BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

14 EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1919 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

MINERS FAVOR THE ONE BIG UNION

Enquiries Being Received from All Parts as to New Organization

The proposal put forward at Calgary to establish One Big Union of all industrial workers is meeting with even greater approval than was expected by the most enthusiastic at the conference. From every part of British Columbia word is being received that the miners are unanimous in their endorsation of the proposal. Vice-president J. Naylor of the B. C. Federation of Labor is doing work in the many mining camps and he states that the miners strongly favor the proposed new organization.

At Rossland, which has been disorganized for some time, the men are greatly in favor of the new venture, and this in spite of the fact that four international representatives are in that place trying to reorganize the international local. Kimberley, Nelson, Trail and other parts also report a general endorsation of the proposal.

On Tuesday evening the Machinists Lodge, 777, held a largely attended meeting to consider the proposal, and while no ballot was taken, a vote was taken as to the feeling of the members present, only seven voting against the proposition. Enquiries are being received from all parts of the country, including the larger centres in the East, such as Montreal and Toronto, as to the plans and the objects of the One Big Union, all showing a lively interest in the question. The District Ledger, the miners' official organ in District 18, is asking for funds for the carrying on of propaganda, and many individuals are subscribing to the fund for this purpose. Next week the local unions will have the call for the referendum, and the locals affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor will receive sufficient ballots for the membership. It is expected that all the ballots will be in by May 10, and the result known before the end of May.

KAVANAGH DEALS WITH WORLD EVENTS

Conditions Responsible for Revolutionary Periods Not Men

There was again a well-filled house for the meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada last Sunday evening. J. Kavanagh was the speaker, with Comrade Vincent in the chair.

Comrade Kavanagh, in opening, mentioned that there are two things in the Dominion of Canada which provide matter for the newspapers at the present time. "Bolshevism" and the "One Big Union." In the States, they have only Bolshevism. The bourgeoise scribes of the newspapers imagine that both these movements originate in the brain of some individual or set of individuals.

The speaker set out to show that movements did not originate in the mind of some so-called leader or leaders, and examined the reasons for the growth of oBlshevism. For some 18 months now, they have had a proletarian dictatorship in Russia, which is described by the capitalist press as being an autocracy worse than any tyranny of the Czar's regime.

What are the conditions existing in Russia at the present moment? Russia went and we know why Russia went. It went because of the conditions that the workers and peasants were living under. After the revolution, when the Czar was deposed, the workers and peasants found that those put in power could not, or would not, perform the promises made to them. They could not give the land back to the peasants, because they were endeavoring to maintain a bourgeois system of society.

Referring to the reason for a proletarian dictatorship, the speaker pointed out that the larger portion of those taking part in the revolution did not fully understand the meaning of the revolution. The first thing which confronted revolutionary Russia was the fact that the people having been accustomed to oppression for years, and always having worked hard, the first conception they got of the meaning of the revolution was that they would not be required to work any more. So that it became necessary to compel those workers to go back to work in spite of whatever ideas they had as to the non-necessity of working. Dictatorship is a necessity to the proletarian revolution. Discipline is essential to the proletarian movement, which is a social movement, a movement for the obliteration of class rule. It is necessary to the maintenance of the structure of the new order. It was therefore necessary for society in Russia to compel all of its members to work and produce those things necessary to maintain the revolution, and supply the revolutionary army with their requirements, in order that they could suppress counter-revolutionary forces. The bourgeoise counter-revolutionaries opened up hidden wine cellars, and gave everybody they could get hold of, all the wine they could drink. Here is an example of the disciplinary methods of the Russian Soviets. They destroyed these wine cellars and poured the liquor into the streets and canals. It was sober thinking men they needed and not drunken men.

All the repressive measures instituted by the Bolsheviki have been put into forec to prevent the bourgeosie from again gaining power. The Allied powers have given all the assistance they could to these counter-revolutionaries. The Bolsheviki realized the necessity of educating the masses as to the character of the revolution ,and the requirements of the new order.

Referring to the situation locally, and the necessity for the sound education of the workers, the speaker said that with education comes, not only the knowledge of how and when to act, but also the knowledge how when not to move. Many attempts would be made to stir up the working class, (particularly that portion of the workers who had been engaged in the war, and are

(Continued on page 8)

LOGGERS MAKING THE THOUSAND PER MONTH

Organizer McKenzie Is Relieved of Cash Belonging to Union

Conditions in Camps Are Beyond Description But Will Be Remedied

The third month's quota has been reached with more than half of the time still to run. The thousand a month is easy, and, thanks to the constant opposition of certain employers, and the widespread attempts to introduce the nine and ten-hour day, it becomes obvious to even the least enlightened camp worker, that organization on the job is the only thing which will enable him to retain any semblance of a human being. Wednesday's issue of a Vancouver daily gave an account of treatment handed out to Organizer McKenzie at Cranbrook by a bunch of unenlightened instruments of wealth production. Two things were outstanding in the account of the occurrence, one was that the disciples of freedom and democracy, and the principle of right, who objected to Mac's activities, immediately resorted to the use of force, and further went for the cash that he had upon him, cash which belongs to this organization, being money collected from members who had joined. No word has yet been received from McKenzie, but when we have his account it will be possible to act in the protection of the interests of organized labor, which are obviously at stake in this matter.

Authentic reports from Cranbrook district state that conditions in the camps there are about as rotten as can be conceived. Men sleeping in double bunks made of poles and filled with what was once called hay; no bath or proper sanitary conveniences, and pigs roaming at large throughout the camp. It is about time that salvation came the way of the logger, and, fortunately for him, it is coming from within and not from above, and is aiming through organization on the job to deal with causes and not with effects.

The organizers in the eastern parts of the province are producing splendid results.

Many camp delegates are reporting from a 70 to 100 per cent. organization. Some camps in attempting to introduce a longer working day have been faced with united action by the men, who have refused to work under the proposed conditions. At the Keystone outfit at Mission City the whole bunch of Orientals quit at the same time as the other men.

If there is not a delegate in your camp select a member to act in that capacity, and write the office for supplies. Get copies of the health regulations for camps, Workmen's Compensation Act and first aid kit requirements. They can be obtained direct from headquarters.

This week the regular meeting will be held on Friday night at 8 o'clock so as to permit the members to attend the meeting in the Empress Theatre on Sunday at 3 p.m., concerning the One Big Union proposal.

Local 620, Engineers

Owing to the surplus of engineers on the labor market at present, caused by the stoppage of industries connected with the production of war essentials, and the inability of our government, under the present system of competitive commercialism to do anything except make promises, various members of Local 620, as well as returned soldiers, are beginning to blame the unions because they are out of a job.

A referendum vote on the question of favoring the formation of One Big Union will shortly be sent to members of Local 620, and as the proposition of organizing along industrial lines, and forming One Big Union was endorsed, there is every reason to believe that the referendum vote on this question will be practically unanimous.

Members who can attend the business meetings should make a special point in trying to attend as matters of vital importance are discussed at every meeting, and the members who do attend, and do their bit in assisting in carrying on the business in the interests of all our members, by trying to make working conditions more tolerable, would no doubt appreciate a little assistance from some of the slackers in the shipyards.

A Mass Meeting

Will Be Held on Sunday Afternoon —in the— EMPRESS THEATRE

under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council

for the discussion of the O. B. U.

Admission by Union Card only.

Doors open at 2.30.
Commence at 3 p.m.

LESTOR AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

Live Topics Continue to Be Interesting to Labor Party Meetings

That interest in those objects for which the Federated Labor Party was formed is growing rather than abating is evidenced weekly at the Sunday meetings. The regular meetings for business purposes show the same growing determination to "push the business." At last Tuesday's business meeting the report of convention delegates occupied the most of the evening. There was general satisfaction that the annual meeting had contended itself with simply "elaborating" the principles involved in the original declaration of aim without making any change in the twenty-six words which constitute the party platform.

On Sunday next Miss Gutteridge will address the North Vancouver meeting; Mr. A. S. Wells will speak at New Westminster; Dr. Curry goes to Victoria and Mr. J. S. Woodsworth to Powell River, where he will address two meetings.

On Friday (tonight) the South Hastings Branch is holding a social gathering to which a number of comrades from other branches are expected.

Last Thursday Mr. J. S. Woodsworth addressed the new branch at West Burnaby, at the Labor Party Hall, Jubilee Station.

School will continue at 641 Granville Street at 2.30 Sunday. The Labor Forum which meets at the same time and place, will listen to a debate between Comrades L. P. Nelson and W. L. Ainger on the subject: "Resolved that economic action is more effective than parliamentary."

Mr. Haywood will conduct choral practice following the school, at 4 p.m.

HOW THE O.B.U. WOULD BE FORMED

Organization Would Have to Follow Industrial System

The Central Committee has issued the following as a leaflet on the formation of the One Big Union:

Foreword

The press is not abusing the Western Labor Conference, and villifying the One Big Union because it has nothing else to do. It is speaking on behalf of its masters, the employing class. It is pursuing its logical programme of belittling any honest effort of the workers to "cease chasing rainbows" and organize on a basis that alone will ensure to them a chance of meeting the masters in the industrial field. It is now praising craft organizations (which in times past it abused and condemned) because it realizes that craft unionism cannot disturb its masters.

Many questions no doubt present themselves to the minds of the average members of organized labor who are honestly desirous of improving their form of organization, chief of which we imagine will be: How shall we go about the formation of "The One Big Union?" And many think that they must sever connections with their present International Union? That is not so.

Let us bring to your attention recommendations Nos. 5 and 6 of the policy committee of the Western Conference.

5. In the opinion of the committee it will be necessary in establishing an industrial form of organization to work through the existing Trades Councils and District Boards; and no definite plan of organization can be submitted until after the referendum has been taken.

6. The committee further recommends that after the returns of the vote are received the central committee shall call a conference of representatives of Trades Councils and District Boards to perfect the plans of organization, the basis of representation being: Affiliated membership less than $5000, one; under 10,000, two; over 10,000, three.

No. 5, you will see, shows that in promoting the new form of organization, we shall work through existing bodies, and that no definite steps can be taken until we are assured by the vote of the rank and file that they desire industrial organization.

No. 6, you will further observe, demands a further conference of representatives of all Trades Councils and District Boards, who shall perfect plans of organization and develop a definite line of action.

The central executive committee is but a temporary body, elected to prepare propaganda and issue and receive ballots on the referendum. We cannot, therefore, take on work to which we have not been committed, and concerning which we have not been instructed.

However, it appears that many opponents, who know better, and other workers who are honest but do not know, think that by industrial organization we shall throw the workers together promiscuously without regard for the industry; bottle washers, boiler makers and musicians, for instance. Such a contention is ridiculous on the face of it. Craft organization is according to craft, i. e., painter, plumber, machinist, sheet metal worker, etc. Industrial organization must be according to industry, i. e., shipbuilding, building trades, mining, transportation, public service (Civic Employees). These will be subdivided according to trades, necessarily, but will discuss together all common questions, and vote and act on them together.

Do you see the difference?

Instead of one trade acting, or coming out on strike, by itself, it will and can only act, together with other trades of the same industry.

When we do write a constitution for the new industrial organization, it must be drafted upon the line of industries as they exist, and to that extent workers will be organized to their association in the product of their joint labor, and not by the "craft" they follow. The "craft" (the work of the "skilled" workman) is being wiped out by the machine.

Industrial organization is an advance upon the old and now obsolete "craft" form, because it places the workers in a position whereby they can function effectively in defence—and for such concessions that market conditions will allow.

One Big Union of the workers would be impracticable unless cast in the same mould as the industrial system in which we live and work.

If we are prepared, as members of the working class, to recognize each other as comrades of one body, of one class, then the next logical step is to so organize as to place our forces in the same relation to employers as they are to us.

Later, we hope, if finances permit, to publish a leaflet showing the reduced overhead expenses of industrial organization, as against the present "craft" form, i. e., that industrial organization is cheaper and more efficient for its members. This will be our next Bulletin. Look out for it.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, April 6—Moving Picture Operators, Soft Drink Dispensers, City Fire Fighters.

MONDAY, April 7—Machinists No. 720, Policemen, Steam and Operating Engineers, Tailors, Boilermakers.

TUESDAY, April 8—Barbers, Pressmen, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, April 9—Gas Workers, Metal Trades Council, Stereotypers, Boilermakers Examining Board, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Laundry Workers.

THURSDAY, April 10—Trades and Labor Council, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists No. 182, Painters, Shipwrights.

FRIDAY, April 11—Coopers, Jewelry Workers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Boilermakers Executive, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Mill and Factory Workers.

SATURDAY, April 12—Bakers.

POLICE MAGISTRATE AND THE MELTING POT

Alberni Cadi Sees Red and Soaks a Red for His Misdeeds

Later Sees His Folly and Attempts to Make a Compromise

[By W. W. Lefeaux]

A local magistrate is a curious animal; the species, in many varieties, has been common throughout history and the annals of jurisprudence are replete with stories and anecdotes anent the local cadi—wise and otherwise.

They have one at Port Alberni on Vancouver Island. Unfortunately there is communication between the Island and the Mainland, or we might reap some satisfaction from the idea that he was confined thereon.

Lest there should be any doubt regarding the authenticity of the present story the writer will give the description of the specimen of the variety of the species about which this real-human-interest-life-story centres. He is known as the police magistrate at Port Alberni.

At Port Alberni there also resides one yclept Mertz. Now Mertz and the police magistrate have different philosophies of life. Mertz's philosophy is deeply tinged with red and of a rather looking-ahead nature; the philosophy of the cadi partakes more of the bullish characteristic of "seeing red" and a natural inclination towards the atavistic occupation of looking backward and yearning for the good old days "when the working class kept their place, don't-cher-know."

Anyway, Mertz used to read, or had in his possession, or was caught looking at, or quoted from, or subscribed for or did something else by, with, to, from or towards the Melting Pot. Now for the sake of the uninitiated this will bear witness that the Melting Pot is not a new kind ow anarchistic bomb, but a paper published and circulated in the United States, dealing analitically with modern conditions and which sometimes speaks in a somewhat caustic vein concerning our divinely appointed authorities. For all of which delinquencies the writer admits the right of the aforesaid divinely appointed authorities to administer salutary admonishment.

However, let's to the story. It appears that the Melting Pot was banned. And then arose another Melting Pot. And Mertz was caught as hereinbefore mentioned in close juxtaposition to this other arisen Melting Pot. But all Melting Pots look red to the local Solon who decreed that the said Mertz forthwith throw the sum of three hundred bones into the melting pot of constituted authority as a small and very lenient penance for his audacious crime.

Mertz was defended by J. E. Bird from Vancouver, who immediately gave notice of appeal against the decision. And now our local dispenser of justice begins to quake a little, for appeals have been known to be decided according to the law and not always according to the condition of the digestion and the bile. Accordingly a little comedy in real life is staged. The prosecution approaches the malefactor and offers a compromise. If the defence will abandon its appeal against the conviction of the criminal the fine shall be reduced to fifty bones!

Machinists District Council

The Machinists District Council will hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon in the Capital City, when matters of interest to the machinists will be dealt with.

BRITISH LABOR AND BLOCKADES

Views With Dismay Proposals of the Draft for League of Nations

Mr. Francis Johnson, secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, has forwarded to us the following resolution on the blockade passed by that organization:

Resolution

"The National Council of the Independent Labor Party regards with feelings of horror the conditions to which Central Europe and Russia have been reduced, and the situation of social anarchy which has been created, so inimical to a satisfactory peace settlement, by the maintenance of the blockade. The blockade was an act of war, and its maintenance can in no circumstances be justified when hostilities have ceased. The council calls for the immediate raising of the blockade, so that the starving nations may be given an opportunity to feed themselves, and that the conditions of a just and responsible peace may be established."

Dealing with the League of Nations the party has the following to say:

"The National Administrative Council of the Independent Labor Party regards with dismay the proposals of the Draft Covenant for a League of Nations now before the Peace Conference in Paris. This scheme fails to fulfil the promises of the Allies' statesmen that a League of Nations would be constituted for the purpose of securing world peace. The draft scheme, on the contrary, is not a league of nations, but an autocratic alliance of a few great powers. The scheme perpetuates in an aggravated form all the evils of the old policy of groups and alliances. It is wholly undemocratic both in its character, and constitution, and makes no provision for the control of international policy, either by parliaments or peoples, and the council considers that it should be unreservedly condemned.

E. T. KINGSLEY ON THE O. B. U.

The State Is No Easy Proposition to Conquer

"One Big Union" was the topic which drew a full house at the Theatre Royal on Sunday evening, the principal speaker being introduced by Chairman W. R. Trotter, as "The Old War Horse, E. T. Kingsley."

Comrade Kingsley dryly remarked that it really looked like "one big union" at the present moment, the whole world being in a state of turmoil "never duplicated in history before." The mechanism of class control had suddenly been thrown out of joint by a spasm of fury—the outcome of a civilization based on slavery. Following the ravages of war, famine and plague, a peace conference was up against revolution and a stoppage of industrial life more widespread than ever before. The sudden conversion of the means of production to purposes of slaughter was the last act of this civilization. No means had been even suggested whereby the rulers could cope with its collapse; the revolution threatened in the near future to sweep every part of the civilized world.

By state mechanism alone had government been maintained all through the ages. It was that which kept the workers subjected to exploitation. No individual capitalist or capitalist concern could rise above, or defy, the power of the state, which was devised to further the interests of the ruling class as a whole. And the workers, being property themselves, could not infringe on the rights of their masters to that property, except by one course—the conquest of that institution known as "The State."

The State was no easy proposition to conquer; every man, woman and child was within the reach of its tentacles. They could not declare open rebellion without the state knowing it. The fight must be made in the open, along lines acknowledged as legitimate by the state itself; by the franchise, so long as that road was open, however restricted.

The difficulty of the conquest was "not because the workers don't outnumber it again and again, but because of the deep-seated superstition in the heads of our own class as to the reverence we owe to the state." The state consisted of nothing but the power of repression; it issued the edict, "Thou shalt not," and backed it with force.

The speaker's view was that concessions won by such a method as the strike always had a string to them by which they could be "yanked back," or else they were in some other way nullified. He declared that "the wage has not been altered one five-cent piece since the first union was formed," by any such means. Otherwise the Marxian theory itself would stand reputed.

The Standard Oil Co. never tried to fix the price of its oil; if it did, trade fell off through recourse to substitutes. Similarly the price of labor-power could not be maintained against a falling market. Concessions were only a temporary loss to the ruling class, and were recouped in other ways; were in fact taken back several times over. Thus an advance in wages, on the United States railways, to the amount of 300 millions was accompanied by an advance in freight charges to the extent of 900 millions, "paid by every man, woman and child all over the country." The speaker insisted' "That is an epitome of the whole struggle for wages. You can force no concessions from those masters except what they see fit to give you."

It was true that the Russian revolution was not accompanied by dropping pieces of paper into a ballot box; but that revolution never had a moment's certainty till they had smashed the power of the state. They had to rise up and seize that state; and they did it. For the Bolsheviki, no other means was available but open uprising; and the result of their sudden smashing of the machine was general confusion. In such a collapse, the workers would be the first to feel the consequences. Only

(Continued on Page 8)

SHORT SESSION OF THE CENTRAL BODY

Committee Is Appointed to Act With Returned Men Now on Strike

Great Northern Reduces the Wages for Car Cleaners Five Cents Per Hour

Last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was a short one, the council adjourning at 9.30 to go into executive sesion.

Delegates from the Laundry Workers and the Loggers were seated on credentials being received.

A number of communications were received, amongst which was one from the Men's Brotherhood of St. John's Church, asking delegates of the council to attend the meetings of this body on Sunday afternoons. The matter was referred to the delegates' attention.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees reported that they were attempting to organize the workers in the White Lunches in the city, and asking for the support of organized labor in their efforts.

The committee on the Street Railwaymen's differences was authorized to meet in the day time, and to have their expenses paid.

Business Agent's Report

Business Agent Midgley reported that he had attended to the regular routine business, and that a profit of $48.30 had been made on the first pamphlet issued by the council; he also reported on the referendums taken on the question of referring disputes to the council for settlement, which showed a majority of the unions in favor.

Trouble on the G. N.

Del. Wells reported that the Great Northern Railway had reduced the wages of the Car Cleaners, and that prior to this Chinamen had been employed at the rate of 37 cents per hour, but returned men had been put on, and now wages were being cut five cents per hour; he also stated that the returned men had quit as a protest.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the returned men in the matter. This was adopted. Del. Midgley moved that the committee be formed of the returned members of the council. This was adopted. Notices of motion to amend the constitution were read a first time and will be brought up at the next meeting of the council. A notice of motion to amend the constitution, so that money can be voted at any meeting of the council, was on motion left over until the next meeting, in order that the treasurer could draft his motion.

Del. Smith reported on the trouble between the Lathers and the Plasterers, and it was suggested that the two organizations enter into an agreement, and that in case of any trouble in the future the council would act as arbitrators. This was adopted.

Del. Smith moved that Del. Hardy be removed from the executive, in view of the fact that he was acting on the efficiency committee at Coughlan's. In making the motion, he stated that he would not be averse to seeing Del. Hardy on the executive after he had finished on the job he was now at, but did not think that he could act in the two capacities. Some little discussion ensued, and President Winch stated that Del. Hardy had informed him that so long as he held the position he was now in that he would not attend the executive meetings. The motion was adopted.

Del. Anderson was appointed to act on the committee on Street Railwaymen's differences. Miss Gutteridge reported that the garment workers were now carrying on negotiations for a new scale, and urged the support of labor men, and asked them to boost union made overalls, which were made in the city by Thompson & Sons and Hamilton Carhartts. The meeting adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

TWO SPEAKERS AT THE EMPRESS

A. R. Sinclair and J. Smith Will Deal With All Current Topics

Amongst the members of the working class there is a growing sense of class solidarity, a development of class consciousness, of class knowledge; there is a growing appreciation of the only solution of the social problem, the destruction of the commodity characteristic of labor power. A consciousness of the need for wrestling the political power from the hands of the master class arises, together with a knowledge of where that power exists, viz., in the state. The problems of the working class are dealt with by men who are students of scientific Socialism at the Empress Theatre every Sunday night.

Questions and discussions following the speaker's address.

Before the Court

A booklet containing the statements of Nearing and Debs before the courts recently has been issued by the People's Print, 138 W. 13th Street, New York City. The price is 10 cents per copy, with prices for quantities on application. This booklet of 22 pages gives Nearing's summing up before the court, and Debs' statement is well worth the reading by anybody interested in the working class movement. It is a scathing indictment of the present system, and lays bare the class nature of capitalism. We recommend this booklet as being well worth while.

General Teamsters and Chauffeurs

All members should attend next Wednesday night as details for taking the referendum vote on the One Big Union will be given out, also the date of the amalgation dance, which will be held shortly.

TWIN BUTE BRAND

OVERALLS AND WORK SHIRTS

MADE from the best materials by skilled Union Labor, in a sanitary plant.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON

ASK YOUR DEALER

Jas. Thomson & Sons Ltd.
MAKERS

Robins Free, Now Speaks

Recognition of the Lenine-Trotsky government by the Allies and the United States was urged by Col. Raymond Robins, former head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, in an address before the League of Free Nations Association.

Asserting that since his retirement from the mission, he felt no longer the necessity of silence, Colonel Robins vigorously defended the Bolshevik leaders, and criticised the attitude of the United States against them.

Col. Robins said he had found the Soviets were the only force in Russia "who could get something done and done expeditiously." Defending Lenine and Trotsky, he said they would not have signed the Brest-Litvosk treaty with Germany had their overtures to the Allies been accepted.

Sixty Miners Lost Lives

Scranton, Pa.—In the production of 10,027,901 tons of coal in three inspection districts of Lackawanna county last year, 60 men lost their lives, 133 were injured, 55 wives were widowed and 146 children orphaned.

SUPER SUIT VALUES $25

Saturday we feature many remarkable values in Men's High Grade Suits in the newest and smartest fabrics and styles at this popular price—values that will interest you.

TRADE UPSTAIRS AND SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY
"The Store that's always busy"
546 Granville St. 546.
NO EXTRA RENT UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP

SLATER'S

QUALITY — SERVICE — FREE DELIVERY

Canada Food Board License No. 8-22774

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

PORK SPECIAL
Finest Pork Shoulders—Regular 26½c lb. Saturday only, from 8 to 11 a.m., lb. ... 25½c

Oxford Sausage, lb. ... 35c
Fresh Liver, lb. ... 15c
Crescent Sausage, lb. ... 25c
Pork Spareribs, lb. ... 25c

CANTERBURY LAMB SPECIAL
Shoulders Canterbury Lamb, per lb. ... 27½c
Loins Canterbury Lamb, per lb. ... 30½c
Legs Canterbury Lamb, lb. ... 35c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Heints Tomato Ketchup, bottle ... 25c
Nabob Tea, lb. ... 55c
Nabob Coffee, lb. ... 50c
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. ... 45c
Slater's Green Label Tea, lb. ... 50c

BAKING POWDER SPECIAL
St. George's Baking Powder, 12-oz. tins. Reg. 35c, Saturday only ... 15c
Limit four tins.

Sweet Pickles, bottle ... 25c
Red Arrow Cream Sodas, large pkg. for ... 25c
White or Malt Vinegar, large bottles for ... 15c

SPUD SPECIAL
Spuds are firming in price. Don't wait too long. Special for Saturday; finest highland, only per bushel, delivered ... $1.65

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. ... 45c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. ... 50c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb. 40c
Slater's Rolled Ayrshire Bacon, per lb. ... 50c
Slater's Ayrshire Back Bacon, per lb. ... 45c

COMPOUND LARD SPECIAL
Finest Carnation Compound Lard. Reg. 30c lb., Saturday, from 8 to 11 a.m., lb. ... 25c
Limit four pounds.

Mild Canadian Cheese, lb. ... 35c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. ... 25c
Finest Pure Lard, lb. ... 35c
Finest Salt Pork, lb. ... 40c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Finest Sugar-cured Cottage Rolls, weighing 3 to 5 lbs. Reg. 41½c lb., Saturday only, lb. ... 37½c

Finest Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. $1.70
Finest New Zealand Butter, lb. ... 60c
U. S. Fresh Eggs, dozen ... 60c

DAIRY BUTTER SPECIAL
Finest Dairy Butter, reg. 50c, Saturday only, lb. ... 45c
Don't forget this is good butter

Finest Picnic Hams, lb. ... 28½c
Finest Boneless Rolls, lb. ... 38½c

MILK SPECIAL
Finest Evaporated Milk, large tins, reg. 3 for 35c, Saturday only, tin ... 10c

SLATER'S THREE BIG STORES
125 Hastings Street East. Phone Sey. 3262
638 Granville Street. Phone Seymour 886
3209 Main Street. Phone Fairmont 1683

NOTICE
WE DELIVER YOUR GOODS FREE OF CHARGE

YOUR SPRING FOOTWEAR

Purchased at GOODWIN'S it means positive QUALITY, attractive, up-to-the-minute appearance—Shoes that wear to "an honorable old age."

Our big stock in MEN'S and WOMEN'S high-grade FOOTWEAR was never better—never more complete in every detail. And GOODWIN'S well known idea of sterling quality is evident in every shoe.

A choice line of UNION-MADE shoes in all the wanted leathers and leather shades—the handiwork of the ablest craftsmen in the country.

There are no after regrets when you buy a pair of

GOODWIN'S GOOD SHOES

GOODWIN SHOE CO.

119 HASTINGS ST. EAST

B. C. Federation of Labor

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention

(Continued from last issue)

Tuesday Afternoon Session

(Vice-president J. Taylor presiding)

The Chairman: We will now continue with the report of the committee on resolutions.

Del. Kavanagh: Resolution number seven. This resolution is a substitute for the many resolutions submitted on the question of industrial organization. In view of the fact that there were so many covering the same point, and as no method of going about this was intimated in the resolutions, the resolutions committee adopted the following substitute for those submitted. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that this convention recommend to its affiliated membership that they sever affiliation with their international organization, and that steps be taken to form an industrial organization of all workers, and;

"Be it further resolved, that a circular outlining a proposed plan of organization be sent out to the various organizations and that a referendum on the question be taken at the same time."

I move the adoption of the committee's report.

The motion was seconded by a number of the members.

The chairman: The resolution has now been moved and seconded and the matter is open for discussion. Are you ready for the question?

Del. McVety: The resoluton, Mr. Chairman, is one that recommends itself to the membership. If I have listened to the reading of the resolutions committee aright, there seems to be a general complaint among the delegates as to the treatment they have received from their internationals, on various occasions, and they feel that better progress could be made by cutting loose from the international union and having one big union in the province of British Columbia. The organization that I represent, the International Organization of Machinists, has had no such experience as that urged by other delegates as the reason for endorsing the resolution.

To follow the policy set out in the resolution merely means, so far as our organization is concerned, that fifteen hundred machinists in the province of British Columbia are going to cut themselves loose from an organization, one of the largest on the continent, now, with over 300,000 of a membership, and an organization which has always more than met any obligations to its membership in the matter of finances or otherwise. If the locals of the machinists' organizations in Canada were to attempt to pay to the international in per capita, the amount received in strike pay and other supports for industrial movements, then they would be, I would think, fifty years from now, without any further money being sent across to this side in order to leave a balance in their favor. I say, so far as our organization is concerned, that it would be, with the very large number of workers who are migrating back and forth across the line, that it would be folly for a large proportion of that membership at least to follow the policy advocated in the resolution. Now, I have been a member of the association for twenty years and I will say that if my friend, Del. Pritchard, finds it necessary to make some insinuations, I would like to say I have yet to draw my first dollar from the International Union in any capacity whatever. During that twenty years we have been deprecating a policy of organization on national lines. Cutting out all that we know and speak of as purely Canadian unions, and endeavoring to build up a continental union on this continent under the name of the International Union. In fact our organization has gone a good deal further than that, and has, for ten years past, been accepting without initiation fee, paid-up workers in the trade from any other country—Germany, Italy, France, England and so on. A man coming from those countries, merely by depositing his card, took out at once good standing membership without payment of any fees whatever and on this continent we have gone further than that again, and we took a referendum for an amalgamation along industrial lines of the iron trades associations or organizations—the boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists and so on—and that vote was carried by a large majority in our own organization, but was defeated in some others. That offer still holds good so far as the international organization of machinists is concerned. I say, so far as our organization is concerned, at least, that there is nothing or no action which the international has taken or no result which has so far been shown which will not beneficially affect our membership in this country, and which would warrant supporting the resolution before the House.

Del. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. As I take it, the resolution means a formation of one industrial organization from this province and not to organize the workers by industries. Is that correct?

The Chairman: That is correct. One industrial organization covering all lines. As I understand it, the various crafts now in existence would simply all be members of the same organization while retaining their present standing.

A Delegate: Do I take it you mean the province of British Columbia or the whole of Canada?

The Chairman: It is a working class proposition and is not restricted to any particular district.

A Delegate: Does that mean that we are severing our connection internationally as crafts?

The Chairman: If the delegate was here when the resolution was read—it reads, "That we recommend to the affiliated membership that they sever their affiliation with their international organizations, and that steps be taken to form an industrial organization of all workers and, be it further resolved, that a circular letter outlining a proposed plan of organization be sent out to the various organizations, and that a referendum on the question be taken at the same time." That is the whole point of the resolution.

A Delegate: On a point of information, Mr. Chairman. That would go by referendum also?

The Chairman: The resolution contains in its latter portion a suggestion that a circular letter outlining the proposition be sent out to the various organizations, and that a referendum be taken at the same time. The chair would take it that any resolution which suggests such an action as this, where the convention does not form any specific plan, I would say it would be submitted in conformity with the gist of this resolution and that that would devolve upon the incoming executive.

A Delegate: Are there any other resolutions on the table proposing the organization of one industrial union and one only?

The Chairman: The chairman of the resolutions committee pointed out the number of resolutions bearing on this and said they brought one which substituted for the whole.

The Chairman of the Committee: The majority of the resolutions do not mention the internationals at all. The Kimberley Miners' Union has just gone in favor of the Canadian members drawing away from the International Smelter Workers. Another resolution stated that the craft organization has outgrown its usefulness and suggested another form. The Machinists of Vancouver, Lodge No. 777, took the position of the formation of one and one only industrial organization, including all workers. From the Prince Rupert Lodge comes the proposition which is to be submited to the Trades and Labor Congress on the point of withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor. All these deal with the same question and the resolution, which we have submitted is substituted for the entire lot.

A Delegate: The reason I asked the question is this. The members of the association that I belong to are in favor of one, and one only, organization, and they do so only through the fact that their experiences in the past in dealing with international officers have been very unsatisfactory. We have learned through experience that when we are desirous of exercising local autonomy, desirous of exercising our rights to enforce upon our masters the legislation we feel just at the time we are hampered by the rule which makes us apply for permission to do so before we can take a strike. That permission may or may not be granted, and we have come to the conclusion that the question of whether it will be granted or not the decision either one way or the other will be dictated as it relates to the funds of the organization. And in considering it, we also took into consideration the multiplicity of organizations, namely, the individual unions to which we all belong which are affiliated only internationally, and then through this international affiliation we have the metal trades and labor councils and then we have the other ones which arise out of certain conditions. We have come to the conclusion that owing to the multiplicity of organizations which have taken place, due to the economic conditions arising out of our international affairs, that our organizations are being hampered so that we are losing our rights, and in fact we are gradually losing the usefulness of our organizations.

The question of directly breaking away from the international has not entered into our discussions to the extent where it would be discussed sufficiently to bring out the beneficial or other interests in breaking away. We contend that if the B. C. Federation of Labor will place itself on record as being in favor of one union and one industrial union only, representing all trades, we will do away largely with one class distinctions in the labor movement, which, I think, has been the one factor which is holding back the progress of the labor movement. We are striving to do away with that class distinction and bring all members to one level, as they would be in one industrial organization. Now, today we are so constituted that if you take the condition where the machinists in the City of Vancouver, for instance, are desirous of going out on strike. The importance of that organization to the community at large is not of sufficient importance to create an impression on the minds of the community as a whole, and the consequence is that an organization such as the machinists is at a disadvantage.

The street railwaymen, if they go out on strike, their strike is felt at once in the community and the result is there is public interest set to work in the interest of that particular organization, so I say under the existing condition of affairs one organization is placed in a far better position than others.

Now, in the merging of all these interests one class would not have any preference over the other. We are trying to bring about a unity of interests and that is why our organization, as a body, has decided to carry on a propaganda among its own members for the formation of one industrial organization, including all crafts.

Del. Wells: I would like to ask another question, Mr. Chairman. When the resolutions were introduced there were resolutions dealing with the interchange of cards, open books and a uniform initiation fee, as well as some other matters in connection with our organization. Has the resolutions committee any intention of dealing with these resolutions in case the membership do not accept the proposal as laid down by it?

The Chairman of the Committee: It will all depend on the stand taken by the convention on this particular resolution. If this resolution is carried by the convention and referred to its affiliated membership, then the other questions are no longer necessary, because if we form one and one only organization these other questions will not come up. If, however, this is not accepted by the convention, then the resoltuions committee will, of necessity, deal with the resolution concerning the interchange of working cards, the minimum standard initiation fee, and such questions as that, but it all depends upon the particular action taken upon this resolution.

Del. Wells: That does not answer my question. I recognize that if this convention could decide as to whether the organization should take this action your position would be perfectly correct, but in view of the fact that this convention can decide nothing, except endorse the proposal of submitting it to the unions, then what is going to happen in the meantime.

The Chairman of the Committee: If I might answer further, I might say this. There are a considerable number of resolutions which have not been considered by the resolutions committee owing to the resolution defining the policy of the Federation being brought up, but they have been left over owing to the fact that they are not contentious resolutions, and they are being left over to be placed in the hands of the new executive so that they might act in the same old manner with them, providing this one does not meet with the approval of the unions. The other questions being also questions which have been before the convention often before then it was felt by the resolutions committee that these could safely be left until it was found out by the executive as to whether these particular steps now taken were in accordance with the views of the members or not, and if it was found they were not, then the executive of necessity would be compelled to put into operation such particular measures of propaganda, and such particular measures of bringing to the attention of the government certain things desired in the same way as they have in the past, but we considered as these things were not contentious there was no reason for discussing them at this convention, because this is a resolution intended to change the policy of the organization, and if the policy is not changed, then the executive will have to deal with these other questions as they have always done in the past.

Secretary Wells: I wanted to get that. I wanted to be in a position to knew whether the hands of the incoming executive were to be tied in reference to any other matters which might come up if this was defeated. So long as the incoming executive's hands are free to carry on propaganda along other lines, providing this does not meet with the approval of the membership, then I am satisfied.

A Delegate: You have just explained now that if certain things did not happen in this convention then the old-time policy is to be adopted. Did not we in this convention revolutionize the old-time policy and decide that we are not going to send our representatives to the government?

Chairman Kavanagh: I said if the membership did not authorize the change in policy then the executive would have to follow the old-time policy. The executive will be governed by the membership vote in these matters. If the membership says "We want the change," then the executive will be governed by that, and if they say "not" then the executive will have to go on.

The Chairman: I would like to point out that the resolution changing the policy is in the hands of the committee on constitution and before this convention adjourns this committee will have to submit an amended constitution to meet the policy as outlined in that resolution; then that will have to be in turn submitted to the members of the organiaztion so that you see the whole thing hinges upon the rank and file in the last analysis.

Del. Cottrell: Mr. Chairman, there are undoubtedly many good points in the resolution, but at the same time I do not feel convinced that we can go ahead along these lines just yet. I feel that some organizations or a great many of them cannot afford to throw over their international affiliation right away. There are so many things that are coming between them. There is insurance and one thing and another such as defence funds. Now, before an organization or a local can afford to throw that over they must have something in its place. I know, so far as our organization is concerned, I would not feel like recommending to them that they throw over their affiliation with the international and proceed to form another one. My idea is that we can make some recommendation to the trades councils and bodies of that sort, and get these councils to act in the matter. We can endorse the idea embodied in the resolution, but what it needs is, first of all, in my mind, to get from the different locals data as to what amount of per capita tax they are paying to their international, what benefits they receive from that international, and so on, and then the question of what you are going to put in its place would be the big one, and until you know just exactly what that international represents to the locals you can hardly go ahead with the proposition and throw over your international organization with safety.

Del. Casey: As the delegate from Prince Rupert who has presented a resolution upon this line of action, I believe it behooves me to outline what we conceived would be a feasible working scheme at the time that we initiated this particular resolution. Now, the particular resolution emanating from Prince Rupert, and, Mr. Chairman, I may be out of order in dealing with it, as the resolution before the House for discussion is the resolution submitted by the resolutions committee, but if I might, I would like to briefly outline the provisions of the Prince Rupert resolution.

The Prince Rupert resolution dealt with the severing of connection with the international as they now exist, and bringing about the development of a national industrial organization in lieu thereof. The line of action outlined for that particular resolution was that it first be taken up in the B. C. Federation Convention, and if approved by this particular assembly, that it then be submitted to the Western Conference, then it be submitted to the Trades Congress of Canada for its approval, and if approved there, then it be submitted to the entire membership of the affiliated locals in the Dominion of Canada for their approval or disapproval.

My line of thought, worked out a scheme where it would not involve the breaking up of unions, but it would, if it was found favorable by these various assemblies, necessarily develop a movement, and yet at the same time it would hold together the working organizations intact.

I myself do believe still that that resolution probably offers the best working basis for to bring about this change after all. However, upon this other point as recommended by the resolution before the House now, it is a resolution that takes quick and sudden action. We now go back and we recommend to our locals that they discontinue their affiliation with the international, and pass judgment upon a policy which will be submitted to them from the executive, giving the foundation of an industrial organization to take the place of the now existing international. That in itself I believe will be largely supported by a number, and on the other hand it may not be supported. That in itself may leave room for the working forces even in British Columbia. It is a big question and, to my mind it is one which needs to be dealt with with caution. This convention, by virtue of passing upon the point, does not necessarily dispose of the matter or complete the task. The real task yet lies to be completed by the affiliated membership and I say that we do not want to put too sudden a jolt up to the affiliated membership and expect to get through wtih it, if we are really desirous of achieving success out of our undertaking.

We are not free to act nationally or internationally. We want to be in a position where we can consider things

(Continued next page)

FROM MAKER TO WEARER

Display of Spring Models

The Famous offers for your inspection as attractive a showing in Ladies' stylish Suits, Coats and Dresses as will be found in the West.

These garments were specially selected by our buyer from stocks in the great fashion centres or were manufactured under our personal supervision in our own factory—right here in Vancouver.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT A REASONABLE PRICE

SPECIAL IN SERGE SUITS

—in fine quality serge—in ten colors—your choice of several models—sells elsewhere at $35 to $40.

$28.00

The Famous Cloak & Suit Co.
623 HASTINGS ST. W.
Near Granville

You will not be "soaked"

¶ So many people neglect their eyes even when they know they should have them attended to—when they know they should be wearing glasses—because they are afraid they will be overcharged—and because of the uncertainty of the cost.

¶ I want any of you union men who feel that you may require glasses—you or your wives—to come in and let me examine your eyes. Let me tell you what is wrong—if anything—what it will cost to give you glasses that will make seeing and living more comfortable.

¶ My optical service is the most efficient and the most reasonable on the coast.

Seymour 1993

J. D. GAMBLE
Manager
Granville Optical Co.
549 GRANVILLE STREET
Below Drysdale's

WE PAY CASH
—FOR—
Victory, Liberty or Government Bonds
of any description.
Cascade Mortgage & Investment Co.
455 PENDER STREET

Nanaimo-Wellington
LUMP COAL
$10.15 per ton

A. L. AMIEL
Seymour 4422

ORPHEUM THEATRE
PLAYING ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE
Matinee ... 2.30
Evenings ... 8.20

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.
UNDERTAKERS
Refined Service
1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block West of Courthouse
Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons
Telephone Seymour 2425

What's in a Name?

To vaudeville the word "Orpheum" means the best in the world—to Vancouver the

Orpheum Cafe

means the best eating place in town; music and dancing in the evening. Drop in any time. Biggest union house in Vancouver.

762 GRANVILLE Opp. Orpheum
License No. 10-1756

Phone Sey. 221 Day or Night
Nunn, Thomson & Clegg
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
531 Homer Street Vancouver, B.C.

—THE—
TROCADERO
CAFE
For Union Men
156 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 935
THE BEST PLACE TO EAT IN VANCOUVER — UNION CARD

THE STEADY, DEPENDABLE RECORD OF
KIRK'S
Nanaimo - Wellington
(Double Screened)
COAL
—AT—
$10.15 per ton
is only another guaranteed service in the future.
ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
The COAL you want again and again.
KIRK & CO., LTD.
929 MAIN STREET
Phones:
Seymour 1441 and 465

J. Parliament G. Turcotte
PASTIME
Pocket Billiard
PARLOR
—TWELVE NEW TABLES—
(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)
—Headquarters for Union Men—
Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes
Only White Help Employed
42 Hastings Street East

To members of any union in Canada a special rate for The Federationist, $1.25 per year—if a club of 10 or more is sent in.

NOTHING IS MORE HEALTHFUL
After a day's labor than a Bottle of
BRITANNIA BEER
Ask for it.
It's Union-made
For sale at all stands.
Westminster Brewery Co.

Bicycles of Real Value—Tisdall's STANDARD

IN ASSEMBLING this Bicycle, quality has been our first consideration. We therefore offer you an exceptionally strong wheel at a very moderate price.

TISDALL'S LIMITED
THE COMPLETE SPORTING GOODS STORE
613 HASTINGS STREET WEST

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 14 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1919 ($1.50 PER YEAR (In Vancouver City, $2.00)

Obey that impulse!
Make the appointment!

¶ Remember that Delay is the bosom friend of Decay, and that the longer you put off that dental visit the longer the visit will be and the longer the dental bill will be. It is commonsense from every standpoint to put the mouth in good repair as soon as possible, and keep it so. The avoidance of the dental visit is usually a matter of fear, for there is a general opinion that the dental chair is a torture chair. But modern science has done so much in the direction of removing the cause of this fear—of relieving pain in the chair—that even the most timid need not hesitate. Take yourself in hand now—obey that impulse—make the appointment now.

¶ Modern methods—high-class dentistry—low prices. These I offer you.

Phone Sey. 5444
OPPOSITE WOODWARD'S

DR. LOWE
Fine Dentistry
HASTINGS & ABBOTT

Boys' Easter Clothing

SUITS—Bright snappy styles of newest materials, including Donegal, Harris and other all-wool tweeds, featuring the new waist seam—Sports, Norfolk and Junior styles.

CONFIRMATION SUITS—Fine all-wool serges; fast dyes. These are extra good quality, nothing better. Sizes to 38.
Hats and Caps, Shirts, Underwear and all requisites for boys' outfits.

CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
309-315 HASTINGS ST. W. :: UNION STORE
Established 29 Years

Our Good Union Made Shoes

Many men do not exercise enough care in the selection of their shoes or shoe store.
There is no use whatever in a man wearing ill-fitting, uncomfortable, poor-looking shoes.

He'll Not—If He Buys His Shoes Here

Our Men's Shoes are Union Made by the world's best shoemakers. They are exactly right in style and in construction.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.
966 Granville Street Vancouver's Union Shoe Store

TEN PER CENT. OFF TO ALL SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

REMOVABLE BRIDGES
SAVE YOUR NATURAL TEETH

THIS advanced type of dental work often makes it possible to save the crowns of natural teeth which it might be necessary to sacrifice in performing bridge work of the ordinary type.

SEE me about Removable Bridgework—it has many advantages. I will explain these and show you actual examples of the work as applied to your case.

Victory Bonds taken in exchange for dental work.

Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 HASTINGS ST. WEST
Corner Seymour Street

Phone Sey. 331
X-Ray films taken
10-year Guarantee Given

Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings Until 8 o'Clock

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

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East, Sey. 968-672 — 728 Granville Street, Sey. 9613

Highest Grade Mechanic's Tools
FOR ALL TRADES

Martin, Finlayson & Mather Ltd.
45 Hastings St. W. :: Vancouver, B. C.

Only Once Does the Human Hand Ever
Touch a Loaf of SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD

AND that hand is the hand that lifts the shaped dough from the moulding machine to the pan in which it is baked. From the time the flour is placed in the dough-mixer machinery does all the work, producing thousands of loaves in the same time it takes the housewife to bake four.

Thus has it been made possible to buy better bread at a less cost than it can be baked at home.

You'll save time and be money ahead by using Shelly's 4-X Bread Your grocer has it.

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

Food License No. 5-1061

Phone Fairmont 44

Study of the Evolution of Modern Society

[By Florence Stott]

(Continued from last issue)

Our last line of enquiry is into the growth of the idea of property, the rules that sprang up with respect to its ownership and its influence on society. The growth of property is closely connected with the evolution of the tool. The property of savages was inconsiderable. Rude weapons, utensils, implements made of flint, stone and bone, and personal ornaments, represent the chief items of property in savage life. A passion for its possession had not formed itself in their minds. It was left to the then distant period of civilization to develop that greed for gain which has played such a sorry part in later years. When a savage died, his most cherished possessions were buried with him, for his continued use in the spirit world. With the institution of the gens, came the first rule of inheritance, which distributed the effects of a deceased person among his gentiles. If a married man, his possessions went back to his native sons, to his mother, sisters and their children. Children inherited from their mother, but took nothing from their reputed father. If the wife died, her relatives took possession of the children and her household property, and the man returned to his own gens, taking nothing with him but the clothing, weapons and blankets he had brought with him on his marriage. All property remained in the gens where it was produced. This communial ownership of property covered at least four-fifths of the entire existence of mankind on earth.

With a growing knowledge of agriculture, came the breaking up of the common property of the clan, into the collective properties of the families of the clan. This was a more radical innovation than in our day would be a restitution of the landed estates to the community. Agriculture, which was the cause of the annual parcelling out of the common tribal property, was later one of the causes of the splitting up of collective property. As improved methods of culture were introduced, the peasants recognized that one year's possession was insufficient to reap the benefit of the manures and labor put into the land that had been allotted to them. They demanded that the partitions should be made every two, three, seven, and even twenty years. All the chiefs of families or patriarchs being co-equals in these distributions, and possessing all powers, finally invested themselves with proprietary rights, and land came to be held continuously by the families in possession. This form of property was introduced with great difficulty and only maintained itself, by placing itself under divine protection and the power of the law. In fact, the law was invented for the purpose of protecting it. The justice that is other than an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth, made its appearance in human society, only after the establishment of property, for, as Locke says, "Where there is no property there is no injustice, the idea of property being a right to anything, and the idea to which the name injustice is given being the invasion or violation of that right." Ferri, the Italian criminologist, says that 90 per cent. of the crime committed is against private property.

In Greece and Italy, on appointed days of the month or year, the chief of the family would take a walk around his fields along the uncultivated boundaries, pushing any refractory victims before him, singing hymns and offering up sacrifices to the posts and stones, the motes and bounds of the fields, which were converted into divinities, and under whose shadow the dead were buried. These boundary marks were the "Termini" of the Romans and the "Divine Bournes" of the Greek. The cultivators were not to approach the landmarks, lest the spirits under them should cry out "Stop! This is my field; yonder is thine. The Bible abounds in recommendations to respect the fields of one's neighbor: "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, and cursed be he who removes his neighbor's landmark." Even Plato dropped his idealism when dealing with property, and says, "Our first law must be that no man must lay a hand on the boundary mark, which divides a field from his neighbor's field, for it must remain unmoved." Thus it would seem that both religion and philosophy share in the tasks of guarding private property and keeping the slaves submissive. But spiritual chastisement was not sufficient to quell free men who had drunk in freedom with their mother's milk, and corporal punishment of unexampled severity had to be resorted to.

In Europe, the bridge between collective family property and the capitalist property of today, is feudal property. As we have considered this before, there is no necessity to go over it again. It will suffice to note that it was inaugurated and maintained by military power. Feudalism called forth a provincial and national life by knitting together the independent and insulated groups of a province or nation, by a reciprocity of duties and services. Viewed in this light, feudalism is a federation of baronies. We have seen how, with the decay of feudalism, the feudal lord shook off his duties, but continued to exact the dues. He not only raised a claim to the agricultural lands of his vassals, but usurped the common grazing lands and forests. Bourgeoise historians, writing of this period, maintain that the land belonged immemorably to the lords, who had merely resigned the use of it to their vassals and serfs. But the history of the genesis and evolution of property proves the unsoundness of this claim, and shows that feudal property was built up by fraud and violence.

The origin of ecclesiastical property is similar to that of feudal property. In those turbulent times men fled for protection to the church no less than to the baron's castle. The priestly power, in fact, far outweighed that of the baron. It was the priest who held the keys of paradise. Men willed their goods to the church, on their deathbeds, in the hope of securing a seat in Heaven. This custom, which was voluntary at he outset, became so general, that it ended in being imposed as an obligation. Any person dying without leaving a part of his possesions to the church, was debarred from communion and burial. If a man died intestate, his relations had to appeal to the bishops to appoint arbiters, who, cojointly with themselves, fixed the amount the dead man should have bequeathed, if he had made a will. The convents were fortified places able to sustain sieges, and the monks were experts in the use of arms. At the battle of Hastings, churchmen fought on both sides; churchmen and laymen alike contended for the spoils.

In the village communities in the early part of the Feudal period, the peasants produced all that they consumed, bread, meat, flax and wool, which was spun and woven into cloth in the home. Later a slight division of labor took place, and the artificers, who did not belong to the community, (smiths, weavers, tailors, etc.), lived on the outskirts of the village for a year and a day, until the right of sojourn was acquired. These handicraftsmen were public functionaries in the service of the community. The raw material was supplied to them, and wherever possible, they worked in the homes of their customers. They worked to order, and were paid by an annual tribute of provisions. The first change in this primitive form of industrial labor took place in the villages situated at the intersection of the roads, frequented by the caravans of the travelling merchants or near the mouths of rivers, or near the seaside. A temporary market was established there, for which the handicraftsmen wrought. Wherever the artificers found means to sell their product, they multiplied. Instead of finding themselves repulsed or treated indifferently, they were sought and welcomed. These villages were transformed into towns or boroughs, composed of specialized handicraftsmen, practising different crafts, and standing in need of each other's services. Eventually they established a permanent market, where the inhabitants exchanged their products, or sold them during the fairs to the itinerant traders. It was usually on the boundary of two districts, and the existence of the market cross in later days, shows that the church must have taken it under her special protection. At a later period, kings and emperors also made a point of protecting the peace of their markets. Then the character of industry underwent a change. The artificer became independent of his customer. He no longer waited for the latter to support him with the raw material. He bought it, and kept a stock on hand. He ceased to work to order only, and worked with a view of selling his finished product. To his quality of producer, was added that of trader. He enlarged his workshop and sought the aid of apprentices and journeymen, who worked under his direction, lodged in his home and ate at his table. The fund he required was of so modest a description as hardly to deserve the name of capital, although this fund was the germ of modern capitalism. To resist the despotism of the landowner, these artificers organized guilds, which in the beginning were open to all handicraftsmen in the locality. Later they grew powerful and developed into close corporations, the freedom of which was only obtainable by the privilege of birth, money, long apprenticeships, or royal favors which were often purchased. The King willingly sent aid to an organization opposed to the landlords, who were still powerful enough to be a menace to him. The guilds restricted their output to suit the market and many artificers then found themselves outside the organization.

The discovery of the passage to the Indies by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and the discovery of America, which dates from the end of the fifteenth century, by bringing the gold of America into the European market, and by introducing trans-oceanic commerce, stimulated individuals who had accumulated funds to invest them in manufacture. Probably these were merchants who were enriched by trade. They despised the petty restrictions of the guild system, so far as they hampered their own plans. With their more up-to-date organization, division of labor and absence of restrictions, they gradually superseded the guilds, which were ultimately dissolved by the State, which laid down certain rules for artizan labor and enforced them by its own officials, the policy of the State being to break down all intermediate authorities and deal directly with the individual.

To support the growing populations in the towns it was necessary that agriculture also should be developed. New lands were brought under cultivation, woodlands were deforested and marshlands were reclaimed. In years of good harvests, the corn was so abundant that the price of it ceased to be remunerative, and it became urgent to create fresh markets. So, also, with the products of the industrial town. With the introduction of machinery, many surplus products were produced for which a foreign market must be found. Why this search for foreign markets? Why not restrict the output to the requirements of the local market as was done in the Middle Ages? The answer to that lies in the fact that production was no longer carried on for use, but solely for profit. Also that production was carried on by a slave class who had no voice in the disposal of their products, a slave class born of man's ability to create an ever-increasing surplus over and above his absolute needs, and driven with brute force and cunning lies down the ages. Slavery, at first only the consequence of war, later became the cause of it. In the earliest civilizations, military expeditions were embarked on for the express purpose of recruiting slaves. The Babylonians, Greeks and Romans were notorious in this respect. The freeman or descendents of the old gentile organizations became slave hunters, and kept the labor market well supplied with this useful article. When not engaged in these marauding expeditions, they lived idly on the products of slave labor. The more intellectual of them turned their attention to the study of abstract questions and laid the foundation of the metaphysical philosophy, which still acts as intellectual blinkers on mankind today. Later their civilization became effete and fell a prey to husky bands of barbarians.

(Continued next issue)

FOOD COSTS ARE SOARING

WASHINGTON.—Food costs have increased 75 per cent in five years, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics. Prices increased 1 per cent between October and November last year and 18 per cent between November, 1917, and November last year.

In the five-year period from November, 1913, to November, 1918, food prices advancer 75 per cent. Every article shows an increase of 50 per cent or more. Six articles increased 100 per cent or more; namely, pork chops and sugar, 100 per cent; flour, 103; cornmeal, 110; bacon, 114; and

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 2)

from crafts' standpoint only, and as it is at present none of these internationals recognize the working card. It is a physical impossibility to bring about the change of cards in this system, and it is an impossibility for the working man in Canada at present to bring about a national action upon any particular question no matter how grave that question may be. You had a concrete instance of that when the working classes of Canada considered the matter of calling a general strike in protest against the importation of coolie labor. You were informed by Mr. Draper, the secretary, that the Trades Congress of Canada had no power to call a general strike no matter what the grievance might be, that that power rested with the internationals. Well, these internationals have no one head at any one place; they have a number of heads separated and distributed all over the United States and, as I see it, our present form of internationality, our present form of an international system, is out of date and needs abolishing, but the point that concerns us now is to bring about a harmonious revolution or reversal of policy without creating universal antagonism on the part of the workers. That is the big problem which I think confronts the workers. I believe they are all agreeable to the change but they all view the point as quite a task of accomplishing the end and not destroying the organization or organized body of union labor as a whole.

Del. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the resolutions committee have one or two resolutions there dealing with industrial unionism which will have a much better chance of passing this convention than the substitute which they have submitted. The term "industrial unionism," so far as I can discover from some of the people who have put in the resolutions, does not mean exactly what this substituted resolution means. They who presented these other resolutions were seeking what they considered to be industrial unionism, or unionism by industries, which were more nearly affiliated and not all industries without regard to what they were. They were seeking affiliations of industries which were lying close to each other which really operate as one industry, while under our present system their crafts hold them apart. The best illustration I can give of what I am driving at is my own organization.

We have in the printing trade five distinct international unions and yet, in any printing establishment of any size, you will have the members of all these five international unions operating under the one boss, and under one group. That style of craft organization served its purpose for a long while. The fact that it has outlived its usefulness at the present itme is evident by these crafts taking steps themselves which will eventually bring about an organization of these same crafts. A redistribution, if you like to put it that way, of all organizations into one. The fight against the international jurisdiction in a lot of these organizations is showing itself in the formation of district conferences, and up and down the Pacific Coast you have your Northwest Conference of different organizations operating without the goodwill, although, perforce, with the sanction of the international union. The international organizations as represented by their heads in the international headquarters very strongly disapprove of these district organizations because these district organizations generally prove to be rebellious organizations and composed of people who are opposing international unions in some form or other. Now, so far as the printing trades are concerned on the Pacific Coast, we have not only the Northwest Conference of Typographical Union and Printing Pressmen, and others, but we have the Northwest Printing Trades Conference, which combines all the conferences of the Northwest bodies which has decided to meet at one place only. These different ones all meet at one place and the latter portion of the week they meet in one conference as the Northwest Printing Trade Conference, and this alone is bringing together these organizations and will produce, I believe, a measure of industrial unionism, and I feel the different crafts need to be brought together in that way and that would be, I feel, the first step towards the larger idea of industrial unionism. However, to accomplish this you are going to have a whole host of difficulties bristling up. What hope can you have of organizing one big union which will include all these organizations, when in the more nearly affiliated crafts now operating under one roof, and rubbing shoulders with each other, you have not worked it out? Take the shipyard. You have in the shipyard a whole pile of international unions operating inside that shipyard, which is an analogy along the lines of the printing trades. They are within one fence at least, and even there you have not got that measure of industrial unionism which we are now advocating. Now, then, how are you going to form one big united body enthused with the idea of having one big union, when you have not got, even in a small way, that industrial unionism which you are seeking?

Delegate Kavanagh: The resolution submitted by the resolutions committee as has been stated was a substitute for many submitted by other organizations and we have taken further notice that since this organization has been formed resolutions have been passed at every convention favoring industrial unionism, and never yet has there been any attempt to put such a thing into operation. Now, it is all right to say we favor industrial unionism and recommend it to the membership, but you have to suggest a starting point and you cannot form an industrial organization while there is the international affiliation, and while the international per capita tax is being sent to the United States, and be it further noticed, that during the past few months we have noticed how the international functioned when any trouble takes place where the workers take things into their own hands.

In the Seattle strike the international longshoremen decided in view of the fact that the metal trades' union had promised that they would stand by the longshoremen, the longshoremen in return felt the only thing they could do was to stand by the metal trades when their trying times came. They decided to go out, and the international longshoremen's association, through its president, notified these men that not only should they forbid them to go out but they would cancel their charter if they did, and furthermore, that they

B.C. B.C.

Don't be Scared!

THAT is the last thing we want to happen to you, but we DO want you to take proper warning and be advised to put your orders in hand right now, because the pressure upon our operative staff is so great that it will be quite impossible to get late orders out for Easter. We have got a stock so smart that we please all, men and women alike, and, buying from us, you can get styles later than the latest, because we will make for you—ladies particularly—from ADVANCE style sheets just to hand from the World's Fashion Creators. There's no place in B. C. like the "B. C." for getting the genuine goods and styles—and our prices are so moderate as to please everybody.

SUITS

For MEN, $35 up

For WOMEN, $45 up

The B. C. Tailoring Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS TO THE WORKING MAN

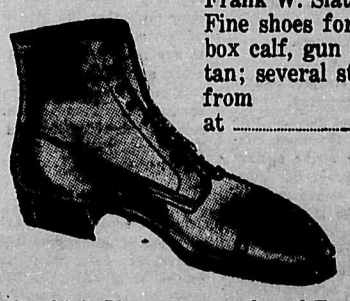
Established 1910

128 HASTINGS STREET EAST

Near Theatre Royal

B.C. "UNION STORE" B.C.

Two Good Union Shoes for Men



Frank W. Slater's "Strider"—Fine shoes for dress wear, in box calf, gun metal and dark tan; several styles to choose from at ..... $8.00 and up

We can thoroughly recommend this line of footwear for style, fit and wear. The Union Stamp No. is 249.

Leckie's Vancouver make of Boots for work at $5.85

Union Stamp No. 237

K BOOT SHOP
319 HASTINGS ST. W.

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the

Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow
We Deserve Trade Union Patronage

No. 1
110 Cordova St. West, or

No. 2
622 Pender West

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE NEW CANADIAN ROUTE

THROUGH Mount Robson and Jasper Parks across the prairies through the most fertile grain belt in the world to Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.
CONNECTIONS at Winnipeg and Duluth for Central States, at Toronto and Montreal for Eastern States and Atlantic ports.
FINEST TRAINS, Electric lighted, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, also Dining Cars.
For Rates, Tickets, Literature and Information, apply to
ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
605 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Seymour 5482

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—The only Union Shop in Vancouver.—

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
Printers to The Federationist

We are now prepared to do stereotyping for the trade. Write for prices.

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes
FOR MEN

are tailored just right, outside and in. Scientific apparel construction involves painstaking attention to each detail of figure types, and variations. A Semi-ready garment fits—in each and every dimension and measurement; and the "Price-in-the-Pocket" is profit in your pocket. We show Suits and Top-Coats, $18 to $50.

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 GRANVILLE STREET

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited

A. S. Wells.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St.
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m., Seymour 7497K

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $2.00 per year; Canada, $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00 per year; to Unions subscribing in a body, $1.25 per member per year.

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....April 4, 1919

STILL ANOTHER INSTANCE.

THE WORKERS are daily being assailed, because they are realizing, and pointing out, that a class struggle is going on. They are being accused of raising class antagonisms, and fostering class hatred. Last week the Legislature of this Province, dealt with the claims arising out of the Island strike, and subsequent riots in 1913. To those that are acquainted with the reasons for that strike, it would appear peculiar, that not a word of condemnation was uttered by the present government against the late government for being responsible for the strike. It is true the government was blamed for not taking the situation in hand before it did, but not one word of condemnation for the non-enforcement of the laws of the land, which was the only cause of the strike.

* * *

It is useless going into the incidents leading up to the strike at this time. But it certainly is interesting to note that the leader of the Opposition, and the leaders of the Government are aware of the class divisions, and that they reliaze the interests of their class. The Hon. W. Sloan blamed the strike on American agitators. Even J. H. Hawthornthwaite is quoted as stating "that the responsibility rested on the late government, and that later the men were led astray by their leaders" To those that know the inner details of that strike, these statements will only denote that the truh is not always uttered in the House at Victoria.

* * *

The so-called riots were precipitated by the actions of the company, by the employment of thugs and gunmen, who uttered threats against the union miners. The strike was a strike against the dangerous conditions in the mine, and because the gas committee—appointed according to the Mines Regulation Act—which reported the mines unsafe—was discriminated against. This was well known to the minister of mines. He knows the causes that lead up to the strike. He himself has been faced with conditions that were in some respects similar, in the case of the strike of the miners in the Crows Nest Pass last year, against the conditions of the mines in that district. But did he offer one word of condemnation of the late government for the non-enforcement of the laws of the land? Premier Oliver stated that "innocent people had suffered because of the weakness of the late government in failing to meet the situation fairly and squarely, before it became so aggravated, that serious trouble arose." In all the criticism, not one word of denunciation for the class attitude assumed by the late government in the administration of the laws. Where was the Attorney-General. He perhaps knows the inner history of that strike better than any other member of the government. Not one word from him on the way the laws were administered. Property was destroyed. Private property is the base of present-day society. Class ownership is the corner stone of modern capitalism. Class legislation, or the class administration of laws, is the prerogative of the ruling class, and there was never a squeal on the part of the present government, as to the way the laws were administered. In this, the ruling class as represented by the members of the Legislature, showed that they are conscious of their class interests, and yet the workers are blamed when they point out the class lines in society. Class lines have been drawn, not by men, but because society is formed of two classes, the possessing class, and the dispossessed. What is the use of trying to hide that which is becoming evident to the most casual thinker, classes will be abolished, when class ownership of the means of wealth production goes, and not before!

AT SHORT RANGE

IN the Daily Sun, issue of Sunday last, an article headed "A Long Range Study of France" appeared. That it is a long range study, no one with any knowledge of the Paris Commune, or of the Socialists who speak on the matter, will deny. It is such a long range study, that the truth of the situation has become warped in the length of the range. In the introduction to the article in question appears the following:

> Agitators of the Balshevist, Socialist and I. W. W. type constantly refer to the French Revolution, or rather one phase of it—the Red Terror—as though that period of the Revolution produced the charter of Freedom of France.
>
> The agitators tell their dupes that before they can have freedom as it is in France, they must have bloodshed, as it was in the Paris Commune.
>
> They do not tell them that the Revolution was nearly three years old before the Commune reared its bloody head, that the Commune did not establish the charter, that instead, it tore it in ribbons. Neither do they tell their people that the economic system in France is capitalistic today, nor why France is the most patriotic and country-loving nation in the world, nor that the French people are the happiest and most contented because they are the most free.
>
> In the following article I have attempted to refute, by a statement of the facts of history, the fatuous claims of the agitator and [illegible]

dividual opportunity, which may be useful to us all.

* * *

The chief lesson that is to be drawn from the Paris Commune is that the ruling class will stop at nothing to crush out any semblance of democratic rule, and that when the interests of that class is threatened, the members of it will not stop at anything. The Paris Commune, which the Socialists speak of, is the Commune of 1871. Perhaps the writer did not know of that one, as the ruling class suppressed all information as to the Commune of 1871, and it may be that he is referring to the revolutionary period of 1792. In any case the writer of the article in question shows that he knows not of what he speaks when he gets the facts so mixed. The Red Terror was not the act of the working class by any means; it was the work of the ruling class, and it was the members of the working class that were slaughtered in thousands, by as corrupt a ruling class as ever existed. From the history of the commune, we learn that from the 18th of March, 1871, until the entry of the Versailles troops into Paris, the proletarian revolution was so free from acts of violence, to which the revolutions and counter revolutions of the ruling class are subject, that there were no deeds of violence for the opponents of the proletariat to cry out about. Officers of the Versailles troops ordered them to shoot unarmed people, and instead of doing so the troops turned round and shot their officers.

* * *

Like all capitalist apologists, the writer accuses the workers of the very crimes of which the ruling class of all history has been guilty. Not only did the ruling class of France slaughter the working class of Paris in cold blood, but it was aided by the so much despised, at this day, Hun, in its ferocity. It has, however, not been the mission of the Socialist to preach that only by bloodshed can changes be brought about; that is the capitalistic and ruling class method of bringing about changes. The Socialist, however, has spoken on the Paris Commune, with two objects: the first to show the workers that they must understand society as it is constituted, and the class nature of governments, and the second to show them that the fate which befell the communards would befall them if at any time they attempt to bring about any change without knowledge and understanding of the things that are happening around them. The communards were fooled and betrayed. They were slaughtered by a ruling class that was so low as to have understanding with the enemy without the gate, a crime with which the same class now accuses the working class of, when it sends greetings to the workers who have freed themselves of the rule of capital. The French working class has some ground for hating the Hun ruling class, but they should have more desire to understand their own ruling class, which has never lightened the load of labor, and never will. Labor itself will have to remove the bonds of capitalism from its limbs before it will be free. If the French are the most happy and contented people in the world today, then we must be misinformed. If, however, we are correct in our estimate of the situation, the French working class is under the same difficulties, and has exactly the same problem to solve, as did the Russian working class, and as have the working class of the capitalistic countries throughout the world. That problem is the freeing of the working class from wage slavery. We in Canada have much to learn from the Paris Commune. We should learn that we cannot advance faster than the older countries, for if we do, the lot of the Paris communards will be the lot of the working class of this country.

* * *

While in 1871 the ruling class knew that its interests were identical, no matter which country it was ruling—in other words understood the class nature of things—and that a victory of the working class in any country was against the ruling class interests the world over, they are now much more solid on the point than they were then. The workers must also learn that capital is international, and an attack on capital in any country will be resented by the ruling class of the world. As an instance of this, one has only to turn to the recent action of the Allied governments towards Russia, and in Hungary. Self-determination of nations, indeed. Yes, at the point of the bayonet, and with machine guns directing the election of a constituent assembly in the latest country to come under the rule of the proletariat. So it will be with any other attempt of the working class to take its own destiny into its hands, unless the workers of the world are lined up, not as nationalists, but as an international working class, with no racial differences, but one common purpose, that of freeing the proletariat from the rule of capital. A long range study indeed, and a long range interpretation of the teachings of the Socialists, taken from the end of a capitalistic colored telescope, we should imagine, and no doubt paid for by the class which has nothing in common with the workers, and which fears that its rule is nigh ended. May we say that the Socialists are aware that France is under capitalism, and that the workers of the world are not desirous of the kind of freedom that they have in France. We already have that, the freedom to seek a job when the master class does not need us, or a job as the heighth of prosperity, but that they desire a freedom from class rule and robbery.

The slayer of Jean Jaures, the French Socialist, Raoul Villian, has been acquitted. Alphonse Zevaes, attorney for Villain, declared the motive for the act was misguided patriotism. He appealed to the court for the acquittal of Villain "in the name of victory, which is now filling our hearts with joy." A patriot is supposed to be one that loves his country, and it is evident that the French ruling class is willing to forgive much to those that love "their" country, but we wonder what will happen to the man that attempted, attempted mind you, to rid the world of Clemenceau, the premier of France. We have no use for men, that in their ignorance, attack the individual, because they are discontented with condi-

matter of whose country this individual loved, whether it was the ruling class idea of things, or the working class view. In any case, we are not expecting that the latter case will be the same as the first, the one being a lover of the capitalistic order of things, and the other being a lover of things as would benefit the working class. Such is capitalistic justice, and patriotism.

After the war has been fought and won for democracy, and the self-determination of nations, the following press dispatch is illuminating:

> "The Allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian Soviet government, according to dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Berlin and Copenhagen. They demand the election of a national assembly under the supervision of Allied troops."

It would appear that all that is needed to be added to it, is to provide for Sir Sam Hughes to be sent over to direct the military operations during the election, and Sir Robert Borden to enact a War-Times Election Act, and then every thing will be lovely, and Democracy will be secure indeed.

Really, it is funny, to see the press, and captains of industry, so much upset over the idea of the one big union. Have we not had a good many examples of the get-together spirit? The politicians have been divided into many camps. But in times of stress, did they not get together, drop their differences, and in the interests of the "nation" form the "One Big Union" government? The church has also been very busy for some considerable time in attempting to bring about unity. The members of the churches have realized that the duplication of effort is wasted, and that it also causes needless expense, hence they have. in season and out of season, advocated what, why One Big Union of churches. Yet when the workers come to the conclusion that their efforts are being wasted, and that much of their energies are dissipated, and they realize that it would be better for the working class as a whole, if the members of that class did away with petty distinctions and divisions, and organize the One Big Union of workers, then what a different story! It is Bolshevism; it is tending to anarchy, and the so often in the past derided foreign American international unions, are lauded to the skies, and the One Big Union of the working class is damned. Such, however, is capitalistic logic. What is good for the master, is bad for the slave. But we are of the opinion that the slave will do his own thinking. He seems to be getting to that point, and this is really what the ruling class fears most.

Having for many years been desirous of finding out what a living wage is, we seized with glee the following press item, and pass it on to our readers, with the hope that having gained this knowledge, they will realize what a living wage is, and get over the desire to secure it, and demand the full product of their toil, as it is evident that "a living wage" is what slaves have always had. In other words, a living wage is a slave's portion, hay and oats, corn beef and cabbage, and a place to sleep, and capitalistic papers to read, so that he would not get any silly Socialistic ideas in his head, and which might have a tendency to get him kicking over the traces.

"North Vancouver, March 31.—Very Rev. J. Welch, O. M. I., oblate provincial, in the course of a sermon in St. Edmund's Catholic Church on Sunday, dealt with the issue of what constitutes a living wage. It had, he said, been defined by the late Pope Leo XIII., who had contended that every man willing to work was entitled to remuneration to enable him to live in frugal comfort at least, in a sanitary house, and with nourishing food for himself, his wife and children. He should be able to provide his family with clothing, to save a sum sufficient to meet the demands of old age, and not to be compelled after a life of labor, to be thrown into a poorhouse or hospital, to be maintained at the public expense. He should also have enough earning capacity to be able to support his chruch, school and benevolent organizations ,and to provide himself and family with literature and newspapers."

The press reports with glee "that the situation in Russia is getting worse." What could be expected with a blockade in existence. Well knowing that the workers would not stand for any more war, and especially against a working class regime, the blockade was used to defeat the Soviet Government, and to prevent the spread of the working class ownership of the means of wealth production. Let Russia or any other nation, or group of nations put a blockade on any of the Allied countries and conditions would very soon become "worse" in these lands. Truly the master class will do anything to retain its hold and power over the slave class in society.

RAYMOND ROBBINS ON RUSSIA

"All power to the Soviet." "These five words gave the Bolsheviki control of Russia," says Raymond Robins, of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia, in a statement to the Senate Bolshevik investigating committee, on March 6. "Everywhere I went in Russia," he said, "I saw that side by side with the old dead institutions there was growing the Soviet system binding together the great mass of the people.

"It was 93 per cent. of the population against the upper 7 per cent., that is to say, the old regime. The upper per cent. depended in the last analysis on the nearest rifles, and the nearest rifles were in Germany."

He declared that had the United States responded to the message from the Soviet government of Russia and aided them at the crucial moment, Russia would have repudiated the Brest-Litovsk treaty and remained in the war.

"In every respect America has failed utterly in her Russian policy," he said, "piling blunder upon blunder and mistake upon mistake and endeavoring to cover the results of stupidity with lies.

"The time has come, now, when we must know the facts about Bolshevism," he thundered. "Not to libel, or to slander, or defend, but to know. Only by knowing can America meet this challenge."

"The war is over now, and we can tell and know the truth—look squarely at the situation abroad. Italy is a government on a volcano; underneath the surface in France is a growing class-consciousness determined to put through the Socialist programme. Lloyd George with a Tory government behind him did not dare to enforce the public law against the Soviets in Belfast. Does this look like a movement that you can crush by mere denunciation?

In reply to the question from Senator Overman, "How would you stop Bol-

the former head of the Red Cross organization said quickly:

"By telling the truth and showing what is involved. If we keep up with the march of progress, we need not fear Bolshevism. But force alone is an old failure against ideas. Government can never expect to suppress a desire for a better human life with force."

He pointed out that Bolshevism, like I. W. W.ism, sprouts and grows on economic wrongs. "Take the fear of unemployment, accidents and sickness from the workman's home, and you remove the need of Bolshevism," he said. "Laws against the red flag, or any other hysteria, directed at superficial things, are of no avail. Get at the fundamentals."

Bolsheviki Fought Germans

The Bolsheviki were the only party in Russia to consistently oppose the German autocracy, Robins declared, intimating that alleged proofs of German-Bolshevik connivance, such as the Sisson documents, had been prepared solely in order to cover up outrageous blunders made by administration leaders in their policy toward Russia.

"Our stupid policy towards that country," he asserted, "has most effectually played into Germany's hands throughout."

Robins referred to the abhorrence in which the Bolsheviki are now generally held. That was what the Germans sought, he said, in order that they might have the whole field free for their own commercial exploitation after the war.

He said that the Germans financed and supported anarchist organizations in Russia, in order to discredit the Bolsheviki with the Allies.

Robins utterly condemned the Czecho-Slovak invasion of Siberia, and told how it had overthrown a stable Soviet government in the outlying parts of Russia.

"After the Czecho-Slovaks got in, I heard of plenty of disorder in Siberia," he commented dryly, adding that in his entire sojourn in Russia he had not come across half as much disorder as he could read about in a single issue of an American newspaper.

He gave an interesting sidelight on the dissolving of the Constituent Assembly when he told how it was controlled by Tchernoff, who, Kerensky and Breshkovskaya both agreed, was hand in glove with the German military intrigue.

"I believe the forcible adjournment of the Constituent Assembly was in the interests of the Allied cause," he said.

Mme. Breshkovskaya also came in for some sharp criticism from Robins, who said that much as he admired her, he felt her attitude after Kerensky fell to be very inconsistent.

"If you encourage a revolution," he said, "you must not be heard to weep when it comes."

He told of his many conferences with Lenine and of his sincere admiration of the statesmanlike qualities of the former, who, he said, always was amenable to reason. A letter from Lenine was his unquestioned passport over the entire 6000 miles of travel and every courtesy was shown him by the local Soviet authorities.

In response to senatorial heckling, Colonel Robins explained, "I am trying to tell the truth about it (Bolshevism). I refuse to be put in a position of defending atrocities, but I prefer to understand a situation rather than to denounce it. I found more bitterness in the United States against Bolshevik atrocities than against Bloody Monday, and all the long line of Czarist persecutions. I would like to see both sides of this question presented. Mere passion and resentment will not take care of it. Don't go witch hunting, don't use tyranny, don't get hysterical."

As an avowed anti-Socialist, Colonel Robins' testimony in regard to Russia long waited and strangely withheld, must carry no inconsiderable weight, especially his words, "Not to libel or to slander, or to defend, but to know." Only by knowing can America meet the challenge of the times!

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

Don't Be Bamboozled

When you buy **eggs**, you don't buy on price basis alone. There are **fresh eggs, good eggs** and **eggs.**

Just the same with **clothing.** Ours is the best, not only the best you can buy, but you will never buy at better advantage than you can today.

Hobberlin Tailored Suits at

$30, $35 and $40

RICKSON'S

Apparel for Men

830 GRANVILLE ST.

Union Store Near Robson

BRAND'S SEEDS

Wonderful Blooms

A riot of color in the garden; attractive as cut flowers.

Gold Medal Gladiolus

Brand's Gladioli awarded Gold Medal 1916, 1917, 1918.

Now is the time to plant America—Soft lavender, 50c doz., $3.50 per 100

Faust, rich crimson red.

Halley, salmon pink, blotched yellow carmine marking.

Independence, deep pink, crimson blotch.

Lafayette, creamy white.

Mrs. Francis King, vermilion scarlet.

Princeps, crimson scarlet, white throat.

Salmon Queen, perfect salmon.

Brand's Mixed Hybrids, selections from best exhibition varieties. 75c. dozen. $5.50 per 100.

Panama, deep rose. $1.25 dozen, $9.00 per 100.

Garden Guide and Catalogue Free.

JAMES BRAND & CO.
723 Robson St.
VANCOUVER B.C.

The Silver Lining

is appearing. The restraint and anxiety of the past is being replaced by gladness and freedom, and bright hopes for the future. Thousands of home-builders are considering the things that are to brighten the new home. Silverware, for instance.

When thinking of silverware think of Birks'—produced in Canada by Canadian workmen, and second to none for quality and service. Call and see our fine displays of silverware.

Geo. E. Trorey
Man. Dir.

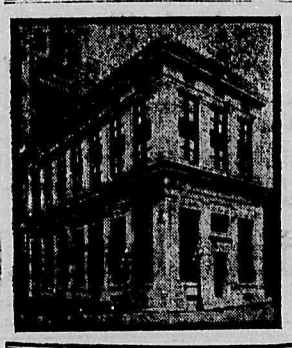
Birks

Granville and Georgia Streets

"The House Behind the Goods"

MALKIN'S BEST TEA

"As in a game of cards, so in the game of life, we must play with what is dealt us, and the glory consists not so much in winning as in playing a poor hand well."



—SAVE YOUR MONEY—
START A BANK ACCOUNT IN

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

A. C. FRASER, Manager
Granville and Pender
W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

JOHNSTON'S Super-Value

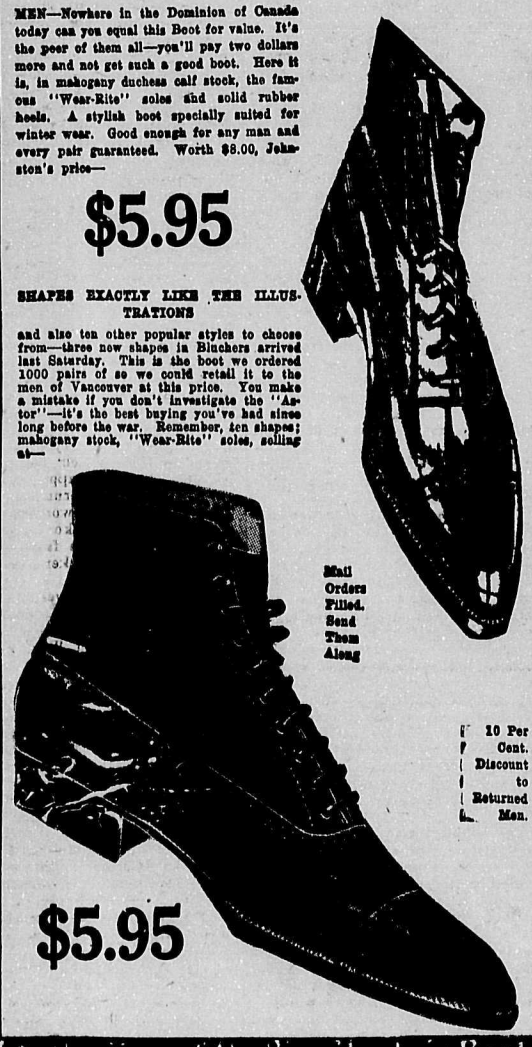
The Astor Tan at $5.95

MEN—Nowhere in the Dominion of Canada today can you equal this Boot for value. It's the peer of them all—you'll pay two dollars more and not get such a good boot. Here it is, in mahogany duchess calf stock, the famous "Wear-Rite" soles and solid rubber heels. A stylish boot specially suited for winter wear. Good enough for any man and every pair guaranteed. Worth $8.00, Johnston's price—

$5.95

SHAPES EXACTLY LIKE THE ILLUSTRATIONS

and also ten other popular styles to choose from—three new shapes in Bluchers arrived last Saturday. This is the boot we ordered 1000 pairs of so we could retail it to the men of Vancouver at this price. You make a mistake if you don't investigate the "Astor"—it's the best buying you've had since long before the war. Remember, ten shapes; mahogany stock, "Wear-Rite" soles, selling at—



Mail Orders Filled. Send Them Along

10 Per Cent. Discount to Returned Men.

$5.95

At the Sign of the Big Electric Boot

JOHNSTONS BIG SHOE HOUSE LTD

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment

Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

INCORPORATED 1855

Bank of Toronto

Assets $84,000,000
Deposits $3,000,000

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 members 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:
Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

"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.

BODY" knows there is oil in

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

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

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
Phone Sey. 5238

Thousands of UNION MEN carry a Sickness and Accident Policy with the

Merchants Casualty Co.

Our policy costs $1.00 per month and up.
Our policy pays for all accidents.
Our policy pays for every known disease.
Our address is 308 Rogers Building.
Our phone number is Sey. 2755.
We want a capable representative in each UNION LOCAL.

Patronize Federationist advertisers

Oil! your opportunity

Get in at the beginning of a company which has already struck oil in commercial quantities and absolutely controls thousands of acres of oil-producing properties.

Columbia Oil Co., Ltd.

(Non-personal Liability)

Capital $1,000,000
Par value, $1.00 per share

This company has struck a high-grade oil of paraffin base, apparently in great quantities, on its property in Southeast Kootenay, near the Alberta boundary. It absolutely controls 2960 acres of land pronounced by experts as oil-bearing.

We struck oil at only 610 feet. Every expert report points to the fact that the development of our properties at greater depth will equal, if not surpass the gusher fields of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Guy H. Kirkpatrick, an eminent oil engineer, after examining our property, stated that a well producing only two barrels of such high-grade oil per day would pay a handsome profit.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT PAYS A BOUNTY OF 52½ CENTS PER BARREL ON OIL OF THE QUALITY WE STRUCK.

Mr. A. Patrick, head driller, writing from Oil City, Alta., March 17, 1919, says: "We are down 936 feet. Good showing of oil. Tools all gummed. Expect bring in big well after going deeper into oil sands."

Mr. Patrick is now drilling just across the Alberta boundary from the Columbia Oil Co. property.

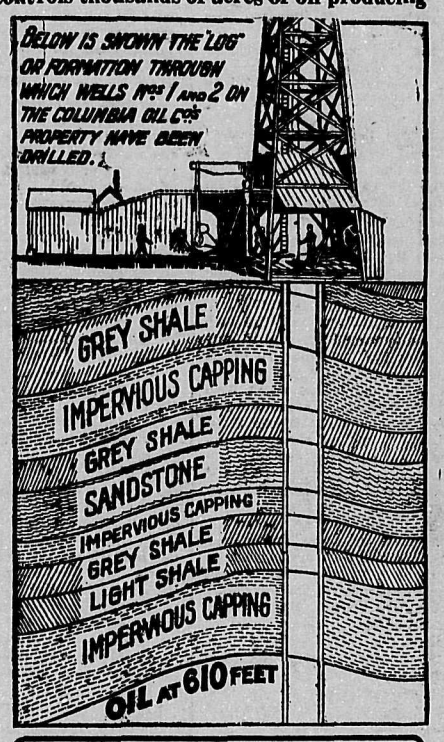
The Columbia Oil Co. control 2960 acres of proven oil land in this section. The Government thinks there is millions in it. If that's so—it's an opportunity seldom offered to get into our company on the ground floor.

Our Field Has Been Proven as a Producer

We have actually struck oil—have proven our ground. We control the land all around this proven bore. We have a full equipment consisting of heavy standard drilling rig, pumping outfit, piping for three more wells, saw mill, office and buildings—a full development equipment—all bought and paid for. The derrick for No. 2 Well is erected.

Development Will Bring Dividends

We want to put our property on a dividend-paying basis quickly. That's the only reason why we don't make this a close corporation, as many oil companies do—the investors rapidly becoming millionaires.



BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATES $50,000 FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK ON OIL LANDS NEAR COLUMBIA OIL CO. PROPERTY

Read this extract from the Sun of March 27, 1919:

"Victoria, March 27.—Prospects of illimitable wealth to be garnered at some future date are opened up by a bill which the Minister of Lands has introduced which sets aside $50,000 to aid in the development of coal, petroleum and natural gas lying under Crown lands.

"The idea is to carry on an investigation in the neighborhood of the Alberta boundary—some persons are even so sanguine as to believe that within a few years this source of wealth will suffice not only to pay the public debt of British Columbia, but also provide a large annual revenue."

—OUR OFFER—

WE WILL, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, OFFER SHARES OF THE COLUMBIA OIL CO. AT 25 CENTS PER SHARE, EITHER FULLY PAID UP OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

This offer is open only until we have secured sufficient funds to push development work as advised by our oil experts. When this amount is subscribed, the sale of stock will promptly cease.

This is an unusual investment with wonderful speculative possibilities.

Call, write or phone for literature giving complete details. Victory bonds taken at full face value.

Canada Bond Sales Co.

UNDERWRITERS

Phone Seymour 9350 — 310 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

TERMINAL SALVAGE CO. MOVING SALE

Now Comes the Final Sale Ends Soon Sacrifice

for which you have been waiting. The time has arrived for the launching of this stupendous final clean up. A value-giving sale that will not be forgotten for years to come. It is now only a matter of days when the Terminal Salvage Company will have to move. No longer is there a profit on anything. All considerations of cost have been disregarded. Where lines are badly broken goods have been terrifically slashed. But everywhere, in every department, on every item, radical decisive further reductions have been made for this final sale, which ends in two weeks. Our orders are to empty the shelves at once.

DON'T MISS IT!--Supply Your Hardware Needs Now

$5.00 Stanley Bailey Plane, No. 3 ..... $3.95
$4.00 Stanley and Atkins Ratchet Brace, 10 and 12-inch sweep $2.95
$2.25 Stanley Hardwood Levels up to 30 inches $1.25
$4.25 Shirley and Dietrich 26-inch Handsaws $2.95
$6.25 Disston's No. 12 26-inch Hand Saws $4.95
$2.00 Stanley Brace, 10-inch sweep $1.25
15c Carpenter's Pencils, red or black lead, 9-inch 5c
$3.00 Pruning Saws, less than half $1.25

Kalsomine, cold water, in all shades 45c
$1.25 Sprucetex Floor Mop or Duster 78c
3XXX Ebony Paint Brushes for 39c
Galvanized Wire Clothes Line, 19-gauge, 100 feet 80c
McClary's Wash Boilers sell at $1.95
Furnace Chain, foot 3c
.22 long and long rifle Remington Shells, 3 boxes 95c
$1.25 box S. & W. 90c
$2.50 box .44-40 ..... $1.40

RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS

$2.00 Steel Fishing Rods..$1.50
$3.50 Steel Fishing Rods sell at $2.95
20c Fishing Lines 10c
60c Fishing Lines 35c

TERMINAL SALVAGE

25 Hastings St. W.

Next to Rex Theatre

TERMINAL SALVAGE CO. MOVING SALE

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you please send me three copies of the edition of the B. C. Federationist containing "Where the Baby Comes From" by J. S. Woodsworth. I never saw the subject so beautifully and so informingly dealt with.

I always look for Mr. Woodsworth's articles and for reports of his addresses in the B. C. Federationist. Vancouver is rich in having in its labor ranks men with high courage and keen intellect. And not least among these names is that of J. S. Woodsworth.

I wish that sex-hygiene as Mr. Woodsworth handles it could be taught to all boys and girls.

I hope to see more articles from the same pen on the same subject. The "Boys' and Girls' Corner" as conducted by Mr. Woodsworth gives an added value to the British Columbia Federationist.

A REGULAR READER.

Editor B. C. Federationist: In reply to the letter of Wm. E. Lansdell last week I am sorry to have to hurt his feelings by "beefing" about cheaper powder and advocating church and social reform, but it seems to me that even if a revolution is about to break, as he says, on, over, or near us, it does not make the need of cheaper powder for this undeveloped province any less important, for no matter what form of wideawake government we have here, whether Soviet or anything else, the principal thing is the production of food; also to speak about playing Bolshevikis or Spartacans here in British Columbia, shows a very poor grasp of international affairs, and would quickly lead to being eliminated instead of eliminating the social parasites. The trouble is, we are up against natural laws, and nothing but a national calamity can make the people see the same thing, in the same light, at the same time, because we are all living more or less under different conditions, and while a fair number would like to play Bolsheviks, by far the greater part want to see a defined policy. I believe the Province of British Columbia is further advanced in thought than either the rest of Canada or the States, and for a scattered and dependent Province to take the initiative in any revolution only means loss of life to no purpose.

Again Christianity may be dead as far as Alf. Lansdell is concerned, but I believe for the majority of people it will not die. It is not the fault of the Gospel that it was not lived up to, and before the wheels of social life run smoothly again, I believe the reformed church will be a big factor in helping to obtain justice. If If Wm. Thinks that seizing British Columbia scenery and trying to eliminate the social parasites, (whom we cannot touch only by international means) is the only solution of our problems, I do not, but, for the present, I believe our hopes are better centred in a big political Labor Party, ready at any time to back up Labor in other parts of the Empire, or across the line.

Hard facts and common sense alone will put the workers ahead, bounce and hot air, will put us back. Yours truly,

SAMUEL LIGGINS.

A Mandate to Ottawa

Editor B. C. Federationist: Inconsistent with my usual policy, I now speak for myself and without authority from any party, merely as one of the rank and file. I am guided by sincerity, and an earnest desire to never again witness the wholesale shedding of blood, be it in the form of a war of interests, or a war "'twixt classes on any other plane than that of education and organization. A Kimmel Park tragedy, a wide world war, a bloody revolution; all these and more, have been, and are yet to come, are undeniable. So let us see what governments have to consider, and what a world of workers contemplate in social revolution.

Browsing around Europe, I find that the workers ultimately intend to control the State, and I contend that the majority of the workers desire to bring this about without bloodshed, or undue suffering to all concerned. They will make no revolution if honestly met. An armistice can be arranged if the following facts be weighed by all sincere mortals.

No system is eternal, so make an imaginative leap. The present system of wages and profits need not endure for ever; ultimately it will be replaced by production for use, controlled by the State. Ultimately most people must live much alike, the workers must have access to the beauty and comfort, that are now the monopoly of the rich. That principle is, absolute, those who cannot accept it break with us here, is my humble opinion.

It is of no use trying to deceive the worker. We mean what we say. We are tired of "riding the rods," prison-like asylums, and dingy ugly dwelling "dug outs." It is no use pretending to accord our demands and then offer us less than a ruling class want for themselves. It is no use "settling" strikes by tricking us, namely, by raising prices equally with wages, our increases in wages, but signify that commodity prices rise on equal ratio. We desire food, clothing and shelter; it is the desire of the animal as with the human. Wages signify little to a modern imagination. Their purchasing power rises and falls apparently with the ocean tides. Governments should readily see that the workers have to eat every day, just like an army. By ignoring this simple fact, you only irritate moderate workers into revolutionists.

In Canada we have at present Labor unions and Labor parties; Socialist Party of Canada; Comrades of the Great War, Great War Veterans, each in turn having different views, yet all members of a useful class, but Ottawa can forgo their aide, if they realize that economic circumstances will force these groups together for concerted effort, in a future not far distant. Canadian troops, from the Rhine, taught daily, that they must reconstruct the political life of Canada and, whenever we attempt to reconstruct, I am sure it will be with a delightful sense of completion. Both officers and men are agreed insofar as soldiers are concerned, that, to put it broadly, they are entitled to food, clothing and shelter, and any group, irrespective of their name or object, that stands between that desire and its fulfillment, is contemplating political strife which, mark you well, will be carried out by individuals not liable to be intimidated by physical fear. Then we may assume that they have access to the means of life.

It is not a crime to be unemployed. We intend no longer to be the victims of over-production, and "under distribution," while the powers that be sell off their stock, which is produced by exploitation for speculation. They must no longer speculate in men's lives. No more to use the workers worklessness to force him to take a blacking's price. [illegible] appears to think it strange that we should demand a shorter working day, just as they are shocked if we buy a piano or go to see Charlie Chaplin. They must abandon this attitude, understand that long hours of labor cut us off from culture and pleasure, and that it is normal that we should want them. We contend that shorter hours of labor are in our social interests, therefore, the government must take our word for it.

We can no longer consent to be producers, without interest or responsibility in that which we alone produce. Therefore, we ask for control of the means of wealth production, by committees Provincial and Dominion, not optional but compulsory. Notably we ask the government to set an example.

Our house is our own. An educated movement for state control by the workers, is the surest safeguard against sudden revolution. We therefore ask Ottawa, not to fear that we propose to instigate chaos by pulling down the present system, we propose merely to modify it in the direction of a new order, and we shall be prudent because the new order will be our order.

These are the broad principles to which governments must subscribe, if they sincerely wish to avoid international revolution. We have minor demands, but the broad principles are the gist of logic that I have found to be of absorbing interest to the demobilized soldiers of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Russia and our colonies, an interest that is shared by the workers of those countries.

This programme is not final, but it would endure for a long time, and insure against industrial revolution devoid of scientific administration. An industrial peace during which the worker would learn harmoniously to rule the State that will eventually be his. Ultimately we look to the full control of production and distribution by the producers; we do not need a violent and painful revolution to attain that end. But, and here I speak as a class-conscious moderate, our moderation must not be taken as a weakness. The terms are meant to avoid revolution; if they are not accepted and carried out, we shall have to acknowledge that the revolutionists are right, and we shall be reluctantly driven into the ranks of the revolutionaries.

To sum up: The workers of the nation demand access to the means of life, food, clothing and shelter of a higher standard, and I declare that on this point I echo the sentiments of the majority group of physical and brain-workers of Canada. Figure out what plan you will, but the workers and soldiers, irrespective of their organizations, will with determination refuse to face a coming winter with the dread of want dangled before their nose. "Come through, or get out."

Ignore these facts if you will, dally with maudlin palliative talk if you must, but take the international unrest as your guide, and let it influence your judgment, or the writing on the wall will be a "Soldiers and Workers Committee," and let us hope, nothing worse.

S. H. COOKE.

FORCE IS NO REMEDY FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Deportation of Aliens and Repressive Measures Will Solve Nothing

Chicago.—Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union, and editor of the American Photo Engraver, gives this advice to lawmakers:

"Yes, we may deport a few hundred or thousand foreign agitators from our land. We may enact further repressive legislation and then recline in the happy thought that all disturbers of the peace are forever restrained and disposed of. We may even force the settlement of strikes by the power of arms and the injunctive writ of the courts. Indeed, repression only begets a more turbulent and a more dangerous manifestation of unrest and ultimately leads to a condition where reason is swept aside by passions of a violent temper. Russian autocrats have tried that method and Russia is reaping its full reward today. German rulers have tried the iron rule and Germany today is paying the price.

"Just as every evil act is bound to reap its deserving punishment sooner or later, and every virtuous act to receive its just reward, so a dilatory and evasive congress will share the consequences of its failure to rise to the demands of the present time.

"If we are to bridge this period of readjustment safely and in an orderly and peaceful way, if we are to continue enjoying domestic tranquility, and if our good people in the United States Congress hope to continue in their enjoyment of the comforts and emoluments of public office, then stop playing politics and enact the much needed legislation which will put our people to work at healthful hours of toil, and with wages commensurate with our American standard of living."

At the Pantages

Topping the new bill at The Pantages next week, opening Monday, will be Mlle. Blanca, one of the most graceful dancers the circuit has ever played, and a strong supporting company in a series of artistic and spectacular dances.

For the special added feature, Manager Pantages has arranged for the first appearance here of the Three Naesses, Norway's famous ice skaters. This is the first ice-skating act to come over the circuit and is expected to prove highly popular in Vancouver and other Northwest cities where hockey is the rage.

Another strong drawing card will be Julia Gifford, singing comedienne, who once upon a time was Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons. Julia has some new songs that are said to be hitty.

The Tuscano brothers are expert jugglers and Roman battle ax throwers. They are among the best in their line. Mel Klee, blackface comedian, whose act is called "Just a Laugh," is expected to be in the forefront of the new entertainment. Valentine Vox will be seen in an entertaining ventriloquial novelty.

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

It's Quality Tells

Quality, Quality, everlasting quality; that's what built up the Ford Tailoring Co. in so short a time to so prominent a position. That, and its straight business methods. Its aggressive attitude in advising soldiers to investigate all propositions has met with high appreciation and the new showings of

Spring Suitings

are now creating a rush of orders unprecedented in the FORD annals. At Ford's you don't have to like what you get—you get what you like. Yes! and at the right price—a price that makes wearing a Ford Suit the most economical practice you can adopt.

UNION STORE

MEN'S SUITS $35.00 up
WOMEN'S SUITS $45.00 up

The Ford TAILORING Co.

338 Hastings St. West
Union Store
South Side Between Homer and Hamilton

HAD NO EXPERIENCE.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—At the Brooklyn Rapid Transit wreck trial here, it was shown that the green motorman who operated the train during a strike, had but a few hours' training. The prosecution contrasted this with the elaborate schooling ordinarily given motormen, which, witnesses swore, usually took 21 days.

The wreck last November, resulting in the loss of scores of lives, followed a strike after the company had refused to reinstate victimized workers on recommendation of the national war labor board.

PAY POVERTY WAGE.

PHILADELPHIA.—In favoring increased wages for school teachers, Miss Marie A. Depue, a high school teacher, said:

"The minimum salary of a teacher in Pennsylvania is $315 a year; 10,000 teachers in the state receive that salary. The average salary of a man is $71 a month and of a woman $51.

"These salaries, which were meagre five years ago, are impossible today. With the cost of living increased 50 per cent, practically all of our teachers are enduring hardships and many are in absolute want."

If You Are In Favor of the O.B.U.

and 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 ,an acknowledgment through The Federationist will be sufficient.

(Signed) .....

WOODWARDS WE SELL FOR LESS

GROCERIES

AT WOODWARD'S NON-DELIVERY PRICES

A few of the Specials for week commencing Saturday, April 5th

Wild Rose Pastry Flour—10 lbs. 62c
Vantoria Peas, per tin..11½c
Best Jap Rice, 2 lbs. for..21c
Woodward's Better Tea—Reg. 60c 53c
Gold Dust, per pkg..... 9c
Sunlight Soap, 4 bars..20½c
Reindeer Milk, per tin..... 19c
Vantoria Jam, per tin..... 31c
Green Peas, 2 lbs..... 17c
Tapioca, 2 lbs. 22c
Blue Ribbon Evaporated Peaches 19c
Royal Excelsior Dates, per pkg. 24c
Bon Ton Seeded Raisins, 15 ozs. 15½c
Family Sodas, pkg. 31c
Som-Mor Sodas, plain or Salted 13c
Cow Brand Soda, 1 lb. package 7½c
Corn Starch, per pkg. 11c
White Gloss Starch, pkg..11c
Silver Gloss Starch 13½c
Magic Baking Powder, per tin 24c
Nabob Baking Powder, per tin 24c
Pride of Vancouver Baking Powder 20c
Holbrook's Potato Flour—per pkg. 23c
Holbrook's Custard Powder, per pkg. 12½c
Dalton's Custard Powder, per tin 24c
McLaren's Jelly Powders 9½c
Nabob or Empress Jelly Powders 9½c

Clark's Pork and Beans, per tin 8c
Cove Oysters, per tin..... 19c
Lobsters in ½'s 32c
B. C. Fresh Herring, ½'s..7c
B. C. Salmon, ½'s 8½c
Stanley's Marmalade, 16-oz. glass 29c
Shield's Vinegar, bottle..13c
Holbrook's Vinegar, per bottle 29c
Argood Pickles, bottle 21c
Colman's Mustard, ¼'s..24c
Irwin & Billings' Tomato Ketchup 22c
Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle 30c
Nabob or Malkin's Best Coffee, per tin..... 49c
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee—Per tin 49c
Woodward's Better Coffee, fresh ground, reg. 50c..46c
Ground Sweet Almond, per bottle 25c
Baker's Cocoanut, tin 16c
Lowney's Cocoa, ½'s 21c
Cowan's Cocoa, ½'s 22c
Grapenuts, per pkg. 13c
Krumbles, per pkg. 10½c
Roman Meal, pkg. 30c
Shredded Wheat 13c
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 4's 28c
Dominion Corn Flakes—Per pkg. 11½c
Hirondelle's Macaroni, per package 11½c
St. Charles Milk, tin....12½c
Carnation Milk, tin 12½c
Pride of Vancouver Sterilized Milk 10½c

You can depend on the

Hillcrest Dairy

A. FISH, Prop.

to furnish you Pure Milk.

Housewives should insist on all delivery men showing their union cards.

Four Carloads of New Spring Wallpapers Already in Our Warehouse, and Are Now on Display in the Wallpaper Department

VALUES TO 40c, for 25c—Several patterns in pretty two-tone shades of brown, tan, green, also a few varnish-gold papers included; extra value.

500 YARDS WALL BURLAP—Already sized and ready to apply to the wall; color red; 36 inches wide. Regular 50c yard, for 39c
54 inches wide; regular 80c yard, for....64c

VALUES TO 25c, FOR 15c—An exceptional, offering and an opportunity you cannot afford to miss. Several patterns and colorings, some on light grounds for bedrooms, with dainty cutout borders to match; also tile and block patterns for kitchens and bathrooms; extra values.

VALUES TO 15c, FOR 10c—See these patterns, they are very suitable for the less important rooms; several colors. A great bargain,

210 YARDS MERATIS WALL LEATHER—For lower parts of walls, in halls, dens, dining rooms; 50 inches wide; colors of brown, red and green. Value $1.00 yard, for 65c

Paints, Shingle Stains, Varnishes and Kalsomines at Prices You Can Afford to Pay

PURE CREOSOTE SHINGLE STAIN—Made especially for Spencer's and guaranteed to give you perfect satisfaction; in colors of brown, green or red; 4-gallon tin, per gallon $1.25
1-gallon tin, per gallon $1.40

SPENCER'S PURE READY MIXED PAINT—None better at any price; 350 gallons on sale tomorrow, in white or cream colors only. One gallon; regular $4.95, for....$4.25
Half gallon, regular $2.65, for $2.15

SPENCER'S BEST FLOOR AND LINOLEUM VARNISH—Will not scratch; white; gallon $4.35
Half gallon ....$2.35 Quarts $1.25

GLAZOLAC VARNISH STAIN—A stain and varnish combined, for floors or furniture, dries over night. Highest quality. Satisfaction assured. In oak, walnut, etc.; half gallon $2.50
Quarts ....$1.30 Pints 70c

WHITING—Pound 5c

David Spencer, Limited

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what it's name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All Shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-union
Do Not accept any excuse for Absence of the Union Stamp

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ALL GRADES

COAL

Our Motto: FULL WEIGHT QUALITY, SERVICE

Evans, Coleman & Evans, Limited
Sey. 2988 and Sey. 226

WHY TELEPHONE NUMBERS SHOULD BE GIVEN SLOWLY, ONE DIGIT AT A TIME

Within reach of each operator are rows of small holes called "jacks." Through these the connections are made with flexible cords, the tips of which are inserted in the "jacks" corresponding to numbers called.

Here a connection is being made with 1-2-2-3. The operator must work with care and precision. Most important of all is that she shall understand correctly the connection desired. Numbers rattled off hurriedly are often incorrectly given.

It will help greatly if you will give the number in this way: One-two-two-three, speaking slowly and distinctly.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 3)

severed the alliance which had taken place between them and another body and then split that up into two parts. That is the function of one international organization amongst others. It was a change granted to the reptile press. Where a system of organization by industry has been attempted you must recollect this, presuming the printers and all the printers were in one organization, it is true they have a printers' council, and yet there is not an organization I suppose on the face of the earth which is continually asking for the support of other organizations more than the printers themselves. Therefore, it shows that it is absolutely useless without the support of the workers outside, and when you speak of industrial organizations you do not mean little industries here and there, we do not mean the metal trades' council as constituted of the workers in a ship yard. They cannot do anything alone, following that course we are simply reverting back to the older larger crafts. You might recollect this, that in the past history of unions, for instance, there was only a builder in the building trade, but later on in that particular line, various crafts were formed, and many internationals sprung up as a result, and that being the case we have come to the conclusion, that inasmuch as industrial organization has been urged for these many years, and as it is again urged at this convention, we feel that it should be pointed out to the membership that before you can start talking about organized industries, on what is really an industrial scale all the working class organizations, then they must sever the connection with the particular organization which keeps them divided into crafts. That you must sever yourself completely, and then form again, forming a new centre from which you might direct your efforts.

Delegate Roberts: I might say that some of the delegates here are of the opinion that by getting the small crafts together it would be a kind of industrial organization. I cannot see how it would be. I have another idea entirely about industrial organization. If we admit that by having them consolidated together in one room we gain strength, you certainly would have a greater strength by having all in an organization, one organization for Canada, but we have to have some starting point. We have to have a starting point somewhere, and we feel that the time for industrial organization in British Columbia has come, and I might say for my own organization we are sick and tired of the international.

In British Columbia there are about eighty thousand miners and about two thousand are organized. Now, if we are going to wait for the international to come and organize us we shall have to wait for the next twenty years. During the war was the best time for organization, but now the war is over, and they are still unorganized. It is not only the miners but all the others are just the same. See what the international done with the coal miners when District 18 was on strike. They absolutely refused to give them any assistance, and left them to fight by themselves in 1917. They had to fight that out alone. What is the use of an international being in existence if they are going to leave us to fight alone. The fact is we are supporting the international officer for the machinists, the miners, the loggers and everything else. Now, we would do away with all these officers by having one industrial organization, and we will have only one executive to handle the whole thing, so that it is a whole lot cheaper for us and more effective than by having these craft organizations as we have today. As it is, one of them goes out on strike today and the other is working, one is scabbing on the other. Just as we had it when the coal miners were on strike. The other miners in the United States were working and shipping coal from there. If we were all together we could stop the whole thing together, and I think it is to the best interests of the British Columbia workers that this resolution go through.

Delegate Rees: Mr. Chairman, this is a very interesting resolution and certainly has some merits to it. There has been considerable discussion in British Columbia, particularly as to the advisability of severing their connection from the international organization, so much so that I believe the time has come when a vote should be taken whether we want to keep our affiliation with this organization or whether we want to sever it. However, it is well when sizing up the question that there be no misrepresentation and I am sure my friend, Brother Roberts, would not make any representation which he did not think was proper. However, I would like to correct his statement about district 18.

The officers are here in Calgary, and they can substantiate my statements. Here was the situation. The international told them to do certain things and they absolutely refused, and the international association told them "if you do these things you will get from us what other districts have got" and they said in common parlance "to hell with you, keep your hands off," and they did. District 18 has profited by that experience and less than three weeks ago they said they would not take action now until such time as the international union decided what action should be taken. Also let us go back and look at Nova Scotia. I know more about the miners of course.

We had an international organization in Nova Scotia, we had a provincial workers' organization, but you will find some years ago that Nova Scotia mine workers took a vote as to whether or not they would affiliate with the international mine workers' union, and ninety-eight and a half per cent of the mine workers of Nova Scotia voted to affiliate, and just recently they have been affiliated, but regardless of all these facts I say, I repeat what I said before that there has been so much discussion about the international being a bug bear, that it is as well we understand, that the rank and file understand, whether it is wise that we stay with them, and for that reason I think the vote should be taken.

Delegate Wood: I might state the substitute bears with it the wishes of the members of local 28 and that has been their contention ever since they have been reorganized and by voting in favor of the resolution I am carrying out the wishes of the members in general.

A Delegate: The international organization of the local which I represent here today recently made a move, the only move I have known them to make for some time. They moved the salaries up several notches and made it retrospective. (Laughter.) The teamsters' organization which I represent pay the regular per capita tax and the sum totals of returns we get for it is a little magazine, which glorifies Sam Gompers and all the rest that goes along with him. The great trouble that some of the delegates have in mind in speaking to this question is that they do not seem to understand the matter of the per capita taxes. Delegate Rees speaks about the amount of money which has been paid into Canada at the time of strikes. It is true there are several international organizations which pay larger sums of money into Canadian organizations than they have received from the Canadian membership, or will receive for some years to come, but that money did not come from the international, it came from the membership of the organization.

Secretary Wells: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates who have dealt with this question have not been dealing with the merits of the resolution, and the advantages to be gained by the forming of an industrial organization, but rather are contented with kicking the international officers, and objecting to the way the per capita taxes are spent. There has been a change in the conditions which have formed the organizations and made it possible for those organizations to be formed, and it is these changed conditions which are making our organizations take a stand now for industrial union instead of craft organizations. We find that the worker today is losing his craft skill, and the workers are becoming more and more like common laborers. The old time mechanic is no longer the king of labor that he used to be, and as a result of that, our craft distinctions are breaking down, and it is because of that breaking down of craft distinction that we find the agitation for industrial organization. The question of per capita taxes to my mind does not even enter into the question.

Delegate Allman: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the delegates with a great deal of pleasure and interest and it is my first time at a convention of this kind or any other kind practically, and I must say that I have learned more of the inner workings of the international union than I ever read about from other sources before, and it is a wonder to me that the internationals have stood so long. In talking to the resolution it appears to be it is the principle of the resolution which we wish to adopt and that is a form of industrial unionism. Now, it is not going to be a whole big one industry so far as the resolutions read but we are going to reorganize the present form of local unions into their respective industries. Now, speaking for the loggers which was only organized here recently, how would we look if we said we were going to start out after the hook-tenders in that particular industry, and formed them into one union, and then we are going to form another branch of the engineers in that industry, and then we are going to form another branch of the firemen, and each have their own respective officers. We would not have got the great numbers which we have now. The delegates state we have about eight hundred. I think if Delegate Midgley had been more closely connected, he would have found out we are over two thousand and still growing, for the simple reason that we took the stand of industrial unionism. We are taking everybody in the lumber industry into that organization whether he is a fireman, a cook or no matter what he is so long as he is in the lumber industry and he just pays the one initiation fee and no more.

Delegate Naylor: Mr. Chairman, if the interpretation of this motion has been put on record by this last speaker I would say it is no use to me either in committee or as committee to go and voice my sentiments in favor of an industrial union because we have already got one.

The Chairman: Is that a question to the chair?

Delegate Naylor: No, but I think that is not what the resolution means. The resolution means, to my mind, that it is a real industrial union. If not, then I have no business to speak on it in any way, shape or form because we have already got what this brother thinks we should have.

The Chairman: If you will pardon me for a motion I will ask the chairman to state just what the resolution means.

Mr. Kavanagh: My idea of the situation is not to organize by industry as for example, the metal trades or the loggers to themselves. It is to organize into one big organization comprising all workers. That is the form of organization that is contemplated I think. To organize by industry, is no further than we are at the present time. The idea behind this is an industrial organization of all workers, not into crafts, not into industries, but into one big organization, that is the idea behind this resolution.

Delegate Naylor: Well, Mr Chairman, speaking on behalf of the united mine workers of America we have happen to be in the position of one of the receivers of the grand donation from the States, we have received finances from the miners of the United States, not from the international organization, to finance a strike, a big strike, they financed us liberally and we have to thank them at all times for the million and a quarter dollars, which they sent us, but on the other hand while that money was coming, I want to point out to the delegates here just for their information, just for propaganda and for an understanding of it, that while that money was coming on to Vancouver Island, there were letters coming all the time criticising one of our members, all the time letters were being sent attacking this man because he was promoting the strike on Vancouver Island. That is the way the internaional wortks.

Delegate Watchman: Delegate McVety has pointed out what is confronting us in the organization of labor. We have had international organizations, we have had religious organizations, and we still have our religious organizations, and I refer particularly now to the province of Quebec. We have tried by all manner of means to fight down and abolish the international organization. I do agree at this time and I have given some thought, and some consideration to the formation of the entire labor movement, throughout the labor world, I have given some thought of what is the best kind of organization to get what we require. I feel as I say that we should get together more than we are now. When we learned that the British labor has gone on record as on the question of appointing five members with mandatory powers We see a little trend of the idea which is prevailing throughout the world. I want to point out in relation to our own organization we have all kinds of craft men, shipwrights, joiners, and then we have carpenters, and in every city in the Dominion we have at least from three to seven, and some places eight different local unions of the same particular craft. You will realize with organizations of that kind it is absolutely necessary to try if possible and create harmony inside of our own organizations, and also to create harmony with the other organizations, and the only nation that I have been able to see who has an organization which can function, and function much more clearly, and much more rapidly than any other nation on the face of the earth, while possible it is not patriotic to mention Germany at the present time, but I do feel that in the German labor movement they have the ideal condition, and can move in their respective districts much quicker than they can do on the American continent.

Delegate Kavanagh has referred to the Seattle situation, the organizations there put in about twenty thousand dollars which was about the limit of its finances, and I want to say with the epidemic which has prevailed a short time ago, they are practically broke. That, of course, is based on their financial position and I say I have always been opposed to an organization basing its fighting proclivity on its finances. I realize of course the importance of doing so but I have never made fetish of any organization. I belonged to the carpenters in Scotland, and transferred to the amalgamated in this country, and later changed into the united brotherhood of Canada, and I say whenever I can see an organization which will accomplish something to my mind and can accomplish it better than the present organization I am in, then I am going to get into that organization, and it will not need any resolution to be presented to this convention or any other convention to make me to do so. If the intended purpose of this resolution at this time, if the ideals of the I. W. W. cover the desire of this committee, then I say it would be much better to get out and say so and say so frankly, so that we would realize just where we are at, and not put up another kind of industrial organization which, after all, is simply a speculation at this time.

Delegate Moore: Mr. Chairman, in speaking in favor of the resolution, I may say that our organization has come to the conclusion that we should substitute something in the place of what we have got. We have been instructed to vote in favor of industrial unionism.

Delegate McDougall: So far as the electrical workers are concerned, they have severed their connections a long time ago, only so far as per capita taxes are concerned. The only trouble we have is keeping the international organization and international officers out of our jurisdiction. We can get along well enough without them, that has been our position since 1912. In speaking to our brother from the loggers, his form of organization has been, the electrical workers have had that in operation since 1912. I believe them to be the pioneers of the industrial organizations in British Columbia.

(Continued next page)

Boundary Bay Oil Company

LIMITED

Capital Stock - $500,000

(Non-Personal Liability)

Par Value of Stock, 10c

The Boundary Bay Oil Company, Limited, holds property to the extent of 1,280 acres of selected oil lands.

A **derrick,** which is 106 feet high, with a base of 24 feet, is now being erected on the Company's holdings by an expert derrick builder, which will be ready in a very few days.

A large **Rotary Rig** will be installed as soon as the derrick is completed.

Mr. Clark, the **driller,** who is an experienced rotary man, and very efficient in his line of work, states that the Boundary Bay holdings are ideal ground for a rotary rig and maintains that he will have no trouble in making 1,000 feet within two weeks from the time he starts drilling operations.

BUY BOUNDARY BAY STOCK

while you can secure it at

5c per share

as this stock will steadily advance as developments go on at the well, and you will never have such an opportunity again. When the first well is struck on the Boundary Bay holdings, these shares will sell at $25 per share.

Wake up to the fact that you have only got a few more days to buy Boundary Bay stock at these prices, so act quickly as the Oil Boom in British Columbia is just starting.

J. S. Anderson & Co., Ltd.

Fiscal Agents

543 Pender Street West Vancouver, B. C.

Seymour 617

Canada Food Board
License 8—1855

YOU ARE

displaying good judgment when you "Pay Cash and Carry." You get first quality here.

25-lb. box Seeded Raisins, full weight, per lb.	12c
Cleaned Currants, per lb.	20c
Bleached Sultanas, per lb.	20c
Sun-Maid Sultanas, 2 pkgs.	25c
Jelly Powders, all flavors, package	10c
Jelly Extracts—Lemon and Vanilla, 2 bottles for	15c
Mixed Candied Peel, per lb.	45c
Bright New Shelled Walnuts, per lb.	65c
Pearl Barley and Split Peas, 3 lbs. for	25c
Malt Vinegar, per bottle	10c
Braid's Ideal Tea, per lb. pkg.	48c
Honey, pure local in bulk, lb.	35c
Quart jars, $1.15; small jars	40c

S. T. Wallace's Marketaria

118 Hastings West Seymour 1266

Drug Supplies

SPECIAL CUT-RATE PRICES
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

50c Chase's Nerve Food	37c
25c Nature's Remedy Tablets	16c
$1.00 Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites	69c
25c Lysol	19c
50c Reid's Embrocation	33c
25c Dentone Tooth Paste	17c
50c Zambuk	33c
$1.00 Nuxated Iron	79c
60c Chase's Ointment	42c
50c Reid's Hair Restorer	33c
25c Mentholatum	17c
85c Jad Salts	55c
50c Pluto Water	33c
25c Reid's Cascara Tablets	17c
50c Pebeco Tooth Paste	33c
25c Witch Hazel Shaving Stick	15c
50c Orchard White	33c
25c Mennen's Talcum	14c
$1.50 Scott's Emulsion	$1.15
25c Snap Hand Cleaner	18c
$3.75 Horlick's Malted Milk	$2.89
50c A. B. S. & C. Tablets	26c
20c Aspirin Tablets, 1 doz.	10c
50c Blaud's Pills	25c
50c Sulphur & Molasses	35c
35c Water Glass	30c
50c Larvine	33c

Vancouver Drug Co.

Limited
Original Cut-Rate Druggists

MAIN STORE
405 Hastings W. - Sey. 1965 and 1966
BRANCH STORES
7 Hastings W. Sey. 3582
782 Granville St. Sey. 7013
Cor. Granville and Broadway Bay. 2314 and 1744-O
412 Main Street Sey. 2932
1700 Commercial Drive High. 235 and 1733-O

Friends'

Valley Dairy Milk

TOPS THEM ALL

Dr. Matthews, the Food Expert, in a recent address, made the following statement: "Wholesomeness of Milk is more important than its food value. The Cream line remains to many the sole test of the value of milk. While we must hold up Solids in our Milk, the most important thing to consider is the purity of the Milk, for we all know that dirty Milk is the kind that destroys the lives of our babies. It is essential that we have clean cows, particularly the udder and teats, and that the proper cooling of the Milk should be carefully looked after."

VALLEY DAIRY APPROVED MILK comes from one source only—J. M. STEVES' famous herd of pure-bred Holsteins.

To anyone who has had the pleasure of visiting this famous Dairy farm, it must have been instantly apparent that J. M. STEVES knows the right way to protect public health. A bright, clean, airy barn, full of sunshine and the scent of clean timothy. Cows that are carefully brushed night and morning, with udders that are washed before each milking. This assures cleanliness.

Then if you will step into the Dairy you will find record sheets showing the daily record of each cow in the heard That this Milk is wonderfully rich in Food value is proven by these records.

We are quite conservative when we say that "VALLEY DAIRY MILK TOPS THEM ALL."

Phone Bay. 558

VALLEY DAIRY

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
Men's Hatters and Outfitters

630 Granville Street
619 Hastings Street West

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

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

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

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

Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets.
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Avenue and Main Street, 2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
Hudson Street, Marpole.

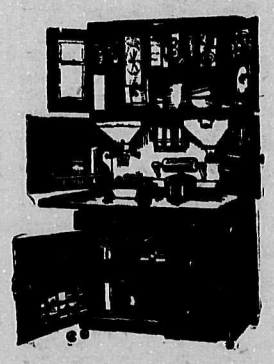
Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION 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 Kitchen Cabinet that Saves Miles of Steps



Deposit $10 and the Hoosier Cabinet Begins to Save Work in Your Kitchen at Once

The Best Kitchen Cabinet

is the one in which scientific arrangement, utmost convenience and superior construction have been combined. In other words, the best kitchen cabinet is the Hoosier. This is the verdict of nearly a million and a half women, many of them in homes like yours.

Notwithstanding Hoosier's many excellencies, the prices are moderate because of enormous production. And they are sold on payments so low you will never miss them.

Your health demands shorter hours, easier work. The Hoosier makes both possible. Come and select the model you like best. Your money all back if you are not delighted.

The Hudson's Bay Company

Granville and Georgia Streets

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 6)

They have taken in all everything in the way of an electrical worker, and they are getting along very nicely, but still with all that I can see there is a chance of helping other organizations out and it is, therefore, for that reason that I am supporting the resolution.

Delegate Chrisholm: This, as I understand it is an expression of the rank and file of their ideas along this line. The principal reason why I should support it is, the international organizations are principally engaged, and principally interested, in forming a great big barrier, or a great big fence around their own particular organization, and all their efforts whether through their organizers, or through the executive officers, are particularly along the lines of heightening the height of this fence, which consequently widens the breach of the different sections of labor. This started as a result of the capitalistic system, but not being so progressive as the capitalists it has not kept pace with it, and now the result is that he capialists are well organized industrially and they have left trade unionism far behind.

Delegate Montgomery: I might say I got a mandate from the organization which I represent here, to support this motion and when they discussed this motion they discussed it on its merits, and the question was whether it was good or not, but it has come down here largely to a villification of the different craft organizations and so forth to a certain extent. This is reconstruction and when you are reconstructing somebody is going to suffer, and I have much sympathy for those who are going to suffer. The old time craft unionism which has built up the organizations and paid heavily to them will suffer undoubtedly by this action. It is, however, brought about by conditions or revolutions which are compelling these actions to be taken. The rank and file or what I would term the roughnecks, to which organization I belong today, it is them that have become the rapid movers.

Delegate Sully: Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that I am a Home Ruler, I have been for a good many years. I am a little surprised this afternoon to hear the converts which have been made with regard to the international. I can recollect back only a few years ago when there were some members in Vancouver in the movement who had a pretty warm time, because they would not affiliate with the international, but I suppose, Mr. President, it is only a mule who will not change his opinion, and I am agreeably disappointed at this time to discover that there are less mules in this convention than I had any idea of. (Laughter.)

Delegate Taylor: Mr. Chairman, and fellow delegates, I propose to look at the proposition purely from its merits. I have no particular feeling towards Sam Gompers. I realize, of course, if this resolution is followed out to its logical conclusion that Sam Gompers will proceed to call the rest of his delegates together and proceed to oblivion. I am not interested in that, except insofar as it would affect the change we desire to accomplish. The way I look upon the subject matter is this. What will be the viewpoint of our members, and to some extent in looking over our membership we know, that one or two things will present themselves to their minds.

One of the chief things that will stand in the way, no doubt, is that certain meal tickets undoubtedly would be cut off.

Now, it has been said and it is true that a great many of us are grown to look upon the effect of this from the viewpoint of our particular organization. That is absolutely true and while we may attempt to take a broad view, yet we must remember that the chief thing which interests the men whom we are here today representing is their job. Their job means to them food, clothing and shelter, and that being so, the first question the members are going to ask themselves on this question is, "what will be the effect of the following out of the resolution to its logical conclusion?" and in respect to my own organization, I want to say it will be one in which they will be very vitally interested. The strength of the longshoremen's organization lies in the fact that the ship must move from port to port. In British Columbia we have a membership which I think is pretty progressive, and that will be one of the questions which they are going to ask themselves, "what will be the effect of this upon the membership to the south of us?" and while I have not got very much respect for the A. F. of L. and all it stands for, yet I would be foolish to forget for a moment that they have a powerful organization, and have powerful machinery, and that machinery would be liable to be against us, and do not let us lose sight of this fact, that if we desire to so handle this thing, that it will impress all the workers in the world, but we propose to start close at hand by spreading the gospel out into the highways and byways of our own province, and Washington to the south of us and so on.

One of the questions I want to ask the chairman of the committee who is going to close the debate is this: Has the committee considered the question of spreading the gospel amongst our neighbors so to speak because I am of this opinion that the recent happenings in the City of Washington as set forth in the strike over there, have not been without its effects. You possibly have got as many disgruntled men over there at the present time against the international, as it is at present organized, as you have on this side, and I think you have a pretty ripe field there just now to get in and get busy and, therefore, I would ask the chairman of the committee to answer that question if he can. I would like him to answer it if they have considered it from that particular standpoint.

And in conclusion I want to say this that if you are going to get anywhere, on this it may be a repetition of what Delegate Naylor said, it is because every mother's son of you are going to go out and go up and down the line and talk this thing to your other fellows, not only talk this resolution but every other resolution of a similar character. The bad feature which I have found in the trades' unionism is a tendency for you to sit back and let George do it. You all know that this is true of your own locals. So long as George does it, it is all right, and then when something comes along and it doesn't suit you, you say, "what in the hell is the matter with George?"

Chairman Kavanagh: Mr. Chairman, I would answer the question put forward by the chairman first. In the committee it was understood that the line of demarcation on this continent runs along the Rocky Mountains' district, that is, the workers are separated by a line of mountains and any movement in British Columbia must work along the Pacific Coast if it is to be effective. That was understood in the committee because the question as raised had the words "Dominion of Canada" and those words were struck out because of that particular fact being brought forward at the time. Now, Mr. Chairman, there has been a lot of discussion about international officers an so forth, which discussion is not really vital to the matter before us. This must be understood, a trade union movement functioned in the time when trade union movements were affected, and continuing to function down to the present time, but, we have been through four years and a half of intensive production. We have been through four years and a half of time, when men and women have been taken from unskilled industries, and put bodily into the different industries and become skilled workers in a very short time. The changes have been so rapid that one man today may claim that he is a mechanic in seven or eight different industries, he has changed about so much, and we have come to this stage, the close of the war has found that the competition, which was the cause of it, has intensified today greater than it was before, that already in the reconstruction progress they are considering the building up of greater productive forces in order that they may compete with other nations.

One of the proposals which they have is that they must produce cheaper. Now, insofar as they are organized on a more gigantic scale than they were before, and inasmuch as the firms or organizations which were in existence prior to that time are no longer able to cope with the situation as it is now, the needs of the workers demand that closer affiliation, a greater solidarity should be in existence than what was here before. I say industrial unionism of all organizations are no more than their inner policy dicates. This idea of industrial organization is coming today to a focus, and I imagine whoever gets elected to the executive from this convention, has sufficient intelligence to know what plan can be formed for such an organization as we suggest. It is a system of growth, and has come out of the conditions to which the working man has been subjected up to the present time. Workers are no longer satisfied with acting as crafts because they feel it does not protect their interests sufficiently. They must have closer affiliation one with the other. There must be greater consolidation, so that they can act quicker and finish their struggle quicker. We have learned one thing, if nothing else, and that is that a strike which goes over two weeks is beaten, and that if you want action you have to bring all the pressure you can bring to bear to force the employer to his knees in the shortest space of time. Mark you well, while you are stopping all their industries at once, and while you starve we also put them in the place where their source of profit is cut off, and that affects all of them; and mark you this, if we get action to such a scale that we can close down the entire industries of a particular point, they starve too, don't you forget that, and they feel their starvation quicker than we do because we are used to it and they are not. The question is that the old organization does not serve the purpose now, a new form is needed. It is proposed to ask them to break away and come into a new industrial form of organization, whereby they can get closer affiliation one to the other. It might, mark you remove a lot of the objections that some people have to the resolution if the first portion of it was split. That is to say if the portion were off, where we recommend to our affiliated membership that they sever their connection with their international organization, and suggest that they form another industrial organization, but I want to point out to those people that we have all our cards on the table. I do not see any sense in doing anything which could possibly camouflage the situation. They are asking us to take a certain step. If it were divided, mark you, and they took steps to form an industrial organization, they couldn't do so because their constitutions prevent them, and before they could attempt to do so they would of necessity have to throw over their constitution, and put it in the discard, and sever their connection whether they liked it or whether they did not, so you may as well point out to them in the first instance that to form an industrial organization, it becomes necessary to sever the international organization, it becomes necessary to sever the international affiliation. If they do not like it, they will turn it down and if they do, they will accept it.

With this given to them they can judge intelligently for themselves the position which is before them and vote intelligently on the proposition put before them.

The Chairman: Are you ready for the question?

Members: Question.

The Chairman: The question before the house is the adoption of the committee's report in the substituted resolution as submitted. Are you ready for the question?

Members: Question.

(The motion was put and carried unanimously with applause.)

Delegate Rees: My understanding of the action which we have taken is that prior to organizing ourselves we sever our connection with the affiliation.

Delegate Kavanagh: No, the vote is taken first, and then if they vote favorably it would be, my understanding is this. The vote will be taken and the vote returned of the membership and then the executive will act as the vote says.

Delegate Rees: That was not on the line with your arguments.

Delegate Kavanagh: Of course the man that draws a thing understands it better than the man that reads it. It is written as he thinks and as I understand it, it was just that a recommendation of the plan for a proposed formation be sent to the organizations, and they vote upon the proposition and then they send the report of the vote back to that executive, when it is finished, who will then compile the result and this would be the work of the incoming executive, unless some further action be taken by this convention.

Del. Rees: I want the delegates to understand and I want to understand myself, the first part of this resolution. There were two parts to the resolution. I whispered in Delegate Kavanagh's ear and he replied to me without me asking from the floor about dividing the resolution. The first part recommends rather the breaking away from the international but as I see it now the executive will be instructed that they must not secede until a vote is taken.

The Chairman: That will be clearly pointed out that this is only a plan for taking a vote.

The Chairman: The next resolution.

Mr. Kavanagh: The next is resolution number 8. The committee were not in favor of the resolution as it was submitted quite in its form and they amended it as follows:

"Whereas, The interests of returned soldiers and other workers are identical, and

Whereas, There is at present much misunderstanding as to the aims and ideals of soldiers and other workers, and

Whereas, If they were to meet and discuss each other's problems together, both classes would get better results.

Amend: That we favor the formation of joint committees from soldiers' organizations and central bodies and federations of labor."

We did not see that the motion as first presented would suit and would meet the conditions and we thought the amendment favoring the formation of joint committees from soldiers' organizations and central bodies and federations of labor, would suit the purpose and be more workable than the resolution presented first. Therefore, I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

(The motion was seconded in a number of places.)

The Chairman: All in favor of the recommendation by the committee?

(The motion was then put and carried unanimously.)

Delegate Kavanagh: Mr. Chairman, I move that all the resolutions up until now be brought up at the western conference to be held here, beginning on Thursday.

Delegate Bradstock: Mr. Chairman, I second that motion.

(The motion was put and carried unanimously.)

Chairman Kavanagh: Mr. Chairman, the electrical workers of Vancouver have presented a resolution here and have asked for our endorsement. I move that we endorse the proposed act as submitted to this federation. (The motion was seconded).

(The motion was then put and carried unanimously.)

Delegate Kavanagh: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of resolutions which contain non-contentious matter and they, therefore, need no discussion so I move that these be referred to the incoming executive and they will act accordingly to the wishes therein contained.

Delegate Trotter: I want to ask a question in view of the passing of the last resolution in support of the electrical workers, what position the convention now finds itself in. The electrical workers rise and suggest that a courier be sent to John Oliver. Now, we have decided that no more deputations should be sent to the government and now we have just decided, Mr. Chairman, to send one. What position does the convention now find itself in?

The Chairman: The position of these resolutions and the position of the executive to them is just this: That in the event of the rank and file of the British Columbia Federation of Labor refusing to endorse the policy suggested by this convention then the executive will take the action which has been taken as the outcome of former conventions. If, on the other hand, the entire policy of the federation is changed then the executive will probably use them to decorate their offices to remind them of the times that used to be.

Secretary Wells: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of resolutions dealing with the workingmen's compensation act. Are they to be dealt with in the same manner?

The Chairman: No, we will finish with the committee on resolutions before we go any further. Is there a seconder to Delegate Kavanagh's motion.

(The motion was then seconded and put to the meeting and carried unanimously.)

The Chairman: Are those all your resolutions?

Delegate Kavanagh: Yes.

Delegate Phillips: Mr. Chairman, there is one resolution there asking the support of this federation to the local union obtaining an inquiry into the number three mine Coal Creek explosion. I think that would not come under these general resolutions, that were announced by the chairman of the resolutions committee. We are simply asking that an act of justice be meted out to John Munns, et al. Somebody ought to be placed behind the bars for the condition that existed in that mine prior to the explosion of April 5th. I have the report of the inspector of mines here, where it states "the damnable condition of the mine previous to the explosion." I think that resolution ought not to have gone under the category that the chairman of resolutions has given to the other resolutions.

Delegate Kavanagh: Mr. Chairman, I would just point out this. The resolution the delegate refers to is one that asks the government to institute an inquiry into a certain happening because of certain conditions connected therewith. I wish, Mr. Chairman, to point out that we have been advocating that the greatest good could be accomplished by the use of our industrial strength to enforce anything which we felt needed doing, and I might point out also, that if at the time of this accident the miners of that district were not satisfied that justice had been done in the case, though justice is a much misused word, that justice had been done in the case then the greatest effect could have been achieved by their refusing to return to work in that particular mine until some satisfaction had been gotten out of the mine operators.

Delegate Phillips: They did, but there is a greater force at work than even our local union. We have endeavored to the very limit of our forces and power to force this inquiry. Honest John and Mr. Sloan have repeatedly promised this inquiry, but the forces we have to contend with down there, that is the Liberal executive down in Fernie which is a machine of the coal company, has up to date successfully foiled us. They have denied us this inquiry, and we have come in here to ask the aid of this convention in helping us along in forcing this inquiry anyway, because John Munns is calling for justice to be done on those who have murdered them. That is all there is to it.

Delegate Rees: I agree with the chairman of the resolutions committee that the resolution should be handed over to the executive and in view of that fact I want to offer a motion that we wire the government from this convention, asking them to institute an inquiry into the accidents at Fernie and Nanaimo, and while it may not have any good result, it will fulfil what Del. Kavanagh speaks of as propaganda and which I also consider very necessary. Mr. Chairman, if I am in order, I would like to put that motion before the convention. It can be put into proper wording afterwards.

The Chairman: After the question before the house has been decided, there would not be any particular objection on the part of the convention to the course outlined. The question before the house is the adoption of the report of the resolutions committee. All in favor of the motion. (The motion was put and carried unanimously.)

Del. Rees: Mr. Chairman, I would now like to offer you a motion. That our executive this evening wire the government of the Province of British Columbia, voicing the demand of this convention, that an inquiry be held into the explosion at No. 3 mine, Coal Creek, and also the cage accident at Nanaimo, with a view of having a most rigid investigation in connection with these accidents.

Del. Naylor: Mr. Chairman, I would second that motion.

The Chairman: I will ask the secretary now to read the resolution as it stands.

The Secretary: "Moved by Mr. Rees and seconded by Mr. Naylor that our executive this evening wire the government voicing the demand of this convention that an inquiry be held into the explosion at number three mine, Coal Creek and also the cage accident at Nanaimo with a view of having a most rigid investigation in connection with these accidents and failing compliance with this demand the executive committee to circularize the affiliated membership with a view to obtaining the desired inquiry."

(The motion was then put and carried unanimously.)

Delegate McDougall: I move we now adjourn to meet at seven thirty this evening.

Delegate Pritchard: I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried and the meeting adjourned accordingly.)

(Concluded next issue)

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Colored restaurant employees are organizing and are being assisted by local trade unionists.

MILTON, Mass.—By a two to one vote citizens of this town have declared in favor of a two-platoon system for Milton's fire fighters.

Spring Opening Paint Sale

—ONE WEEK ONLY—

Commencing Saturday, April 5th, and closing Saturday evening, April 12th

A fortunate purchase of an up-country stock, and all the odd lines of Varnishes from two warehouses of a leading Varnish factory, will make this PAINT SALE the event of the season.

SEE DAILY PAPERS FOR DETAILS

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.

642 GRANVILLE STREET

BE SURE YOU GET VAN BROS. WHEN YOU ASK FOR —CIDER— and Non-alcoholic wines of all kinds

UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

Phones: Sey. 7756-O, Sey. 6143L
C. R. LEEE, Proprietor
LABOR TEMPLE
—TAXI—
SOFT DRINK PARLOR
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SOFT DRINKS
409 DUNSMUIR STREET

DENTIST
Dr. H. E. Hall
CROWN AND BRIDGE SPECIALIST
19 HASTINGS EAST
Opposite Holden Block
Just East of B. C. Electric Depot
DON'T GUESS—BE SURE
Phone Sey. 4042

Greatest Stock of
Furniture
in Greater Vancouver
Replete in every detail
Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
41 Hastings Street West

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST
COAL
For your kitchen—Wellington Nut
Kitchen, furnace and grate—Wellington Lump
For Your Furnace
Comox Lump — Comox Nut — Comox Pea
(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)
MACDONALD-MARPOLE CO.
Phone Seymour 210 Phone Seymour 210
1001 MAIN STREET

Cascade Beer
ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS
Good for Health Improves the Appetite
CHEAP PRODUCTION
Everyone knows that cheap goods can only be produced by using cheap materials and employing cheap labor.
CASCADE BEER
is produced from the highest grade materials procurable—Cascade is a UNION product from start to finish.
VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

DON'T ARQUE!
CON JONES Sells Tea & Tobacco

Ask our Patrons
THE LONDON GRILL
752 ROBSON ST.

Empire Oil

Capitalization only $250,000 WELL NOW DRILLING Holdings 960 Acres

The holdings of this company are situated near Aldergrove in the Langley Municipality, which is recognized as the best location in the Fraser Valley for Oil. The drilling of the well is under the supervision of Mr. Roy J. Widney, who has had twenty years' experience in the California and Alberta Oil Fields and is considered one of the best drillers in the country. A heavy standard rig, capable of going down 5000 feet if necessary is now being installed, which, when completed, will be the largest and most up-to-date plant in British Columbia.

Action Not Words Our Motto

The Empire Oil Co., which started in a small way, against all kinds of obstacles and opposition, has quietly forged ahead until today it ranks first in the field with the best location, the best driller, the best equipment, and we believe will have the first commercial well.

Invest your money in a company that is actually drilling and trying to accomplish something—you are guaranteed a square deal and a run for your money under an honest, capable management.

Empire Oil is absolutely the best buy on the market today at 10 cents per share. Prices subject to advance at any time without further notice. It will pay you to investigate this company before placing your money elsewhere.

IF INTERESTED CALL OR WRITE

Pacific Coast Development Co., Ltd.

Phone Seymour 1489 Open Evenings 419 PENDER STREET WEST

The Home of Manhattan Shirts

Our New Mail Order
CATALOGUE

Our new mail order catalogue will soon be ready, offering you a most complete list of Men's and Boys' clothing and furnishings at prices enjoyed by your city patrons.

Write For It Now

We prepay all charges, ship promptly and insure all parcels; you'll find our values excellent.

Here's one line we will mail anywhere—it's showing in the windows now—

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—SIZES 34 TO 42—SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, AND COMBINATIONS—

65c and $1.35

Buy by Mail

Claman's
LIMITED
153 Hastings Street West
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

E. T. Kingsley on the O. B. U.

(Continued from page 1)

by the same process by which it grew up will the machine be demolished, without great distress. "If the revolution sweeps England and France by the same methods (as in Russia), the suffering will be beyond measure; but if the industries can be one by one dissolved or rearranged to suit the new order, then the suffering may be avoided."

"I stand," declared the speaker, amid applause, "for one big union—for that specific purpose of conquering the reins of power." This, of course, by peaceable means if possible; "and if not, by some other means." (Renewed applause.) He added pointedly, "It's always up to the other fellow to say how peaceably that shall be. But," he insisted, that "what has taken generations to build up cannot be suddenly turned over to some other purpose, without distressing results."

It was owing to ignorance that the workers were not represented at Washington and Ottawa. Such ignorance was, apparently, generously shared by the public press, judging by something the speaker had been reading in the Sun, by John P. McConnell—"one of that type that will write anything on God's earth for $3 a column." (Laughter.) Though the speaker confessed to having read this particular sample of ignorance, he stoutly protested, "I didn't buy it; I've got too much sense for that." There was more laughter when he again mentioned the $3 rate, shook his head, and decided, "Too much!"

The idea of cutting across a corner, "by one big union that the masters know nothing about," had already been tried. The I. W. W. was now in jail or being chased in the bush, through following a line of action that the ruling class declares unlawful, "and which in common sense ought to be unlawful, too; for it can land them nowhere except when they are—behind the bars." The United States was now adding a standing army of over 500,000 to the other tentacles of the ruling class, which could only be unhorsed by the workers seizing the reins of power at Washington. The only way was to go out into the open for revolutionary political action in which all the workers, skilled or unskilled, could unite. "By no camouflage or sleight-of-hand performance is your class going to oust the ruling class from control of your life."

Economic organization—"to back up our edict at the polls," etc., was all "bosh." If all Labor was organized—"every man inside"—competition would be exactly the same as if there were no union at all. The workers had no control over anything—not even themselves. "A bunch of mules might as well do it." (Laughter.) All organization was under the power of the ruling class—under the guns of the state. No revolution in Europe had been backed up by economic organization; the only economic organization they had, followed the revolution. Lenine allowed ten or fifteen years for things to work out and settle down; the speaker looked meanwhile for continual turmoil—uprisings and repressions and uprisings again.

"I believe in mass action," declared Kingsley, such as a general strike if necessary—"with a purpose that can appeal to all." The Goodwin strike, that caused such a squeal, was purely a political strike—a protest against the persecution of draft evaders, guilty of political offences. In Europe, such offenders had already been released. "Not over here, though; we've got Democracy here—and it stays with us," he added.

Concluding, the speaker again referred to the fact that the essential sustenance of the United States was all produced by about one-third of the people. "More than two-thirds of production today is ruling class production; and when the ruling class goes, it will go with them"—whether to a hot place or a cool one! The one section of the community that had means for economic organization was the country population, who could strike and eat all the time. Yet the Calgary conference had practically ignored their communication, whereas they should have received the first consideration. The only true aim of one big union was "the mastery of the earth, and everything on top of it or underneath."

Immediately after the address, a member of the audience said, "I'd like the platform;" and was backed by cries of "Platform! Platform!" from various parts of the house. Chairman Trotter interposed: "I want to say very clearly and very emphatically that if any person in the audience will not obey the chair, his place is out on Hastings street." Later, he added, that it would be better to allow the meeting to be run from the platform; there was no reason for any one to get "hot under the collar." They could have questions, but no one would come on the platform. This course was accordingly followed, and order was maintained till the close.

Spend your wages in a union store.

Soldiers—Sailors Club Declaration

(Continued from page 1)

Roll up on Sunday afternoon to 61 Cordova Street West and see for yourself who and what this organization stands for.

The objects and declaration of principles are as follows:

Object

To obtain a clearer and better understanding of conditions as they confront us as ex-service men.

Declaration of Principles

We, the members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Club of British Columbia, hold:

That our interests are in common with the workers at all times and opposed to the exploiter, since we being workers before we donned the uniform, must necessarily find our place in labor's ranks when we have doffed the uniform.

That, as workers, so long as the present system continues, we shall be compelled to enter the labor market, selling ourselves for wages in order to live.

That since the cessation of hostilities, vast war manufactories have closed down, throwing many men and women out of work, which problem, great enough in itself, will be accentuated and intensified by the demobilization of our comrades.

That during the whole of the war period, while many of us were engaged in fighting, the rest of the workers not only produced enough to maintain us in munitions, equipment, food, etc., kept themselves and their dependents, but maintained in idleness and luxury a master class, and produced many new millionaires and profiteers.

That, therefore, the greatest and most immediate problem confronting both the worker and ex-service man is the refitting into industry of the thousands of men returning from overseas.

That as a temporary solution to this immediate problem, we favor the establishment of a six-hour working day, and a five-day week.

That we recognize that no solution can be found to our present social ills, and economic distress, until the present system for profit has been replaced by a system for use.

That we co-operate with organized labor in a campaign of education to this end.

We stand for full and sufficient remuneration for the maimed, widows, orphans and other dependents, and are resolved to do all in our power in the furtherance of same.

Look for the clerk's button.

Buy your new suit at a union store.

Springtime Washable Dresses for Little Girls

Special Showing of Sizes Suitable for Ages 2 to 6 Years at $2.35 Each

Prints, Percales, Ginghams and Chambrays fashion these dresses in the host of attractive styles for which the Baby Shop is so favorably well known.

Neat Stripes, Checks, Plaids and plain colors are offered and the display includes Bloomer Dresses in addition to those of the one-piece order. The collection is now replete and affords splendid opportunity for satisfactory selection.

A Special Showing today at $2.35 each.

Baby Shop Entrance
Granville and Dunsmuir

Gordon Drysdale
LIMITED
575 Granville, Phone Sey. 3540

Kavanagh Deals With World Events

(Contnued from page 1)

now returning or returned) by making an appeal to their passions.

When these men were worked up, men whose nerves have been impaired in the stress of war, they would naturally and easily lean towards a use of those weapons they have been recently accustomed to.

Continuing, he said that, since the last time he spoke, developments in Europe have progressed somewhat. Hungary has gone Bolshevik. We do not know exactly just how far it has gone, but all the tendencies seem to indicate to that it has gone in for the Communist proposition similar to Russia. Count Korokyl told the people he could not handle the situation, and asked them to take things over themselves. Hungary has gone, and immediately Hungary declares war on the Allies. It is a repetition of the Russian situation in that respect. The Allies went into Hungary to attempt to suppress the efforts of the revolutionary proletariat, and now after doing what was tantamount to declaring war, they tell us in the press that Hungary has started war against the Allies.

These movements do not arise from the deliberate attempts to put into effect the ideas of any man's mind. Conditions are the cause, and conditions arise out of the basis of capitalistic society, which is "property." Property in the sense of the means of production being owned by a small class in society and, another class having to have access to this machine in order to live, which brings antagonism between the two classes.

Referring to the recent trouble in Egypt, the speaker said the press blamed this also on Bolshevism, although there was nothing in those events of the nature of a working class uprising. All this is done with the object of working up a feeling against Bolshevism, in order to try and get an army to go against the Bolsheviki.

In spite of the fact that the British Government has offered £50 bonus to volunteers ,and an increase in pay for all who join, still they cannot get men, for the regular army. They have been compelled to keep in the army men who were not yet demobilized, and increase their pay equal to what they would get in civil life.

The class war does not exist because we say so. It exists because one class in society owns and controls the means of production, and the other class must sell their labor power in order to live.

Our function is not to rouse the passion of the workers, but to point out conditions as they are, and how the workers have arrived at the position they occupy at the present time.

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN

The sweetest play that has been written since "Peg 'o My Heart," is a "Stitch in Time," which will be presented at the Empress next week, with Ewythe Elliott as the quaint little slavey girl. This wonderful character is brim full of sweet tenderness and quaint humor, that will show Miss Elliott at her very best. "A Stitch in Time" made the biggest hit at the Fulton theatre in New York during the entire theatrical season and is now being played by every first-class stock company throughout the land. The Empress management look forward to seeing it make the biggest hit of all the plays we have produced, and are sparing no expense in its production. ***

EMPRESS THEATRE
WEEK OF APRIL 7th

"A STITCH IN TIME"

DON'T MISS IT

Prices: 15c, 35c and 50c

PANTAGES
Next Week
MLLE. BIANCA
THE THREE NAESSES
Other Big Features

Dress Up For Easter

We'll Supply You With the Smartest and Most Stylish Apparel on Our Liberal Credit Plan

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

We invite you to view our new garments for Spring and Summer wear.

LADIES' SUITS — In a variety of new styles and materials, priced from $30 up.

LADIES' SKIRTS — In all the leading styles and materials, priced from $6.50 up

MEN'S SUITS — Stylish and up-to-date, priced from $22.50
OVERCOATS — For Spring wear from $30 up.

LADIES' DRESSES — Pretty and charming styles for all occasions, priced from $20.00 up.

LADIES' COATS — A choice selection in the most up-to-date styles, priced from $22.00 up.

Dress Well on Easy Terms at the

New York Outfitting Co. Ltd.
148 Hastings St. West
Opposite Province Office Sey. 1361

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

WE have been successful in securing a Great Big Job of Union Overalls at Very Low Prices.

In this big bunch you will find the well-known Great West, Carhartt and Twin Bute—all Union Made.

Prices exceedingly low—for $1.75, $2.00 and $2.45 you will get the same Overall that other stores sell for $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00.

Call and prove for yourself that this is true.

We also have a line of $6.00 and $6.50 Pants at $4.95; Work Shirts, 80c and $1.60. The latter ones are regular $2.00 and $2.25 garments.

Don't fail to get in on this successful buy.

The Jonah-Prat Co.
401 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Two Big Specials in Men's Shoes

MEN'S FINE SHOES

In this lot I am offering several different lines. They include medium and fine styles, black or tan uppers, leather or Neolin soles; built on good stylish lasts, with recede or medium round toes. They are all Goodyear welted soles, leather heels and counters; are all reputable makes, and represent the best in good shoemaking. All regular values to $9.50.
Special price..... $6.95

MEN'S WORKING BOOTS

This lot is indeed a bargain at this low price; black or tan uppers, heavy double soles; solid leather heels and counters; made on an easy fitting last and they come in plain toe or toecap; the soles are standard screwed and sewn. This is an exceptional bargain, and a boot that will give real satisfaction. The reg. price is $6.50. Special..... $4.95

Bring in Your Repairs and Get Real Satisfaction

Pierre Paris
BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 64 HASTINGS WEST
One Door West of Columbia Theatre
Phone Seymour 4716

OPERATIONS UNNECESSARY

Gallstones removed, Appendicitis corrected in 24 hours without pain. Mrs. G. Almas, 524 Fourth Ave., Saskatoon, sole manufacturer. Not sold by druggists.

TWENTY- FIVE YEARS AGO
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council

April 6, 1894

The Nationalists, a new local Labor Party, holding well-attended meetings, report a large and growing membership. All public utilities must be nationalized.

Delegates instructed to bring matter of Labor Day celebration to notice of unions so that date of holding same may be fixed.

Rents are low and plenty of vacant houses.

Mr. Union Man, do you buy at a union store?

Buy only from a union store.

URGE WOMEN TO UNITE.

SEATTLE.—Women organizers of the state federation of labor and the local central labor council have issued an appeal to working women to join the trade union movement.

"Do you know that there is a place for every one of you in some union?" is asked. "If you want to help, call on us and we will be glad to show you how."

Buy your hats at a union store.

UNORGANIZED STRIKE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Unorganized employees of the Nashville Bridge company suspended work when they were told that a wage increase promised by a foreman would not be granted. The company is doing government work, and wage rates range from 25 to 55 cents an hour.

Buy at a union store.

LABOR LAW ATTACKED.

SACRAMENTO.—Private insurance companies are backing a bill which would take the management of the state compensation insurance fund from the state industrial accident commission and place it in the hands of other state officials. Every opponent of state control of workmen's compensation favors this move.

Honest Value in Men's Suits

—offered on the "Pay-as-you-Wear" plan—practically your own time to pay for them

Our showing of Men's Suits is now on display—see it. You'll find it as representative a line as you can find in the city.

These suits come in a range of good serviceable materials—are made up in the latest styles—are well made in every particular.

$25 to $50

The prices at which we offer these suits makes them as good suit values as you can find in the city. We offer you, however, something additional in the form of liberal terms.

As Low as $5.00 Cash Deposit and $2.50 Weekly

Call and see the suits and find out about our Pay-as-you-Wear methods.

B. C. OUTFITTING CO.
342 HASTINGS STREET WEST (Near Homer)

SPRING STYLES
—IN—
FASHION-CRAFT CLOTHES

MODELS BETTER THAN EVER

Price $25 and Up according to quality.

Thos. Foster & Co.
LIMITED
514 GRANVILLE ST.

Union Shoes Union Clerks Union Store

The right boot for you

—you'll find it at Dick's—a boot that's right as to quality—as to build—as to fit—as to price.

We back up our belief in our boots by selling with our guarantee—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back" behind every pair.

We have what you want—no matter what your demand—boots for work—boots for dress wear—high tops for the our-of-door man—every pair turned out at factories with a reputation—and offered at a price which means real boot value.

McPherson Union Made Boot—$7.50

A boot that will give you perfect satisfaction—in black or brown calf—plain or Blucher cut—recede or high toe—Neolin or leather sole—a shoe that can't be approached elsewhere at

DICK'S PRICE $7.50

BOYS' BOOTS—WONDERS FOR WEAR

A boy's boot of the highest grade—extra quality leather—strong and durable—good stout soles—an extra comfortable shoe—looks well—will wear well.

DICK'S PRICE $3.50 to $5.00

10% Off to Returned Soldiers

Wm. Dick Ltd.
33-45-47-49 Hastings St. East