THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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RETURNED SOLDIERS IDLE

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ALIEN ENEMIES EMPLOYED

Men Who Fought for Their Country Now Demand Opportunity to Make a Living in It—Many Jobs Held by Alien Enemies, Chinks and Japs While Veterans Are Doomed to Remain Idle — Protest Made, Relief Demanded

HUNDREDS OF RETURNED SOLDIERS, veterans of the great war, paraded the streets of this city on Saturday last as a protest against the condition of unemployment afforded them by their grateful country upon their return from the battle hell of Europe. These men went forth to their country's service in the belief that "a country worth living in was a country worth fighting for." Now that they have returned, they are strongly of the opinion that a country worth fighting for ought to be a country worth living in. As it is only masters of others **who are enabled to live in any country** without engaging in some employment, and as these returned veterans do not happen to belong to the master class, they must needs have employment if they are to enjoy the proud privilege of living in this fair land for which they so willingly went forth to do battle upon the bloody fields of Europe. The jobs are held, however, largely by aliens, large numbers of whom are of those particular countries with which this country is at war. Against this condition, the returned soldiers have been impelled to register emphatic protest, in hopes, no doubt, that some effort will be put forth by the authorities to remedy the opportunity to live in the land for which they have fought, sacrificed and suffered.

Who Is Responsible for the Aliens?

Upon the authority of trade union officials, in close touch with the labor situation throughout the province, we learn that there is very large numbers of what are termed "enemy aliens" at work in the various industries. A great many of these are Austrians, some of the mines especially being largely manned with them. Practically none of these Austrians belong to organized labor. Britannia mines, within a few miles of this city, affords a striking case in point. Others may be cited that are almost, if not quite, as glaring. All of this alien labor has been brought here by the big employing interests of this glorious land. Chinks, Japs and Huns alike have been brought solely for the purpose of obtaining a cheaper and more docile labor than that afforded by the English-speaking tribe from which the veterans and the greater portion of the membership of organized labor have been recruited. Let all returned soldiers, as well as the members of organized labor remember this, that all of this so-called alien element, this class of labor that now largely fills the jobs while the English-speaking element is fed to the ruling class cannon of Europe, has been brought upon the ground and is now being held in possession of the jobs by the loud-screaming patriots who own and control all the avenues of employment in the province and Dominion. While the most fulsome flattery is poured out upon the gallant men who go forth to do battle for King and country; while they are lauded to the skies for their loyalty and devotion to the cause of democracy and liberty in its struggle against the tyranny and brutality of Hun autocracy, the iron must burn into their very souls upon their return when they find themselves unable to exercise the right to live in the land for which they have fought, because the employments are largely held by a cheaper and more docile labor from the very countries against whom they have been fighting.

One Way Out of It

We have no way of actually knowing whether the aliens employed at Britannia and other places are really enemies or not, but as far as those who are Austrian or German born are concerned, it will probably be necessary to consider them as enemies, at least during the war. That is a fashion that having been established by our patriotic rulers we can not well change in the face of war madness, for in such times reason by no means prevails in the councils of

(Continued on page 8)

MRS. FLORENCE BASSETT

Late delegate from the Garment Workers union to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, now travelling for Jas. Thomson & Son, manufacturers of the Twin Bute overalls. Mrs. Bassett is the only lady traveller for this firm and is making good. She has just returned from Vancouver Island, where she has successfully introduced the Twin Bute brand of overalls to the miners. Mrs. Bassett is going east as far as Calgary, with the object of getting the wearers of overalls, both men and women, acquainted with these union-made overalls.

EVERY WORKER WHO HAS UNION CARD CAN HELP

Thousands of Unorganized Only Need Heart-to-Heart Talk

Union Men Wanted to Help as Organizers During Next Month

Union men are not born, they are made. There are several thousand men and women in the province today who could be persuaded to join a union, to organize a union and make good fighters in a union if somebody would have a good heart-to-heart talk with them. The reason, therefore, that these men and women do not carry union cards is lack of organizers. There are many paid organizers in the Labor movement, but they all have their hands full attending to the demands of their various organizations. Most unions are paying out all they can afford for organizers, yet there is a tremendous amount of organization work to be done to get the unorganized thousands lined up in the union movement.

This apparently can not be done, under the circumstances, unless every man and woman who carries a union card, makes up their minds that a powerful labor movement is absolutely essential, if they would hold on to what conditions they have and steadily improve them. The bigger and stronger the Labor movement is, the more easily will the demands of the workers be granted. Hence every union man and woman should not only keep talking trade unionism to their workmates, but they should talk to every man and woman of every other line of work, on the necessity of getting a union card.

That is the way to make trade unionists. Every worker must be encouraged to carry a card. No matter what his work is, there is a union ready to accept him or her. Organizer Midgley, room 210, Labor Temple, will supply all the information required on this score.

If you are a union man or woman, then talk trade unionism to everybody you meet for the next month. Act as an organizer. Boost you own union and every other union. It is to your benefit to help build up other unions as well as your own. Let all card men try this for a month, and see if we cannot get a Labor movement here in the city of 25,000, and of 50,000 in the province. Start today to make trade unionists.

Warehousemen

Business Agent Robertson of the Warehousemen, reports nine new members and a good meeting. A new wage schedule is being drawn up for presentation to wholesale grocers of the city. A mass meeting will be held this (Friday) evening, and all those interested in the new scale are requested to be present.

Boilermakers

Twenty-five new members were admitted at a well attended meeting of the Boilermakers, reports Secretary Carmichael. Preparations are well under way for the North Vancouver picnic. The executive of the district council, of which President McEachern, T. A. Moore and T. Fox are delegates, meets May 6 in Seattle.

Machinists No. 777

Six new members were initiated and fifteen applications received at a good meeting of the Machinists' Lodge, No. 777. Considerable discussion took place over the various reports by the daily press, of the findings of the Imperial Munitions board commission. The ticket-sellers for the Machinists Ladies' auxiliary whist drive and dance, report that the tickets are going well.

Steam and Operating Engineers

Fifteen new members were initiated at a largely attended meeting of the Steam and Operating Engineers, reports Business Agent Alexander. The matter of raising the dues is to be put to a referendum vote of the locals comprising the district council. The raise is for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field to build up the organization, as there are many engineers scattered throughout the district who should and would belong to the organization if approached.

Metal Trades Council

The report of the findings of the Imperial Munitions board commission took up considerable time at the meeting of the Metal Trades council, and there seemed to be unanimous dissatisfaction with the 48-hour week clause. The report was referred to the executive board, with instructions to bring in a recommendation. Delegates to the convention of the Metal Trades District council, which is to be held in Seattle, were instructed to insist that the organizations to the south enforce the 44-hour week, which was decided on at a previous convention.

Carpenters

An interview with the business agents of the two carpenters unions brought out the fact that carpenters are scarce, and that is why Business Agent Thomas is wearing such a worried look these days. It keeps him guessing hunting up men. Most of the contractors are of the opinion that the $5.50 wage scale demanded by the joint unions is justifiable, and will be willingly paid. Carpenters' tools have gone up 75 per cent., and with the increased cost of everything else, there is no doubt but that the carpenters intend to make a decided stand for the scale.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Twenty-one new members were initiated at a well-attended meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs union, reports Business Agent Bert Showler. The local instructed its officers to endeavor to organize the Oriental drivers working in the city. Considerable discussion took place in connection with Birt Showler's trip to Seattle. He reported everything booming down there, and teamsters union going strong with 1700 members in one union, and $7000 in the treasury. Bert Showler is full of optimism since his trip, and is endeavoring to innoculate the membership here with the same spirit.

LONG SESSION OF METAL TRADES COUNCIL

Review Findings of Royal Commission in Recent Wage Dispute

Does Not Like 48-Hour Week But Other Findings Approved

While the shipbuilding wage dispute, and the report of Mr. Justice Murphy of the findings of the commission, of which he was the chairman, were discussed at length Wednesday night by the Metal Trades council, no definite conclusion could be reached. As a matter of fact, none was attempted. The situation was thoroughly reviewed, from the inception of the dispute to the negotiations with the shipbuilders and members of the Imperial Munitions board and the final agreement upon a conciliation commission. The report for the most part was favorably received, but on account of the 48-hour week recommendation, it was far from being satisfactory to delegates to the council, who alluded to the efforts in the past to get the Saturday half-holiday.

There seems, judging by the tone of the discussion, little hope of the men considering the 48-hour recommendation. The council in fact instructed its delegates to the northwest conference at Tacoma on May 1 to insist on the 44-hour week, which was an understanding which was arrived at some months ago between the men of the shipyards and the builders.

The matter was finally left to the executive committee to report on at the meeting of the M. T. C. next Wednesday.

A brief review of the conclusions of Judge Murphy, supported in part by Gordon J. Kelly, representative of the men, and dissented to by John H. Tonkin, representative of the I. M. B., supports the contention of the shipyard workers as against the Imperial Munitions authorities.

The commission holds that the men in the wooden shipyards are entitled to the 10 per cent. increase demanded retroactive from February 1, provided that they are willing to work 48 hours a week on straight time in all yards except during June, July and August, and provided further that they accept the ruling as to the carpenters contained in the Macey report as interpreted by this commission. The commission recommends that all decisions of the Macey award, on gradation of labor and wages, actually received in British Columbia up to the date of this report be put into effect as they have been in the past. On this point Mr. Tonkin dissents; Mr. Kelly agrees that on the evidence the chairman, Mr. Justice Murphy, is right but will submit a recommendation on the question of hours.

Should Revise Schedule

The commission finds that there is a moral obligation upon the Imperial Munitions board to revise the wage schedule of the steel shipworkers and make it accord with that which the commission decides must be put into force in the wooden shipyards and if the board at Ottawa fulfil this moral obligation, there will be a further moral obligation crease comes into force in the Coughlan firm does not suffer unduly in a financial way because of it. The board recommends that if the 10 per cent. inchease comes into force in the Coughlan yards and the Wallace firm is forced to pay the new scale, the board should favorably consider an application for relief from the Wallace firm shown on thorough accounting to be based on curtailment of profits by reason of the forced adoption of the new scale.

One of the recommendations of the commission is for the appointment of a wage adjustment board for British Columbia to deal with the shipbuilding industry in its relations to labor. It is not suggested that compulsory powers of arbitration be given the board, but the board so constituted would have the sanction of public opinion behind it. To give this sanction its full operative force, all meetings of this board should be in public.

The commission points out that altogether apart from the question of whether the commission's submission as to moral obligation is right or not, it must be remembered that were it not for the restrictions placed on emigration put in force a few months ago by the government of the Dominion of Canada, this question of wages would automatically solve itself for the men could go to the United States and there get the wages they were asking here. To insist that they work for lower wages in British Columbia and at the same time to forbid them to go where they can get a higher wage is in essence conscripting labor pro tanto.

Since the federal government had always repudiated such idea and since, if the Imperial Munitions board declines to accept the finding and recommendations of the commission, it will probably be precipitating industrial strife in British Columbia, which would not occur but for the restrictions on emigration, it is submitted the matter is one which should be a subject of conference between the Dominion government and the Imperial Munitions board.

Further, if as a result of the industrial strife, the men are beaten and are compelled to return to the shipyards, it is obvious that the primary requisite, speed in shipbuilding will be defeated, as the efficiency or labor will be greatly decreased by the feeling of the employees that they are unjustly treated, and in fact conscripted pro tanto despite the open avowal that that is not the policy of the government.

Other findings and recommendations the board makes are:

The claim of the Coughlan employees is not to be retroactive.

Mr. Butchart must refund the 50c a day taken from the carpenters while the Macey board decision was being awaited.

Differentiation between house carpenters and shipwrights to be abolished.

Laborers are bound to accept the wage rate fixed by the Macey award of Feb. 1, namely, the rate now paid them, plus 10 per cent. if that increase is to go into force.

Laborers are to be paid $3.85 per day of eight hours, forty-eight hours a week, except in June, July and August.

No complaint can be made against organized labor on the score of efficiency.

There should be an agreement as to the supply of material for the duration of the war.

Open or Union Shops.

The open or union shop question to be left to negotiation.

Freedom be given to employers to take men from the ranks of labor and train them.

The proposed wage adjustment board should deal with the creation of new grades of labor.

Justice Murphy was chairman of the commission; Commissioner Gordon J. Kelly and Commissioner J. T. Tonkin, will file minority reports on certain points.

INTERPRETATION OF THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Information Asked for By Central Labor Body Is Received

Answers Are Specific and Leave no Room for Misunderstanding

For once, at least, Vancouver Trades and Labor council has secured a definite statement from the authorities at Ottawa. At last meeting, the secretary was instructed to wire the minister of justice for specific information with regard to the provisions of the Military Service Act. This information has been secured, and there can be no mistaking its interpretation. The telegraphic answer is self-explanatory and reads as follows:

"Ottawa, Ont., April 22, 1918.

"Victor Midgley,
"Sec. Trades and Labor Council,
"Vancouver, B. C.

"Replying to your telegram 19th, to Minister of Justice:

"All men of class 1 of the Military Service Act are soldiers.

"Some are on leave of absence without pay, having obtained temporary exemptions, etc.

"Others are defaulters, absentees or deserters.

"On the arrest of the latter, by the Dominion police, they are turned over as soldiers to the military authorities.

"Any man not within the class who is arrested by the Dominion police charged with being a defaulter, absentee or deserter and on stating to the Dominion police that he is not within the class by reason of being married, an alien or otherwise, but whose story is doubted by the Dominion police, must be taken before a magistrate and charged with a breach of the Military Service Act and await the magistrate's decision.

"Director Military Service Bureau."

WHY MACHINISTS FROM TORONTO?

No Application Made Locally for the Desired Mechanics

Organizer Duncan McCallum of the Machinists has received telegraphic advices from Toronto that the Munition Board was seeking 40 men for installing marine engines at Victoria. This came as somewhat of a surprise locally, for the board had made no application to the local union for the services of such men. Pending further information covering the subject the Toronto Machinists representative, H. Harper, will, in railway parlance, "proceed with caution."

There is a great demand for pile drivers and wooden bridgemen and the business agent is having quite a time getting men to fill the jobs.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, April 28—Typographical union; Telegraphers; Saw Filers Association.

MONDAY, April 29—Boilermakers; Steam Engineers; Electrical Workers.

TUESDAY, April 30—

WEDNESDAY, May 1—Federated Labor Party; Press Feeders; Tile Layers; Plasterers; Metal Trades Council; Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses (2:30 p.m.); Brewery Workers.

THURSDAY, May 2—Trades and Labor Council; Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, May 3—Railway Carmen; Pile Drivers & Wooden Bridgemen; Civic Employees; Molders; Letter Carriers; Warehousemen; Min. Wage League.

SATURDAY, May 4—Machinists, No. 777; Bakers; Blacksmiths.

FAILS TO BAR ALIEN ENEMY LABORERS AND CHINESE

A Federal Order-in-Council Fails to Keep Out the "Undesirables"

Government Will Have to Shoulder Responsibility for Present Conditions

THE FEDERAL order-in-council, prohibiting the promiscuous entry of laborers into British Columbia, which has obtained for some three years past, has again been renewed. This information was received a few days ago from Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver Centre, by Business Agent Midgley of the Trades and Labor council. It must be acknowledged, too, that Mr. Stevens has consistently supported this measure from time to time since its passage in the first place.

Despite the provisions of the order-in-council, however, the number of "alien enemy" laborers and Chinese is ever on the increase. And they are certainly not being imported by the labor unions. Nor are they any part of the organized labor movement. On the contrary, this class of labor can be found most plentiful in the "closed" company towns, in the employ of paytriotic corporations who refuse to deal with citizen members of trade unions.

Molders

Four new members were initiated by the molders at last meeting. Organizer Burns was present and helped the local with several matters of importance. A move is being made by the locals on the Pacific coast to get a Saturday half-holiday. The local members are of the opinion that it will be granted.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES ABOUT TO STRIKE

Will Not Return to Work Saturday Unless Wage Is Granted

The executive committee of the Civic Employees union has given its ultimatum to Acting Mayor Owen, demanding a 25-cent increase in wages from April 1. The city authorities have been given until this evening to grant the increase and if not forthcoming the men will not be at work Saturday morning.

Acting Mayor Owen asked the executive to extend the notice to 6 p.m. Monday and the committee has taken it under consideration but feel that they will not be able to get the men to go to work Saturday unless the increase is forthcoming. The employees are unanimously of the opinion that the delay has been too long already and are now determined to force the issue.

A special meeting of the union will be held Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

Secretary Mackenzie of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, reports that the union is making steady progress, and has decided to call a mass meeting in the near future to discuss important matters dealing with present conditions. It will also take up the matter of the restaurants which have so far refused to sign an agreement with the union, and probably take definite action. The sick fund committee has decided to hold a dance in the auditorium on Wednesday, May 22, proceeds to go to the above fund. Reports from different restaurants indicate a slight decrease in business during the last few days, but is now up to normal.

May Day Edition Next Week.

The Federationist May Day edition will be issued next week, May 3, instead of today as had been intended. The change will make possible reports of May Day activities the world over.

GREAT WAR VETERAN TO LECTURE AT REX SUNDAY

Sergt. T. A. Barnard Is to Speak Under Auspices of F. L. P.

Organ Recital to Commence at 7.30 as Part of Programme

Sergt. T. A. Barnard, member of the New Westminster branch of the F.L.P., will be the principal speaker at the Rex theatre Sunday evening. Sergt. Barnard is a great war veteran and will give the audience some thrillers in connection with the war. He is an able speaker and is now willing to "do his bit" for industrial democracy.

The Federated Labor party has arranged for an organ recital, which will commence at 7.30. The Rex has the best organ in the city and many will be delighted to listen to the beautiful selections while the audience is being seated.

Last Sunday the Rex was filled and talks made by both Chas. Lestor and W. R. Trotter were well received. Chas. Lestor spoke on "The Destinity of Humanity," and showed that a great preparedness movement, expressed in organization and class conscious education, was going on silently among the workers of the world, whose aim was to gain political and industrial control of the nations. Even the Zulus of South Africa were organizing for overthrow of the capitalist system. The powers that be in South Africa were throwing these men into jail for distributing leaflets calling upon the Bantu race to organize.

Russia Reorganizing.

The Bolshevikis of Russia, said Chas. Lestor, were still being lied about, but it happily had no effect upon the Russian people. The work of emancipation and reorganization was going on apace and all the capitalist sheets in the world and all the diplomats and political pirates would not affect the growing popularity of the Bolsheviki nor the noble work they are carrying on.

The workers of England, said the speaker, were convinced that the hour of democracy had arrived and were doing all in their power to bring into being the last great revolution. The hour of the working class was about to strike, and when it struck all should be ready to cope with the new conditions.

W. R. Trotter, secretary of the F. L. P., said that their platform contained 26 words, which expressed in that limited number of letters just what the F. L. P. stood for. He read the platform, which was as follows:

"The Federated Labor party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production."

Says Numbers Are Growing.

The speaker said that the organization had already reached the thousand mark in this city, and was taking like wildfire all over Vancouver and outside. The party was one that was going to educate its membership. Heretofore labor had been kept out of the halls of legislation and had no hand in passing upon secret treaties. It was understood that the ignorance of the masses would have to be overcome, but labor had learned by this time that nothing could be gained by an unorganized rabble and would work on lines of reorganization only.

The workers would drop Conservative and Liberal parties, in whose ranks they had in the past wasted their strength, and henceforth instead of scattering their forces would unite into one party, whose watchword would be solidarity. He was glad to see the old Conservatives and Liberals joining into unionism, while the workers were organizing under the standard of labor whose organized army was growing by leaps and bounds daily.

Marine Stewards

An organization meeting of marine stewards was held in the Labor Temple last week. Quite a number attended, and an organization is assured. W. B. Field was elected permanent secretary, and there will be another meeting held Monday evening to further the organization.

Mill and Factory Workers

Negotiations for the new wage scale for Mill and Factory Workers is not progressing as well as might, but quite a number of firms have signed up, reports Secretary Thomas of the union. The union has demanded that the employer settle within one week or men will be called out. This is the first union to ask for a reduction of hours in the mills.

STEEL WORKERS OF N.S. CALL STRIKE

Affects Five Thousand Men Over Recognition of Union

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., advices say that a general strike has been declared at the plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company. About 5000 men will be affected.

For some days a dispute over the recognition of the union has been going on between the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel company and its workmen. The plants affected are the Scotia Steel, the Eastern Car, the Albion Machine company, the Shell Shop of J. W. Cumming & Son, and possibly all the collieries in the county.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE AN OUTSTANDING FIGURE

General Public Admires Attitude of Labor's Only Representative

Oliver and Bowser Act Like the Famous Cats of Kilkenny

VICTORIA, April 25.—Now that the 1918 session of the legislature has come to a close, one may take time to casually survey the positions adopted by the various leaders. The three outstanding figures were Premier Olover, W. J. Bowser, leader of the conservative opposition and James H. Hawthornthwaite, the sole representative of Labor and member of the Federated Labor Party. Since the session ended, many compliments for Hawthornthwaite are heard, not especially by those who agreed with his policies, nor with those of the party which he represents, but with his political and legislative conduct. As between the three, he was an outstanding figure which maintained the dignity of the responsible position to which he was elected as the representative of the constituency of Newcastle, and as the most prominent man in the new political party—the Federated Labor Party.

Some persons found a lot of amusement in the belligerent attitudes of the leader of the government, and the leader of the opposition toward each other. Not a few who took occasion to watch the performances went away disappointed if not altogether disgusted with the display. Both Oliver and Bowser seem to cling to the old theory that when the legislature is in session, it becomes the duty of the opposition leader to fight and strike wherever he may, and of the leader of the government to immediately go on the defensive and also to make a sally forth with occasional offensive into opposition territory.

The people are sick of that sort of business. They are sick and tired of hearing two men—assisted by their respective crews—wrangle and snarl at each other while the business of the country waits. These two, with their followers, fought and scratched for days on days. The result was that a considerable amount of legislation, which should have received due consideration, thought and discussion, was rushed through in the dying hours.

There was nothing W. J. Bowser had ever said before about the Liberals, that he did not repeat, and he added to it much he had ascertained since. Likewise, "Honest John" Oliver went into the past for ammunition and shot it across at the opposition. So it went, from beginning to end of the daily sessions, both leaders no doubt believing what they said about the other would be like seed in the political soil and grow to be reaped by the sower. Perhaps that is true, but if they reap what they actually sowed, the harvest will be a deplorable surprise to them. The public temper is in no mood at this time, nor has it been for a long time, to put up with such waste of time and public money while party leaders quarrel on time which should be devoted to the business of the country.

How different was Hawthornthwaite's attitude. The Labor man stood out apart from not only the two leaders, but the rest of the house, as a sincere man who appreciated the dignity of the position he held. He was there to work in the interests of the country.

There is no airy persiflage with Hawthornthwaite. The bandying of jokes and cheap criticism during the legislative deliberations are not done by him. What he has to say he says with force and reasonable brevity. His remarks on the reply to the King's speech ought to be historical in the legislative annals of this province.

After both the leader of the government and leader of the opposition had devoted hours to saying things about each other, the Labor member simply agreed with what each had said about the other. And that was just about what the general public would say.

However, though the Labor member worked hard, being alone in the house his efforts were ineffective just at the moment, but the prediction is general that before another general election is over, the Federated Labor Party will send to the legislature members who will line up with Hawthornthwaite in support of legislation for the working class.

LUMBER WORKERS FORM UNION IN VANCOUVER

Meeting Captured by I. W. W. But Very Few Join as Result—Federal Labor Union to Organize.

A meeting of lumber workers was held in the Labor Temple last Sunday for the purpose of forming an independent lumber workers' union. The promoters of the scheme failed, however, to get in touch and get the help of the organized labor movement of the city, with the result that the meeting fell into the control of a few I.W.W.'s.

About 150 attended the meting and several addresses were made and brisk competition took place between the Industrial Workers of the World and the Workers International Industrial union for the control of the organization meeting. Finally, however, the acting secretary alleged that 20 men had already signed an application for a charter in the I. W. W. and that it had been sent for. This apparently satisfied those present and 19 joined the organization out of the 150 that attended the meeting. Who the 20 are that signed the application for a charter is not known. Those who favored the independent organization and were favorable to the American Federation of Labor claim that the whole thing was pre-arranged.

It is likely that lumber workers in the province will be organized in the Federal Lumber union, which takes in all laborers. Lumber workers in the city are advised to get in touch with Secretary Midgley, Room 210 Labor Temple.

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Eat an extra potato a day; it will save a slice of bread for overseas.
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Not-a-Seed Raisins ..... 2 for 25c
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Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sacks for 45c

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Apex Jam, in 4-lb. tins; reg. 60c for 45c
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Oat Barley ..... 4 lbs. for 25c
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Finest Spuds from Dewdney, B. C.; nothing finer. Reg. $1.65 for $1.40

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Rex Kalsomine in all tints and white, per pound 8c

Best quality Inside Floor Paints, dry over night, leaving hard, glossy surface (in U. S. measure), 1 gallon, $2.00; half-gallon, $1.10; quart 55c
Mineral Paints, in red, brown and green, in 4-gallon tins, per gallon $1.50
One gallon tins $1.65
Window Box Green, quarts 70c
Pints 40c
Old English Bungalow Shingle Stains, made from pure colors, linseed oil and Scotch creosote, in browns and reds, in 4-gallon tins, per gallon, ... 95c
One gallon tins $1.10
Greens, in 4-gallon tins, per gallon $1.25
One gallon tins $1.40

All kinds of Varnishes, Boat Paints, Brushes, etc., at bottom prices.

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Mr. Union Man!

You Owe It to Yourself to Economize.

Would you consider it economical to purchase Teas and Coffees in tins when you may have the same value from our store at a much reduced price?

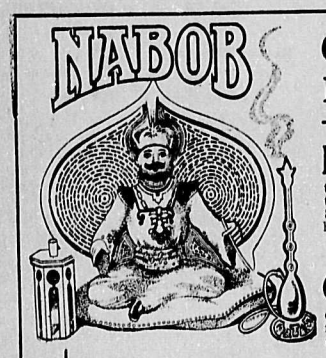
THINK IT OVER

We Sell in Bulk Only

Dickson's Teas and Coffees Are of Exceptional Value

Dickson's Importing Tea and Coffee

317 Columbia St. Phone Sey. 613



Carrying the NABOB Smile

DISCOVERED by Daddy when he unexpectedly found something invigorating and wonderfully tasty in his morning cup o' cheer. Something that put everybody in good humor.

Nabob Coffee

GOES further, too, because of being packed in vacuum cans that preserve the volatile oils from evaporation, and retains the aroma. Mother boosts for it now.

Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd. — Vancouver, B.C.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Capital ..... $15,000,000 Rest $13,500,000

TEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER DISTRICT

SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS

A savings account will assist you in the patriotic and personal duty of conserving your finances. This Bank allows interest at current rates, and welcomes small as well as large accounts.

INTERNATIONALISM THE HOPE OF ALL HUMANITY

The Desire for Real Liberty Must Supersede Desire for Dollars

World Unity Is Ideal with Possibilities of Real Happiness

[By Seymour Chotzinoff]

"A mind not to be changed by time or place,
The mind in its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, and a hell of heaven."—Milton.

At the present time there is little doubt in our minds as to the real elements which contributed to the successful overthrow of czarism in Russia. Although the affairs in Russia are still complicated, we can, at least, conjecture the "whys and wherefores" of that happening.

Our foreign-born parents, some of them here over more than a period of 20 years, tell us of the agitation, even while they were still in Russia, for the deposition of the czar and of his despotic dynasty. The latest arrivals tell us more prominent agitation. The agitation, carried on first in secret, then openly, and harshly suppressed, and at last victorious; was but the result of one main element, and that an ideal. Toward a successful conclusion of this ideal lives were sacrificed, money freely given by those who could barely afford it, time and energy devoted and torture suffered. But still these abused Russians, these extremists, held their ideals in grave silence and endurance. Even the torture of life in Siberia, even their abuse by prison officials, and even the extreme imposition of being hunted like criminals and chased from place to place—even all of these inflictions were not enough to shake the firm conviction in their minds of these conceptions that their ideal must be realized.

As an example, allow me to name Leon Trotzky, an admirable model of idealism. Exiled twice to Siberia, chased and hounded from Germany at the outbreak of the war, but always fighting for his ideals, he now occupies the prime position in a state which almost reaches to his idealistic standards.

He is but one of the thousands and thousands in Russia who fought every minute of their lives for a better application of liberty and justice upon all the peoples of all countries. That was their ideal, that is their ideal, and will remain so until it is fully complied with. All events trending toward universal peace will show their programme first slightly complied with, then gathering impulse and descending upon this world as a savior of all that is holy in a democratic and truly free world.

The ideal of the Russians, the ideal of Trotzky and Lenine and many other Russians, of socialists throughout the world, is internationalism, and their fight ever and forever is but for a successful realization of that, their ideal. As they gain in impetus and step by step attain a little success, their real motives are brought to light and are acclaimed as beneficial by the universal world.

First abused as anarchists, then as socialists, these international idealists stood firmly at their post and now are enjoying the good will of a free Russia and of an almost certain collapse of autocracy, not only in Germany, but in all of the autocratic powers of the world. They succeeded on their belief in an ideal, and their future success lies in a strict observance of that same ideal.

But side by side with these wonderful and inspiring ideals of the Russians and socialists let us place another ideal. There is but one important ideal, recognized as the leader of all others by most people of the United States, and when we boil it down to its essence, it appears in the shape of the dollar sign. There is no doubt in my mind that the desire for money dominates the minds of the majority of people here.

It is true that immigrants find relief in this country from the junkerisms on the other side of the ocean, but many come to the United States because of their belief in making easy money here. Such is their belief in American ideals.

If you happen to be lucky, shrewd, etc., you win; if not, you fail miserably. Either you must grind others and make yourself a money power through it, or you must be ground yourself.

Do we not see the fallacy in this? Is this a suitable ideal for 100,000,000 people? Shall a crooked little street with a river at one end and a graveyard at the other grind out the destinies of this multitudinous nation? Shall our progeny, living perhaps under more perfect conditions, say of us that we have done those things which we ought not to have done and left undone those things which would have set the world rolling at a speedier rate toward a more perfect condition of the world?

Let us see how good it is and how pleasant for people to dwell together in unity, in internationalism, and we will then believe that nations are but a drop in the bucket of aiding happiness. I dare not hint that we can foist a firm belief in internationalism upon every human being, but we can, at least, modify our own ideals in money power and serve up a new standard of love of one another, whether he is a Russian, a Briton or a Jap. Let us begin with ourselves and spread the doctrine of a world union upon all, slowly and surely. Let us close our eyes for a moment and imagine the possibilities of such an ideal—internationalism, universal brotherhood, no economic quarrels, no commercial wars, no boundary disputes, no divine rights of kings, no subjection of liberties, equality, justice and supreme happiness. These are all possible.

Let us believe in this ideal, and let us live for it. Let it not be said of us that we have lived our lives selfishly; but, instead, let it be said that we contributed our share and our small particle of energy in the fight for humanity.

BIG GAIN MADE BY CANADIAN LABOR UNIONS

Membership Increased 44,233 Last Year Over 1916—26,000 Join Oversea Forces

The total members in Canadian labor unions at the close of 1917 was 204,360, according to statistics collected by the federal labor department for its seventh annual report on labor organizations.

The number of organized workers increased by 44,233, and the local branch unions by 132, the latter totalling 1974 at the close of last year. The voluntary enlistment of trade unionists in the military forces continued, there having been an increase of nearly 5000 over the number reported in 1916.

This brings the grand total of trade unionists who have volunteered and been accepted for overseas service since the outbreak of the war to 26,416.

VICTORIA LIBERALS ARE GREAT SPENDERS

Plenty of Money Spent But Very Little Benefits Shown As a Result of Outlay

It costs $32 per head of the population each year for the gang in Victoria to administer the affairs of this province. The population has been decreased by men leaving for overseas and by farmers who were unable to make a living out of the soil, and yet the expenditures have increased. Not a dollar of the money spent goes to war expenditures, yet it costs this province more than twice the amount per head than it costs Great Britain at a time when she was spending $250,000,000 per year on the navy and nearly as much on the army. In Quebec the provincial administration costs under $5 per head of the population.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION STORE CARD

Does It Mean Anything to the Merchants of Vancouver?

[By W. H. Hoop]

In Canada the Clerks' store card is not very much in evidence, as yet. I had occasion to visit Seattle a few days ago, and I was pleased to note the store card displayed in fully two-thirds of the stores there, some of the stores being very large and employing a large number of clerks. The merchant class have a distinct cleavage in their ranks. While superficially they appear to be solid, while they are all members of Chambers of Commerce, Board of Trade, etc., yet the line of cleavage starts just where the merchant class becomes swallowed up in the departmental store. There is still the element of personal touch between the clerk and his employer, a condition entirely eliminated in the department stores.

In St. Louis, I am told, the Shoe Clerks have been wearing a gaudy uniform, with a floor-walker ever on their back yelling out numbers like a captain. Conditions got so bad that the whole city struck, some 5,000 clerks, and other trades as well, and the Clerks union have won out and now have the right to wear the union button.

In Seattle there are 17,000 members in the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders union. The question arises: "Does the union store card play any part in business?" The sign of the store card in a shop window means that every employee is a member of the Clerks International union, and the shipbuilders are instructed to note this fact, and assuming that each member spends $100 per year for clothing alone, for his family, the amount spent by the shipbuilders in union stores reaches near two million dollars.

Organized labor knows full well the reason the big department store fights organizations. With their systems, they employ a large amount of cheap labor, and a union means a stand for a living wage, for the underpaid female employees particularly. A thousand-dollar investment in a department store will generally produce a higher rate of profit and lower rate of wages.

Organized labor in Seattle directs the purchasing power of many thousands, and the sum involved reaches many millions. It was a pleasure to see the nifty and artistic display of gent's furnishings in the store windows. The clerk seems to sense the connection between himself and his boss through the union. The union demands the best efficiency in its members and generally a high degree of satisfaction is given to the employer.

Vancouver follows the lead of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The central labor body will campaign for the union store card. If the department stores and sundry institutions refuse to recognize the right of organization, then the clerks are fully justified in asking the purchasing public to patronize the union store card, always to be seen as one enters the store.

Seattle does not want any store legislation. The business agent says: "Our union has grown to its present strength by hard work. We campaigned amongst ourselves for membership, and today we have better hours than you in Canada, and better wages, and we don't need to rely on politicians, good, bad or indifferent. Our organization is strong because we fought for what we have got, and are now strong enough to hold it. The struggle we have had made us an inseparable part of the organized labor movement, whereas the chasing of legislation results in four-fifths of the clerks getting what the other fifth worked and paid for, and the result would be the union would never be strong enough to stand on its own feet. Our men know the value of organization. We charge $10 initiation fee for men and they know their dollars are used to protect their association."

WORKERS MUST END WAR, SAYS GERMAN

Reichstag Socialist Says If Statesmen Don't Know How to End War Then People Must

A Berlin dispatch says: "If the kings and statesmen don't know how to end this war," declared the independent socialist Oscar Cohn, in the course of a debate in the reichstag, "ending it in the sense of reconciling all the peoples, then the people must finish the business themselves. I shall bless the day when this is done, the day when the people will take their fate into their own hands against the kings and the statesmen and the militarists, and above all, against the militarists of Germany."

The Labor Council at Sydney, N. S. W., has adopted a resolution to send a cable message to Premier Lloyd George requesting the British Government to reconsider its decision to apply conscription to Ireland, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from the Australian city. The ground for the objection is that the conscription measure is considered unjust and that it would cause grave complications.

LEGISLATURE TURNS DEAF EARS ON LABOR

Efforts of Labor Representative Bucked at Every Turn Possible

Session Comes to Close with Having Done Little for Labor

VICTORIA, April 22.—Just where the British Columbia government stands as regards Labor, is indicated by a perusal of the proceedings of the legislature, just brought to a close after a waste of public time and money in useless debate for political advantage, each side being just about as guilty as the other. It will be recalled that the B. C. Federation of Labor, at the last convention, after careful deliberation, outlined certain suggestions which it desired the government to adopt, and enact into laws for the benefit of the working class. There were a large list of such matters, as would have relieved present conditions in many ways, and made the province a better one for the working slave to get along in.

Not a solitary one of the recommendations were accepted by the government, even though J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor's sole representative on the floor of the house, made his representations on several occasions and advanced a number of bills designed to carry out the wishes of the Labor convention. The legislature would have none of either Hawthornthwaite nor of Labor recommendations.

Considerably more than a hundred laws were enacted, the government being forced as regards metalliferous mines to enact an eight-hour bank-to-bank law similar to the coal mines regulation in that respect. That was the most outstanding enactment of benefit to the working class. Legislation providing the widow-maker drill—rather providing it with precautions against its ravages—was enacted, but will not be enforced immediately.

The appeals of the Labor member, Bro. Hawthornthwaite, for a general 8-hour day in all works, fell upon deaf ears, stuffed with corporation cotton. It may be noted in this connection that every appeal made in the interests of corporations were granted with alacrity.

OTTAWA POLICE LET OUT FOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Board of Commissioners Ratifies the Recommendation of Chief of Police

At a special meeting of the Ottawa board of police commissioners, held to deal with the trouble in the police department over the formation of a union among the men of the force, the dismissal of 23 or more constables, recommended by Chief Ross, was ratified by the commissioners. This makes a total of 25 members of the force who have been summarily dismissed for union activity.

CO-OPERATORS AID THE LABOR PARTY

Women Have Played a Vital Part in International Movement

Up until 1918, co-operators have not stood together politically in English elections. But now for many and interesting reasons they have thrown their great political power into the Labor Party. With the added strength of the socialists, at the next election the Labor Party will control the majority in parliament. The policy of England must sooner or later be made to conform to the majority's commands, and the Labor Party, thanks to the three and a half millions of Co-operators, now speaks for the majority.

In this co-operative movement women have always played a vital part. For over half a century, while women have been denied the franchise by the government, they have had the vote in the co-operative councils. In fact the thoroughness of their knowledge of affairs and the wisdom and energy and ability of the Woman's Guild has exercised an influence in the policy of the co-operative movement quite out of proportion to its members.

We may quite justifiedly believe that the friendly relations and uninterrupted loyalty of co-operators to each other all over the world—may in no small share be due to the strong influence of the women in the co-operative movement.

The International Co-operative Alliance represents 10,000 affiliated Co-operative societies from all of the belligerent countries. Its magazine has not ceased publication because of the war. Its members meeting each other in opposing armies have laid down their arms.

So Internationalism is not dead. The women, and the co-operative movement hold true to this greatest of creeds.—New York Call.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees

A meeting of the local was held on Monday in our lodge room, Sixth and Main street, with a fairly representative attendance. A great deal of discussion took place as it was expected to be the last meeting at which our organizer, Bro. Robson, would be with us. A vote of satisfaction was passed for the splendid work accomplished by him during his stay, particularly with regard to the organization of 98 per cent. of the C. P. R. dining car staff, which was accomplished under very trying conditions. He has also been doing good work in other branches, and expects to increase our strength considerably during the remaining days and so make his visit a complete success. The local wishes him every luck during his organizing campaign. We are composed of all grades of railway workers, including express companies. We have 75 per cent. of the local Dominion Express staff under our banner, and other express companies are also well represented. Our secretary is Chas. Bird, 2030 Union street. Business meetings every second Sunday at 2:30 and every 4th Monday at 8 p.m. If you are a railway worker and unorganized, join us, and help us to help each other.

News received from Germany states that strikers and such persons as had caused offence politically are put into the army as a punishment. In Reustringen twenty men who joined the Socialist party on January 30 were drafted into the army on February 14.

A "Nervous" or a "Stomach" Headache

¶ The pain at the back of the head, that so often goes with indigestion and biliousness, is generally accompanied by nervousness. It often confuses the sufferer who does not know whether it is a "stomach" or a "nervous" headache.

¶ When this headache arises from defective eyes (as it often does), it is both a nervous and stomach headache. It is a crying out on the part of the nerve centres in the stomach and the brain, for more vital energy to conduct their affairs. For defective eyes impoverish these centres of their nerve-force in making their extraordinary demands for the vital purpose of seeing.

¶ It is well to suspect the eyes in cases of continued headaches of any kind. For this headache is but the warning of more serious damage being done.

¶ My eyesight service—the most efficient on this continent—is here for you. You should know the exact condition of your eyes. Permit me to tell you—accurately and definitely—what that condition is. My charge for glasses is moderate.

Seymour 1993

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

2500 Yards of No. 1 Silk Poplin for Tomorrow at a Special Price

Worth Everywhere $1.75, for $1.45

We take an especial pride in this line because we are able to still show the old durable quality at the old price. This grade of silk poplin is hardly to be found in the city now. Where it is the price is $1.75 a yard. This is No. 1 quality heavy grade silk poplin. It has weight enough to be used for suits, coats and separate skirts, and is very closely woven. Black, White, Copenhagen, Belgian, Quaker, Battleship, Taupe, Putty, Russian, Navy, Marine, Wine, Plum, Tan, Silver, Wistaria, Brown, Rose, Pink, Sky, Maize.

Sold everywhere it can be found at all at $1.75. Very Special $1.45

Saba Bros.
Limited
The Silk Specialists
652 GRANVILLE STREET

Empress Coffee

—has taken its place in innumerable homes today. Its superior merits as a wholesome, high-grade coffee are known to all.

When you buy EMPRESS COFFEE you pay for no useless tin containers, and instead of paying 50 cents per pound, you need only pay 40 cents. As put up in the new sanitary package, there's a saving to you of 10 cents per lb. Look for the oval Empress label. Its your guarantee of satisfaction.

40c PER POUND

S. T. Wallace's Marketaria

"You Benefit"

118 HASTINGS W.

Sey. 784 and 1266

Practise economy—there is no virtue in only talking of it.
—Canada Food Board.

Pot Barley—Extra special, 4 lbs. for 25c
Quaker Oats—Tubes 28c
Grape Nuts—Per pkg. 13c
Sultanas ..... 2 pkgs. 25c
Butter—Choice Eastern 55c
Cheese—Ontario, per lb. 30c
Prunes—Per lb. 10c
Coffee—Fresh ground, per lb. 25c
"Canada First" Pork and Beans, per tin 10c
Tomatoes—3's ..... 2 for 35c
Peas—Per tin 14c
Olive Oil—Per bottle 15c
Sardines—Per tin 7c
Pears—2's—Per tin 25c
Rogers' Golden Syrup—Tin 44c
Cream—Per tin 11c
Empress Jams ..... 25c and 28c

Also a full line of Fresh Meats

Greatest Stock of

Furniture

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Replete in every detail

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Repairs for all Stoves, Furnaces, Coils, Connections, etc.

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Please remember that no letter acknowledgement of subscriptions or renewals are made. The address label on your paper carries the date to which your subscription is paid. If, after forwarding monies to this office, the correct change in your label date is not made, notify us at once. When you have a kick to make regarding delivery, or otherwise, kindly send it to this office—not to the other fellow. Thus you will get matters adjusted, and we'll all be happy.

B.C. Federationist

B. PARM. PETTIPIECE, Manager.

Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

TOOLS

This is a reminder that "FLETT'S" is Vancouver's premier store for

Tools of All Kinds

It is so important a branch of our business, it has been found to be expedient to keep constantly engaged a

Tool Specialist

He knows TOOLS from the ground up—knows all the different manufacturers who specialize in different lines, and have excelled in their particular products.

If you need advice—talk to him.

When you think of TOOLS, think of "FLETT'S"—then come and see.

J. A. Flett, Ltd.
Union Shop
TOOLS, PAINTS, HARDWARE
339 Hastings St. W. near Homer

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE tenders up till 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 30th, for the supply of Crushed Rock for the term of one year from date of contract.

Specifications and tender forms can be obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

SOU-VAN MILK

Should be in the home of every man—

IS IT IN YOURS?

—Phone Fairmont 2624—

INFORMATION INQUIRIES.

At the large telephone exchanges in the city an Information Desk is maintained to give inquirers the numbers of people whose names are not listed in the directory. A tally recently made in Vancouver shows that every twenty-four hours, an average of 872 unnecessary calls are made, where people ask for telephone numbers already listed, and which could be found upon referring to the directory. This is about 38 per cent. of the Information calls each day, and it takes about 14 hours to answer that many.

Not only does an unnecessary call waste the company's time, but it wastes the time of the person calling. If your directory is not of the latest issue, let us know.

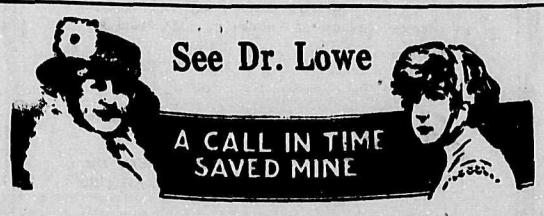
B. C. Telephone Company, Ltd.

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

TENTH YEAR. No. 17 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1918 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR



New Teeth .... Good Health .... Long Life

SOMETHING everybody should bear in mind is that the teeth are a necessary factor, and to function properly the

TEETH MUST BE IN GOOD CONDITION

DR. LOWE replaces lost or missing teeth with teeth that in many instances will do the work as well and look better than your original teeth.

Dr. Lowe's prices, value considered, are reasonable.

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We have just placed in stock a number of lines of

YOUNG MEN'S BETTER SUITS

in medium and dark shades, fancy lined, with welt, slash or patch pockets. Prices .....$18.00, $20.00, $25.00 to $30.00

"Not how cheap, but how good."

BOYS' DEPARTMENT is replete with all that is new in Sports, Pinch and Belt Suits; Hats, Caps, Shirts and Shirtwaists.

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Your Spring Hat?

There's a showing here of all the worth-while Hat-makers of the country. In inviting you to select your new Spring Hat here, we believe you'll agree our stock could not possibly cover a worthier or more up-to-date range.

SOFT FELTS and DERBIES in the SEASON'S POPULAR BLOCKS

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THE LATEST CAPS.....$1 to $2.50

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Quality First

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.

LIMITED

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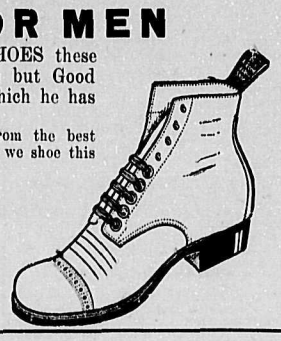
A man should buy his SHOES these days at a store where none but Good Shoes are sold—a store in which he has confidence.

Our Men's Shoes are selected from the best makers' best efforts, and the man we shoe this spring will have no cause for regret, and he will meet with no shoe disappointments.

We ask your consideration, sir



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IF IT IS a Suit that will keep its shape until worn out you're looking for, there's nothing quite equal to the famous "T. & D." Suits, for which we are exclusive agents in the city. They are on sale Saturday at $4.00 to $8.00 less than their present value.

Our Peters' "Brotherhood" Overall at $2.00 is half a dollar less than its value.

You can save about $3.00 on every Boys' Suit you buy from us.

We are offering on Saturday Men's Fine Shirts at 95c, which are regular $1.50 and $1.75. Also Men's Suspenders at 25c, worth 50c.

Come in and prove these statements.

T. B. HILL

117 Hastings St. East

GET-TOGETHER MEET FOR MAY DAY IN CITY

Music, Short Speeches and Songs to Help Drive Away Dull Care

Federated Labor Party to Organize the Masses to Bury Old System

[By H. W. Watts]

The executive committee of the Vancouver branch of the Federated Labor party has decided to hold the next meeting on Wednesday, May 1. The meeting will be in the form of a musical, with short speeches, plenty of music and a little vocal talent. Members and their friends are earnestly requested to be present at this gathering and get acquainted. The meeting will be in Room 401, Labor Temple, and members are asked to have the ladies there in goodly numbers. Men members are asked to bring their wives, or somebody's daughter, as there will be something special for the ladies.

The occasion will be a sort of get-together meeting and the hall of the Labor Temple is expected to be filled. We assure you that you will not be bored by long speeches, as it is the opinion of the executive that the party can be better builded up by socials than by long and sometimes tiring speeches. There is plenty of talent already assured, but if you wish to offer your services for some future occasion, or possibly to fill an absentee number, you can turn your name and address into the secretary, W. R. Trotter, and he will act accordingly.

South Vancouver Executive.

The South Vancouver executive will meet in the Municipal hall this (Friday) evening, to make plans for future meetings of that branch. This branch is growing steadily and propaganda meetings and socials will be ararnged for in the very near future.

Greenwood to Line Up.

The new secretary of the Greenwood Miners union, C. W. Hartland, has taken on the job of organizing a branch of the F. L. P. in that locality. It is the purpose of Comrade Hartland to secure memberships before holding a meeting of any kind, so if you reside in that locality you are invited to get in touch with C. W. Hartland.

Ainsworth Heard From.

Commade Emil Peterson of Ainsworth is busy on the job and with the help of a few others hopes to have a good live branch going in that burg in the very near future.

Powell River Organized.

W. B. Marquette has been busy on the workers of Powell River and is meting with good results. A business and organization meeting will be held early next month, but in the meantime memberships can be signed up and a big meeting made possible.

Ioco Meeting Sunday.

The Ioco branch of the F. L. P. will be organized Sunday at a meeting of those who have already become members, and who are expected to, on Sunday. It will be held in Ioco hall, Sunday, April 28, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. Geo. Hardy, organizer, will address the meeting and help in the election of officers, which will be held at this meeting.

Lestor at Nanaimo Sunday.

Chas. Lestor will speak in the Dominion hall, under the auspices of the F. L. P., Sunday evening. He will also speak at the May Day celebration to be held in South Wellington on Wednesday.

Every reader of The Federationist should make up his or her mind to join the party at the earliest opportunity. The party is being organized for your benefit. It is being organized to legislate for the masses, to destroy the existing social order which divides humanity into hostile peoples, into strong and weak, into privileged and outlawed, into rich and poor. It will destroy the order of things which makes millions the slaves of the few, and those few the slaves of their own power, of their own wealth. It must destroy the order of things which severs enjoyment from labor, which turns labor into a burden and enjoyment into a vice, which makes one man miserable through want and another man miserable through super-abundance. It must destroy the foolish system of society which sustains one part of humanity in idleness and luxury and useless activity, which forces millions of our sturdy youth to devote their time and energy to parsuits of soldiery, officialism, speculation, usury and the maintenance of such like despicable conditions, while the other half, by excessive exertion and sacrifice of all the enjoyment of life, bears the burden of the whole infamous and damnable structure. It will destroy every trace and even the memory of this delirious order of society, pieced together out of force, falsehood, trouble, tears, vice, suffering, deceit, hypocrisy and crime.

WOMAN ORGANIZER FOR SEATTLE LABOR COUNCIL

Growth of Labor Unions Demands An Assistant Business Agent for Central Labor Council

To assist in the rush of work which the enormous growth of the Seattle Labor movement has placed on the shoulders of Business Agent C. W. Doyle, the council Wednesday night voted to instruct the president and business agent to appoint an assistant for Doyle to act for a period of a month or six weeks, specializing in a campaign against the building of houses for shipyard workers by unfair labor.

With other candidates withdrawn from the race, Miss Blanche Johnson, of the telephone operators, was declared elected unanimously as woman organizer for the Central Labor council.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

President—Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver.

Secretary—W. R. Trotter, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Treasurer—Miss Helena Gutteridge, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Vice-presidents — Victoria, J. Dakers; Vancouver Island, T. Westwell, South Wellington; Vancouver, E. T. Kingsley, R. H. Neelands; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, Geo. B. Casey; West Kootenay (north), H. Kempster, Revelstoke; West Kootenay (south), F. Peserill, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, H. Beard, Michel; Boundary, Jas. Roberts, Coltern; Similkameen, W. Smith, Hedley.

THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production.

The membership fee is fixed at $1 per year, 50 cents of which goes to the central committee for the purpose of defraying expenses of general organization work.

The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to and endorse the objects of the organization.

Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

A MAY DAY MESSAGE TO THE ARMY OF LABOR

Appeal for Working Class Solidarity and Unity of Action

A Call to Arms in the Class Struggle of Slaves Against Masters

[By Charles Lestor]

May Day is here, labor day; the day dedicated the world over to working class fraternity. May Day is older than Christmas. In ancient Greece and Rome May Day was celebrated. The birth of spring was hailed with rejoicing by the peoples of the ancient civilizations, even the slaves being allowed to participate in the general revelry.

In the middle ages the working men and women were much happier than they are at the present time. They knew and felt the joy of life. They had holidays galore and every May Day they went a-maying or danced around the maypole. The slaves today rarely ever laugh naturally. They don't know what life is. Capitalism has enabled them to acquire the art of slowly dying.

The first thing the rising capitalist class did was to cut off as many holidays as possible and their religious hirelings straightway condemned happiness as a sin and sanctified slavery and misery. The May poles were destroyed, the workers crowded into factories, mines and other hell-holes, to sweat and suffer in order that profit and more profit could be extracted from their quivering bodies.

About 1889 the workers renewed May Day and since that time it has been customary on the first of May for the toilers to extend the hand of goodwill and friendship toward each other; in short to recognize the common bond between them, the bond of servitude.

May Day is here again and the slaves are being fed in countless thousands to Moloch and to mammon. The quivering and ghastly corpses of the working men slain and maimed on the field of battle seem to make a mad mockery of brotherhood and a joke of working class solidarity.

Yet in mute appeal they are stretching out their hands toward each other dimly conscious of their joint misery, of their common class interests. The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. The hour of deliverance is at hand. The capitalist system is tottering. The war is the last act of its final tragedy. By bloodshed, rapine and slaughter did it establish itself, and by the same means shall it be destroyed.

Comrades of all countries, we call upon you in this day of universal sorrow to rise up and burst asunder the bonds that bind you; to remember that the class that fattens on your miseries has no other object in life than to perpetuate those miseries. They are keeping you divided in order that they may rivet the chains of slavery more firmly on your limbs. They are keeping you slaughtering each other in order that the system of exploitation may continue. They can not live unless they make you die. The more you suffer, the more abundantly do they enjoy life.

The parasite is a form of life that lives off another. The more the parasite consumes, the less there is for that which it feeds upon. The parasite is growing bigger all the time. He sucks up the blood shed in the war and his profits increase as your corpses accumulate. Why do you not see through the web of lies that is woven around you?

This is a time for action.

What have you to fear?

Capitalism has condemned us to death.

The only way for us to escape destruction is to overthrow the enemy—our enemy.

Against the political advance of the working class, the capitalist is helpless.

Let us seize the reins of government and conquer the powers of the state.

Let us hurl from power the kaiser's and crooks of every land.

Let us be free.

Let us remember those incarcerated in jail because they dared to voice the aspirations of our class. We must secure their liberty or share their fate.

The comrades of Russia have blazed the trail; the sign posts are fixed; the path is plain.

Down with capitalism! Long live the Social Revolution.

U. S. President Wilson signed the sabotage bill carrying penalties of $10,000 and thirty years' imprisonment for destruction of war materials or interference with war industries.

STATEMENT OF FACT FOR VANCOUVER UNIONISTS

Do They Desire to Save the Labor Temple or Lose It By Default?

The Responsibility Must Be Faced or a Defeat Acknowledged

[By W. H. Hoop]

Can the workers of British Columbia save Vancouver's Labor Temple?

I think they can and will.

How? That is the question.

The wage-earner has never been taught to think in terms of big finance. His experience from the wage end has tended to keep him very narrow in this respect. He still believes there is something mystical or even spiritual about big finance, and it may be just possible that it is the mystical, which always leads to impotency, that stands in the way of the present indebtedness being wiped off.

We just indulge in so much ignorance and bluff when we talk of "seizing the reins of government," etc.," when we allow a small thing like a few thousand dollars to become like a millstone round the neck of Labor.

The big schemes of finance, though mystical in appearance, are only well thought out schemes of apportioning a great responsibility.

Take any successful industry and it would be true to state that the growth of that capitalization depends on the degree of organization for separating the individual worker from the value of his labor, minus the cost of its production.

The present system demands that every man and woman shall bear their share of the responsibility. Capitalist brains develop the organization and insist on the responsibility of the individual.

Here is where the workers of British Columbia need to start to save Vancouver's Labor Temple. There is plenty of money among the workers to clear of the debt and then have some left.

The directors might do well to bring this feature of responsibility home to the wage-earners of the province.

The money is here. What is wanted is the organization to place the responsibility and provide the machinery for collecting the money.

Some two years ago the matter was referred to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for advisement, but the executive was not quite equal to the occasion. It was said times were hard—money hard to get from the workers.

I did not believe it then. I do not believe it now.

All that was ever needed was the placing of the responsibility.

I am sure if the following questions were put to the members of organized labor, the responsibility would be placed where it belongs and the financial difficulties promptly met:

"Will you surrender the Labor Temple and all the time, money and effort put into it for the sake of a $5 bill?

"Will you admit a miserable failure of a few thousand dollars to allow the finest Home of Labor in the Dominion to slip into the hands of a capitalist mortgagee, after you have made and erected every part of its structure?"

Whatever excuse about hard times was offered two years ago can no longer be advanced.

If the financial proposition is worked out, and every member of organized labor given his share of the responsibility it will turn out surprising how, though some will growl, they will eventually come through.

You know there are some people who meet responsibility with a smile; there are others who meet it with a growl. They will pay just the same, but growling is a part of their make-up, and when you know them why you do the smiling for them.

Then, again, the members of the new Federated Labor Party ought to share the burden of the work. They need to become the sponsors for the general public, who derive many benefits from the labor movement indirectly.

I attended a meeting of some 1,000 persons and I am fairly well convinced that a Labor Temple committee ought to be able to assist in the selling of a lot of $1 shares.

What is needed is the possession of a share of the Temple stock by every worker in the city of Vancouver and the result would be that the Labor movement, as it goes into a fight from time to time with organized capital, would have money to finance the campaigns rather than run them on bluff.

I was in Seattle the other day. The Shipbuilders and Boilermakers union has grown to 17,000 members. The compensation laws of the state are not quite meeting the situation. There are between 20 and 30 accidents daily. The unions have just been running a week's carnival. They hired the largest building to be had in Seattle, erected a World's Fair wheel, and are running a miniature World's Fair kind of a proposition. The object is to raise money to assist the needy among the injured.

The point in this connection is that the carnival idea would never have entered the heads of the shipbuilders had the need and necessity not been there.

The need was financial assistance, and it looks progressive indeed to see the workers so enterprising.

These lessons mean added efficiency.

Let us begin by bringing this, after all a small matter, to the attention of the unions.

Let every union man in Vancouver be asked to share the responsibility. The main point is, teach us to know our responsibility, and the worker will surely not fail. The Y.M.C.A., missionaries, tag days, etc., all manage to dig from the workers, and I have faith enough to believe that if our case is properly presented the Vancouver workers will come through.

The Austrian ministry of railways announces the entire suspension of passenger traffic on the northern railways, according to advices from Vienna. This action was taken because of the shortage of coal, due to a strike of miners.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....April 26, 1918

WE HAVE long been of the opinion that the autocracy of Prussian vintage is without a doubt the last word in absolutism and tyranny, and the impudent repudiation and abrogation of all that is tolerable or even decent in government. In those first dark days of the present war, when the brutal and savage Prussian ruffian was goose-stepping across Belgium in seven-league boots and the civilization of western Europe appeared doomed to extinction by the poisonous and deadly gas of German "kultur," we shuddered with horror at the impending fate that awaited our own pure democracy once France and Britain had been autocratically befouled and kulturally besmeared according to the "Hun" code, and the dirty beast of *military ruffianism had turned his* foul attentions to our own case. But fortunately the sword of democracy barred his passage to victory on French soil, and his foul purpose of defiling the earth with the ordure of absolutism and the uncleanliness of autocratic rule was happily frustrated. We breathed a sigh of relief, as did every other true democrat throughout this western world, and each and all did burn incense once again upon the altar of democracy and rededicate ourselves, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, to the safety of democracy's kingdom and the perpetuation of her most glorious reign. And ever since, yea even down to the present moment, we have, in happy concert with our jovial democratic rulers (may the Lord save our buttons) vainglariously and valiantly proclaimed her kingdom throughout the earth and proudly held her banner high so that the oppressed and harried slaves of brutal autocracy might behold its beauty and gather neath its protecting folds.

THIS IS NOT PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY

* * *

And now our revered rulers, self-appointed though they be, have put one over on the vicious autocracy of mid-Europe that will make that ruffianly school of infamy acknowledge the superiority of western "kultur" over its own peculiarly reactionary and semi-feudal conglomeration. It is about the neatest achievement of real democratic statesmanship yet recorded. It removes the last lingering doubt of the sincerity of our democratic intentions that may have pestered the minds of those who have been prone to look distrustfully upon us and loudly acclaim us as hypocrites and filled with guile and deceit. That is has been put over, or is to be so put over, by "order-in-council," and that, *too, while the Dominion gas* house is in session, still further avouches the genuineness of our democracy and our inverterate and deep-seated hatred of autocracy and all the infamies and brutalities that follow in its wake.

* * *

Under this new democratic dispensation, an arbitrary and complete census of "MAN-POWER" is to be taken. Every one over 16 years of age is to be democratically compelled to register and answer a few "simple" questions. That is the way it is stated in the press dispatches. It is not intended to here insinuate that these questions are "simple" because they may have been provided for simple persons to answer, *nothing of the kind.* They *must be* answered, that is all, and that is not only simple enough, but it is also democratic. The penalties conveniently provided for application in case of refusal or neglect to register are copious in quantity and extended in scope, sufficiently so, in fact, to satisfy the most fastidious democratic taste. At least one might be led to think so. A careful perusal of these penalties will disclose the fact that at least one democratic right will have been safely conserved to he who refuses or neglects to register. He may be denied the right to earn wages, to eat, to sleep, and to ride either on a railway or a steamboat, but he is not to be denied the right to walk. Of course, he will not be allowed to walk out of Canada, but inside of this great Dominion he evidently will be safeguarded in his democratic right to spend the balance of his days in walking about, either swiftly or leisurely as he may democratically wish. And it must be generally conceded that there is considerable room in Canada for walking purposes. The penalties happily provided by our democratic overlords, who, by the way, we are told are our servants, are as follows, as told in the public press. Read them over carefully. Study their democratic meaning. Thank God that you dwell not under an autocracy. Draw deep breaths of the invigorating inspiration of western democracy. And then send hearty congratulations to your faithful servants at Ottawa who have stood bravely at their post and dealt such a solar plexus blow to that brutal Prussian autocracy that would subdue and rule the world. Do not let captious kickers lead you to believe that western democracy is merely Prussian autocracy with a few devilish improvements, for while you are worrying over that, you may forget to register. Then you will inherit the following:

"Any person failing to register will expose himself to serious penalties and disfranchisement. He may be fined or imprisoned, or at the discretion of the court he may be both fined and sentenced to imprisonment. He will forfeit any right he might otherwise have had to vote at a Dominion election. He will be disentitled to receive any wages or salary, to obtain board or lodging at any hotel, restaurant or boarding house, or to purchase a ticket for or travel upon any train or steamboat. Any employer knowing him to be unregistered, who pays him any salary or wages, will thereby expose himself to the same penalties which the defaulter has incurred through failure to register. Any person knowing him to be unregistered who gives him board or lodging or who sells him transportation or any conductor, captain, purser, or other officer who, knowing him to be unregistered, permits him to proceed upon a journey will be rendering himself liable to heavy penalties."

THOSE AMONG us who may be actuated by a desire to see peace once more established and at a cost less terrible than the absolute exhaustion of either one or the other or both sides to the awful contest, might as well give up all hope and reconcile ourselves to what now appears to be the inevitable and only end to the horrible affair that is wrecking civilization. Whatever prospect there may once have been that the people of the warring countries might return to sanity and in spite of their military rulers and mediocre statesmen forsake the bloody path of destruction and devastation and clear the way to peace and reason and negotiation, it has been wilfully and deliberately destroyed by those who have occupied the seat of authority. When the authorities of the Entente countries refused to allow representatives of their respective working classes to participate in the Stockholm conference called by the Russian Revolutionists, and subsequently refused to take part in the Brest-Litovsk deliberations, the die was cast. All hope for peace by negotiation and a return to international sanity was destroyed. The only alternative was the continuation of the awful slaughter until both sides have been bled white and ruling class fury has been glutted to exhaustion and the ruling class drowned in the blood of its own victims.

THERE IS NOW NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE

* * *

Had the workingmen of the various countries been allowed to meet at Stockholm the chances are two to one that an understanding could have been reached that would have made peace *possible without the ruling class of* the world losing all of its power, pomp and evil influence in the great world of things. Had the Entente nations gone into the Brest-Litovsk conference with clean hands and honorable intentions, it is more than doubtful if it would have been even remotely possible for the Central Powers to have rejected terms of peace upon the basis of "no annexations and no indemnities," as suggested by the Bolsheviki. We have much reason to believe that it would have been impossible for the German and Austrian governments to have continued their people in the brutal slaughter in face of a peace made possible by such action upon the part of the Entente powers. And out of such a peace the ruling class could have saved much of that which it has no real desire to lose. But now all is lost. There is no peace now possible except the peace of universal exhaustion and irretrievable bankruptcy. It will be an exhaustion and a bankruptcy absolutely impartial as between nations. All will go down in one common jackpot of ruin and that ruin will have been brought upon them by their own hands. When the opportunity presented itself to our rulers and statesmen to save their faces and at least some of their power and privileges, and they had not the intelligence to recognze the opportunity and take advantage of it, surely they can have no one to blame but themselves if the final and complete wreck of their fortunes should eventually result and all be lost.

* * *

The Federationist has fully realized that the war must run its own course. Barring the possibility that the statesmen who sit at the helm of ruling class affairs might not altogether lose their heads and prove unable to read the "handwriting upon the wall" we have felt certain that peace could not return to the world until it came as the peace of exhaustion. As between the political and cultural development of feudal mid-Europe and that of capitalist western Europe, there can be but one choice to every thinking person of democratic leanings and aspirations. To such the triumph of mid-Europe in the present struggle would be nothing short of a world calamity; a turning back of the hands of the political clock at least a couple of centuries; a triumph of reaction and a correspondingly deadly blow to all that makes for progress, democracy and a greater human freedom. And we have yet to learn of even the much reviled "pacifist" who *is so lost to all interest in human progress* and so indifferent to the cause of democracy and liberty as to be willing to have peace at such a price as that.

THE YEAR'S HARVEST OF BLOOD MONEY.

WE NOTE that the United States is now accredited with having over seven thousand men and women within its citizenship, whose worldly wealth is rated in at least seven figures. They constitute the millionaire class. During the year just passed, their number more than doubled. At its end, there was more than twice as many of these immensely wealthy ones than at its beginning, and the present outlook gives *promise of a still greater addition* to the number during the present year than in 1917. Corporations galore are declaring dividends of fifty per cent. Many of them are making profit far in excess of that, and are holding large sums in reserve for the enlargement of their operations instead of distributing it all among their stockholders. And it should not be forgotten that these huge profits are available even after the "fabulous" wages of the present time are paid and the "exorbitant taxes" of war time have been met. Evidently the going must be exceedingly good for these soulful and brain-sweating patriots who thus toil patiently, and no doubt painfully, along the rugged pathway of wealth accumulation.

* * *

But while it may appear to be improper and even unjust that patriots should amass wealth out of the blood and agony of their suffering country, a country that is sacrificing all that it can beg, borrow or otherwise obtain, upon the altar of world liberty, a modicum of solace may be drawn from the *fact that all this alleged wealth consists* of nothing more real and substantial than an accumulation of figures representing promises to pay, drawn upon a future that can never pay, for the simple reason that there can be nothing to pay with then, just as there is nothing with which to pay now. Though The Federationist may be accused of unduly harping upon this particular theme, we shall still persist in doing so, for once this ridiculous fallacy of wealth and its accumulation is disclosed to the victims—the producers of all the real wealth of the world—this grotesque old hoax will no longer be workable upon them and to their undoing. The real wealth of the world consists solely of such stock of the essential things of life as may at any given time be in evidence. And the essential things of life, as they appear in the markets of the world consist solely of food, clothing and shelter, and such other things as are requisite to the continued production and enjoyment thereof by the producers themselves. All outside of that is not wealth, but, on the contrary, is waste. It is the abnegation of wealth, in so far as the producers of real wealth are concerned, although it may be endowed with great value in the estimation of the parasitic and useless ones in human society who manage to eat, *drink and thrive luxuriously, because of* the universal superstitition that this essential rubbish is in some strange manner a necessary and indispensable part of the economic mechanism upon which their daily life and activity depends.

* * *

There is at no time any great stock of real wealth on hand. The food, clothing, shelter, household requisites, tools, etc., are used up as fast as they are produced. There is no accumulation of these things beyond that requisite to tide over such periods of non-production as may occur, such as a winter season, for instance, or as a margin of safety against a possible shortage of crop yield. Production cannot stop for any extended period in any of the things mentioned, without starvation and suffering speedily ensuing. No matter how great the accumulation of figures upon bank books, or in any other credit form, the misery and suffering will not be lessened thereby. The alleged wealth of the rich will not for a moment exercise the ghost of famine, nor stay the hand of the grim reaper. *It is food, clothing, shelter, fuel, etc,* that alone can do that. Alleged wealth, bogus wealth, wealth that is nothing but a hoax and a pretense, can neither propitiate a hungry stomach nor temper the winds of winter to a naked back.

* * *

Our good friends the surface-skimmers, who are also hoaxed by every hoax that cunning can devise or ignorance hatch up in its dull imagination, should cease shedding tears of sorrow and giving birth to lugubrious wails of lamentation over this wicked accumulation of what they term "wealth." The garnering of that crop of imposing figures gallantly marshalled and array*ed upon the solemn ledger page and* the festive currency note, is a harmless occupation and a non-productive one withal, and can work injury to the guileless and unsophisticated producer of real wealth only so long as he remains a strong-backed but weak-minded sucker fit only to be the butt of a huge joke. If he ever does wake up to an understanding of himself and all that has been perpetuated upon him through sheer flimflam and hocus pocus, he will no longer be satisfied to slave from early morn to dewy eve for nothing, while at the same time laboring under the delusion that promises to pay are actual payment and accumulated figures are real wealth.

NEED A WORTHY CAUSE FEAR CRITICISM?

OF COURSE *every one knows that* in the last analysis government is nothing but repression. It is unthinkable except as a master's court of last resort in dealing with their slaves and holding them in subjection to their purpose. Its edict is at all times "thou shalt not," and any refusal to obey it, either through ignorance of it or rebellion against it, is dealt with by means of the club, the bayonet, the gaol and kindred means of repression and oppression. If government is not as herein stated, then why is it that it is so thin-skinned when the barbs of criticism are thrust at it? If it is an institution, as we are frequently led to believe, calculated to act as a sort of godfather to weak mortals, and whose mission is to guide them in the way they should go; in short a kind of paternal guardian to shield us from evil and direct our footsteps along the smooth and fragrant pathway of moral excellence and seemly and righteous conduct, why is the *noose necessary at all? Can the virtues* of morality, good conduct, honor, integrity, loyalty to one's fellow mortals, courtesy, kindness, and all that is supposed to distinguish the cultured and civilized man from all other animals, be inculcated in the human breast by means so coarse and ruffianly as beating, bruising and maiming? The very fact that such means are always reverted to when flimflam and deceit fail, goes far to prove that governments have no moral and ethical basis, or justification for their existence. They are the last word in brute force and the complete abnegation of reason and human intelligence as a guide to human conduct.

* * *

If there is a government on earth at the present time that is not busily and solely engaged in issuing "verboten" decrees and terrifying "thou shalt nots," we are uninformed as to its whereabouts. It would appear that they have nothing else to offer except repression. Nothing for the uplift of the race; nothing even for the open and *manly waging of the present war;* nothing in fact but repression and brutality exercised with commendable impartiality against friend and enemy alike. It is incomprehensible that any cause worthy of the support of honest and clean-thinking men need resort to the club, the gibbet, the gaol, and a repudiation of all principles of even common decency, in order to gain adherents and support. Regardless of whatever merit or virtue may lie behind the present world slaughter, viewed from the standpoint of either side to the awful affair, it appears that all belligerents alike are compelled to depend, not upon the virtue of their cause for support, but upon the sabre, the edict, the order-in-council, the lash, the knout, the club, the bayonet, the gaol, the noose, the spy, the stool, the sneak, the informer, the falsifier, and the hypocrite instead. When governments are called upon to grind out an endless grist of repressive acts, orders-in-council, espionage acts, enemy alien acts, conscription acts, defence of the realm acts, press-choking and anti-criticism acts, either such governments have *no good intentions towards those over* whom they exercise authority, or they are actuated by the fear of an uprising against that authority in case their real purposes are disclosed. Mayhap they correctly read the handwriting upon the wall and in sheer terror and obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, not only for themselves, but also for the predatory interests whose custodians these governments are, plunge madly into the use of all means of repression that they can conjure forth, in hopes to avert the storm and prolong their iniquitous reign. Perhaps that accounts for the actions of some of them at least, for instance the semi-feudal governments of mid-Europe.

* * *

The Federationist believes that there is a historical reason for the present war, a reason that made it absolutely inevitable. A reason that removes the obloquy of having brought it about from the head of any person or combination of persons. A reason which if set forth clearly to the people of the Entente countries, would enlist the earnest and full support of every decent and right-thinking person, without the necessity of resorting to the repressions and brutalities practised during the feudal *age in order to carry* the cause of the Entente Allies to swift and complete victory. But to accomplish this it would be necessary that the Entente countries involved come into the conflict with something more than professions of democracy upon their lips, and black and deadly reaction in their hearts. If their professions of democracy were sincere and *they* were to demonstrate that sincerity by laying their cards openly upon the table where all could see them, friend and foe alike, the semi-feudalism of middle Europe would not last appreciably longer than a snowball in the nether regions. The Bolsheviki of Russian called the turn. And the Bolsheviki of all the rest of the world would have long since answered the call, but for the fact that it was kept from their ears by their precious governments. A worthy cause need not fear either criticism or attack. And no cause worthy of the support of decent citizens of this or any other land ever did or does fear it. It has been said, that "truth wears no mask; bows at no human shrine; seeks neither place nor applause; *she only asks a hearing.*" And it may well be added that she not only asks a hearing, but she demands it and will get it, though perchance many of her apostles perish by the wayside in forcing the demand. Truth may for a time be choked off by repression and brutality, but even that cannot always prevail. If it could then there would be no human progress; there would be naught but reaction, rot and death. There would be no growth. There would be decay instead. But resistance against reaction is not dead. Repression will not avail to forever hold the slave in chains. The conditions being shaped by this awful ruling class carnage, and which will swiftly mature upon its ending, will compel the slaves of the earth to repudiate their masters and all their institutions and launch their bark upon the sea of real democracy with Labor in the pilot house and at the helm. Probably a vision of this has reached the dull intellect of rulers and their governments and that accounts for their frenzied efforts at repression.

When Judge Landis, who is trying the case of the 112 I. W. W. members at Chicago, sampled the food given to the men at the Cook County jail, he at once issued orders that they be immediately provided with 60 additional cuspidors, presumably so that they could spit the abominable stuff out without soiling the floor.

In case anybody should ask you about it, you might state, that The Federationist is strongly of the opinion that "tar and feather" parties are not especially calculated to stimulate patriotism, rouse the war spirit, and strengthen the "will to conquer," in the breast of the people of any country that allows such functions to be promoted with impunity.

Great Britain's debt is now $27,636,000,000. The budget for 1918 is expected to add $10,000,000,000 to it. But even then the total will only be equivalent to about $950 for each inhabitant of the British Isles, so there is nothing for any one to kick about except tight-wads, misers, Scotchmen and penurious folk. It is a mere trifle when we stop to consider how wealthy the Empire is. It is for a fact.

Food riots are reported in Vienna. Meat markets have been stormed by hungry mobs. Their hunger was satisfied by a judicious application of police clubs, that being the only effective method known to the ruling class of any country to allay discontent. And come to think of it, that is all there ever was to government anyhow. Repression is the breath of life in its nostrils. Without that it would be meaningless.

There were 290 deaths at the Army Camps, barracks, posts, hospitals, etc., in the United States for the week ending on April 5, as against 237 for the previous week. Of these pneumonia claimed 155, insanity 2, homicide 1, and "judicial hanging" 2. The non-effective (sick) rate for the last day covered by the report was as follows: National Guard, 41.4 per 1,000; the National Army, 54.3 per 1,000; the Regular Army, 43.5 per 1,000. Were it not for the serums and vaccines compulsorily injected into these young physically fit men, there would no doubt be a lot of sickness among them.

"There can be but one end to this war. Whether that end is near or is to be long deferred our business is to kill as many Germans as we can. * * * *There is more spirituality in this* war than has ever before forced itself upon the consciences of men." Thus spake Major-General E. D. Swinton, C. B., D. S. O., and to be continued in our next, at a "luncheon" tendered him in Seattle. It is no uncommon thing for poor mortals to talk blusteriferously and even confusedly at such functions, especially if the "luncheon" has included the proper inspirational trimmings liquid in character. It is quite evident that what the gallant warrior fancies to be "spirituality" is merely high explosive. The "luncheon," like a well-laden ship, must have been properly trimmed.

The Daily Province of this city says editorially, that "Japan has said that she is in Vladivostok in the interest of all the Allies. We still think that all the Allies should be present to speak for themselves." Does the Province mean to insinuate that the word of our gallant "Ally" is as worthless as "scraps of paper" to a wicked Hun? Does that eminently truthful and profoundly sagacious journal perchance thusly insinuate because of a deeper insight into the true inwardness of national diplomacy and aspirations, than that possessed by ordinary mortals who believe that nations are invariably actuated by the loftiest of motives and diplomats can not lie? Such base insinuations are dangerous in the extreme. They are liable to disturb international relations and prolong the war. The censor should (deleted).

The combined national debts of Great Britain (including self-governing colonies), France, Italy, Russia, United States, Germany, Austria and Hungary is but the trifling sum of $140,000,000,000. This year's budget is not likely to add over $60,000,000,000 to the total. *When the enormous wealth lying be*hind these obligations is fully realized the mad rush of working plugs, school children and others large investors to put their surplus into these gilt-edged securities is clearly explained. Of course that wealth consists solely of enslaved working people endowed by their creator with great revenue producing power, happily combined with and supplemented by a pleasing docility and a profound reverence for the sanctity of the obligations of their owners and masters. And therein lies whatever virtue there may be in national debts or any *other similar* devices calculated to saddle the future with the sins of the past.

A general strike on May First, as a protest against the proposed murder of Thomas J. Mooney by the capitalist authorities of the State of California, is being advocated by the advanced and worth-while section of the organized labor movement of the United States. The proposal has met with a favorable response from many quarters. This has so roused the ire of Mr. Sampel Gompers, that distinguished survival from the troglodytic period, that he has issued an official fulmination to the effect, that "any attempt to incite such a strike would be a violation of union laws and repugnant to the rights and interests of the workers themselves and would react against Mooney." Samuel certainly ought to be an authority upon what is or is not reactionary, for he is assuredly the high priest and supreme embodiment of all that is anti-progressive and reactionary. It is evidently quite proper and eminently respectable for working men to go on *strike for a raise in wages of anything* from a penny a month up, but it is "repugnant" for them to knock off work for even one day in order to save the life of one of their number. There is nothing "repugnant" in such a slavish philosophy at that, is there? We often wonder how much longer the patient and decent rank and file of the organized labor movement will stand for the vapid and nauseating reaction of this troglodytic fossil.

If the wicked Hun should conquer the earth as a result of the present war, and brutal and vicious autocracy thus be enthroned in all lands, we may well wonder just what effect it would have upon the delectable democratic conditions prevailing in Sydney, Australia, as set forth in the columns of the daily press o' that neck of the woods, as follows: Would a democratic beautitude be transformed into an autocratic Horror and the heavenly harmony and contentment now prevailing be turned into a discordant hell of misery and despond. If not, why not?

"Side by side with the vulgar and *callous display* of wealth in Sydney there lurks hideous poverty that should bring the blush of shame even to the most hardened sinner. Thus the Sun of Feb. 5th: 'The crowd of women and children who rake the garbage bins at the Sydney municipal markets in search for vegetables and fruit is on the increase. This morning there were from 100 to 150 present. Many of them were scantily clothed, and it was common to see the children in rags, bareheaded, and without boots. Some women carried babies in arms, while others wheeled perambulators. All had sugar-bags and carry-alls. The children turned out the boxes, while the women cut away the diseased portions from potatoes. Young women and children were seen picking vegetables out of gutters, while three women, aged between 65 and 70 years, were noticed taking cabbage from manure heaps.'"

It will be remembered that numerous stories were cheerfully spread about last summer and fall about German spies in the United States attempting to aid the German cause by putting broken glass in food, poisoning water and circulating poisoned court plaster. These yarns were peddled through the poisoned press of capitalism with all the solemnity of indisputable truth. And now comes the Attorney-General of the United States with a statement to the effect, that after a most complete and thorough investigation not a shred of truth has been found upon which to base these weird tales of German infamy. Attorney-General Gregory says that nearly all of the "broken glass" cases developed into instances where sand, small pieces of flint or other imparities had accidentally, or through careless manufacture, found their way into the foodstuffs in question. In a very few cases glass *particles were found, but this had oc*curred in the same manner as with the sand, etc., by carelessness or accident. In the many cases of alleged poisoned court plaster, no poison was found. In one case tetanus germs were discovered in court plaster, but this was traced to carelessness, instead of criminal intent. No poisoned waters were found. A small quantity of bichloride of mercury was found in a horse trough in West Virginia, but there was nothing to show how it came there or for what purpose. No horses or other animals intended for government use had access thereto. Once the truth in regard to the many atrocities attributed to German criminal instincts becomes known, it will probably be shown that many of the yarns so gleefully told about them will be found to rest upon an equally flimsy basis. To lie is the easiest thing in all the world to those whom nature has evidently designed for that especial purpose, and the channels of information peculiar to this slave civilization are eminently calculated to disseminate the false and smother that which is true.

PARM'S PURPOSELY PENNED PARAGRAPHS

¶ Every liberty nailed down in Canada now will make the recoil all the greater when the spring is released later on.

¶ Vancouver could get along with about six lawyers. Why not pinch the rest of them on the grounds that they are not engaged in any "useful occupation?"

¶ If the recent order-in-council covering idlers is rigidly enforced the B. C. Factory Inspector will have a difficult time getting by. By the way, who is he, anyway?

¶ This war, if nothing else, is teaching the worker just how important a factor he is in the game. Without him the "upper strata" would be in a deuce of a fix.

¶ The value of the working class *having a few representatives in the* federal houses of parliament ought to be apparent to even the most stupid of the lot just now.

¶ Who brought the "alien enemy" workmen into this country any way? Who keeps them here? How long could they stay in Canada without a job? Who provides the jobs?

¶ There is the makings of a fine battalion of gospel sharks of various grades round about the coast cities. Are they essential to the carrying on of industry or the prosecution of the war?

¶ Without workmen no business or industry is possible. Why, then, should not the workmen, who make these things possible, have some say as to the conditions under which they will do the making?

¶ The mass-demonstration of returned soldiers in Vancouver last Saturday is more than significant. It is a preliminary note to governmental authorities that the responsibility of dealing with them must not be shirked.

¶ If Major Cooper knows no more of military tactics and affairs than he does of the trades union movement, as evidenced in the House of Commons at Ottawa during the past week, it is not much wonder he is in Canada still.

¶ If all the idlers in Canada are to be put to work or locked up, by order-in-council, the outlook is rather gloomy for a class which has hitherto considered itself the very pick of society. If the workers could really get rid of the loafers, who do nothing but rule and rob them, what an ideal haven of refuge Canada would be.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

April 28, 1893.

Re Provincial Bureau of Industrial Statistics: Resolved—None but a man from the ranks of labor be employed to gather labor statistics.

Reply to Victoria Trades and Labor Council: Employment of none but British subjects on government work was not favorably received by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, which body voted accordingly.

D. O'Dwyer and Frank Gladwin were appointed on organization committee.

DUBLIN.—A manifesto, declaring that conscription for Ireland is a "violation of all the rights of a small nation" was issued today at a conference of the Irish party, Sinn Fein and Irish laborites. The manifesto exhorts the people to exert the utmost resistance to conscription.

LONDON.—In view of the necessity of giving new electors the opportunity of supporting labor candidates, the national executive of the Labor party has decided to *arrange for the immediate creation of local* labor parties in all constituencies on the basis of personal membership for both men and women.

The striking butchers of Seattle are looking forward to the trial of a gunman in the employ of the Tacoma Carstens' plant, who stabbed Charles Nichols, a striker, fatally wounding him so that he died about a month ago. The trial will start this week and Seattle butchers are making arrangements to attend the sessions in Tacoma.

Serious food riots in Galicia are described in a despatch from France, which says: "A telegram from Vienna to the Meunicher Neueste Nachrichten reports that in many large towns of Galicia riots, involving bloodshed, occurred last week because of the shortage of food. At Cracow the riots were particularly fierce, causing the death of a number of people. The troops charged into the crowd. The disturbances have now spread into Eastern Galicia, more particularly in Lemberg and Tarnopol. The number of *casualties in the civilian population is also* high."

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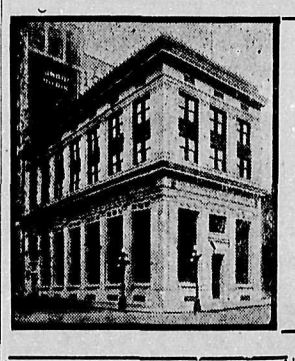

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A further increase in the cost of foodstuffs is shown in the report of the department of labor for the month of March. In wholesale prices the department index number of March stood at 262.2 as compared with 263.5 for February. The average cost per week of a family budget of staple foods in nearly sixty cities was $12.65 as compared with $12.54 for February, $10.70 for March, 1917, and $7.68 for March, 1914.

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WORKERS THE WORLD OVER GAINING MUCH POWER

Industrial Democracy Now Casting Its Shadow on Europe

Labor Groups Are Becoming Insistent on Social Reconstruction

Some of the changes in the co-operative, labor and Socialist movements were described by Dr. Harry W. Laidler of New York, in his address before the students of the University of Pittsburg in his talk on "Industrial Readjustments During the War." He said in part:

"During the war the voluntary co-operative movement has grown extensively. In 1915 the sales of the 12 largest wholesale co-operatives in Europe were estimated at $360,000,000, and in 1916, $500,000,000. The sales of the Switzerland co-operative wholesale increased in 1916 by 25 per cent. that of Denmark 25 per cent., Sweden 30 per cent., Norway 35 per cent., Holland 44 per cent., and Finland 106 per cent. In Russia, from 1915 to 1917, the number of distributing co-operative organizations increased 100 per cent., from 10,000 to 20,000. The co-operative stores have gained largely on account of the fact that they refused to take advantage of the necessities of the people during war time, and have continued to sell at cost, instead of monopoly prices.

"Another force that has developed ever increasing strength during the present conflict is the Socialist and labor movement throughout the world. It is understood by students of English politics that the British Labor party is likely, within a few months, in case of an election, to obtain well-nigh a majority in the House of Commons. This organization has become not only more powerful but more radical during the last few years, and it has now a programme which demands the immediate ownership, as well as control, of the land, mines, transportation system, canals, insurance and electrical power; greatly increased income and inheritance taxes; the reorganization of the credit system; a national minimum standard of living, and extensive social control.

"In Germany the Independent Socialists, the anti-war group, who refuse to vote for the war budget and demand democratic peace, seem to be steadily growing. In a recent special election in Berlin, called to fill the place of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, now in jail, Mehring, the Socialist historian, who ran as an Independent Socialist against a candidate backed by the majority Social Democrats and supported by the other parties, received a majority of the votes and was elected. In Leipsig the Independent Socialists have recently elected 18 councilmen to their municipal council, as against six elected by the Scheideman group. These anti-war Socialists are led by Hugo Haas, the chairman, prior to the war, of the 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag; by Karl Kautsky, the great Marxian scholar, and by Edward Bernstein, the well-known revisionist.

"In Finland, in 1916, the Socialists obtained a majority of seats in their national Parliament. In Sweden the number of Socialist representatives increased during the war from 73 to 98. In the United States the vote has very materially increased, New York city electing seven aldermen and 10 Socialist assemblymen in the November elections on a platform against the high cost of living, for free speech and press and for a democratic peace. All over Europe the labor group has gradually become more and more insistent in its demands for social reconstruction, rather than the mere patching up of the present industrial order. While many reactionary elements also have been gaining ground during the present war, the war is undoubtedly assisting in burying the old order of things, and, after the war, we may hope for a rapid progress towards industrial democracy."

CAPITAL CITY CENTRAL BODY

Secretarial Notes Covering Last Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting

[By Christian Sivertz]

VICTORIA, April 23.—Over thirty delegates answered the roll call at the semi-monthly meeting of the central labor body, when President Simmons called the meeting to order. Duly accredited delegates were seated, five of whom represented the Civic Employees union.

Amongst the more important matters brought before the meeting was a letter from the Civic Employees requesting the support of the council in securing an increase in wages from the city council.

The delegates from the newly-formed association of Civic Employees spoke earnestly on behalf of their members, and the wage scale submitted with their letter. The council, however, declined to commit itself to any wage demand lower than the standard wage of the respective trades represented in the city employ. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Dels. Woodriff, Watson, Elliott, Hall and Dooley.

The quarterly statement of receipts and expenditures showed a balance of $330 on March 31.

The committee on finance and audit also reported on the appointment of a manager for the hall, recommending the adoption of the report of the executive of last meeting, confirming Del. Taylor's appointment as outlined. Report adopted.

The staement of earnings showed a slight loss in connection with the hall for the first quarter, but with smaller light bills and fuel cost and the appointment of an energetic manager, it was felt that such a showing would soon be reversed.

A letter on behalf of certain employees of the Pacific Dredging Co. was received. The writer stated that the wages for Sunday work and overtime due since last year was still unpaid; this in spite of the fact that some $5,000 had been withheld by the department of public works. Information had also been given by Mr. J. D. McNiven, former federal fair wage officer, to the effect that cheques were about to be issued for the respective amounts due the men. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the department of Labor.

Del. Hatcher informed the council that the Cooks and Waiters had brought the 8-hour day into effect last Monday. Several houses had already signed up or accepted the change, while others were coming through in a day or so. Some houses were trying to oppose the union. The executive was instructed to co-operate with the officers of the Cooks and Waiters.

On the request of the Life Conservation league, the council decided to appoint a delegate to that organization, Del. Dooly being appointed to represent the council.

BIG CONSCRIPTION STRIKE IN IRELAND

Work of Every Description Tied Up to Protest Conscription

Ireland's workless day, decided by the labor bodies as a protest against conscription, worked out last Tuesday, according to leaders' plans. Stoppage of work in Dublin was virtually completed, far more so than in the usual labor strike, in which employers try to keep their plants running. In this case it appears to be nobody's private interest to oppose the demonstration. The railways did not attempt to operate, the companies announcing a discontinuance of traffic with the statement that they were not responsible for it. Tram cars disappeared from the streets and with rare exceptions there was no means of transportation available.

The newspapers failed to appear today and none of the stores opened their doors. The moving picture houses also remained closed and the saloon keepers made Dublin very dry by obeying the mandate of their organization not to open.

Dublin householders were told by bakers and milkmen that there would be no deliveries. Tramway and transportation workers' organizations decided to stop work, as well as engineers, carpenters, tailors, drapers' assistants, blacksmiths, etc. Railwaymen's unions said to number 20,000, including stationmasters and clerks, came to the same decision.

It is estimated that a million Irishmen have signed the anti-conscription pledges. The Irish Nationalist members have decided to absent themselves from parliament.

SLAYER OF IRISH EDITORS FREED

Found Guilty and Placed in Asylum "During the King's Pleasure"

[By Hanna Sheehy Skeffington]

The London Morning Post, Feb. 7, contains the following brief announcement in its editorial page: "We are glad to be able to announce that Captain Bowen Colthurst who, since his trial in the Sheehy Skeffington case, has been confined at Broadmoor, obtained his release last week and is now in a private hospital."

Captain Colthurst was tried and found guilty of the murder of three Dublin editors—Francis Sheehy Skeffington, Thomas Dickson and Patrick McIntyre. A plea of insanity was set up and he was confined in a lunatic asylum "during the King's pleasure." After nineteen months he has been released as "cured," and apparently has been restored to his rank as captain of the Royal Irish Rifles. The release at this time is significant when connected with the present trouble.

The release of this murderer recalls another episode in recent Irish history. In July, 1914, some weeks before the outbreak of the war, British soldiers shot down women and children in Bachelors Walk, Dublin. The usual royal commission "investigated" that outrage and made Mr. Harrell (assistant police commissioner) the scapegoat, and deprived him of his command. A few months afterwards Mr. Harrell was quietly restored and given a post in the admiralty. The analogy between the two cases need not be labored.

The Journeymen Tailors strike in Winnipeg is over and the members are all back to work. The number of union shops has been very largely increased and the way made clear for a union label boom. The main point in contest was the demand of the Tailors for a 15 per cent. increase on the piece scale. This has been acceded to and the weekly rate has gone up correspondingly. The new bill of prices for week hands provides for a half-holiday each week.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Rossland Miners union will give a May Day dance in Miners Union hall on Wednesday evening, May 1. A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Canadian Patriotic fund.

SEATTLE.—Telephone operators will hereafter close their bi-weekly meetings with an informal dance, eats or other form of social good times, following a plan suggested by the union's social committee last Friday night. The question of meeting weekly was discussed as a possible means of accommodating the rapidly growing membership.

Organized labor of Milwaukee washed its hands of all responsibility for the two labor men from Great Britain, W. A. Appleton and Joshua Butterworth, to speak in Milwaukee, and in a largely attended meeting of the Federated Trades Council, proclaimed them as "discredited by the labor movement of England." It was claimed they were sent to this country by the ruling class of England, in defiance of the regular labor movement there, and at the instance of Samuel Gompers, who is refusing to recognize the English labor body.

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COMPENSATION ACT AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Act to Be Extended to Cover Employees of Government

Will Apply in All Provinces Having Compensation Acts in Force

[By Jas. H. McVety]
(Chairman Workmen's Compensation Committee)

Except expressly provided by the statute, employees of provincial governments are not covered by the compensation acts enacted in the various provinces of Canada. By an amendment passed at the session of the B. C. legislature just closed, government workmen, who would be covered if employed by a private employer, are brought within the benefits of the provincial act.

Federal Government Acts

After many years agitation, the federal government has decided to pass an act bringing the employees of the Dominion within the scope of the compensation acts in such provinces as have such legislation, and providing the usual court remedies for the workmen in provinces where compensation acts are not in force.

Abolition of Gratuities

Injured workmen or the dependents of those killed in the government service, including the employees of government railways, have had to depend on such grants as parliament could be induced to vote, it being impossible to sue the crown in such cases. With the taking over of the Canadian Northern and portions of the Grand Trunk Pacific, both roads parallelling other railways where the workmen had civil remedies against their employers, the workmen on the roads taken over automatically lost their rights with the acquisition of the roads by the government, and the consequent agitation made some action by the government imperative. The following is the resolution introduced in the House of Commons preceding the act which is to cure or remove the disabilities under which employees of the federal government have been seriously handicapped in case of injury or death.

Compensation for Injuries to Government Employees

On the motion of Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, the house went into committee on the following resolution, Mr. Boivin in the chair:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that an employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured, and the dependents of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependent of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same board, officers in authority, or by such court as the governor in council shall direct; and any compensation awarded shall be paid to such employee, or dependents, or to such person, as may be directed by the board, officer, authority or court, who may award costs as in cases between private parties in the province where the accident occurred; and any compensation or costs so awarded may be paid by the minister of finance out of any unappropriated moneys in the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

HENDERSON FOR NATION'S LEAGUE

British Labor M. P. Favors International League for Permanent Peace

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., contributes an article on "Labor and the League of Nations, in a recent issue of the Labor Woman.

"Labor supports the proposal to establish a league of nations," Henderson writes, "because it is the only practicable proposal yet made to guarantee the security of peoples and to promote unity among them. Security is the supreme need of democracy in the coming era of revolutionary change in which democratic principles and policies will govern political thought and action in every civilized country.

Unity is the aim which labor keeps steadily in view in the field of international affairs, because we realize that the final sanction of peace is not the machinery of arbitration and conciliation, however cunningly devised, but the spirit of international good will the consciousness of the solidarity of peoples, the essential identity of their interests. * * * When the league of nations is established it will keep before the eyes of all peoples the truth that peace is the greatest of human blessings, and that a government or a dynasty bent on war is the enemy of the human race."

After stating that the one condition that labor demands in the setting up of the league of nations is that it shall be the first step in the direction of creating a league of peoples, Henderson says democracy "insists that the league must be based on the idea of public right, not upon class privilege, upon the will of the peoples, not upon the agreement of kings and governments."

"Peace," he continues, "can not be maintained by merely getting together an international assembly of lawyers and diplomatists, any more than it can be maintained by armies and navies. The ultimate guarantee of peace is in the resolute repudiation by every people of the imperialistic policies of their governments.

Socialist and Labor members in every parliament, the rank and file of the working class movement in every country, will have to take much more interest in foreign affairs than they have hitherto done. They must demand fuller and more frequent debates on foreign policy, fuller and more regular information about the doings of foreign secretaries, readier access to the treaties arranged by the chancelleries.

"While, therefore, we of the Labor movement heartily endorse the proposal to set up international courts to deal with issues of law and to mediate between nations at variance, do not let us make the mistake of supposing that this machinery alone will constitute the league of nations. Do not let us forget that it is the people alone who make war possible; but for them the quarrels of governments and rulers would merely be weak and silly wrangles, having no bearing upon the life of the world. It is the people who manufacture the infernal engines of destruction which they use against themselves; it is the people who strive and energize and make the sacrifices which alone enable governments to go to war, and, in the last resort, it is the people who have to undertake the responsibility of keeping the world at peace by refusing to allow their rulers, under any pretext, to drive them to the shambles again."

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JAP AMBASSADOR ROASTS JINGOISTS

Scores Maliciousness of the Press that Urges Invasion of Siberia

The Japanese ambassador, says a Tokio dispatch, is back from Russia. He declared that Japan's relations with Russia have been friendly and there was nothing but maliciousness in the stories of the jingoist press which urge that Japan should invade Siberia. These stories were disgraceful, said the ambassador.

Germany knows better than to try to reach Siberia, he said. He declared that even the Austrian and German prisoners were now Bolshevikist and would not hesitate to fight against the Central Powers.

"The Soviets are gaining enormous power in Russia. The people really feel that they are the rulers of the country and it is wonderful to observe them. Germany might destroy the Lenine government but Bolshevikism will permeate the world. Any other announcement would be false."

Every foreigner who has not large interests of a comercial nature leaves Russia fairly committed to the Bolshevikist view of life, and all the Germans and Austrians who may return to their country will most certainly be propagandists.

The ambassador was accompanied by a large party of diplomatic attaches and others, including 36 Americans. He said that negotiations with Russia were not broken off; on the contrary they are of the most friendly nature. Ambassador Francis will remain at Vologda and is making great headway for the benefit of the relations between the two countries.

These vicious stories that apepar in the papers make the work of sincere diplomats very difficult and the ambassador again scored the maliciousness of Japanese press in the matter of the Siberian intervention.

An increase of $315,292,044 in the trade of Canada during the fiscal year ended on March 31 last, is shown by the monthly statement issued through the customs department. The statement shows that at the end of the last fiscal year the grand total of Canadian exports and imports was $2,564,462,215, as against $2,249,170,171, at the end of 1917. Domestic merchandise exported from Canada last year totalled $1,540,027,788, while the imports during the same period were $962,521,847. Foreign merchandise was exported to the total of $46,142,004.

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Heavy soles; splendid wearers; worth $7.00. On sale Saturday—
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BOTH FLOURS AT ALL GROCERS

The Germans stand behind their soldiers; shall we stand behind ours?
—(Issued by the Canada Food Board)

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

The Irrepressible Conflict

Editor B. C. Federationist: The existence of economic classes in society cannot seriously be denied. Some effort has been made to abolish classes throughout history but economic classes have remained and must remain until the economic causes which create and perpetuate them are removed and reform societies, churches, fraternal organizations can never do away with economic classes as long as economic opportunity continues to produce master and the worker, millionaire and tramp, those who live without working and those who work without living.

There are many classes of workers, but the lines are clear enough between those who produce the food, clothing and shelter, and cannot get enough to eat or enough to wear, and those who do no useful work and get everything they need and more. The line is clear enough between those who get something for nothing and those who get nothing for something.

The economic class war had its beginning at the commencement of slavery and it has taken on different forms until today we see that capitalism is both the economic and political expression of the interests of the master class and Socialism is equally the economic and political expression of the interests of the working class.

So long as this system remains the workers can only be workers with the consent of the masters. They cannot manage their own industries or have control of or appropriate any of their own products for their own use. The working class is unconscious of its power and has not acquired the art of solidarity. Unconscious of their relations to the exploiters they seem to be in a stage of sleeping class consciousness. They may be half awake, but that is not enough. They must become fully awake and realize their relations to their fellow workers and how they are bound together for the freedom of themselves and their class. The individual has reigned long enough. The day has come for society to take its affairs into its own hands and shape its own destinies.

The individual has done the best he could. With the knowledge he had he has pursued his natural course and should not be denounced or called names and society should learn a lesson from of our great individual organizers and should follow up the ideas of these men and try to improve on their inventions and organizations for the benefit of the whole of society. This age-long class war is nearing its end and all those who are willing to serve in any way will be found together. All those who wish to exact service of others for which they will not render any in return will also be found together, and between these two classes the economic and political battle must be fought out to a finish. Nothing but unconditional surrender can end this war. If the workers surrender the collapse of capitalism will come just the same, but if capitalism does surrender the transformation to a new order will be made much easier with less suffering. Then the workers will become the rulers and all men and women must become useful workers, serving others as they expect the serving of others, and the economic class lines will disappear for all time.

J. HODGKINSON.
Nanaimo, B. C., April 20, 1918.

"We Do!"

Editor B. C. Federationist: Do you agree:
1. That all disputed territory among the nations now at war should be left to a vote of the people as to which nation's subjects they shall be or become independent states?
2. That there should be no secret diplomacy among nations after the war?
3. That all nations should abolish compulsory military training and military education in public schools, colleges and universities when peace is signed?
4. That if a League of Nations is formed after the war, and if anyone of them should violate Nos. 2 and 3, that all the other nations break off all relations whatever with said nation?
5. That the people should be given the opportunity to repudiate the war debts?
6. Do you agree that the only way to insure permanent peace is through social ownership and democratic management of the things that are collectively used?

G. L KING.
Mineola, B. C., April 16.

Cheated Out of Wages.

Editor B. C. Federationist: (Refused publication in the Daily Province.)—Will you please publish this letter in the hope that the authorities will give us the justice which we otherwise cannot get!

The workmen of the Kilgard Fireclay company have been trying to get their wages, which is all the justice they ask. The above company, after working nearly two years, suspended operations the last of August, 1916, owing their men a large sum for wages, and the two men who tried to get it failed and, being one of the two men, I wish to publish it in the hope of getting justice. We engaged a lawyer, and after he had got three judgments he dropped the case, in spite of certain evidence which I gave him. He told me that Mr. Hodge was a friend of his and that is all the satisfaction I got there. So last April I called on Mr. Hodge at the Standard Bank building and after trying to get satisfaction Mr. Hodge told me to go to hell. After working for this company for nearly two years, when I was discharged for attempting to collect back wages, the company owing all us men. The two of us who attended to trying to get our wages, gave the lawyer all particulars, also the numbers of the five cars of fire brick and sewer pipe which the resident directors allowed the Western Canada Power company to take away without process of law and in view of the fact that the company knew it was insolvent, was undoubtedly making away with assets which should have been for the benefit of the workmen. When I saw Mr. Hodge in April, of 1917, he told me he had sold $7,000 worth of brick and had paid the company's debts and the fire insurance; he did not pay us men, as the company owed us at that time nearly $5,000 in wages, proving he lied. I claim that Mr. Hodge, as liquidator of this company, paid his friends to whom they owed money and let us men go.

In April, 1916, the president and directors had a meeting at Kilgard, and Mr. Hodge, who represented the debenture holders, read us a statement in which he said that if we signed it, they would pay us our back wages at certain dates, but the first 25 per cent. was all that was paid. None of us were lawyers, and it seems they stacked the cards. Now, if we cannot get justice without buying a lawyer, and I have tried two of them, I think it is time to fight back at such crooked outfits with any and every means at our disposal. The president, Mr. Carter-Cotton, and the directors, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Hodge and C. MacLure, were aware of all the facts of the case. They must have been. Also another director of the Cotton clan who was sprung on us in the lawyer's office at New Westminster. If we men can be allowed to state and substantiate our case I am not afraid of the result, for a more crooked piece of work would be hard to find, and if we cannot get justice then there is none for the workers.

A. H. BARKER,
Engineer.
Lynn Valley, B. C.

Attacks on Religion.

Editor of The Federationist: As one of your subscribers who is much interested in present day problems and who has had the privilege of knowing many labor leaders in many places, I write to enquire whether "W. J. Curry" who, in your last issue, makes a bitter attack on religion and the church, is the gentleman who is president of the recently-organized Federated Labor Party of British Columbia? If so, it seems to many that he is making a very unfortunate beginning and one that, if persisted in, will alienate hosts of men and women. This is a poor time to make assaults on the most universal instinct in the human heart.

R. G. MacBETH.
Vancouver, April 22, 1918.

"Jerry" Still in the Ring.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Just a few lines to let you know I am still safe and sound in this bastile, erected by labor, to keep just such labor men as myself in. At present there are 87 of my fellow workers, including myself, in here. On April 28, 1918, we will be in seven months and have just started the show. Every morning at 9 o'clock we are handcuffed in pairs and hauled in patrol wagons to the federal building for our trials. We used up a venire of 150 prospective jurors, then adjourned for one week. We are now on our second batch of 200 this time. I would like to send you a daily report of the case but I am afraid you might not get them. However, if you think they will arrive safely, nothing would give me greater pleasure.

You know I received the "Fed." every week, also my cellmate, Hardy, and it is read by everyone of the bunch. Then one of the fellow workers by the name of McKutchen sends it to Arizona from here, so you see it is put to good use.

We are fed two meals in the federal building, so we will be able to stand the strain, for the stuff fed us in the jail would not give us strength enough to sit for six hours a day and listen to what great criminals we are.

This is going to be the greatest labor trial ever held on the American continent. We have the prosecution's goat already, for as soon as our attorney mentions industrial unionism or socialism the chief prosecutor for the defence (a lawyer by the name of Nebeker) whom the government borrowed from the copper trusts, jumps to his feet and objects. Oh how he would like to railroad every man of us, and if we do not be very careful he will.

Give my regards to all the bunch in Vancouver and just tell them for me that this is the proudest year of my life. Just to get a chance at the plutes and expose their hand.

Best regards from all the class war prisoners in this old can. I remain,

Yours for ours,
A. E. SOPER.
Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill., April 18.

Grand Jury a Safeguard.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The resolution recently passed by the provincial legislature requesting the Federal government of Canada to abolish the grand jury in British Columbia comes as a shock to all believers in this democratic system of justice. Coming too as it did at a time when the whole civilized world was anxiously watching the struggle in France between democracy as we have it and despotism as represented by Germany.

A resolution asking that one of the great bulwarks of our freedom be removed does not seem to me good evidence that at least the government of British Columbia is endeavoring to make the world better for democracy. There appeared to be only two members who had the courage to speak against it. Encyclopedia Britannica tells us the history of the grand jury goes to the dim and distant past. Its growth follows the slow evolution of the liberty of the subject; it was reaffirmed with the signing of Magna Charta and handed down to us as we have it today.

That a man cannot be charged under the law for a crime without a fair trial by his peers as to whether there is evidence to sustain the charge before it goes to trial and that without the interference of any lawyer or judge. It protects him against any evil or malicious prosecution. This is the principal duty of the grand jury, but its duties are more; they see after a man is sentenced that he is humanely treated. I understand that in Great Britain they have a committee whose duties are to visit the jails and penitentiaries and see that the prisoners are justly dealt with. If our grand jury is swept away what body have we that can assume this duty. The arguments against the jury system mostly come from the lawyers. Although you will find some lawyers defending it, as did Hon. W. J. Bowser.

In an article on the jury system in The Federationist, by J. M. Hamilton, are the following conclusions: "Arbitrary impeachments, arbitrary methods of prosecutions, pretended offences and arbitrary punishments upon arbitrary convictions have ever appeared to me to be the great engines of judicial despotism, and these have all relation to criminal proceedings."

"The trial by jury in criminal cases, aided by the Habeas Corpus Act, seems, therefore, to be alone concerned in the question and both of these are provided for in the most ample manner in the plan of the constitution." The argument that it saves expense falls flat, as every citizen knows who serves as a grand juryman, and the other, that it was abolished in Saskatchewan, is equally bad, as we find on the other hand that the only large British possession not having a grand jury system is India, and I don't think that British Columbians care to copy very much from either of those constitutions.

A commission appointed by Great Britain to enquire into the jury system reported in favor of extending the panel to all classes of the community. And no class of the community is more vitally interested than the workingman in the grand jury system being still a part of our constitution, as by it his right is preserved of trial by his fellow-man. As where a difficulty arises strikes, as in Nanaimo, he would have the benefit of this system as against a possible corporation lawyer.

The difficulty with the system is that the Attorney-General does not act on the presentment of the grand jury. In the United States the grand jury is instructed to investigate all matters affecting the public in their jurisdiction and their presentment is acted on and this, to my mind, would be an improvement. I would suggest that it would be better to improve the system than to abolish it. As it is there is a safeguard and should so remain. It stands as the judgment of twelve as against the judgment of one. And we know that no man is infallible.

I therefore urge that steps be taken to see that the resolution as passed by the legislature at Victoria goes no further. Let us strive to hold fast to what we have and endeavor to make the bounds of freedom wider yet.

W J. McMILLAN.
Vancouver, April 24, 1918.

"DICK" RIGG IN CANADA'S ARMY

[Winnipeg Telegram]

R. A. Rigg, ex-M. L. A., for many years secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, one-time member of the city council and up to today western vice-president of the Trades Congress of Canada, walked into the city hall today—with a new title.

Private R. A. Rigg is now of the Canadian expeditionary force, having joined the railway construction unit late yesterday afternoon, passing the medical officers with flying colors.

He has been and is, one of Canada's leading advocates of the cause of labor, and has suffered much of public criticism from time to time for demonstrating the courage of his convictions in regard to the war—convictions which have always, however, been resolved into an earnest and sincere advocacy of conscription of man-power, and never in opposition to the war as a war for a principle.

Questioned as to his reasons for getting into uniform, Private Rigg said: "The reason I have enlisted is because I had come to the conclusion that it mattered whether this war were won or lost. Some three months ago, I signed my consent for my boy to enlist as a pilot in the Flying corps, and when I did that I did it with full consciousness that I hadn't any more right to agree to send him to fight, than for myself to go.

"At the first Dominion Trades Congress a month after the war broke out, the proceedings will show that at that time, at St. John, a declaration of policy was determined upon then, which expressed the belief that there was a principle involved in the war, which demanded the undivided support of organized labor. That declaration has been reiterated at three meetings of congress since.

"One might say that as vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress I am making a somewhat belated response to that pledge, but I am doing it because I am profoundly convinced that the best interests of democratic civilization can only be conserved and promoted by frustrating the purposes of German militarism. That fact has been most strikingly exemplified by the German attitude toward the new Russian democracy.

"Now that I have devoted myself to military matters, I am completing my list of resignations, and have today forwarded to headquarters at Ottawa my resignation as vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. I was the only vice-president west of Toronto. I am also resigning from the municipal hospitals commission and the playgrounds commission."

THE MOONEY CASE

The refusal of the supreme court of California to grant a new trial to Thos. J. Mooney called forth caustic criticism from Bourke Cochran, the celebrated New York lawyer, in a speech last month in which he declared that everyone but the conspirators admitted that Mooney is the victim of a conspiracy, but that he is fated to die "because the California state supreme court held that nothing was of importance to it except that the legal machinery of the state should function with smoothness and precision."

This reference to the court was because it refused to consider perjury charges against the state's chief witness (Oxman) on the ground that as the charges were developed after the Mooney trial, and therefore were not in the record of the court that tried Mooney, it could not consider the question. "I say to you," continued Mr. Cochran, who aided in the Mooney defence at San Francisco, "and I think I speak the language of moderation, that, while there have been miscarriages of justice under every political system, while there have been perversions of justice, while innocent men have been condemned not merely through mistake, but through conspiracy, nevertheless I state deliberately that this conviction of Thomas Mooney is the most glaring perversion of justice in the whole history of jurisprudence in America or in England or in any other country in the world.

"Every other execution or conviction has been attended at least by circumstances which justified the pretense that the judges were executing the law. Here the constituted authorities themselves agree in declaring that a conviction involving the life of a human being has been brought about by perjury, and the supreme court of the state declares that it can only examine the record of what occurred at the trial; that it has no power to consider subsequent disclosures, which show that the record is a record of perjury and crime.

"According to their decision, the court, created to defend the lives and liberties of the people, announce themselves powerless to meet and overthrow a conspiracy between a few wretches of the underworld and some leaders, so-called, of the upper world."—The Carpenter.

UKASE!

Representative government has long been much of a farce in Canada. We have grown accustomed, not to say reconciled, to having our alleged servants go through the motions of popular law-making while doing the behests of their real masters. We are therefore not likely to be unduly agitated over actions of our present governors tending to economy in the matter of parliamentary formalities. Orders-in-council have many advantages over acts of parliament. Time is saved, awkward questions in debate avoided, possible amendments obviated, public curiosity unaroused until after the event. The "Knock-out Blow" to the illusion of representative government comes with peculiar grace from a government which achieved office as this one did, and which takes its orders from Toronto and Downing street. Or, since "Unity of Commerce" is the order of the day, should we say, from Carmelite House? In any case, parliament is put in its proper place. Its members are denied even the role of the useful rubber stamp. The duma is dissolved. By ukase, the selective draft principle, which made conscription palatable to many people last December, is considerably modified, such safeguards as the exemption courts afforded largely withdrawn, boys of nineteen automatically absorbed into the army. By ukase, public criticism, through press or platform, can be promptly squelched on the word of one man.

By ukase criticism by members of parliament may be censored by the speaker, erased from the records, and so held from public knowledge.

Thus is Canada being made safe from democracy. We shall doubtless continue to receive these manifestations of democratic idealism with the same Christian meekness and fortitude which we have always shown under similar visitations.—S. J. Farmer in The Voice.

FATE OF EMPIRES

"The traveller standing amid the ruins of ancient cities and empires seeing on every side the fallen pillars and the prostrate wall, asks why did these cities crumble? And the ghosts of the past, the wisdom of the ages answer: "These temples, these palaces, those cities, the ruins which you stand upon, were built by tyranny and injustice. The hands that built them were unpaid. The backs that bore the burden also bore the marks of the lash. They were built by slaves to satisfy the vanity and ambition of thieves and robbers. For these reasons they are dust. Their civilization was a lie. Their laws merely regulated robbery and established theft. They bought and sold the bodies of men, and the mournful wind of desolation, sighing around their crumbling ruins, is a voice of prophetic warning to those who would repeat the infamous experiment, uttering the great truth, that no nation founded upon slavery, either of body or mind, can stand."—From Robert G. Ingersoll on "Doom of Empires."

THE SERMON

[By Nemesis]

Text: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven."

O! ye mad money-mongers and earth's rulers. Ye seekers after the soft places and the things which have no substance while the fountain of eternal Truth, springing at your very feet from the hidden heart of things, sparkles and murmurs in vain to your gross senses—I have a word in season for you.

I do not deal with tinselled lies and pleasing platitudes, aimed at the extraction from your fat fingers of a few of your ill-gotten dollars. I shall interpret for you Law—the law which is eternal and immutable and which no man may peristently break without suffering overwhelming sorrow and eternal death.

If I mention Love to you, you will confound it with that grosser, material love which you may have known and will reply, "Lo! I have loved." Yet you have neither loved nor lived; you have only breathed and wallowed in the lusts of life. But that you may catch my meaning, I will first put it to you in fable form that even your gross senses may catch a glimpse of the reality of Truth.

In that dim and distant age when the man-animal had just evolved from consciousness into self-consciousness and reason and soul were born in him and he became man, he, yet in a dim instinctive way knew that he was unfinished. The earth was warm and kind, and he wanted for no material thing, but it was his soul that stirred within him, undeveloped and incomplete, and filled him with the undefined, mysterious longing for completion.

Then an angel came, all unseen, to him. She was as radiant as the dawn of day in that fresh young world, and her raiment was of all the colors of the dawn, and across her breast in a soft radiance as if it glowed from a light within her, pure and undefiled shone the legend, "God's first Law, universal Love."

She dropped a seed of that great Love into the man's heart and smiled and the man drew himself up and smiled too, as if his soul had leapt within him.

But as he moved away with buoyant step the shadow of Greed, grim and sinister bent above him, and dropped into his heart a black seed and it rested there beside the shining seed of Love.

The angel saw the shadow and the seed, and a tear rolled down her cheek and fell upon the legend on her breast. Her lips moved as if in a prayer, and thus she sighed:

"O, God! the long centuries of struggle and of grief that lie before him."

But soon she smiled once more.

"My seed shall conquer in the end and choke out the growth of greed, for that is Law, and Law works out to the inevitable end in the fair, glad day of man's bright destiny."

O! ye mad money-mongers has the deep significance of my text never penetrated beneath your thickened skins, or have you waved it aside with a muttered "nonsense." Probably, but now examine the meaning more closely under that universal Law of Love, which is God's law.

By that law no man is entitled to more of this world's goods than he can earn; but you could never earn what you possess in many centuries; therefore you have taken from your brother men abundantly of their sustenance, and have failed the Law and are outcasts from the law and in heaven are counted as degenerates.

Verily it is hard for thieves to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Do not think that because you have usurped the power to filch from thy brother that which he has justly earned, that existing conditions are right. Such a thought is mere folly and will not benefit your souls in the day of their trial.

The rich man in his spasm of selfish fear asked the Master what he should do to inherit eternal life and he was told to conform to the Law, the first necessary step to do which was to restore to its rightful owners the whole of his ill-gotten goods. Did he do it? Would any of you do it if you were told by the Master today to do the same thing? You simply could not for with the possession of riches come overweening selfishness, idleness and the inability to provide for the needs of the body by honest toil.

Now do you begin to see the significance of my text?

Do not think that your paltry cheques, given in the name of charity, will aid you in the least in spite of the dulcet flatteries of your sycophantic divines, who mal-administer to your spiritual needs. It is doubtful if the sacrifice of your whole wealth could materially ease the weight of guilt your souls carry for you cannot buy conformity to The Law.

Again, in defiance of the Law, you make puny, human laws and punish your brothers for the same class of offences which you commit yourselves, and your gallows, your prisons and asylums are the logical outcome of your acts. When you send your day slaves to the top of high buildings and into the bowels of the earth and do not do as much as humanly can be done to safeguard their lives, and many of them annually perish, should not that be called cold-blooded murder, and are you not cold-blooded murderers? Verily, I know no other name for you.

And when you pay the daughters of your poorer brothers, a wage so meagre that for bread enough to live and raiment enough to clothe their slender bodies they must add to your miserable pittances by descending into the lowest depths of degradation, is there a word in our language which adequately expresses your vileness? If there be such a word, I have not found it yet, but I will invent one, and apply it to you—soul-murderers.

And ye profiteers, past masters in all the dirty tricks of trade robbery, how do you stand in relation to the Law? How have you loved and served your brother man?

By means of the power which your hoarded wealth has given you, you have raised the people's necessities to such a price that their children must go short of the very things their fathers produced in order to swell still more your accursed bank account.

Surely you are the very climax of the gluttony of robbery and the kingdom of heaven is indeed far from you.

O! ye beings with a shape like unto man's, but who are lower than the beasts which rob and slay only to the extent that their present and pressing needs demand, does not the significance of my text at last begin to dawn upon you and penetrate?

Ye monsters of greed, who are responsible for ninety and nine per cent. of the crimes that sully this fair earth, surely your sweating dens where emaciated women slowly die to live; your fattened feeble-minded, fur-bedecked women with their silly charities; your lies and cringing hypocrisies; your petty tyrannies; your corruption and your robberies; your crass and inconceivable ignorance of things eternal; your whole paltry lives from start to finish are indeed abominations in the sight of God.

O! ye blind hoarders of wealth, can you feel that your steel-bound rooms, your patent safes, and your clammy vaults where rest your spoils in fancied security, are but the prisons and the tombs of your own souls? "For where a man's treasure is there will be his soul also." What do you think will be the end of it all? The world is fast whirling to a crisis. It is time you paused in your mad folly and began to think, that is if your organ of thought has not atrophied in the long age of greed's misrule.

And ye priests and prelates, ye divines and vicars of God, why have you left it to me to preach the sermon? Did you not think the souls of your patrons were worth saving? Do you know nothing of the Law? Have you not mouthed many a time, "God is Love," and yet you have let those rich fools drift on the river of their folly to a sure damnation?

You have lectured the poor about the crime of indulging in strong drink, and you have passed laws to prevent them committing the crime, but when at the tables of the mighty have you reproved your hosts and your hostesses for their gluttony in eating and in drinking, though the stench of their breath and their bloated bodies have proclaimed their guilt?

If you have not done so then you have betrayed the Master and He has labelled you whited sepulchres, polished marbles on the outside; death, decay and stench within.

It may not yet be too late, ye vicars of God, for mercy is twin-sister to Love.

Repent then and from every pulpit of the earth preach The Law; and this inevitable result of broken law, this nightmare of the ages, this climax of earth's madness; this orgy of slaughter may pass away without leaving utter destruction and love in our time, may begin its rule.

It rests with you, O! vicars of God.
It is your responsibility.
May Love's reign commence. Amen!

ROME.—The crews of a German submarine squadron mutinied in the North Sea and returned unexpectedly to their base. The land forces would not permit the crews to come ashore, Italian newspapers learned today from German sources.

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

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Merritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Alberni street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley, phone Fair. 2992L; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 220 Second street; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe street; business agent, J. H. Carmichael, Room 212, Labor Temple.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES, Local 28—Meets every first and third Wednesday at 2:30 p.m.; second and fourth Wednesdays at 9:00 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Fred. Harris; secretary and business agent, Wm. Mackenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple. Office hours, 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie street, New Westminster; vice-president, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender street west. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, L. Marsh.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 436 Howe street. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 648—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, B. W. Lane; recording secretary, E. Lofting; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High. 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, W. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFFeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer street.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. E. Thompson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, James Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

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NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver	N. Van. 80
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BREEZY NOTES FROM AN ISLAND COAL CAMP

South Wellington Miners Will Celebrate on May Day

A Wise Chinaman, Cracked Liberty Bell and Many Other Things

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., April 23.—At the regular meeting of Local 872, U. M. W. of A., held Sunday evening, the discussion centred around the recent attempt of the miners of Vancouver Island to get in on the conference held at Ottawa on the 17th inst between the renowned T. W. Crothers and the miners of this broad Dominion. The action of the executive came in for severe criticism for acting upon the matter without calling a meeting. It was pointed out there was not time to get a meeting together and the executive explained the circumstances and claimed that they had done their best.

Great dissatisfaction was shown over the great expense that was incurred in setting out upon what proved to be a fool's errand. However, the bill has been forwarded to President McCallum of the B. C. Federation of Labor, who is going to take up the matter of meeting the expense with Minister of Labor Crothers, at whose invitation the expense was incurred. Some of our membership were of the opinion that Mr. Crothers will not accept responsibility, but the writer is of the opinion that he should meet the expense, for it is not just to our local union to attempt to make them pay for Mr. Crothers' mistakes. He had asked for representatives of the Vancouver Island Miners and Local 872 got those representatives in Vancouver in the shortest possible time, and if the Department of Labor is not going to foot that bill, we want to know who is. We shall see what we shall see, and in the future we will exercise a little more care in dealing with eels.

Day Celebrated.

This matter being cleared up, or at least left temporarily in the air, the May Day celebration committee took the centre of the stage and reported great progress. They had obtained in the neighborhood of $200 in cash and prizes. The band is engaged and will meet the morning train, afterwards journeying to the various parts of the camp, when they will finally lead the procession from the hall to the sports ground.

The U. M. W. of A. of Ladysmith and South Wellington and the Federated Labor party of Nanaimo and South Wellington are working hand-in-hand to make the day a success. The South Wellington branch of the Federated Labor party is going to bring Chas. Lestor over to help out in the speaking. The other speakers will be Jas. H. Hawthornthwaite and Dave Rees, international organizer for the U. M. W. of A.

A large programme of sports is being drawn up and several first aid competitions will be staged.

The management of the local mine is being asked to contribute a prize for the first aid competition, our membership being of the opinion that inasmuch as men are injured in their mines the least they can do is to give a little encouragement to those who spend their spare time in practising first aid to the injured.

The day will be rounded off by a dance, to be held in the local hall in the evening, and, according to present indications, a howling success can be expected.

We have noticed during our meanderings upon this terrestrial ball that the genus homo is noted for celebrating various annual events, most of which are festivals in honor of some ruler. These celebrations generally make known to us the fact that we are ruled. We have the Irishmen fighting regularly twice a year over the question of whether they will be ruled by a dead Dutchman or a live Dago, and other days are set apart for the purpose of celebrating the fact of us being a part of this, that, or the other ruling class aggregation. We have Empire days, Dominion days and the like, but the one day of all the year that should command the respect and attention of the workers, viz., the First of May, is celebrated the least.

This is the one day of the year when we celebrate the principle of the brotherhood of man, and the abolition of all hereditary rulers. We say: "Workers of the world unite." We echo the memorable words of Tom Paine: "The world is our country." And whenever the workers of the whole world learn to celebrate this one day, we will be able to safely say that autocracy's death-knell is sounded. It has been well said that "the darkest hour is before the dawn," and surely the dawn will break ere long, for we are passing through the darkest hour of the world's existence. Never was autocracy more rampant than at the present time. The workers never had an extra large slice of that wonderful thing called liberty and they have less now than ever. We don't know what Li Hung Chang would say now if he could come back from the grave and once again visit this land of the free. After his visit to the United States some years ago, he said: "They showed me a beautifully shaped bell, which is in Independence hall, and is called the Bell of Liberty, which means that at its ringing all men within sound of its voice know they are free. But they do not ring it any more because it is cracked. Is liberty cracked also?" We are of the opinion that were the old fellow to come here now he would wonder whether liberty was bursted wide open. The chances are that he would be arrested as a German spy.

We saw an advertisement for U. S. war saving certificates a short time ago. A war savings certificate was reproduced. Upon this certificate there were fourteen spaces upon which the $5 stamps were to be placed. In each space there was a design purporting to be the torch of liberty, and inset there was a picture of the kaiser and his legions; underneath, in large letters, were the words, "Stamp on the kaiser and his legions." But we noticed that in placing the war stamp on the certificate to stamp out the kaiser, etc., the torch of liberty was also stamped out, and we really began to wonder whether the designer of that ad. had received some inspiration unknown to himself.

We are led to believe that men in Nanaimo have been exempted from military service, provided they lost no more than two days per month. On with the merry game! Give us what we voted for!

We also notice that various U. S. organizations are taking a day off as a protest against the treatment the Mooneys are receiving at the hands of the San Francisco thugs.

We notice, by last week's Fed., that a search warrant is out for the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We are anxious that they be found, because a wire was sent to President Watters on April 14 asking him to protest against the actions of T. W. Crothers in fooling the Vancouver Island Miners. So far we have received no word back, and we are equally in the dark upon what the miners did in their conference with the government on the 17th inst. So if The Federationist hears anything about the aforementioned gentlemen, we would be extremely grateful if they would let us know whether they are dead or only sleeping.

CAULKING MACHINE DISPLACES MEN

Ten Men Eliminated By a New Appliance Used in Shipbuilding

Tests of a pneumatic caulking machine at the Vancouver, Wash., yard of the G. M. Standifer Construction Corporation resulted in 3100 feet of single-thread oakum being driven home. One test on time showed 35 feet of one seam on deck was completed in three and a half minutes.

James F. Clarkson, general manager of the plant, said the machine, which is the first of those being manufactured to be tried in this territory, would do the work of ten men on that basis. Nelson Gay, who was employed at the yard as a caulker, is the inventor of the machine and is now in the East superintending their manufacture.

Like riveting "guns" and those used as hammers and such like, the caulking machine is driven by air, fed through a hose from a compressor line. The "gun" is double action. The principle is similar to that of a sewing machine. The oakum used is received in a woven state and women are employed to arrange the material in hanks, which are fed into the machine on one side. The machine travels on three small wheels and the oakum is twisted automatically as it is driven into the seams. When each seam is filled the machine travels back to drive the oakum home. It is said that when in service on the side of a vessel it operates as satisfactoryily as on deck.

Mr. Clarkeson said there are about 300 orders placed by Puget Sound builders alone and some time will elapse before they can be filled. The machine now in operation is the first received on the coast and several more are promised in the next few weeks.

A number of caulkers will be given the machines, each caulker having a helper. Not only is the machine much speedier than hand caulking, says Mr. Clarkeson, but the cost of caulking one of the big wooden hulls will be lowered to little more than one-tenth of what some hulls have represented.

Throughout Canada

Six hundred and fifty school teachers in Winnipeg are affected by a 15 per cent. advance in salaries.

Canada's total gross debt at the end of February was $1,996,393,358. Assets were $987,612,889, leaving a net debt of $1,010,780,740.

A campaign is now on in Calgary to organize all auto electricians and mechanics in the district in connection with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and big results are expected.

The C. P. O. S. steamers Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia have been commandeered by the naval authorities, says Victoria advices. The order has already gone forth that future sailing dates of these ships have been cancelled.

There were 11,872 male employees in Canadian banks on January 25, 1918, and 6,755 females. Several thousand women have been added to the staffs of these banks, and are still being added to replace the 7,742 men who have up to date enlisted or been drafted for overseas. Exit the bank clerk, he has had his day.

A daily press dispatch from Toronto announces that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the Canadian Club at Ottawa and the Trades and Labor council of that city and speak twice later in Montreal this week-end upon the attitude of the trades unionists of the United States towards the war.

Brantford's labor mayor is maying a fine record in the Telephone City. He was one of the aldermen who last year had a knack of doing things in the municipal council, and did not hesitate to take the initiative in regard to measures looking towards relief from the high cost of living, and especially in regard to securing an ample fuel supply at moderate cost, if possible.

Five years in the penitentiary with hard labor was the sentence imposed by Magistrate Davidson, Calgary, on three military service objectors, Edwin Hangen, Wm. J. Cassidy and R. Brennan. The men had persistently refused to wear uniforms and had resisted in every way the authority of the military authorities to whom they were ordered to report.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg have been invited to send fraternal delegates to the Calgary convention of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. Invitations have also been extended to Vancouver Unions and the executive officers of the Ontario and Northwestern conferences.

In view of the impending call to the colors of all unmarried men and widowers between the ages of 20 and 23, particular attention is directed to the duties of employers as laid down by the military service regulations, says an Ottawa dispatch. The regulations stipulate that "it shall be the duty of every employer to make enquiries to see if he has any man in his employ who has failed to respond to the call."

The International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is steadily progressing on this side of the international border line as is shown by the fact that the number of local unions in Canada has increased to 28 and four others are in process of organization at the present time, which makes a very credible showing over the corresponding period in 1917.

Apparently the dope handed out about the necessity of importing Chinese coolies into Canada because of a shortage of farm labor does not hold good in Alberta as, according to the recently established provincial labor bureau, it has been able to more than supply all the demands made upon it this spring. Already 751 farm laborers have been placed in positions with wages ranging from $60 to $70 a month.

At the last moment, after it had generally been accepted that the master tailors would meet the demands of the Winnipeg Journeymen Tailors' union in regard to higher wages and a Saturday half-holiday, a number of the large employers refused to meet the views of the organization, with the result that men and women alike walked out and the tie-up which followed is as complete as it possibly could be.

LABOR UNREST IN U. S. BEYOND LEADERS CONTROL

So Say Congressmen in Passing Sabotage Bill Now Ready for President

The U. S. sabotage bill, carrying penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and fines of $10,000 for injuring war materials or interfering with war industry was made ready for the president's signature when the senate accepted a conference report eliminating provisions designed to punish strikers on war contracts.

Charges that the labor situation is getting beyond the control of labor officials, and that congress should take the matter in hand so the war can be prosecuted in this country without delay, were made today when the conference report on the bill was called up for consideration.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, asserted that strikes are occurring with "alarming frequency," and that labor leaders have lost control of their men.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a telegram from Buda Pest, a half-hour demonstration strike took place here on Saturday. All the factories stopped, tramways ceased service and workmen signed petitions demanding the appointment of a cabinet which would carry out the demand for a secret suffrage.

CHI. PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES GET AWARD

Big Difference in Amount Received by Workers and Shirkers

Eight Hundred a Year for Employees, $40,000 for Employers

The eight-hour day, wage increase and equal pay for like work by men and women were granted Chicago packing house employees at Chicago last week by Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearing here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted. The award was made on the six principal points raised by the employees. The award on wages was as follows:

Effective January 14, 1918, the wages of all hourly wage workers shall be increased from 3½ cents to 4½ cents an hour, the larger amount going to those who had been earning 30 cents an hour or less. Piece workers are to receive a proportionate percentage increase, and, in all cases, the rates are to be adjusted so that the compensation of the new eight-hour day shall at least equal that formerly paid for ten hours' work.

Wage rates shall be the same for men and women doing the same class of work.

The following figures, brought out during the hearing, show a slight difference between the salaries of the men who control and manage the packing industry and the packing-house employees, whose daily recreation consists of hard labor for a generous number of hours for a pittance which will pay not much more than 50 per cent. of a decent living.

The figures were submitted during the arbitration hearings and therefore are bona fide and authoritative. They show indeed the insatiable greed of labor and the modest demands of men in charge who consider $16 per week adequate recompense, even if such munificent compensation compels the fortunate recipient of this princely reward to celebrate. The annual wages to the packing house employees average $830, provided they toil every day in the year. Swift & Co., for instance, pay their help at an average of $849.70 per year; Morris & Co. pay $832 per year and Armour & Co. pay but $810 per year. The employees in the packing-houses, as a result, have the doubtful privilege of worrying along on an average of about $16 a week, provided they work every day, which in many instances is not the case.

Tell-tale Figures

The following list of salaries paid to some officials in a number of plants will serve as a basis of comparison with the magnanimous wake paid to the men and women behind the guns.

The following annual salaries are paid by Armour & Co. to some of its officials: F. E. White, vice-president, $40,000; E. A. Valentine, manager of the soap department, $20,000; Arthur Meeker, vice-president, $20,000; R. C. Howe, manager of the Omaha plan, $15,000; F. W. Crell, treasurer, $16,000; James Brown, $16,000, and Manager Wilson of the various branch houses, $17,000.

At Cudahy & Co. the salaries are as follows: E. A. Cudahy, $41,666.67; H. F. Wilkins, $20,000; E. A. Strauss, $41,582.18; G. C. Shepard, $20,000; M. R. Murphy, $12,000; J. C. McNaughton, $10,500; E. A. Cudahy, jr., $10,000; Henry Hunton, $10,000.

They receive these tips at Wilson & Co.: Thos. E. Wilson, $97,955.55; J. A. Hawkinson, $25,480.81; V. D. Skipworth, $12,115.29; Samuel Granenheimer, $15,144.19; J. Moog, $10,192.43.

Here are the sad remains for the official of Swift & Co., after dividends, bonuses and other profits are paid: Louis F. Swift, $46,250; Edw. F. Swift, $25,000; L. A. Carton, $25,000; Chas. H. Swift, $19,375; G. F. Swift, jr., $19,375; F. A. Fowler, $15,000; W. Leavitt, $15,000; A. R. Fay, $13,400; F. J. Kitchell, $11,641.55.

At Morris & Co. they must make both ends meet as wollows: Nelson Morris, $42,525.59; Edw. Morris, jr., $42,525.59; C. M. McFarlane, $39,070.54; L. H. Heyman, $39,070.54; M. W. Borders, $16,602.49; H. A. Timmins, $10,461.59.

URGES ORGANIZATION OF PURCHASING POWER

Retail Clerks Start Campaign to Further the Interests of Their Membership

At the Coughland shipyards, W. H. Hoop, organizer for the Retail Clerks, yesterday addressed a large gathering of workers on the need of organizing their purchasing power. He said in part: "Our trades union movement demands a drawing of our lines together. We stand together in industry as one man. The store clerks are claiming that they are also a part of industry, and desire the co-operation of all workers, to the end that the purchasing power of the workers be better organized. Be a union man off the job as well as on the job. When you purchase, see to it that you pass a union store card on your way into the store. If it is there it means that all the clerks are in the union; if it is absent from the window, any kind of conditions may prevail, even to abject slavery. Help us organize our purchasing power. It runs into millions of dollars a year, and the result will be that we can at least obtain reasonable working conditions. The Retail Clerks have become a part of the movement. They have come to stay, and yours is the mission to help bring them into a stronger and closer union with the labor movement. Get the point. If the store card is there, purchase; if missing, pass it up. This is the imperative duty of all members of organized labor."

AMSTERDAM.—Another mutiny has occurred in the German military camp at Beverloo. The mutiny took place when the German troops were ordered to the western front, it is learned today. Many of the soldiers were shot, but the trouble is continuing.

What is described as "the world's largest apartment house" is just completed. It is situated on Madison avenue, New York city, and covers two entire city blocks. There are 1,536 living rooms, comprising 108 apartment suites. These suites rent at from $7,000 to $17,000 each. The cost of this great structure was about $8,000,000, exclusive of the land.

Rioting attended the breaking up of an anti-conscription meeting in Belfast last week, according to a despatch to the Daily News. Revolvers were used and baton charges were made by the police, who were pelted with paving stones. Virtually every window in the street was smashed. Fifteen thousand people participated in the meeting, which was called by the Labor party. The trouble was precipitated, the despatch says, by 200 young shipyard workers.

ZURICH.—Two hundred thousand persons participated in a demonstration for electoral reforms at Budapest. Five thousand marched to the Palace Club shouting "Down with Tisza." Work and traffic was halted.

The executive board of the Arizona State Federation of Labor has unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all workers to go on strike for twenty-four hours on May 1 as a protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco, condemned to death in California for participation in the bomb outrage during a preparedness parade there.

Marie Baker to Star at the Empress.

Miss Marie Baker, our clever character woman, will be starred next week in a part which fits her like the proverbial glove, and her hosts of admirers will have a chance of seeing her in the play which made Miss Robson famous, entitled, "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." For quaint humor, natural character and a clean wholesome story, this play stands in a class by itself. It was played for three successive seasons by Miss May Robson, and made more money for her managers than any road play in the last five years. Its beautiful story has one of those human appeals which reaches out over the footlights and holds you in ecstacy from beginning to end. ***

Ford TAILORING Co

Where Quality Is Equal Our Prices Are the Lowest

That Tantalizing Spring Air

There are many things you must want to do when spring arrives. One of them should be to get in to a FORD'S SUIT—then you know that you have the best that master tailors and expert cutters can produce.

Make it your business to see our Navy Blue Indigo Dye Serge at

$35.00

It is our leader and the best made-to-measure suit that $35.00 can buy in this town.

EVERY SUIT UNION-MADE

"THE HOME OF SMART-TAILORED SUITS"

133 HASTINGS Street West

VANCOUVER'S Big Piano Store

YOUR HOME IS WORTHY OF MUSIC

A Good Piano adds cheerfulness. In these progressive times, your children are entitled to everything that is good in the home.

TWO carloads Boston and New York Pianos,

$300, $325 and $350

One carload New Bells, $425 to $500.

One carload Haines Bros., $475 to $550.

Slightly used Pianos, $200 and up.

Used Player Pianos, $400 and up.

Our upstairs warerooms plan saves as many as twelve payments, which our customers keep in their own pockets.

Lyon & Healy, Broadwood & Sons, Haines Bros., The New Bell, Marshall & Wendell, Williams' New Scale and other makes

At this store, members of unions' patronage is appreciated.

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE LTD. 524-528 GRANVILLE ST.

Join the Federated Labor Party

Here is your opportunity to become a member-at-large of the Federated Labor Party. If there is a branch of the party in your locality it is surmised that you have already joined. But if there is no Local, you can fill out the following application and become a member-at-large, until such time as a branch is formed. If you are a member of the working class, there is no reason why you should not be a member of the party. It's not the matter of the dollar a year. It's the matter of organization. An organization must be secured, so that the strength before election day will be known and the membership can then act accordingly.

THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

The Federated Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation and the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production.

Application for Membership

The undersigned endorses and subscribes to the furtherance of the declared object of the party.

Name .....

Occupation .....Address .....

.....Phone number .....

Together with membership fee of one dollar, mail to secretary, W. R. Trotter, Room 206 Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C., and obtain membership card and official receipt.

SUPERIOR PRINTING

AT MODERATE PRICES

Telephone: Sey. 7495

LABOR TEMPLE

The FEDERATIONIST can supply all your Printing needs. No Job too large or too small. First-class workmanship, good ink and high-grade stock have given our Printers a reputation for

SUPERIOR PRINTING

Union Work a Specialty.

Our Prices are right and we deliver when wanted.

No Suits Like These Elsewhere for

$24

YOU cannot get the same fabrics, styles or value in other stores because our suits are exclusive.

Under "Our Right Selling Plan," we eliminate "sales" and credits, and can therefore cut profits to the quick. Values tell. In six years we have grown to be the largest clothing house in this city.

"THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES"

CLIGGAN'S UNITED

153 HASTINGS ST. W.

THIS IS A UNION STORE

OTTAWA MAKES MORE PROMISES

Delegation from Organized Labor Make Demands for Legislation

The federal government's reply to the representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which waited upon the ministers last Tuesday, and presented a number of requests, was made by Hon. N. W. Rowell, the prime minister being unable to remain until the conclusion of the interview.

"Serious consideration" of all the matters brought forward by the delegation was promised.

Referring more particularly to the demands on behalf of the Letter Carriers, Mr. Rowell said the government appreciated the difficulties of the men receiving limited salaries at this time owing to the increased cost of living and additional burdens thereby imposed. The request for increased pay would be given very careful attention by the government in order to see that the right thing is done by the Letter Carriers.

Dealing with the demand for old age pensions and an eight-hour day for all employees of the government, as well as for the employees of men having been given contracts, Mr. Rowell pointed out that Senator Robertson is the chairman of a sub-committee of the committee of the cabinet council on reconstruction which is conducting an investigation into working conditions, with a view to securing information as to how workmen live. These two matters, he said, come within the scope of that committee of inquiry, and they will receive the earliest possible consideration.

Labor Representation

In regard to the suggestion that the government should appoint representatives of labor on the war purchasing commission and the food board, Mr. Rowell explained that the government had promised to give Labor representation on all committees appointed which would do work relating to the war in which Labor was concerned. The government had carried out this promise. The war purchasing commission was appointed two or three years ago, and the Canada food board was an organization brought about by the grouping together of the work of three men; the food controller, the director of production and the director of labor. He promised, however, that the suggestion would be carefully considered."

Barbers

Practically all the barbers in the city have agreed to the new wage scale presented by the Barbers' union, reports the secretary. Considerable discussion took place under the label order of business, and the barbers intend to spend all the money possible on goods bearing the union label.

Buy Wholesale

You can, by combining with us, buy goods at wholesale and distribute them yourself, supporting no idlers or profiteers.

If you are a practical union man it must be plain to you that in addition to organizing for the purpose of demanding a just wage, you must also organize for the purpose of getting the value of your money when spending it. You will do this if you become a member of the

Emporium Co.

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Office: 712 Birks Bldg. - - Phone Seymour 297

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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. 988-672 — 728 Granville Street, Sey. 9513

CLOTHES WITH A FUTURE

"Fashion-Craft"

Spring Models

$20 $25 $30 $40

These prices, paid for a Fashion-Craft Suit or Overcoat mean full value in quality, style and service.

Thos. Foster & Co. Ltd.

514 Granville Street

DISCUSSING NEW SAFETY DEVICES

Manufacturers and Others Meet Workmen's Compensation Board

A meeting was held Tuesday evening in the board of trade rooms, of manufacturers and others interested in the new safety regulations being put into effect by the Workmen's Compensation board. The regulations, which cover a wide field, are now in active practice. The chairman of the meeting was H. B. Gilmour of the Workmen's Compensation board.

Another meeting will be held next Tuesday night in order to give all the manufacturers a chance, as well as the workmen, to become familiar with the new regulations, which cover transmission machinery, shafting, couplings, pulleys, gearing, belting and conveyors.

There is nothing left out, say the sponsors, in the new safety regulations that human ingenuity can devise to prevent accidents.

A clause in the laundry regulations specifies that whenever women are liable to come in contact with belting it shall be guarded so as to prevent it from attracting their dresses or hair.

Workmen around machinery must wear tight clothes so that there is no chance of any part of their dress becoming caught in the whirring wheels; band saws must be protected by wire screens to prevent chips or wood from flying into the workmen's eyes, and so on all through the regulations, justice is done both to the employer and the employee.

The meeting was taken up mostly by questions as to the various clauses of the regulations, great interest being taken in the ramifications and application of the new law.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR STRIKE IN U.S.

The Seattle Central Labor Council Votes to Call General Strike

SEATTLE.—Announcement is made that the Seattle Central Labor Council voted to call a general strike here for 24 hours May 1 as a demonstration in favor of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to hang following his conviction on the charge of alleged participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb explosion.

A message from the Arizona Federation of Labor stating that a 24-hour Mooney strike had been called in the southwestern state for May 1 was read at last night's meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Thos. J. Mooney issued a statement from his cell in which he asked that there be no commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment, but that he be either hanged or granted a new trial.

The Street and Electric Railwaymens union of Vancouver has wired President Wilson in an effort to save Tom Mooney.

Carpenters Want $5.50 May 1.

Eight hundred carpenters attended the mass meeting in the Labor Temple Thursday to take action on the wage scale demanded. The men voted to stay off all jobs, commencing with the first of May, that do not agree to pay the $5.50 per day. President Hatley was in the chair and informed the men that the largest firms in the city had agreed to the scale and that no trouble was anticipated.

Organizer Hardy of the F. L. P. gave another talk and obtained fifty-one members for the party, making a total of 344 from the carpenters' organizations.

Brotherhood Railway Carmen

Bro. McKinna, International vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, was a visitor to the local meeting held last Friday. Organizer McKenna states that the Brotherhood is making great progress and is very well organized in all localities. The union here took in one new member and received three applications. A new wage scale is being presented to the companies.

Sheet Metal Workers.

A real live meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers was held at which two new members were initiated and three apprentices admitted. The members feel jubilant over the coming raise in wages. Job stewarts were instructed to report any and all infringements of the award by employers. A committee was appointed to handle any trouble that may arise. They are: A. Friend, A. Fisher, J. Strachen and A. J. Crawford.

Bakers

President Leeworthy of the Bakers' union, reports an organization meeting at which W. F. McGuerin, business agent of the Seattle union, gave an interesting talk on organization. Another special meeting will be held Saturday, and all bakers are invited to be present. Prospects for a good big live organization are good. The officers of the local union are: President, H. G. Leeworthy; vice-president, H. Jones; recording secretary, J. Frances; financial secretary, J. Black.

Marine Firemen and Oilers

Thirty two new members were initiated by the Marine Firemen and Oilers during the past two weeks, reports Secretary Scott. The wage agreement which calls for $75 a month and board, has been signed by all the big shipping companies. The secretary was instructed to write to the shipping master about the practice of some shipowners and their officials securing crews through private employment agencies. Apart from the illegality of the procedure it is pointed out that some men will ship this way at lower wages in order to get into the U. S., thus making the standard lower for bona fide firemen and oilers and which has the effect of driving these men into other trades.

The Telegraaf reports that the German Socialist party in Austria-Hungary has decided that work shall be stopped on May 1 throughout the country and that demonstrations in favor of peace shall be held.

Colored Japanese

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"First Quality"

Special 35c Yard

THIS durable material is shown in many desirable shades, also in a large assortment of attractive stripe designs. The fabric is recommended for making women's and children's dresses, middies, smocks, rompers, etc. Fast colors. The following shades now in stock: Pale pink and medium pink, three shades old rose, sky, Alice, three shades Copenhagen, four shades green, two helio, two purple, maize, champagne, biscuit, tan, coral, grey, raspberry, navy, brown, cream, ivory and black.

35¢ per yard

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

RETURNED SOLDIERS IDLE, ALIEN ENEMIES EMPLOYED

(Continued from Page One.)

men. It is passion that dominates, and usually the most brutal and unreasonable of all. So we will be compelled to consider every German or Austrian-born person an enemy per se. Such being the case, it becomes manifestly clear that such enemies should not be allowed to snugly ensconce themselves in remunerative sinecures, commonly termed good jobs, while returned soldiers who have unselfishly "done their bit" are compelled to go without employment and consequently without means of living. There seems to be no other alternative than that of interning these aliens and giving the returned veterans an opportunity to fill the jobs thus made vacant. But the aliens should neither be interned in idleness, nor turned over to any profiteering gang of slave drivers to be exploited for their profit and glory. They should be put to work for the state at such line of work as might be of greatest value in carrying on the war to a final and successful conclusion. But the returned soldiers must be given employment the moment they find themselves in physical condition to accept it, utterly regardless of whether any alien is allowed to survive or not. If the state can not find suitable employment for such aliens in its own service ,and at such wages as it may see fit to establish, let them be taken care of at the public expense, and the financial requirements therefor be provided in the usual manner, either by taxation or borrowing. But in no case allow any private person or concern to exploit them. If they are to work for nothing, let it be only for the state itself.

In the Fishing Industry

According to H. S. Clements, M. P. from Comox-Atlin, there are about 60,000 aliens in British Columbia. While we doubt the truth of this, of one thing we may be certain, and that is that there are a very large number and a heavy percentage of these are Chinks and Japs. Some people have advocated the shipment of Oriental labor to the war zone for use behind the battle lines. This may or may not be advisable, but The Federationist would suggest that all of such labor in British Columbia, as well as enemy aliens, be thus utilized as rapidly as necessary in order to provide employment for returned men. We are told that captured soldiers of the Entente Allies are used by the enemy for such work, so the following out of the suggestion would not appear to be any violation of the ethics of christian warfare. In the fishing industry of the province, large numbers of Orientals are employed. Fishing licences are now turned over to the big cannery and fishing interests, and by them farmed out to Orientals. That should at once be stopped, and the licences given to such of the returned men as desire to enter such employment. Let it not be forgotten that the only thing now standing in the way of the employment of all returned soldiers as rapidly as they are available, is the patriotic greed of the big dominant industries of the province. It is to those interests that belongs the entire credit for all of this cheap alien labor—friendly and enemy alike—being in the province and Dominion in the first place, and for its retention and utilization now to the denial of employment to the returned soldiers, who certainly ill-deserve such scurvy treatment.

Lest They Forget

The returned soldiers should not for a moment forget that both the interests already referred to, as well as the aliens mentioned, are not in sympathy with the objects and aims of organized labor. The former are constitutional enemies of organized labor; the latter are enemies through indifference, ignorance or apathy. While it may be true that organized labor and the returned soldiers as well might, under different circumstances, extend the hand of fellowship and goodwill to all alien labor, it is at all times impossible for either returned soldiers, soldiers in active service, or working men either organized or unorganized, to have anything in common with that class in the community that stands master and owner of the means of life upon which all the toilers of the earth perforce depend for their existence. All soldiers recruited from the useful class of human society, the working class, should be found within the ranks of organized labor at the very first opportunity. Many of them belonged to organized labor before enlisting for military service, and still so belong. Those who have not yet joined the ranks of organized labor should do so at once, for they will need all the assistance possible in order to compel the reactionary powers that be to do what is humanly possible to afford them the opportunity to exist in this happy land that their valor and heroism has in no mean measure aided in rescuing from the threatened clutch of autocracy, brutality and tyranny.

Kick and We Kick with You

It is said that "laugh and the world laughs with you." The Federationist says to the returned soldiers, "kick for your rights, and we kick with you." You can make nothing too drastic in your demands to suit us. No matter what you demand and obtain you will still be far short of what would be coming to you, were that to which you are entitled measured out to you by the scales of a justice that was really blind to the claims of rulers, robbers and masters; three names for the same thing. You can make no demands based upon your own interests as useful and decent members of human society, that are not identical with the aims, objects and aspirations of organized labor. So long as your demands are thus determined we, of The Federationist, are with you in all that you do and hope to accomplish. If you have any kick to make, any fight to put up, we will both kick and fight with you.

DOMINION EXPRESS WITH BLUFF UNION

Tries Old Game to Keep Its Employees Completely At Its Mercy

The Dominion Express company is trying to play an old game that in fact is so ancient and discredited that the corporation might have had better sense than to try and work it. This game is being worked practically right across the Dominion as a result of the determination of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to organize the expressmen.

The Dominion Express company has not taken kindly to the propostion and when it found out that many of its employees were members of the new organization, and was making steady headway, it decided something had to be done to neutralize the effect of its successful work, so, with owl-like simplicity, the company officials decided to organize a purely company's union, to be composed solely of employees of the Dominion Express, and that the organization would be independent of any other organization whatever. This it proceeded to do in Toronto, Calgary and, now that the men have organized here, it is trying to do the same thing.

As has been said, it is an old game that has been overworked in both the United States and Canada in the past and has become a real joke proposition, its intent being to keep the express workers divided, and thus weaken their efforts to better existing conditions.

Minimum Wage League

Twenty-five sents will admit you to a dance to be held in O'Brien's hall next Monday. The dance will be held under the auspices of the Minimum Wage league, reports Secretary Miss Gutteridge, half the proceeds to go to the Rotary Club clinic.

Upholsterers and Trimmers

President Brice of the Upholsterers and Trimmers, report a good meeting, and the drawing up of local bylaws. The union has changed its meeting night to the second and fourth Monday in the month. Geo. Hardy, of the Federated Labor Party, made a short talk and collected several applications for membership.

Thorough Workmanship

ONLY the highest priced workmanship goes into your Tom-the-Tailor Suit—only the highest grade linings and materials—only the finest imported British all-wool fabrics. You can have your suit made according to your own ideas—either in the smart and ultra-smart lines of the season, a modification, of that fashion, or in a more conservative style liked by older men. The workmanship, like the materials and the design, is guaranteed. Only a perfect suit—one that pleases you and me—goes out of either of my stores.

Men's Suits, to measure, from $30 up

Women's Man-tailored Suits, from $40 up

Tom the Tailor

2 stores

632 GRANVILLE

314 HASTINGS W.

UNION SHOP

CARPENTERS ORGANIZER MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Kinney Was Only Edmonton Alderman Who Championed Cause of City Fire Fighters

Ald. J. A. Kinney, of Edmonton, organizer for western Canada of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, met the members of the Regina union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters last week and discussed with them local trade conditions. The Regina carpenters are receiving from 55 to 60 cents an hour at the present time, and they have decided to ask for 65 cents an hour, with the same condition of hours, a ten-hour day, and a half-holiday on Saturday, as last year.

Ald. Kinney is well known in Regina, he having visited here every year for several years past. He has been alderman of the city of Edmonton for a number of years and at the last municipal election succeeded in polling the largest vote of any man in the city, including city council and school board. He took a very active part in the recent fight in Edmonton over the fire department, and although he was the only alderman who championed the rights of the firemen, won out in the end by receiving the endorsement of the people of Edmonton by a tremendous majority.

Gas Workers.

Three new members were admitted to membership in the Gas Workers union, reports Secretary Martin. Negotiations for the new wage agreement are pending and an early settlement of the matter is expected. Secretary Midgley of the Trades and Labor Council has the negotiations in hand on behalf of the union. The officers of the union are: President, Wm. Stafford; vice-president, J. Rose; recording secretary, Thos. Martin; financial secretary, John McCullum.

Amalgamated Carpenters

Nine new members were admitted to membership and several applications received, reports Business Agent Smith, of the Amalgamated Carpenters. The meeting was well attended and the secretary instructed to write to President Wilson of the United States, protesting against the execution of Mooney. The local donated $10 to the Mooney defense fund, and also $10 to the federal election campaign fund deficit.

MASS MEETING TUESDAY FOR RETAIL CLERKS

Matter of Organization of All Retail Clerks Taken in Hand by Labor Council

A mass meeting of retail clerks has been called by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and is to be held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, April 30.

The clerks are requested to get in line with the rest of the trades in the city.

Organized labor is asked to help notify the clerks of the meetings, which will be addressed by the Rev. Richmond Craig, W. R. Trotter, R. P. Pettipiece and W. H. Hoop, the international organizer.

In the organization you count one. Outside the organization you are at a discount.

Get in and do your bit.

Hand this paper to a neighbor when you get through reading it.

10% OFF TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Dick's Suits Satisfy!

Because---

—they wear well—there's genuine quality in the material.

—they look well—there's real class to their cut.

—they are up-to-date—made on the latest models and in the newest styles.

A Good Line at a Moderate Price---

—FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

This line offers a variety of materials from which a selection can be made to please any taste—all good quality—guaranteed. Some models will appeal especially to the young man—have distinctive features that make them out of the ordinary. Others are quieter and more conservative as to cut.

The best values you can find in the city **$20**

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—something in high grade worsted—just the thing for summer wear—light and comfortable.

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