THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 21 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1919 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

LOGGERS WANT SANITARY CONDITIONS IN ALL CAMPS

Strike at Princeton Still On—Men Have to Face Unbelievable Conditions and Receive Worthless Cheques for Labor

Why are we organized? Ask yourself the question, and give an answer. Ask the other member and get an answer. And upon those answers depend the future operation of this organization. At the general meeting in July, the answers to the question have to be given effect to by action. What living and working conditions do the members of the B. C. L. U. demand as a minimum? Do they still intend to buy their jobs from the employment agencies? Do they still intend to pay exorbitant fares for rotten travelling accommodation to get to jobs hundreds of miles away? Do they intend to refuse to go to jobs which do not conform to union requirements as to wages, hours and living conditions? Do they still intend to pack their blankets and then sleep on rotten, lousy, stinking mattresses in double decked and sometimes double-barrelled muzzle-loading bunks? Do they intend to demand that the camp health regulations be lived up to, or the camp black-listed and closed down? Do they intend to continue to work for outfits which run their camps on punk grub, worthless cheques and with medical and hospital schemes which are "approved" by and satisfactory to everyone but the men themselves? In fact, does the camp worker intend to be a man, stand on his feet like a man, or to crawl like a spineless beast, fit only to be exploited to the limit by the boss? Information coming from members relating their experiences makes one marvel that the men ever stood such treatment, or, having stood it, that they had backbone enough to get together. Roll out or roll up! Pork and beans and stack of hots, varied by mulligan! Soaked for a job; soaked on the job; soaked in town. No proper accommodation. Paid on the job with promises instead of cash, given worthless cheques at the finish. A member came in from Whalen's camp this week with several months' cheques, which the bank turned down. He was lucky, they cashed the cheque for January wages. He has the rest for souvenirs. He isn't the only one by some scores. Another man from the same outfit, an ex-service man, went up on April 1, came down on May 10, brought his April cheque for $1.60, which was all his after deducting board, fare, hospital, poll tax and $10 for goods in store. He had to work his way down on the Venture. His wife and family are having a great time thinking what they will do with the cash when the bank comes through with the real coin. And so long as the workers are willing to accept such conditions ,they are good, desirable citizens, worthy of upholding the best traditions of the country, men with whom the employers can get together, with whom they can co-operate to advance their "mutual" interests. Men for whom Central Missions can be maintained to help lift themselves up. Men who can be prayed for and preyed on. But let these same men organize to secure better working and living conditions. Let them demand that the laws written professedly in the interests of the workers be enforced, he those laws the Factory Act, Truck Act, semi-monthly pay act, or anything else which would, if enforced, tend even in the slightest degree to elevate their standards, but possibly at some slight expense or inconvenience to the employer, then what a roar goes up against these "Bolsheviki," alien enemies, "undesirable citizens," "I. W. W. agitators," and disruptors of our sane and sensible social system in which evolution has reached the zenith of its development. At Princeton the 600 members of this organization became all that was bad and undesirable as soon as they demanded conditions. At Headquarters, Comox Logging Railway Co., the 300 men who had previously been desirable in every way, immediately became enemy aliens, who were aiming to overthrow the industrial system when they came out on strike against lousy beds and unsanitary camps. The employers wired to their government to permit the importation of strike-breakers from across the line. It's safe to say that for every strike-breaker who is imported, a thousand citizens of this Province who are members of the B. C. L. U. and organized labor generally will take immediate action to tie up the job the scab or the greatest scab of the lot, the employer, tighter than they were ever tied up before. This also applies to the Granby Company, who want to bring in sixty miners from the States to work at Anyox, owing to the alleged shortage of labor.

Cranbrook district organization is going ahead well. There are some good delegates at work in the camps, men who are quite willing to be discriminated against for their activities on the job, because, being fired, they have to get a job in another camp straight away, where the same process goes on. Here's a riddle. If the boss keeps a delegate in his camp it becomes organized. If he fires the delegate, he goes to other camps and carries on the work there. What is the best thing for the boss to do? Tom Mace is at Prince George, and has opened up a district office, so that that district be thoroughly attended to without the long delay in receiving and answering communications which was inevitable when everything had to come to headquarters. He reports that owing to the many complaints sent to the Provincial Health authorities concerning conditions in the camps of this district, a special inspection has been carried out by the authorities, and so damnable was the state of affairs that in some cases the camp was immediately condemned. In other cases, 30 days extension of time was allowed. Consequently the business interests of this district are highly indignant against the interference with the industries of the country by that undesirable organization ,the B. C. L. U., which insists upon the requirements of the law being complied with; and attempts are being made to intimidate the organizers and delegates. All persons concerned are notified that the B. C. L. U. has 6000 members and $20,000, which are at the back of any and all of its members to protect them as individuals or as a body. That every process of law will be used to protect the interests, and if these means are not sufficient, we are prepared to call upon the full resources of organized labor. The aim and object is to advance and maintain the social and economic interests of the workers.

FIVE DAY WEEK NOW IN FORCE

Seattle Building Trades Have Full Holiday Saturday

Seattle, Wash. — The five-day working week plan has been instituted by the Seattle Building Trades Council, comprising 25 affiliated local unions. The measure was adopted without any objection from employers, and work was suspended in conformity with the new rule on all union jobs.

Approximately 6000 union members of the building trades are affected by the new rule, which substitutes a 40-hour for a 44-hour week or specifically makes Saturday a full holiday in place of a half holiday, as formerly. The half holiday on Saturday was the cause of much friction.

CHAS. LESTOR AT THE COLUMBIA

Annual Meeting of Labor Party to Be Held First Tuesday in June

Lestor's subject on Sunday evening will be "Ten Days That Shook the World."

The Young People's Club picnic will be held on Saturday at Mahon Park, North Vancouver. It is intended to leave by the ferry from this side at 10 o'clock. As a number of the older folk have signified their intention of "making a day of it," there ought to be a goodly company on hand.

On Tuesday, June 3, the annual meeting of the Federated Labor Party, Greater Vancouver Branch, will be held. All officers are to be elected at this meeting and standing committees arranged for. There is enough of real work in sight to warrant a big turn out for this meeting. Every member of the party is entitled to be present and if the membership will take a hand in deciding a few of the questions instead of leaving decisions to standing committees there will be more satisfaction—to the committees as well as to others.

Comrade J. McMillan was elected at the last monthly meeting to the Vancouver secretaryship. As Comrade Trotter is finding enough work in connection with the provincial committee he resigned the local secretaryship which he has held since the organization of the party. Comrade McMillan is well known in Vancouver, is at present secretary of the Painters' Union, and is a veteran of both the South African and the "Great" wars. He was badly mauled in France. He also has a few settled convictions that have lost nothing as a result of his experiences.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, May 25—Typographical Union.

MONDAY, May 26—Boilermakers, Steam and Operating Engineers, Patternmakers, Policemen, Janitors and Elevator Attendants, Amalgamater Engineers, Iron Workers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617.

TUESDAY, May 27—Canadian Bro. Railway Employees, Barbers, Can Workers, Lithographers, Amal. Carpenters.

WEDNESDAY, May 28—Metal Trades Council, Gas Workers, Boilermakers' Examining Board, City Hall Employees, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Laundry Workers.

THURSDAY, May 29—Trades and Labor Council, Painters.

FRIDAY, May 30—Amalgamated Postal Workers, Workers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Millmen, Boilermakers' Executive.

SETTLEMENTS AND STRIKES OVER DOMINION

Prov Library Dec 19

Many Labor Disputes Are Favorably Settled During Week

Tense Situation Exists in a Number of Cities

The general strike at Winnipeg had a sobering effect upon the building contractors of Regina, Sask. Late Saturday night the employers agreed to the demands of the carpenters for 80 cents, an eight-hour day, and Saturday half-holiday. The carpenters had been on strike for some time and a sympathetic strike was being voted upon favorably by all unions. It may also have had something to do with the settlement of the Metal Workers' dispute in Calgary, as the strikers' demands for 80 cents an hour and a 44-hour week were granted Saturday night. A sympathetic strike vote was also being taken in this place. The miners of District 18 have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a general strike and will go out Saturday morning to enforce their demands for an increase in wages.

Toronto is heading towards a general strike as the result of the favorable result of a vote for a sympathetic strike on behalf of the Metal Trades workers. International labor officials have been hurried to Toronto in anticipation of a tense situation.

A general strike was called at Amherst, N. S., Tuesday morning by the Federation of Labor for the introduction of a nine-hour day. Every industrial plant in the city is tied up as a consequence. Three thousand men are idle.

The Port Arthur shipyard was tied up by a strike Monday morning. The strike vote was not unanimous, but the iron shipbuilders went out, thus tieing up the plant, which employs 1,300 men. The men ask increases in wages and shorter hours, but declare reduction in cost of foodstuffs would satisfy them in place of increased wages.

Every machinist in the City of Ottawa will be called out on strike in the very near future unless the employers meet the demands of the men now on strike. This will mean tieing up work in the Government Printing Bureau, government shipyards, public works department and civic machine shops. English teachers in the separate schools at Ottawa are out on strike for an increase in wages amounting to about $200 per annum.

The strike of the Dominion Bridge Company employees at Montreal has been settled in favor of the men, who will work nine hours per day five days a week for wages ranging from 40c per hour for laborers to 70c per hour for machinists.

The papermakers of Sault Ste. Marie have been awarded an increase of practically 15 per cent. in wages.

Practically all the teamsters and day laborers at the Ontario Agricultural College, about 30 men all told, went on strike Monday for higher wages. Teamsters are receiving $65 a month and day laborers $2.50 a day at present.

Female Workers, Attention

An organization meeting of all female workers employed in the wholesale warehouses, factories, and sugar refinery will be held under the auspices of the Teamsters and Warehousemen's Union on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in Room 306 Labor Temple. If you have a friend working in any plant in Vancouver tell her to come along, or, better still, bring them along.

MILLMEN LEAVE INTERNATIONAL

Decide to Form Organization on Industrial Lines

At a special meeting of Local 1058 (U. B. of C. and J.), (Mill and Factory Wood Workers) held on Friday, May 16, and well attended. A motion to withdraw from the International was carried unanimously. Absolute unanimity of opinion prevailed among the speakers on the desirability of organizing along industrial lines. The meeting was continued after adjournment as an organization meeting, and all present were finally initiated as members of Millmen's Union, No. 1. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, the opinion being freely expressed that the new form of organization would tend to rapidly extend the scope of the millmen's activities.

The districts of Vancouver and New Westminster are already well covered, and the Mill Workers are evidently well alive to the need for cohesion.

A mteting was also held in New Westminster on Saturday evening, when equal enthusiasm was evinced and many new members introduced into the new organization. So successful has the movement become in that city, that it has been decided for the benefit of members residing there to hold meetings on the first Thursday and third Saturday of each month in the Labor Temple.

The Vancouver regular meetings will continue on the second and 4th Fridays of each month.

The business agent's office is Room 208, Labor Temple.

BIG INTERESTS STIRRING UP TROUBLE IN WINNIPEG

Are Forcing the Hands of the Strikers—Mob Being Armed—Strike May Spread to Other Cities—Vancouver Ready

The Winnipeg strike situation is still tense in spite of the fact that the daily press states that the critical period of the strike has passed. The commercial interests have taken the bull by the horns and are attempting to resume business. The city officials have also been forcing the hands of the strikers by opening up various public works departments. These activities would seem to be aimed at goading the strikers on to acts of violence, something that the strikers have been aiming to avoid. Thousands of soldiers, and a troop of Northwest Mounted Police, are held in readiness for trouble, and several hundred citizens have signed up with the authorities for vigilance service.

Wild Rumors

All kinds of wild rumors have been published in the daily press. One statement to the effect that a soviet government had been formed and that the strikers were in control of the city, was sent broadcast over the wires. This has since proven to be false as well as have many other statements tending to create a prejudice against the strikers.

So far the strike has been a remarkable success. Every phase of industrial activity has been affected, both inside and outside of the city. Freight yards and warehouses are clogged; telegraph, telephone and mail service is at a standstill; newspapers practically are out of commission and all city transportation is at a standstill.

Strike May Spread

Labor unions throughout the country are taking sympathetic strike votes, and the various railroad unions have all practically decided to strike, and irrespective of the International, may yet walk out.

On Thursday morning news despatches stated that James Winning, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, notified Mayor Gray that the unions are prepared to consider a strike settlement on the basis of general union recognition and reinstatement of all union men who went on strike. A delegation of 24 trainmen urged the Provincial Government to act as conciliator and bring about industrial peace as soon as possible. Officers of labor union locals declared they were ready to discuss concilation.

Later developments in the Winnipeg strike, according to Thursday afternoon news despatches, indicate that the "best" (?) citizens, 2,000 strong, gathered in and around the Board of Trade Building and urged the breaking of the strike.

An attempt is to be made to operate the street cars, and all restaurants and places of amusement have been closed because the owners were compelled to take down the "permitted by the strike committee" signs, which gave union men permission to work in these places. As soon as these signs were taken down the union men walked out.

Arming a Mob

Four thousand recruits have been sworn into the regular military establishment and part are being drilled nightly. Guns and service ammunition have been distributed to all depots and the volunteers are drilling with rifle and bayonet, but do not take their arms home with them. Thirty assembly stations have been arranged with the help of the Committee of One Thousand. Autos and despatch riders with motorcycles stand ready day and night to rush to the homes of the citizen recruits and carry them to the armories if the call to arms goes out. Machine guns, too, are in readiness, and yet, amid all these grim preparations there is not a sign of violence and the daily papers issued by both sides continue to counsel peace and patience.

At Trades Hall this recruiting is regarded with extreme bitterness, but this feeling is not expressed in the official organ, which is rather moderate in tone, though striking all the time a very cheerful note. While the strikers are daily receiving special messages of encouragement from as far west as Vancouver, and as far east as Toronto, the citizens, too, are receiving similar messages from all over the country.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council decided at its meeting Thursday night to call a general strike if the military is used against the strikers. In the interim the unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council will take a sympathetic strike vote.

JOE KNIGHT TO SPEAK AGAIN

The Empress Was Packed to Hear Edmonton Man

The Socialist Party of Canada has secured the services of Joe Knight for Sunday night next. Owing to the Empress being filled before the meeting started last Sunday a big number had to be turned away. These people may take advantage of this second lecture, if they are early.

Last Sunday Joe thrilled the audience with his very forceful manner of speech as he dealt with the International capitalist class, and there is every reason to believe he will be just as brilliant next Sunday when his lecture will be on "The Class Struggle," a subject very vital to every member of the working class at this stage of the game.

Come early and get a seat. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Chair 8 p.m.

Questions and discussion.

Boilermakers' Union No. 194

Recently a charge was made by five members of the Boilermakers' Union against four other members of the local, accusing them of aiding and propagating the formation of a dual organization (known as the O. B. U.) against the interests of the local. This charge was originally communicated to the International Lodge, without referring same to the local lodge, the result being that the International revoked the membership of the four men charged. In consequence of this action, taken by the International, the matter was taken up and discussed by the membership and a motion passed that the four accused members be tried by the local on the charge laid, according to the constitution and bylaws of the organization. A trial committee was nominated and elected by the local. This committee sat and heard the evidence on Friday evening, May 9, and met again on Sunday, May 11, to arrive at the verdict. After considering the evidence and the bearing or lack of bearing which the constitution had in relation to the charge, the committee unanimously returned a verdict of "not guilty." The names of the four members affected by the charge were E. J. Wood, E. Moore, J. Barber, T. Grogan.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—The Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' union and mechanics have declared a strike against the International Paper company as a result of a refusal to concede an increase in wages. The trouble involves 22 plants, some of which have entirely ceased operations, involving several thousand men.

SOLDIERS REFUSE DUTY AT 'PEG

Reprisals Follow in One Case—Returning Man Gets No Gratuity

Returned men who arrived in Vancouver this week, report that on arrival at Winnipeg they were lined up on the platform, and asked to volunteer for service in the strike zone. In one case a company of 60 men were asked to undertake this duty, but they unanimously decided that the coast looked good to them, and refused treatment. They were then told that they could either undertake this duty or receive their discharges. In one case one of the men had only three days to go to be entitled to the gratuity for three years' service, and because he would not do duty he was given his discharge, which precludes him from getting the money which under ordinary circumstances he would have received. The very fact that he received his discharge in Winnipeg shows the reason for that action, as all men for the coast usually receive their discharge here, unless they are members of a complete unit, which is discharged as such. This is another example of a grateful country's reward to men that have faced death that democracy—save the mark—might be safe.

Engineers' Local Union 620

Every member of Local 620 is requested to attend the next business meeting on Monday, the 26th inst., as matters of vital importance to the organization will be discussed. Momentous happenings are taking place in the world today and unless the workers take more interest in the affairs of their organizations than they have done in the past then the condtions under which they shall work and live in the future will be pitiable, but they will only have themselves to blame, as by their combined action they can become the dictators as to what will be the conditions under which they shall work and live, so let all members of Local 620 get together next Monday and discuss the future policy of their organization.

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees

The biggest meeting yet was held last Friday night, when 51 new members joined. The union decided to meet in future on the second and fourth Fridays, starting on June 13. All members please note. A committee was appointed to drow up an agreement covering wages, etc. ,to be presented to the next meeting. If it is decided to hold any special meetings, members will be notified through the columns of the Federationist.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All local unions are requested to call special meetings to take a strike vote on the question of a general strike in the event of military interference in the Winnipeg situation. By order.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

SEC'Y V. R. MIDGLEY ISSUES CALL FOR CONFERENCE

Calgary Has Been Chosen as the Place of Meeting

Overwhelming Vote in Favor of One Big Union

The votes on the formation of the One Big Union, and the six-hour day proposals are about all in, both measures having received a large majority in favor. The central committee through Secretary Midgley has issued the following call for the second conference, which will deal with the formation of the new organization:

Call for Conference

To Central Councils and District Boards: Greetings—The returns of the referendum on industrial organization so far received indicate that this proposal has been carried throughout the four western provinces by an overwhelming majority.

The vote of the membership working in the vital industries from Port Arthur, Ont., to Victoria, B. C., in favor of the "One Big Union" has surpassed our most optimistic anticipations, despite the lack of funds and the brief time at our disposal to carry on the propaganda, and in the face of bitter opposition from the daily press and some officials of the labor movement.

The Central Executive committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Calgary convention, has decided to call the conference of representatives of Trades and Labor Councils and District Boards to meet in the Labor Hall, Calgary, Alta., on Wednesday, June 4 at 10 a.m. for the purpose of drawing up the plans of the new organization.

Basis of representation will be as follows: Affiliated membership of five thousand or less, one delegate; over five thousand, two delegates; over ten thousand, three delegates. Credentials should be on the official note paper of your organization signed by the president and secretary, and addressed to V. R. Midgley, Labor Hall, Calgary, Alta.

A large number of organizations desire to become part of the new movement at once, and the executive therefore decided that it was imperative to call the conference at as early a date as possible.

On behalf of the Central Executive committee,

Yours or industrial organization,

V. R. MIDGLEY,
Secretary.

Machinists Ladies' Auxiliary

At the last regular meeting of the above lodge held in Labor Temple on Thursday, May 15, there was a splendid attendance of members, and much business was transacted. The sick and benefit committee reported several members on sick list; also that Bro. Campbell Reid was progressing very slowly. The ladies are taking an active interest in their campaign for new members and great success is anticipated. The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, June 5, at 7.30 o'clock.

Contributions to the O. B. U. Propaganda Fund

Previously acknowledged	$1,250.37
W. H. Marcon, Alberni, B.C.	3.00
Chris Kelly, Summerland	1.00
A. Manson, Nelson	2.00
J. Werinch	1.00
Albert Sluman	2.00
Finnish Dance, Websters Corners	12.25
	$1,271.62

MACHINIST LOCALS MAY JOIN FORCES

Auto Mechanics May Join Vancouver Local No. 1 Machinists

The regular meeting of Machinists' Union, Local No. 1, was held on Tuesday night last at Union Hall, 440 Pender Street West. Items of considerable interest were discussed relative to the present stand of a number of bodies of organized labor to their former and present affiliations with international separate craft organizations. The consequent dividing effect thereunder, and the effect of affiliation of various classes under the One Big Union now in course of formation.

Sixteen new applicants were admitted to membership. The local voted to subscribe as a body for the Federationist without increasing the dues, a number stating it was worth 25 cents per copy. The paper will therefore be mailed to all members weekly free.

It was reported that only one member was out of work. Several vacancies had been filled during the previous few days and the business agent had calls for two more men.

A tentative proposition of former Lodge 720, I. A. of M., now the Union of the Auto Mechanics, for closer co-operation, was outlined and on recommendation of the executive board unanimously endorsed by the local.

Johnstown, Pa.—The Johnstown Democrat has signed a union-shop agreement with the Typographical Union. Rates will be $28 a week for day work and $30 for night work until September 1, and $30 and $32 thereafter.

STRIKE WILL BE CALLED IF MILITARY INTERFERES

Central Body Votes Thousand Dollars to Daily Paper Fund—High Cost of Living Discussed—Delegates Elected to O.B.U.

The decision of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on the Winnipeg situation was in line with its past record. While not seeking trouble, organized labor in the west is always prepared to prevent labor in any part being crushed. On a recommendation of the executive committee, it was decided that in the event of military interference in the situation in Winnipeg, that the executive be empowered to call a general strike, and that the local unions take a vote on the question in the interim. The matter was brought to the attention of the executive by telegrams received from Calgary, Brandon and Victoria asking the council to take action, and pointing out the action taken by the central bodies in those cities, which is similar to that taken by the Vancouver central body last night.

Daily Paper

An appeal from the directors for finances to aid in establishing the Federationist as a daily paper, was received and a recommendation of the executive to grant a thousand dollars towards this object was carried without dissent.

An appeal from the Seattle general strike defense committee asking for financial assistance in the defense of members of organized labor arrested during the strike was received, the council donating one hundred dollars to this committee, with a recommendation that the local unions take the matter up.

The Molders' Union reported that it had voted in favor of the O. B. U. and the six-hour day, as did the Plumbers.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees reported on the White Lunch situation, stating that these places and the Couver Lunch were on the unfair list. They also presented a new wage scale, which was endorsed by the council.

A communication was received from the seamen on the coast boats stating that they were dissatisfied with the way their organization was being conducted, and that they had not had an opportunity to vote on the One Big Union question. The matter was referred to the central committee.

Del. Winch reported on the loggers' situation, and stated that circulars were being got out in the different languages. He referred to the situation at Princeton and Anyox, which is fully reported in another column of this issue. Dealing with Anyox, he stated that a request had been made for the importation of miners. Del. Wells said that he could corroborate the statements of Del. Winch as to the importation of miners for Anyox, as he had been informed of this by the people in charge of the Government Employment Bureau.

Del. Kavelle of the Bakers reported that the Mackay and the Barkers bakeries were unfair, as they employed Chinese and no white help.

Del. Kavanagh reported that during the week he had visited the Granite Cutters re their affiliation with the council, and that the organization of the Janitor and Elevator Workers was proceeding. He stated that he had not thought that it was possible that workers could be working under the conditions that those people were, and asked the support of organized labor in organizing these workers.

Reporting as to the Labor Temple, he stated that the receiver had been interviewed on the matter of the council leasing the Temple, but that the solicitors would have to be consulted on the matter. He also stated that he had visited the Ioco Oil Workers and addressed the last meeting of this local.

Reporting on the Powell River strike, Del. Kavanagh stated that in company with Del. Wells, he had attended a meeting with Mr. Neill of the Employers' Association, at the suggestion of Mr. Lang of the Powell River Paper Company, and that Mr. Neill had stated that the wages question was the only issue, but since that time a delegate of the paper makers had arrived in Vancouver, and had stated that the union shop was the main issue. He stated that a further conference was to be held, and that the B. C. Federation of Labor was intending to have a representative at Powell River in the next day or two.

He also reported on the workers of the Canadian Bag Company's works, who were filling orders for Winnipeg, and while not organized, they were not desirous of scabbing, and that he would investigate further.

Delegates for O. B. U. Conference

The call for the conference to formulate plans, and the constitution for the O. B. U. was received, and the council decided to send three delegates, the three delegates elected being Dels. Kavanagh, Pritchard and Midgley.

The question of the hight cost of living was raised by a delegate from the Electrical Workers, who stated that two meetings had already been held, and that he thought the council should be represented. Del. Deacon asked the council not to be sectional, and to take the matter into consideration.

Del. Kavanagh and others took part in the debate, and after some little discussion, in which it was pointed out that no group of individuals could control the cost of commodities, the motion was defeated.

A motion that the council publish 20,000 copies of the Death Train in Siberia, was passed, after Del. Sinclair had stated that this story of atrocity was the worst that he had ever heard. Several locals reported that they had donated funds towards the defense fund for the purpose of defending officers or locals brought into the courts owing tot the injunctions as to local union funds.

Del. Midgley reported that over 30,000 votes had been case on the O. B. U. up to date, and while a large number of locals had not yet sent in their returns, the vote was four to one in favor of the new form of organization.

The council adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

EX-SOLDIERS TO MEET SUNDAY

W. A. Pritchard and J. Smith to Address Meeting

A crowded audience attended the National Theatre on Sunday last, ex-service men being there in numbers, to listen to Chas. Lestor and Jack Kavanagh, on the vital importance of organization. It was the first of a series of meetings held under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Council.

On Sunday next Comrade J. Smith of the Blacksmiths' Union and W. H. Phitchard will be the principle speakers. The meeting will be held Sunday afternoon. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

The appeal for funds for a daily paper has been sent out. What is your local doing?

Union Hall Meetings

440 PENDER ST. W.

Machinists, Vancouver Local No. 1

Meets first Saturday in each month, and every Tuesday.

Office hours, 9 to 5.30 p.m.

Phone Seymour 3510

Electrical Workers Local 213

Meet every Monday at 8 p.m.

Telephone Operators Local 77A

Meet every Thursday, 8 p.m.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Plans for the big picnic are progressing. All members should attend the next meeting on Wednesday next for further details. The first meeting of the female workers in the wholesale warehouses, etc., will be held on Monday next. Be sure and tell any of your co-workers.

COST OF LIVING COMMITTEE MEETS

Representatives of Many Organizations Pass Resolution

Representatives of 43 labor unions and ten other organizations, including all four soldier organizations, held a mass meeting Wednesday evening in the Labor Hall, 440 Pender Street West, to discuss ways and means of reducing the high cost of living. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed and an organization to be known as the League for the Reduction of the High Cost of Living was formed. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Wednesday evening and a representative from every organization in the city will be made welcome. The resolution states:

"That we demand the Provincial Government of British Columbia take definite action to the limit of its powers to control the prices, profits and distribution of foodstuffs within the province, both by an investigation along the lines adopted by the Provincial Government of Manitoba in 1917 and by granting power to or securing power from the Dominion Government for the provincial commissioner of public utilities to act forthwith in the interests of the people, with particular references to the packing houses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, wholesale warehouses and other food depositories.

"That we go on record in favor of public ownership and operation of packing houses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, municipal markets and other food depositories and also the public control of distributing agencies.

"That we proceed to organize for the definite enforcement of those, our demands, by every legitimate means at our command and to enlist the co-operation of all organizations seeking to reduce the high cost of living."

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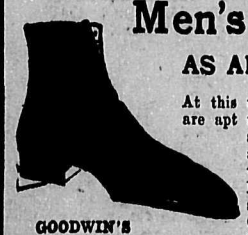

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INDUSTRIALISM REACHES INDIA

Capitalism Has Reached the Far Corners of the World

Dealing with the industrial development in India, the Christian Science Monitor has the following to say. Not all the views expressed are sound, but there is much that will indicate to the thoughtful student of the working class position that the capitalistic method of industrialism has very nearly reached every corner of the globe, and that this means the end of that which is so dear to the heart of the ruling class, "new markets."

Those who are in any way acquainted with labor conditions in India will fully indorse the statement recently made to a representative of this paper by Mr. Joshi, a well known authority on the subject, that industrialism has "come to stay in India," and that there is no use to try to check its development by any cry of "back to the land." Mr. Joshi insists that, instead of indulging in any vain regrets over the loss of home industries, all parties concerned in the great problem, the state, the factory owners, and the educated Indian public, should devote themselves to the prevention of the evils which, quite mistakenly, are supposed to be the inevitable accompaniment of the growth of industrialism. It is true that even in India such an effort would already be late in the day. The slum and the sweating system are already well established in certain centres, and have already brought forth, to a large extent, their inevitable results.

This is notably the case in Bombay, where the recent strike has drawn attention to conditions as serious as they are deplorable. Bombay has developed enormously as an industrial city, in recent times. At least 100 factories, a large number of them cotton factories, now exist on the little island upon which Bombay is built; the population has increased to more than 1,000,000, and the overcrowding of the working class quarters has reached proportions hitherto unknown in India. Conditions are as bad as they well can be. Not more than 2 per cent of the workmen are able to read and write. They work twelve hours a day, are protected by no social legislation, are afforded no opportunities for wholesome recreation, whilst they have apparently unlimited opportunities for obtaining liquor.

Now India is, of course, feeling the general wave of reform in regard to labor, which is sweeping all over the world, demanding for labor, in the broadest sense of that term, better conditions, and basing these demands on an appeal to the advancing education of the age. The effect of such an appeal on a comparatively highly educated working class such as exists in Canada, for instance, is one thing, and the effect upon an entirely illiterate class such as exists in India is quite another. One of the great lessons to be learned from the recent Bombay strike is surely the danger of leaving a great mass of people in a state of almost complete illiterateness, whilst surrounding them, at any rate as far as their work is concerned, with conditions which are presumably the outcome of the most modern education and research. But, however produced, such deplorable conditions as now obtain in Bombay should be dealt with at once and vigorously. Hours should be reduced; the questions of housing and education should be at once taken in hand, and, above all, the liquor question should be dealt with firmly and drastically. Side by side with this should g othe steady evolution of a carefullly-thought-out policy for preventing these evils in the future. Amongst other things, as Mr. Joshi well insists, facilities must be offered for the spread of factories over a wider area; whilst town planning should be enforced in all those areas where the building of factories is allowed.

U. S. Finds Living Cost $2,500

According to a statement issued in Washington by the U. S. department of labor on ay 6th, it requires $2,500 a year to keep the average American family. This fact government investigators have found. Furthermore, the cost of living throughout the United States still is soaring.

Of those who depend upon a $2,500 yearly income few families are able to show a surplus of $100 at the year's end; some can save as much as $50, while a large number have nothing but a deficit.

Forty per cent of the income of the average family goes for food—the largest single item on the list. Clothing calls for 15 per cent, rent about 14 per cent, and light five per cent, with expenditures for furnishings about the same.

These figures were just announced by the department of labor, which has made a year's survey of living conditions.

How a family budget in most large cities work out for the year is indicated by the income and expense accounts of 518 families in New York City.

With an average of 4.9 persons per family the expenses were recorded as follows:

Food	$640.00
Clothing	253.68
Rent	214.62
Fuel and light	64.30
Furniture	51.05
Miscellaneous expenses	284.35
Total	$1,508.92

This table shows the amounts needed for actual family necessities. To provide the simplest comforts and extras it is estimated that at least $1,000.00 more will be needed, so that the family average, that is, the sum which each family should have as a minimum is $2,500.

Chicago.—The whole cigar makers' picket line at the factory where the La Preferencia cigar is made was arrested Thursday, May 8. The following morning the police of the East Chicago avenue station ran the whole picket line in again and when some of the pickets asked the reason for their arrest they were beaten up as an answer.

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The Passing of the Gala

The disappearance of courts in Central and Eastern Europe is a minor incident in the vast upheaval compared with the power and activity of the new authorities which have taken their places. Nevertheless, for those who were accustomed to the court atmosphere, the court traditions, and the peculiar feeling of permanence which court officials the court functions lend to monarchial institutions, the sudden change is not only regrettable, but well nigh incredible. Is it possible that not gradually, in the fulness of time, one by one, but suddenly in one fell swoop, there are no courts in Petrograd, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Sofia, nor, too, in Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Oldenburg, Hesse, Saxe-Meningen, Saxe-Gotha, and many other little states where court life was as imposing and as pompous as in the great capitals? Is it creditable that there are actually no emperors, kings, arch-dukes, royal highnesses and serene highnesses in these parts? Can it be conceived that there are no longer any hof-marshals, chamberlains, hoffouriers, pages, masters of the ceremonies, masters of the household, cup bearers, ushers, controllers, equerries and ladies-in-waiting? Are the palaces really empty? Are there to be no more banquets, receptions, court balls and galas? No more galas? Impossible!

Our ambassadress formerly in Petrograd gave recently a press interview of her recollections. She spoke in a tone of longing and regret:

"There was a gala performance at the opera, and the royal box faced the stage. When the Emperor and Empress arrived, the whole house, the ladies in wonderful gowns and the men in gorgeous uniforms, all turned and faced them in one swift movement."

Is that swift movement, never to be repeated? Do common people now sit in royal boxes? In Buda Pesth recently the royal box at the opera was occupied by a factory official and his wife. On the anniversary of the revolution, Lenine and Trotsky gave a dinner in the ballroom of the Kremlin, and there were songs and dancing afterwards. Desecration!

It is all very well laughing. To those who have only read of courts and their functions it may seem a good riddance of bad rubbish. But for those who have participated in them, held court offices, or shared in the complicated ritual of court ceremonial—by no means a small crowd—the idea of the complete obliteration of the whole system of royal authority is far more staggering than any other consequences of the war.

Those courts served to guard the potentates, great and small, from the contamination of the outside world. The effect was two-fold. The people could look up to the royal personages on their inaccessible pinnacles through the glitter and panoply and gorgeous trappings of liveries and uniforms, and regard them as beings of a higher order; the potentates themselves lived in an atmosphere of isolation, continually impressed by their own importance, and by the reverence they inspired. Men will always want to bestow their reverence on something, but the difficulty is to convince them of what is worth revering. Be it said monarchs themselves become slaves in their own courts. To them the ceremonies are boring beyond words. But it is their duty, their metier, and they go through with it in the same way as other men perform their professional duties. The support and encouragement come from outside, and it is in the entourage and the outskirts, in the throng who are hankering to gain admittance into the sacred preserve that all the snobbishness, vulgarity, ostentation, flattery, vanity, subservience and corruption abound.

Beyond them, again, the mob, as distinct from the people, love it. They wait for hours to watch the processions, they feast their eyes on the gold coaches and the brilliant bejewelled and gold-laced grandees they contain; they gloat over the paragraphs recording the doings of royal personages, and they like to know that a romantic world of splendor exists as beyond their reach as the fairy kings and princes they read of in their childhood. So the mob's approval is accepted as an endorsement of the system, and the patient crowd at a palace gate gives a sense of security and endurance to those within. But the mob is fickle. It always has been. Its emotions can easily be swayed in another direction. Its cheer today may become a jeer tomorrow.

In Russia the court, more picturesque and more dazzlingly brilliant than anywhere else, was also more isolated, more removed from the people, and more surrounded by an almost religious atmosphere of mystery, so that the Czar became a symbol of exalted authority, a fabulous figure, awe-inspiring, semi-divine. For an illiterate and superstitious people this sufficed for centuries. But the sapping and mining of thought and knowledge was at work, and lo! the great glittering edifice which seemed so solid fell like a pack of cards. The lavish splendor, with an Oriental touch in it which gave it peculiar significance, has vanished. No court has ever existed with such a sublime ignorance of the quicksand on which it was founded. Incessant intrigue and incredible corruption had grown up round, the central figure of the weak autocrat, which made the Russian court a festering tumor on the national life. It was cut off with a single stroke.

The court of Denmark forms the most striking contrast to the court of Russia. The king is an ordinary mortal, walking into streets riding in trams, travelling in railway carriages with other people; the functions are modest, the whole atmosphere homely. There is no fiction of divine right; on the contrary, the fiction is that the king is appointed. He gathers his family party round him without ostentation. A simple domestic life is carried on which harmonizes with the life of the Danish people. It is true that there was a time, not so long ago, when this family party comprised British, German, Russian, French and Greek representatives, and intrigue was by no means absent from the palaces of Bernstorff and Amalienborg. But that is past, and the kingdoms of Scandinavia contain peoples of progressive enlightenment, peaceful dispositions and common sense, to a degree which may well make other nations envious.

The court of Vienna, brilliant in its way, was the centre of a very smart society. There was a special cachet of distinction about Viennese society which only Paris in its palmiest days could rival. Yet the court was absolutely dependent on one individual ,a man of a simple Spartan habit of life, whose unrivalled experience as a sovereign, and whose curiously large share of tragedy and trouble made him an outstanding European figure. Many there were in old days who said: "Francis Joseph is the Austro-Hungarian Empire; without Francis Joseph the Austro-Hungarian Empire will cease to exist." They were right.

The court of Bulgaria, more modest in its pretensions, was also a one-man show. But the man had not grown up in the life of Bulgaria. He was imposed on the people. The habit the great Powers have of lending alien monarchs to small principalities is seldom successful. It was very unfortunate for the Bulgarian people to be saddled with an astute, scheming, unscrupulous princeling, whose personal ambitions and petty intrigues were a continual menace to the country of his adoption. The disappearance of the court in Bulgaria leaves no blank. She never ought to have had one.

In Germany court life was a very serious affair. The etiquette and punctilio, the regulations and customs, were stricter and more intricate than anywhere else in Europe. Not only in Berlin, but in the smallest court at Saxe, whatever it might be, it was as much as a man's life was worth to infringe the rigid laws of court ceremonial, to make a mistake in a title, to forget a relationship, to put on the wrong uniform, to omit the right decoration, to stand out of place at a reception, to go out of proper order into dinner, or to speak before he was spoken to. The court traditions were so strong that the occupants of the thrones seemed mere accessories. Even the Kaiser, who, whatver it may be fashionable to say about him was, anyhow, not a negligible quantity, was revered as Kaiser while he was criticized as a man. It was the institution of monarchy, repeated in many degrees all the way down the scale, that was the important thing, and around it an incredible thick crust of flunkeyism had accumulated as time passed. And yet this institution, with its ramifications, stored up conventions, and apparent permanence, has vanished in the twinkling of an eye. Like the towering elm with spreading branches, when it falls, its roots were found to have gone neither deep nor far.

When courts, like the multitude of minor German courts, represent nothing but the animalous preservation of a stale tradition; when courts, like the Russian court, seek to envelop a very ordinary and inferior reverence while various factions usurp his autocratic powers; when courts like those of Berlin, Vienna, or Sofia serve to shield and screen monarchs who exercise greater prerogative than is consistent with modern ideas of good government; such courts are merely pernicious survivals which are quickly scattered in such a storm as has recently swept over the world. They are often greater evils than the monarchs themselves, not only because of their innate corruption and the false allurements they hold out to the vulgar and the shallow-minded, but because they prevent men, who through no fault of their own, are enthroned, from keeping in natural contact not with a select few, but with the mass of the people who have long ceased to entertain the old superstitions and have no regard for the sanctity of monarchy.

We have seen changes here at home. Could the Victorian drawing room with its lines of carriages waiting in the Mall in broad daylight, containing ladies resplendent in satin and lace, with tiaras and ropes of pearls, while the crowd gazed through the windows, could this be repeated now? We should say not. Galas are rare. Will they be revived? There may be more changes yet, because simplicity is appreciated in high quarters, and a distinguished example which abandons unnecessary and extravagant display is bound to have a considerable influence. But we, too, have our crust. It thickens rather outside the court itself. It is composed of the people known as "society." Having contributed their full share of heroic sacrifice in wartime, they are as convinced as ever that their function in peace-time is not to serve, but to exist as a parasitic excrescence on our national life. They are preparing to outstrip the limits of their pre-war luxury and parade. They refuse to read the signs of the times. Warnings from Europe, loud enough they may be, fall on deaf ears. They are convinced they are are indispensable, and that they are permanent. That is what they thought, too, in Petrograd, in Vienna and in Berlin.

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

(Signed).....

POVERTY MUST BE ABOLISHED

It Is the Greatest of All Evils and Worst of Crimes, Says Shaw

London.—George Bernard Shaw made the following comment to a London reporter who questioned him about his declaration that poverty must be abolished, regardless of well known churchly dicta about "the poor we have always with us," etc.:

"I dislike poverty, and notice that my feeling about it is shared to the extent that everybody who can avoid it does so, even at the cost of committing any atrocity that is not technically criminal.

"The church, giving the opostolic succession and very little else to its unfortunates (not to mention many of its beneficed clergymen), naturally proclaims them blessed.

"The aphorism that God made both rich and poor is a lie. Naked we came into the world and naked we go out of it. If we choose to rob one another in the interval, that is not God's fault. It might as well be said that God made archbishops and burglars as a justification of burglary."

Cecil Chapman, a well known magistrate recently declared that high wages are one of the contributory causes of the alleged increase in juvenile crime.

"Do you think there is a justification for this theory?" Mr. Shaw was asked.

"I don't know," said Mr. Shaw, "but if Mr. Chapman is right, he reconciles me to a great spread of juvenile crime. I infer that his dock is crowded daily with the sons of millionaires. How curious!"

"Suppose we were to abolish all penalties for burglary, incendiarism, etc., and decide that poverty is the one thing we will not tolerate—that every adult with less than say $1,825 a year, shall be painlessly, but inexorably killed, and every hungry, half-naked child be forcibly fattened and clothed, would not that be an enormous improvement on our existing system, which has already destroyed so many civilizations and is visibly destroying ours in the same way?"

"Why do you come to me with such an absurd question as why poverty must be abolished? You might as well ask me why influenza shall be avoided of why hell should be considered an undesirable residence.

"Poverty is the greatest of evils and the worst of crimes. Our first duty—a duty to which every other consideration should be sacrificed—is not to be poor. 'Poor but honest,' 'the respectable poor,' and such phrases are as intolerable and as immoral as 'drunken but amiable,' 'fraudulent but a good after-dinner speaker,' 'splendid criminal,' or the like."—New York American.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

[By Gerald Massey, 1828-1907]

High hopes that burned like stars sublime,
Go down i' the heaven of freedom
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em;
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness today,
The Promised Land Tomorrow.

Our birds of song are silent now;
Few are the flowers blooming;
Yet life is in the frozen bough,
And Freedom's Spring is coming;
And Freedom's tide creeps up alway,
Though we may strand in sorrow;
And our good bark, a-ground Today,
Shall float again Tomorrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We climb, like corals, grave by grave,
That pave a pathway sunward;
We are driven back, for our next fray
A newer strength to borrow,
And where the vanguard camps Today,
The rear shall rest Tomorrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years
The people's cry ascendeth ,
And earth is wet with blood and tears,
But our meek sufferance endeth.
The few shall not for ever sway,
The many toil in sorrow;
The powers of hell are strong Today;
Our Kingdom comes Tomorrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
For, lo our day bursts up the skies—
Lean out your souls and listen.
The world is rolling Freedom's way,
And ripening with her sorrow;
Take heart; who bear the cross Today,
Shall wear the crown Tomorrow.

Oh, Youth! flame-earnest ,still aspire
With energies immortal;
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal.
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
Youth sows the golden grain Today,
The harvest comes Tomorrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and Toil are twins, though they
Be singly born in sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom Today
Bring victory Tomorrow.

—Young Socialists' Magazine.

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Red Flags in Paris

Red flags as far as the eye could see, hung with crepe; tens of thousands of men and women and children, scarlet badges in their buttonholes, marching in a cloud of dust, sometimes silent, sometimes chorallling the Internationale or chanting "Vive Jaures!" or, in an uglier tone, barking "Hou! Hou! Clemenceau!"—these are the people of Paris paying tribute to the memory and ideals of Jaures.

Three hundred thousand of them by the reckoning of the Socialist daily L'Humanite; one hundred and twenty thousand by the count of its bitterest journalistic opponent; thirty thousand according to the police. The confessed assassin of Jaures had been acquitted—Jaures, the greatest orator of modern France, the beloved leader of the French working class, the man to whom half of Europe looked in those last desperate hours when war still hung in the balance—shot down by a young royalist, July 31, 1914. A jury—three gentlemen of private income, one veterinary surgeon, one merchant, two factory-owners, a proprietor of a printing shop, a proprietor of a marble works, two commercial travellers and one clerk—without a single man who worked with his hands, acquitted the murderer on March 29, three weeks after Cottin, the young anarchist who shot at Clemanceau, had been sentenced to death.

It was a wistful Sunday afternoon of early spring, and whole families came out to march. There were fathers who had "toted" their children for many a weary mile; there were six-year-olds sturdily stretching their legs to keep up with their elders! women in fur coats and women with shawls over their heads—all marching through the broad Avenue Henri Martin to honor the leader killed years before and to protest against what they called the "class verdict" acquitting his murderer.

The parade was more a peaceful family promenade in honor of a friend than the menacing demonstration that had been feared. There were no bands, none of the holiday aspects of an American parade. French people do not easily regiment themselves in demonstrations. On the rare occasions when they are fused into the mood for massed processions they do not care for bands and marching music. 'Only twice in my life have I seen so many people marching through the streets," a gray-haired Frenchwoman told me. The hundred Socialist Deputies led the uneven ranks. Half way up the avenue they turned down a narrow side-street and off that into a still narrower alley, to the tiny house where Jaures lived, to pay homage to his wife and daughter. With the deputies walked General Percin and Anatole France, who got up from a sick bed to march; and behind them a trail of simple workingmen streamed through the house. The alley was too narrow for the thousands and the procession went on down the Avenue Henri Martin, a rich man's avenue, miles from the slums of northeastern Paris. You could see faces, half frightened, half curious, peering down upon the endless mass with the red flags, standing up like masts in a harbor packed with ships.

Half way up the avenue a bust of Jaures had been set up and draped in crimson bunting. Mothers lifted their children high to see it as they passed by. Men tossed their hats skyward. Blue-clad poilus ran out and pinned their precious croix de guerre and medailles militarires upon the decorated bust of the men who, they believed, had he lived, might have prevented the war. Before they day was done, Jaures wore fifty war crosses and military medals, the badge of the Legion of Honor, and half a dozen fourrageres.

Painfully hobbling came the Federation of War Cripples. A dozen limping men bore on their left arms the V. which indicated that they still were hospital patients. A few had ghastly made over faces that were probably the pride of some famous surgeon, but each wore a scarlet poppy in his buttonhole. Then came a group of shabby collarless workingmen, some of them in baggy corduroys, followed by boys of the class of '20, saved from carnage by the armistice.

The printers, the paper-box makers, the hat makers; the barbers, the dockers, the carpenters, masons, jewelers, electricians, metal workers, leather workers, glass workers—the trade unions of Paris passed, each with its own red flag, sometimes in solemn silence, sometimes crying all the cries of revolution:

"Vive Lenine! Vive Trotzkeee!"

"A bas la guerre!"

"Revolution! Revolu-tion!" in metronomic repetition. And the sinister bark of that "Hou! Hou! Clemenceau!" or the sudden surge of "Vive Jau-res!"

The railwaymen were led by the men of the P-L-M who made the famous one-minute strike in January when every train on the line stopped at noon. A little black-eyed girl in a flaming liberty-cap, mounted on her father's shoulder, held the banner of the section of Surennes.

An uproarious little group of Anarchists howled "Vive Cot-tin" (Clemenceau's would-be assassin) to the full strength of their libertain lungs. They and the police were responsible for the only riots of the day—first, when the police suppressed their great black flag; later, at the end of the line of march, when the police tried to seize their transparencies ornamented with phrases from Clemenceau's youth, when the premier was half an Anarchist himself. It was a tribute to the free spirit of liberty in France that they were allowed to march and cry "Vive Cottin"—or else a tribute of respect to the masses.

The theatres had gone dark for fifteen minutes as the parade started, when the stage electricians struck in tribute to Jaures; the audiences knew why, for the directors had been forewarned that the darkness would continue until its significance was explained from the stage. Except for the Anarchists, and a bit of stone throwing when some one hung out the tri-colored flag of Clemenceau's France for a few minutes, there was no trouble in the city, and the thousands streamed home in peace. At Brest, Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy and dozens of lesser towns the red flag was unfurled and paraded through the city streets. There wer red buttonhole bouquets in the Sunday crowds all over France that night.

What did it mean? Was it a foretoken of revolution rising in France as in the countries east of the Rhine? A family procession on a warm spring Sunday afternoon, lacking the bitterness of revolution, it yet was one of the four great red-flag parades of Paris since the Commune fifty years ago. But revolution will not stir in France until in disillusionment and disintegration she faces the bankruptcy that is still staved off by American loans. Then the crowds beneath the red flags may swell and Paris papers may report more of what they are pleased to call "incidents."—Lewis S. Gannett, in The Nation.

Distribution for Use

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

Distribution may or many not be a part of production, that depends on the economic theory we are attempting to uphold. But as a matter of convenience in ordinary discussion most of us distinguished between production and distribution. Now much is said about production for use and not for profit. One whose work is other than that of primary production cannot ever be impressed with the need of distribution for use and not for profit.

A recent conservation map published in the United States shows scores of trains bringing into a particular state products from other states of the same kind that are native to the state. At the same time scores of other trains are carrying outgoing cargoes of native products. Carrying coals to Newcastle seems to be the favorite occupation of our transportation system.

Of course that is good for trade—that is good for the trade of the carrying companies, but it is decidedly hard on the consumer.

Think of the unnecessary handling. A cargo of peas comes from Japan to Vancouver en route for Great Britain—how many times it is handled in Japan we can only guess. Here it is unloaded from the ship to the dock, then it is weighed and shifted, then placed in transfer vans and taken to another dock; unloaded and perhaps weighed again. Then loaded into cars—The process will have to be repeated on the Atlantic seaboard — repeated again at Liverpool—then again wholesale to retail and retail to consumer. At each handling, at each new shipment there is added expense and at each transfer of ownership a percentage deducted for "profits." No wonder the consumer pays a high price. He may be "robbed at the point of production" but the point of production must be extended to a long line of distribution!

Think of the multiplied agencies through which distribution is carried on—commission men, workers, jobbers, contractors, sub-contractors, wholesalers, commercial men, advertising mediums, rival retailers, rival delivery companies, rival transportation systems, rival insurance companies—on all sides enterprising business men trying to introduce a new cog that may perhaps grind grist for him but which adds to the expense and thus in reality reduces the product available to the consumer.

Fancy our mail seevics at the mercy of industrial firms of messenger boys, express companies! Our penny postage would probably stand at half-dollar rate and we might be compelled to wait for weeks till sufficient letters were collected to make it worth while to deliver to distant points.

Why not extend the distribution service. Eliminate waste, increase efficiency and replace profit by cheapened service?

THE BLIND "SLAVE"

Down the street, with slow, uncertain tread,
Comes a forlorn figure, who turneth not his head.
To left nor right, but with dull, heedless stare
Continues on his way unnoticed, clothes threadbare.

Clasping firmly in his hand a stick with which ,alone,
He feels his way along the crowded streets to his humble home,
God! to think that human beings who prate of being kind,
Dare countenance the like of this, for he is—blind.

Does not a sense of guilt nor shame enter into your heart?
To even imagine a blind man having such resort.
As to eke out a fruitless existence by any manner of toil
Why! from the very thought of such a real man would recoil.

Oh! ye mortals that have eyes, yet will not see,
If sincere thou art ,then why this inhumanity?
'Tis one of a million issues of such like hypocricies,
The cause of which is our so-called free Democracies.

What! society sanctions such brutal issues as this?
Why, then to eradicate the cause would not be amiss,
So now ye slaves, arise, shake off thy chains, eliminate
The present system, for 'tis morally degenerate.

—T. F. M.

An Adjustment Reached

Clinton, Iowa. — One hundred striking employees of the American Fabrics company have agreed to the settlement secured through a representative of the United States Labor Department in regard to wages and overtime and have returned to work.

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

HOW THE BLOCKADE AFFECTS SOVIET RUSSIA

Cannot Import Seed from Sweden Which Has Been Paid for

Attempt to Strangle Russian Democracy by Boycott

The war, so we are told, was fought for democracy and the self determination of small nations, and yet today we find that while the protests against military interference in Russia, voiced by labor in all countries, has had a retarding effect on intervention and destruction of the soviet government by the Allies by that method, the blockade has been used with considerable effect. The following from "Co-operation," a paper issued by the co-operative element in New York is extremely interesting, and proves that self determination is to be strictly confined to capitalistic methods of "government" and "self determination" of not small, but all nations:

Co-Operation in Soviet Russia

Some weeks ago representatives of various branches of Russian Co-operation established an office in the down-town section of New York City, taking up the whole floor of a modern office building. Most of these agents, sent here to purchase, came here from Siberia or Northern Russia, or had already been here for a number of years, therefore could throw very little light on conditions in the heart of Russia, over which the Allied powers have hund their embargo and their censorship.

During the past month, however, the staff of the Russian Co-operative purchasing bureau in New York City has been considerably increased by new arrivals from Russia, some of whom have come directly from the heart of Soviet Russia, Moscow. It is with much reluctance that these representatives of Russian Co-operation discuss the political situation in Soviet territory, for their organization covers all of Russia and is under the political jurisdiction of five different governments, but the following interview has been granted to Co-Operation on condition that no names are quoted :

"There is a famine in Russian centers of population," said the Russian Co-operator, during a visit to the league office, "but it is not a famine due to scarcity of products. The peasants have large stores of foodstuffs, which they will not sell for money. They want manufactured goods, such as hardware, agricultural machinery, shoes, clothing. Russia has never been a manufacturing country, and the situation has become extremely acute for the city populations, especially the poorer people. Once we are open to world trade, we shall quickly regain our feet, economically speaking. We ask no charity, not even credit. As an instance, our organization has at its disposal sixty million pounds of flax, ready for export."

"What is the relation of the Co-operative organization to the Soviet government?"

"In spirit we work together. We both seek the economic emancipation of the workers. But in method we—well, there is friction. Or, rather, let me call it difficulty in mutual adjustment, for there is no ill feeling between us. As a government the Bolsheviki have organized well. Outside the zone of actual fighting there is order and a fair administration of justice, the times considered. It is in its attempts at economic organization that the Soviet government has failed."

"Is it true that Bolshevism has completely expelled capitalism from Russia?"

"Officially, yes. There are no more private storekeepers, or merchants, or manufacturers. Political mottoes have taken the place of advertisements and trade signs. Three methods of food distribution have taken the place of capitalist trade and merchandising. First, and chief, is the Co-operative method. I am only stating a fact when I say that we more than permeate half the economic life of Soviet Russia. Our Consumers' Co-operative Organization now includes 15,000,000 heads of families, though that, of course, is for all Russia. During the past year our Moscow wholesale society did a trade of two billion roubles, while the trade of our local societies was fully six billion. Had it not been for the scarcity of goods our volume of trade would have been at least double.

"The second method of distribution is through the communal food committees of the soviets. Naturally, they partake of the nature of a military commissary department. You find them only where our co-operative development is comparatively weak. And finally, there is personal trade and barter. Here comes the biggest economic waste. The peasant, with his bushel of corn or flour or potatoes, comes himself all the way to town and seeks a bargain, by stealth. Every peasant has become a tradesman as well. When the country is again open to foreign trade this will certainly cease to a great extent.

"It is in manufacturing that we have had considerable friction with the Bolsheviki. After the revolution of November the workers in the industrial plants, both big and small, began assuming control through local committees. This method was always a failure. Then the regional committee was tried, wherein all the workers in a given district assumed joint control, through a committee, of all the industries in the region. This method was equally unsuccessful. Now the nationalized manufacturing plants are controlled by central soviets—state socialism.

"Our method, of course, is different. Our wholesale society does the manufacturing and is controlled by the working class as an entire body, but it is based on voluntary co-operation. It works. It works in all countries, in Russia as well as in England. The soviet officials admit our success. Nothing proves this better than the fact that they offered us a compromise; that they would make our system universal, by legislative decree, and we should manage it. Naturally, we refused. First of all, compulsory co-operation ceases to be co-operation. And we believe it must grow naturally, not by legislation. In the same spirit of compromise they asked us to assume control of the nationalized banks of soviet Russia. Again we had to refuse. Until last year they had not attempted to nationalize our Co-operative People's Bank, in Moscow, which was doing a billion dollar business a year. Now they have nationalized it. But this amounts merely to the changing of the names of the stockholders to depositors. The same staff, the same board, the same control, the same employees, continue as perviously. There is no ill feeling on either side. At the conference which resulted in the nationalization of the bank, Lenine himself was present.

"'You know,' he said, very seriously, 'we communists never compromise, never,' then he added, with a smile, 'except with you Co-operators.'

"As a matter of fact, the Bolsheviki have not hampered us seriously. When the friction between us gets to that point, they always retire. Naturally, they cannot tamper with the rope that holds them suspended over the abyss. As an example, in manufacturing they give us full rein. We may run our factories as we please, and we may take over industries just as fast as we can organize their working forces. Already we are employing more than 50,000 people in our wholesale industries, in the manufacturing plants alone, and there is no question of sharing control with shop committees when it comes to actual technical management. During the past year the output of our factories amounted to 100,000,000 roubles. Altogether, we have made marvelous strides forward during the past year especially when you consider the conditions created by the blockade. It is a contest between Co-operative practice and Socialist theory, with the Bolsheviki themselves acting as referee. We are not in the least troubled as to the final decision; they themselves have been deciding in our favor again and again."

"L'Humanite" publishes a letter which bears out the statements in Co-operation, and shows how effective the blockade has been, and to what extent it has hampered the soviet government, in the effort to establish the co-operative commonwealth in Russia. The letter is as follows:

One of our friends sends us the following letter, written from Russia at the end of February:

"Since my last letter many things have changed in Russia; the power of the Soviets is extended in all directions; the communist leagues are masters of the country. The Mensheviks have begun to reissue their newspapers. Lenine seeks to unite all the Socialist groups who acknowledge the rule of the Soviets.

"At Moscow the question of revictualing has lost its seriousness, but fuel is lacking and sometimes one freezes.

"At Petrograd the revictualing is not so good. The rumors of disorders are pure inventions.

"We seek peace with the Allies; we are ready to make financial concessions. The proposal for the conferences at Prinkipo is accepted in principle, but we insist upon the choice of a more central place. The blockade condemns the country to famine and cold. The Scandinavian countries have broken with us much against their wish, in concession to the ultimatium framed by the Allies. "By reason of this rupture we cannot import from Denmark the seed for which we have already paid the price (40 million roubles), and from Sweden the agricultural machinery for an equal sum.

"The English have prevented Sweden from exporting to Russia even paper. The flax which the Swedes had bought at Petrograd and loaded upon Russian boats has been confiscated by the English and taken to English ports.

"They strangle us; thhe take from us all possibility of bettering our situation internally and it is upon us that they seek to throw back the responsibility for the consequences.

"They force the neutral countries to boycott us and they argue from this boycotting to prove how unsocialable we are, and nevertheless the international situation develops itself satisfactorily for us."

Open Rebellion Against British

New York — While the peace treaty is being arranged at Versailles, open war is going on against British rule in India. The news coming to the various New York agencies is heavily censored; nevertheless it is clear that ,driven to despair by hunger and suffering, the starving millions of India are actively challenging the further continuation of alien domination and economic exploitation. The Hindus, though reported to be unarmed, are met with British bombs and machine guns.

Winnipeg, Man.—Garment Workers here have been granted a 15 per cent increase in wages and a 44-hour week. Nearly 500 employees are benefitted. The working hours were previously 48.

What We Try

to do—not once but all the time—is to give you such Suits at such prices as satisfy you so supremely that you never seek to go elsewhere. This policy of ours has been so consistent, and so steady and satisfactory that we now have many thousands of customers who come to us year after year and have been doing so each and every year since we started in business here in the year 1910. If we're good enough for them, we should be good enough for you. Though old-established, we're not old-fashioned. We can show you every latest style, and then some.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....May 23, 1919

WHEN THE Seattle general strike was in progress, Mayor Ole Hanson got busy, and if his statements, or the statements of those that have press agented this civic dignitary since the strike, are true, saved the United States from a revolution, and the establishment of a Soviet government. The Winnipeg strike had not been in effect very long, before we were informed by the press that a Soviet government had been established in the prairie city. Under the conditions, no blame can be attached to the press, as the usual avenues of communication were not open, neither can any blame be attached to those representatives of Labor, either official or otherwise, that are supposed to have attended a meeting on the Saturday evening, when the Soviet government was supposed to be proclaimed. It is, however, important at this time, that if by any chance misguided, or ill-informed men, whether of the working class or the ruling class, started this rumor, that their attention be called to the danger of the circulation of such a story. It is not so very long ago in the city of Vancouver, that rumors as to what was to happen, came very near to causing a clash in this city, and on a previous occasion, by the same underhand methods, a situation was brought about that, but for superhuman efforts, would have resulted in bloodshed.

DANGER IN RUMORS.

* * *

Such a rumor might be circulated by those who desire to see an opportunity to brng about a clash between the powers of the state, and the working class, and in the Vancouver case, there is no doubt that the rumors were spread for that purpose. In the Winnipeg case, we are not able to say from what source the rumors sprung. It may have been that some misguided individual, with a glib tongue and a simple brain, arrived at the conclusion that the strike was a revoutionary one, and because the workers had controlled, by passive methods, the distribution of commodities, that a Soviet government had been established.

* * *

Neither the Seattle or the Winnipeg strikes were revolutionary upheavals. They were strikes in the one instance for higher wages, and in the latter case, for the recognition of the right to collective bargaining. Is that a revolutionary strike? Is the demand for the recognition of the officers of the unions a revolutionary demand? To those with the slightest knowledge of industrial warfare, the question answers itself in the negative. A Soviet government would not be a passive one. It would not stop the wheels of industry, but would operate them, and the first step of such a government, would be to take over, and put into operation the machinery of production. If this had been done in Winnipeg, then it would have been correct to say that a Soviet government had been proclaimed. The strike in Winnipeg, however, will go down in history as one of the greatest working cass protests against the autocracy of the employers in this country. It will be recorded as the most orderly, and carefully managed protest that the workers have ever made on this continent, and demonstrates that the workers have a greater degree of intelligence than has the ruling class. It also demonstrates, that if force is not used against them, the workers are not the anarchistic individuals that the press would have us believe they are. It also demonstrates the fact, that the workers realize their power, and the limitations of it, when to use it, and when not to use it. But rumors of the kind that were sent out on Monday, are very dangerous, and should be denounced by all those that do not desire to see the streets run with blood, and especially should the workers be careful in giving utterance to statements and using phrases with which they are not fully conversant, because the ruling class have the guns, and if blood is shed, it will be the blood of the working class. There is an element in this country, who would like to try the methods of Colorado and Lawrence, on the workers in this Dominion, but in this they will not be aided by an intelligent working class.

* * *

The first step in any revolution would be towards getting control of the means of coercion, "the powers behind the state." No such step has been taken, and there has been no attempt to do so. If, however, we may be permitted, may we issue a warning to the ruling class. We would warn it, that out of general strikes, and the attitude taken by that class towards the workers taking part in such industrial struggles, there have risen revolutions. But in all cases, they have been started by the brutality and bloody tactics of the ruling class, and not by the workers. To everyone we would say in these times of stress, let not your tongue slip, as it might be the cause of starting something that may not result in the end desired. Calm deliberation, sound judgment and logic, should be behind every move of the workers in these days, as the ruling class is hysterical and afraid of its own shadow, and it will become more wild and erratic as the onward march of democracy strikes at its rule. A still tongue is a wise one in these days, unless it has behind it knowledge and an understanding of things as they are.

A LITTLE BACKBONE NEEDED.

FROM THE PRESS we learn that Jack Dussak, a representative of the Seattle local of the Boilermakers Union, paid a visit to the city of Vancouver to investigate the One Big Union proposal. On his return to Seattle, he is reported as having said "that the organizers of the One Big Union have resorted to deceit and misrepresentation to further their cause and predicts that their movement will fail in the end as a result of the unfair methods resorted to by its promoters, in their efforts to induce the rank and file of the American Federated Unions to join it."

* * *

So far as we can learn, Dussak was not in touch with any of the representatives of organized labor in this city, or of the central committee, and if he did get in touch with anybody in any way connected with Labor, it must have been with those in opposition to the One Big Union. Every case has two sides, and any fair-minded man would investigate both sides if he was seeking the truth of any situation. To turn, however, to the statements of this individual, he says that the movement is doomed to failure. At least he will have to recognize that so far as the Boilermakers of this city are concerned, he has not much to base his assertion on, the vote being so overwhelmingly in favor of the new form of organization, that the opposition is negligible. But his statement as to deceit and misrepresentation, is to say the least, untruthful. Were we given to using strong language, we might well apply a much stronger term. Where was the deceit and misrepresentation at the Western conference? Does this individual think that the 250 delegates assembled were so deficient in intelligence as to have been deceived by any man, or group of men? Surely he will give them at least credit for being as intelligent as himself. The last refuge of those without any argument is abuse. In more than one case, the men who have been engaged in the propaganda for the O. B. U. have been the target of slander from members of Labor organizations in Seattle. When these same individuals—who are afraid to attack the men they abuse to their face—show the same manliness and courage of their convictions, as have the active members of organized Labor in this city, who are working for the One Big Union, and state their views in the open, and before the organized workers, as have the men they abuse, their words may have some weight. In the meantime, we would suggest that they either develop a backbone or cease to attack men that are their peers in every respect, and are not afraid to go before any audience and speak their minds and demonstrate that they have logic and not abuse, to clinch their arguments with.

Things can never be as they were before. Labor must have a greater share in the management of industry. Men must be allowed to organize in order to secure their economic position in society. Such are the phrases that have been uttered by representatives of the employing class on various occasions during the past few months. They have been uttered at Brotherhood meetings, Board of Trade meetings and similar gatherings. But those making the statements must have had their tongue in their cheeks, if the attitude adopted by the employers in Winnipeg, which has resulted in the greatest strike in the history of the country, is any guide to their intentions and their attitude to Labor. The strike was caused by the employers refusing to meet the representatives of organized Labor. By their deeds shall ye know them. Greater harmony, forsooth. Sure, if it does not interfere with profits.

The welfare scheme of the Imperial Oil Works at Sarnia, was under criticism when the Royal Commission on industrial relations was in that city. It was stated that the demands of the union had been refused, and the company would only deal with the welfare committee, which is composed of representatives of the company and the men. This is another of those get-together schemes so dearly loved by the employing class. Not a million miles from Vancouver, there is another oil works, and if all statements are true, the same kick will shortly be registered by the men at this plant, because the get-together movement means the elimination of the organization, and the domination of the workers by the company officials. What is the use of quibbling about the matter. The men's interest can only be looked after by themselves, and the company's interests are not the same as the workers, and there must be friction until the present system is replaced by the common ownership, and operation of the means of wealth production.

Dealing with what it calls the mad scheme for a new war on a huge scale against Russia, the Manchester Guardian says: "The scheme had only roots in the thin soil of a few harum scarum minds at the war office, and in the press." It then goes on to ask some pertinent questions, and asks for the truth. It says in part:

"We wonder can there be any connection between this abortive intrigue and the strange story told in a letter which we publish today from several correspondents, whose character seems to authenticate it. They say that a detective, who is suggested to have acted under instigation from some military official, visited the works where the well-known and useful International Review is printed and tried, apparently with success, to scare the printer out of printing just the sort of Russian news which every patriotic Englishman now wants to see printed—that is, what the Bolshevik leaders say and do. The International Review seems to have had the luck to get hold of the text of four speeches of Lenine's—exactly what those of us want who believe that Lenine is a vicious anti-democratic pervert, and who wish to see our belief publicly justified by documents, in order that other people may believe it, too. Without such evidence a large number of extremely advanced English politicians will probably have a sneaking sympathy for Lenine, as one of the many men, bad and good, about whom our yellow press publishes daily lies in the somewhat pessimistic hope that the truth is not a good enough stick with which to beat evil. On the invasion question some of these disbelievers in the value of evidence have been more or less in the same boat with the wild invasionist group at the War Office. Are they combined, too, in this crusade against accurate information? Anyhow, the mystery needs clearing up. During actual war we all, to put it bluntly, have to do a good deal of lying, active or passive, of omission if not of commission, in order to save our country from ruin. But, when fighting is over, the truth ought to be one of the first articles of diet to be exempted from rationing."

The naive admission to the lies necessary in war time to save the country from ruin, is very interesting. Yes, very interesting, indeed. If they use a good deal of lying to save their country, what on earth will they not do to save their profits. And Russia looks like the end of profits for them, so we can now understand that the reason we are not getting the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is because they lie to save their country, and profits are greater than any country. For profit is the God of the ruling class, and God always comes before country.

The B. C. Veterans Weekly, in this week's issue, deplores the loss through unemployment and speaks of the commodities that might be produced if the ten thousand men who are idle were employed. What is not evidently understood, however, by the soldiers' paper, is that it is useless to produce commodities unless there are markets for them when produced, and that only by markets being secured can they be disposed of, and profits made. No doubt, however, as time goes on the soldiers will see for themselves that they are not interested in profits, but in securing the needs of life in the shape of food, clothing and shelter, and the things that go to make life worth living. When they realize this they will not be worrying, but will be doing and assisting in bringing about a new order, where profit will not be the only reason for continued production.

If anybody desires information as to why the international officers are opposing the O. B. U. the following may possibly give them a clue as to the reason:

A diamond ring, valued at $700, and $4,000 in gold was presented to James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, at the convention of that organization held in Indianapolis last month. The fund was raised by local unions as a token of appreciation for the manner in which President Kline has conducted the affairs of the brotherhood, especially during the period of the war. His salary was also increased from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

We can only wonder at the assanine stupidity of the workers when they pull off such fool stunts as to give any officer a $700 rock. Most of the workers are on the rocks all the time, and in many cases it is only by working at the rock pile that they are able to get the eats. He would be a fool indeed that bit the hand that fed him, and presents him with diamonds worth more than the average worker's yearly wage. Long live the international organizations, for they are fruitful sources of good living and diamonds for some, but not for some of the rank and file.

The Typographical Journal, the official organ of the Typographical Union, has in a recent issue a warning to the members against the new form of organization being advocated in Canada, namely, the O. B. U. In another column, evidently with the intention of showing how poorly paid are the officers of that organization, the following list of salaries paid to the different international officers, is given. Some reason to oppose the O. B. U. is disclosed in these figures. We leave our readers to judge for themselves just how the international union officers can have the slave view point in the face of these figures:

President Locomotive Engineers	$10,000
President Railroad Trainmen	7,500
Seven Vice-Presidents Railroad Trainmen	4,500
President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees	6,000
President Order of Railroad Telegraphers	6,000
President American Federation of Labor	7,500
Secretary American Federation of Labor	5,000
President Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor	4,000
Secretary Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor	4,000
President United Mine Workers	5,000
Secretary United Mine Workers	4,000
President International Molders' Union	4,500
President International Union of Elevator Constructors	4,000
Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union	5,000
President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers	5,000
Secretary International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers	5,000
President Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union	5,000
Secretary Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union	4,000
President Granite Cutters' International Association of America	5,000
President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	5,000
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor	4,000
President International Typographical Union	3,500
Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union	3,500

The REVEREND John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap., Tenn., declares that every Bolshevist and radical in the United States should be deported "on a ship of stone, with sails of lead, the wrath of God for a gale, and Hell for the nearest port."

Seldom has it been our lot to come across a greater amount of Christian charity in any man, and we can only wonder that such a godlike nature is allowed by a kind providence to stay on this mundane earth.

He Should Think Once

Usually the illuminating "Sun" of Vancouver hews faithfully to a definite line in the matter of its editorial policy, as far as the worker is concerned. It invariably spews forth abuse, vituperation and often enough deliberate lies. Almost always it appears engulfed in the cesspool of hyperbole. Periodically it blossoms forth with the delightful sangfroid of a village school boy—blowing airy bubbles while Euclid and Socrates pass by unnoticed.

A most distressing sample of this product of aerated mentality is to be found in the Sun's issue of May 15th, under the preemtory caption "They Should Think Again" and attempts to lead into the paths of economic rectitude certain erring and wayward sheep that appear to have unwittingly strayed from the labor camp of the master class, known abbreviately as the A. F. of L. The editorial instructions are as follows:

Victoria city civic employees have endorsed the idea of "one big union." on the same evening the New Westminster trades and labor council repudiated the scheme with considerable emphasis.

The Victoria civic employees are a new organization who are just beginning to understand the benefits of united action, but who have no experience of its limitations. The New Westminster fellows have been at the game for a long time and know something about it.

The more the "one big union" plan is discussed, the less support it is getting from the saner elements connected with the labor movement. Its only friends are those who do not grasp its real significance and the extremists who desire to get power into their own hands in order to foment trouble.

The Victoria civic employees are evidently being misled. If they wish to improve their own condition and at the same time live at peace with their fellow-citizens, they are going the wrong way about it.

So! Brains at last leak surreptitiously from the brilliant "Sun", and it appears in all its glory, a paternal adviser to inexperienced labor organizations. Since when has the "Sun" earned the right to assume this guise? The "Sun", which published scandalizing advertisements; which heaps abuse upon every progressive move made by the rank and file of labor; which assists the Anyox company to recruit returned soldiers for a dollar and sometimes two dollars a day less than they paid the alien enemy before the war ceased. And this in the name of patriotism! which upon every occasion reeks with reminiscences of the P. G. E. (or is it the P. I. G.?); this sheet—the "Sun"—advises a worker's organization to reconsider its decision, change its mind overnight (like the "Sun" might its policy, if the necessary subsidy hove in sight), and go home and be good children, hereafter taking only its instructions from the "Sun" and Sammy Gompers.

Why pick on Victoria Civic Employees? Charity begins at home, but maybe the "Sun's" abysmal ignorance does not permit it to become acquainted with "home" life. Does the "Sun" not yet know that Vancouver Civic Employees had previously set their Victoria brethcren a good example? And why, Oh, why is the indispensable "Sun" so irresistibly attracted to New Westminster? May we be saved from rash conclusions, but has the home for feeble minded anything to do with it? What about the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Perish the thought! That gives the "Sun" and certain railroad contractors the horrors. Well! What about Victoria Trades Council? Or Calgary, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat? Or Brandon, or——? But why continue the tragic story and give the "Sun" stomach sickness. 'Twould be silly to talk of it getting a headache!

The more the "One Big Union" plan is discussed the less support it is getting from the saner elements connected with the labor movement. So says the "Sun." To that there can be no reply. Our powers of speech, our ability, small though it be, with the English language, completely fail us. We are lost for words. On second thought, though, how would it be to invite Mr. Brains of Vancouver's "leading" newspaper to make himself acquainted with the returns of the referendum? If that could not teach him a little, a Charlie Chaplin mallet is the only resource. At least he should think once before he shuffles off.

Efforts and Sacrifices

Milton Sheridan Sharp, chairman of the board of directors of the Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd., (England), opened the annual meeting of the stockholders on February 22, 1919, with these words: "After four years of the most terrible war in the history of the world . . . we meet today after complete victory has crowned our efforts and our sacrifices." The chairman then gives in detail the "efforts and sacrifices" of his company. These include net profits for the year of $3,200,000; 10 per cent. regular dividends on the common stock; 7½ per cent. bonus on the common stock and surplus, carried forward of $1,440,000. Mr. Sharp predicts that with the German dye industry destroyed, a future of the greatest prosperity is in store for his concern.

From his London estate alone the Duke of Westminster receives $15,000,000 yearly for doing nothing. At $500 per year it would take the average worker 30,000 years to earn that much for doing everything. Six thousand years ago, according to the common chronology, "Adam delved and Eve span," The common worker would have to toil six times the history of man to get as much money as the do-nothing duke gets in one year.

Buy only from a union store.

Quality Is Your Dollar's Best Friend

Come in and talk over men's wear, and we can prove this to you.

Whether it be a **Suit, Shirts** or **Underwear**, you are sure of satisfaction. Holiday goods galore.

Flannel or White Duck Pants .....$3.00 to $6.50

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RICKSON'S

Apparel for Men

820 Granville Street

The Next Issue of the Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland Telephone Directory Closes June 5th, 1919

If you are contemplating taking new service, or making any changes in or additions to your present service, you should send in notification, in writing, not later than the above date, in order that you may take advantage of the new directory listings.

The Telephone Directory offers an attractive and effective medium for advertising purposes. Advertisers should bear the above date in mind so that insertion may be sure in the August Directory.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

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"Her Unborn Child"

Endorsed by press, public and pulpit.

Prices: 15c, 35c and 50c

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Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....$ 8,999,792

Total Assets, over..... 139,000,000

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

Vancouver Branches:

Hastings and Richards, Cordova and Abbott Streets, Mount Pleasant.

At J. N. Harvey's Clothing Stores

Your Suit Is Ready!

We pride ourselves—that we are able to secure a large and well assorted stock of the highest type of Ready-to-wear Clothing to be had. Original in design, sensible in patterns and colorings, unsurpassed for up to the last notch in style—real quality and sterling value—tailored by experts—then inspected by experts for even the small minute details by clever clothing critics. From

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LIMITED

125-127 Hastings St. West

Also 614-616 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Two Union Stores for Men

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

DIAMONDS JEWELLERY WATCHES SILVERWARE

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When considering the question of what to get for a presentation, you naturally think of a Birks' Watch. We can supply you with beautiful presentation watches at almost any price you wish, and engrave them at short notice.

Other suggestions: Diamond Rings, Sets of Flatware, Tea Services, Cut Glass, etc.

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

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

"Strike Notice"

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

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

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

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

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

Small capitalization, large holdings.

Get your orders in QUICK. Can only be obtained from

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Phone Sey. 4347

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Dental Plates a Specialty

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

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

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

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Style Correct

Price the lowest possible consistent with value.

Two Stores:

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Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster

Limited

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

(All accidents and every known disease covered.)

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

Merchants Casualty Co.

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Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Have You Ever Stopped to Think

That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** eliminates the profit of the Middleman, the Commission man, the Jobber and Wholesaler.

That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** eliminates Delivery costs.

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That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** eliminates large rentals—thirty-one separate businesses under one roof.

That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** system eliminates the wages of many clerks.

That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** saves you all these dollars.

That the **CAL-VAN MARKET** delivers Foodstuffs to you direct from the producers at a minimum cost.

Come in - - You'll save dollars

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Many a Man thinks he is wearing a Semi-ready Suit when he isn't

The Seal of Certainty is sewn in the pocket—the label and the price clearly stated.

Semi-ready Tailored Suits are designed in good style and tailored with precise silk stitched and perfect inside tailoring.

Suits at $25 and $30 are as well tailored as those at $35 to $50.

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WE CAN sell you goods at less price than most stores, and our goods carry the label, as far as possible.

Men's Fine Shoes, from $4.00 to $10.00.

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Stanfield's Underwear, in light and heavy weights

Headlight Overalls are the best made.

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Special fine Panamas in the newest shapes, $5.00

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PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

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Reserve and Undivided Profits	$ 15,000,000
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518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

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Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets.
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One dollar opens an account on which interest is paid half-yearly at current rates.

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

AN INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Will Deal With Nations Who Respect Soviet Principles

States the World Is Moving Inevitably To Socialism

The Manchester Guardian gives the following account of an interview of Lenine by M. Ludovic Naudeau the special correspondent of the "Temps." The interview took place in February or March last. Lenine said:

"We are exceedingly anxious to adapt ourselves to circumstances during the period of transition through which Europe is passing. Can a communal state like ours, surrounded by capitalist states, exist? Why not? Of course it is very difficult for a people like the Russian people , young and little developed, to live without numerous ties with the neighboring and more advanced nations. We need technicians, scientists, and all the apparatus of universal industry. Particularly today, when the productive powers of Russia are destroyed, we are unable alone to develop the immense resources of this country. Under such conditions, however disagreeable the admission, we must admit that our principles, though applying within our own frontiers, must beyond our frontiers give place to political agreements which will allow us to live. Thus we very sincerely propose to recognize that we must pay the income on foreign loans and, as we have no money, we shall pay it with corn, oil, and all kinds of raw materials of which we shall have enough once normal production is resumed.

We have decided to grant timber and mining concessions to the citizens of the Entente Powers, on condition that the essential principles of Soviet Russia are respected. Further, we should be resigned to ceding territories of the old Russian empire to certain Entente Powers. English, Japanese and American capitalists are very anxious for such concessions. As for France, we are not clear. There seems to be two opposed currents in France so far as we are concerned. We shall not resist any reasonable demands that will give us peace. If too much is asked we shall fight and defend ourselves. The Western Powers are beginning to see that it is not quite so easy to make war on us as they thought at first. An honest peace would be the best thing for the whole world. We are ready to make a bargain.

To show our sincerity, I can tell you that we have granted a concession to an international company for the building of the Veliki Severni Pout—that is to say, the Great Northern Railway. It is a line three thousand versts long to run from Soroka, a station on the middle of the Murman Railway, via Kotlas and the Urals, to the junction of the Obi and the Irtish. Immense virgin forests of eight millions of hectares and all kinds of unexploited mines will fall within the domain of the construction company. As we have not the means to develop these ourselves there is no harm in giving the job to a foreign country. It is a case of ceding property of the state for a fixed term, probably eight years, with the right of repurchasing. Our conditions will not be hard. The laws of the Soviet fixing the eight-hour day and controlled by workmen's organizations will be respected, and that will suffice. Of course, this is a great departure from pure communism and there has been much controversy over the project, but we have decided to accept what the period of transition through which we are passing renders necessary. The Bolshevik government will keep any bond it signs.

The State of the Future

You ask me about the future of the world. I am no prophet, but of this I am sure—that the old state of capitalists and of free trade, such as England was, is dying. The state of the future will monopolize everything, buy everything, sell everything. The evolution of the world is moving inevitably towards Socialism. There are various transitional forms and phases, but the goal is one. Who would have believed a few years ago in the possibility of the nationalization of railways in America, or that this republic would buy up all the wheat to put it to the use most convenient to the state? The League of Nations will be extremely difficult to constitute, but out of these experiments a new form of civilization will in the end emerge. Clearly our communist experience here is not a decisive proof. Russia is a nation apart, whose intellectual culture does not correspond at all to Western culture. The land question here has problems unknown to you. Remember that private rural property was created only a few years ago by Stolypin. In Russia when the old autocratic government foundered there was no power to oppose the explosion of the social revolution. In Germany and in France, where the ancient pillars are enormously more solid than they were with us, a revolution is much more difficult to commence than was the case in Russia.

On the other hand, if a Socialist regime established itself in France or in Germany it would be much easier with them than with us to perpetuate it. Socialism would find in the west the staffs, the talent, the organism, every variety of intellectual and material help which we lack here.

I sum up by saying that experience proves that every human group is moving towards Socialism by its own road. The old world can no longer exist. The economic situation engendered by the war will precipitate its downfall. All that has been said, all that can be said, against the state as employer has not prevented or checked this evolution. To remedy the defects of the state employer we shall have to strike out new forms of control, but today it is hopeless to prevent the state becoming the employer. That it must happen will come as by its own weight.

HORRORS OF SIBERIAN DEATH TRAIN PORTRAYED

Red Cross Worker Tells How Bolsheviki Were Destroyed by Disease and Starvation in Siberia

The April number of the Red Cross magazine prints an eye-witness story of horrors perpetrated by foes of the Bolsheviki in Siberia worse than anything that has been advanced with any appearance of authenticity about the alleged horrors of Bolshevism.

It is a signed story entitled "The Death Train" by Rudolph Bukely, illustrated by photographs. Mr. Buckley was a banker at Honolulu. He went to Vladivostok as a representative of the American Red Cross and did relief work.

In the fall of 1918 the city of Samara, not in Siberia, but in European Russia, was captured by the Bolsheviki. A short time subsequently it was captured from them by the Czecho-Slovaks. The Czecho-Slovaks threw many hundreds of persons into jail, including Red Guards and persons suspected of "red" sympathies. When these forces evacuated the city they shipped all these prisoners, 2,100 of them, out of the city herded into fifty box cars and sent the "death train," is it came to be called, toward Siberia, the seat of the Kolchak government with which the Czecho-Slovaks, Japanese and allied troops were co-operating to down the Bolsheviki.

Misery to Fill Lifetime

The following parts of Mr. Bukely's article are reprinted from the Red Cross magazine. They are taken from his diary, written at the end of each day's experiences:

It is the eighteenth day of November, 1918. I am at Nikolsk-Ussurisk in Siberia. In the past two days I have seen enough misery to fill a lifetime. Only four weeks ago, as a four-minute man, I was preaching the doctrine of "hate." Today, I humbly ask forgiveness for my thoughts of hate, and pray from the depths of my soul that I may be allowed to play my part, though a small one, in trying to improve the condition of men, whatever their nationality, so that perhaps some day this world may emerge into the great brotherhood, and that such things as I have seen may become impossible.

The death train . . . left Samara nearly two months ago in charge of some Russian officers. It had on board at that time twenty-one hundred prisoners of all sorts. They were apparently civil prisoners. Some were Bolsheviki, others had been released from the prison at Samara. Many of them said they were thrown into jail for being against the Bolsheviki at the time the Bolsheviki were in control; and when in the course of the fighting the Czechs and Russians occupied Samara, they simply cleaned out the whole jail, packed the prisoners into this train, and sent them out west.

Between that day and the day before yesterday, when we found this loathsome caravan in Nikolsk, eight hundred of these wretches had died from starvation, filth and disease. In Siberia there is misery and death on every hand, on a scale that would appal the stoutest heart. There were as near as we could count, thirteen hundred and twenty-five men, women and children penned up in these awful cars yesterday. Since last night six have died. By and by they will all die if the train is permitted to go on in such conditions.

Could Kill Them Quicker

I cannot understand the reasoning of the Russian mind. There are millions of pounds of produce at Omsk, which cannot be moved for lack of rolling stock. It seems a wicked thing to say, but the thought has surely come to me that to kill these people painlessly would require perhaps three dollars' worth of poison or ten dollars' worth of ammunition; and yet for weeks this train of fifty cars has been wandering, driven on from station to station, every day a few more corpses being dragged out.

Many of these people have been in box cars for five weeks in their original clothing. There are from thirty-five to forty in a box car, measuring say twenty-five feet by eleven, and the doors have seldom been opened save to drag out the bodies of the dead, or some woman who might better be. I have been told that when they first started there were as many as sixty in many of the cars, but death weeded them out.

I have climbed into these cars at night with my flash light, I have gone into them in the early morning and examined them. I have seen men with the death rattle in their throat, half naked, with lice and vermin visible on them; others just lying in a semi-unconscious stupor; and others with the whining grin of imbeciles, holding out their hands for a few cigarettes or kopecks, chuckling with glee like apes upon being given them.

Of anything like sanitary provision this train has nothing, and the accumulation of filth in which these people have lived and are dying is absolutely unspeakable.

Officers Mistreat Women

It is impossible to tell in print the story of the unfortunate women who have been imprisoned here under these awful conditions. They are treated better than the men. We have sat with them and talked with them in a mixed jargon of French, Russian and German. On the inside of the car hangs a piece of string. On it are four pairs of stockings owned by these eleven women. The floor is covered with refuse and filth. There are no means of cleaning it, neither brooms nor buckets.

They have not taken off their clothes for weeks. In the centre of the car is a little wood stove, and there are pieces of wood and coal on the floor. All around the sides of the cars run two rows of planks, on which the inmates sleep at night and sit hunched up by day. If there ever is any official food for the prisoners these women get the first pick, and their physical condition is much better, since eleven of them have a car which would accommodate thirty-five men packed in as they are.

Two more days have now gone by. Since we arrived a cooking car has been put on the train, with a large iron kettle, and yesterday the guards claim to have given the prisoners a little soup. One kettle for 1325 people, and soup passed through a window a foot by a foot and a half by means of an old rusty can! Yesterday one of the women was taken out of one of the cars by a Russian officer. He will return her when the train pulls out.

In this car is also an emaciated creature that was once a man. He was a journalist. His wife is in the same car. She has a very few days to live. When the men stand they fill the entire car. On the two rows of planks built along the sides, the dead and the living sleep as best they may. We were told by the guards this morning at 8:30 that three men had died during the night and the bodies had been removed. As we walked past the train a man hailed us from one of the cars, and the guards were told that there were dead inside. We insisted on the door being opened and this is what we saw:

Youth Dead of Exposure

Lying right across the threshold was the body of a boy not over 18 or 19 years old. No coat, merely a thin shirt in such tatters that his whole chest and arms were exposed, for trousers a piece of jute bag pinned around him, and no shoes or stockings. What agony that boy must have suffered in the Siberian cold before he died of filth ,starvation and exposure!

We are still holding the train by means of the co-operation of the Czech lieutenant, and in case of need he agrees he will put the engine out of order. Last night the station master showed us telegraphic instructions to the effect that the train positively must pull out at 1 a.m., but is still here. In case they wire the lieutenant to obey his orders, he will wire back that there are obstructions in the way but that he is doing his best. In case all else fails, he will obey instructions, and the train will pull out. She will go say four miles an dthen she will stop. We are fighting by every means for a chance to save these pitiable lives.

Provide Baths for Victims

We have made arrangements with a Russian bath some three-quarters of a mile from here to wash all the prisoners tomorrow for four hundred and fifty roubles. They will start at 6 o'clock in the morning and walk to the bath, where sixty at a time will clean themselves. They should be through in ten hours, but it may take longer. Our car has arrived ,and as each man goes in to the bath his infested underclothes will be taken from him and burned, and he will be given in exchange a pair of socks, a sweater, and a pair of pyjamas. They will then be put into new cars. The authorities do not wish to furnish buckets; the law requires this, and the point will have to be fought out.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of November 22—It is bitterly cold. There was a heavy snow storm last night. Strong left at 5 o'clock for the bath house so as to be ready, and Manget and Oleson slept in the box car to be on hand when the first prisoners arrive. I am pretty nearly all in with a bad throat, so will not get up until it is time to relieve Strong at 8 o'clock. The start was not made until 7:30, as Lieut. Novack was unable to find the Red Cross cars, which had been shifted during the night.

Eight fifteen a. m.—Here I am at the bath house, having just relieved Strong who is going home to breakfast. The baths are all ready and we are waiting for the first contingent. In the distance against the snow, we can see a body of men advancing very, very slowly and with great difficulty. Many stumble as they walk and have to be supported by the other prisoners. There are in this party a hundred and twenty wretched people escorted by fifteen guards with loaded rifles ,as though these poor devils had the strength to show fight or run, even though so minded. It is all they can do to walk.

Burn Their Filthy Clothes

The first sixty have gone in and now there is a fire burning in the yard where the disgusting clothes are burning. Inside, the unfortunates have each been given a piece of soap and are scrubbing themselves, while the guards carry out the clothes and put them on the fire. The wagon has arrived with eighty sweaters, four hundred and fifty pairs of socks, and one hundred and twenty pyjamas.

Tomorrow when this train pulls out it will have 925 Red Crosses on it, but I must still call it the "train of death." There is no use disguising the fact that these people are nearly all going to die, for as soon as the train shall have pulled out, the old conditions will return and there will be once more the corpses thrown out day by day from each car.

November 23—Today we leave Vladivostok. We have done all that we could do. We have just learned that there are thirty additional cases of typhus in the hospital and heaven knows how many on the train. We have bought buckets and brooms for the cars, which will help a little.

From the Red Cross Magazine we learn that Mr. Blukley's prophecy was fulfilled. As it went over Siberia first and then east, the news to this train of horror filtered into Vladivostok. If there are any doubters after reading this story of unheard of horrors, they can read it for themselves in the Red Cross Magazine for April, from which the above passages are taken.

Where to Go On May 24 Bowen Island---Squamish

"Among the Beautiful Mountains Up Howe Sound"

On Saturday three steamers will leave the Union Dock at 9:15 a.m. On Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Calling at Bowen Island, Britannia Mines, Squamish and way points; returning to Vancouver at 7:15 p.m.

Meals on Board

On Saturday, the S.S. Bowena will leave the Union Dock at 2 p.m. for Bowen Island direct. Steamers will leave Bowen Island at 6 p.m., 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. For the benefit of campers and hotel guests a steamer will leave Bowen Island on Monday at 6:30 a.m., arriving at Vancouver 7:45 a.m. "This makes a delightful week-end at our beautiful summer resort."

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

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ALLIES SUPPORT GERMAN JUNKERS

Finnish Autocracy Recognized by Britain and America

The Mannerheim government in Finland, the recognition of which by Great Britain last week was received with cheers in the Tory House of Commons, has now been recognized by the United States. It is sufficient to say that an act so outrageously inconsistent both with fair professions and with the inherent justice of the case will almost inevitably strike back into the fact of the forces which perpetrated it. Mannerheim led the White Guard against the Red or Soviet forces. To his standard rallied all the upper-Baltic Junkers, all the German-controlled commercial interests of Finland, and all men in Finland who possessed lands and privileges under the old regime. He was frankly and openly a representative of German imperialism. He proposed to set up a monarchy in Finland, and to place one of the sons of the kaiser on the throne.

The deeds that Mannerheim did in Finland as leader of the White Guard were not reported in the newspapers. It was not recorded how the White Terror in Finland systematically executed 60,000 officials of labor unions, heads of co-operative enterprises, and Socialist leaders of different grades of radicalism, until a social development of generations in that highly civilized and organized land had been rendered helpless through the selective murder of all its best leadership; how hundreds of thousands of labor unionists, Socialists, and radicals of the rank and file were executed in the same summary fashion; or how, when an election was at last held under the guns of the White Guard, the Socialist vote, in spite of everything, had not declined.

Repudiated Non-Union Shop

DANBURY, Conn.—After a two-years contest the members of the United Hatters employed in the non-union shops of this city have decided to discontinue working in the "foul" shops. The meeting that reached this decision was attended by 1,000 members of the organization. During the meeting some facts were revealed that proved surprising to the workers. Immediately on the shops becoming non-union a system of "throwing out" was put into force and resulted in many dozen hats being condemned for which the workers received no pay, thereby greatly reducing wages. It is asserted that this action will be a severe blow to the non-union employers, as the men claim that the next season will demand stiff hats and that the men who had been working in this non-union shop are unable to successfully manufacture that grade of goods.

Buy at a union store.

WE SELL EVERYTHING — WOODWARDS — WE SELL FOR LESS

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Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

Cash and Carry Specials in GROCERIES

For Week Commencing Friday, May 23rd

Fraser Valley Raspberries, 2-lb. tin	29c
Reindeer Milk, per tin	18½c
Fry's Cocoa, ¼s, per tin	20½c
Shaker Salt, per carton	9c
Clark's Tomato Ketchup, per bottle	20½c
Royal Crown Coap, per carton	20½c
Ridgway's Old Country Tea, reg. 70c	59c
Vantoria Tomatoes, 2½s, per tin	15c
B. & K. Rolled Oats, 7s, per sack	47c
Royal Stand. Flour, 24s	$1.43
Maybloom Tea, per lb.	53c
Woodward's Better Coffee, reg. 55c	46c
Purity Rolled Oats, 4s	28c
Quaker Rolled Oats, 4s	28c
Cream of Wheat, per pkg.	23c
Kellog's Bran, per pkg.	17c
B. & K. Wheat Flakes, 3s	21c
Dominion Corn Flakes	11½c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	13c
Holbrook's Punch Sauce, per bottle	25c
Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce, large bottle	42c
Argood Pickles, per bottle	21c
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bottle	41c
Shields Vinegar, bottle	13c
Holbrook's Vinegar, bot.	29c
Pure Orange Marmalade, 16-oz. tin	21c
Stanley's Grapefruit, Lemon or Orange Marmalade, 2s, per tin	38c
Empress Marmalade, bot.	21c
Malkin's Orange Marmalade, per bottle	22c
Vantoria Jam, 2s	34c
Climax Jam, 4s	67c
Vantoria Marmalade, 4s	63c
Cottage Brand Peanut Butter, per bottle	25c
Cowan's and Lowney's Cocoa, per tin	21c
Berrington Hall Coffee	34c
Gold Medal Peaches, 2½s	32c
Aunt Dinah Molasses, small	15½c
Aunt Dinah Molasses, 2½s	22c
Happyvale Pineapple 2s	24½c
Libby's Pineapple, 2s	29c
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10's, for	64c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 1's, per tin	9c
Jutland Sardines, per tin	10c
Campbell's Soups	15c
Malkin's Jelly Powders	9½c
Malkin's Custard Powder, per tin	19c
Malkin's Best Baking Powder	23c
Nabob Baking Powder	24c
Cow Brand Soda, 1-lb. pkg., for	7½c
Nabob Custard Powder, per pkg.	11c
Holbrook's Egg Powder, pkg. for	21c
Blue Ribbon Peaches, pkg.	19c
Excelsior Dates, per pkg.	24c
Brasso, per tin, reg. 25c	19½c
Christie's Arrowroot Biscuits for	17c
Ramsay's Biscuits	12½c
Lion Brand Macaroni, 16-oz. pkg.	12c
Ramsay's Family Sodas, pkg. for	23c
Toilet Paper, per roll	5c
Skookum Shoe Polish, black or tan	9c

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Minimum Wage Board

Province of British Columbia

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Chapter 56 of the Statutes of 1918, being the "Minimum Wage Act," a public meeting will be held at the Court House, in the City of New Westminster, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1919, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the establishment of a minimum wage and hours and conditions for women engaged in the "Office Occupation," which includes the work of those employed as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, billing clerks, filing clerks, cashiers, cash girls (not included in other orders), checkers, invoicers, comptometer operators, auditors, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and all kinds of clerical work.

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

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia.

J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman,
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,
THOMAS MATHEWS.

Victoria, B. C., May 16, 1919.

UNION MEN ARE MADE WELCOME

—AT THE—

Bank Buffet

Soft Drinks and Fresh Cool Beer.

The right treatment and best service.

If you want the best quick lunch in the city give us a trial.

Ex-Sergt. Forestell

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For Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Peritonitis and ailments of the Stomach. These maladies which often lead to costly operations and following periods of recuperation can be cured speedily, with little cost ($5.50 treatment).

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"The "Almighty Dollar", "Co-operation", etc., free, if you mention this paper.

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OPEN AIR PAVILION WILL BE FREE FOR

Music and Dancing

AT THIS POPULAR RESORT ON

EMPIRE DAY

An hourly train service, leaving North Vancouver for Horseshoe Bay at 30 minutes past each hour, will be operated on May 24 and every Sunday, from the North Shore Terminal of the

Pacific Great Eastern Railway

The Grandview Chamber of Commerce Brass and Reed Band, consisting of 30 pieces, will give the following programme on May 24, under the direction of Mr. P. Timms. Music to commence at 2 p.m.

PROGRAMME

1. (a) Maple Leaf
   (b) The Marseillaise
2. Isle of Beauty
3. Greeting to Bangor
4. Lustpiel
5. Bluebells
6. Bridal Rose
7. Nautical Airs
8. Show Boy
9. Missouri Waltz
10. Old Quebec

God Save the King

DANCE MUSIC WILL BE INTERSPERSED WITH ABOVE PROGRAMME

BOATING BATHING FISHING

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels. Free tables and seats installed in a cool, shady park for the use of picnickers

RETURN FARE 60c

Good day of issue only.

The train service will be augmented by additional equipment from the Squamish Division.

Take the Ferry leaving Vancouver on the hour. P. G. E. Depot adjoining North Vancouver Ferry Wharf.

For Further Information Telephone Seymour 9547, Passenger Dept.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway

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Be consistent and demand the Union Stamp on your boots and shoes. The following local firms are fair to Organized Labor and are worthy of your patronage and support:

J. Leckie Co., Ltd., 280 Cambie Street.
Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
H. Vos & Son, 63 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

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"Nodelay" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
M. E. Thoms, 256 Kingsway.
Woods Ltd. "K" Boot Shop, Cordova and Hastings St. W.
H. C. Spaulding, 5971 Fraser Street, South Vancouver.

Be progressive, Mr. Shoe Repairer, and get in touch with Secretary Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive.

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COST MODERATE SATISFACTION SURE

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Letters to FEDERATIONIST

Christianity and the Other Kind

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have been much interested from time to time by articles and letters in our valuable Federationist, re real Christianity and the bogus kind, that has been so ably set forth by the varied writers. Mr. Woodsworth's articles and lectures have been especially fine, and his introduction to so many of us of the sterling qualities of that giant Labor man, U. V. Debs, has been revelation. Mr. J. P. Lawson, too, in his letters gives us, it seems to me, the true import of Jesus the Christ's message; humanity evolves very slowly, and no doubt in case of such another event, the teacher would again have to re-clothe the ancient teaching and repudiate the man made theologies and doctrines that have gathered around it since its inception. This has always been the case since the beginning of time, as any student of comparative religion can see. The ancient founder of Tavism in China, the Zoroaster's, Hermes, the Lord Buddha ,all have had the same difficulty in making the less evolved understand that religion, like everything else, is a matter of evolution. Jesus told the old Orthodox Jews that His teaching of the Cross was only an advancement that was necessary. (The law and the Prophets were until John, but since that time the Kingdom of Heaven is preached and all men press into it.) Material things have so crept into the religious observances, that the temples had been turned into houses of merchandise; they devoured widows' houses and for pretexts made all sorts of excuses, even those of the rural population were so absorbed in the customs of the times that the Chirst had to remind them, that they paid too much attention to the weather conditions, and not enough to the evolution in religious thought. His stinging rebukes to the parasites of his time, (Ye give men burdens too grievous to be bourne, and will not touch them even with the tips of your fingers.) According to these crystallized customs, even the man who had toiled all day out in the fields, was made to come in, and serve his master at table. This the man of sorrows said ought to be reversed. Mr. Lansdell, in his letter in an issue of The Federationist states that his opinion is not favorable to Christianity, because the meek-spirited who had been crushed into this abnormal condition, by the usages I have depicted, should be blessed, surely Comrade Lansdell would not have them, or those in like circumstances, cursed under the conditions prevailing at that time. He also objects to the turning of the other cheek business. This on the face of it does seem ridiculous, but according to my own interpretation of these imperfect theories of the man Jesus (and known as the Gospel). He is giving advice metaphorically, and we know that sometimes we have to stand a trouncing from an ignorant man in order to bring him to his senses. And we feel sometimes that we can accomplish more for our ignorant comrades that way than any other.

G. W. BLAKEY.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Nearly five years have passed away since I last saw Vancouver bound for Valcartier. Many and tragic are the experiences which we went through in France and Belgium and German Internment camps. I wonder how many of that first Contemptibles Canadian division is contamanating Canadian soil today. Very few and at that forgotten. In a little while we shall all be in the past tense. forgotten by those who reaped the plunder of the war, capitalistic war. I wonder how many new millionaires there are in Canada at the present time? I wonder if they ever think how many graves there are in Flanders and Belgium and German internment camps while they stayed at home and reaped the reward and revelled in luxury. Does their conscience never touch them as they meet our poor deluded brave soldiers maimed, etc., and widows and children on the streets existing on a mere pittance and sad to say again which is a disgrace to this Dominion? Thousands of our returned sol-soldiers walk our streets in quest of work. They say we have won this war. I fail to see where that comes in. The other fellow has won it, not us. Again, as usual, we Canadians are out of bounds—buntings and flags are seen on our streets with that magic device, "Welcome to our brave soldiers," and we wonder. Welcome to what, methinks. Starvation and slavery. They say we have done our bit in winning this war, and keeping this country free from German Imperialism. We may have done so, yet true as a wise man said two thousand years ago, "Romans, you have conquered this world yet not one of you can say you own one sod of it." The same can be said of us, Canadian soldiers, we have fought in this war and helped to win this war, yet we don't own a sod in the whole Dominion. While the other fellow who did not go or got some good and easy commission and no risks owns it all. Some time ago I saw in a Canadian paper a complaint regarding the Canadian officers not getting a good enough reception on their return from France to London. Poor fellows, they expected the king to meet them. What a pity to disappoint such a fine body of intelligence. Such is the case, while the real hero of all, the despised private soldier, dies not get any show at all. In many cases in England and France he was made a criminal by these would-be demi gods in Ryhl, England. These officers themselves were responsible for what occurred, by ordering men to take their hats off to officers, bad food, etc., and out of bounds, while these infamous characters could mix up in as much filth as he wished. Some of them did all in their power to foster German Imperialism among Canadian troops. Again I took notice that many of them had good cushy jobs, with nice juicy salaries. The same I noticed has happened in Vancouver, etc. I wonder how many of those fellows walk the streets of Vancouver looking for some miserable job in some cesspool of a camp, sorry to say they don't have to. They are in a position to sell us soldiers land somewhere in no-man's land or in desert places while we soldiers stagger along like sheep without a shepherd. Are we to wait until the bread line and hunger brings us to reason. We fought in union in Flanders as soldiers for one common aim, German Imperialism. Are we to stand quietly by and have Cossickism fastened on us. Our towns and villages through Canada are overrun by the North West Police. It can only mean one thing In a little while they will be against us if it be so it will be a disgrace to modern civilization and an insult to every man and woman and an everlasting reproach on our illustrous dead. Then let us stand together united in one great brotherhood. We may not have the blood of kings and few of us are of courtly birth. None of us are vagabonds.

RETURNED SOLDIER.

The One Big Union

Editor B. C. Federationist: Now that the referendum for the O. B. U. is overwhelmingly in favor, one matter of vital importance, viz., that of representation to the convention to be called for the purpose of forming a constitution, should receive consideration at this juncture.

The tentative proposal made at Calgary that one delegate to every 5,000 of membership is entirely inadequate for the purpose. For instance, Victoria on that basis would not get more than two delegates.

One can readily forsee that such basis of representation will not permit of a clear exposition of the workers' desires. This will not give the rank and file the free and full expression of its varying ideas which is so essential in the establishment of such a body as the O. B. U.

A larger representation will tend to eliminate any hostile criticism that could be libelled at the decisions of such a small delegation, and whose findings therefore would meet with greater approval, and acceptance from the rank and file. A fair proposal would be one delegate to every 1,000 of membership, which would give satisfaction to many who have expressed dissatisfaction with proposal above referred to. The time is now opportune to make suggestions, arising out of the present, and old forms hitherto existing, for discussion in the formation of the constitution of the new.

One suggestion should be made (not for the first time by any means) is that of uniform initiation fees, and dues. This should commend itself to all as there will be no per capita going to maintain headquarters, and other deliberate bodies whose only function hitherto has been to overlap in jurisdiction, and whose results have been almost nill.

Not to mention local officials such as business agents, secretaries, and their assistants o nthe payrolls of the various unions.

All of which makes for high dues and assessments it cannot be said to have given satisfactory results. Low dues will induce members to come more readily into the O. B. U. Numbers being of greater importance than large treasuries.

In view of the industrial crisis now upon us, another suggestion worthy of consideration, is that of carrying members while sick or unemployed, and not erasing them from the books of the organization through inability to pay dues.

The universal transfer card has received much attention and is generally accepted. Judging by present conditions in the union movement complete local antonomy would be a failure therefore it is most essential that in certain matters which have a vital import at this stage of the struggle, hard and fast rules be laid down governing the whole organization in matters which at present are left entirely to local jurisdiction, and reflect the chaotic state of the movement. Another important question, and one that has caused endless trouble is the foreman or boss in the union. The master-class interest is to exploit the worker to the limit, the workers interest lies in reducing, and finally overthrowing exploitation, between these two opposing forces stands the boss, who, if he does not carry out the masters' desires (namely, drive the slaves) is immediately replaced by one who will. As the lines of demarkation are drawn more clearly than ever before, it becomes evident that a worker who accepts such a position from the master class, ceases to have the same common interest on the industrial field as his fellow slaves from the moment he becomes a boss.

The O. B. U. should compel any member who accepts such a position to withdraw from it at least for the time he is functioning as such. In conclusion the above subjects are introduced not in any spirit of antagonism to the O. B. U., but with the idea of starting through the agency of the Fed full and free discussion of details in connection with the new organization, so that the constitution framers may get some idea of the desires of the rank and file.

Better to thrash it out now than waiting until the draft is submitted, and then find it contains things that we didn' expect.

Yuors,
Victoria, B. C. M. A.

When The Eagle Giggled

When the eagle giggled in 1917, Bill Jazzbo was staked to a junior partnership in the walking department of Uncle Sam's overseas circus. He was out to make the works safe for democracy and Home Guards. Bill paddled his dogs down Tremont street between two rows of cheering cuckoos who couldn't hear the beaver bark unless it was on a dollar bill. From his corns to his army haircut, Bill was dolled up in the regulation O. D. pedestrian trousseau. He wore a No. 7 boiler on his skull and toted a trench piano and accessories on his spinepiece.

Bill weighed about 792 pounds trenchside in his hobnailed feet, of which 178 pounds were Bill. The rest was garnishings. Something like a steak en casserole. Bill didn't know exactly what it was all about, but he knocked so many Jerries loose from their life insurance that they pinned enough medals on his chest to balance the load on his back. This made Bill look like a sandwich man for a hardware factory.

About this time Jerry figured that he had a blouseful and took it on the loop for the old home plate. Bill had one flipper shot away and had lost all the legs that a guy can conveniently spare. He had been laid up with ptomaine poisoning from biting a Jerry in the neck, which earned him another yard of medal pieces. Bill wasn't vicious, but anything was a change from the O. D. army beans.

In order to save Bill's thumb, the army surgeon had amputated his little finger at the elbow, but Bill figured that there was just enough of him left to hold his old job down when he again parked his hobspiked dogs on the Union Jack real estate of the city and vicinity. The beaver had giggled with a chorus by the entire company and Bill was coming home.

Still Screaming

Coming up the bay, a herd of tugboats whistled in eight colors and pink. The same cuckoos who had cheered Bill east were there to cheer him west. They wined him and cheered him and dined him and cheered him.

Bill was wondering about his old job, but nobody could stop cheering him long enough to put him hep. Everybody cheered themselves dizzy but Bill couldn't figure where things had changed much since he ankled down the big highway two years ago. They were still doing the cheering and he was still doing the walking.

Jobbed Out of the Old Job

When they mustered Bill out they slipped him enough kale to take him home, provided that he didn't live more than a nickel away. Bill walked up the old street and life was just one cheer after another, with another cheer in between. He asked a traffic cop the way to his old building and the cop gave him three cheers but no directions.

Bill figured you couldn't get fat on cheers until some bird invented a method of harnessing acoustics. He finally dug up the old building and walked up thirty-six flights of stairs as the elevator boy was out cheering a parade. When he flatwheeled into the office the boss got up on the mezzanine floor of his desk and cheered Bill dizzy.

Bill tried to ask for his old job back, but all the boss would give him was three cheers.

The eagle was still screaming, but Bill was wishing he would stop the Caruso stuff and lay a few eggs.

Cheers That Don't Cheer

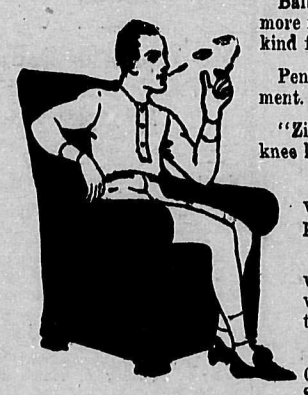
After the office force had cheered him on his way, Bill popped into two hundred and sixteen other offices, but all he got was a complete set of cheers. Bill hoofed it down Tremont street, puffing like a mule trying to do a locomotive's work.

Bill had made the world safe for everybody but himself. — Boston Courier.

Brussels, Belgium.—Employees of banks and insurance companies went on a 24-hour strike in support of their demands for a general betterment of working conditions. All the banks were closed.

Are You Ready to Change Your Underwear?

We have made every provision to furnish you with the kind of Summer underwear you prefer. You can hardly imagine a more perfect or more representative stock than this.



Balbriggan underwear is of most importance because more men wear this kind. You can have a good two-thread kind for as low as 75¢ a garment. Combinations, $1.50.

Penman's natural and white balbriggan, $1.00 a garment. Combinations, $2.00.

"Zimmerknit" light weight balbriggan, short sleeve and knee length. Sells for 85¢ a garment.

White mesh underwear of Zimmerknit make is a very nice line at 75¢ a garment. Zimmerknit white porous is another at the same price.

"Delpark" Athletic Underwear will appeal to men who like their underwear loose fitting. Made of a fine white naincheck. Single garments, 75¢; combinations, $1.50.

We also have Tooke's and W., G. & R. Athletic Combinations in different styles, at prices $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $3.25.

David Spencer, Limited

Wages $7 for Eight Hours

Washington.—The new wage scale effective May 1 for the 5,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city and Alexandra, Va., fixed by the district council of that organization some time ago and just made public, will be 87½ cents an hour, or $7 for an eight-hour day.

The old wage scale under which these skilled mechanics have been working since the war period began was 75 cents an hour, or $6 a day. So far as could be ascertained all the contractors have either signed the new scale or else will agree to pay the same when it becomes effective.

Hamilton, Canada. — After nine days' idleness the painters and decorators won their strike for increased wages and an eight-hour day. The increase is 7 1-2 cents per hour, making the new scale 52 1-2 cents The men have been endeavoring for years to attain the shorter hour day.

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

Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. C. LOGGERS' UNION—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity Street, phone High. 1688R; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, office corner Prior and Main Streets.

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

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeur's Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, F. Haslett, 135 Fifteenth Avenue East; financial secretary, Birt Showler, 11[illegible] Robson Street; phone Sey. 5679. Office 587 Homer Street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month 2 p.m. President, W. H. Jordan; vice president, W. H. Youkill; 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. Pauples; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crow's Nest Pass, W. A. Sheerman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

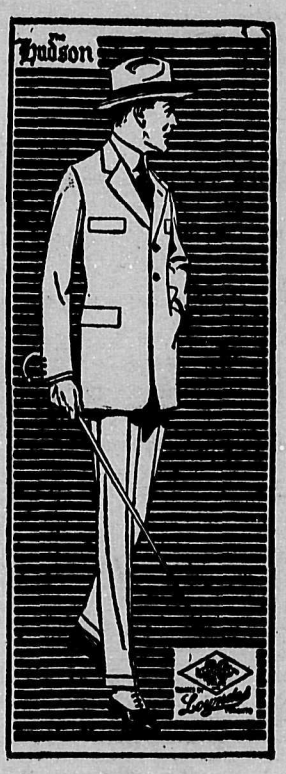
LOCAL UNION, No. 879, U. M. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 2 p.m., Richard Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Pearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

NORTH VANCOUVER

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LAbor Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' Hall. President, W. E. Thompson; secretary, Geo. Rudderham, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.



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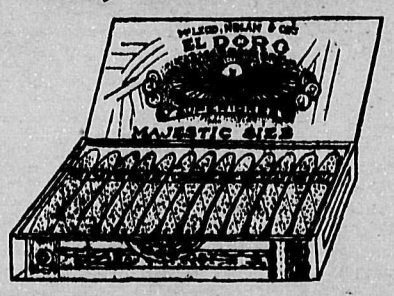

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- - BOLSHEVISM - -

Since the second Russian revolution, of November, 1917, the word Bolshevism has passed into every language. But of the thing almost nothing it known, outside Russia. The word has become a bogey to frighten the public, and prevent them from enquiring why the Allied governments are intervening by force in the internal affairs of a country with which they are not even formally at war. Of the thing, we know nothing that the censorship can prevent our knowing. Passports are refused to independent observers, anxious to investigate on the spot. Communications from correspondents in Russia are held up unless they confirm the view which the governments have decided to disseminate. Bolshevism is to be a bogey. And anyone who questions this simple assumption is to be branded as a Bolshevist himself.

In this atmosphere of ignorance and passion it may be worth while to draw counsels of caution from a similar situation more than a hundred years ago. The French revolution had broken out, and after the first moments of enthusiasm, had entered upon the tragic phase which no revolution has escaped. The classes dispossessed by the new movement flocked abroad with their grievances, and found a ready ear with governments controlled by people like themselves and naturally sympathetic to woes by which they, too, were in danger of being overwhelmed. The emigres captured the sympathies of the governing classes, and a European crusade was preached against revolutionary France. This armed intervention precipitated a tyranny in the invaded country, and was the direct cause of what is known as the Terror. And the Terror, in turn, gave the enemies of France an excuse for denouncing her as the enemy of God and man. In vain a small minority of sane and liberal men endeavored to stem the tide of execration. What history was to look back upon as a great and beneficient movement, regenerating a decent world, appeared to contemporaries (as Bolshevism now appears to Mr. Churchill), to be nothing better than a "foul baboonery." And in this orgy of passion the British led the way. Incapable, then as always, pursuing, through a cloud of sentiment, a shrewd policy of national aggrandizement, exploited for their own purposes the popular mood they had created. France was crushed, and England, victorious but unregenerated, sank back into one of the poorest, meanest, most unhappy periods of her history. The breath of life which renewed the continent of Europe, passed her by. She had learned nothing, and forgotten nothing.

Between that piece of history and what is now passing our eyes there are analogies to which it may be useful to attend. The movement called Bolshevism is plainly an inspiration. Like the French revolution, it fills its adherents with a passionate devotion and an energy of propaganda before which bourgeois government tremble. But it is a movement, like its predecessor, which spells ruin to the classes it has dispossessed. It is the first attempt in history, on a large scale and under competent leadership to establish that economic equality which is the ideal of all Socialism. And it has treated the owners of property with as little consideration as they have shown to Bolshevists whenever they have recovered power. Like the emigres of old, the classes dispossessed have turned for aid to foreign governments. And these, recruited, like themselves, from the propertied class, and identifying civilization with the social order by which they profit, have offered them in full measure sympathy and material aid. In Finland, in the Ukraine, at Archangel, in Siberia, they have supported, in every way they could, any movement, any government, and any methods which might serve to overthrow the dreaded idea. Their intervention as formerly in France, precipitated a dictatorship and a Terror. And the dictatorship and the Terror were then used to inflame passion against the movement. Yet, by a curious irony, a dictatorship and a Terror has been supported by the Allies, whenever it has been white not red. The government of Admiral Koltchak is a militant autocracy which has destroyed every shadow of representative institutions. The government of Finland, after an orgy of massacre outdoing the worst done by the Reds holds in prison all the elected representatives of the workers and the Socialists. Yet, these governments, and every such government in Russia, are in high favor with the Allies. It is not Terrorism in itself that they object to. It is Terrorism in the working class.

All this is natural enough, if not very edifying, from the point of view of the propertied class. What might surprise us is the measure of endorsement it has received from the mass of the people. But that mass, in England, is now, as it was a hudnred years ago, ignorant, sentimental, the slave of phrases and words. The press gave the Bolsheviks a bad name, and the people hung them. Once more a world-historic movement, of enormous range, complexity, and importance has been handled by the British as if it were a mutiny of naughty schoolboys. And it will be only by the skin of our teeth that we escape, if we do escape, a new war on an enormous scale to destroy, in a country, formally at least, neutral, a government and a social system, which a growing body of evidence suggests is winning if it has not already won, the allegiance of the mass of the people.

To say this, is not to say that Bolshevism is admirable, or that in its present form it will and ought to be finally imposed on the Russian peoples. Those who hate violence in every form must condemn its use in revolution as much as in war. Nor can we characterize the policy of starving out the resisting and the intellectual classes, if it has been pursued, as other than an act of malign folly. But the supreme right of criticism and of resistence belongs not to us but to the Russian people. Terrorism and violence are no more the essence of Bolshevism than they are of the French revolution. They are phases that must pass. The movement produces them and swallows them again. Recent reports filtering through with difficulty, and boycotted by the greater part of the press, seem to show that the Bolshevik government even under the desperate conditions to whoch they have been reduced by the blockade are accomplishing a considerable feat of re-organization. Apparently the European governments themselves have begun to doubt the wisdom, and even the possibility, of the policy they have been so long and so disastrously pursuing. The working class, too, seems to be shaking off the hypnotism of words and coming to see that what their governments are fighting is not a group of assassins, but, in fact, the Russian people. It may yet be possible, by making peace with the Bolshevist, to make peace in the world. But peace on any other terms is impossible.—The Nation, London.

A DUTY--

A Scathing Criticism of the Ruling Class

[By A. Clulton Brock, in the Manchester Guardian]

I was present at a labor meeting in a little south-country town the other day, when a discussion sprang up about the conscience and the intelligence of the rich. One speaker said they were clever, at least their leaders were, for they found a new red-herring at every election. This time it was "Make Germany pay, and hang the kaiser." Next time it would be something else. "Anyhow, we are had every time," he said. But another speaker said he knew something of the rich, and they were not clever, though they had some animal cunning. "If they were clever they would have given us enough to satisfy us years ago, for we are easily satisfied; but they were too stupid and ignorant to do that." Neither of the speakers was a "Bolshevik," nor was it a meeting of Bolsheviks, but of ordinary working men of the Home Counties, and it was interesting to hear them say what they really thought or felt. But it was not pleasant to realize the gulf between them and the well-to-do, and I wished that some more of my own class were present to hear them. But of course none were. They don't turn out at night to go to labor meetings; if they go to meetings at all, it is to those of their own party, where they hear what they expect to hear and suppose there is no answer to it. Nor do they read labor papers; they get their version of what labor thinks and feels from their own papers, owned and written by their own class, and their political economy, if they have any, from book written by their own class. The two worlds have no dealings with each other except in the matter of business and charity, and they are divided from each other by both. The more a working man thinks, the more he lives in his own world, with his own prophets and heroes, his own aims and values; and every year this world is becoming more real to him and more distinct from that of the well-to-do, who are not even curious to know what he thinks and desires and loves and hates.

The English upper class, for the most part, believe that they know about politics and political economp by instinct. For them there is not one case and another case, but a set of facts which they have grasped and of which the working classes are ignorant. How could it be otherwise, since the working class lack the leisure and education which they possess? If they are well disposed towards labor they thing it ought to be instructed so that it may know what they know. But meanwhile labor, at least the more intelligent part of it, has been instructing itself in another school altogether, and with the aim not of defending the status quo but of attacking it. Labor has no desire to be instructed by the educated classes, because it thinks they are not educated. Where it can test their knowledge, in matters, that most closely concern itself, it finds that they are ignorant both of fact, and of theories. They know nothing of the housing question; they do not even know what kind of house the working man wants; they know nothing of what he wants of why he wants it. And when it comes to theories they talk about the perpetual struggle between the haves and the have-nots, or say that capital and labor are both necessary to each other. The working man is past that proposition; he is asking whether the capitalist is necessary to him; and he no longer believes that people of leisure, by reason of their superior culture and knowledge perform a valuable function. He knows what artists think of the rich man's taste in art; he begins to look at our public buildings, our refined entertainments, the clothes of our fashionable ladies even, and he sees that plutocracy has failed in art, as Morris said it was bound to do. He believes that it has failed in everything. It has not even produced intelligent plutocrats; it cannot defend itself because it does not know the case against itself. In fact, from every source his rage is fed and becomes more and more a religious rage. Not only his interests but his deepest values feed it; besides injustice, plutocracy means to him ugliness, futility, faithlessness; and the more he thinks and feels, the more it means all these to him.

But of these facts the rich remain for the most part ignorant. They talk of unrest among the workers as if it were the unrest of a dog searching for fleas, and they are unaware that the working man is beginning to despise them more than he envies them. But since they have leisure and are supposed to have education, and since they justify their good fortune on the ground that their education and leisure make them valuable to society, it is their duty, at least, to master the case of labor, if only so that they may know how to answer it. At present most of them, if they try to answer it at all, answer a case which they imagine for themselves. If anyone who reads this thinks it unjust, I would ask him how often he has been to a labor meeting, or read a labor paper, or talked freely to a Socialist workingman.

You cannot learn any case from the opponents of it, or even from vague, sentimental sympathizers with it. The working man will tell you that he knows where the shoe pinches, and you do not; he knows how the mass of people live in this country and you do not; he knows what they want and you do not. And if you tell him that no more can be done than has been done he will disagree with you. As for the political economy which you learned, or didn't learn, in your youth, it is nothing to him. He has a political economy of his own which he probably knows better than you know yours. Tell him that the rights of capital are based on the abstinence of the capitalist, and he will tell you that it is the workers who do the abstaining and the capitalist who profits by it. Talk to him about the rights of property, and he will refer you to two books by the Hammond "The Town Labourer" and "The Village Labourer," and will ask you whether you think the facts related in those books prove that the rich have had any respect for the property of the poor. And you, if you are an ordinary member of the prosperous class, will have to answer that you have not read them. We know how the orthodox used to guard themselves against doubt by not reading anything the doubters said; and how they used to be satisfied with arguments which assumed their ignorance of the other side. But their will-to-believe in the account of creation given in the Book of Genesis was respectable compared with our will-to-believe in the righteousness of our own prosperity. We may say with reason that If we sold all that we have and gave to the poor we should really be giving to the rich; but if we are not going to do anything heroic like that, we can at least be at some pains to know what the case of the poor is. Economists have told us that we can do nothing for them, but if we were poor ourselves should we take it for granted that the economists were right? All through the ages man has been subject to error. Is it likely that the economists alone of all men are free from it? And, if we assume they are, is it not because they make us feel comfortable? Besides, there are other economists who say that something can be done, but they are unorthodox, like the Moderuists, and so we do not read them; in fact, we do not know their names. We are content with our case as we know it, and it is just this contentment, which he calls ignorance, that exasperates the working man. He believes that if we had all exercised our wits seriously upon the state of the nation we should have made it better than it is. He believes that we do not exercise our wits upon it because we know that if we did we should be forced by our conscience to make unpleasant sacrifices, and we cannot say that he is wrong until we have tried.

LABOR'S STRENGTH SHOWN IN ENGLAND

Newspapers Call Attention to Workers Needs for Decent Life

London, Eng.—The recent threatened strike of miners and railway men has been averted, but the crisis has driven home to the English people the power of the workers when they unite on the industrial field.

Reynold's Newspaper is not a trade union publication, but the editor faces facts in discussing this question:

"The result of the negotiations which have gone on for the last few weeks," he says, "has made clear two things. The first is the power of really well-organized trade unions; the second is the value of the strike weapon. By the threat of a strike, and in no other way, have the miners and the railway men got justice.

"Before the war we were content as a people to see railway men working for 18 shillings a week, and even highly skilled men in responsible positions being grossly underpaid. At that time, too, the wages of the miners were on the average only a little over 30 shillings a week.

"Will any sane-minded man assert that if there had been some means by which miners and railway men could be prevented from striking they would have got what they now got?

"We hope that, by Whitley councils and other means, the danger of dislocations of industry by strikes will pass away. But the workers can never be sure that it will wholly pass as long as they have not in reserve the power to withdraw their labor as a final resort.

"In a community conscious of the right of every working man to a decent wage, there should never be any need to strike, for the common sense of the community would see that no injustice was meted out to any of its members. The principle we have just admitted in the case of railway men and miners must be extended to all other workers. The guiding line must be that until all have a chance of a decent life, with well-nourished bodies and well-nourished minds, nobody has a claim to an excess of the general wealth produced by the community. This will seem a hard saying to those who have hitherto looked upon it as a right that they should be privileged above their fellows; but more and more will it become the principle upon which the state is guided in the future. With a Labor government in power, it would certainly become the dominant principle of politics."

To Mr. Lloyd George From Mesopotamia

There's a rotten show called Mespot,
Where lads have fought and died—
Disease has been a terror,
And will not be denied.

Our lads have faced all dangers,
Incompetence as well;
When hospitals were strangers,
And men died as they fell.

The burning sun had scorched them,
And some have gone stark man;
While thousands sleep their last sleep
'Twixt Basrah and Baghdad.

Now the war is won and over;
We are waiting to depart—
You have no ships to take us,
So you leave us in the cart.

We must stay and guard this country
For which we've toiled and slaved;
Then you'll give us a "medal"
For the way we have behaved.

You know that we gain nothing
For all our sacrifice—
It's just our great financiers
Who'll rake in all the "piece."

Now listen while I tell you
Of "Tommy's" point of view,
For we are nearly fed up,
And wrangling makes us "spew."

We signed on for duration,
And six months after that;
Not for a blinking life time,
Our job is not so fat.

Why should we still remain here
To guard this rotten land,
While others stay in "Blighty"
Who've never lent a hand?

If we gained what we've fought for
It wouldn't be so bad,
But we are out of pocket;
Do you wonder that we're mad?

Our lives are being ruined,
Our jobs are gone to pot,
Our loved ones simply waiting,
While we stop here and rot.

You cannot keep your promise
To demobilize in six,
So we are made to suffer
Because you are in a fix.

We've done all you have asked us,
And still you ask for more;
You've ate most all the apple,
And now you want the core.

You chant "Be patriotic!"
You've got some blooming hopes
When you strike a man whose fallen,
And knock him through the ropes.

FED-UP.
One of the crowd.

Send your old address with your new one when making a change.

Minimum Wage Board

Province of British Columbia

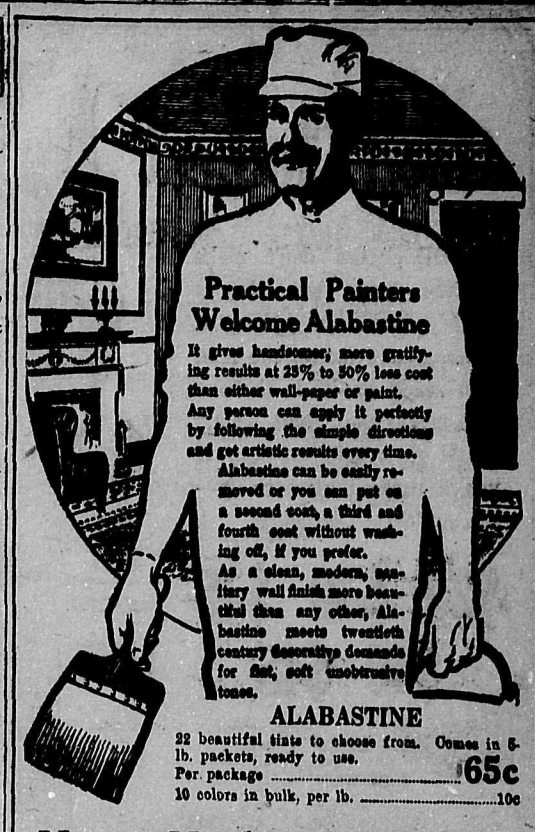
NOTICE

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

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

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia,
J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman,
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,
THOMAS MATHEWS.

Victoria, B. C., May 10, 1919.



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Alabastine can be easily removed or you can put on a second coat, a third and fourth coat without washing off, if you prefer.

As a clean, modern, sanitary wall finish more beautiful than any other, Alabastine meets twentieth century decorative demands for flat, soft unobtrusive tones.

ALABASTINE

22 beautiful tints to choose from. Comes in 5-lb. packets, ready to use. Per package 65c
10 colors in bulk, per lb. 10c

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.

648 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE, SEY. 6110

Houston, Texas—Public school teachers are organizing and will affiliate with the trade union movement. Unions of this calling now exist in Austin, Galveston and Denison, this state, and Dallas and San Antonio teachers are discussing organization.

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Madri Gras---The Rollicking, Fun-Making Joy Carnival?

—AT THE—

Home-Coming Jubilee

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Saves 50 per cent. on your Shoe Purchases

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Ladies' Sea Island and Canvas Boots in great variety, going at, per pair..... $3.45
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Good Clothes!

GOOD clothes don't make the man, but they're mighty handy in getting a hearing. Nowadays the man who really counts is the one who makes the "ghost walk." You'll get results, action, if you're dressed attractively—see our Good Clothes at

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Claman's LIMITED

153 Hastings Street West

DR. CURRY AND CLASS MORALS

Economic Conditions Determines What is Moral

At the Columbia on Sunday night, Comrade Jack McMillan, of the Painters and Decorators' Union, took the chair and briefly announced Dr. W. J. Curry to speak on "The Morals of the Master Class"—drily adding, "such as they are."

Dr. Curry remarked that morality was all a matter of viewpoint; "no doubt they are just as moral as we are from their own point of view." Morality implied relationship—"how you treat your fellow-men;" but what was considered moral by one class was considered immoral by the other. Man was a product of environment and heredity; and heredity was nothing but the environment of one's ancestors.

It was now a question of ignorance and destruction on the one hand or intelligence and the co-operative commonwealth on the other—the new social order or social death. They had arrived at a point where there was class antagonism, not only on the industrial field, but on the intellectual as well.

The Mosaic law of the "ten commandments" was given to the Jews, who had been living like beasts, with no more knowledge of social relationships than the animals in the forest. The commandments were based on property—something so new to the Jews that Jehovah and the "burning bush" had to be brought in to give force to these commands. The status of woman was that of a piece of property, along with the beasts of burden. After giving the command, "Thou shalt not kill," Jehovah himself sent Joshua and others to warfare" worse than that of the old Kaiser;" the virgins thus captured were given to the soldiers—all to give force to the idea of property, the thing the church stood for today. That was why they did not like the Bolsheviki, as being "against religion." (Applause.)

Right along, it was economic interest that gave divergent ideas of right and wrong—of moral and immoral. The sinking of the Lusitania was probably, from the German viewpoint, a fine act; so, from the Allies' viewpoint, was the blockade by which thousands of Germans were destroyed for want of food. The speaker added, however, "If I'm going to kill children, I think I'd rather drown them than starve them to death." (Hear, hear.)

The teaching of the churches was as much opposed to the gospel of the Nazarene as were Bolshevism and capitalism to each other. The morality of the early Christians was in conflict with the morality of their day. "There can be no co-operation between the lion and the lamb; their modes of getting a living are too antagonistic. So the working class know the capitalists are their enemies today." (Applause.) If the Nazarene were here, his language would be more conflicting with the religion of today than even that of the Bolsheviki. (Applause.)

The theological stress had been placed on belief, whereas the teachings of Jesus laid it on right relationship, as in the story of the Good Samaritan and that of the Rich Man an Lazarus. The "great gulf fixed" between these two latter showed the "class consciousness" of Jesus' doctrine; the morality of the early Christians conceded with the morality of the working class today, and was in conflict with ruling class morality then as now.

The basic factor of "economic interest" was again exemplified in the United States in the matter of chattel-slavery, which is required a sacrifice of 500,000 lives to abolish. In 1830, the Methodists were poor; they had no chattel slaves, and so they protested against slavery as being against the Golden Rule. Twenty years later they had slaves of their own, and so chattel-slavery was a divine institution; God himself commanded it. "And so He did," the speaker added. Accordingly, the Methodist church went on record as opposed to the abolition of chattel slavery.

Economic interest likewise determined the ruling class opposition of today; they were "doing what they must do." But after all, there was something greater than classes, viz.: humanity. If they harmonized economic interests, they could have one universal religion. In standing for the common ownership of the means of production, they were really acting in the interests of the capitalist himself—to transform him into a useful member of society.

The speaker repeated that it was now a choice between Socialism and social death. Had it been possible for the early Christians to put in practice the industrial democracy, then Rome would not have died. The only thing that could prevent chaos now was a knowledge of society. They were going to seize political power, and then take the means of production. As to the objection that one class would rule over the other, the speaker asked, "What have we now?" (Laughter.) They were going to destroy the capitalist—the parasite—but save the man. With the socialization of the means of wealth, the world would be a fit place to live in.

After several question had been replied to. Dr. A. McKay Jordan took the platform and declared that "after this movement has been consummated, the great White Plague will disappear." He stopped short, however, on the expiration of his five minutes, although urged to "Go ahead; give us some more."

Where Can You Buy Better Shoes At These Prices?

Men's Walking Boots

Black or tan solid leather throughout, and guaranteed. Regular $6.50. Special..... **$4.95**

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Real snappy styles, black or tan calf uppers and leather or Neolin soles. Many lasts to choose from. Reg. $9.00. Special..... **$6.95**

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Real solid Shoes for school wear, made on a good last and guaranteed to wear. Sizes 1 to 5½. Special..... **$3.95**

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

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 64 HASTINGS WEST
One Door West of Columbia Theatre
Phone Seymour 4716

We believe in a "square deal" for workingmen

—we're willing to give you credit—and not charge you for the accommodation.

When it comes to getting a new suit—we know you don't always have the cash saved up for it—you're paid by the day or the week—and don't get your pay until your work is done.

Working class usual lines—many of you often go without a new suit when you know you need it.

We give you a suit on the pay-as-you-wear plan. A small cash deposit and the balance in small amounts on each pay day—as your circumstances permit.

On this basis of doing business we ask you to look over our line of Suits—just as good as you'll find—good style—good material—good workmanship—offered at just as reasonable prices as you'll be offered elsewhere on a cash basis.

B. C. OUTFITTING CO.

342 HASTINGS ST. W. (Near Homer)

Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council of Canada

Vancouver Local No. 1

This recently formed ex-service man's organization is going strong, and daily applications for membership are being handed to the secretary, 61 Cordova Street West.

Fully 90 per cent. of those who took part in the great scrap for democracy, pseudo though it may be, were of the working class, and filled to overflowing with patriotism and, lacking the means whereby to leaven that patriotism with porterhouse steaks or even coffee and doughnuts, donned the uniform which stood for righteousness. However, they are coming back again, workers once more; soon to look for a job. It will take them quite a time to "size" up the real facts of the industrial situation. They realize that times are hard and jobs are scarce, and that conditions are not likely to improve. Working conditions appear slightly better than when they left here three or four years ago. Shipyard and camp workers on the coast work only eight hours daily, although wages will not buy so much as formerly.

Now they, as returned men, must work with and associate with those labor unions or the O. B. U. in their endeavors to at least maintain or even better conditions of work for all of us. Several strikes are on right now, here on the Mainland and on Vancouver Island, the most serious one being at Princeton, where 600 union men walked out as a protest against an attempt by the employers to re-introduce ten hours a day with four dollars pay, instead of four dollars for eight hours, which the men were "enjoying prior to the strike."

In a long and costly lying advertisement that appeared in the local papers the employers (Copper Mountain Construction Company, asked returned soldiers of this province, "Are you going to stand for tieing up jobs, and crippling the industries of the province?"

Certainly, Yes! We will tie up every job rather than act as scabs. The Company refused the offer of the Council to send a delegation to enquire into conditions existing in the camps and now, for all ex-soldiers, Princeton is "out of bounds."

Strikes are also on at Comox, in Camps No. 1, 2, 3 and at Abomethy and Longheeds Camp No. 3, Stave Falls. Keep away from these places.

25 YEARS AGO

JOE KNIGHT ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Pictures the International and National Capitalist Class

The huge crowd which attend the meetings of Local Vancouver No. 1, of the Socialist Party of Canada, not only testify to the quality of the propaganda dealt out by the speakers of that party, but also to the ever-increasing interest being taken in working class problems by the members of the working class themselves.

Long before 8 p. m. when the meeting opened last Sunday, the theatre was packed to capacity. Comrade J. Vincent, as chairman, after a few brief remarks, introduced Comrade Knight of Edmonton, as the speaker.

Comrade Knight, in his opening remarks, stated that so far as the representatives of the capitalist class were concerned, they were mentally bankrupt ,and had no solution to the grave problems which faced society today.

These problems must be faced and solved by the workers themselves. Our Labor leaders had been told to preach optimism, but how could the workers be optimistic if their stomachs were empty? The condition previous to the war was one of glutted markets. The condition today is much the same in spite of the fact that huge masses of the workers had been taken from productive to destructive occupations.

When the war was over, all was to be fine, but we see the true state of affairs. Industry almost at a standstill, the markets glutted and the numbers of the unemployed growing by leaps and bounds.

In years gone by, we read of great famine in India; tens of thousands of people dying of starvation. The means of production had not reached that stage of development which enabled them to overcome bad seasons. But today when we have conquered nature, with the machinery of production developed to a degree the cause of famine is not because we have not produced enough, but because we have produced too much.

Comrade Knight, for the purpose of illustration, portrayed himself as the internationalist capitalist class. All the means of production and distribution, and the natural resources are owned by him. Outside of him stands a huge mob of people who must fill their stomachs. They must come to him, the international capitalist class ,to secure the means of life.

To him the workers must sell their vital energy, their labor power, just as other commodities are sold. He buys their vital energy every day, and every day a huge mass of commodities come to him as the owner of the tools of production. He pays the taxes, the courts, he controls the press, he pays for the wars. It is his system he, the international capitalist class.

Comrade Knight then took the part in the world drama of today of the national capitalist class. He as the national capitalist class exploits the natural resources of his country, after he had satisfied the home market, he looks around the world for new markets, but he finds other national capitalists around for the same purpose. He looks hard at these fellows, the diplomats of the various countries, so long as they agree and they all get a share of the market big enough to absorb their surplus goods, all goes well, but with the development of the machine, more commodities come to him, and he, the national capitalist, discovers that he requires a bigger share of the market.

The national capitalist tells his workers that they are the greatest people on the earth, and so when friction develops in the world market, he can move his people by telling them of the atrocities of these foreign devils. The workers swallow this stuff, in spite of the fact that his rotten factory system has reduced their stature from 6 feet to 4 feet something, he gets them to go to war.

The only solution to the problem for the workers is the complete social ownership of the means of life, so that production and distribution shall be carried on for use instead of for sale. But those who advocate that, are termed Bolsheviki. If that was Bolshevism, then he was one.

The capitalist is not to blame for the state of affairs, but the ignorance of the workers.

In closing, Comrade Knight warned the workers to guard against local uprising. That only by the huge mass of the workers acting together can the system be abolished.

Motel and Restaurant Employees

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union report the following eating houses as still being unfair to organized labor: McLeid's, McIntyre's, Leonard's, Post Office Cafe and the White Lunches. The union is intending to put a new wage scale into effect June 15. A wage scale is being presented to the Hastings Lunch, and as this place has always been willing to meet the union scale no trouble is anticipated.

Where is your union button?

Women's Hosiery for Present Wear

Fine Mercerized Lisle Hose, with reinforced feet, neat fitting ankle, in shades of pearl, smoke, tan, champagne, brown and white—**85c.**

Fibre Silk Hose, double toes and heels, in shades of pearl, tan, battleship grey, champagne, cordovan, black and white—**$1.00.**

Thread Silk Hose, reinforced at toes and heels; colors include pearl, smoke, beaver, Russian calf, myrtle, navy, black and white—**$1.65.**

Fine Silk Hose, superior grade, double toes and heels; in colors of sand, dark grey, Palm Beach, champagne, navy, pearl, black and white—**$2.00.**

Beach Cloth Suitings

Chiffon Beach Cloth—36 in. wide—**95c** yard. This is a very fine weave, suitable for making suits, dresses skirts or middies; shown in pink, sky, maize, canary, saxe, copenhagen, paddy, sand, old rose, new green, helio, navy, ivory and black.

Santoy Beach Suiting—36 in. wide—**95c** yard. A splendid material for suiting purposes; shown in old rose, coral, saxe, new green, prunelle, sand, champagne, grey and pink.

Heavy Beach Cloth—36 in. wide—**$1.05** yard. This is a bold canvas weave; colors include new green, reseda, old rose, tan, sand, saxe, copenhagen and white.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEET

First Propaganda Meeting Last Sunday in the National Theatre

The enterprise of the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, Vancouver Local No. 1, in opening up in the National Theatre on Sunday afternoon, was well justified by the large crowd which assembled and the keen interest shown in the proceedings during the two and one half hours the meeting lasted. Harry Pritchard was chairman, and in his brief opening remarks he alluded to a mention of "machine guns" and suggested that "the men who can use machine guns won't be all on one side."

Comrade Lestor also referred to machine guns in closing an able speech on the general economic situation; he observed, however, that they had "a mightier weapon than that—the ideas we propagate; the force that will eventually destroy the system and bring into being the system we have desired." One of his points was that, owing to the great war, the army was no longer a thing apart from the people as hitherto. "The army of the classes has become the army of the masses. That spells the complete destruction of capitalism; and don't you forget it!"

Another speaker was Comrade Kavanagh, and he also dwelt on the power of propaganda. The powers had discovered that "a Bolsheviki with a pamphlet is more deadly than a Bolshevik with a gun." Accordingly, they had resorted to propaganda to split the soldiers and the workers and keep them apart. He pointed out that "production for profit can no longer supply the needs of modern society—can no longer function in the interests of society as a whole." Hence, the propaganda, necessary now more than before, to transform the workers from a "mob" into "an intelligent moving force."

Comrade Joe Knight, from over the Divide, also spoke briefly. "I can only see in the soldier just a human being and a proletariat. His whole hope for the future is wrapped up with the working class." (Applause.) The proletarian class is a whole were being forced to act shoulder to shoulder for the overthrow of this system. The wage slave—whether in uniform or overalls—was a slave just the same.

Comrade Lawson, another visitor from a distance, added a few words on the "foolishness of using force—going over the top and that sort of thing." Economic force, he pointed out, was the think that counted.

Many in the audience had brief remarks to add or questions to ask, and the interest was unflagging. Lestor brought peals of laughter from the crowd by his reading of the terrors of Bolshevism as given in the Vancouver "Sun"; but when he added some of Billy Sunday's picturesque stuff, some of the boys couldn't stand it. One man had a little anxiety for religion, but Lestor pointed out that people couldn't be prevented from having "the ideas that the system brings into effect."

One or two others took the platform for a brief space, but there was no opposition whatever to the propaganda. It is understood that the meetings are to be kept going.

JANITORS ARE ORGANIZING

Meetings Are Held Every Monday Night in the Labor Temple

The Janitors and Elevator workers, are carrying on an active organizing campaign, and every member of organized labor can assist in this work. The varying hours that these workers are on shift makes it difficult to get in touch with them, but the need for organizing can be pointed out by members of organized labor, when they meet these workers in any of the public buildings in the city. When it is realized that many of these workers are receiving only $14.95 per week of 56 1-2 hours the necessity of these workers coming together will be realized. The cost of living is still continuing to go up, but these workers are compelled to live on wages that would not keep anybody in the common necessities of life, let alone in the ordinary standard of living. So long as there is any section of the workers receiving wages much below the subsistence line, the general condition of the workers is threatened, and it is the duty of every member of organized labor to act as a committee of one in the work of organizing the Janitors and Elevator workers. Meetings are being held every Monday night in the Labor Temple. All janitors and elevator workers are invited to attend these meetings.

LOCAL FIRM HAS RIGHT VIEW ON EARLY CLOSING

Did Not Have to Close at Six on Saturday Night, But Did So

It is interesting to note the manner in which some of the larger stores have viewed the early closing byelaw. The one we have in mind particularly is Millar & Co., Ltd., Headquarters for China Toys," on Hastings street.

This energetic firm which has grown from a very small beginning, appears to have the proper viewpoint on the labor question. Although their store was not included among those which were compelled to close at six o'clock on Saturday evenings, we are glad to note that they close promptly at this hour. This too, in spite of the fact that a number of shops carrying similar lines of merchandise have failed to do so.

As Mr. Millar expressed it: "We are only too glad to go more than half ways in matters of this kind, so long as it does not inconvenience the buying public. For after all, we are here to serve the public, and if it can be done before six o'clock on Saturday night, and we do not see any reason why it cannot, we are only too glad to give our employees and ourselves the benefit of these extra hours of leisure. ***

Chicago.—The funeral of Asmus Jessen, business agent of the Chauffeurs' union, who was murdered by a strike-breaker in the South Chicago cooks' and waiters' strike, tied the whole community up tight. Industry and commerce stood still while 4,000 workers turned out to honor the strike victim.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY BARGAINS

50 Ladies' Suits in Donegal Tweeds will be sold on easy terms at real snap prices.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES THAT YOU'LL APPRECIATE THE MINUTE YOU SEE THEM

THEY come in Grey, Brown and Green mixtures—in Norfolk and other styles—masterly tailored garments—every one. Beautifully lined with plain and figured satin. Come in and see them—you won't hesitate to buy when you know what wonderful bargains they really are and how easy you can purchase one by simply paying a small deposit down.

We'll trust you for the balance, which can be arranged to suit your convenience.

MEN'S CLOTHING

In smart up-to-date styles, will be sold this week at special prices, payable a little down and a little each week.

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

New York Outfitting Co., Ltd.

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Opposite Province Office Sey. 1361

Dinnerware at Low Prices

Head-quarters for China and Toys

Your Choice of Six Dinner Services at the Remarkably Low Price of $15.75

Truly you seldom have an offering like this. You make a selection from six exceptionally pretty patterns in dinnerware at such a remarkably low price. The ware is of good quality, semi-porcelain, and the glaze is smooth and clear. The decorations offer a wide variety to select from. Some are shown in the simple white and gold designs; while others have attractive floral designs. There are 48-piece to the set—sufficient to place covers for six persons. This is indeed an opportunity to own a pretty Dinner Service at a very reasonable price.

Imported China Dinner Service at $19.75

Yes—we know it is hard to believe—but these are really and truly Imported China Dinner Sets, the very smartest designs, and the price is only..... **$19.75**

The ware is of excellent quality; and decorated in conventional border designs and pretty floral effects. To see them is to like them. There are 5 pieces to the set, selling Friday at the special price of..... **$19.75**

MILLAR & COE, LIMITED

419 HASTINGS STREET WEST

WITHDRAWS FROM N. W. TRADES COUNCIL

Shipyard Laborers Will Not Be Represented on Reactionary Trades Council

The New Westminster local of the Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners' Union has severed its connection with the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council on account of the general opposition to the O. B. U. of the members of the council, and also on account of the failure of the council to protest against the misleading statements appearing in the daily press regarding labor questions in the cities of New Westminster and Coquitlam.

Olympia, Wash.—Articles of incorporation for the Longshoremen's Co-operative Association have been issued for the purpose of carrying on a co-operative stevedoring business at Seattle and other ports on the west coast.

A UNION STORE WHERE UNION CLERKS SERVE YOU

You can't duplicate this suit elsewhere for $30

IT'S a suit value that's got anything else in town backed off the map for value—you'll agree too when you see it. This genuine Forbes worsted sells at Dick's for

$30

IT'S the biggest suit value we've offered you men since pre-war days, and we take great pride in being able to offer a suit with the quality that this line has.

IT'S a winner—and is making new friends for the Dick Stores. Comes in wide range of patterns—checks—stripes—plain, etc.—in different models.

A SUIT that'll give you long service and one that will bring you back.

SOLD under our guarantee—
"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

10% Off to All Soldiers 10%

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