THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SEVENTH YEAR. No. 24 EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1919 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

B. C. Loggers Union Has Opponents All Tangled Up

Strikers in All Camps Standing Firm—Tierney Company Offers Red Herring to Returned Soldiers—To Vote on General Strike—Membership Now 7,000—Six Days Convention in July

There is not one of the 7,000 members of the B. C. L. U. who is not with the workers of Winnipeg to the limit in their fight against the "Bolshevism" of the employing and financial interests of the country at those dictates their puppets, the members of the government, issue orders-in-council, munition contracts and staff colonels during the heir of military warfare, and grave warnings, dismissals from service and specially prepared legislative enactments during periods of industrial disputes.

Owing to the conditions of employment peculiar to the logging and construction industry, the membership is placed in a position which does not permit recording, and if necessary, acting in accord with the wishes of the membership with the same facility as can the members of other Unions. Scattered in hundreds of camps of men to a hundred or more, many of them situated many miles from post office or telegraph, with only occasional boat or rail service at infrequent intervals, it is an easier impossibility to take even a partial vote of any magnitude under the minimum of a month. This is evidenced by the fact that balls on the O. B. U. sent out at the end of April are still coming to hand, 6 and 7 weeks later, and even to such a condition is added a complete tie-up of all water transportation which immediately affects a full 50 per cent. of the membership the position becomes one which were it not for the absolute impossibility of moving one way or the other, would have the famed Chinese Puzzle or Gordian Knot beaten a mile. Possibly Alexander the Great were he here would say, "To Hell with the constitution" and with a wave of some magic wand provide immediate means of communication and transportation, but fortunately for the labor movement Alexander and Gompers are things of the past and "he who must be obeyed" is the man on the job, who, in the final analysis, is the organization.

Controlling The Job

One outstanding feature in the Winnipeg situation calls for comment as it substantiates the arguments which have always been advanced by opponents, of the existing industrial system, which is that the control of the job gives control of the life of the worker. The direct threat the government or the boss could use was "if you do not return you will lose your job." The striker on the other hand demands "re-establishment." The whole dispute centres around the question how long shall the control of a human being's life be in the hands of another human being through the mediumship of control of the means whereby the worker procures the necessaries of life?

Company Has Red Herring

It is a highly colored and flavored "red herring" which is being dragged across the trail at Princeton. A new contracting firm is stated to have taken a contract from W. P. Tierney and Co. for a portion of the construction work on the Copper Mountain Railway near Princeton and this firm is said to be anxious to employ none but returned men who are invited to enter into a soiled co-operative scheme whereby all who remain on the work till completion will share in a percentage of the profits. Now if this were a genuine scheme why was it not offered before the men who were previously engaged on the work struck for better conditions? Why was it not offered to them? There are plenty of ex-service men amongst them. Why profess to let the contract to some ex-service officers? Does Mr. Tierney forget that he stated in the office of the B. C. L. U. that returned men were no good except for timekeeping or similar jobs? Yes, there are witnesses to this statement. If a co-operative scheme, who fixed the length of work day at a minimum of 9 hours, who decided that the Dominion fair wage officer should fix the rate per hour. Certain the men who are to co-op. Who shall decide whether the workers shall remain until the job is completed? Himself or the boss? Why try and fool the men by saying the board would be at cost with ten per cent. profit to be returned to the employees in the shape of recreation. Who said canteen? Ask an ex-service man what he thinks of canteen funds returned to the men? The fact is the Tierney Construction Co. and the Kettle Valley Railway Co. and the C. P. R. have come up against the solidarity of labor and its determination to have an eight hour day and a minimum of fifty cents an hour, and to get it the whole of the construction workers of B. C. will organize for a general strike to have this vote put in to operation at once. The place to write the law governing the job is on the job, and the man on the job is the one who must do it. And there isn't an ex-service man that will not stand solid for a maximum work day of 8 hours. With a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour.

Prince George Camps Out

All Prince George camps are out for an 8 hours day. Prince Rupert is also in the fight. The men on strike at the Empire Camp 9 and 19, (Genoa Bay Co.), Cowichan Lake are standing by the strike and have put in their own commissariat.

Comox Logging Co. Camps, 1, 2, 3 at Courtenay are still on the unfair list, unless a settlement is made in the very near future the organization will take effective steps to close the camps completely except for the few unprincipled scabs who are always to be found willing to play the bosses game.

Last Sunday's meeting ordered 15,000 pamphlets bearing upon the O. B. U. to be printed and circulated.

Also pledged full support to the strikers in Prince George District.

Preparing For Convention

Camps in which there are fifty union members with paid-up cards should select a delegate to attend a delegates meeting to be held on July 1, 2, 3. Camps with less than 50 union members to combine. Transportation of such delegates to be paid by the organization. Delegates to come with instructions as to proposed scale of wages and working conditions. Also a list of members they represent. Any camp can send a delegate at its own expense. As many members as possible should be in town for the General Meetings on July 7, 8, 9. All camp delegates credentials are dated to expire June 30th, but will continue in force until new ones are issued. Camps must see that if one delegate leaves another must be immediately appointed in his place.

WELLS TO SPEAK AT COLUMBIA

Strike Situation to Be Dealt With Under Auspices of F. L. P.

A. S. Wells will speak under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party at the Columbia Theatre on Sunday evening, June 15. Doors will open at 7 p.m. Music will commence at 7.30 and the chairman will introduce the speaker at 8 p.m. The speaker will have for his subject, "Why This Strike?" and it is to be hoped that those who are opposed to the strike will attend the meeting and get first-hand information regarding it, or take the platform and state their reasons for opposing it. The platform will be thrown open for both questions and discussion.

CAMPAIGNERS AND STRIKE QUESTION

Support Organized Labor in Struggle for Collective Bargaining

That the veterans in the city, as well as the returned men in Winnipeg are in sympathy with the stand taken by organized labor, was demonstrated this week, the strike committee receiving the following letter from the Campaigners of the Great War, this organization having over a thousand members in the city:

"To Secretary, Strike Committee, Labor Temple, City.

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the Campaigners of the Great War held in their rooms, 601 Granville Street, on Sunday, the 8th inst., the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That we heartily endorse the stand taken by organized labor in this city in giving their full support to our comrades in Winnipeg who are striking for the right to organize and for the principle of collective bargaining as defined by the workers of all countries and as embodied in the peace treaty."

The secretary was instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the press, the strike committee at the Labor Temple and to the premier of Canada.

Signed on behalf of the executive.
R. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

Steam and Operating Engineers

In view of the fact that it will be necessary to provide a strike fund for members of above union who are now on strike, it was deemed advisable to assess all members who are now working $2.00 each.

This amount should be forwarded immediately to W. A. Alexander, Secretary.

Boilermakers and Shipbuilders
Local No. 1

Special Meeting

Room 401
Labor Temple

FRIDAY, JUNE 13
7 p.m.

J. C. Wood, Pres.
H. J. Pritchard, Sec.

Prov Library Dec 19

Winnipeg Standing Firm For Collective Bargaining

Soldiers Are With Strikers---Special Police Armed With All Kinds of Weapons Are Responsible For Recent Disturbances

THE STRIKERS in Winnipeg are standing pat, was the word brought to the Federationist by a man who has just returned from that point and who has been in Winnipeg for a week. The Great War Veterans have ended the period of neutrality. Some two thousand members were present at a meeting of this association in Manitoba Hall, Tuesday, June 10. It was soon evident that the great majority of those present were strongly in favor of the strike and its objects and the chairman was over-ruled. Some returned men who were working at Eaton's, and had only joined the association that afternoon, were refused the privilege of the floor. An officer present said this treatment was an insult to those men. He was asked to apologize, but refused and left the meeting. The following resolution was passed:

Resolution Instructing Executive to Support Strikers

"Whereas great changes have taken place in the strike situation in Winnipeg;

"And whereas the time has come for the G.W.V.A. to declare its position as to which side is right in the present struggle;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this mass meeting of the G.W.V.A. go on record giving their entire support to the present strikers, and that our executive board be instructed to give all necessary assistance to the workers now on strike in order to bring an early settlement."

Chairman Over-ruled

Vice-president J. O. Newton, who was in the chair, expostulated that this resolution was out of order, as the policy of the association was one of neutrality.

The meeting, however, over-ruled his decision by more than a two-thirds majority, and the resolution was sustained.

This story is somewhat contradictory to those that have appeared in the press as to the attitude of the Great War Veterans in Winnipeg, just as are the stories of the rival veterans' parades in that city. The truth as to the parades as told by an eye-witness is as follows: "The citizens' committee in their daily sheet announced that the veterans would parade to show that they were not in sympathy with the strikers. The strike committee also organized a parade of the veterans, and got in a little ahead of the citizens' committee parade. The strikers' parade stretched for over six blocks, the full width of Main Street, there being 30 to 40 men abreast. The citizens' parade stretched three blocks, four deep. While it was the original intention to discredit the strikers, the citizens' parade acted as a boomerang, and the next day the Mayor issued the order banning all parades. It was very evident that the law and order crowd did not want the display of solidarity of the strikers to be repeated. In the citizens' parade were college students and veterans of the officer class, and veterans that came from the aristocratic section of the city. In the strikers' parade there were from six to seven thousand veterans."

Special Police Armed With Clubs

The special police in Winnipeg are armed with all manner of arms. Some of them go around swinging baseball bats loaded with lead, or with iron collars around the business end of them. That law and order is not being enforced impartially is evidenced by the fact that when the citizens' parade lined up to hear the Mayor address the crowd, men were detected with guns in their hip pockets. The police made six arrests. The Mayor endeavored to secure their release, but the police would not release them, and only after the police had lodged them in the cells was he able to get them their liberty. This will show the real reason for the demand for special police, and will also give some explanation for the trouble that has since started in Winnipeg. A lot of irresponsible people armed with the weapons as described by the eye-witness referred to can start a lot more trouble than an army of sane people could stop, and should be a warning to the authorities here, unless they are deliberately trying to start trouble here.

Running Trades Favor General Strike

The running trades in the Middle West have voted by 95 per cent. in favor of a walkout in support of the Winnipeg workers, and it is expected that the result of the intervention of the international will be the disruption and severance of these men from the parent body, and if the strike is not settled a general walkout of the Big Six.

Committee of Thousand Starts Trouble

The Western Labor News states that thugs and gunmen now rule. Loaded hosepipes are in evidence everywhere, blackjacks and guns are as plentiful as blackberries in summertime, and when men were arrested for carrying firearms the Mayor has endeavored to have them released. In one case a policeman was struck down by a thug in front of the City Hall. In all cases the men arrested are not of the working class, or belonging to organized labor.

While another, a man staying at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, was being taken by two policemen to the police station on a gunman charge, Mayor Gray rushed after them bareheaded, like a maniac, through the streets, and overtook the police with their prisoner at the corner of Rupert Street and the lane at the back of the Strathcona Hotel.

"Release that man at once, and let him go!" yelled the Mayor. "Release him!" This from the chief magistrate, who knows a man, once arrested, can be released only on order from the police station, and that a policeman would be guilty of a criminal act if he released a prisoner at will on the streets.

The crowd surged up to mob Mayor Gray, when a burly policeman in plain clothes rushed to his defence, and threw his arms around him to keep him from the disgusted crowd.

"Take your hands off the Mayor of Winnipeg," yelled Gray. "Take your hands off."

The policemen marched on and landed the gunman in the toils. But the Mayor, hatless and breathless, followed them up. So powerful was his appeal, that in a few minutes his gunman friend walked down the steps from the police station a free man.

His gun, and two cases of ammmunition, were retained, but he was dismissed without any charge being laid.

Will those that have taken the stand that the strike was the work of the agitators in Winnipeg, now take that stand? Is it not evident that the big interests are behind the trouble, which has no doubt been started with the deliberate purpose of crushing the labor organizations? Who has started the trouble? Not a single striker has been arrested for carrying firearms, and not one of them is doing so.

Vancouver Situation

That the workers realize the importance of the present struggle is shown by the response to the call for the general strike. Forty-one local organizations are on strike. These include all the larger and basic trades, and many of those that are not yet out are working because so ordered by the strike committee. No local troubles have developed. Many meetings have been held by citizens, and law and order—whatever that may mean—leagues have sprung up, but there has to date been no violations of the law, and the police court records show less crime than under normal circumstances. Strenuous efforts have been made to unload the R.M.S. Makura of her cargo of mutton, but the seamen took a hand, and made it quite clear that if there was any attempt to unload the ship, that they would not take her back to Australia.

On Wednesday evening the running trades met and discussed the situation, and there is little doubt that these men are just as much in favor of supporting the Winnipeg men as are their fellow members in the Middle West, and if some settlement is not arrived at in the next day or two there is little doubt that there will be a cessation of work by the men engaged in the running trades.

Don't forget to register at the court house.

Strikers Can Help Here

Rapid progress is being made in signing up all the stray men not yet in the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union. All members of organized labor now taking the vacation, should stop every milk driver and ask for his union card or receipt as owing to the big increase in membership, it is impossible to supply all the new men with books, but they all have receipts. The union has handed an agreement to the employers which it is hoped to have settled up shortly.

To Automobile Owners

The Central Strike Committee is in great need of transportation facilities. Gas, oil and necessary repairs will be provided to any car owner who will give the committee the use of his car. Phone Seymour 291, or call at Room 210 Labor Temple.

Engineers Take Note

The following is a statement made by a fourth-class engineer who was sent out to a job by the Government Labor Bureau: "I was sent out to a job at the Port Moody Oil Refinery from the Government Employment Office as a fourth-class engineer. The wages promised me were $2.50 per night for three nights acting as watchman, and $4 per night for four nights per week acting as engineer running an engine. When I went out to the job the firm offered me $60 per month, and I was to work 10 hours every night, which I refused to accept. (Signed) A. E. Bresquar."

Pat Burns & Co. says that if the mutton on the Makura is not unloaded that the citizens will not get any more cheap mutton. This is the first intimation we have had that we have been getting mutton cheap.

City Council Would Rather Have Jitneys Than Phones

Tries to Place Blame on the Workers, as Usual—American Can Workers to Join the Strike—Seaman from Makura Is Visitor at Meeting and Addresses Trades Council

The Jitney question and the action of the city council in legalizing the operation of the jitneys on the city streets was again before the Trades and Labor Council last night. The matter came up in the report of the secretary on the strike situation. He stated that the strike committee had informed the city council that the workers were of the opinion that the jitneys had been legalized for the purpose of breaking the street car men's strike, and that the council had been informed that failing action on the part of the city council to re-enact the jitney bylaw, that the telephone service would be discontinued at 7 o'clock Friday morning. At the conclusion of his report he asked members of the strike committee to attend a special meeting of the city council, which was being held at 8.30 p.m. Later in the evening the delegates who had attended the city council meeting reported that the city council had refused to take the action suggested as to the jitneys.

Telephones vs. Jitneys

In reporting on the city council meeting, Del. McDonneil stated that the Mayor had said that the strike committee was intending to perpetrate a crime on the community by cutting off the phone service. Ald. Woodside had said that it was not a strike in Vancouver, but that it was a world condition—today in Vancouver, tomorrow in some other city. Del. McDonneil also stated that the Mayor was not very pleased at the view taken by the strikers as to the action of the city council on the jitney question, and that the bylaw had been repealed only in the interests of the citizens. Del. Kavanagh pointed out that when the jitneys were put off the streets it was not because the people asked for it to be done, but for the B. C. Electric Railway Company, and he also said that the Mayor had stated to the delegation that had first seen him, that the B. C. Electric Railway solicitor had drawn up the bylaw. A delegate asked if the jitneys were put off would the strike committee guarantee that the phones would not be cut off later. The secretary replied that no one could guarantee anything as to the future, but he pointed out that it was always the worker that was responsible for causing the suffering, but that in this case if the city council thought the jitneys of more service to the people, then that body had the decision in their own hands, and would decide as to which the people should have.

Jitneys Are Scabbing

Del. Smith stated that he had seen this crisis coming and he was going to fight a clean fight, a thing that Mayor Gale was incapable of. He said that if there was any suffering because of necessity for medical service, that it would be the workers that would suffer, as they did not have cars at their doors, but this would be obviated by the strikers placing a man at the door of any sick person to see that they did not have to wait for medical attention. He said that the jitneys were scabbing on the street railway men. This the Mayor knew, and he wanted to make it clear that it was not the strikers that were going to make the people suffer, but the city council in legalizing the jitneys. He urged the strikers to fight clean, and to preserve order, at all costs, so as not to play the game that the Mayor and council wished them to do. Del. Hill stated that the whole scene at the City Council was like a comic opera and had been staged for the benefit of the delegates.

Strikers' Ranks Increasing

Reporting on the strike situation, Del. Kavanagh said that the strike was gaining in numbers, and that many workers that had never been organized were now getting into line. He reported on the trouble that had been experienced by some of the firms in the city not doing the right thing, but that they had been made to comply with union conditions. He stated that goods had been sent to the Makura by men without a permit, and the sailors had sent a delegation to the strike committee, and on being informed that no permits had been issued to the men delivering the goods, they not being union men, the sailors would not allow it to be delivered.

Victoria Officers Apathetic

Del. Smith reported that he had been to Victoria, and that he had found the rank and file there wanting to support the strikers in Winnipeg, but that the paid officers in that city were not only apathetic, but indifferent, and were attending an aviation meeting on the day he was there instead of looking after the interests of the men they represented.

V. R. Midgley reported that the American Can workers were to go on strike on Friday morning.

Campaigners Support Strikers

A communication from the Campaigners of the Great War was received, containing a resolution supporting the strikers in Winnipeg and the objects of the workers in the present struggle. Another communication was read from Winnipeg, which stated that the G.W.V.A. of that city was behind the men, and that the employers were only prepared to recognize their own employees.

A. F. of L. Protest

A communication was received from the A. F. of L. protesting against the support rendered by the council to Local No. 1 of the Machinists, whose members were suspended from Local 777 of the International. It was moved that the A. F. of L. be informed that the charter would be returned on request. An amendment was made by F. W. Welsh that the matter be tabled for a month. This was adopted.

Press Statements Again Untrue

Del. Welsh stated that he wished to deny the statements in the press which stated that only three out of five of the metal trade workers were on strike. He informed the council that practically the entire membership of the metal trades were out.

O. B. U. Conference Report

Del. Midgley reported on his attendance at the O. B. U. conference in Calgary. He gave the reports of the executive committee and the financial statement, showing that $2802.26 had been received, and $2239.81 expended. By membership the vote in favor of the O. B. U. was 24,318 against 6147. One hundred

(Continued on page 8)

EX-SERVICE MEN ARE INVITED

Sunday Afternoon Meeting for Benefit of Returned Men

The usual Sunday afternoon meeting will be held by the ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Labor Council in the National Theatre. Ex-Sergeant Kinney and Jack Harrington will be the speakers for this meeting. Doors will open at 2 p.m. Comrade Read, an ex-service man, will preside. All ex-service men are given an hearty invitation to attend and hear of the solution to their many troubles.

The burning question of the day seems to be whether the Winnipeg street cars will run with strikebreakers or not.

Mass Meeting

of workers will be held in the **Arena, Saturday, June 14, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.**

Ladies are especially invited. Speakers from Veterans' Organizations have been invited.

Strike Committee.

LEFEAUX AT THE EMPRESS THEATRE

Socialist Speaker to Deal with Canadian Strike Situation

The Socialist Party of Canada will be represented on Sunday evening by W. W. Lefeaux at the Empress Theatre.

Those members of the working class who have not yet learned their class position in society would do well to attend these meetings and get wise.

Comrade Lefeaux will no doubt deal with the current events and there are few who can make them appear so simple and interesting as he can. In these stirring times there is nobody who works for wages who can afford to miss one of these meetings.

Come early to avoid the rush. Doors open at 7.30. Chair at 8 p.m. Questions, discussion.

Teamsters Standing Firm

The Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen's Union reports that the following firms are on the unfair list: Amiel Ice Company, Vernon Feed Company and Kirkham's Grocerteria. Bennett's Transfer is operating with strikebreakers. Despite reports to the contrary, the members are standing firm. Several have received very interesting letters from their employers, which shows how the employers want to do business by ignoring the union, and later on clean up the men. By standing solid we can and will win out. The action of the men on the Makura in refusing to let goods delivered to the docks by office staffs and commercial travellers be put on board is appreciated.

You now have the time. Do it NOW. REGISTER.

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Sydney Mines, N. S.—The last quarterly report of the British Canadian Co-operative Cociety, Ltd., contains a table showing the progress of the society from the first to the twelfth year of its existence. The sales of the society rose from $16,-913.18 during the first year to $675,-204.94 in the twelfth year. The membership increased from 88 to 1550, and share and loan capital from $1710.11 to $88,692.43, while the amount paid in purchase dividends was $598.29 in the first year, and $71,029.81 in the twelfth year. The aggregate trade amounted to $2,-561628.40. The total interest paid on capital amounted to $19,306.28, the sum of $262,026.39 has been returned to the customers as purchase dividends, and the sum of $12,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund out of the surplus revenue.

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Finest Peas, tin	15c
Laundry Soap, 6 for	25c
Slater's Tea, lb.	45c
Nabob Tea, lb.	55c
Nabob Baking Powder	25c
Pancake Flour	25c
Pure Plum Jam, 4 lbs.	95c
Large Tins Peaches, tin	35c
Large Tins Pineapple, tin	30c
Large Tins Aunt Dinah Molasses	50c
Jellies all kinds, 3 for	30c
Corn Flakes, 2 for	25c
Eggo Baking Powder	25c
Apex Jams, No. 4 tins	75c
Nabob Coffee	55c
Finest Marrowfat Peas, 3 lbs.	25c
Small White Beans, 3 lbs. for	25c
Buttercup Milk, 3 for	35c

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Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb.	50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb.	55c
Slater's Salt Pork, lb.	40½c
Slater's Ayrshire Bacon, lb.	55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb.	45c

SPECIAL
Finest Compound Lard, regular 35c lb. Special 2 lbs. for ..... 65¢
Limit 4 lbs.

Finest Pure Lard, lb.	40c
Finest Alberta Creamery Butter, per lb.	65c
Fresh Alberta Eggs, dozen	60c

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Cottage Rolls, boneless; while they last, lb. .... 41½¢

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Finest Calves' Liver, lb.	25c
Vegetable Soup, tin	10c
Seeded Raisins, 2 for	25c
Finest Pumpkin	15c
Vinegar, bottle	15c

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830 GRANVILLE STREET — Phone Sey. 866
3260 MAIN STREET — Phone Fair. 1683

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BLOCHBERGER, F. R., 319 Broadway East.....Fairmont 203
BRAND, W., 629 Pender Street West.....Seymour 2578
B. C. PRINTING & LITHO. CO., Smythe and Homer.....Seymour 3233
CLARK & STUART, 320 Seymour Street.....Seymour 3
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE, Labor Temple Building.....Seymour 4490
DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 437 Dunsmuir Street.....Seymour 1106
JEFFERY, W. A. 2168 Parker Street.....Highland 1137
KERSHAW, J. A., 539 Howe Street.....Seymour 8674
LATTA, R. P., World Building.....Seymour 1039
MAIN PRINTING Co., 3851 Main Street.....Fairmont 1988
McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver.....N. Van. 53
MITCHELL-FOLEY, LTD., 129 Hastings Street West.....Seymour 1085
NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver.....N. Van. 80
PACIFIC PRINTERS, 500 Beatty Street.....Seymour 9592
ROEDDE, G. A., 616 Homer Street.....Seymour 264
SUN JOB PRESSES, 137 Pender Street West.....Seymour 41
TECHNICAL PRESS, Mines Building, Homer Street.....Seymour 3825
TIMMS, A. H., 230 Fourteenth Avenue East.....Fairmont 621R
WARD, ELLWOOD & CO., 318 Homer Street.....Seymour 1515
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DENOUNCES LABOR TRADUCERS

President of Australian Labor Conference Flays Capitalist Government

[By W. Francis Ahern]

At the annual conference of the Victorian branch of the Australian Labor Party, held at Melbourne, April 18 last, the president (Mr. J. H. Scullin) delivered a seathing denunciation on traducers of the Australian labor movement.

He said the true character of organizations and individuals was guaged by the manner in which crises were faced. The was was labor's testing time, and though individuals in the Australian labor movement had been found wanting, organized labor in Australia stood fearlessly for liberty, against the tyranny of military oppression. Those of the labor movement in Australia, like those of other countries, who expressed humane sentiments, were denounced as "Huns," while anybody who urged Prussian methods were acclaimed as "loyalists." It was ever thus, and would doubtless continue whenever the dogs of war were released. The labor programme, with its proposed peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes, seemed so ineffective amid the tumult, and was openly derided by many maddened with blood-lust. But the labor ideal was acknowledged today by statesmen the world over, who realized the futility of arbitrary force.

It was the organized efforts of the labor movement that twice saved Australia from conscription and prevented the military overlords from dragging Australians from the sanctity of their homes thousands of miles away to foregn battlefields. The Labor Parliamentary Party was broken in the conflict, and it was labor's duty to repair the damage by putting strong, reliable men in the positions where weaklings and traitors lamentably failed at the crucial hour.

Next to the stand taken on conscription, nothing had brought down on them more bitter criticism than the peace proposals formulated by the Australian Labor Party two years ago. The critics were now silent, since delegates to the Peace Conference gave unanimous approval to the League of Nations' covenant, which, if it meant anything at all, was a complete endorsement of the labor proposals set forth—not after the armistice was signed, when it was popular to talk peace—but while the war was raging. The "Bitter Enders" in Australia, who would have no peace unless it was signed in Berlin, were now strangely quiet.

In spite of the censorship, in spite of the shameful repression of free speech, labor intuitively sensed the true position, and voiced its convictions amidst howls of execration and denunciation. Labor in Australia had reason to be proud of the sound judgment shown on those vital questions.

There was much for a labor government to do, and many evils to be undone when the time came. For over four years the eyes of Australians had been focussed on happenings abroad, to the neglect of matters at home. They had cheered for the cause of freedom in Belgium and France and Poland, whilst freedom was being filched from them in Australia. To breathe a word against a foreign nation, whether white, brown or black, was an indictible offence, but slanders against Australia were regarded as the very acme of loyalty. Labor in Australia had learned recently that while her sons were pouring out their blood to assist the Allied cause, the Allies were secretly entering into treaties with an Asiatic power which struck at Australia's economic freedom and the white Australia policy.

After pointing out how the people of Australia were at the mercy of the profiteers, the president went on to say: The self-styled "Nationalist" government could no longer shelter behind the catchy title of "win-the-war" government, and even now regarded the title as one of reproach. And finding the epithets of "shirker," "pro-German," Sinn Feiner" and so on ineffective to discredit labor, a new war whoop had been sounded. "Bolshevism" was the new epithet hurled at labor. Every forward movement, every attempt to remove intolerable conditions was described as Bolshevism, anarchy and lawlessness. But they had to be reminded that the lawlessness on a gigantic scale that deluged Europe in blood was not the work of labor agitators. It was not a dispute over work or wages that hurled millions of men into eternity; that maimed and shattered many millions more, and murdered and starved helpless women and children. It was not trades unionism that ordered the ruthless destruction of noble works of art and ancient shrines, and the devastation of towns, cities and villages. It was the clash of capitalistic interests, the frenzied seeking for outlets for surplus capital and the ghoulish greed for munition profits that brought these horrors on suffering humanity. The crime of the war did not lie at the door of the workers, although they bore the brunt of it all. And it was urged on by the capitalistic press, who were not labor's accusers.

These minions of the capitalists, guilty of the blood of millions, dared to charge the workers with the unholy desire to plunge the world into the throes of red revolution. No greater untruth was ever uttered, for the very task before them, and the task to which labor in Australia had bent its energy for nearly thirty years, was to so shape the industrial course as to render a revolution unnecessary. It was stupid to think of bullets where the ballot rightly understood was all-powerful.

Labor in Australia must have a positive policy. The negative policy that capitalism should be abolished by rendering labor inefficient would produce results that would make any other system impossible. Labor in the future in Australia must be united if it wished to succeed and attain power again. They had not only the old anti-labor forces to meet, but also a number of labor renegades, and it was notorious that "scabs" usually resorted to cunning and subtle devices. Their treachery was frequently manifested by the use of poisonous sectarianism which the Labor Party had done so much to kill.

In Communist Hungary

[By H. N. Brailsford in the "Nation"]

Is is common form in the oratory and journalism of the west to identify Bolshevism with anarchy. The traveller who enters communist Hungary with that illusion is destined to a crescendo of disappointment. There is in Europe today no city more monotonously orderly than Budapest, and the stranger who expected confusion emerges in the end a little stifled by the oppressive order. The communism which prevails in Hungary reflects the later phases of the Russian revolution. Its first principle is authority and with all the enthusiasm of a new faith it is creating also a more than Roman discipline. The daily papers have been turned into gazettes which devote interminable columns to the edicts and legislation of the new government. Page after page is filled with "orders" which regulate every phase of life from the distribution of boots to the repertoires of the theatre. Their tone is sharp, peremptory, threatening, and most of them contain a threat which has become a commonplace of communist style—that the least resistence will be punished with death. The official smiles as he pens the conventional words, for in point of fact, after three weeks of proletarian dictatorship, only one death sentence has been passed by the revolutionary tribunal, and even that has not been executed. There is no terror for there is no resistence. The essential difference between Russia and Hungary lies in the fact that the Hungarian proletariat was from the first united. There are no Mensheviks and no social revolutionaries in Hungary. The social democrats and the communists fused their separate organizations at the moment of the revolution to form a united Socialist party. The orthodox Socialists supplied the members, the communists the driving force. The radicals had already dissolved their party organization before the coupe d'etat and had rallied to the support of the Socialists. The other parties had been shattered by the catastrophic end of the war, and the assassination of Count Tisza.

Revolution Inevitable

A social revolution was already inevitable, even before the Entente precipitated it by the insensate note of Colonel Vix. Morally and materially the old order was bankrupt. The October revolution had ended the feudal rule of the magnates. Universal suffrage had come at last with Count Karolyi, and the long oppression of the subject nationalities was ended for all time. Magyar refugees from the occupied territories thronged the capital. Tchechs, Serbs, and Roumanians held the richest corn lands, and the few coal mines of the monarchy; the Tchechs demanded the river mercantile fleet on which Budapest depended for transport. The winter passed in ever-growing want and despair. Looting and disorder were frequent in the country and the Karolyi government with its patchwork compromises between radicalism and Socialism, could supply no stimulus to the energies of a broken people. In its external situation Hungary had no choice. From the Entente it had learned that it could expect no consideration; it turned in despair to Russia. There was, however, a more potent phychological reason for the revolution. In the depths of despair the human instinct of self-preservation cried out for a new hope. Patriotism was a spring broken by the intolerable strain of the war. Religion was an official convention linked with the old feudalism and the capitalism era. In the prudent schemes of opportunist politicians who mixed a little reformist Socialism with middle-class Liberalism and the peasant view of landownership, there was no stimulus for mind or will. From the ruined past and the intolerant present, Hungary turned to Communism because its will could recover health only in a gigantic effort of creation. There was nothing left that seemed worth conserving. Traditions, reverences, catch-words, they were all meaningless. Even of property there was little left to defend, for every man's wealth had shrunk by the fall of the Exchange to a fifth of its old value. One party had an energetic belief. There sruvived no force which could oppose it.

General Obedience

The amazing thing is that this new dictatorship, scattering orders so numerous that the memory cannot cope with them, is everywhere obeyed. It has ruthlessly carried out its principles. Private property in all but the smaller forms of capital, vanished in a night. It mattered little that the internal state debt above a minimum figure was repudiated—its owners did not exaggerate the value of their scrip. Nor was the expropriation without compensation of industrial capital a catastrophe measure, for there are no old industrial families in Hungary, no numerous master class. The daring of the new administration was shown in its instant attack upon the conventions of daily life. It had to cope with urgent problems. Budapest was thronged with refugees and demobilized soldiers; some say that it had doubled its normal population. The government instantly laid down the principles that every adult is entitled to one living room, and no family to more than three rooms, apart from the kitchen, and rooms set apart for work. The homeless were promptly housed by local commissions, and in many a palace the inmates retired to the three rooms allowed to them by law. The British Labor Party announced as its motto at the last election "No cake for any till all have bread." The billeting plans of the Hungarian government were a drastic application of that principle. In practice it was carried out with reasonable consideration. Friends and relatives were encouraged to live together. On the amusing plea that the bourgeois would corrupt honest workers, families of the same habits of life were grouped together. A professor of the university, with a family of three had five large rooms. One was allowed him a study, and the official who dealt with his case suggested to him that he should bring his secretary to inhabit the fifth room. Clothing was no less scarce than house room ,and no new stocks could be imported. In each block of flats the tenants were required to elect trustees, who must countersign their applications for new clothes or furniture and grant them only in case of actual need. Those who had excessive stocks of personal clothing had to give up their surplus. These are only a few instances of the drastic measures which the People's Commissioners adopted to deal with an abnormal condition of scarcity. They tell, on the whole, for the good of the greater number. In nothing, perhaps, did the commissioners act so firmly as in the instant and total prohibition of all alcoholic drink. There is no evasion of that command; Hungary is obediently "dry" and to this, even more than to the firmly disciplined Red Guards, Hungary owes the preservation of order.

Communism and Agriculture

The test question for any form of Socialism in Hungary lies beyond the boundaries of the towns. They were ripe for the change. The younger peasants may have been shaken somewhat out of the conservatism of their class by the war, but the older peasants, half of them illiterate, clung tenaciously to the idea of private ownership. The former government proposed to break up the vast feudal latifundia into small farms, and on Count Karolyi's own estate the partiion had actually begun. Socialism could have no future outside the towns if that policy were carried out, for the peasants would necessarily form a preponderant conservative propertied class. Even before the revolution, the Socialists in some countries started an active campaign of education among the landless workers of the great estates. The argument was simple and convincing. One might divide the land, but one could not break up the immense model cattlesheds with their perfect equipment. I saw some of these estates in County Somogy. There was electric light and hygienic drainage in the byres; the workers' cottages had neither. Then if gains must be shared under communism, so also would risks and the Hungarian peasant had reason to dread the sudden local storms of hail. He readily understood the case for communizing engines and steam-plows, and on one great estate near Kaposvar the laborers under the influence of the local Socialist Party, themselves formed a Co-operative Society to work the estate as an alternative to subdivision. In any event, they realized that the end of March was no time for a destructive experiment, for the fields called for the sower. In the first days of the revolution, a plan of organization was rapidly worked out by the Commissioner for Agriculture, Dr. Hamburger, a country doctor with a high record for revolutionary courage, who stepped out of prison like so many of his colleagues, to wield a dictator's power. On each great estate over 200 acres (the limit is only provisional, and may vary in each district) the entire staff is formed into a permanent society. The only condition of membership is the obligation to work at least 120 days in the year—a minimum which is intended to lure the owners of small "uneconomic" holdings into the agricultural guilds.

Society Farming

The maintenance of the workers is a first charge upon the produce of the communal ....farm. Each family will receive a ration of grain, meat, dairy produce and vegetables, according to the number of its members. The surplus produce is then bought by the district central agricultural association which is, in its turn, subordinate to a country association and to the ministry. In these organizations are centralized the purchase of seeds, manures, machines and the sale of produce to the town population of Hungary. This centralization will make for economy and efficiency in all the industries subsidiary to agriculture, from the making of butter to the manufacture of beet sugar. It will be an obligation on the societies to expend half of each year's surplus on improvements—a term which covers the building of decent dwellings for the working members of the society as well as the purchase of machinery. The remaining half of the surplus is distributed in time-wages to the working members of the community ,and is the inducement which will stimulate them to work their best for as many days in the year as possible. I asked the opinion of a strongly individualistic leader of the local peasantry as to who had led the opposition to the Socialist Party. He summed up the view of the laborers as follows: "They care nothing for the theory or ideals of Socialism, but they are attracted by the promises of the leaders. At present they are disposed to work heartily and will give the experiment a chance. If these promises are kept, if they see new and healthy cottages built, if they get what they never had before, free medical attendance and well-organized schools, if they see that the former gains of the absentee capitalist landlord are flowing into their own pockets, they will remain firm supporters of the system." From a hostile but capable witness, this was favorable testimony.

Workers' Guilds

The constitution of these rural workers' guilds reflects the wisdom hardly gained from the early experience of Bolshevik Russia. The autonomy of the workers allows them a certain initiative and control, but the final authority is the central bureaucracy. Each estate (they average 10,000 to 20,000 acres) elects its own workers' soviet, and this, in turn, chooses a managing committee of three. Side by side with this elected authority there is, however, a manager appointed by the district organization. He is usually the bailiff of the old aristocratic landlord. These men were experts, and against all the traditions of their class, they have rallied to Socialism. Feudalism received its death blow in the war. The alternative was the partition of the estates among laborers. That would have meant the end of the stewards' profession, and today one may see these men, with their half-aristocratic, half parasitic manners, wearing a red button in their coats, and serving their new masters with all their habitual correctitude. The steward has the right to veto the decisions of the elected authority, and all its plans and budgets go with his independent reports to the omnipotent central authority.

Agriculture in these vast estates is already a typical modern industry, which dominated a rural proletariat by the power of its concentrated capital. This field is ripe for Socialization. Outside it lies the antique world of the peasant—a term which covers the small farmer who makes a living by the labor of his family from his own ten acres, and finally the struggling small holder who gains a half-subsistence from his own inadequate plot, and eks it out by his work as a hireling for richer men. Towards this intensely conservative peasant world, the policy of Communist Hungary will be the minimum of interference. There will be in the villages no Socialization of houses or of land. The small owner will struggle on as before. If he is adaptable, he will himself create a voluntary co-operative system. If he is conservative, he will fail to compete with the great industry of the Socialized estates. He will have to pay a fixed minimum wage for his hired labor, and if all goes well the attraction of life on these comfortable self-governing estates will raise the requirements of his hands. He will hardly survive this generation, but meanwhile the intention is that no village shall be "Socialized" until it calls for the change. The lesson of Russia has been learned. One cannot force the pace of a peasant's thinking. His mind, however, will be formed in the next generation in the village schools. They were the stronghold of the church. They are now the advance-plots of the Socialist state.

(Continued next issue)

AUSTRALIA MAKES DEMOCRACY SAFE

Continues to Deport the Aliens—Russians Are Most Undesirable

One would have thought that by this time the anti-Labor governments of Australia would have finished making the country safe for democracy. Alas, such is not the case. At the beginning of last April a notification was issued that further deportations of alien subjects were to be made. Arising out of a recent disturbance in Brisbane (Queensland), where some Russians of Bolsheviki tendencies carried red flags through the streets in a procession, some eight or nine of the more prominent Russians involved are to be immediately deported. These have now been brought to Sydney and detained pending the issue of deportation notices. It was first decided that they would be deported to Odessa, but now that that city has fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviki it is extremely unlikely that the Australian or any other anti-Labor government would deport the Russians and land them at a place where they would be likely to swell the ranks of their own class and thus add fuel to the world conflagration.

This does not end the deportation business by any means. The commonwealth government has ordered a list to be compiled of all aliens in Queensland who are suspected of having identified themselves with Bolsheviki propaganda during the war period. As soon as this list is complete deportation orders will be issued to them. Somewhere about sixty persons will participate in this free trip from Australia at the government's expense. It is also asserted that similar action is to be taken against British subjects who similarly offend as soon as authority is issued, but in the case of the latter it is understood that they will be interned on an island over which the British flag flies. Some Australians are believed to be already there at the present time—wherever it may be.

Some time ago the Soviet Consul General in Australia (Mr. Peter Simonoff) was arrested and jailed, and there is good reason to believe that he will be sent out of the country on the completion of his sentence.

It is interesting to note that all the Russians proposed to be deported were brought to Australia by the self same anti-Labor folk who now seem anxious to get rid of them. They were welcomed to Australia after the Russian revolution of 1905 and invited to bring out all their friends if they liked, and were assured of the sanctuary and protection of Australia for all time. So, here again, we see that Germany wasn't the only country to tear up its scrap of paper.

I. W. W. Cases in Australia to Receive Wide-World Mention

All efforts to date having failed to secure the release of the twelve imprisoned I. W. W. men in Australia, the release committee connected with the Sydney Labor Council has decided that a world-wide propaganda campaign on the lines of the Mooney case shall be instituted. It has been decided to write up the case in full, showing the kind of evidence on which the men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years and what came out in the recent commission inquiring into the conduct of the police who secured their incarceration ,and distribute same throughout the world.

Producing Results

Seattle, Wash.—The formation of Teachers Unions and the general agitation that has followed is producing results, as is indicated by action of the board of education at a recent meeting. After 11 years' service high school teachers will receive $2100 a year, beginning September next, according to the salary schedule approved by the board. For all grades an $1800 maximum was named. The respective minimums are $1500 and $1200.

Big Strike On

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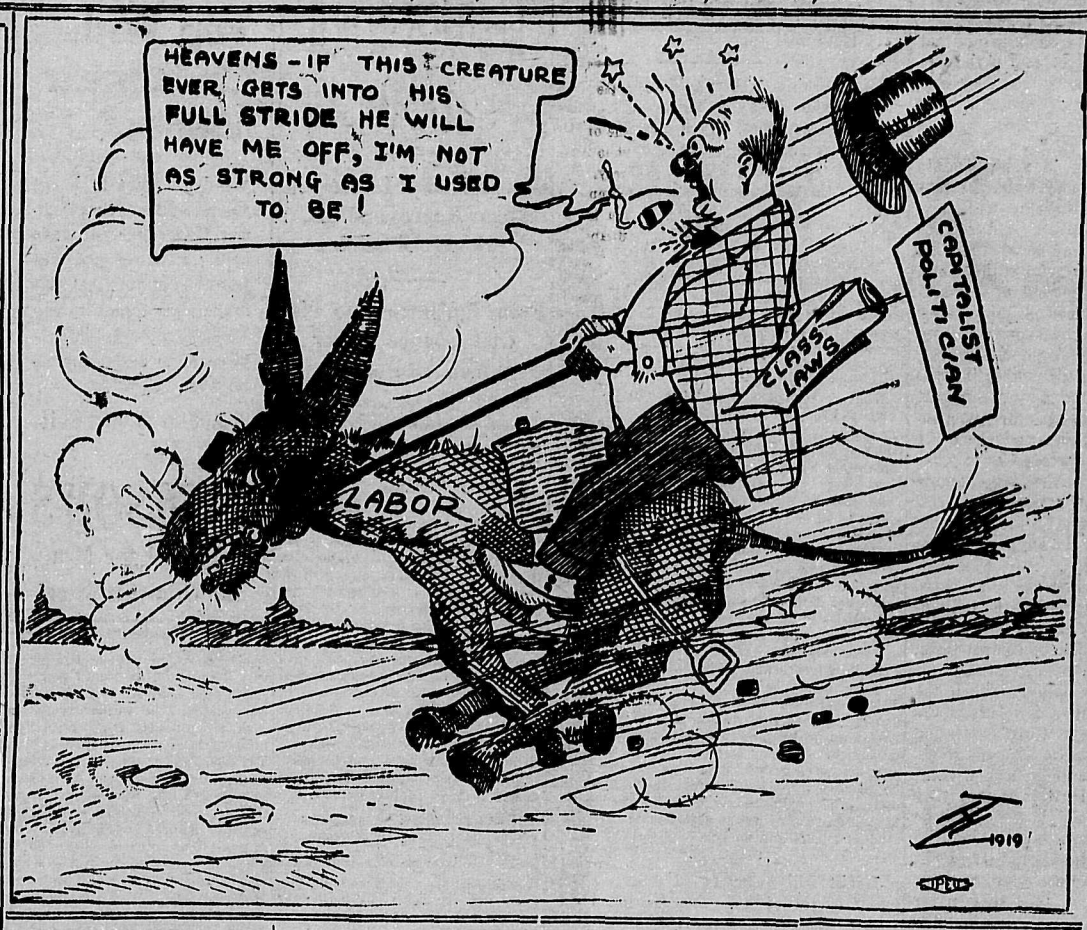

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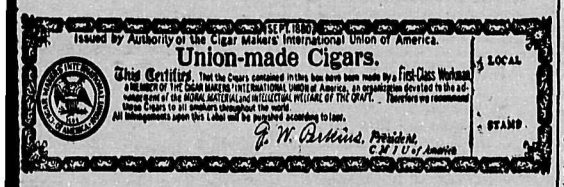

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J. HARRINGTON ON CURRENT EVENTS

Countries That Have Been Oppressed Are Now in Revolt

That at the present time in Canada, we have a situation without parallel, in the history of the labor movement of this country was clearly shown by Jack Harrington at the Empress Theatre last Sunday evening.

The recent order-in-council aimed at certain bodies, and certainly not those of the type of the Knights of Columbus, was a point worth noticing.

Another feature of the situation was the mounting of machine guns in prominent places in this city.

A fit theory of the master class is that if he puts a gold seal and some ribbons on an order, he solves his problems. They have yet to learn that neither orders-in-council, machine guns or deportation will solve their difficulties.

Those countries which have been most drastic in their treatment of labor, have failed miserably and in some cases have gone down and out. Russia and Hungary for example. What is the real situation today, the fact is that the vast number of the workers are sore. Their grievances have piled up until they are unable to suffer in silence.

They have not been able in spite of their apparent high wages, to buy that which they require in order to live decently. The civilized world has been at war for nearly five years (Savages settle their quarrels in a much shorter time) and during this time regular commerce has been and still is at a standstill.

The process of exchange of commodities between the various countries has been stopped. They are still unable to move those commodities because of the huge indebtedness stacked up in each country.

Comrade Harrington described the financial process necessary to the exchange of commodities and stated that the master class are unable to overcome the difficulties which confront them. The credit system is in such a condition that they cannot afford to place any more strain upon it.

The high cost of living was also dealt with. It is not the result of the actions of any particular person or group of persons. Nor is it a question for a bunch of governmental heads to sit down and figure out a solution to some, but the high cost of living is the result of the system under which we live.

The fight against the trade union movement was not new. One hundred years ago in Great Britain the trade unions were outlawed. The trade unions of Russia and Hungary also were outlawed and the laws were applied with great vigor. In the face of great opposition set up by the government of Great Britain the trade union movement in that country grew up.

In Russia the secret police also attempted under the government to set up rival unions so that the government could control them. But these sham unions failed miserably. While you may determine the death rate or the height of a people by averages ,you cannot determine their temper by averages.

Touching on the Winnipeg strike and the origin of that affair. The whole cause of the trouble as viewed by the master class was caused by an agitator by the name of Russel. Their narrow minds are incapable of understanding the situation as it really is.

The cause of the Winnipeg strike was not due to one cause but like an avalanche on the mountains, due to an accumulation of causes. The unrest all over the world today is not due to individuals but to an accumulation of causes arising out of the mode of production today.

The education of the workers along proper lines has been lacking; cheap novels have been fed to them in abundance, and certain scientific literature has been banned. Now that the workers can read and write they are in a position to gain sufficient knowledge to be able to view conditions as they really are.

Modern science will defeat all attempts to crush the workers either by machine guns or other means.

The more revolutionary the workers become the more reforms will be conceded to them by the master class.

They are now doling out pensions and out of work pay because in other countries they see the slaves throwing their masters off their backs.

It is up to the workers at this time to remain cool and collected, an experienced fighter never gets mad, but is always on the lookout to reach a vital part of the enemy.

This is not a fight of fists but one of brains and when the workers stay on this plane they will win because they and they only have the knowledge enough to know what they want and the way to get it.

The Spirit of the Age

[By Walter Greig, in The Maoriland Worker]

This is a grand phrase, and I love it. It was, I fear, originally made in Germany; but no matter. I raise my hat to the memory of the man who first coined it. The Germans call it the Zeit-geist or Time-Spirit, that is the spirit of the times. In this sense every man will have a different idea of it. The Spirit of the Age may be regarded as good or evil, according to the point of view. But the Spirit of the Age is no mere abstraction to me. I would define this spirit as the spirit that looks forward instead of backward; the spirit of progress, of change, of daring adventures on to the unknown and the untried ways. The Spirit of the Age is the daughter of Time, but never grows old; she is the spirit of toiling, progressing humanity, which marches on with bleeding feet from generation to generation, to the mysterious goal that is hidden from the gaze of man as he peers wistfully from time into the dark shadows of eternity. The Spirit of the Age is a living spirit, a real being, partly divine and partly human, a vitalizing and inspiring spirit. She preserves the race from dry rot; she inspires new thoughts and new ideas, and makes the dreamer see visions of days to come that seem beyond the reach of humanity. She is the sworn enemy of dry-as dust traditions; she is the spirit of today and now. Yet she constantly points to the future as the good time to come, but her very existence proves that there is no past and no present, only an eternal now.

The spirit of the age speaks to us in a voice of thunder. She bids man confront the problems of life and solve them at the risk of death. She forces him to choose between God and Mammon, between what is and what should be. She compels him to choose his way of life; either to live for himself or for the race. She seeks continually to drag men away from the idols, the traditions and ways of the Past, and points them to the future; she fills them with divine discontent; she makes of man a fighter for better things, and forces him to obey the great law of his being that decrees that the world shall be constantly born again, by means of the travail of man's body and soul.

The spirit of the age bids men have hope. She is full of optimism. She gilds the future with the bright colors of the golden age which is to come. She tells the toiler to have hope and patience, for the hour of his deliverance is near. She gives the lie to the pessimist who regards life as an evil, and tells his brothers it is vain to expect happiness in life. "Life is a constant struggle," she says, "but also a constant achievement. Work, ye sons of men, work on till the night cometh when no man can work, though ye reap no reward but sour bread and water. Your prosperity shall reap where ye have sown, and your names shall be kept in honored remembrance by those who enter the Promised Land."

The spirit of the age often comes to us with messages of hope, and duty, and solace. She fills us with a sublime hope for humanity which language is unable to express. She tells us of a day when poverty shall be no more; when wars and rumors of wars shall cease, and men shall live together in the bonds of brotherhood. She tells us that labor will yet rule the earth, clothed in the majesty of power and the magnificence of wealth, and that all men will do him homage. She speaks of the time when man shall blush no longer for his manhood, because womanhood is degraded and children starve for want of bread. She bids us speak out boldly and fearlessly in the cause of man, and to spare not those who ask him to be content with the life of a beast. She says, with a voice of compelling authority, that a time will come when man will be truly a little lower than the angels. Of a time when ignorance, and want, and war, and disease, will be thrust from the homes of men and banished for ever; when man shall cease from spending his life in the pursuit of shadows, and shall live and labor and rejoice in the work of his hands, and fill the earth with peace and love, beauty and harmony.

All great and good men have been inspired and cheered by the voice of the Spirit of the Age. The reformer in advance of his age, thrust into dungeons, racked and tormented with instruments of torture, hewed asunder and burned with fire, in the sore hour of his trial, when he felt the earth slipping from under his feet, heard her voice, saying, "Fear not, but follow Truth; tread boldly where she leads, for her way leads to life everlasting." Poets and seers and artists, the rebels of the ages, have interpreted her messages to the sons of men, and given to humanity new thoughts and ideas that seemed madness to their day and generation. The Spirit of the Age will not be denied; ever she speaks, in the busy hours of day, or the silent watches of the night. She fills the weary fighter in the battle of life, almost perishing in the struggle, blinded by the smoke of war and the poison-gas of the enemy, with new courage, new hope, and new strength to go on until life departs. Always she finds some ready ear and eloquent tongue to proclaim her gospel of the Living Present to the sons of men. Thus, even when those who battle for the right seem vanquished for ever, new disciples spring up who own no allegiance save to the divine fire within their bosoms, who refuse to bow the knee to Baal.

When man hearkens to this divine spirit the Golden Age will come, and the words of the Prophet-Poet Whittier be fulfilled:

Earth own, at last, untrod,
By sect or caste or clan
The Fatherhood of God,
The Brotherhood of Man.

CANADIAN NOTES

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Workers employed on the Hydro and Welland ship canals have secured an eight-hour day ,a 44-hour week, and double time on Sundays and holidays. The men arranged for a strike that would involve a large number of cities if their demand for shorter hours was not granted. Every attempt was made to deny these employees a shorter work day, and the Hamilton Herald mourfully declared:

"What a clumsy and inefficient economic system we have under which it is possible for one class of workers to take all other classes of workers by the throat and compel them to 'cough up.' For that is practically what this threatened strike of the Hydro workers amounts to."

Sydney, N. S.—After being on strike for 25 days, the journeymen plumbers have returned to work, agreeing to accept 65 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The old rate was 52 cents and nine hours.

Windsor—Double pay for work on holidays and a working week of 44 hours has been granted Windsor mail carriers by the post office department. The men will be given a half-day off each week. The new order becomes effective immediately.

Kingston—A shorter work day has been established that will give the clerks in the various stores eight hours five days in the week, with nine hours for Saturdays. Saturday night work will be eliminated.

Halifax, N. S.—The recently organized coal handlers have increased wages 10 cents an hour, from 50 to 60c. From 6 to 10 p.m. the rate is 70c, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays.

Buy only from a union store.

HUNGARY HAS REAL DEMOCRACY

Working Class Government Making Life Worth Living

Labor correspondents in Hungary have sent ever interesting particulars of what the Socialist government has done in Hungary.

Education was freed, and teachers, even those in the poorest village schools, received the same salary as a cabinet minister.

Private picture collections were placed in the public galleries; theatres were cheapened and the quality of the performance raised.

Work on the land constituted the only title to ownership; small proprietors were therefore left undisturbed. Only those who refused, though able, to work for the community — exploiters and those who lived on unearned income—were disfranchised.

At the Soviet elections on April 7, the Communist Party swept the country. The standard was "one local councillor for 500 persons," and each successful candidate received an average of 210 recorded votes. Thus the Soviet government was more representative than the British.—Evolyn Sharp, of the London Daily Herald.

SEATTLE FORMS NEW ORGANIZATION

Agreements of Federated Unions to Expire on Same Date

Believing that the Central Labor Council of Seattle is devoting too much time to oratory, debate, reading of communications and speeches by "Labor leaders," some 55 local unions have started an organization called the "Federated Unions of Seattle."

This body, it is claimed by the promoters, is not to interfere with the work of the Central Labor Council, but is to assume authority on economic and industrial questions.

"It is our idea," says Archie Robtreson, chairman of the publicity and speakers' committee, "to function as a delegate body of local unions, dealing with our economic and industrial problems with the thought in mind of standardizing of contracts and agreements so that they will expire on the same date."

Strike, Wage Increase

Kingston, Jamaica—A ten-days' strike of dock laborers forced the Atlantic Fruit Company to raise wages 33 1-3 per cent. and fix the working hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., with double pay for night work.

Shinglers, Attention

All shinglers are invited to attend a meeting in the Holden building, Room 315, Friday, June 13, at 8 p.m. The meeting has been called for the purpose of organizing these workers.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

--PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS--

THE STRIKE IS STILL ON—COLLECTIVE BARGAINING THE ISSUE.

—THE—

Union Store

however, is still doing business with the approval of the Strike Committee.

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The Only Store for Real Strike Prices

Regular $21 to $25 Suits for $15--- just think, real good suits for $15!

A large range of suits for $20. In this range we have suits that were worth $40 eighteen months ago; only $20 now. You can't afford to miss them.

For $55 we can give you the most beautiful suit in the city. Sold at other stores for $70. Only $55 here.

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--PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS--

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 13, 1919

REALIZING THAT men are the product of their environment, and that their views reflect the manner in which they obtain their living, it is not the policy of this paper to be personal, or to in any manner blame individuals, but to place the responsibility for conditions where it belongs, and that is on the system under which we are now living. At times, however, it is necessary to expose fallacies as put forward by individuals occupying more or less high places. At no time are we overduly impressed with the importance of the individual. We were never of the opinion, no matter how high the position occupied, that the individual can alter conditions, but when men in high places, who think they are capable of interpreting the motives behind the working class movement, and to prove their points, make misstatements, and accuse men of doing that which they were not guilty of, then we are compelled to expose them. Such a case has been brought to our attention this week. The occasion being a banquet held in New Westminster on Monday, to the premier of this Province, Hon. John Oliver. At that function the premier, in discussing the present Labor trouble throughout the country, according to a report in the Vancouver Daily Sun, made the following statements:

ADRIFT WITHOUT A RUDDER.

* * *

Speaking of the present unrest the premier declared, "I have no hesitation in stating that I firmly believe that behind the present agitation is a fixed determination to overthrow the constitutional government of this country—a handful of agitators, whom we know nothing about—do not even know whether they are British subjects—are trying to be dictators today. They are trying to grab the reins of government without asking the citizens of the country to have a voice in the matter."

He cited the fact that last year a delegation of Labor men visited him at Victoria. "These men told me," he declared, "that they would not come again; that this was the last time.

"When I asked them what they would do after this, they declared that they would take what they wanted without asking," concluded the premier. "This, gentlemen, is revolution, and this is what some of the present agitators would like to see brought about.

* * *

The premier very evidently does not understand the present trouble, or the cause of it. He has gathered that a revolutionary strike is in progress. In this surmise he is absolutely incorrect. The strike, we repeat again, is not a revolutionary strike. Were the workers on revolution bent, they would not sit idly by, but would take over the powers of state, and commence to operate industry, and not keep it closed down. To prove his point, the premier comes pretty near to being a deliberate liar. He attempts to prove his contentions by quoting statements that were supposed to have been made last year by a Labor delegation, but we know that the statements attributed to this delegation were never made. The occasion referred to was when the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor waited on the government, and asked for the enactment of an eight-hour law. This by the way had previously been practically promised by the government. The delegation pointed out that this would be the last time that organized labor in this Province would ever ask for an eight-hour law. It was also pointed out to the premier, that only by shortening the hours of labor, could very great suffering be prevented. The old argument that it was not possible for British Columbia to enact such legislation, without causing the flight of capital from this Province was used by the government representatives, as the excuse for the government not being able to grant this legislation. When the premier heard the delegation state that Labor would not again ask for this kind of legislation, he asked what would Labor do after this, and he was told that if the delegation understood the temper of Labor in this Province, that the workers would shorten the hours of labor by the medium of their industrial organizations, as it was evidently useless asking the government to give it to them by legislation.

* * *

How the premier, who has been so long labelled "Honest" can so wilfully misconstrue the statements of the delegates, we are unable to see. We realize that the present government of the Province, and of the Dominion are capitalistic, or are at least controlled by the large manufacturers, and the financial interests. Realizing this, we do not think that the workers were far wrong in taking the stand that what they desired, which was shorter hours, in order to relieve the unemployed situation as far as possible, would have to be got by the workers themselves, and by the only means at their command, their industrial organizations. In fact the premier on one occasion, told the representatives of the Federation, that if the government enacted the legislation, that the workers asked for, that difficulty would be experienced in floating loans, and that the difficulty would be caused by the financial interests who would object, and by that means place the government in difficulties as far as finances were concerned. On this occasion, one of the delegates pointed out to the premier, that in that case, he would have to admit that the government was in the hands of capitalists. This the premier very strenuously denied ,and took it personally, which was never intended, but the facts prove that the statement was correct, and if the premier was at all logical, he would have to admit that by his own words, he had proved it.

* * *

WHY THE FRENZY?

The small politician in a big puddle caused by capitalism, and which he cannot understand, is like a ship without a rudder. He drifts hither and thither without any means of correcting his course. In desperation, and without any knowledge of how to get out of the difficulties, which he is placed in, the premier has accepted the ruling class press size-up of the situation. He cannot, however, account for the actions of men in the different cities now on strike, by saying that they are led by a few agitators, who intend to do this and that, and the other thing. He has no knowledge as to what they intend to do in the first place, and in the second he does not realize that a few men cannot do anything, in fact the mass of the people cannot do anything unless the conditions are ripe. And well does the Red element, which he denounces, know this. They realize that the individual is driven, as are nations by circumstances to act as conditions compel them. And to say that the present strike was engineered by a few individuals in the ranks of organized labor, is to credit the workers with a much better organization than they have got, and to class the workers of this country as being men without minds. If the premier thinks that they can be led by a few men, how would it be if he gathered a few men together, to lead them as he would like them led? Poor, silly man. Nay, there are many of them. Poor foolish creatures, will they never realize, that the world is moving towards a social democracy, when the piffle of politicians, and small minded talk of the bourgeoisie will not fool anybody, not even the inmates of the mental hospitals, and children of tender years will laugh such nonsense to scorn.

MOB RULE is something that everyone with any brains at all does not desire to see. Least of all do the workers wish to see violence in this or any other troubles that may arise out of the present industrial system. So far there has been no trouble in Vancouver during this strike, and the police court records prove conclusively that the workers are law-abiding citizens. While there is less crime than usual, there are some feeble-minded persons in the city that are seeing things. Whether the mounting of machine guns on the Armory has upset their mental equilibrium we cannot say, yet there is every evidence that in some manner they have become disturbed, and have lost that poise which shows a normal state of mind. One would think, after seeing the half and full page advertisements in the daily press, that there were riots and disturbances on every street corner. Special constables are being sworn in, and all preparations are evidently being made for a period of anarchy. Those individuals who are joining the Citizens' Law and Order League, no matter how good their intentions are, will be mostly people who are prejudiced in the premises. These are the people that are being sworn in as special police, sworn in to preserve law and order that is not in any danger of being destroyed or in any way disrupted. In the meantime the police and civic authorities are in full control of the situation. The police are trained men, men who by experience have learned to act with discretion. They do not flaunt their authority. In the case of men untrained, being given police power, there is the danger of the mob spirit obtaining. Men given a new power usually misuse it, and if our information is correct, this has been the cause of the trouble in Winnipeg. The trouble in Winnipeg did not develop until untrained men were given a power which they were not fitted to wield. That they misused it and acted in a manner which would tend to cause trouble, there is no doubt. We have only to look at the press reports to prove this. In Thursday's press reports we are told that one of these self-constituted law and order freaks, armed with a little brief authority, and a revolver which he did not evidently understand, shot the man he was trying to protect. No doubt he lost his head. No doubt he was hysterical, as are most individuals when placed in an unfamiliar situation. The result is headlines in the press which would lead one to believe that a police officer was shot by a striker, when, in fact, he was shot by another of the same kind as himself. So much for the first exhibition of the capabilities of the new law and order crowd.

* * *

The average man will respect and obey the regular officers of the law. This is proven by the present state of affairs in this city. But it is another matter to have a man accost another, who has nothing but a special policeman's badge to show his authority. In this there is danger. There is danger because the men on strike know that the people behind the Citizens' League are antagonistic to labor. The men so accosted will take it as an affront, and those taking on themselves the duties of special police, must be prepared to take the consequences of their foolhardy actions. The strikers are carrying out their work without any attempt to violate the law. The wild and silly statements appearing in the press in the shape of advertisements, the swearing in of special police, and the nonsensical press statements and speeches of some of our hysterical citizens, whose motive is not above question, is liable to cause that state of mind, not only in the men on strike, but amongst the general public, as to bring about mob violence. The city council and the authorities in general would be doing a public service if they closed up this source of hysteria-creating agencies. The workers will obey the law. They will keep order, if they are not interfered with by some officious individual with more zeal than brains.

The Morning Albertan of Calgary has the following to say on the present situation in an editorial, which is well worth perusal by such people as Mayor Gale, Premier Oliver and others that cannot see why the workers in Vancouver are on strike:

There are two recent instances of successful labor negotiations which illustrate collective bargaining very well. Several unions of railway workers placed their case through a committee of which B. J. Tallon is the chairman, before the railway war board. The different unions of civic employees placed their schedule before the city council. In each case negotiations were satisfactory. Uniformity was secured and time was saved.

Whether collective bargaining will go any further than that is very doubtful. It may go further in co-operative effort for shortening of hours or perhaps upon a minimum scale or upon some other big principle. But it would have to be a big principle and one that had been carefully and thoroughly canvassed and very familiar to all of the people and very popular with the public.

The suggestion made at one of the meetings of the citizens that collective bargaining meant that the postal workers in Calgary would be called out if the barbers of Vancouver had some difficulty with the employers is ridiculous. People who believe that forget that the labor people are not only human beings, but human beings with intelligence and discretion.

There should be no trouble about collective bargaining. We have some experience of it, and it has been very satisfactory. If the labor men want to bargain that way, how can it be prevented. This is a free country. If the labor men are to be permitted to organize they must be permitted to decide for themselves the methods of organization. This objection to collective bargaining means objection to organized labor, no more and no less.

Doubt still seems to exist as to the cause of the strike. The World in discussing the situation says:

If, however, the strike is called as part of a plan for overturning the present economic system then it takes on quite a different complexion. The present economic system is admittedly by no means perfect and it is possible a much better system could be readily devised. In time it may happen that the majority of people will discover this and through their existing governmental machinery bring about such changes as they desire. With all its faults, our governmental system is a system in which democracy can express itself, and if democracy demands a new economic system it can bring one peacefully into being.

We have repeatedly pointed out that there is no intention to bring about a revolution; that the strike was called in support of the Winnipeg workers' demands for the right of collective bargaining. Cannot we get the press to see this, or do the editors of the papers not want to see the truth? Those who are supposed to be the most revolutionary would not allow any other issue but that which the workers went on strike for to intervene. Even Mayor Gale cannot move the workers from this point. This is no revolutionary strike, we again repeat.

The World last night made the following comment:

If there were a censorship in time of strikes the following statement by a labor speaker in Victoria is one that would surely merit the censor's attention if only for its absurdity:

"We know that a machine gun is posted 500 feet away from the Labor Hall in Vancouver and that its muzzle is trained on our meeting place."

Now we know Bro. Smith, and we don't think he made the mistake and said fect instead of yards, and we do know that the machine guns are not over a thousand yards, and that they are nearer five hundred yards from the Labor Temple. There is one thing sure: the press of that city could do with a good dose of censorship by the working class; it might be able to print the whole truth once in a while. We are inclined to be of the opinion that the report as to the statement of Bro. Smith is on a par with the statement tha V. R. Midgley was in Winnipeg when he was in Vancouver.

In last night's World there appeared an hysterical outburst by one named H. D. Giles. He signs simself as a member of the 29th Battalion. We do not know the gentleman, but in view of the fact that he has challenged any labor man to debate the question that has arisen out of the trouble in Winnipeg, we would like to see that gentleman accommodated in so far as the challenge deals with the debate part of it, not that there would be any fear as to the consequences of the outcome if it were fought out in any other way, but because we realize that force without intelligence gets nowhere. He says that he is a fighter, but as we are now getting past that time when a good rough and tumble was the joy of life, to accommodate the gentleman in question, the editor of this paper, who can lay claim to being a British subject, having been born in the British Isles, or any member of the strike committee, who are fortunate enough to be within the scope of being British "subjects," and we think they all are, will debate the question at the Arena on Saturday afternoon. Realizing that this individual does not read the labor press, or he would not talk so frothily, and so silly, we would ask the editor of the World, who we know reads the Federationist, to pass this along to Mr. Giles.

Possibly the reason Mr. Richardson of the Firemen's Union takes the stand he does is because he is an international officer and not a common plug. Try again, George. There is one thing sure, the job you have a loan on from the city is sure.

The bug house at Ottawa is considering amendments to the criminal code to the effect that associations purporting to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic changes by means of force will be classified as unlawful and its members will be deported or given heavy sentences. It is presumed that this is aimed at the military caste and that it is the purpose of the government to try and avoid all future wars by deporting or jailing all who have militaristic aspirations.

LABOR BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN OLD LAND

Cumberland Leads in Labor Representation, Holds All Seats

From Parliament to District Council Labor Won All Points

It is not the Clyde and not South Wales that leads the way, but Cumberland, just over the Scottish border.

Smillie and Williams, writes a correspondent at Cockermouth, are now contemplating using the industrial forces of the Triple Alliance to resist conscription. This project is two years behind one strong West Cumberland union, who resisted the shackles of militarism in the heat of the war passion and downed tools against it. This was a bold venture, for which credit must be justly given. So far as can be ascertained these miners were prisoners and in this drastic action stand alone in Great Britain. Other triumphs were achieved on the economic field, until now this one important industry, enjoys working conditions and wages second to none in the country.

Faith in Industrial Solidarity

What is true of industrial victories here is even more true of the recent political achievements. Two years ago the comrades here were reviled and ridiculed. In the face of a frenzied war passion they proclaimed their international faith and industrial solidarity fearlessly. They suffered of course. Houses and furniture were smashed and lives were attempted. They were chased and stoned and almost crucified. Undaunted and with unshakeable faith in the ultimate triumph of their principles, the propaganda was continued. The more prominent comrades judiciously distributed themselves equally in each craft and industry and championed the cause of their class so consistently that an accession of influence soon followed and executive positions were secured in their respective unions. When success began to come their way vested interest resorted to the usual malign slander, and a premium was offered for such information as would expose them as being of questionable character and unworthy of the confidence of their fellows. They emerged unblemished and with added power. The logic of events came to our aid. Knowing the value of good literature they taxed their resources heavily and used this powerful weapon to the full. Their membership increased and influence multiplied. The whole atmosphere became more congenial and for the sycophants of the master class more uncomfortable. Those police who had harassed and persecuted them found it good for their health to take a change of air in other parts.

Trial of Strength

The first real trial of strength came at the general election. The powers that be were challenged. They were audacious. A Conservative, a Liberal and an Independent were already candidates. Labor ran a fourth, Tom Cape, an I. L. P. member. The workers organized, fought and won. Labor secured more votes than the three opposing candidates combined. Reaction recovered from the shock just sufficiently to find consolation in the hope that the triumph was only a passing spasm. Disillusionment quickly followed.

The County Council election came next. Jack Adams, a working miner, young, able and vigorous, militant, true as steel, opposed the chief of the clan, the local royalty owning Conservative squire, who had held the seat for 27 years. There was a wide gulf between the candidates. A hard fight ensued. There was a record poll and a sweeping Labor triumph.

The district Council election soon followed and brought a chance of completing a solid Labor claim. Vested interest had ruled the Council through middle class channels. Labor announced a candidate for all the eleven seats. With dignity wounded and power rapidly waning the opposition rallied all their forces for a supreme final effort. A vigorous and heated contest ensued. A spade was called a spade. Kid gloves were laid aside. A record poll was established. Not one available voter was missed. The workers voted in such a way that local capitalism perished in the mire of its own filth, and labor and truth emerged triumphant. Every seat was won handsomely and thus was solidly forged the last link in a perfect unbroken chain of labor representation. Here is proof that political power can be secured. Let it go forth like a clarion message to the world that here from the parliament at Westminster down through the County Council, board of Guardians, Urban District Council, school managers and every other public adminstrative office, is solidly held for labor.

Labor Holds All Seats

There is not a single representative of any of the other parties. Labor holds sway, victorious and predominant. So far as we know this record is without precedent in the annals of British history, and this district shines forth as a beacon light, leading the way to the new and better order.

Mr. Winston Churchill says that the check to Admiral Kolchak's advance is now more pronounced and that no attempt must be made to encourage extravagant hopes in that quarter, and that the British troops will be withdrawn in the fall.

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Minimum Wage Board

Province of British Columbia

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, B. C., on Wednesday, the 18th 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 of labor for women engaged in the manufacturing industry, including the making, prepairing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling the parts of and adapting for use or sale any article or commodity, but excepting fish, fruit and vegetable drying, canning, preserving and packing.

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., June 5, 1919.

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Nabob Best Tea, per lb. 47c
Woodward's Better Coffee, reg. 55c, for..... 46c
Pacific Milk, per tin 11c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, reg. 45c, for 36c
Fraser Valley Raspberries, reg. 40c for 27c
Fels Naptha Soap, per cake 8c
Toilet Paper, large rolls.. 5c
Matches, 300, per box 8c
Skookum Shoe Polish, black or tan 9c
Ramsay's Family Sodas, per pkg. 23c
Som-Mor Biscuits, plain or salted 13c
Lion Macaroni or Spaghetti, 16-oz. pkg. 12½c
Sunmaid Seeded Raisins, 16-oz. pkg. 15½c
Excelsior Dates, per pkg... 24c
Victoria Cross Currants, per pkg. 15c
Blue Ribbon Peaches, per pkg. 19c
Knox Sparkling Gelatine, per pkg. 18c
Holbrook's Egg Substitute, per pkg. 21c
Holbrook's Custard Powder, per pkg. 12½c
Schepp's Cocoanut, per pkg. 12c
Royal Standard Flour, 24-lb. 1.43
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 49's. 2.76
Holbrook's Ground Rice, per pkg. 15½c
White Gloss Starch, per pkg. 11c
Benson's Corn Starch, per pkg. 13c
P. of V. Baking Powder, per tin 20c
P. of V. Rolled Oats, 7-lb. sks. 47c
Castile Soap, per cake 5c
B. C. Oatmeal Soap, 6 cakes 23c
P. G. White Naptha Soap, per cake 7½c
Crystal White Soap, per cake 7½c
Lux, per pkg. 10½c
B. C. Cleanser, per pkg. .. 5c
Bon Ami, brick or tin 11c
Reckitt's Blue, per pkg. .. 5c
Nabob Spices, per tin 9c
Malkin's Best Spices, per tin 9c
Campbell's Soups, per tin 15c
Aylmer Early June Peas, per tin 17c
Quaker Standard Peas, per tin 15½c
Nootka Pilchards, per tin.. 17c
Chef Molasses, per tin 19c
Waffle Syrup, per tin 45c
Aunt Dinah Molasses .....22—12½c
Domolco Molasses, per tin 26½c
Choice West India Molasses, per tin 45c
Special Molasses, per tin .. 43c
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bottle 41c
Okanagan Cider, per bot... 27c
Forest Cream Butter, per tin 28c
Small's Maple Syrup, per bottle 72c
Solar Pineapple 24½c
Maple Leaf Bartlett Pears, per tin 33c
Quaker Pears, per tin 23c
Thistle Brand Pears, per tin 23c
Happy Vale Pineapple, per tin 24½c
Libby's Pineapple, per tin 29c
Del Monte Pineapple, per tin 29c
White Lily Pineapple, per tin 29c

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

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The Voice of English Labor

(London Daily Herald, April 21)

The number of men and women captured * * * or arrested during the first weeks of May amounted to 90,000. Of these, between 15,000 and 20,000 were shot out of hand without any form of trial. * * *

Over 200 women were taken out early one morning in the second week of May * * * and mown down in a bunch with machine guns. * * * There remained at the beginning of June about 74,000 male and female prisoners.

These were confined throughout the summer and autumn in prison camps, where they were subjected to a regime of almost incredible barbarity.

Thousands Starved to Death

Thousands were starved to death, in the literal sense of the word. In one camp alone, out of about 7,500 prisoners, all adults under 50 years of age, 2,851, died in four months, only about 10 per cent of these deaths being attributable to disease. Altogether the total number of prisoners who died between June and October from actual starvation cannot have been less than 13,000.

No, the foregoing is not an account of Bolshevik barbarities. It is an extract from an article appearing in The New Statesman, and relates to the "white" terror in Finland.

Indeed, judging by the story given to the world by this writer, and by articles appearing in some sections of the American press from sources which have always been found trustworthy, the barbarities of the soviet government of Russia, as set forth in a British Foreign Office white book, pale into insignificance before the atrocities attributed to the landed and capitalistic classes in Finland. Indeed, the "white terror" eclipses altogether the "red terror," which assumes puny proportions in comparison.

Executions Galore

Take the military executions ....alone. As compared with 1,000 lives destroyed by the red terror, we have 30,000 as the sum total under the white terror.

But the worst barbarities of all are in progress at the present time.

The white government, we are assured, is systematically torturing men and women with a view to extracting from them information.

The tortures inflicted in the Spanish inquisition period are as feeble rushlights beside these deviltries.

This is one of the methods—ponder over it—let it sink in:

A man is flogged till he becomes unconscious, with a short length of electric cable. A woman is flogged in the same way. And the excuse set forth, when protest has been made, has been: "There are still red plots going on, and it is necessary, in order to save the country, to discover all their ramifications."

MURDERED BY MILITARY CASTE

British Tommies Shot at Dawn to Satisfy Officer's Bloodlust

This is a true story of British military methods in the field. We abstain from giving full details since we do not wish to cause unnecessary pain to the relatives of the men concerned, but all the facts—supplied by an "eye witness," an ex-N.C.O. of the R.E.—are held by the London Daily Herald.

Scene One.

A little French village behind the British lines on an intensely cold January night; a foot-thick mantle of snow covering the earth; and the scene lighted by a steely moon. The hour is near midnight, and in the distance is heard the incessant thunder of the guns.

Down the village street there comes a file of soldiers, with rifles at the slope, and bayonets gleaming in the pale light of the moon. They wheel into the yard of a farm allocated to the military police, and are promptly ordered into triangular formation. Ten minutes later a luxurious car arrives with four British officers.

Shot at Dawn.

More orders; then from a barn close at hand emerge three handcuffed men, who are led before the company. The senior officer pompously unrolls a document, and by the aid of a flash-lamp reads the confirmation of the death sentence, and decrees they be shot at dawn.

A gasp from one poor trembling devil—the other two remain stiff and impassive. . . . The officer quickly rolls up his paper and makes for the car; the condemned men are led back to the barn, and the soldiers marched away.

Poor Devils of Scapegoats.

The three condemned men had *been in the line for eighteen* months, and their battalion had suffered very heavily. At the time of their alleged crime they were in the trenches at Arras, and owing to the frequency and success of German raiding parties the staff were getting alarmed, and were determined *that if these raids were not repulsed* somebody would be "for it."

A particularly successful foray led to an official inquiry, and several N.C.O.'s and men were placed under arrest and tried by court-martial. A sergeant and two corporals were decided upon to pay the extreme penalty, and were sentenced to be shot for cowardice. Two, if not all, were married men with kiddies.

The Human Sacrifice.

A piercingly cold dawn; a crowd of brass hats; the medical officer, and three firing parties. Three stakes a few yards apart, and a ring of sentries.

A motor ambulance arrives conveying the doomed men—the same car that will shortly bear away their lifeless bodies. Manacled and blindfolded, they are helped out, and tied with ropes to a stage. Over *each man's head is placed an en*velope. . . .

At the sign of command the three firing parties, twevo to each, align their rifles on the envelopes. The officer in charge holds his stick aloft, and as it falls thirty-six bullets swiftly usher the souls of the condemned men to the great unknown.

"Assassins Anglais."

But not quite swift enough. The aim of the firing parties is not quite steady. The medical officer quickly examines each victim, gives a sign to the officer, who with his revolver completes the ghastly work.

With almost furtive celerity the scene is swiftly cleared. As the ambulance conveying the bodies passes through the farmyard, Marthe, the old domestic, reverently makes the sign of the cross and mutters between broken sobs, "*Assassins Anglais.*"

James Bruce Not Guilty

Seattle.—James Bruce, first of the twenty-seven radicals arrested following the February general strike here to be tried, was declared not guilty of criminal anarchy by a jury in the superior court here this week. The state based its case on the fact that Bruce was an I. W. W. organizer and therefore in a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Where is your union button?

CAPITALISM IN ALL ITS GLORY

Plague and Famine Are Rampant Throughout British India

A full statement of conditions in India, described as "unparalleled elsewhere in the history of the world," we recently prepared and made public by the India Famine Fund Committee of Canada, of which Donald A. Cameron, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is honorary treasurer. A summary of the statement appeared in Toronto Times, Globe, Mail and Empire on April 24th and 26th. It no sooner appeared than it was suppressed by the authorities.

The formal appeal, now suppressed, reads in part as follows:

"Appalling conditions prevail throughout India. Thirty-two million deaths have occurred already, 150,000,000 are on the verge of starvation. Plague and famine are rampant. Death stalks through the land taking its toll. The existing conditions are unparalleled elsewhere in the history of the world . . . .

"The poor have eaten all their food and thousands upon thousands are reduced to such a state that they are nothing but living skeletons. The conditions are indescribable and ghastly.

"The cities are peopled by emaciated humanity. Traffic has ceased, mails are undelivered and business is at a standstill . . . .

"Unless the peoples of the world and governments pour help into India by immediately cabling relief, millions more British subjects will die, and the world will be shocked to know the terrible results of their procrastination and selfishness."

Attached to the appeal are the names of 29 representatives of religious, philanthropic, and commercial institutions who compose the famine fund committee.

Conditions in India are inconceivable by the average mind. The number of people estimated to have died within the past few months amount to one-third the total population of the United States. Added to these are the disasters of the Indian revolution, in which innumerable half-starved and half-naked men, women and children, armed with nothing but bamboo sticks, have lost their lives before British machine guns. British aeroplanes have bombed them from the skies; in one city, states the London Herald, twelve persons were flogged in the public square for destroying government notices; the London Times of May 9th reported that even a thirteen-year-old boy of Delhi had been arrested for seditious utterances, and because he had said that he was a follower of Gandhi, the great passive resistance leader.

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that you can get the best quality Groceries at a saving if you shop at The Marketaria? Give me a trial and I'll convince you.

Fancy Creamery Butter, extra special 3 lbs. $1.90
Tea, the finest Orange Pekoe blend, regular 75c. My price, lb. 50c
Royal Household Flour, small sacks for 45c
Full Cream Canadian Cheese, special per lb. 37c
Lux, special .... per pkg. 10c
Crisco, extra special 1-lb. tins 35c
B. C. Fresh Herrings 3 tins 25c
Rit Dyes, special 3 for 25c
Gold Dust, large pkgs. for 25c
Castile Soap, 9 bars for 25c
Boot Polish, "2-in-1" and "Nugget," per tin..... 10c

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO
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CUT DOWN the high cost of living. Cut out the profiteers who are upholding the price of merchandise. Trade at Liberty Store—Vancouver's great Bargain House—the store for the workingman. We buy bankrupt stocks at 60c on the $, and sell them direct to laboring people at less than wholesale cost. Make this big store your shopping headquarters.

Special sale of the bankrupt stock of S. Glazen, of Victoria, B. C.

BOOTS
Men's fine Shoes, regular to $5.50; all sizes $2.98
200 pairs of fine Boots, values to $6.50; all sizes; now $3.98

BOOTS
High Grade Boots; values to $8.50; now $4.98
450 pairs of fine Boots, America's finest brands; all sizes; values to $10.00; now $5.98

BOOTS
Hartt Boots, Canada's best make, reg. to $14.00; now $7.49
250 pairs of Fine Mahogany Tan Boots, regular $12.00; now $6.95

BOOTS
Hundreds of pairs of Children's Shoes—Classic, Playmate and other brands; all sizes at 33 per cent. discount.
White Canvas Boots; all sizes for women and children; about half-price.

HATS
A thousand Hats to choose from; all sizes, all colors, latest styles.
$3.00 Hats, all sizes, for $1.49
$5.00 Hats, latest styles, all sizes, now $2.49
$6.00 and $7.00 Hats, all sizes, neat colors, newest styles; some silk lined; now $2.98

Store closes Saturday at 6 p.m. Shop early. The afternoon crowds are terrific.

$50,000 stock on sale at the mercy of the public.

GROCERIES
The entire balance of Calladine's bankrupt stock being sold here at far less than wholesale cost.

CLOTHING
Men's Fine Suits, values to $27.50. Sale price..... $14.95
Big range of high-grade Suits, values to $35.00. Sale price $19.65
Hand-tailored Suits, Canada's finest brands; reg. to $50.00. Sale price $27.85

FURNISHINGS
Thirty dozen Fine Shirts, with soft collars attached; reg. $1.50, now 79c
50c Black Sox, now..... 25c
$1.00 Silk Neckties, now..... 39c

UNDERWEAR
Penman's Underwear, all sizes, reg. $1.75, now..... 98c
Stanfield's Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear; reg. $2.50; now $1.49
$1.00 Balbriggan Summer Underwear, now 49c

UNDERWEAR
Stanfield's Pure Silk and Wool (not made of cotton from the "Fu Fu" Islands as other so-called sales are advertising) but a genuine $2.50 garment. Bankrupt sale at $1.49

FURNISHINGS
President Suspenders, reg. $1.00, now..... 49c
$1.50 Work Shirts, now..... 98c
Llama Wool Sox, reg. $1.00, now 49c
600 pairs of Fine Men's Trousers, values to $6.50, now $3.98

Bankrupt Sale now on at Vancouver's Bargain House

PAY ROLL CHEQUES CASHED VICTORY BONDS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE

LIBERTY STORE
42-44—HASTINGS STREET WEST—42-44
NEAR PANTAGES THEATRE

A STORE FOR THE WORKINGMAN WE CLOSE ON SATURDAY AT 6 P. M. SHOP EARLY.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Only A Few Days More To Clear Out
The Whole Stock Root And Branch

Good Solid Leather Working Boots—Reg. values $5.50, closing out at less than the wholesale $2.95

HAVE YOUR MONEY READY
and Be Here Early Saturday and Coming Week for Our Finish

McPherson's Union-made Shoes for Men $6.95
Here is your chance to buy $10 and $12 shoes for..$6.95

THE WHOLE STOCK WILL BE SOLD OUT, ROOT AND BRANCH, AS J. W. THORNE, WHO BOUGHT THE LEASE, MUST HAVE THE STORE

COME AND BUY GOOD BOOTS FOR LESS THAN PRE-WAR PRICES FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS. AS EVERY PAIR MUST BE SOLD THE PRICES IN MANY CASES ARE LESS THAN WHOLESALE. FAIR WARNING—THIS IS OUR LAST—AND OUR PRICE CUTS SPEAK LONG IN ORDER THAT EVERY PAIR WILL BE SOLD.

Very seldom good union-made shoes like McPherson's are thrown on a sales table. Here they are, $10.00 and $12.00, at $6.95

Men's fine dress boots, in many styles and makes, good regular value today at $8.00, going out at..... $4.85

Men's box kip working boot, all solid leather. Regular value $5.50, last closing-out price $2.95

Men's very fine boots, in many styles, lasts and colors. Regular values $9.00, clearing out at $5.95

Tell the Ladies About Our Finish—We have many lines that will suit them, in Sea Island, duck and kid boots, at about half the price they will pay elsewhere.

As you will see by our price-cut, this is a real sale. Come while the choice is good at

RICHMOND CLOSING-OUT BUSINESS SALE
305 Hastings Street West

Hunter-Henderson Pure Paints

FAIR PRICES - - GOOD SERVICE

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.

642 Granville St. :: Phone Sey. 6110

Unions to Federate

San Francisco—The labor unions in the maritime industry on the Pacific coast are being formed into a federation. The new organization will include the sailors, masters, mates and pilots ,marine engineers, marine firemen ,oilers and water tenders and the maritime cooks and stewards ,approximating 70,000 members.

War, What For?

The total Canadian casualties up to May 1 were 212,812, of which 63,347 were killed and died from disease, etc., and the remaining 148,836 were wounded.

Don't Gamble With Your Hard Earned Money

Are you a judge of food values? Do you know what you like to eat? Do you realize that when you order over the phone, you take a gambling chance in getting the BEST for the LEAST?

Do your own selecting! See what you buy! Pay for what you get! A purchase at the CAL-VAN MARKET is the most effective way to reduce the cost of living! All middlemen's profits are eliminated! All frills incidental to the usual method of merchandising is cut out! You buy direct from the producer! You buy at a price that saves you from one-third to one-half your usual expenditure for foodstuffs!

Don't gamble with your hard-earned money—play a sure thing! Buy at the CAL-VAN MARKET and get a dollar's worth for every dollar that you spend!

Cal-Van Market

HASTINGS ST. OPPOSITE PANTAGES

CUT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING BY TRADING WHERE RENTS ARE CHEAPEST. OUR RENTS ENABLE US TO SELL GOODS AT CLOSER MARGINS. (AND WE DO.)

Look at this Men's Balbriggan Suit $1.00

Men's Light Sox, 3 pairs for ..... 50¢

Work Gloves—Good ones, too, for, pair ..... 50¢

Stanfield's Underwear is sold for less than our competitors.

Dress Shirts, Star brand, big and roomy..... $1.00

Stetson Hats, the newest shapes $7.00

W. B. BRUMMITT

18 and 20 Cordova Street West, and 444 Main St.

Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 Carral Street

THE FIRST UNION CIGAR STORE IN VANCOUVER

We are still offering a good line of 50c Pipes.

Fellow Workers, do you know that there are only three Union Cigar stores in town now. Being fair with yourself, don't you think the man who employs Union labor from choice is worthy of your support, ahead of the store you have to make a closed shop of before he will employ Union help?

Constitution of the One Big Union

As Adopted at the Conference Held in Calgary Last Week

THE conference called for the purpose of putting into effect the expressed wishes of the members of organized labor, as expressed by the referendum vote on the question of forming the One Big Union was held in Calgary last week. There were present representatives from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The conference sat from Wednesday the 11th, until Monday the 16th inst., and drew up the following constitution. Provision is made for semi-annual conventions, the next one to be held in October of this year.

Preamble

Modern industrial society it divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labor power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labor power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labor power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic devevelopments will produce whether we seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage worker, not according to craft, but according to industry; according to class and class needs. We, therefore, call upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that we may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

Workers of the World Unite

Name: The name of the organization shall be THE ONE BIG UNION.

Membership: Membership in the O. B. U. shall be open to all wage-workers.

Executive Board: A General Executive Board shall be elected consisting of a chairman, secretary and representatives of the various industries (number to be set by the next convention).

The General Executive Board Board shall be elected for a period of six months by and from the duly accredited delegates attending conventions. The Executive Board shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The wages of the officers of the General Executive Board shall be $40.00 per week. Expenses of organizers away from home shall be $4.00 per day.

It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the General Executive Board. He shall have charge of, and be responsible for, the general administration of the organization.

It shall be the duty of the general secretary to keep a true account of all moneys received, and all moneys paid out, he shall deposit all moneys or cheques received by him in such bank or banks as may be named by the Executive Board; he shall be at all times in a position to render to the Executive Board an account of the financial condition of the organization; he shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the General Executive Board in a book provided for that purpose; he shall pay all bills when satisfied of their correctness, and shall sign all cheques; he shall be bonded in a responsible surety company for the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000) and the bond shall be approved of and paid for by the General Executive Board.

The members of the General Executive Board shall act as general organizers, they shall at all times be in active touch, and conversant with, the industry which they represent, and shall be at all times under the general direction of the chairman.

Initiation Fee: maximum initiation fee to be charged by local units for new members shall be one dollar.

Shop Cards: Union shop cards shall be issued to those local units desiring same for display in such places of employment where all the employees are members of the O. B. U.

Certificates: Certificates shall be issued to Central Labor Council and District Boards and isolated units; said certificates shall designate the jurisdiction of the organization to which they are issued.

Conventions

This organization shall meet in convention every six months.

Convention calls to be issued by the General Executive Board.

The conventions shall consist of delegates from Central Labor Councils and District Boards on the following basis of representation:

One delegate for 2,000 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 2,000 members or major fraction thereof.

All conventions of the O. B. U. shall pool transportation of the delegates. Transportation to mean railway or steamship fare only.

Each convention shall fix the date and locality for the succeeding convention.

The General Executive Board shall call a special convention within thirty days upon receipt of a demand from three or more District Boards or Labor Councils comprising a membership of not less than 16,000. The reason for such convention must be stated in the demand and incorporated in the convention call.

Recall: A member holding office on the General Executive Board must at all times maintain his credential both from his own local unit to Central Council or District Board, and from his Central Council or District Board to the convention. Any local unit withdrawing the credential of an Executive Board member from Local Central Council or District Board shall provide statement for reason for so doing, and Central Council or District Board shall immediately make a full investigation. Should the recall, as instituted by local unit be warranted the Central Council or District Board shall then revoke credential as held by Executive Board member, and request Executive Board to immediately fill the vacancy. Any officer of the O. B. U. may be recalled by a majority vote of the District Board or Central Labor Council which sent said officer to the convention.

The General Executive Board shall fill vacancies occurring on said Board by choosing a representative from the same industrial division.

Meetings to determine the recall of any officer, whether of local unit, Central Council, District Board or General Executive Board must be specially summoned, all members being notified.

Local units, whose delegates on Central Council or District Board have been elected to membership on the General Executive Board, shall fill vacancy on Central Council or District Board by electing an alternate delegate.

Per Capita: Per capita tax to the General Executive Board of the O. B. U. shall be ten cents per month, which shall be paid through the Central Labor Councils and District Boards where same exist.

Any organization not within the jurisdiction of a Central Labor Council or District Board may be affiliated with and pay per capita direct to the General Executive Board.

Supplies: All supplies to be delivered to Central Labor Councils and District Boards where same exist, said Councils and Boards shall be responsible to the General Executive Board for payment.

All supplies to be furnished the membership at cost.

General Executive to issue a special membership card for members sick, unemployed or on strike. Local unions to be empowered according to their own needs and circumstances to release members from payment of dues during sickness, strikes and unemployment.

Official Membership Receipt

Each organization affiliated with the O. B. U. must use the official membership receipt unless exempt by the General Executive Board.

The General Executive Board shall issue official membership receipt books in triplicate to the Central Labor Councils and District Boards who shall distribute to their affiliated organizations; the original receipt shall be placed in the member's folder; and all the duplicate receipts shall be sent to the secretary of the Central Labor Council or District Board, together with a monthly remittance of per capita tax; the duplicate receipts shall remain in the possession of the local organization.

The following is recommended as a basis for representation of affiliated organizations to the Central Labor Councils. One delegate for the first fifty members, or less, and one additional delegate for each succeeding one hundred members or major fractions thereof.

No delegate shall be seated in a Central Labor Council who is not a bona fide wage earner and a paid up member of the O. B. U.

In small towns and in isolated places where few workers are employed, they shall organize into one unit, including all branches. Members of these branches shall be controlled by central organization of the industry to which they belong.

All funds maintained by local units shall be the property of the members composing said local units.

Disputes and Strikes

Whenever any dispute exists which the local unit affected cannot settle through its Grievance Committee, the dispute shall be referred in writing to their Central Labor Council or District Board.

A Central Labor Council or District Board to whom a dispute has been referred shall, through their Grievance Committee, endeavor to effect a settlement; failing a settlement the Central Labor Council or District Board, if they consider the dispute is of sufficient importance to the workers, shall refer the same in writing to the General Executive Board.

If any Central Labor Council or District Board refuses to refer such dispute to the General Executive Board, the local unit affected shall have the right to refer the dispute to the General Executive Board.

Should the General Executive Board consider a dispute of sufficient importance they shall refer same in writing to the Central Labor Councils and District Boards. Should a majority of the Central Labor Councils and District Boards vote in favor, the General Executive Board shall be empowered to call a strike of all affiliated bodies.

Nothing in the previous clauses shall prevent any Central Labor Council or District Board from calling a strike in their own district or industry, provided, however, that any Council or Board calling a strike without the consent of the General Executive Board, does so on its own responsibility.

Whenever a strike in any district or industry takes place, no member of the One Big Union shall handle directly or indirectly any products of the industry on strike.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Editor B. C. Federationist:

The following letter was refused publication by the Daily Province:

Your correspondent, Irene C. Dukes, is rather disappointing. One would naturally opine, from the pedagogic tone of her first letter, that there had come to light someone with a sufficiently firm faith in a certain line of action to, at least, be a trifle more explicit.

Such phraseology as is commonly used by the average politician and such panaceas as are put forward by the average newspaper writer may pass well enough on the street and in the drawing-room, but they are hardly becoming to one who writes as one having authority, unless that one is prepared to give reason for their faith.

We are continually admonished to produce more, spend less, share profits, reduce the cost of living, repose faith in committees, break up the trusts, increase competition, reduce competition, give liberally, be economical and to assimilate and to radiate a goodly share of hope. Maybe your correspondent can call to mind that a few years ago we, in British Columbia, were very authoritatively assured that all we required in this province were more railways!

What, under the conditions, can governments offer except "wordy" statements on their limited powers of action? No observations that I have ever been able to make of the actions of governments have ever led me to think that they ever do anything along lines of social betterment until forced by conditions so to do. The government of Canada, when faced by the conditions that confronted the British Government, will necessarily take steps along somewhat similar lines and they will not do so until then, notwithstanding the well meant efforts of such as your correspondent.

It appears to me that certain lines of action follow certain stages of development. If this is correct it hardly becomes a student to bewail the fact that here in Canada we are not doing those things that are being done at the present moment in more highly developed parts of the globe. If I am not correct in my conception, in the opinion of your correspondent, I shall welcome her criticism.

On the question of the unfitness of the average teacher to shape the minds of their pupils in matters pertaining to sociology I thoroughly concur. At the same time it were better to leave them with open minds than to fill their heads with the average jargon with which most people rush into print.

If I may be allowed to make a suggestion, I would make bold to say that perhaps a little contemplation of the stages of social and economic developments in the respective countries will assist your correspondent to determine "the next stage in Canadian affairs" and throw a little light upon "the national minimum" and the "materialist" experiment in Russia. The sabotage reported by Lunacharsky on the part of the teachers in the latter country would undoubtedly be duplicated here.

WALLIS W. LEFEAUX.

Vancouver, B. C., June 7, 1919.

Commendable Values in Men's Clothing

Here are a few suits we would advise you to look at, supposing you are one of those men who has a suit to buy tomorrow.

They are good suits—will give you excellent service. They look well and as values will compare favorably with anything going in the trade today.

A GREY WORSTED AT **$32.50** is first choice. For the business man it is an ideal suit, very neat and practical.

A PURE WOOL TWEED SUIT, HUMPHREY'S, AT **$27.50**—In a brown heather mixture. We don't think you can beat it at the money.

WAISTLINE SUITS are requested by the younger set. Accordingly we have at **$32.50** one of the best to be found anywhere. They are made up in beautiful soft cheviot finished all wool materials, in dark plain greys, heather browns, also dark toned with very subdued checks in red, purple and other colors that are used to relieve the sombreness of men's clothes. The tailoring is faultless, the suits fasten with two buttons and have a smart, soft roll lapel, slashed pocket, and the characteristic seam at the pinched-in waist from which they derive their name of "waistline" suits. They are big value for $32.50 and we can conscientiously recommend them to those men who want to pay about this price for their suit.

—Men's Store, Main Floor.

David Spencer, Limited

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, P. McDonnell, 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, 1265 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, 304 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, P. Sinclair.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workman's Union No. 645—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, Wm. Hunter, 316 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

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, 5239 St. Catherines Street; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive; office corner Prior and Main streets.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeur's Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, F. Haslett, 125 Fifteenth Avenue East; financial secretary, Birt Showler, 1120 Robson Street; phone Sey. 5579. Office 587 Homer Street.

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

Provincial Unions

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, J. Kavanagh, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Cumberland, J. Naylor; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, Geo. Casey; Vancouver, W. H. Cottrell, P. McDonnell; New Westminster, Geo. McMurphy; West Kootenay, Silverton, T. B. Roberts; Crow's Nest Pass, W. B. Phillips, Fernie, W. A. Sherman. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simmons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 802, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER

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

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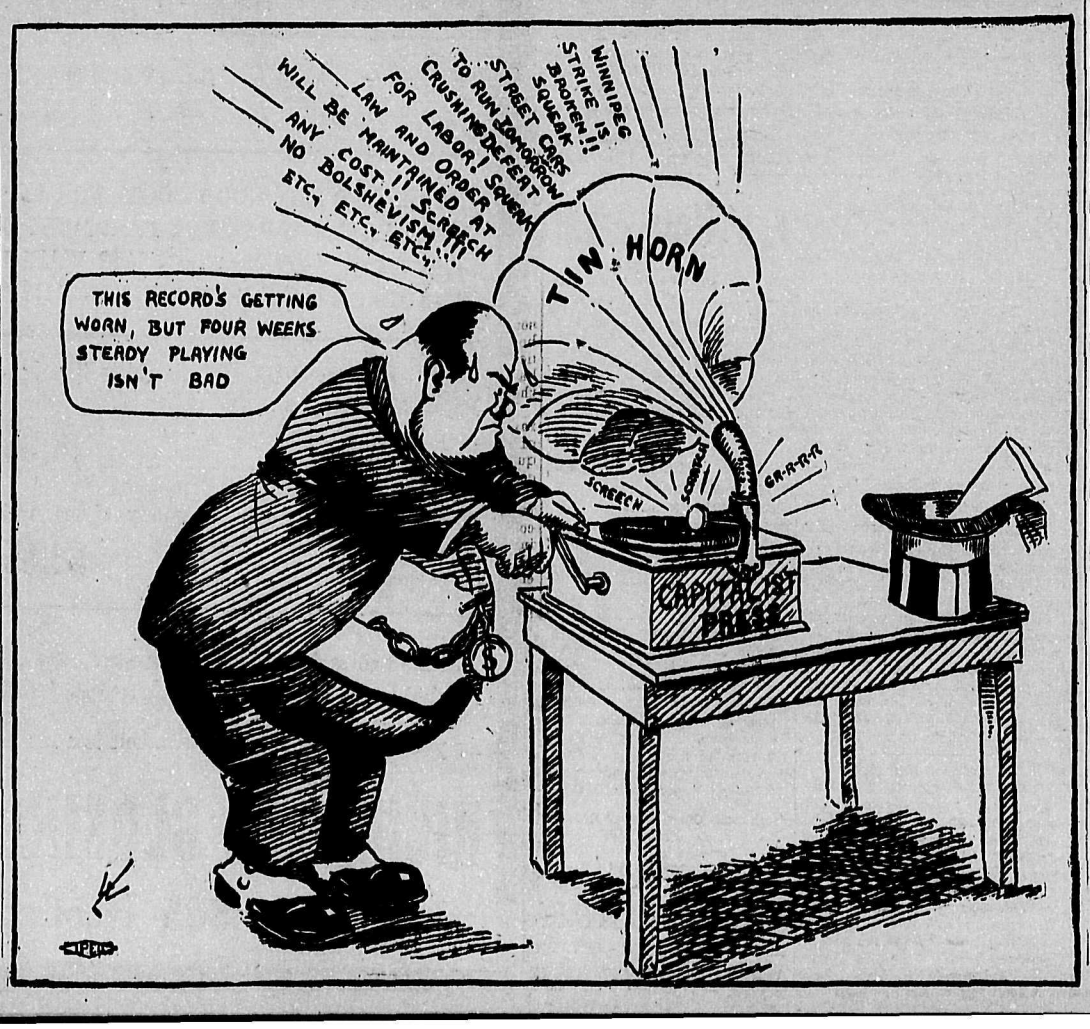
has been approved of by the Government

DELINQUENT taxpayers may now pay one-tenth of the arrears, plus the full current year's taxes, and their property will be saved from a tax sale. Those who do not pay the current year's taxes on or before the 30th of June, will have 10 per cent. automatically added on the first day of July. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together will put South Vancouver over the top. You all helped save the Empire. What about South Vancouver?



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Letters to The FEDERATIONIST

Editor of the B. C. Federationist:

In reading your last issue of the Federationist there was a communication from Mr. N. Booth, of Prince Rupert, criticizing the address given in that town by Mr. Woodsworth. I have had several conversations with Mr. Woodsworth, and in my opinion he is doing good work among a certain class of people that some of the more radical socialists cannot reach, for one instance he is working on Sundays in a socialist Sunday school, and if he can get some of the children to attend and listen to simple economic questions that is some advance from the present Sunday school; also Mr. Woodsworth has spent practically all his life in church life. Don't you think it is some advance to leave that at his time of life and take the stand he does both on the political and the industrial field as well. Then if Mr. Booth has read Marx he would know that Marx says you will get men and women in the movement from all callings in life. You will get men from the capitalist class, from the middle class and from the ministry and university, and they will all do good, some will be very enthusiastic, and when some of them find the mass of people do not see the light as fast as they do they will get disgusted and quit and lose hope, and others will stay with it to the end, and that jump in and out will do some good by attracting others to the movement of the people. It is much easier to see the mote in the other fellow's eye than our own, not even the Socialist Party of Canada and some of its members that claim to possess so much scientific knowledge as far as B. C. is concerned. I believe the Socialist Party of Canada has been the greatest drawback the Labor movement has had in regard to industrial organization. I know around here you can be as rank a socialist as you wish and get a job, but talk union and you walk the plank. The Socialist Party in B. C. for years has been telling the workers the only way to emancipation was to send men to the halls of legislature and by means of legal enactment vote yourselves into possession of the earth and the means of wealth production. Does it look today as if you are going to get it that way? Then they told us that business and wealth would concentrate into one or two men's hands, all small men would be frozen out and it would be easy to get possession. Are those ideas working out? There are more small business men on the earth today than ever there was, and if they are the correct party of the workers, how is it after about twenty years' propaganda work they have no party? The reason is they based all their energy on parliamentary action, which is a part of the present system and in control of the ruling class, and the working class refuse to be led and are slowly finding out that their emancipation lies on the industrial field, and are educating and organising their forces from that base, and I think one of the greatest factors in destroying the S. P. of C. is practically in every local there developed a few stovepipe philosophers. They wouldn't sit around and criticize men that were doing the spade work in the movement, and they quit, and there are only a few of the philosophers left to denounce men as paliators who are endeavoring to get better conditions here and more of that kind of reasoning. Marxism, Marx allows for all men and women being in different stages of mental development, and I believe practically all men and women connected with the labor movement are ding the best they know how; there may be a few exceptions, but they don't rule and we should give all of them credit for being in the movement with honest purposes until found different.

A READER.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I attended the meeting of the Labor Party held at the Columbia Sunday last, at the request of my husband. I had never heard Mr. Kingsley, and I wanted to. He certainly is some good speaker, and can get home at his hearers, there is no doubt. I put a question, Bro. Lester was chairman, called it a speech; it may have been. It was this, "What is Labor doing towards compelling the governments, with all their resolutions, to withdraw their troops out of Russia, from slaughtering our helpless, suffering comrades." The answer was jeering, and you would suffer first. I am a Hebrew Quaker, and was born and raised a Bolshevist, in other words, a Communist, and from generations back, have and do stand for equality freedom for all nations, and no man to be governed by another. God, the great Creator, is no respector of persons, then are we? I am not able to pronounce your good English language, but would butcher same, that it would hurt your cultured ear, or I would have asked: Then your talk, and songs of freedom for your brothers, is a sham. If you are afraid of your own sufferings, no cross, no crown, no fight, no freedom. When Labor has called big strikes, for more pay and shorter hours, they have got, for the time, until they will take a stronger by organizing more firmly, one step nearer the goal of our hope is better than none. Yet they will do this for themselves, but when it comes to help their comrades, do they? Are they not put to the test, like the church, and found wanting. Because afraid of being murt. Human life and talk is the cheapest thing we have today, and yet in spite of all the cries of our poor murdered comrades, we are told that you must wait to overturn the governments, or vote them out of power. How long think you will this take? Say the nearest would be over a month if all consented, in the meantime while we are waiting, the ruling class will barricade our comrades with a ring of fire and steel, and can, if no help is given, annihilate them off the face of the earth, who are fighting, not only for their freedom, but all the workers of the world. Let me ask you, what would be the good of our freedom from slavery, at the expense of our persecuted comrades's lives, when they have called for help in vain, and you would not hear, only to jeer any proposal that would try and compel the lying traitors to withdraw instantly the troops from Russia and elsewhere wherever they have been sent to crush the workers. Suffer we must, but better that than be a again coward. You may, perhaps jeer again. I would sooner still be a slave than be free, and know I was so, at the expense of my brothers and sisters' blood. I say again, it will not hurt Labor so much, for have they not always suffered, but it would hurt the ruling class, in the only spot, at the only thing they care for, the stopping of labor power, and it would be the last step towards your freedom, besides saving our comrades there to defy Labor. It is the life that preaches, not precept, so if you preach like a Paul, and live like a Bacchus, there is no doubt about which will be the sermon. Yours, who believe in action only.

E. ROBB.

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Delegate 133 proposes to have one delegate to represent each 100 men that is in the camp when the general meeting of the B. C. Loggers Union comes off.

I can not see how that can be done with a camp of say forty men, situated miles away from any other camp. Surely the men in the camp have a right to see the man that is going to represent them at that meeting, and they can not do this if that man is appointed in town. I am delegate for fifty men here in this camp, and if I go to town to represent this camp, I will not allow any one else to represent it. I know what the men here want, and a man who has not been in this particular camp does not. This camp is several miles from any other camp, and no means of communication with any other camp, therefore we can not appoint any one except a man in this camp.

I think it would be much better to have a delegate for each camp at the delegates' conference, and the general meeting, and let that man have a vote for each man he represents. In my opinion, that is the only way that the men in the camps can be really represented. As far as the financial question is concerned, let the delegates pay for their own transportation. If a man will not pay his own expenses for his own emancipation, he is too dead to represent any one. For my part, I am willing to pay my own expenses, and do not want the assistance of the union in that respect.

Speaking for the men in this camp, we want to know the man that represents us, as we want to be sure that that man is living in the present and not in the dead past.

DELEGATE 375, B. C. L. U.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The other day I picked up a copy of what is burdened with the terrific title of "The Official Magazine, International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America."

If this is an average sample of the illiterate trash peddled out to members of Sam Gomper's so-called unions, I don't wonder that the intelligent workers wish to break loose from the American Federation of Labor. I should think twice before I would join such a union. The editorials, written by a man named Daniel J. Tobin, are on a par with the awful rubbish written by our own subsidized writers for the capitalistic press, namely, L. W. Makovski, Jap Pee McTwaddle and others.

The whole of this "official magazine" appears to be one long wail against the One Big Union movement.

I should despair of the working class if I thought for a moment that they could swallow such nonsense; but I have a higher opinion of British Columbia teamsters, chauffeurs, etc.

If I were ever in favor of the absurd craft union idea, a glance at Bro. Tobin's editorials would have settled me. May I quote a few lines from this man's childish protest against the O. B. U, page 2:

"There is no argument that favors the One Big Union, except that certain discontented office-seeking individuals, who are looking for notoriety, and who want to make the Labor movement of the country the tail of some political movement to which they owe allegiance, are endeavoring to create this rumpus in the Northwest, and are the only ones who seem to favor it; yet, unfortunately, a great many of the rank and file, innocent, honest, sincere, trade unionists, listen to their harpings on this question. They say to our locals in Vancouver: What is the use of belonging to the international down in Indianapolis, when we might have one big union here in the District of Columbia to look after our own affairs?" And so on, ad nauseum.

The poor ignoramus who penned the above is evidently so flustered over the prospect of losing his job as president of the I. B. of T. C. & H., that he has got British Columbia and the District of Columbia mixed up.

He will very shortly find that the intelligence of the trade unionists of British Columbia is not quite the same brand as that which prevails in the District of Columbia; he is evidently not familiar with the B. C. brand.

Bro. Tobin's idea seems to be that a few radical leaders are driving the thousands of innocent, honest, sincere, trade unionists of British Columbia before them like a lot of sheep. In the same way that those two terrible men, Lenine and Trotsky, are tyrannizing over the hundred million or more innocent, honest and sincere Russians.

BRITON.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The recent communication from Prince Rupert, signed N. Booth, should not, I feel, pass unanswered. Whilst the Federated Labor Party of B. C. needs no apologists, there are some of your readers who may be interested in something more rational than the diatribes launched against the Federated Labor Party by your esteemed correspondent.

The present is not the time for those who love the cause of Labor to get at one another's throats, and there is room in British Columbia for both the Socialist Party of Canada to which your correspondent belongs, and the Federated Labor Party, and both can and must do good work if the cause of humanity is to be served. The cheap sarcasm in which your correspondent has indulged is, therefore, quite inexcusable, and if he speaks for the S. P. of C., which I would be loath to believe, his attack appears to betray a spirit of intolerance in which "pride of intellect and the vanity of being different" is all too evident. He speaks of consummate twaddle and refers us to Karl Marx who was an infinitely bigger man than his exponent appears to be. It is a lamentable fact that a man can read Marx "Capital," digest the words and repeat them like a parrot, and have very little indeed of the spirit of the good master economist. No one who really understands anything of economics can deny the vital importance of knowing the principle involved in the three great Marxian ideas of "The Economic Interpretation of History," "The Class Struggle," and "The Law of Surplus Value." But great though these economic ideas are, Karl Marx, Engels or any other "intelligent Socialist" laid down no law, as our self-made intellectual dictators would appear to do, that these principles were the whole of life. This would indeed be to reduce the human mind down to about 10 per cent. of its efficiency. Are we to leave out reference to art, to music, to religion, to science, to psychology and the hundred and one other factors which constitute men's mentality, executive, social, perceptive, egotistic reflection and imaginative.

Mr. Woodsworth, the man referred to, as speaker at Prince Rupert, has been man enough to resign from the ministry, to quit a job he could not honestly fill, and to work hard with his hands as a longshoreman for the last year or so. Can every so-called Socialist show as clear a record or is excuse made for dishonesty and moral jugglery that the times are out of joint, and that itis fair, right and honest to deal dishonestly with dishonest men. Morality may be something apart from the economic problem, but I will trust an honest hearted Socialist sooner than a dishonest one. A little less self-righteousness on the part of your correspondent would sit well on him, ere he ventures to criticize men and a movement evidently far higher in intellectual and moral calibre than he can perhaps as yet be expected to understand. Intolerance, narrow-mindedness, are poor weapons with which to convince the world that Socialism is a good and proper principle to adopt. Rather will tolerance, broad-mindedness and charity (or common every-day kindness) help to bring man into a fit state of mind to listen to, and to comprehend the Gospel of Socialism, of which, according to some deluded folk, Karl Marx was the sole emancipator, and the final artiter in his "Capital." This book, epoch making in the economic phase of human natures' needs, supplies only part of the Gospel of a Full Life. The Harp of Life is vibrant with a thousand pulsing strings, of which the economic chord is but a part. Recommending to our friend a spirit of tolerance and good nature. Yours for humanity and Socialism,

WM. NELSON.

Looking Ahead

Editor B. C. Federationist: The masters and their government are looking ahead to that time when there shall be a huge oversupply of labor looking for work, and that time is rapidly approaching. When that time comes, the worker who will work for the lowest wage will get the job. In those industries when there are no unions there will be found low wages, bad working conditions and long hours. Such conditions mean increased profits for the employer, and so they would like to see the unions put out of business.

The unorganized worker is quite defenceless, he must take the employers' terms or he gets no job. The workers with the aid of machinery they have built and raw material from the earth produce everything, but capitalism compels them to surrender the biggest part of their produce to the owners of the machinery, the factories, mills, mines, railroads and ships, etc. There is constant conflict ever dividing up what the worker has produced. The workers share is called wages, as he organizes in defence of his wages. Alone he is helpless. Trade unions have helped in the past, but a stronger defence is needed now. The machines are reducing the number of jobs. The workers must make their defence more powerful. Trade unions must be banded together, industrially for greater defence.

Industrial organization will not increase the number of jobs, but the local unions will have greatly increased strength in its defence of wages and working conditions when it meets the employer through the industrial organization.

And even greater strength with all industries allied together. Would Mayor Gale legalize the strike-breaking jitneys if the working class of Canada collectively said they must stop?

W. S.

The Cost of Living

Editor B. C. Federationist At present, people do not seem to notice how the recent issue of quantities of new paper money and public bonds has affected the prices of goods and the cost of living.

Prices of goods depend on the ratio existing between the quantity of money in circulation and the quantity of goods for sale. We must consider both, money and goods.

On new gold fields, where there is much money, but few goods, the cost of living is always high. An increase in the quantity of paper money in circulation has the same effect as an increase in the gold supply. It raises prices and cost of living, but there is this difference, gold is an asset, but tpaper currency is a public liability. During and since the war, the government and the banks have issued much new paper money in connection with payment of troops and government workers, and the financing of public loans. At the same time, the withdrawal of men and money from ordinary production for military and other government purposes, has decreased the stock of goods. This increase in paper money with decrease of goods has depreciated the value of the dollar, and raised the cost of living.

Profiteering and the tariff are blamed today for the high cost of living. They may be partly the cause, but both of them existed in Canada before the war, when the cost was comparatively low, therefore, the present high cost is due to new causes, which are (1) increase in paper currency and (2) decrease of goods. Some people think that the more money there is in circulation, the better it is for the country. But money itself is not goods. It is chiefly a means of exchange of things and services. A great issue of new currency depreciates the value of the dollar, and raises the cost of living. There is today a boom in paper finance which means heavier taxes in the future. That is not good business.

Public loans and heavy taxes tend to take money and people away from productive work, and thus decrease the stock of goods and raise cost of living. Also that cost can be raised very rapidly by the issue of much new paper currency. These are probably the chief causes today.

JAS. PHILBERT.

A Visitor's View

Editor B. C. Federationist: The better the day the better the deed. I am a visitor in Vancouver and district, have only been here three weeks. The strike is on, and I am interested and taking notes, and faith I'll print them. Some publications in connection with said strike are misleading and misrepresenting. Others are not a mile short of being cursed lies, if you will allow me, sir, I will note one down and that may suffice. It caught my eye on a blessed Sunday morning, in a paper, entitled "The Morning Sun."

Sunny Jim says, "There is no change in the general appearance of the city," and on the same day I could see the jitneys tearing to and fro like wild fire, the street cars are conspicuous by their absence, there are a few more police dodging around, also a few specials in red jackets, and two machine guns placed on the Drill Hall, and yet some one is allowed to put such balderdash in one of your local papers. Your mayor allows it and I suppose your ministers of the gospel won't say anything against it, and to my way of thinking those guns placed where they are is provocation to those on strike, and it seems to me an invitation for the strikers to start a row, so as the red jackets and soldiers could have something to go on with.

If Mayor Gale would give orders quick to have said guns removed and put out of sight, I believe the strike would be settled sooner, when I was down looking at these guns I questioned two men who were there on sentry duty as to the meaning of such being placed so securely and so conspicuously. They smiled and replied they did not think they meant much but they were there. Another soldier who was listening came out and told me they were on a government building and the authorities had the right to decorate such as they thought fit. A boy who was standing listening to all the outs and ins of the conversation looked me straight in the face and says, "I want to ask you a question, Mister." "Go ahead, my lad." His question was this:

Did I ever know a good mayor of a city?

The lad was only 13 years of age, and I feel sure he will be a man before his mother, to make a long story short, I sincerely trust the strikers will win in every detail. I believe they can by holding out firmly and trust to each other. It is only a matter of a week or so, no excitement nor parading is needed, stand together and victory is sure.

Yours,
ROBERT AITKEN,
833 Hornby Street.

B. C. Federationist Daily Paper Fund

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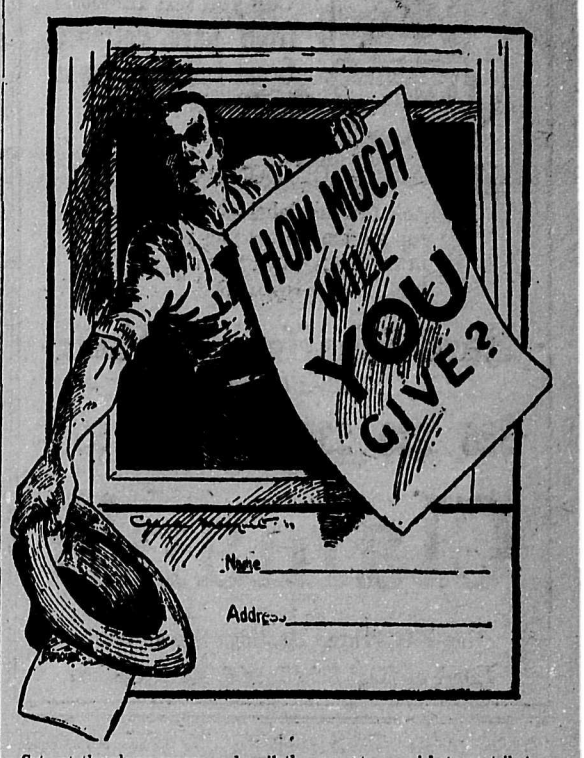
Do You Want It Enough to Assist in Paying for It?



Cut out the above coupon and mail the amount you wish to contribute to the fund for the purpose of establishing a daily paper for B. C. Receipts will be acknowledged from time to time in The Federationist.

Minimum Wage Board

Province of British Columbia

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 Provincial Court House, Georgia Street, Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 17th 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 of labor for women engaged in the Telephone and Telegraph Occupation, which includes the work of women operators in telephone and telegraph establishments and exchanges, including those engaged in such occupation in public and private offices and at public and private switchboards."

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. C. McNIVEN, Chairman,
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,
THOMAS MATTHEWS.

Buy at a union store.

ANGELL ENGRAVING CO.

A FEW FACTS

THE FIRST UNION LABEL IN THIS CITY WAS OURS—AND WE STILL HAVE IT—FAC-SIMILE HEREWITH:

OUR UNION LABEL
181 I.P.E.U.

We Employ ONLY Union Men

For fifteen years, merchants of Vancouver and throughout B.C. have enjoyed a service of quality engravings and commercial art unexcelled the world over.

518 Hastings Street West

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Here's the answer

Can you tell all-wool from part cotton? Good tailoring from bad?

YOU CAN'T, YOU DON'T NEED TO!

Ask for this label; it stands for all the things you want in clothes; when you see it buy

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Clothes that save

$25 $30 $35 $40 $45 $50

Claman's Limited

One-Fifty-Three Hastings Street West

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Why not join the "law and order league" and get hold of a gun or club which will probably be handed out to the membership? It will be that many less to attack workers with.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

"Friends"

See That Your Baby Has An Equal Chance

If mother cannot nurse baby, see that it has an equal chance for health and strength enjoyed by the breast-fed baby. **Valley Dairy Improved Milk** will assure your baby of this chance.

VALLEY DAIRY APPROVED MILK comes from J. M. Steves' famous herd of Holstein Cows. Your doctor will tell you that Holstein Milk is nearly like Human Milk, in structure, quality and quantity of fats; and in the nature of curds formed. Holstein Milk contains this fat in the form of small, even globules, which produce flaky, tender curds. These are easily taken care of by digestive juices.

In other Cow's Milk, the curds formed are coarse and heavy. Baby's delicate stomach organs cannot digest these heavier, fatter milks. The baby becomes fretful, has indigestion and is prevented from gaining in strength and health.

Phone Bay. 553. We will be glad to leave you a few trial bottles, and your baby's gain in strength and health will be your reward and our proof.

VALLEY DAIRY

Bay. 553

TOM RICHARDSON MAKES DEBUT

Record Crowd Listened to a British Socialist Last Sunday

The "biggest crowd ever" attended the Coumbia on Sunday night to hear the British Labor man and ex-parilamentarian Thomas Richardson, who has recently come to make his home in the golden west, and was thus in a position to address his audience as "fellow citizens." Comrade Trotter, as chairman, referred to the Vancouver World's recent insidious attempt to "damn with faint praise" the veteran who was coming to throw in his lot here—who had, in fact, already come, though the World didn't know it. Comrade Richardson on his part admitted he was no orator, but would continue to do such "spade work" as his talents enabled him to do.

For a man who was "no orator," he did remarkably well. Deliberate and impressive, with an entire absence of "fire works," he held his large audience from start to finish, though the numerous questions which followed his address plainly indicated that they did not all see with him eye to eye. The promptness and brevity of his replies was a notable feature in his favor.

He quickly drew a round of applause when he stated that "the I. L. P. in the Old Country is a Socialist and international organization;" and another when he explained that he was "one of the small minority of the labor party who refused to countenance the Coalition government." Referring to the upheaval in Canada and all over the world, "the spirit of discontent and revolt" that was everywhere manifested, he remarked that "the forces of labor have been disciplined as never before." At Winnipeg, in particular, he noted the disciplined mind and sound judgment displayed by the workers in pursuit of what they held to be their inalienable right; and expressed the hope that the same intelligence, wisdom and good sense would characterize the movement in Vancouver.

Touching on the great war, he waived any enquiry as to "its causes, preferring now to treat it as a matter of history; nevertheless, he submitted, "If we had played our part as men and women in earlier times, this catastrophe ought never to have happened." Some of them had predicted that the inevitable sequence and result of the institution known as capitalism was militarism, imperialism and jingoism; and that, sooner or later, war would come of it. (Applause.) They were out to attack the system that not only meant the economic bondage of all the workers and the negation of liberty; the effect of capitalism, even to those known as the bulwarks of society, was demoralization. Therefore, in attacking it, they were endeavoring to bring the opportunity for a full life, not only to the disinherited, but also to the favored members of society.

For four years and a half they had been living in a land of lies, with the press giving day by day a minimum of truth and a maximum of falsehood. They had been told that in the Old Country the class-lines no longer existed between the aristocracy and the disinherited; that all were living together "in the same living-room, if not in the same bed-room." (Laughter.) But many of them had had their doubts about it. So they had been told that, when this war was over, there was going to be a new earth—a new order of society. Some of them, however, said: "We are not only sceptical; we don't believe it." (Laughter.) There had been constantly camouflage by editors and politicians, and sometimes also by labor leaders; but while the masses were allowing themselves to be hypnotized, capitalism had been entrenching itself day by day. Never had there been a period when so many wealthy men were made as in the last four and a half years. (Applause.) The knowledge that the professions made were not to be implemented formed one of the bed-rock causes of the present unrest.

The object now was to build a new order of society, providing for not only the physical necessities of life, but mental development and education. It was necessary not only to perceive effects, but to understand causes. "There are some even today who talk about the laws of supply and demand, and say they are like the laws of the Medes and Persians," he exclaimed. "In the matted of food, the law of supply and demand has been held in abeyance." The food problem was largely fictitious and manufactured. Similarly in the coal mining industry, pre-war profits in England had been increased about four-fold. Capital had reached that highly organized state where, in any industry they could mention, it could set at naught the law of supply and demand. It was an elementary fact of capitalism that, as consumers, they were as effectually exploited as the producer.

The issue in the Winnipeg strike had been fought out in the Old Country many years ago; for 30 years they had had collective bargaining, covering all sections and crafts in the mining industry, above ground and below. The politicians here "lived in ancient times." (Laughter.) He considered the demands of the Winnipeg men very moderate; it was for both the workers and the public to bring pressure to bear on the government and make them come through.

It was a terrible indictment against Canada to have hundreds of thousands of people living under such conditions as to make it impossible for them to develop into the best kind of citizens. That was the inevitable result of capitalism; to have a new order, they had got to strike at the very root of the system.

The speaker gave further statistics of the mining industry, showing how capital had been repaid in dividends seven times over in 21 years, leaving as much again to add to share values or to distribute by way of bonus. But he addad, "You and I have been parties to that system. Our complaint is that you have been so indifferent, so sluggish, and so quiescent in assenting." If they would use both arms of their organization, industrial and political, they could in one decade secure as an inheritance to the next generation, not only the common ownership of natural resources, but the inalienable right of the worker to a voice in the management of industry. (Applause.)

Headlining the new bill of vaudeville at the Pantages, opening with the matinee performance tomorrow, will be the Teeter Septette, said to be one of the most remarkable acrobatic asts now before the public.

For the special added attraction Manager Pantages will bring on the famous Olga Samaroff Trio, in what is said to be a rare musical theat. Violin, cello and piano are the instruments employed.

The bill also promises some good fun in the offering of Cook and Lorenz, comedians, who are known as "The Two Millionaires."

For the children and also the grown-ups there will be Sshepp's Comedy Circus, featuring some wonderfully trained dogs and monkeys.

Josephine Davis is a versatile comedienne, who is declared to have a delightful mixture of mirth and melody.

Arthur Lloyd, the humorous card index, has some new ricks that are expected to amuse and interest.

To Civic Employees.

Civic employees are needed to act as pickets. Volunteers are requested to report at Room 218 Labor Temple.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association takes great pleasure in announcing that it is Labor's best friend. There is no doubt about it. That is why we are wary of it. It is generally your best friend who stings you good and proper when you least expect it.

It seems funny that so many people will sympathise with the person who gets hurt whilst seeking trouble. A man mounted on a fiery steed and facing an antagonistic crowd is simply seeking trouble when he deliberately gets into that crowd.

Why Keep It?

IT is certainly folly to keep a decaying tooth in your mouth, tainting your food and poisoning your stomach. It is not an ornament, nor is it an instrument of utility. It is worse than nothing. If that tooth has gone too far in decay to be either filled or crowned, it should be removed. Why do you keep it? Is it because you fear the dentist? You should know by now that modern dentistry has removed cause for that fear—not only in regard to extracting but all other dental work besides.

My patients do not fear either my chair or my fees.

Dr. Lowe
Fine Dentistry
HASTINGS AND ABBOTT
Opposite Woodward's

If You are Wanting Smocks These Will Interest You

Model in Beach Cloth, made in slip-over style, with yoke back and with smocking at front and two large pockets. Colors are King's Blue, Apple Green or Rose, at **$3.75** each.

Beach Cloth Smocks, in Rose, Copenhagen or Reseda, made in coat effect with fancy braided collar, **$5.00.**

The White Linen Crash Smocks are made with bishop collar and embroidered in fancy designs, blue, rose or reseda, at **$5.75.**

Smocks of white linen crash, round neck style, and fastened on shoulder. These are embroidered in French knots and are trimmed with self material, in Copenhagen and rose, at **$6.50.**

Embroidered Voile Smocks, in Copenhagen, maize or pink, with roll collar, in contrasting shades. These come in slipover styles, at **$7.50.**

—First Floor

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 GRANVILLE ST.

WORKERS ARE GETTING CONTROL

Strikers Should Capture Powers Now Used Against Them

Hundreds of labor men and women have secured seats in the city councils, rural councils, boards of guardians and school boards in Great Brifain during the recent elections. It has been one of the big surprises in the Old Land, and has been referred to as the growth of a Soviet form of Government. Hundreds of these councils are now under the control of Labor, and is looked upon as a powerful weapon for the workers in the struggle that is daily forcing itself upon human society. Workers of Canada should see to it that they and their fellow men are placed upon the voters' list. While on strike, it will be an easy matter to take a trip to the courthouse and register. Do this at once so that when the time comes, you will be able to help capture the powers of government and prevent big business from using the same powers against you and your class that it is doing today. Nobody can deny that the city government is a stumbling block against the workers in the strike at the present time.

Don't be fooled into throwing your weapons away. The ballot is the biggest weapon that the workers have in their every day struggle. Register at the court house.

Unsettled labor conditions have not altered our policy

—we firmly believe in the honesty of workingmen.

—we evidence this belief by extending him liberal credit on clothing—giving him his suit on payment of a small cash deposit and balance in small weekly payments.

—we treat all business with our customers as confidential and give you credit without "red tape."

On the above basis we offer you a fine line of Men's Suits—good material—good workmanship—good style—good fit—and at a right price.

$25 to $50

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

Blue Serge Suits

Made of Irish Serge, Fashion Craft make, selling at **$45**

These are excellent value.

Thos. Foster & Co.
Limited
514 Granville St.

ARMY OFFICERS AGAINST WORKER

Rank and File Swamped in G.W.V.A.—Men Tear Up Cards

For the past week the officials of the G.W.V.A. have been very busy enrolling every officer and non-commissioned officer in the employ of the government so that they could by organized gang methods pass a resolution hostile to labor. The scheme was successful, so we may expect in the near future to see a gigantic schism in this organization. The rank and file of the Winnipeg branch have gone on record as being strongly in favor of the strike; and the Imperial section of the local branch, comprising some 300 men, has taken the same attitude. So bitter was the feeling of the members at the action of the officials last night that scores were seen to tear up their cards in disgust as they left the building. A mass meeting will be held in the near future to give expression to the real sentiments of the returned soldier-workers.

RED FLAGS AND "REDS" ARE NOT AT ALL NEW

American Revolution Was Led By "Reds" With Red Flags Flying

Remember when you read of the "Reds" and the Red Flag, that it was a Red Flag that made the trip up Bunker Hill, in the American War of Independence in 1775. Was it not Ben Franklin who said, "If we don't hang together, we will hang separately?" But the Revolutionary—(get the word)—patriots were successful rebels. Reds, as it were, and became beloved of all the world. The Red of to-day is the Patriot of to-morrow! The American rebel has not turned out to be an intelligent rebel, but at the same time he was opposed to British imperialism. He has since degenerated into the same kind of "law and order" animal that tags after the Canadian brand of moneybags that cunningly opposes worker against worker in order that he may continue his life of leisure and luxury.

City Council Would Rather Have Jitneys Than Telephones

(Continued from page 1)

and ninety local unions voted in favor, 72 against. The total membership of the unions voting numbered 41,702. These figpres do not include Winnipeg, their votes being tied up in the mail. The following officers were elected: Chairman, W. A. Pritchard; secretary, V. R. Midgley; executive committee, R. J. Johns, J. R. Knight and J. Naylor. The next convention is to be held in October. Full details of constitution are reported in another column.

The sailors reported that all ships except the ferries, including pleasure steamers, were unfair.

New Boilermakers Pass 1000 Mark

The Boilermakers, Local No. 1, reported more than a thousand members, and the Painters reported that the firm of Bishop & McGaskill was working with a full staff and unfair.

Del. Kavanagh urged the organization of the Asiatics, pointing out that the employers did not look so much at the color of a man's skin as to whether he was cheap or not.

The question of the Typographical Union not coming on strike was discussed in view of the unfair press reports, and after considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter to the strike committee.

Del. Winch reported that a local office had been opened in connection with the Loggers for the Chinese. He also reported that Pat Burns had let 15,000 pounds of liver get to such a state that it was being used for chicken feed.

Del. Burns offered a motion to the effect that the workers be urged to get on the voters' lists in order that the workers would be prepared at the next election, which he imagined was not far distant. The motion was adopted.

Makura Seaman Addresses Council

A delegate from the Makura addressed the council, on the invitation of the president. He stated that he was pleased to have attended the meeting and to see how well the business was carried on. He also stated that the fight which the workers were carrying on here had been fought in Australia in 1913. He said that he was a returned man, and hoped that all returned men would line up with the workers in this fight. President Winch thanked the member of organized labor from overseas, and asked him to convey to his fellow workers down under the best wishes of Vancouver workers. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

Charles Thomas Gray

Charles Thomas Gray is being inquired for by his brother, Wm. P. Gray, 6 Claremont Court, Burnell and Ellice streets, Winnipeg. Anybody knowing his whereabouts will do a favor by drawing his attention to this.

Brewery Workers Ordered Back

The Central Strike Committee has ordered the Brewery Workers back to work. The Bodega Cabaret has been taken off the unfair list.

Meeting for Women

A woman's meeting will be held on Monday at 2.30 p.m., June 16, in the Grandview Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Drive, between Napier and Parker streets. The strike situation will be fully explained.

The C.P.R. strenuously objects to the deportation of aliens. It brought them out here to build its railroad and buy its land. It has lots of railroad building to do and plenty of land to sell.

U. S. labor unions are rallying to the support of Canadian strikers. Financial assistance is being forwarded to Winnipeg.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

How Many Beans Make $5

By GEO. F. STERLING.

The retail prices of common articles of diet, as given in the Labor Gazette for May are interesting. They are interesting to the consumer, but they are very interesting to the farmer.

Take one of the most common foods on the workingman's table—beans. In the middle of April, according to the government figures, the following prices prevailed in British Columbia:

At Vancouver beans were 8 cents per can; New Westminster, 10c; Fernie, 12c; Neson, 5c; Trail, 25c.

At the same time in April the price of beans quoted to the growers here at Salmon Arm was 4½c per pound, a price barely sufficient to pay for the labor producing them.

Now, the variations in the above figures are not due owing to any fluctuations due to supply and demand. On the other hand it is clearly evident that they are due very largely, if not wholly, to a system of robbery which passes under the innocent name of business.

The man who drives up in an auto to a rural bank, and at the point of his revlover, holds up the teller while he rifles the till, gets his living in precisely the same way, and just as the business man who makes a lot of money at this game, is praised by his friends and held up as an example to the admiration of the rising generation, so the hold-up man who can get away with a big steal is looked upon with much favor by his class. But there is this difference, the hold-up man does not go to church on Sunday and sing Sankey's hymns through his nose. He does not pretend to the teller that he is collecting for the dependents of soldiers or any widows' and orphans' scheme, nor is he supporting missions in the island of Walla-Woolloo. No, no! He admits he is out to steal, S-T-E-A-L, and does it like a gentleman, i nthe open, in broad daylight, whilst the other guy rolls his eyes to heaven and whilst he is talking to you about the bountiful favors of the Almighty in granting him prosperity in his business, he takes your wad, makes out a bill and a receipt all according to correct business procedure, and hands you the balance of your cash, if there is any.

Many people are beginning to notice these things, mutterings are heard on the street, and even resolutions are passed at meetings condemning profiteering, and calling upon the government, the police, heavens, or the Labor Party to do something. But it is ultra vires, as the lawyers say, for the government, the police, the heavens or the Labor Party to do anything.

The government is composed wholly of men who have made the legal robbery business a success, and who have done it with all its attachments of Sankey's hymns and donations to foreign missions. The police are servants of these gentlemen, set to catch the other gentle gentlemen who don't sing the Sankey hymns. The heavens are neutral, and the Labor Pary doesn't give a hoot.

It is you, Mr. Man, you the sovereign people (God forgive us) who alone can do anything worth while, and the only way to do it is to get the slave habit out of your soul and body. You are a subject of His Majesty the King; you are a subject of Mr. Borden, and Mr. Oliver; you are a subject of the lawyer, the banker, the press, the pulpit, big business, little business, coal bosses, railway magnates, sugar kings, flour kings, pork kings, bean kings. In fact, you have been a subject so long that you are subject to it.

You have never heard of it or have forgotten the only true creed that was ever preached to humanity, it is this:

No man is good enough to be any other man's master.

Get that into your noodle, and if you are a working man, if you are doing any just, useful and necessary work in life, then stand with your class, with organized labor, and presently we shall be able to throw all this profiteering rascality into the discard, and in place of government of the people, by the press for the capitalist, we shall substitute government of production, by the producers, for the producers.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

If You Need Smart Clothes—

. . . THEN SAVE MONEY BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR SPECIAL OFFER AND GET 20 PER CENT. OFF.

BOTH Ladies' and Gent's Apparel is subject to this discount during June. Act quickly while the selection is at its best.

IF YOU HAVEN'T THE NECESSARY CASH USE OUR LIBERAL

CREDIT

- PLAN -

It will solve your problems regarding clothes of the better kind and give you the key to better dressing. . . . A small deposit down and balance on terms arranged.

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

New York Outfitting Co., Ltd.

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Opposite Province Office Sey. 1361

All Boats now operating other than the Ferries

ARE UNFAIR BOATS

Whether used for Picnics or otherwise

Another Blacklisting Outfit

Members of the Loggers' Union report that the Pacific Mills Company of Ocean Falls has instituted a blacklist against all employees who carry a union card. This outfit has decided that men seeking better working conditions are a drawback to profit-making, but it seems to have overlooked the fact that men who do not show union cards are often used to slow down production by being dissatisfied with the conditions imposed upon them. Many an outfit of this kind was put out of business in the State of Washington by the workers sabotaging on the job, and the sabotaging was done so scientifically that not a single worker was harmed. The boss carried the whole loss.

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