THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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THE O. B. U. TO THE FORE AT COUNCIL MEETING

Duncan's Plan Was Not Approved by Del. Pritchard

Many Matters Dealt With at Last Night's Session

Last night's Trades and Labor Council meeting was decidedly interesting and brought to light the opposition that is existing to the proposal to form the One Big Union Early in the proceedings Del. Pritchard asked for the floor on a question of personal privilege, which was granted. Del. Pritchard stated that in the Seattle Union Record had appeared a statement to the effect that he had supported the Duncan plan of forming an industrial organization, and that he had been informed that J. Duncan of Seattle had written to J. H. McVoty stating that he (Pritchard) had approved of Duncan's plan. He stated that this was untrue, and that what he had said was "that there might have been merit in Duncan's plan, if times had have been normal, but that in view of the fact that they were not, it was useless to ask Sam Gompers to commit suicide in so far as his position in the labor movement was concerned." He further stated that he was of the opinion that the Duncan plan was not an honest effort, but rather an attempt to retard the new movement.

The second matter pertaining to the O. B. U. was a statement of President Edwards of the Machinists, Local 777, to the effect that the charter of this local had been revoked, and that the funds of the local were tied up. He stated that, because the local had voted $400 to the central committee of the Western Conference to assist in the propaganda for the O. B. U., this action had been taken. He also stated that the per capita had been paid to date to the international, and that they owed nothing. He also reported that P. Bengough had been instructed by the international to take charge of the funds, and that the local treasurer had refused to sign any checks that he had asked for. Later in the evening the council, on a motion made by Del. Midgley, decided to assist Local 777 in the effort to resist the objects of the international in seizing the funds of the local.

Congress and Orders-in-Council

A communication was received from the Dominion Trades Congress dealing with the orders-in-council as to banned literature and the censorship, which stated "that many of the restrictions had been removed, and that the order-in-council as to assembly had been repealed. In the communication the O. B. U. was referred to and further statements and actions are forecasted.

New wage scales were presented by the Painters, and the Firefighters. These were referred to the wage scale committee, which reported favorably, and the council on the report being presented, endorsed them.

A communication was received from the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council enclosing a resolution passed by the G.W.V.A. of that city, calling on the government to provide employment for all able citizens, and sickness insurance, and asking for the council's endorsation of the same. The communication was filed.

A communication was received from B. W. Bakes calling the council's attention to an ad in the Province which was inserted by an orphanage in the city, advertising boys for work, the boys being over 12 years of age. This was referred to the committee on child welfare.

Industrial Relations Commission

A communication was received from the Industrial Relations Commission asking the council to submit evidence either oral or in writing. The council, after a motion to table was defeated, decided not to appoint any representatives to appear before the commission.

The business agent reported that he had assisted in the formation of the Janitors' Union, and the Cannery Workers, and that the janitors had decided to take in both sexes, and any nationality. He also reported on his visit to Seattle to deal with the O. B. U. question, and the exchange of cards in the event of the project going through. Del. Pritchard supplemented the report by stating that the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils in Seattle and Tacoma were formed of men who were members of organized labor, and that they would endeavor to get in touch with the local Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Club, with the object of acting in unison. He also stated that the council in Seattle was paying out a thousand dollars a month for the support of men who had been unable to get employment since their return from the Front. President Winch stated that while he recognized the importance of the work that the secretary had gone to Seattle on, that he should not have taken leave of absence without the consent of the executive. After a little discussion the matter was dropped, it being understood that in future the request for leave would be sought. The secretary pointed out that he had secured the services of the vice-president while he was away.

The Butcher Workmen reported that they were endeavoring to secure early closing on Saturdays, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees asked for the support of the council in their efforts to organize the White Lunches in the city. The Coopers reported that they were still on strike, but that the Fraser Cooperage Company was fair. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees asked for the support of the council in their efforts to secure uniform conditions all through the country, and stated that a strike vote had been taken. A resolution was passed pledging the support of the council, and copies were ordered sent to the governmental departments dealing with the matter.

Del. Grogan moved that a reading room be established. An amendment was made providing for the appointment of a committee to report on the matter. The amendment was adopted.

Del. Midgley reported that the directors of the Federationist were going to make an appeal to the unions in the province for funds to start a daily paper.

A notice of motion was made to amend the constitution to provide for only wage earners to be seated on the council, same to be working at their trade or in the pay of the organized labor movement.

Several locals reported that they had donated sums of money to the Soldiers and Sailors' Club, and the council voted $100 to this organization.

The council brought a busy session to a close at 10.45 p.m.

LOGGERS NEED AID ORGANIZED LABOR

Men on Strike at Princeton Number 600—Funds Needed

The B. C. Loggers Union has issued the following appeal to all labor organizations in the province. The appeal is self explan[illegible] there is no doubt that t[illegible] organizations will assist to the limit the loggers in their fight:

"To the Members of Organized Labor.

"At Princeton there are 600 men on strike against the attempt of the Tierney Construction Company to introduce a ten-hour day for a wage of $4.00, with board $1.20 and hospital $1.50. The men demand an eight-hour day—wages $4.00 minimum, board $1.00 and hospital $1.00.

"Over 400 of them are members of the B. C. Loggers' Union. The strikers say they will stay with the scrap to the limit. It is up to you to say what that limit shall be.

"A central strike fund is created to provide for the needs of the strikers. The B. C. Loggers' Union wired guaranteeing $500 a week as long as necessary. The men are putting in their own feeding department.

"All contributions will be kept in a separate fund and any balance unexpended will be returned pro rata.

"Fellow-workers, the financial end is in your hands. What action will you take?

"Yours for emancipation
"from the wages system,
"E. WINCH,
"Sec.-Treas."

Victoria Machinists, 456

At the regular meeting held on April 17, it was decided to reduce the dues by $1.00 (one dollar) per month. This, of course, applies only to those members who were affected by the recent corresponding increase.

Reports were given by the District Board delegates to the effect that the report of the meeting of that body published in The Federationist of the 11th inst., was incorrect and misleading, inasmuch that the Victoria delegates strongly emphasized that the Victoria lodge was unanimously in favor of the One Big Union, and furthermore, no delegates from the larger Vancouver lodge, (777), which also is in favor of the O. B. U., were present.

This leaves, according to the board representation, only the smaller Vancouver lodge (182), and Westminster, 151, as on record against the proposed new organization.

Will Victoria members please note that next Saturday afternoon, 26th April, a special meeting will be held at the K. of P. Hall to discuss the One Big Union, the six-hour day and its ramifications. Visiting members welcome.

Janitors and Elevator Attendants

Male and female Janitors and Elevator Attendants are invited to attend an organization meeting, to be held in the Labor Temple, on Monday, April 28th, at 7 p.m.

LABOR PARTY AT COLUMBIA

Future Sunday Meetings Will Be Held at This Well-known House

It is the intention of the Federated Labor Party to continue the Sunday evening meetings throughout the summer months if the attendance warrants this, and there has been no appreciable sign to suggest any other action. The Columbia Theatre has been thoroughly renovated and has been secured for meetings such as have now been continuously carried on over a year.

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth is the speaker on Sunday next and has been requested to speak again on the subject of "Our Enemy Aliens." Meeting will begin as before with music at 7.30 p.m.

North Vancouver Branch is holding a social meeting at the K. of P. Hall on Wednesday, April 30, and the success of same is already assured by the sale of tickets on both sides of the Inlet.

The Fernie Branch is holding a May Day celebration to which locals east and west of them have been invited, and E. T. Kingsley will be present to help out with the speaking part of the programme. Meetings will also be arranged at several other points at which Mr. Kingsley will speak.

CALGARY CIVIC EMPLOYEES WIN

Wage Increases Granted by City Council to All Its Employees

Calgary, April 22.—The civic wages dispute in Calgary has been settled amicably. This was the outcome of the joint meeting of the committee appointed by Mayor Marshall, consisting of Aldermen Mahaffy, Adams and White, and a committee of three representing the men. Practically all the claims put forth by the civic federation have been met, [illegible] being but a shadow [illegible] eases asked for in [illegible] instances. These latter cases included the senior captain in the fire brigade and motor mechanic. The former asked $165 and was granted $160; the latter $160 and $155 was agreed upon. The salaries of the inside city hall staff were likewise satisfactorily arranged.

Provincial Library Dec 31/18

United Warehousemen's Association

The last meeting of the association prior to the amalgamation will be held on Wednesday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend, and are also expected to note that all dues are expected to be paid up to the end of April.

W. W. LEFEAUX ON PROLETARIAT

Draws Illustration from the Methods of the Ants

The Empress Theatre was well filled Sunday evening last when W. W. Lefeaux held the platform on behalf of the Socialist Party of Canada at their regular propaganda meeting.

The speaker referred to several questions which had been recently asked by members of the working class, viz.: "What is the medium of exchange used by the Bolsheviki in Russia?" "What can we do without Capital?" and "What does the Taylor system mean, as applied to industry, reported to be in practice in Russia?"

Before dealing directly with these questions, Mr. Lefeaux quoted from the Bible the words of King Solomon as recorded in Proverbs Ch. 6 and verse 6. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise: which having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest. How long wilt thou sleep, O Sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep, etc., etc." He said that Solomon might have been talking to the modern proletariat. The modern proletariat surely does ask some fool questions, which are truly typical of a sluggish mentality. The speaker did not wish to go into the question as to why they have sluggish minds but pointed out that there are determining causes. for everything Here are some of the questions indicative of this sluggish mentality: "What shall we do without a boss?" "What can we do without capital?" "How are we going to keep working, how are we going to keep eating when we have not got anybody to work for, anyone to guide us?" in other words, "When we have not got anybody on our backs."

The ants are a very interesting insect. Although it is questionable as to whether the ants really reason, still they can show us something in intelligent organization. There are several species of ants, one specie having reached the top in any intelligence. The ants have stayed in a certain form for many centuries. The human being seems to have advanced; the ants seem to have stayed at that particular point of development.

The speaker quoted an extract from a work by Thomas Belt as illustrative of the intelligence of the ants. This extract referred to the fighting ants which go abroad in columns and armies seeking their prey, for their food. Each individual army has its little portion of work to do. He did not mean to imply that the human being, in such an instance as this, is inferior to the ant. The social instinct of the human being is so equal to that of the ant. Men could be convinced, hypnotized or otherwise influenced that they were doing their duty by going out to fight others of their class. They could be perfectly sincere in their belief that it was up to them to fight, not knowing that

(Continued on page 4)

BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS Local 194

A Special Meeting

of this Local will be held on

SUNDAY, THE 27th at 2.30 p.m. in the DOMINION HALL 339 Pender St.

Business: Discussion of the O. B. U.

Speakers will be in attendance.

All members are urged to attend.

M. A. McEACHERN, President.
A. FRASER, Secretary.

RUSSIA AS IT IS TODAY UNDER THE SOVEIT REGIME

Y. M. C. A. Worker Denies That Women Are Nationalized and that Chaos Exists in Russia

W. A. Pritchard interviews American Red Cross man just returned from land where workers and peasants control.

When, seated in the office of the Seattle Union Record, Miss Anna Louise Strong intimated that Wilfred B. Humphries, recently returned from Russia where he had been engaged in Red Cross work, would arrive in town within a few hours, and would no doubt be pleased to see Midgley and myself, we at once stated our willingness to exchange the compliment.

Hemphries went to Russia in the fall of 1917 as a Y. M. C. A. worker. The Y. M. C. A. sent men to Russia to attempt to stiffen the morale of the Russian army. He arrived in Moscow just about the time of Kerensky's overthrow. Kerensky had followed a middle course which was no course at all, and the demands of the workers and peasants, together with the breaking up of the army, spelt for him final disaster. The troops were glad to call the game off because they were sick and tired of war and did not know what in the world they were fighting for.

Humphries is a young fellow, clear cut and logical, nothing about him which would suggest the orator, but his presentation of facts, his remarkable grasp of the affairs of the last year in Russia make a meeting with him worth while. He explained that it would be impossible to come through Canada just now, and I nodded significantly. "Well," said I, "if you are not tired just tell me about some of the things that have been accomplished; about the general situation, so that I might be able to let people in Vancouver know the latest." "Certainly," he answered, and at once plunged into his story.

I questioned him about the lack of food, about the socialization of women, at which he smiled; about the system of control of production, and many other things.

No Shortage

He told me how the capture of the Ukraine would make a vast difference in the food supply, but insisted that we understand that there was no such shortage, starvation, etc., as stated daily by the papers here. "Look," he said, drawing a small piece of paper from his wallet, which appeared to me to be some kind of a receipt from a store, such as one might get at Spencer's, "you would hardly believe from what has been told you, that I could get a meal on a dining car on a railroad in Central Russia, just as good, if not better, than the one I had on the train today coming up to Seattle from 'Frisco. And cheaper, too." Then, indicating the items, he went over each one singly. "This is a slip I made out for three dinners; there were three of us. That is potatoes, there is meat, eggs, tea, and three bottles of beer." At the last item he joined with us in a hearty round of laughter, for Seattle had nothing on Central Russia when it came to that. "And," he went on, "that whole line of railroad is run and managed by the Cooks and Waiters' Union."

System of Control

I then asked as to the system of control, since his story about the operation of that railroad brought the thing to my mind.

"Oh! Well, at first there was some confusion. The miners, for instance had the notion that all the products of the mines should be theirs and not the common wealth of the whole of the Russian people. But such was really an anarchist notion, for the miners could hold up the rest of the nation; the oil workers of Baku could have taken the same position." "Then," I queried, "how do they control, say, any particular industry?" "Well, some industries are run directly through the government, others are managed by the co-operative societies, and still others are yet under private ownership but managed by working men's committees of control." "But," I asked, "do the workmen themselves or their committees have the full control? How are they really run?" "They are run," he replied, "through the agency of the ordinary trades union. Whatever the industry, the management of that work is carried on by those tradesmen affected and the organization is supervised through their union. But the workmen's committee is not the sole arbiter. They can be altered to suit the demands of the workmen in the industry, but, more important still, the government itself appoints delegates to the management, as representing the whole country, that is, the people as a whole, in the capacity of consumers." "So," I said, "it really amounts to a working class control as a whole of the means of production." "Decidedly!" was the immediate answer.

Denies Women Nationalization

Space forbids an extended narration of all the points upon which we touched in that memorable three hours. Humphries was in Samara when the famous decree on the socialization of women was made public. "But," I questioned, "was it not Saratov where this alleged decree was announced?" Samara and Sartov are twin cities," Humphries said, "and on this particular morning I went down the street and found a rather excited crowd, a very angry crowd, gathered around the bill hoardings, while many of them were fiercely declaiming 'Provocator,' 'Provocator.' I pressed close and saw the proclamation, not in the name of the Soviet, but in the name of the Federation of Anarchists. While I was getting a copy of this decree, along came the local Soviet officials in automobiles, also very angry, and tore down the proclamations. A little later in the day the Federated Anarchists placed a proclamation on the hoardings denouncing the authors of this vile thing. I have a copy of that denial with me at this time. It was afterwards found that the 'famous decree' was the work of some young fellows associated with the monarchist party. A funny thing about that was the antics of the correspondent of the 'Century Magazine' who, along with me, got a copy of the 'Free Love' document, and I asked him 'Why don't you get a copy of the repudiation by the Federated Anarchists?' 'Oh, no,' he replied laughing, as he went away, 'that would spoil the story.' That shows you," went on Humphries, "how the news is manufactured. That decree which has gone around the world and has been dressed up with appropriate language in all seriousness, was considered even in the locality in which it originated, after the thing had passed, as a huge joke. And, of course, it only was a joke. Isn't it strange," he concluded, "that the world should be asked to believe such a slander against Russia when it already knew that the Russian revolution had put women politically on equal terms with men? Can you imagine anything more absurd than the idea that political equality and general prostitution should go together."

Soviet Come to Stay

"Then you think, from your knowledge of affairs on the inside, that the Soviet has come to stay?" I asked. "Yes," he replied, "Russia has done marvellously. When you think of the chaos that reigned when the Bolsheviks assumed control and then realise the amount of re-organization they have achieved it is wonderful. Of course, the combined actions of the Germans and the Allies was strangling Russia and the railways must be used for military purposes. These, together with the men, could be put to the work of rehabilitating the economic forces of Russia, but international capital will not let them alone. I remember," and he smiled whimsically, "meeting the general manager of the American International Harvester Trust in Samara, and I expressed before him a pious hope that this awful war would soon end. 'Yes,' he declaimed fiercely, 'By god! I hope so, too, and then some arrangement between the Allies and Germany can be made for cleaning up this crowd of damned Socialists.'"

No Starvation

When we talked of starvation in Petrograd he replied that it was all false. Russia, he stated, lacked some things; sugar, for instance, but all around they had food, though the fare was plain. He showed me his expense list, of things he had bought from the Soviet authorities for refugee Serbian children, 1200 in all, of whom he had charge, and among the items could be found expenses for such a variety of things as butter, bread, honey, milk, and I noticed the frequency with which he must have despatched telegrams. I drew his attention to it. "Yes," he said, "you see I was sending telegrams all the time to different places. Doesn't that show you how chaotic Russia is?" I laughed with him as I entered once again into a discussion of working class affairs in Russia.

This is all that time will allow at present out of the vast amount of first-hand information he presented, but I hope to be able to write a series in "The Red Flag" based upon this interview, and any readers of the "Fed" who are interested can get copies from the S. P. of C., 401 Pender St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

MILLMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 1958.

This local, formerly known as the "Mill and Factory Workers," still continues to show a rapid increase of membership. Its earlier activities were mainly confined to the wood-working factories and conditions in these establishments have materially improved as a result.

Recently, however, the members decided to broaden the scope of their activities and inaugurated an energetic campaign throughout the mills, covering the districts in and around Vancouver and New Westminster, with the ultimate intention of extending throughout the whole province.

The initiation fee was reduced for a limited period to $1.00, and every facility afforded to enable any man working in a wood-working plant to be admitted.

The success of this movement has been phenomenal and the large increase in members has made necessary the appointment of a business agent.

A special meeting has been planned for Friday, May 2nd, which will undoubtedly be the largest assembly of men engaged in this branch of the industry ever before held in the history of the province.

The success of the campaign, together with the expected close co-operation of the Engineers and Teamsters, has inspired these workers to renewed hope for the establishment of better conditions than they have heretofore enjoyed.

All enquiries respecting this organization should be addressed to A. Gordon, Room 208, Labor Temple.

Charter Revoked

As a result of voting the sum of $400 to the "One Big Union" on Tuesday evening last the international president and general executive board of the International Association of Machinists has revoked the charter of Lodge 777 for violation of the constitution in propagating secession within the organization. At the same time the board appointed Mr. Percy Bengough, business agent for District 78, as representative of the International Union, with instructions to take over the property of Lodge 777.

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

TRAINMEN EXPEL MEN WHO JOIN SWITCHMEN

Another Example of Brotherly Love in Craft Unions and Need for the O. B. U.

Just recently a Switchman's local union has been formed in the city. Many switchmen have been for a number of years members of the Railway Trainmen's organization, but with the formation of the new local, they have joined the men with whom they are working. As an outcome of this action on the part of the Switchmen, the railroad men's organization has taken action and expelled them from the organization. That in itself, would not be so bad, if it did not deprive these men from the insurance benefits that they have paid for during the years of their membership. No man can join the Trainmen, unless he takes the beneficiary features of the organization, and when joining, they become insured members. The Trainmen have in their constitution a clause which gives them power to expel members who join the Switchmen's Union ,and are invoking this clause, but it is questionable whether they can get away with it, in view of the beneficiary and insurance features. In any case this fiasco of craft unionism is another argument in the favor of the O. B. U.

ONE BIG UNION AT SEATTLE

Midgley and Pritchard Address Seattle Council

Secretary V. R. Midgley of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and W. A. Pritchard, member of its executive board, were cheered with a tremendous burst of applause by the Seattle unionists last week when they declared that an industrial labor movement must at once take the place of the old craft form of organization, in which one set of workers are pitted against another group.

Midgley told of a convention held by 250 delegates from Western Canada in Calgary in the month of March at which conservative old-line trades unionists came soberly to the conclusion that a new form of organization must be adopted by the workers it they hope to meet changed problems. The convention was called, he said, independent of the Canadian labor congress.

Took Up Problems

It was to discuss and make protest against continued intervention in Russia, unemployment and other problems on which the progressive element in the labor movement demands immediate action. A large number of delegates, even from very conservative unions, came instructed to demand reorganization of the trade union movement into an industrial union. Before it adjourned the convention had unanimously voted to submit to a referendum vote of all unions in the four provinces a plan to reorganize and also the question of striking on July 1 to enforce a six-hour day.

Both Midgley and Pritchard declared that existing international unions are functioning chiefly as drags upon the progress of the workers toward emancipation from wage slavery. Midgley said it had been found impossible to organize timberworkers in Canada under the Timberworkers' International Union, but that after a few weeks' organization work over 3,500 joined an industrial union. He said that the miners have already voted in favor of the new organization.

"The hoary old platitudes of the Federation of Labor regarding the eight-hour day, minimum wage laws and other half-way measures labor has been accustomed to beg of the masters," said Midgley, "are ready for the discard. Of course if we in Canada carry this proposition the international officers will begin to flock there in an attempt to stop the movement which will cut off the per capita tax that pays their salaries. And I suppose the capitalist press which once branded those same international officers as 'dangerous labor agitators' will now welcome them as 'very necessary to the harmonious relations between the employers and workers."

"Seattle labor in its move to reconstruct the A. F. of L. is traveling the same way, but by a different path," he said. He predicted that secession from the federation will be the outcome on the part of radical Western labor groups.

Is Wrecking Itself

Pritchard said that it is not necessary for any group of workers to conspire to wreck the A. F. of L. "It is doing the same very effectively for itself," he declared. He pointed out that the present form of organization has grown top heavy, with too many so-called "leaders" who assume an authority not vested in them by those who elect them. "It's time to organize from the bottom up instead of being bossed from the top down," he declared. He thought the shop steward movement in England would develop into an industrial form of organization.

Later in the evening the labor council adopted a report from a special committee which had met with representatives of the Tacoma Labor Council, calling for a letter to be sent by the latter body to all central labor councils of the country supplementing the Duncan plan for the A. F. of L. reorganization. The supplemental plan calls upon all central and federal bodies and state federations to send delegates to a special convention to be held two weeks prior to the A. F. of L. covention at Atlantic City, where reorganization of the A. F. of L. into industrial unions will be discussed.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, April 27—Typographical Union, Dominion Express Employees, Telegraphers.

MONDAY, April 28—Bakery Salesmen, Janitors and Elevator Attendants, Boilermakers, Amalgamated Engineers, Pattern Makers, Iron Workers, Steam Engineers, U. B. Carpenters 617.

TUESDAY, April 29—Molders executive.

WEDNESDAY, April 30 — Warehousemen, Metal Trades Council, Boilermakers Examining Board.

THURSDAY, May 1—Trades and Labor Council, Foundry Workers, Painters, Garment Workers, Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

FRIDAY, May 2—Mill and Factory Workers, Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Boilermakers executive, Civic Employees, Molders.

SATURDAY, May 3—Machinists No. 777, Blacksmiths.

LOGGERS TAKE REFERENDUM

Are Voting on the O.B.U. and Preamble to the Constitution

This week over 4,000 ballots are being sent out in connection with the referendum on the O. B. U., six-hour day, proposed preamble to the constittuion, etc. Owing to the extent to which the members move from camp to camp it may be the official ballots may not reach everyone. In that case members who do not receive the official ballot by May 4th, may use the forms printed in the "Fed" and the Camp Worker, but must give their membership number on the ballot; and for information as to how they vote but to enable a check to be made to see that there is no double voting.

Next week the Bulletin should be in the hands of every member, if your address is not properly recorded the the headquarters this may account for the paper not reaching you. There may be other reasons, your report may enable the cause being traced. The paper will not be perfect, it is a first issue, but in the future it will be what the members make it. Just like the organization. The members on strike at Michel for an eight-hour day, the same as worked by the miners, are sitting tight, and determined to win. This is another instance of the "mutual" interests of the employer and worker.

At Princeton, where 600 men are on strike a district office has been established, as there is likely to be a considerable amount of construction work carried on in the vicinity, and it is intended that this shall be done by organized labor and not by potential scabs. Fellow-worker and Executive Committee man Allman is on the pob representing the General Organization, and he has wired that the station men have quit the work in sympathy with the strikers, and that arrangements are being made to shut the entire job down until the bosses come through. Not a strike breaker has put in an appearance, so much for working class solidarity. An appeal is made for strike funds to enable the men to fight the good fight. Headquarters wired Fellow Worker Allman that the B. C. L. U. was good for five hundred dollars a week as soon, and for as long, as necessary.

The strikers say they will stay with the scrap to the limit, it is for organized labor to say what that limit shall be. Send your contributions to the "Princeton Strike Fund," B. C. Loggers Union, 61 Cordova St., W., Vancouver. All contributions will be acknowledged and placed in a separate account and used only for the purpose contributed. Funds not expended will be returned to the contributors pro rata.

The next business meeting will be on Sunday at 2 p.m.

The following questions have been submitted to the vote of the membership:

Members in camp not receiving official ballots before May 4th may use the one in the "Fed" or the "Camp Worker." Members in town can vote at headquarters. To prevent duplicate voting, members not using the official ballots must give their membership number.

PRITCHARD AT EMPRESS THEATRE

Will Speak on Interview With Y. M. C. A. Worker in Russia

To all who are seeking for authentic information regarding Russia, the meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada in the Empress Theatre, Sunday next, should prove of very great interest.

W. A. Pritchard, recently had a long interview in Seattle with Mr. W. R. Humphries, of the American Y. M .C. A. This gentleman has spent considerable time in Russia, and has brought back valuable information. Mr. Pritchard has promised to deal at great length with this information, and all who wish to glean knowledge on the Russian situation, should get to the theatre early, and gain a good seat.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Meeting commences promptly at 8 p.m. Come and bring along your skeptical friends.

SOLDIERS & LABOR MEN MEET AT THE AVENUE

Many Soldiers Tell Their Views on Problems of the Day

W. A. Pritchard Was the Speaker for Organized Labor

The mass meeting held jointly by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the Comrades of the Great War, in the Avenue Theatre, on Monday evening, was great in more senses than one. Not only was there a large crowd present, but the proceedings were marked with a splendid enthusiasm, both on the platform and in the body of the house. The speakers were full of fire, and the concluding speech of Comrade Pritchard was nothing less than a long, dazzling streak of vivid eloquence.

Sergt.-Major J. A. Hynes, of the City Hall employees, occupied the chair, and explained that the meeting had been called as a kind of family gathering for the purpose of clearing up misunderstandings supposed to exist between organized Labor and the various military or semi-military organizations. It was high time for them to get together towards some common end. (Applause.) There were thousands of returned men who had work before the war ,and must have it now. Nothing could be done by the present way of going on. A power was at work—and working hard—to split up every organization in the city. The public of Vancouver were watching every movement of the returned men to see what action they would take. His advice was, "Consider well before you jump."

As a long-service man, he had to knuckle down to tyranny for 18 years before coming to "this free country of Canada." (Applause.) He found that the "majaws," etc., always thought that they must have the cream; but it was the rank and file that made the regiment. (Applause.) "Don't let us have a rowdy meeting. (Hear, hear.) Let's show the officials of this city that we have as much sense as they have; perhaps a little more—or else they'd be here to see what we're going to do."

Sam Gotheard, president of the Comrades of the Great War, said the men, on coming back, faced a certain amount of revolution; peaceful so far, but he didn't know how long it would continue to be so. The Trades and Labor Council had invited them to discuss matters, and they had accepted. As to "Winch, Midgley and all that bunch," he had never had a more decent reception than he met with from the hands of those "Anarchists and Bolsheviki." (Hearty applause.) The G. W. V. A., however, had refused to meet those "criminals." (Laughter.) And he was surprised to find only the Comrades of the Great War represented.

There was a power at Ottawa working to throw the returned soldiers at the throat of organized Labor; but the soldier had got to remember he was a working man. The government was bringing home about 400,000 men who had lost the fear of death and had been taught to kill—and no employment for them! He had talked with all kinds of ecclesiasties, etc., but had found no one with any kind of a reconstruction programme except Mr. Pritchard. (Loud applause.) His references to "Honest John Oliver," "Over-the-Top Harry," "This dear old Majaw," and "that brilliant brainy Farris," were received with great merriment. He mentioned 17 appointments recently made—all officers, making the soldiers realize that their own interests were with organized labor.

W. Young, of the Campaigners of the Great War, were very bitter about the difference of treatment handed out to officers and men respectively. There was not a single appointment made at Ottawa or Victoria, of a returned private or non-commissioned officer, reaching $150 a month; whereas hardly any officers were appointed at less than that sum. He recounted various instances of illegal punishments inflicted on the boys at the front, and referred scathingly to the "real-estate commissioned officers that we had our Canadian army infested with." They saw commissioned officers walking round the street; did they look particularly intelligent? "I want you to understand that I'm no Bolshevik, but when I see"—(Loud laughter.)

Chairman Hynes here interposed to corroborate "practically every statement "of the preceeding speaker. Himself a soldier from the age of 16, and the son of a commissioned officer, he felt he was entitled to a commission, too. So he went and saw "a certain major," who made reply: "Your social position isn't high enough to warrant a commission in this regiment!"

W. H. Carroll, vice-president of the Comrades of the G. W., amusingly referred to President Sam Gothard by saying, "He's a Bolshevik president, and I'm an Irish rebel!" (Laughter.) The speaker had objected to meeting the labor delegates at first, but had been overruled by his organization and met them. "I met with gentlemen," he said. "The words that flowed from their mouths were words of reason, and not of sedition." If they had even over-stepped the bounds of their authority, was it good to keep that in mind? (No!) It meant a cleavage. If it had not been for organized labor, they would have their noses to the grindstone as they did years ago. (Applause.)

The speaker referred to "an outfit on Hastings Street, West—all officers—who cried out Bolsheviki!" If they were going to take away a man's right of speaking his mind,

(Continued on Page 8)

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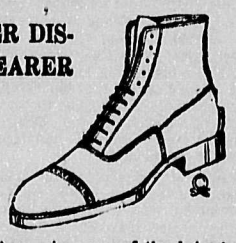

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CHURCHILL AND THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

A Scathing Indictment of the British Junker Class Policy by a British Newspaper Editor

[From the Middleton Guardian]

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech of March 3rd, which informs the British public that during the ensuing twelve months it will have to pay 440,000,000 pounds for the up-keep of its army, is more than the opening of a new chapter in the heart-breaking book of war. It is a long stride toward that national bankruptcy of the purse now looming up on the horizon, and a still longer stride towards that moral bankruptcy which spells a nation's final ruin. On this our conviction is too strong for words.

The reports tell us that the labor party, now occupying the opposition bench, stared at the speaker in bewilderment, and in criticism of the vaulting statements unfolded only one of their members had the pluck to say a word. He rose to his feet that he might enlighten the world by observing that jobs were still being held by German prisoners which British labor ought to have. How characteristic! How pitifully inadequate!

Since then, however, the party's executive has somewhat retrieved itself by passing a resolution which calls on the government" to fulfil both in the letter and in the spirit its oft-repeated pledges during the election that its return to power would mean the immediate abolition of conscription; and to refrain from inaugurating a military policy which is inconsistent with a democratic league of nations." The unthinking Junkers who cheered Mr. Churchill to the echo gave no ears for talk of that description; but they were forced to listen seriously to Sir Donald Maclean, who told them "there was not a single business man in the country who was not filled with apprehension as to what his financial position would be in the immediate future," and said outright that "we are heading *straight for national bankruptcy.*"

According to the war minister, we are to maintain "strong, compact, well-disciplined armies," in order that we may " secure the fruits of victory;" our army expenditure, therefore, is to be increased nearly sixteen-fold; our immediate and most important task is to "develop a new class of officers who will all love their province. Here Mr. Hogge exclaimed I thought we had given up war," foolish, foolish Hogge!

Yet we ourselves have been as simple-minded. For some months past we have supposed we were enjoying, under the armistice, a breathing spell of peace. Hitherto we had not understood that the conflict had become, in reality, more tense. Hitherto we had not grasped the tremendous fact that our rulers have staked all civilization on their final throw. Mr. Churchill has now shown us where we stand, and in never-to-be forgotten words.

"At the present moment," he said, "we are bringing everything to a head with Germany, and holding all our means of coercion in full operation or in immediate redness for use. We are enforcing the blockade with vigor, and have strong armies to advance at the shortest notice. Germany is very near starvation. All the evidence I have received from officers sent by the war office all over Germany *shows, firstly,* the great privations which the German people are suffering; and, secondly, the danger of a collapse of the entire structure of German social and national life under the pressure of hunger and malnutrition. Now, therefore, is the moment to settle. To delay indefinitely would be to run the great risk of having no one to settle with, and of having another great area of the world sinking into Bolsheviki anarchy. That would be a very *grave event. Now is the time for* action. He then explained that as soon as Germany had accepted the terms to be imposed on her, the Allies would supply her with food and the materials needed to set her industries again in motion.

Do not expect to find in this speech any of those glowing appeals to justice and the higher life with which our prime minister habitually adorns his eloquence. This is an icy official utterance, and we are here on the level of that Napoleon—misnamed "The Great"—who imagined that he had crushed Germany for all time to come, and of that Bismarck who, glowering at France, announced it as his maxim that the conquered enemy should be left only his eyes ,with which to weep. Here the talk is all of coercion, by the sword and by starvation; of defence of our interests by conquest of the air and supremacy on and below the surface of the sea; of the rapidity with which recruits are enlisting in the new voluntary army—an enlistment in which also starvation plays the leading part, since fear of unemployment has its home today in almost every worker's thought; of being armed with power. The vein throughout is that of Treitschke and Bernhardi in their most uncompromising moods; and it is better so. Here we are free, at last, from nauseating cant; here we have not to *grapple with the incongruity of a* President Wilson clamoring in Paris for universal peace, via the League of Nations, and simultaneously cabling the United States "to jam through the naval appropriation of £75,000,000 to build ten dreadnoughts, ten scout cruisers, and ever so many ships of smaller pretensions including submarines." Our quotation is from the editorial column of one of America's leading dailies.

Mr. Churchill's speech, as shown by the passage previously quoted, is nothing more nor less than a frank confession that our government has committed the people of this country to what seems to us as reckless a gamble as history has recorded. What he virtually admits is that we ourselves have created a chaos of starvation, and that through the hurricane thus worked up we are carrying on full sail, up to the very point at which it is touch and go whether civilization itself will or will not capsize. "Starvation," he cries, "is wrecking the whole social fabric in Germany." "Hurry up!" he exclaims in the next breath, "or the flood of Bolshevik anarchy will drown us all." The confession is free, open, and unbiased, and the world at large will take it as we have taken it. In truth, no other construction is possible.

All this may be strictly accordin to the philosophy of war, as expounded by its most notorious and *uncompromising masters.* The policy of rendering enemies helpless by bringing about conditions that hurl them into social chaos, may appeal to those who think, with certain German philosophers, that a true "will to power" should stick at nothing. But, if so, they should confess it boldly ,and they should not stand on the street corners thanking their God that they are not like Bolshevists, Anarchists, Spartacists and other sinners, who scoff at civilization and have no sense of the sanctity of human life. No revolutionist has yet been put on record as planning the starvation of entire nations—in the present case the populations involved must number fully 400,000,000—that they may be made submissive to his will.

We think with deep anxiety of the thousand-million budget, the colossal military expenditures to be incurred, the grave warning uttered none too soon by Sir Donald Maclean, the gathering clouds of unemployed now darkening our highways, the incalculable suffering that must await this nation whose very existence is now in jeopardy, since that existence rests on the supply of world-wide markets now threatened with extinction by militarism's ever-rising tide. On all this we brood most anxiously; yet to these, as to other material calamities, we believe we can be brought to steel ourselves. What we cannot endure is the thought that our rulers may brand us a nation of pledge-breakers, on whose word no man henceforth will place reliance. What is most intolerable is the reflection that they are committing our country to policies over the inhumanity of which our children, our grandchildren, and our great grandchildren may have to hang their heads in shame.

JUDGE GARY ON PROSPERITY PROSPECTS

Prosperity Cannot be Built on Exports to a Shrinking Market

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, said in a public interview on March 21st, "If *the other lines of industry show* the same disposition as the iron and steel industry, as they undoubtedly will, we have nothing but an era of wonderful prosperity ahead of us."

The Judge and the other prophets of coming prosperity base their predictions on the outlook for exports. "Our enormous export trade for January and February" writes one such authority, "record breaking though it is, is *sure to continue to grow by leaps* and bounds."

The exports of the United States have been higher during the past eight months than ever before in the history of American commerce. The total for the current fiscal year will be around 6½ billions. For January alone the export was over 622 millions. These records are high, but unless another war breaks out in Europe they will fall off heavily during *the next six months.*

Note how the exports are divided. Asia and South America together received a little over 13 per cent. of the total exports. Nearly one-third of the exports were to Great Britain, while Belgium, France and Italy received a quarter of the exports. Great Britain has already established an embargo on the importation of certain foreign manufactures. Belgium, France and Italy are borrowing money from the United States with which to pay for the goods that they purchase, None of these countries is at the present time on a sound credit basis. They can continue to buy from us while we continue to lend to them

Within six months the American Army of Occupation will probably have returned to American soil. The British embargo will have cut off hundreds of millions of American exports. Belgium, France and Italy will no longer be borrowing from the United States. All of the commercial nations of Europe will be competing bitterly with America for the markets of Asia, South America, Africa and Australia. Prosperity cannot be built on exports in any case. Still less can it be founded on exports to a shrinking foreign market.

Many Babes Not Normal

Washington—Between 6000 and 7000 children under 6 years of age have been weighed and measured in the District of Columbia since the nation-wide test of children was inaugurated by the children's bureau of the department of Labor. Of this number 2000 were found below standards recognized for children of their age. Some of the children were found to need medical care.

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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

League of Nations Formed to Suppress the Working Class

[By Chas. Lestor]

The international situation is peculiar owing to the fact that agreements are being entered into by the big four that the general public are not cognizant of. This is probably the first time in the world's history when the destiny of hundreds of millions of human beings was placed in the hands of a clique, composed of incompetent and ignorant individuals. *Man is not guided by reason,* and cannot be so long as capitalism remains in existence. Interests and interests alone dictate the actions of the big four ,and not the interests of humanity, but the interests of a class, each individual representing a section of the master class. When the late Pierpont Morgan, who was then the head of the capitalist system, visited the late Pope, the latter was sick, but the press informed us that the "visit of Mr. Morgan was like a draught of Rheinish wine to His Holiness." The Mother Church may have lost ground in Europe, but it has made good it's losses by the gains on this North American Continent.

President Wilson and Samuel Gompers are both compelled to dance to the tune of the big magnates in the United States, and these magnates now rely almost entirely upon the influence exerted by Rome upon the masses for the preservation of their privileges, their power, and their wealth. The church has rung the alarm bell and spoken with no uncertain voice. "The lot of the working man must be improved or all is lost." Labor leaders are now being encouraged by the heads of the master class itself to advocate the shortening of hours, the improvement of conditions, etc., and even bishops of the mother church are supporting them. *Things must be in a shaky condition* on the other side of the line, and the writer anticipates the invasion of Mexico this year to relieve the unemployed problem, and the general situation.

When President Wilson went to Europe to take part in the peace conference, he had to find a way of removing the chaos the sudden stoppage of war had caused in the land of the free. The United States capitalists expected the war to last three years longer ,and made provision toward that end. They cornered foodstuffs, etc., and had everything planned to bring off the biggest graft on record, but the German revolution pulled the bottom card out of the pack before its time. Wilson was, therefore, compelled to demand on his first visit the keeping up of prices, so that the grafters could unload without losing anything.

He insisted that when the Allied ships were made free, owing to the cessation of the U-boat activities, that the price of foodstuffs should not be lowered. He won his point together with others, and on his second visit demanded that the United States should have the business of feeding Germany, and also be paid for it before any money indemnity went to either Belgium or France.

The League of Nations is simply an organization that has for its object *the crushing of the masses in* any country, should these rise up against those, "whom it hath pleased God to call to rule over them." This, of course, means the master class. This is proved by the fact that both Root and Senator Hitchcock, when speaking in support of the League of Nations, both stated that the league would interfere in any country where the masses rose up against the constituted authorities as in Russia, and would restore "law and order." Wilson's scheme as Lenine aptly defined it, is not for a League of Nations, but for a "League of Imperialists to destroy the nations." France was angry about the indemnity business, and Wilson tried to force matters by negotiating secretly with Germany, with the idea of forming a separate peace, and entering into profitable trade relations with them. He also spoke threateningly of recognizing the Bolsheviki, because the Russian market is necessary to America. Things were at this stage when Hungary went Bolsheviki, and both Lloyd George and Clemenceau were forced to take action.

Wilson's demands were suddenly refused, and a large indemnity demanded from Germany. This gives the Allies the opportunity of throwing a large army into Germany and crushing the Bolsheviki, under the pretence of collecting the indemnity. *The capitalists can not accomplish* their object by openly declaring war upon the Soviets; owing to the sympathy of the proletarint in the Allied countries with their aims and objects. The collapse of capitalism is apparent, but the master class is prepared to go to any lengths before yielding. The interests of the different gangs of plunderers are opposed to each other, inasmuch as each desires to obtain as much as possible, but their position as a class links them together, and when they leave the peace conference, they will have agreed upon one thing, and that is, the clean and complete destruction of the revolutionary movement. Owing to the influence exerted by the individual who believes in "the right of peoples to determine their own destiny," "all negotiations in full view of the public," etc. The Japanese are relegated to an inferior position. A war may be useful later on, especially if the working men on the other side of the line became infected with Bolshevism to a dangerous extent, inasmuch as it gives the com*mon people something else to think* about, and finds them work. Meanwhile the working men in Britain and France are moving and they mean business.

The same in Italy, although the press reports try to lead us to believe otherwise. The working class of Europe is so appalled at the greed, graft, treachery, incompetence and humbug of its rulers, that it stands transfixed with horror as bit by bit the hideous truth is revealed. When the proletariat again begins its march, it will march with the resistless tread of destiny, and it will annihilate mercilessly all apologists and supporters of the present system. The times are such that the intelligent section of the working class can not afford to stand any nonsense. It must pull capitalism down, and at once, or the human race perishes. Appearances indicate that the last stand of the forces of reaction will be made in this part of the world, because the conditions of the working class can not be permanently improved, and forec is too readily used on this continent, when the slaves rebel. Let her rip! What is to come, will come in spite of the master class, and the ignorance of the working class. It is the duty of those who love capitalism to save her if they can, but those who realize the necessity for her immediate destruction will do their bit towards destroying the beast with all possible speed.

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WAR CHANGES WORKERS' VIEWS

They Have Seen Capitalism With All Its Horrors

Shakespeare says, "He that being robbed misses not that which he is robbed of, let him know it and he's not robbed at all." The ordinary working man until quite recently had no idea that he was robbed if he received the value of his labor power, or exploited either for that matter; to him everything was as it should be if he managed to obtain a fair wage which is equivalent to a bare existence. The Socialist agitator talked himself deaf and dumb and blind, but the working class never as a class moved except in the master's interest. In 1914 the war came and transformed everything. It took millions of tons of powder and other explosives to jar loose the brains of the slaves, but the most pessimistic of us have now to acknowledge that the revolution is not only coming, but is almost upon us. The toilers are now looking at the world with wide-open eyes and are getting ready to act on their own behalf. They have seen the gigantic machinery of production stretch itself as it were and produce under their control, commodities in such vast quantities as to stagger the imagination. They have seen the politicians and other humbugs in their true colors and they are amazed and angry at being fooled so long. The working man knows now that he produces all exchange values. He knows that he fights all wars, he knows now the master class can plunder, and graft and kill and cheat, because he has seen it at its dirty work. The mask is torn off capitalism and it stands in a state of nudity without a single lie left with which to cover its hideous nakedness. The hoary old villian, however, instead of hiding his head in shame, opens his arms and says to the working man. "Let us embrace. Let us get together, are we not indispensible to each other?" and he is filled with rage and fear when the working men says contemptously, "Nothing doing." The real situation between capital and labor at the present time is similar to that of a farmer who is trying to catch a loose horse in a field. He has a few oats held temptingly in one hand and the halter behind him in the other and the horse won't be tempted but tries to get the farmer into a position where ha can kick him. It was the good fortune of the writer to visit one of these get together affairs the other day and really it was too funny for words. The representatives of labor had the apologists for capitalism in such a hopeless muddle that the real character of the enemy came out. He adopted the slave driving tactics at the meeting and this gave the game away still more. It would be well for the class conscious working man to steer clear of the henchmen of the master class and avoid these gatherings. Were the master class honest in this it would first begin by firing its stool pigeons, its Pinkertons, its provacateurs and the other garbage it carries around with it. How can there be any getting together? The tiger may love the lamb because the latter provides the former with a pleasant meal, but how can the lamb be expected to love the tiger. One thing we know and that is that the master class has on every occasion used the working class as it saw fit. It has starved, exploited, killed and beaten our class until it can stand no more. It would do the same in the future as it has in the past if it only had the power. The will is still there. Why does the master class try to get the working class to co-operate? There is only one answer, "Because it is afraid!" The working man is now in a position to put the capitalist class in the dock, try it and execute judgment and he is going to be compelled to do so in every country in the world where capitalism is in existence. Meanwhile, remember that safety is absolutely assured if the worker resolutely keeps to the revolutionary watchword of "No compromise."

SUSPENDED FOR HER DISCUSSING ECONOMICS

Organized Labor Backing Up Suspended Teacher in District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The school teachers' unions of this city, at a mass meeting today, launched their fight against the Board of Education for free discussion of current topics in the public schools, and for redress in the case of Miss Alice Wood, a high school teacher who was recently suspended by the Board because of her "handling of economic questions." Shortly after Miss Wood was suspended, the superintendent of schools isssued an order to the high school teachers forbidding the discsusion of the league of nations, bolshevism, or other controversial topics, and, according to the students, debates on the league of nations, which had been scheduled, were cancelled without explanation.

The teachers at once took up the matter through their unions, of which there are five in the District of Columbia, organized under the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor. The Central Labor Union of Washington, the local branch of the National Women's Trade Union League, with both of which bodies the teachers' unions are affiliated, and the Federal Employees' Union, with 16,000 members, have already lined up behind the teachers in their fight, which promises to be a contest of national significance.

Wire Men Want More

Albany, N. Y.—Electrical workers of this city have presented a new wage scale, which raises rates from 60 to 87½ cents an hour.

BALLOTS FOR LOGGERS' UNION

Are you in favor of the adoption of the following as a Preamble to the Constitution:?

Preamble

Modern society is divided into two classes:—Capitalist and Wageworking, with interests entirely opposed to each other.

The present order gives to the capitalistic class in an ever-increasing supply of wealth and to the wageworker an ever increasing measure of degradation and misery.

Therefore, a struggle goes on between these two classes.

As sellers of labor power, the workers are compelled to organize industrially, without regard to race, creed or color, not only in order to obtain better conditions, and to resist the ruthless exploitation by capital, but also to educate its members to their class position in society, so that they shall be able to take over the industries and to use them in the interests of the whole community instead of as at present for the benefit of a few.

YES..... NO.....

Are you in favor of either of the proposed amendments to the Constitution?:

1. That no one taking a contract shall be eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

2. An amedment to above proposal has been made as follows:
Persons taking contracts or adopting any means of exploitation with the object of employing other persons are not eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

3. That any person who performs a socially-necessary function in the lumber industry, or in a construction camp, is eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

Question No. 1

Are you in favor of severing your affiliation with your present International Craft Union, and becoming part of One Big Industrial Organization of all workers?

Mark your ballot with an X—YES..... NO.....

Question No. 2

Are you in favor of a general strike to establish a six-hour working day?

Mark your ballot with an X—YES..... NO.....

If you do not receive an official ballot by May 10th, use the one in Camp Worker or Federationist.

KINGSLEY ON CLASS STRUGGLE

Civilization Is Based on Enslavement of One Class in Society

In taking up the subject of "the Class Struggle," at the F. L. P. meeting on Sunday night, E. T. Kingsley observed that the very term implied human slavery. Such a struggle could not exist without a class of oppressed and a class of oppressors. All written history was the history of a civilization based on slavery; and they were justified in assuming that its original form, chattel slavery, existed many, many thousands of years prior to any written record. Slavery had been the corner stone of civilization down to the present time.

There had been many rebellions of slaves against their masters in pre-Christian times; but never any idea of wiping out once for all the system of slavery under which they suffered. Thus Spartacus and his band had for years wages a terrific war against the master class; yet there was nothing in that rising which bore the ear-marks of a revolution, with the object of wiping out that class entirely. So in the world of today, here and elsewhere, there were rebellions against the conditions under which the wage earners lived; but an analysis of the situation would show that the class struggle cannot express itself in any such fight for a mere amelioration of conditions.

The Marxian theory held that all value, as expressed in terms of exchange, had been put into commodities by the hand of human labor alone; their value was determined by the amount of necessary labor power embodies. There was no other basis upon which exchange value could be determined. The law of exchange was not a written law, not an enactment of legislators or governments; yet no power on earth, no combination of either capitalists or workers, could overturn it. For 4,000 years at least, working people had been attempting to do so—now here, now there—in their fights about wages and conditions; yet exchange value had never been altered by one iota.

Labor power was a commodity; bought and sold in the market; and all commodities were subject to the unwritten law of exchange. Efforts made to raise or sustain the rate of wages were along the lines of a trust; i.e., a combination of persons who have agreed to control prices in the market. The Standard Oil trust was an example. All went well till one or other of the combined concerns, through loss of trade, gave way and cut the price; then the trust went to pieces. It could not stand the pressure of an adverse market. The Standard Oil people never attempted that again, but organized the Standard Oil Company and crushed all competitors by merciless underselling. That was the only way.

A labor-power trust was equally futile. An increase of wages was always made up by a rise in prices. "The master class never lost a five-cent piece by any advance of wages it ever granted." (Applause.) The iron law of exchange could not be violated by either masters or slaves; the market would always right itself. "It is impossible to get a copper away from them, as long as they are masters and the rest of us are slaves.

It was absurd to think that John D. Rockefeller could put up the price of oil at pleasure. Orders would fall off, and the price would be shaded down to the correct point. The loss of trade would indicate that other things were being resorted to in place of oil. The Standard Oil Co., no longer tried to get a price that the market did not warrant. Similarly, increasing orders indicated that the price was below what it ought to be; then it was shaded up, till the normal flow again was reached.

"We can agree on wages below which we will not work; but, unless the circumstances of the market determine that is the correct exchange value, that agreement will be broken." Either the wage would be paid and taken back again; or the unemployed would be compelled, in spite of all their resolutions, to break that price. "Then the whole shebang falls down, as we have seen it many, many times."

Many did not understand that there were slaves; that this was the most intensified slavery that the world ever saw. They were more powerless to back it, without overthrowing it altogether, than they ever were. The wage of labor throughout the world was never so low as at this moment, compared with the prices of things in the stores. The reason was that human slavery was more highly developed today; the slaves were skinned closer to the quick now than ever they were before.

There was nothing revolutionary in combines for rebellion against the market; they were an absolute denial of the class struggle. The conflict was between buyers and sellers, between whom no class struggle was possible. So a fight between strikers and scabs was merely a fight between slaves; there was no revolution in that. The price was dictated at all times by the number of jobs compared with the number of slaves.

The class struggle could only be a struggle for the conquest of political powers, so that the rule of the master class should be brought to an end and the earth set free for the workers—the ending once for all the wage question, the last form of human slavery. The fact of one man working for another was unnatural and positively deadly—to worker and master alike. It implied human slavery and government—somebody to govern and somebody to be governed. The talk about democracy under such conditions was all piffle. "What does government mean except to rob? That's all it can imply—the edict of the master

MORE PATRIOTISM OF THE CHEAP BRAND

Northern Construction Company Reduce the Wages and Increase the Hours.

The Northern Construction Company on the P. G. E. is very patriotic. This company is hiring returned soldiers at 75 cents per hour, which on an eight-hour-day basis would be a reduction of 50 cents per day. To allow the men the opportunity of earning full wages the hours of labor have been increased to nine. The matter has been laid before the returned men's associations and they are refusing to send men to work for this outfit. The Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen's Union, which has many returned men in its ranks, is taking the matter up with the Deputy Minister of Labor.

To Increase Benefits

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state workmen's compensation board is urging the legislature to increase compensation for injured workers from 50 per cent. of their weekly wage to 65 per cent. The board also favors decreasing from 14 to seven days the length of time an injured worker must wait before he can receive benefits.

WORLD LABOR NEWS

Section 18 of the Russian constitution provides that "The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic considers work the duty of every citizen of the republic, and proclaims as its motto: "He shall not eat who does not work." In section 3 there is the following provision: "Universal obligation to work is introduced for the purpose of eliminating the parasitic strata of society and organizing the economic life of the country."

New York. — The plight of returning soldiers is pitiful. The famous 27th Division which took a prominent part in breaking the Hindenburg line received a welcome that cost the city of New York $430,000. The next day the head of the state employment service announced that 8,000 men from this division were out of work. One soldier who was working in a factory before he joined the army received his old job upon his return to New York. Before he left for the war his pay was $14 a week. The first pay envelope which he received after his return contained $10. He protested but was told that $10 was to be his wage hereafter.

In Toledo, O., the Socialists had planned a farewell meeting for Eugene V. Debs, who goes to the penitentiary in a few days to serve a ten-year sentence. The hall in which the meeting was to be held was closed by the police. A riot ensued among the five thousand people who had assembled for the purpose of attending the meeting. About 75 persons were arrested. The mayor, in a public statement, said that "Hereafter no meeting will be permitted anywhere in the city where it is suspected that a man of radical tendencies will speak."

The British Whitley Industrial Commission met, investigated, considered and published its report—net result—rich richer and poor poorer. Now her majesty, the queen, is making a private investigation and finds appalling misery and squalor.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Winnipeg. — The censor had threatened the Ukrainian Labor News with suppression despite the fact that there were no editorials and nothing was printed save excerpts from other papers printed in Canada. The censor insists that he be allowed to make the selection.

Time was when politicians openly boasted that they could "buy every election." The United Farmers of Ontario have for a motto "Every bye-election" and are living up to it. Three recent bye-elections in old Ontario have been won by independent farmer candidates. Evidently there are still wise men in the East.

The Calgary Metal Trades workers were locked out Tuesday of last week owing to their having put the 44-hour week into operation in defiance of the bosses. Their schedule demands were ignored, but the men are determined. This is the first case of direct action in the Dominion—it demonstrates the spirit of the times. The bosses are backed by the Boards of Trade—the workers by the One Big Union spirit.

Speculation is rife as to the beneficial results of the visit of the delegation of the Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union to Ottawa, where rates of pay and working conditions have been discussed for several days with the postmaster-general. The postal workers throughout the west are determined to remedy the mediaeval state of affairs existing in the postal service.

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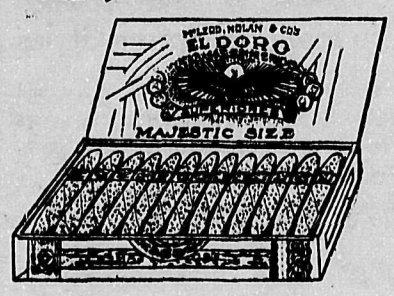

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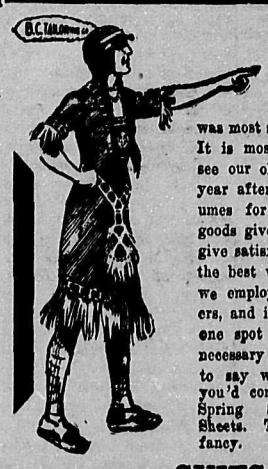

While the Easter weather was disappointing, the Easter trade at the "B. C." was most satisfactory, thank you. It is most gratifying to us to see our old friends stream in year after year. It speaks volumes for the satisfaction our goods give. They sure ought to give satisfaction because we buy the best woolens procurable and we employ only the best workers, and if ten years trading on one spot does not give us the necessary experience it's difficult to say what would. We wish you'd come and see our new Spring Suitings and Style Sheets. They'll sure take your fancy.

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A. S. Wells.....Manager

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Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World.

FRIDAY.....April 25, 1919

LAST WEEK we suggested that the Vancouver Daily World should devote some time to the study of world conditions, so that it could deal intelligently with them.

THE WORLD AND THE O. B. U.

In Tuesday's issue of that paper, we are asked to supply a little light on two questions, that have arisen out of the Calgary Labor conference. The Federationist is accused of being impolite in its references to the interpretation placed on the deliberations of the conference. If we were only impolite in our references, then we were neglectful in our duties to the class which this paper represents, and whose aspirations it voices. The World deliberately stated that political action was to be thrown into the discard, and the next step was to call a general strike on June 1st, which will challenge the authority, not only of the Federal, but of the Imperial and Allied governments, it also stated that this involves the suppression of not only the present government of Canada, but all government other than that dictated by the labor temples of the cities of the West. We stated that this was nonsense, to put it mildly. To put it bluntly, it was misrepresentation, and with an object that was not, at least, in the interests of the working class of this country, and evidently with the object of defeating the proposals now being voted on by the local unions, submitted by the central committee appointed by the Western conference. So much for our impolite statements.

* * *

Coming to the questions asked by the World, we will deal with them in the order in which they are asked. In order that there can be no misrepresentation of the questions asked, we give them in full. The first one is as follows: "In particular, it denies that the 'One Big Union' intends to 'supersede existing government institutions.' Yet in the same article it says: 'That industrial control will be the next step in the make-up of society instead of the government of men, no one that understands the working-class position will deny. The World, which is always anxious to 'gain a little knowledge of world conditions and the cause of them,' would be glad to see defined for it how 'industrial control' can be substituted *for 'government of man' without 'superseding existing'* government institutions."

* * *

In this question it will be seen that the World links up our statement as to the future, with the reasons for the formation of the One Big Union. Now, there could be no other reasons for the formation of the new form of organization than that expressed in the resolution, which reads:

"Whereas, great and far-reaching changes have taken place during the last year in the realms of industry;

"And whereas, we have discovered through painful experiences the utter futility of separate action on the part of the workers, organized merely along craft lines, such action tending to strengthen the relative position of the master class;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Western Labor Conference place itself on record as favoring the immediate reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength, the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they consider essential to their maintenance and well being;

"And be it further resolved, that in view of the foregoing, we place ourselves also on record as being opposed to the innocuity of Labor leaders lobbying parliament for palliatives which do not palliate."

* * *

Our statements as to the future is entirely another matter, and we did not suggest that "industrial control could be established without superseding existing government institutions." In fact, we have stated on many occasions, that government of men must be superseded by administration of industry, before democracy can be established. If that is correct, then the present governmental institutions must be done away with, before real democracy can exist. From that position we have no intention of receding a step. It is the only position that we could take, having a knowledge of the ills of the working class, which are the result of human slavery, brought about by the class ownership of the means of wealth production, and which is the only reason for government, as we know it today, existing. Government presupposes a governed, and a governing class, one class subject to another. It is the mission of the working class to do away with this class ownership, and the consequent misery and enslavement of the working class. That accomplished, government of men will be no longer necessary, and the old governmental methods will be relegated to the limbo of things that are obsolete. But our statements were not the reasons for the formation of the new form of industrial organization. The reasons for that are expressed in the resolution.

* * *

The second question, which is maine to the question involved, is as follows:

"Again the Federationist says: 'There is no need to fear that the workers in this country will bring about anarchy. This is a reassuring statement, but here is where this paper again requires enlightening: The Calgary Conference declared approval of the 'Dictatorship of the Proletariate' as being 'absolute and efficient for the transformation of capitalist-private property to communal wealth.' Now a modern democracy in proportion as it is pervaded by vigorous democratic ideals will fight against dictatorship of any class in the commonwealth—working man or so-called capitalist. It will fight such dictatorship to a finish. This means civil war and consequent anarchy. What this newspaper would like to know is whether the Federationist, in spite *of its expressed desire to create a* 'new order' by peaceful methods, would advocate the 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat' even if such dictatorship involved anarchy?'"

In this question, the World shows that it either does not understand world conditions, or is wilfully blind to them. It says "that modern democracy will fight against a dictatorship." That is true. The working class is fighting against the dictatorship of a class that only comprises about 15 per cent. of the people, a dictatorship that has thrown members of the working class into prison for having political opinions different to those of the ruling class; a dictatorship that has prescribed the literature of the working class movement, and hand-picked the electors in the last Dominion election; a dictatorship that controls the lives of the great majority of the world's population, for the ruling class knows no boundary lines when its interests are threatened, as witness the action of the Allies in Russia and Hungary. Profits are the only things that are sacred to the class that now dictates the things that the majority of the people may or may not do. We are asked if we would advocate a proletarian dictatorship, if such dictatorship involved anarchy? We will ask the World if it understands anarchy. We take it for granted that it does not, or it would not have asked the question if it did. We will answer the question ourselves. Anarchy is the direct antithesis of Socialism. It is a denial of a social order based on co-operative effort, and is the last thing that the workers wish to have anything to do with. It is for this reason that they desire to abolish the present anarchic system, with all its contradictions, and the results that must come through the prevalence of anarchy in any form. Man is a social animal, he produces the things that are necessary for human sustenance socially, but under the present system, there is anarchy in the disposition of the wealth created by the working class, owing to the fact that when the workers have produced it, they do not own it, but it is owned by a ruling class, through the class ownership of the means of wealth production, which are operated socially. This in itself is anarchy. Could there be any thing that *could be imagined that could be* worse than conditions as they now prevail in all lands under capitalism. Soldiers that have fought for what was supposed to have been their country, now are fighting for the right to live, and access to the means of wealth production in order that they may do so. The workers denied the very wealth they have created by the ruling class that never produced anything but trouble and suffering for the wealth producers. We are told the anarchy prevails in Russia. From all sources that are not tainted by the present ruling class agencies, we learn that anarchy does not prevail in Russia, except in those parts where the Allies are operating and bringing about counter revolutions. In this issue will be found an interview with a man that has returned from that land, and his statements give the lie to the stories of anarchy that is supposed to prevail there.

* * *

We do not concede that a proletarian dictatorship would involve anarchy, and we take the stand that it would be necessary if the forces of reaction stand in the way of progress, and attempt to stem the tide that is gradually bringing the working class to the end of its slavery. The situation in Russia was of such a nature that there was no other method left for the workers but to take control of the situation. Counter revolutions were springing up in many places, some, if not all, being engineered and financed from outside sources. When the time for a change in the system arrives, the workers will adopt such measures as will be necessary. As we have said on previous occasions, these methods will be determined by the activities of the present ruling class, and the reactionary elements in society. We contend that a proletarian dictatorship would involve less anarchy than prevails at this day in any capitalistic country in the world, not excepting Canada, and that in any case it would be a dictatorship of the majority of the people, and not as we have at present, a dictatorship of a very small minority.

Those that proposed the O. B. U. at the Western Conference did not bring it forward as a panacea for all the ills of the working class, or as a substitute for present governmental bodies, but for the purpose of giving the workers a better form of organization through which to secure their demands while capitalism lasts. When the time is ripe for a change, the workers will move as the needs of the times dictates, and if the One Big Union is the organization through which they will work, it will be because it best suits the requirements of the moment. If other forms of action are necessary, then they will take them. But whatever action they will take it will be political action. It will be action against the political power of the ruling class. To say that the workers decided at Calgary to proves that the World is only conversant with one phase of political action, that being ballot box action, and if that line of action is not sufficient for the workers, then other action will have to be taken, but in any case it will be political, as the present ruling class will realize when it meets it. Taking the statement of the World, "that fighting a dictatorship means civil war and anarchy," then we contend that if there is civil war, the blame will rest on those that at this time hold that dictatorship. The workers are out to abolish that dictatorship, and intend to end it and bring in the co-operative commonwealth, and abolish for ever the reasons for class war, class hatreds, and all that classes in society must involve. If there is civil war, it will be because the decrees of the majority are obstructed, and those in power will not let go. When the majority so determines the rule of the minority must end, and end it will, no matter what will be the methods necessary to end it.

THAT VILLAINOUS LIE

THAT bogey man, raised by the ruling class, to frighten all of the timid members of society, which has done so much service recently, to wit the nationalization of women in Russia, has again been trotted out to do service. This week we have been informed that due to considerable dissatisfaction and protest in some of the Russian provinces against the decree which was supposed to have been issued nationalizing women, that it has been abandoned. It appears that this report was first started by a notice that was posted by the enemies of the Soviet Government, and not as was stated, by the Saratov Anarchist Club. It was a lie circulated by all the nations that are today ruled by capital, and was spread broadcast, in the effort to discredit the proletariat in Russia. This foul rumor is in line with many other statements that have been made derogatory to the workers in the first country to overthrow the rule of capital.

George Landsbury, editor of the Herald, the national labor weekly, London, ran this vile rumor down for his own personal satisfaction, and he says that the tales of the nationalization of women in Russia are pure and simple lies. Oliver M. Sayler is the dramatic critic of the Indianapolis News. He has recently returned from Russia. He is not a Socialist, yet he wrote an article for the New Republic in which he gives the quietus to this infamous lie. In this article he says: "Whatever else the Russian Bolsheviki must answer for before public opinion today, and the bar of history tomorrow, they cannot in truth be held responsible for the so-called decree concerning the nationalization of women." To come nearer home, we have the words of a young Y.M.C.A. worker, Mr. Humphrie, who has just returned from Russia, and who was interviewed by a local man, and which is published in another column in this issue. He brands the press reports as to nationalization of women as a lie, and gives not his opinion, but his statements based on actual knowledge of the situation. But we cannot expect anything else from the press that is controlled by the ruling class. Russia has broken away from capitalistic rule, and to that extent has earned the enmity of the ruling class of all nations, and we cannot expect the truth from the organs of the class whose power is threatened.

While the press is circulating lies as to the women in Russia, it might be as well to take a look at the women in the lands where women are so "well cared" for, such as the U. S. A., England and France. What is the position of the women there? We find that due to economic conditions, that women are compelled to sell their sex favors for bread. Nationalized with a vengeance. Capitalized would be a better term. And who are these women of the underworld? They are the daughters of the working class, they are the sisters of members of the only useful class in society. Let those that will say that they are fallen women. It is as base a lie as that circulated about the women in Russia. The female members of the working class are as good and moral as the women of any other class. Nay, they are head and shoulders above the women of the ruling class in all matters that pertain to their sex relations. But starved and buffeted under the present system, which prevents the men from taking wives, they take advantage of the market so created for their sex favors, and sell them in order that they may live. The present system is responsible for their fallen state. The workers are realizing this, and it ill behooves the ruling class to circulate such an infamous lie as to the attitude of the workers to their women, at this time when the system that has given the ruling class the brothel, is about to collapse and the ruling class will be called to account for its treatment of the workers that have shattered the rule, that has made it possible for that class to revel in luxury, while the working class has been degraded and brutalized by the industrial system. If there is red blood in any working man's veins, he will resent this dirty villainous lie. He will resent the conditions that have made it necessary for members of *his class of the female sex to sell* their bodies for the necessities of life. He will work for the overthrow of the system that has been responsible, and will endeavor to usher in that day, when his sisters, or his daughters, may be free from the possibility of ever reaching that position, when it is either death by starvation, or the brothel.

We have been under the impression that the returned men believed in law and order. Their recent action does not, however, give us much ground for continuing that belief. Cranbrook, then Trail and Silverton, and later Vancouver. Like the Premier, we are of the opinion that the returned men on Friday did not represent the majority of the returned men. But we would suggest that if that meeting had *been called* by the labor movement of this city, and similar resolutions had been passed, that we should have heard a lot of talk about Bolshevism, and it is quite possible that there would have been a counter demonstration organized by the parties that were responsible for the gathering last Friday, to let labor know that it could not rule the country. It might also have been possible for Mayor Gale to have emulated the Mayor of Seattle in suppressing a Bolsheviki revolution. We have no quarrel over the soldiers seeking work for their comrades, and we don't care how they do it, but we trust that after this, labor will be given the same right as the soldiers, at any time that it thinks something must be done to bring about its wishes in respect to the administration of the country, and of the conditions under *which the members of organized* labor are compelled to work. May we point out to the "World" that the moves of the returned men over the appointment of Mayor Gale as utilities commissioner, looked very much like political actions to us, but they were not ballot box actions either. We would also suggest to the soldiers that in view of the fact that the ruling class now owns the jobs, that if the workers owned them, there might be a chance for them to get one at more than Chinaman's wages. This of course only applies to the ranks. The officers of course get theirs, with sufficient emoluments to enable them to live.

The following gem is taken from the Sun:

"The attempt to form "one big union" does not seem to be making much progress in the labor world. Evidently the members of the craft organizations are a little reluctant to surrender their future into the hands of revolutionary extremists. The way for Labor to increase its share in the control and profits of industry, is by harmonious co-operation."

Let us imagine Labor increasing its share in the profits of industry, by harmonious or any other methods. How on earth anyone can increase that which does not exist, is beyond the mind of any sane individual. Labor has no share in the profits of industry. It cannot have any control of that which belongs to the master class. The only share that labor has in the profits of industry is in the production of them for a class in society that owns and controls the means of wealth production, including the slaves that operate them. Labor has got past the stage when it believes in sharing anything. Having produced all it has arrived at the stage, where it intends to stop sharing anything but the work. Given the opportunity which cannot be long delayed, Labor will give to the members of the ruling class, that which has been denied the working class, the chance to get out and earn its own living. That is all the sharing that labor is looking for. Apart from the sharing up proposition, the workers are taking up the O. B. U. in greater numbers, than was expected when the proposal was first made, and while the Sun may not like the idea, it looks as if the O. B. U. is already on the map, and approved of by the workers, and the rank and file at that.

The following is an extract from a dispatch by Dr. Dillon, to the Daily Province:

Tide of Revolution Rising in Europe

"The revolutionary tide is rising everywhere in Europe and little now can be done to stem it. Whatever else the conference may accomplish, it has established neither peace among the belligerents nor a solid basis for a general peace later on, ardently though the peoples yearn for it. The world system that culminated in a sanguinary war and illusory peace stands condemned and, together with the classes responsible for it, constitutes a target against which the new democracy is aiming its thunder-bolts.

Whatever one may think of the conditions to be imposed upon the enemy, they have driven him into the arms of Russia, and resulted in dividing the European and Asiatic world into two hostile camps which, so long as they persist, will effectually hinder the foundation of the league of nations."

We have been saying the same thing for some little time, and those workers who have pointed out the inevitable break up of the capitalistic system have been called anarchistists and everything else that they are not. But the handwriting on the wall is becoming so plain, that even the scribes of the ruling class can see the message that is inscribed, and which fortells of the end of a system that has reached the end of its tether.

Headlining the new bill of vaudeville at the Pantages, opening with the matinee performance next Monday, will be the Gautier Brothers in their spectacular European novelty, "The Animated Toy Shop." *Some remarkable trained ponies* and dogs are an incidental feature of the offering.

For the special added attraction of the week Manager Pantages has arranged for the appearance of Willard's Fantasy of Jewels, said to be one of the great musical acts of the kind now before the public.

Mort Fox and George F. Britt, the two "stayouts," will present their latest laughing success, a hodge-podge of mirth and melody that promises to please. Harry Tsuda, Japanese equilibrist, will be seen in a series of surprises in this line of work. Joe and Rosie Moy, Chinese entertainers, will introduce a program of dance numbers, including a Chinese cakewalk. Rookie Lewis, riotous blackface comedian, also will be in the forefront of the entertainment.

Friendly Societies Meet

A general meeting of the Fraternal Societies' Welfare Association of British Columbia, will be held on Monday, April 28th, at 8 p.m., in the Elks Hall, 624 Seymour street, for the purpose of completing organization and electing officers for the ensuing term. Any society not hitherto represented, cordially invited to send delegates.

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Unless your feet hurt you. Scientific treatment, adjusting the bones, and the wearing of light supports made to measure, will give prompt relief. Foot Specialist, Room 18, 615 Hastings West (over 15-Cent Store). Open 7 to 9 evenings. Ex-

W. W. LEFEAUX ON PROLETARIAT

(Continued from page 1)

their social instincts were being used by another class for the purpose which those who hypnotized them had in view.

In other particulars the ant is superior to the human being. In support of this statement the speaker quoted from Thomas Belt's book which stated that the ants dwelt together in communities where the interests of all were common. The young children were provided for first, then the females of the community. We do not find this in human society. In any colony they work without any capital. It is not on record that anybody draws any interest on any bonds or anything, nor that there is any particular poverty in any part of the community. There is no exploitation. Why is it that our intelligence should be so much lower than the ant in this particular?

The "leaf cutting" ants lay the leaves they get down in their subteranean passages. They use them for bedding and also raise a fungus from them on which they live. They also keep another insect from which they extract honey which they store up for their food. In this work every ant has its share of what there is to do. In contrast, we go out and work for a boss. We have every kind of manufacture. We have the wherewithall to provide plenty for all. We work, work, work. What for? Do we go to work with the same purpose as the ants do? Do we work in order that in times of famine or drought we may have plenty? Do we work for the good of the community? No; we work because we have to. We have to get a job because our society is organized on a different plan to that of the ant. The human being is working in an anarchistical system, generally known as "competition." The ants have no machinery. The slave or male ant only does the laborious work. We are compelled to go out and get a job, when we can get a job, because of the materialistic conditions under which we live. We have no idea of doing anything for the good of the community, because a number of individuals have control of property. This is the basis of the whole of the ills of human society, starvation, misery, crime. There is no record of the ants ever building jails to keep other ants in. They have no police force or armed force to keep guard over the rest of them, because crime is a negligible quantity. There is no instance of the degenerate female or illegitimate children. The children are cared for by the community. The speaker failed to understand why the workers will put up with modern conditions or why they should ask such foolish questions as he had referred to.

The speaker gave a lengthy explanation of Capital, "the Taylor System" and the medium of exchange used in Russia.

Don't Fail to See "Sis Hopkins"

Next week will see Margaret Marriott in the play that has created theatre history and broken box office records from one end of the country to the other for the past eighteen years. The title of this magnetic and fascinating play is "Sis Hopkins," and so great was it as a money maker, the owners have refused to release it for stock production until the present season. Every stock company throughout America sent in hurry-up calls for this play and the result is twenty-four stock companies played it last week and turned away people at every performance. It will receive a gigantic production next week at the Empress, and as Margaret Marriott is at her best in a rollicking soubrette part the Empress patrons can look forward to a rare treat.

Tell all your friends about this exceptional play and order your seats now, so you will be able to get into the Empress to see "Sis Hopkins," for believe me she is some gal. ***

Retail Clerks Gain

Chicago—About 300 clerks employed in men's stores in the outlying districts have secured recognition of the Retail Clerks Union, a 54-hour week and a 20 per cent. wage increase.

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Men's Negligee Shirts, are now 95c instead of $1.50.
Men's Penman's Underwear are now 95c garment instead of $1.50.
Men's 35c Tan Hose are now selling at 5 pairs for $1.00.
50c Neckwear are now 25c, and Boston Garters are now 25c.

ALL HATS ARE REDUCED THIS WAY

Stetson's $8.50 Hats—pay now.....$6.50
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—Written by Iver Smith.

THE O. B. U. AND CLASS STRUGGLE

The Class Struggle Is a Struggle for Freedom

[By Chas. Lestor]

The working men on this western continent are now discussing the O. B. U. and a few words from the standpoint of a would-be red may be of interest. "The employing class and the working class have nothing in common," says old Dan de Leon and if this is so harmony between the two is impossible. The individual employer may often have many things in common with his employees but this does not alter the fact that their class interests are diametrically opposed.

The class struggle is not on the job because we only find one class there. The worker is exploited where he works but his exploitation is due to the fact that he is compelled to sell himself before he starts.

The capitalist bargains not for the wealth the worker produces but for the energy measured by time of the producer. If I buy a thing it is mine. If the capitalist class buys the working class eight hours a day for five dollars per man per day, then the capitalist class owns the working class when it is working, that is to say, during the only period when it is producing wealth, therefore, it naturally follows that all that the working class produces belongs to the capitalist class by virtue of the fact that the capitalist class owns he working class when it is producing wealth.

The working class is an enslaved class. This is a fact, and the question that confronts it is, how will the O. B. U. help the working class to escape from its bondage? The function that the union fulfills in addition to maintaining the value of labor power is that of nourishing, protecting and defending those revolutionary spirits that endeavor to arouse their fellow workingmen to a realization of their degraded position and try to unite them into a political force, powerful enough to crush their enemies. The class struggle is a struggle for freedom—from ownership. Had it not been for the trade union movement in this country protecting the propagandist the education of the proletariat may not have been so far advanced as it is. Wherever you have a miners' organization for example you can get a Socialist meeting and the speaker will generally be protected from outside interference. On the other side of the line the A. F. of L. is controlled by such a reactionary element that it is used to retard not only the revolutionary movement on this continent, but as seen by the capers of Gompers and Co., in Europe it has been used against tae interests of the working class the world over. The A. F. of L. has been manipulated as a powerful lever and used to disrupt and disorganize the proletariat of Europe in the interests of the capitalist class and the total destruction of this organization might result in the formation of something more in sympathy with the progressive forces.

The imprisonment of Debs is due to the support the leaders of the A. F. of L. gives to capitalism. The horrible tortures inflicted upon the working men and women in the States who dare to espouse the cause of labor are made possible by the fact that Gompers and Co. are behind the judges and condone also the actions of those brutal cowards who tar and feather, lynch and beat up those noble-minded men and women who refuse to bow to the yoke of capital and try to educate the members of their class to a realization of their position. The A. F. of L. is daily cursed by every political prisoner in the "Land of the Free." Why is education, working class education so far behind in the United States? The economic conditions are rotten ripe but, ye gods, and little fishes that wag their (tails) in the mighty deep, did you ever see anything like the ignorance of the slaves of God's country? The O. B. U. will protect the propagandist against discrimination and will be the means of providing facilities for education along class lines. In the opinion of the writer it is impossible to consciously construct any portion of the new social order in this country at the present time. The union occupies the position of the placenta and when the revolutionary baby is born the afterbirth—the placenta comes with it. This is no good. It is destroyed or it perishes. The same with all unions, industrial or craft, now existing or proposed.

The working class must take things as it finds them, but amid the chaos and confusion now existing and to come the goal must be kept clearly in view, "The abolition of the wage system," and the establishment of a system of production for use. To attain this our battle cry must be "All power to the working class." The struggle is for freedom, liberty and the O. B. U. will be a help or a hinderance in accordance with the knowledge possessed by those who form it. (Its value depends entirely upon the psychological influences that presides at its birth.) Will it be a means of generating in the minds of the slaves on this Western continent, "The will to be free."

Living Costs Go Up

Washington—The Bureau of Labor statistics reports that food prices in the United States on Dec. 15, 1918, were 2 per cent. higher than on November 15, 1918. Comparing Dec., 1918, with Dec., 1917, the combined increase of all articles was 19 per cent. During the five-year period, Dec., 1913, to Dec., 1918, food prices advanced 79 per cent. Seven of the 17 articles increased 100 per cent. or over; sugar, 100 per cent.; ham, 101 per cent.; pork chops, 104 per cent.; corn meal, 106 per cent.; flour, 109 per cent.; lard, 116 per cent. and bacon, 119 per cent. The remaining ten articles all show an increase of 60 per cent. or over.

Want Two-platoon Plan

San Antonio, Texas—Organized fire fighters are circulating petitions asking that a two-platoon charter amendment be placed on the ballot

BOYS' and GIRLS' CORNER

City Housekeeping

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

The city is our big home. Long ago cities were small and walled. People worked out in the fields during the day and came into the city at night to be safe from attack. All the "city fathers" had to do was to preserve order within the walls and to ward off the enemy.

After a time, cities became not fortresses, but comfortable places in which to live. Each family had a home and garden and often workshop. The "city fathers" kept order and made the roads and decided disputes.

Today the city is large and a great hive of industry. The work of the "city fathers" has greatly increased and we are constantly giving them more to do. There are many things which we find we can do best collectively—that is as a community rather than individuals.

Of course there are the roads and sidewalks—many cities also have their own street railway system. This is a public utility and it seems right that it should belong to all the people. Most cities have their own sewers and waterworks. Some of us remember when water used to be peddled about the town in barrels or carts and when each family had to dispose of his own refuse. Now the city sweeps or washes the streets and keeps the back yards clean. In many cities, the city supplies gas or electricity for lighting and heating and power.

Since so many people live close together it is impossible for each family to have its own little front garden and its big lot for the children to play in. So the city supplies parks and playgrounds and often appoints supervisors to direct the activities of the playground.

At one time each family educated its own children or several families clubbed together and kept a teacher. Today we have our public schools open to all. In many cities the schools teach all kinds of manual work, give lectures and concerts and moving picture shows and hold social entertainments. In addition to the schools we have public libraries and public gymnasiums and baths and in many cities public picture galleries. In Europe, the cities often build theatres and concert halls.

The city supervises and regulates all sorts of things. You must build your house as the city thinks you should—put in proper sewage to preserve health; proper wiring to prevent danger of fire; in large buildings strong supports to prevent them falling. In some old country cities all the houses on the same street must harmonize so that the street will look beautiful.

The city inspects our bread, and meat and milk and butter to see that it is of good quality and full weight. The city inspects factories and houses to see if they are clean. It quarantines people who have contagious diseases and provides hospitals for the sick and injured.

This city, directly or indirectelly, takes care of the neglected children and old people. It looks after the bad boys and girls in the juvenile court.

Many cities are going into business and supply coal or wood and fish and milk and the things that everybody needs.

In some places the city supplies milk for the little babies, story telling for girls and boys, teaches the mothers how to care for her children,, and help find the father a good job, provides ice cream and music for people who go for a picnic to the park—in short what doesn't the city do?

There's an old saying, "Everybody's business is nobody's business." We are learning that "everybody's business should be each body's business." We should all be interested in making our city home beautiful and convenient.

Remember, we cannot afford to neglect the welfare of a single individual. Let your teacher tell you what this means, "A starved dog at the city gate foretells the ruin of the state."

But you know it costs a lot of money for the city to do all these things for the citizens. This is raised by means of taxes. If a man owns a house and lot he must pay a certain proportion of its value every year. If I live in a rented house do I pay taxes? You think not. Where does the landlord get his money to pay his taxes? If he uses part of the money that I pay him as rent do I not pay taxes?

Another question — Suppose my family and I live in a rented house and my landlord lives in Seattle. Suppose the city proposes to raise money to build new schools. Who will vote on the money by-law? Who really has the greatest interest in the city? Which is more important, and, my children or my landlord's investment? Who then should vote?

Still another question—If the city hall is burned down, do I lose any money? Suppose it is insured, do I lose anything? There would be plenty of money if the city only owned the revenues that now go to private individuals. Suppose when a city is small a man buys a lot for $100 and goes and lives somewhere else. Suppose that after ten years the lot is worth $10,000. The man reckons that including interest and taxes and management the lot has cost him $1,000. To whom does the other $9,000 really belong? Did he create the additional value? Who did create it? Of course the citizens who built homes and factories and schools and provided all the things we have been talking about. Then to whom should it belong? How much should the owner have had to pay in taxes in the ten years?

Would it not be simpler if the city really owned all the land and houses and factories?

Buy at a union store.

REPATRIATION IN AUSTRALIA

Looks Like Government Is Going to Make Glorious Muddle of It

[By Francis Ahern.]

It is commencing to dawn on the people of Australia that the business of repatriating the Australian soldiers from Eureop is being gloriously muddled by the present "Win the war" government, headed by that labor renegade, William Morris Hughes.

Some time ago, scenting that trouble was nigh, the writer and other labor pournalists attacked the government for its tardiness in getting the repatriation machinery at work. However, the government gave assurances that everything was O. K. and in working order, and that the men would have no need for complaint when the time came to return them to the land of their birth.

But now that the war has come to an end, we have a different story. And it is becoming painfully aware that the repatriation buisness has been horribly bungled. The government find itself unprepared to deal with the many problems that must quickly follow one another.

Although the present Hughes government has been in power over two years, and has had, consequently, plenty of time to arrange all details, we find it resorting now to the most miserable of excuses as to why everything is not ready for the returned men.

I recall that, following an attack I made on the government some time ago on the matter through the column of the journal of which I am a staff-writer—"The Australian Worker"—the government announced that Australia was far ahead of all the other overseas dominions in the matter of repatriation. Now, we are told officially that while America and Canada are well ahead with a repatriation programme, Australia is, of the oversea dominions, a bad last.

The reason given as to why Australian troops cannot come home as fast as the troops of other dominions is that they cannot leave France before peace is declared, while the limitations of shipping will not permit of their being repatriated for some time.

But this is hard to understand. Is it reasonable to believe that the highest paid soldiers of the Empire are being kept at the other end of the world when lower paid soldiers could take their place. There can certainly be no military reason, else why are the soldiers of Canada, New Zealand and the United States being allowed to return home as fast as they can. It looks tolerably like as if the Australian soldiers are being kept at the front because the government here is not in a position to handle their repatriation efficiently.

Nor can it be said that there is limitation of shipping. Indeed the reverse is the case. As a matter of fact there is a rush of shipping to Australia. But out of 150 ships coming to Australia oy the end of March, only thirty-three are carrying troops—the other 117 are not carrying a soldier at all.

There is not the slightest doubt but what the Australian repatriation scheme has been gloriously bungled, and that fact is fast beginning to dawn on the Australian people at the time of writing.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

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

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

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

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

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One dollar opens an account on which interest is paid half-yearly at current rates.

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

Boasting

is so much out of our line that we feel it difficult to find words to thoroughly, efficiently and sufficiently express the extreme superiority of

FORD SUITS

over all others. That there are those who recognize this intense excellence is evidenced by the magnitude of the business we are doing—by our having started from nothing a very, very short time back to now occupying the Premier Position as Custom Tailors of Integrity.

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Women's $35 up
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Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the

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All That the Law Will Allow
We deserve Trade Union Patronage

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FINEST TRAINS, Electric lighted, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, also Dining Cars.
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WORK THE HOOK SLOWLY TO RECALL THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR

A small signal lamp flashes in front of the telephone operator when you work your receiver hook slowly up and down to attract her attention. A quick rattling of the hook does not operate the lamp.

The filament of an incandescent light will glow for a fraction of a second after you turn the switch. Give the switch two turns, rapidly, and the light seems to burn without an interruption.

So with the switchboard signal lamp. It operates when—and only when—the receiver hook is worked slowly.

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BEST IN CITY
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Corner Homer

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WOODWARDS
WE SELL FOR LESS

Phone Seymour 8000
Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

Cut Your Grocery Bill Down

By Taking Advantage of Our Cash and Carry Plan. These Specials for Week Commencing Saturday, April 26

Granluated Sugar, 5 lbs. 49c
Gold Medal Peaches, 2½-lb. tin for 27c
H. P. Sauce, reg. 30c bottle for 20½c
Sunlight Soap, 4 cakes 20½c
Nabob Coffee, per tin 51c
Woodward's Better Tea, reg. 60c for 53c
Lowney's Cocoa, ¼s, tin 19½c
2-in-1 Shoe Polish, per tin 10c
Holbrook's Bath Brick Powder 7c
Windsor Salt, per sack 6½c
Toilet Paper, large rolls, 4 for 23c
Ramsay's Family Sodas 23c
Som Mor Biscuits, salt or plain 13c
Brasso, reg. 25c for 19½c
Sultana Raisins, pkg. 12½c
Tropic Seeded Raisins 13c
Cleaned Currants, pkg. 15c
Blue Ribbon Peaches, per carton 19c
Holbrook's Egg Powder, per pkg. 21c
Holbrook's Custard Powder 12½c
Malkin's Best Custard Powder, per tin 19c
Dalton's Custard Powder, per tin 24c
Cow Brand Soda, lb. pkg. 7½c
White Gloss Starch 11c
Canada Corn Starch 11c
Benson's Corn Starch 13½c
Silver Gloss Starch 13½c
Crisco, per tin 33c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder for 39c
Empress Baking Powder 23c
Eggo Baking Powder, large tin for 29c
McLaren's Jelly Powder 9½c
Nabob Spices 9c
Campbell's Soups 15c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2½s 13c
Clark's Pork and Beans, large tins 22c
El Rio Asparagus, per tin 23c
Jutland Sardines, per tin 10c
Red Salmon, G. & M., ½s 19c
Sockeye Salmon, 1s 37c
B. C. Salmon, ½s 8½c
Sugar House Molasses, tin 15c
Pride of Vancouver Sterilized Milk 11c
Del Monte Ripe Olives, tin 11c
Holbrook's Punch Sauce 35c
Nabob Extracts, bottle 21c
Empress Marmalade, bot. 21c
Empress Jams, 4s 26c
Empress Strawberry Jam, 4s, for 99c
Vantoria Jam, 2s 34c
Climax Jam, 4s 67c
Shield's Vinegar, bottle 13c
Snap, per tin 17c
Bon-Ami, brick or tin 11c
Reckett's Blue, pkg. 5c
Lux, per pkg. 10c
Ivory Soap, per cake 5½c
Fels-Naptha 8½c
Lifebuoy Soap 6½c
Gold Dust, pkg. 11c
P. & G. White Naptha 7½c
Castile Soap, per pkg. 5c
P. of V. Cream Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. for 47c
B. & K. Oatmeal, 10 lbs. 63c
Irwin & Billings Ketchup 22c
Blue Label Ketchup 39c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour for 19½c
Grapenuts, per pkg. 13c
Purity Rolled Oats, 4-lb. cartons 23c

—GREAT—
AFTER-EASTER AND END OF MONTH

CLEARANCE

The shock to our stock created by the Easter rush compels us to make a complete rehabilitation and we have to entirely eliminate certain garments altogether. We therefore make special reductions throughout to enable us to restore our stocks to regularity once more. Here are snaps for all.

SUITS
in serge, in browns, greens, sands and burgundies; values to $35, will clear at..... $19.50

DRESSES
In serges, silks and poplins, in a wide diversity of colors; of regular values to $25, will sell at..... $12.50

SKIRTS
In Tweeds, Poplins and Novelty fabrics, of values to $10, will sell for..... $5.45

WAISTS
In all latest styles and most fashionable materials. Regular to $10 values will sell at..... $4.95

SPORT COATS
Values to $15 will sell on this occasion at $7.50

UNDERSKIRTS
In a wide variety of patterns, styles and colors, of regular $4.50 values, will sell at $2.45

SWEATERS
In all approved colors and styles, highly fashionable; our regular $10 values will sell at $4.95

PARISIAN Ladies' Tailoring Co. 606 GRANVILLE STREET
OPPOSITE COLONIAL THEATRE

FELLOW UNIONISTS

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

J. Leckie Co., Ltd., 220 Cambie Street.
Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
H. Vos & Son, 63 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

"Nodelay" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 616 Robson Street.
M. B. Thoms, 856 Kingsway.
Woods Ltd. "K" Boot Shop, Cordova and Hastings St. W.

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

Injured on Stairways

San Francisco—The industrial accident commission reports that in 2916 and 1917 workmen were injured on stairways in California during some period of their day's work. Of these accidents three resulted fatally and eight were permanently disabled. The other injured workers lost an average of at least 10 days' time.

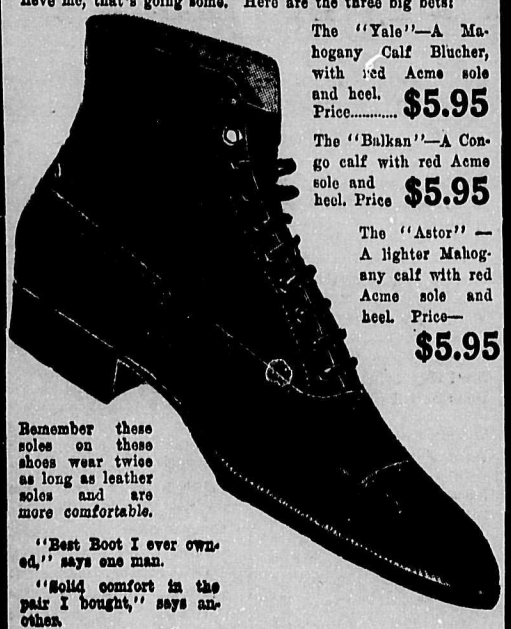
Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

Here Are 3 Winners

Men, read this—it is important. We want to bring before your notice these three big shoe values.

These are the three best bets in the shoe business today. ARE THEY GOOD?

Well, ask the men who wear them; they will tell you, and you will find over 500 pairs of the Shoes on the feet of Vancouver Shoe buyers. Yes, we sold over 500 pairs in 30 days, and, believe me, that's going some. Here are the three big bets:



The "Yale"—A Mahogany Calf Blucher, with red Acme sole and heel. Price..... $5.95

The "Balkan"—A Congo calf with red Acme sole and heel. Price $5.95

The "Astor" — A lighter Mahogany calf with red Acme sole and heel. Price— $5.95

Remember these soles on these shoes wear twice as long as leather soles and are more comfortable.

"Best Boot I ever owned," says one man.

"Solid comfort in the pair I bought," says another.

"I have worn many shoes, but never found the equal of these," was the remark of another.

NOW, MR. MAN—In the face of these facts, how can you afford to pass up these shoes? You can't do it and you won't do it, when you know the price, $5.95 a pair. Remember, this is Johnston's price. Other stores charge $8.50 for a shoe not as good. Get busy, Mr. Man; put your feet into a pair of these shoes, and by so doing you will save $2.25.

At the sign of the Big Electric Boot
JOHNSTONS BIG SHOE HOUSE LTD
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Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

The O. B. U. or the U. B. O. and Dave Rees

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the article on the above, appearing in the last issue of the "Fed," written by Dave Rees, we find that a column is devoted to a criticism of the views which he claims were advanced, by certain unnamed persons some years ago.

The inference, however, is that these same people are the ones who are now active in the propaganda for the One Big Union.

For the information of Bro. Rees and for those who may not be aware of trade union history on this coast, I wish to point out that the majority of those connected with the O. B. U. in Vancouver have been active in the trade unions on this coast long before 1913, and are better known as a result of their activities than is Bro. Rees.

As a case in point, let us refer back to the Island Strike of 1912 and 1913.

At that time some of the O. B. U. advocates were executive members of the B. C. Federation of Labor. When the militia were sent to the island in order to sow the strikers these men called a mass meeting in the Arena rink to protest against the use of the troops.

Mr. Frank Farrington, representative of the U. M. W. A. in charge of the strike, did his utmost to offset the effort that was being put forward to call a general strike as a protest against the use of the troops. In this he was ably seconded by certain officers of the trade union movement in this city who are now occupying the same safe and sane? position with regard to the O. B. U. that Bro Rees places himself in.

It is true that when the Western Conference was arranged at the caucus held at Quebec, there was no idea of severing connections with the Trades Congress of Canada. It is also true that there was no intention of severing the connection until the resolutions submitted on the question of forming an industrial organization and the statement of various delegates that some action must be taken, compelled the breaking of connections, if the desire of the membership, as stated by their delegates was to be carried out.

It cannot be denied that the western delegates elected Bro. Rees as their choice for western vice-president of the congress, but the best of us make mistakes, and I can assure him that we won't offend in that manner again.

We find that the opposition to the O. B. U. is divided into three parts. First, the employing class and all their satellites. Second, that section of the labor movement which has not handled the tools of production for so long that they are out of touch with the worker and obtain their sustenance out of the per capita paid by the rank and file—the international officers and organizers—who never organize. Third, that portion of the membership who have been so busy thinking about the bosses business that they are unable to think about their own. In addition there are a few top rail artists who are balancing in the hope that they may catch a political job as it comes over the top.

The O. B. U. is not expected to free the workers from wage-slavery any more than the trades union is. Anyone who professes to understand anything of sociology knows that it is not the name of an organization nor its preamble, but the degree of working class knowledge possessed by its membership that determines whether or not it is a revolutionary body.

To imagine that by changing the name and structure of an organization the ideas of its membership are automatically changed is ridiculous.

It is true that the act of voting in favor of an industrial as against the craft form of organization denotes an advance in the understanding of the commodity nature of labor power, but it does not by any means imply a knowledge of the necessity of the social revolution.

To compare the triple alliance of Great Britain with the international unions of this continent is the sorriest kind of a joke.

Is there any record that Bob Smillie of the Miners Federation of Great Britain ever went abroad seeking a market for his master's coal?

That is what President Hayes of the U. M. W. A. has done. He has gone to Europe—not to meet Smillie, but to push the sale of U. S. coal in order that the Rockefellers, et al, may receive the profit which is legally theirs.

The question for the workers of this country to answer is: Will the combination of all workers into One Big Union be more effective for dealing with the every day struggle over wages and conditions than the present divided form of craft union?

That is the question before the membership with regard to the O. B. U. and the only question.

Whether the vote on the O. B. U. carries or not those of us who have been in the working class movements industrially and politically, will still be in it. That class is our class and its sorrows are our sorrows, its struggle is our struggle, and its emancipation ours, for we are of it.

J. KAVANAGH.

O. B. U. or U. B. O. or Y. O. U.

Editor B. C. Federationist: At the risk of losing my patience, or causing you unnecessary irritation, let me ask: What the deuce is the matter with some of these would-be saviors of humanity, apostles of "pure democracy." First we have Cooke, and now, to my surprise, Dave Rees.

I would have allowed his trash to go unnoticed, his alleged arguments unchallenged, and his silly insinuations unscraped, but for one thing.

If Rees, Cooke, Pritchard, Kavanagh or anyone else has anything of value to offer to the workers, they will do so through the workers' own organs or meetings. If it is any real good to the worker it will not get published in the papers of the workers' enemies, the capitalist press. If it does get published in such papers it is prima facie evidence that it is no good to the workers.

Is Rees willing to stand or fall by that standard? I am. It is not strange that the "stuff" which appeared above the name of Bro. Rees have appeared, cut down a trifle, I admit, almost word for word, as an interview in the "World," the previous Tuesday.

If Rees is sincere he will avail himself of the first opportunity to make good his position. If he does not, a few of us are on his trail, as we will be on the trail of every equivocator and petit bourgeois reformer, who acts against, and not for the working class, until the day arrives when the revolutionary masses shall make themselves master of their own destiny by achieving power for themselves.

Is the "Fed" not good enough for the discussion of Trades Union questions, without going to the vile sheet that wanted to hang somebody for something last year?

Yours for at least a touch of decency
W. A. PRITCHARD.

Christ Consciousness

Editor B. C. Federationist: Every thinking man knows the power there is in the use of class consciousness, but few recognize the infinitely greater power in the use of the Christ consciousness. In you issue of April 18, you kindly allowed me space to suggest that Christ means good ideas, truth, such as justice, freedom, etc., etc., and therefore the Labor man is more Christian than any churchman. Labor is too far removed from dogma to care whether he is called labor man, proletariat or Christian, so long as these names indicate he is laboring and consciously working for the demonstration of the ideas, brotherhood and justice for every one. The suggestion that he should recognize himself as the real Christian would, therefore, be of little use if this did not carry with it the suggestion of a power which will help carry out the desired end.

There are three classes who believe in Christ. The Bible says of one class, "The devils believe and "tremble;" the second is the class which believes in and strives for realization of the Christ by legislation or otherwise; the third is a class which utilizes the Christ by "knowing the truth."

We don't need a new Victoria telescope to know who are in the first mentioned class; the second class mentioned is also obvious; but not one in a thousand of even advanced thinkers know the third-class mentioned, nor dream of the power it is beginning to utilize intelligently. Yet this last class has a power at its command greater than a world of mountains.

The churches today are too narrow by superstition dogma, and bourgeois sentiment to have Christ consciousness; capital past and present is too fed up with selfishness to wish it; but Labor, hoisted by necessity, out of uncongenial ruts of thought, has begun to cherish ideas of justice, freedom, harmony, etc., for all.

But to be Christ conscious is not the same as intelligently using the power which this gives any more than class consciousness is the same as using the power which class consciousness gives.

The writer does not wish to interfere with any one's method of working for reforms, but he wishes to show that in the reformer's hand, or more correctly, head, is a very great power which is not yet being used. It is the utilization of the Christ consciousness which was employed by Moses, David, Daniel, Jesus and many others.

Now this is not a Sunday school suggestion to get down on your knees and pray. Any one who kneels and prays has not more conception of God and Christ than a Chinaman in front of his Josh.

Jesus said, "I, (the good ideas which He was teaching) am the way, the truth, and the life." Also, "Before Abraham I, (the good ideas) am," and with His understanding of the utilization of these ideas in consciousness, He changed the dating period of the world, fed the multitude, and raised the dead.

This is the power we should learn to utilize, power that released the Israelites and fed them forty years in the wilderness, the power that caused overwhelming odds against Jehosaphat to disperse in panic and leave all its supplies behind, the power which closed the lions' mouths, raised Jesus from the grave, and is helping hundreds of thousands today.

Do you think Eugene Debs would be in prison today if the real Christians, the Labor man, knew how to utilize the Christ consciousness as the early Christians did for Peter and others who were imprisoned? Do you think Russia could be hungry if Labor knew how to use the Christ consciousness as Jesus did when He fed the five thousand? How would you like to sit comfortably in your chairs on a Sunday afternoon and by an intelligent method of right consciousness do more for yourselves and your struggling comrades in half an hour than other methods can accomplish in a year?

This is no pipe dream. It is a demonstrable fact. If Labor men can get away from the silly superstition about Christ being a man, and God a monstrous imbecile stuck up in the sky and realize that Christ is the good ideas such as justice, love, life, freedom, etc., in short the very ideas which Labor is trying to demonstrate and that God is the principle or power which sustains these very ideas, then Labor will have laid the foundation for utilizing an unlimited power, and be ready to accomplish works which the superstitious ignorance in churches call "miracles."

J. P. LAWSON.

Information Wanted

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you kindly enlighten me through the medium of your paper if there has been at any time, an order-in-council passed by the government of this fair land of Canada, giving a man named L. Richardson of Cranbrook, (secretary of the G. W. V. A.), special privileges to demand the money collected by a union official. I now refer to the McKenzie affair at Cranbrook. This is sailing pretty close to a hold-up game, isn't it? This man Richardson is about 100 years behind the times. Just because McKenzie was a stranger, and blew into that little burg, and did not suit the ideas of Richardson, this said man organized a little band of extremists to insult him. Not much of an advertisement for Cranbrook. I belong to the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada, and I will keep away from Cranbrook in case Richardson should think I am an undesirable man to enter Cranbrook, and hand out the same treatment to me. I served for eight years in the British army, and over two years in the Canadian army, and I vigorously protest against the conduct of Richardson. I belong to one of the local unions in Vancouver. I believe some of the members belonging to the G. W. V. A. in Vancouver are going to probe this affair a little.

ARMY AND NAVY VETERAN.

Soldiers and Labor

Editor B. C. Federationist: In view of the recent condemnation of the ninth annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor at Calgary in March, when the resolution of sending greetings to the Spartacans in Germany and the Russian Bolsheviki in Russia was passed. I am a returned man, and should like to make it clear. If the G. W. V. A. is not prejudiced and ignorant, I mean the clique that are trying to fool returned men, and are opposed to union Labor, and the soldiers meeting on a common ground, as their recent conduct showed, when they refused to meet duly elected members of the Metal Trades Council and the Trades and Labor Council. Their attitude, and the same attitude was apparent in the daily press in this and other cities, and also was endorsed by most public bodies in Vancouver. I mean the condemnation of the above resolution, puts them in an embarrassing and peculiar position, and should clearly demonstrate to all returned men, that this institution is a capitalistic one, and cannot solve any of the problems that confront the ex-service men, who are returning to Labor's ranks in increasing numbers daily, and this state of affairs, making things acute in a falling Labor market. Returning to the point, i. e., the resolution it seems strange, in view of the fact that certain things have been noticed by the well read working man, who is thirsting for the real truth, and can only find it occasionally, and then by accident in our yellow daily press, by reading between the lines as it were. In view of this fact, I must say that the G. W. V. A. has placed themselves in a peculiar and not to be envied position by condemning the resolution already referred to. I shall proceed to clear up the anti-Labor attitude which has left them in what I term a paradox, or shall I say, unpleasant frame of mind when they learn the truths, as to how their hatred for all things pertaining to Labor and especially organized Labor, has led them to. The following is an interview granted to Ben Hecht, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News and the New York Globe, (not Labor or Bolshevik papers, either) by General Hoffman, who compelled the Russians to sign the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1917, and was the head of the German delegation at the peace table there. In answer to Mr. Hecht's question as to what he (Hoffman) considered lost the war for Germany, Hoffman replied Germany was not defeated on the western front, neither Marshal Foch nor Field Marshal Haig, nor General Pershing defeated the German armies. Germany was defeated by an upstart named Lenine. You ask me what I consider lost the war for Germany. My answer is Bolshevism. I will tell you the exact moment that marked the beginning of the end. It was when General Ludendorf telegraphed me at headquarters, on the eastern front from France, to sign peace with any Russian able to white his name. But immediately upon signing with the Bolsheviki we discovered we had been conquered by them, instead of having conquered them. Our military machine became the printing press of the Bolsheviki propaganda. We did not dare to send a corps of German Bolsheviki to the western front. What is worse, thousands of Bolshevik entered Germany. It was Lenine and the Bolshevik propaganda that defeated Germany, undermined our morale and stirred up the quack Socialists in the country. Replying to the rather naive question of the correspondent as to whether the German military machine was harmed, by "Schiedemann's Socialistic Propaganda," General Hoffman answered: "No, Schiedemann was all right. Russian agents did it and German fanatics like Liebknecht." This is very startling to those seeking the truth, and further to prove that Hoffman hates Bolshevism, his recipe given to Mr. Hecht was: "Exterminate Bolshevism with an iron hand, and more energetically than Herr Noske is doing." Herr Noske was military governor of Berlin during the recent trouble there in March. In the light of this great admission by a foremost German junker and military autocrat, the G. W. V. A. has demonstrated that it is in perfect accord, with all right Socialists of Germany, supported the German war lords their acts of war and slaugh namely, the present German Rep lican leaders, Schiedemann Ebert, Erzburger, and all clique. I should like an answer my letter if they can explain.

I cannot see how they can nounce people who helped us win war by inciting the German pe

(Continued next page)

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These suits have the dash to them that will appeal to young men. They are not the ordinary plain Donegal, either, but have little splotches of color in them—bright tans, reds and green, that you notice only on a close inspection. You will like the style, too; one has patch pockets with a buttoned-down flap, two breast and two side—and the waist has a decided nip to it. The pants have cuff bottoms. A second model has slashed pockets and a snappy peaked lapel..... $27.50

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This suit is just an ordinary form-fitting suit, with a "soft roll" collar and slightly sloping flap pockets. It has decidedly "young" lines and the material is of really excellent quality..... $35.00

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is one of the smartest suits in the store. It is a very dark brown in a soft cashmere finish, and quite one of the best novelties we have seen.

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leaves nothing to be desired. It is a lovely blue; a genuine imported serge and the tailoring is perfect. The manufacturers say that most stores that have bought it have bought to sell for $50.

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Fancy White Rice Voiles, 45 Inches Wide, at 50c
This is a very dainty and effective material, has a good strong weave and will make up into very smart summer garments. Per yard **50c**

38-Inch Fancy Voiles at 59c Yard
A very nice choice at this price, in stripes, stripes with checks and spots, etc.
Per yard **59c**

Fancy Voiles, 38 Inches Wide, at 69c Yard
These are very dainty and effective and splendid value. Good designs await your choosing.
Per yard **69c**

38-Inch Fancy Check Voiles, 79c Yard
These excellent quality fabrics are shown in a good variety of stylish checks. The values are dependable. Yard **79c**

Dainty Lace Effect Voiles at $1.00
These come in a beautiful looking fine quality and are very smart looking for dresses, waists, etc.; 38 inches wide. Per yard **$1.00**

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in many dainty designs and pleasing effects at, per yard **$1.15 and $1.25**

New Colored Splash Voiles, 36 Ins. Wide, at 69c
These new colored splash voiles are very sheer and dainty and make up into very smart dresses, waists, etc., and are shown in a good range of colorings. Per yard **69c**

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

LETTERS TO THE FED.

(Continued from page 6)

to revolt against their military despots and if the G. W. V. A. and all these other public bodies still persist in denouncing the fraternal greetings to the Spartacans of Germany and the Russian Bolsheviki sent by the B. C. Federation of Labor as before mentioned, my only summing up can be is that they prefer German junkerism to the prospect of organized Labor and returned soldiers lining up together as workers to fight land profiteers, and all and sundry of the blood sucking food, transportation, mining and lumbering industries of this country. The stand they have taken against organized Labor in this province should be proof conclusive to returned men in general who are workers, that it is time to wake up and form an association to line up with, and not in opposition to our own class. The only useful class in society who produce all, and are always in want due to this system of production for sale, instead of production for use. So buck up ,all you returned men who are workers, and quit being gulled by golden promises which never materialize, never until you have a common understanding with your own class, the workers,

ALFRED FINNIS.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I quite realize that you cannot give space to a drawn out controversy in the pages of The Federationist, but if you can indulge me once more, I'd be glad. Replying to Sam Liggins re cheap powder, Bolshevism, Christianity, etc., I am ready to admit that I made a mistake in so phrasing my meaning that Sam didn't quite "get me." I asked: "Would it not be better to quite neglect the reformation of capitalism and churchianity, and work for the complete elimination of all social parasites, starting with those that benefit directly by production for profit? How would it do to start playing Bolsheviks or Spartacans? I meant the last part of the paragraph to be banter (that is, humorous raillery) not to be interpreted literally. It was my idea of a piece of light fun! Silly, wasn't it? Had I been entirely serious, Sam's reply would have been fit and proper so far as the playing Bolsheviks and Spartacans is concerned.

Touching Christianity, we are not agreed. The fault is indeed in the Gospel. I do not think Christ was the bearer of "good news," when He said, as reputed, that the poor in spirit were blessed, that whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also; love your enemies, bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you, etc., etc.

The majority of people, being human, can not and will not live up to that, and any "reformed church that will be a big factor in obtaining justice" (loving your enemies is not justice) will not have any such code of "conduct" shall I say? It will be so unlike what we recognize as a church today that it will fail to be identified. Mankind made slow and painful progress from the animal through the savage and barbarian stages, until the dawn of our modern civilization, without the aid of the Christian religion. I contend that the advent of the latter and its development has not helped mankind, has not brought the peace, goodwill, contentment and happiness that its advocates would have us believe. In fact the history of Christianity would not recommend it to an adult as an uplifting agency. Mankind would be further ahead in the civilization business, had not the Christian church acted as a sheet anchor and general hindrance. No, Mr. Liggins, we cannot look to any church for help. As pillars of capitalism, "they all can go down in the flood," (to use the Elder Liebknecht's words), they're not worth reforming.

Yours, still for Lenin and Liebknecht's way, eventually,

WM. E. LANSDELL.

Box 328, Elk Lake, Ont.,
April 13th, 1919.

Editor B. C. Federationist: To the B. C. Loggers—As to the idea of one industrial union, there is no doubt that the majority of loggers are in accord with that idea, and will give aid financially and otherwise to the B. C. Federation of Labor, and the Trades and Labor Council to win over the other unions to the idea of the O. B. U. But are we not (the loggers) organized strong enough to the same extent that the other unions are that will be affiliated together under the banner of solidarity.

The loggers, several times, have been bitten at the dollar end, as far as organization is concerned, and really he is yet a little sceptical now. And as a delegate here, I have this to say for myself, and for over 200 loggers I have come in contact with, that they wish the same chance to become organized or to complete their unit of organization as the other unions affiliated with them are. So that we can show a united front to our employer as well as the other affiliated unions can at present. When the six-hour day is demanded of our employers by the O. B. U., or when we take over the means of life, we can run the logging industry for the common benefit of us all, instead of for the parasites at present.

I also wish to state that the tactics used by us loggers, to win demands from our employers (till the time of our emancipation) must be on our field of battle (the job), not on his field (off the job), so that results can be beneficial to ourselves. And to our employer, our fellow workers can decide that. As they did over in God's country, where slaves are free; as we are. If we are going to improve upon craft unionism, let us improve upon their plan of action.

DELEGATE FOR B. C. L. UNION.
Rock Bay, April 16, 1919.

Limit Night Work

Hartford, Conn.—A house committee has made a favorable report on a bill providing that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing mechanical or mercantile establishment between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., "provided that in event of war or other serious emergency the governor may, in his discretion, suspend the limitations upon night work contained in this act as to such industries or occupations as he may find is demanded by such emergency."

Buy your hats at a union store.

BABIES CRY IN VAIN FOR MILK

Rich Democratic (?) Nation Starves Its Babies Amidst Plenty

Studies made by the Federal Children's Bureau in New Orleans, Baltimore and Washington show that in Baltimore 66 per cent., in Washington 45 per cent., and in New Orleans 70 per cent. of the children (other than breast-fed babies) under seven years of age did not receive any milk to drink. The reports were made by trained nurses.

Among the New Orleans children who did not receive some milk, only a third were getting as much as three cups daily, which is the amount necessary for normal growth and development. Eight-ninths of the children studied in New Orleans were getting less than the normal milk supply. The situation this year seems to be worse than it was last year.

Milk for children—for the children of working people; for the citizens of 1940. Like the babies of war ridden France and devastated Belgium, the children of these United States are starving for lack of milk. Starving in the richest nation of the world; starving while able-bodied, idle men and women—parasites upon the labor of their fellows—eat and drink till they can drink and eat no more.

Civilization? Chaos! and chaos it will remain so long as idlers feast while toilers and the children of toilers call in vain for milk and bread.

There are fields enough in the United States to feed the cattle and produce the milk necessary to insure the health of every growing child. Today we are subsidizing the railroads and spending hundreds of millions in the merchant marine. Tomorrow, when the people rule, we shall subsidize children and spend hundreds of millions if need be, to make them healthy and sturdy, and to paint their cheeks with ruddy hues of normal childhood.—Scott Nearing.

ATROCITIES (?) IN HUNGARY

Rich Have to Work for a Living—Some Prefer to Die

Reports of atrocities in Hungary are being received. Dispatches this week said that the new Soviet Republic had taken over all banks and money and securities in their vaults. Continuing, a dispatch to the Herald-Examiner said:

"The former (bank) directors were offered salaries of 1875 crowns a month to continue work. The results are seen in the suicide of Weiss, a multimillionaire banker; the paralysis of Leo Lancy, director of the Hungarian credit bank, and others.

"A curious spectacle on the streets of Budapest is the number of officers in full uniform sitting in rows of chairs along the pavement blacking the boots of privates or civilians at three kromer, about half a crown, per pair."

These directors of human butchery failed to learn a decent trade, hence the atrocity of having to shine shoes for a living.

Those of us who have served in the army, find it hard to squeeze out a tear when we read of former army officers polishing shoes in the streets of the Hungarian capital at 60 cents per shine, especially such officers as the Hungarians produced. We say let them work or starve. At the rate mentioned in the dispatch they can earn $6 per day by polishing ten pairs of shoes, which is more than most workmen in Canada get for a whole day's work.

British Grocers Profit

London, Eng.—According to Arthur J. Giles, secretary of the British Grocers Federation, profits of the British grocery trade increased about $45,000,000 a year during the war. "The food controller," Mr. Giles said, "has been the grocers' real friend for the last four or five years, in enabling them to dispose of all their surplus stock, much of which the public would not look at prior to the war. A further great asset was the registration of customers, which insured the grocer a trade without his having to work it up."

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

INDUSTRY IN EUROPE IS STOPPED; CANNOT START

The Old World Has Come to an End and the New Starts

The wheels of industry have stopped turning in Europe. For the present, at least, they cannot resume.

The European world is at a standstill. Ten millions of men still are in the armies—using without producing. Commerce has been interrupted; railroads have been destroyed; factories are crippled; fruit trees have been cut down; the seed grain has been eaten; homes have been burned; millions of workers are dead or crippled; other millions are out of work; those who have work are so hungry that they are no longer efficient; above their heads tower mountains of debts, and week by week slips by without any promise of peace.

The old world has come to an end. Its methods have failed to make men happy and free; its race has been run.

Yonder is the new world A world of bread, peace, enlightenment and liberty. Already the peoples of Russia, Hungary and Bohemia have entered in to possess it. How much longer will it be before the workers of Italy, France and Great Britain leave capitalism to bury its dead and join their comrades?

Spokane, Wash.—The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers is conducting a successful organization compaign in the mills of the northwest.

Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, 1546 19th 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 in Room 307 Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. Burnes, 1162 Powell Street; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, 440 Pender Street West; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. E. Burrows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity Street, phone High. 168R; 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. Haslott, 125 Fifteenth Avenue East; financial secretary, Birt Showler, 1120 Robson Street; phone Sey. 5679. 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, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crow's Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 8 p.m., Richard Hall, President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

NORTH VANCOUVER

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

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

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

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Hotel and Restaurant Employees

The local union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees has been compelled to move from the Labor Temple to 614 Pender Street West in order to get better accommodation for its growing membership. The local has an organizer in the field endeavoring to organize the employees of the White Lunch and other eating houses. The office of the local at 614 Pender Street West will be open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. on May 5 to accommodate the membership in the matter of voting on the One Big Union referendum. A committee is at work drawing up a new wage scale which is to be presented to all employers in a very short time. The local membership will appreciate any assistance that organied labor can give in the matter of organizing the employees of the White Lunch restaurants.

A glance at the government employment bureaus these days, and the fact staring us in the face that hundreds of thousands of troops are yet to return from overseas reminds us, or should remind us, that the six-hour-day must be put into force this year or misery and destitution will be rampant in every locality by next winter. Boost for the six hour day and the One Big Union.

The C. P. R. government has come to the conclusion that the Princess Sophia was wrecked and a great number of lives lost owing to the peculiar action of the sea. The fact that lives were lost is, according to the commission, "a matter of conjecture." Thus endeth the story of the sacredness of private property versus the cussedness of human life.

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ANARCHY RAMPANT IN UNITED STATES

Workers Facing a Very Serious Situation in the "Home of the Free"

The records of unemployment in the United States are mounting steadily. We are passing today through the initial stages of a process of readjustment which by the middle of the summer inevitably will develop into a serious situation. Troops are returning from abroad in ever-increasing numbers; and, in the meanwhile, wounded soldiers with all the medals afforded by the field of battle are begging on the streets of New York. Factories everywhere are laying off hands instead of taking on new men. In the face of country-wide unemployment, the workers who have jobs are in the striking mood. A great strike is brewing in the steel mills. Strikes and unemployment will march forward hand in hand. The disorganization of the industrial situation is gradually coming to a head.

KAISER BILL HAS AN AMERICAN COUSIN

Sits in Chicago and Hands Out Big Blobs of Democracy

Chicago—Thirty-two more striking cigar makers have been arrested for contempt of court on orders of that royal personage, Judge Sullivan, who probably favors Irish freedom in Ireland. This august judge told the strikers he had no objection to peaceful picketing, but all those arrested now were picketing peacefully according to the strikers. The charge against the workers does not mention any act of violence or threats. The charge is simply picketing. The strike is against the Havana-American Tobacco Co., and those who walked out have been out seventeen weeks and are ready to go seventeen weeks longer, according to officers of the union.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs report a good meeting with plenty of interest in the balloting on the One Big Union scheme. The result of this referendum will be published in next week's issue of the Federationist. The local has voted the sum of $200 for the use of the executive committee of the One Big Union.

Reports to hand signify that the idea of the One Big Union is taking a good hold on the workers in Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Committees are hard at work distributing literature and taking up the subject in local unions and practically no opposition is met with.

The city fathers have hit upon the brilliant (?) idea of spending $25,000 dollars to advertise the fact that Vancouver, B. C. is a desirable place to exploit slaves in. And almost every other big city on the American continent is doing the same thing.

The Khaki Labor Union has discovered a Bolshiviki movement in the city of Vancouver and appeals to the city council to help eradicate it by means of public meetings. We suggest that the council and the Khaki Union officials start in around the government employment bureaus where an ever increasing body of men congregate every day looking for work. Polished speeches will no doubt eradicate the empty feeling around the belly button and drive away the naughty idea of wanting to own jobs that a master class is unable to give.

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1 dozen Diapers.
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Entrance Granville and Dunsmuir Sts.

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EASTERN COAL MINERS ESTABLISH 8-HOUR DAY

Miners of Nova Scotia Getting a Grip on the Profits of Mr. Moneybags

For the first time in the history of the Province, Nova Scotia coal miners and operators met in conference, and signed an agreement. The eight-hour day is established with the same ten-hour wage. As a result of the conference, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia has been merged with the United Mine Workers of America, and the check-off system established. Mediation machinery has been set up to adjust disputes.

BANKERS OUT AFTER NON PARTISAN LEAGUE

Organized Farmers Are to Be Bamboozled by Spellbinders

Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad, is an old saying, the truth of which is shown by the frenzied campaign in the northwest against the Nonpartisan League, the organization of farmers which has taken over control in North Dakota.

Bankers, business men and the kept press tried abuse, assault and deceit. All failed.

Now they are using "uplift." The chautauqua idea, the "community life" idea, folk dances and music (some of it good) are being used to break up the Nonpartisan League.

The attempt is more amusing than otherwise.

THE ACTORS' BALL TO BE HELD IN THE ARENA

The biggest event of the season, the actors' ball, under the auspices of the "Spotlight Club," has been postponed until Friday, May 16, and will be held on the specially constructed hardwood floor at the Arena. There will be room for five thousand dancers and nine thousand spectators. Don't fail to come and see the auto parade, the Bathing Girl Review, the Cabare de Luxe, the wonderful lighting effects.

In addition to the programme already announced, of fifty prizes, wonderful electrical effects, etc., in connection with the ball a prize automobile show will take place, and prizes will be given for the prettiest decorated autos, the auto parade taking place at the extreme outer edges of the dance floor.

Another novelty will be the Bathing Girls' Review, when every firm and individual will have a chance to show off the newest effects in ladies' bathing suits, in competing for prizes. Instead of an orchestra, a big augmented band will furnish the music.

The money received at this ball will go to help out the stage employees who were put out of work by the flu ban a few months ago.

Don't fail to come to this ball. Remember the date, May 16. ***

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—PLAN—

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50c Sulphur and Molasses .25c
25c Aromatic Cascara .13
50c Parish's Chemical Food .25
20c Aspirin Tablets, 1 doz. .10
50c Easton's Syrup .25
10c Boracic Acid, Borax, Alum Camphorated Chalk, Licoric Powder 5
50c Blaud's Pills .25
50c A. B. S. & C. Tablets .25
50c Syrup of White Pine and Tar .25
50c Lithic Tablets .25
25c Home Oil .13

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Premier Oliver has refused to dissolve the legislature at the request of the Great War Veterans. Premier Oliver in doing this knows that the request will not be made again and that the matter will soon be dropped by the men who have been fighting to make the world safe for democracy. It would be very undemocratic for the Great War Veterans to turn the honourable members out of the house and seat themselves in the places of the mighty. This would be Bolshevism and the said G. W. V. A. is strenuously opposed to Bolshevism in spite of the fact that the powers that be are lashing the workers right and left.

Ask our Patron

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with." Accordingly, he proceeded to give his reasons for the faith that was in him, with overwhelming convincing effect. He could not doubt that the men who went overseas thought they were doing the right thing at the time; nevertheless, "the things they went overseas to fight for have not been established." (Applause.) Amongst the returned men, he said, "for one who was going round seeking my blood last August, there are now ten who will seek my advice. (Loud applause.)

Knox Walken, barrister, informs the press that Vancouver lost two industries through its shady reputation. Mr. Walkem hints that the shipyard troubles were the cause of this, but any firm that expects to enter business without labor troubles must have been doing business in Timbuctoo. We would advise the business element of this city to keep the city's reputation clean by seeing that the demands of labor are granted.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

Don't think that you can build your union on hot air. Don't th that your union will grow e though you do not attend its m ings. Just so soon as you let u your activities, just so soon the employers take advantage the situation and cut your wa and increase your efficiency speeding you up. The tide is t ing and employers of labor country over are looking for chance to get back to pre-war ditions of labor.

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Made right here in the store, and all from selected stock:

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I have another line, and a real bargain; it comes in black or tan; heavy solid leather soles and heels; leather counters; made on A good, easy-fitting last. All sizes. Regular $6.50. Special $4.95

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You say you can't afford one. Neither could Jones—if he had to pay right down for it. As a matter of fact you can afford a suit just as well as Jones—only he went the right way about it.

Here's what Jones did:

He came to us and looked over our Suits—found one that pleased him. He told us he couldn't afford to pay cash down. We told him that was all right—hundreds of men in just his position had bought suits from us this Spring.

We had a little talk—then Jones paid $5 cash deposit and took away his suit. He's paying the balance in small weekly instalments.

If Jones had to wait until he had the ready cash, a good part of the Spring would have gone before he had his new suit. As it is, he's wearing it now—and you're envying him.

Call and see us about that new Suit—We offer as fine a line as there is in the city—at prices which give you exceptional values—and terms which will meet your case.

B. C. OUTFITTING CO.

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"The Childrens Friend"

Children's Charms

Did you ever analyze the charms of a pretty child—usually a pair of bright laughing eyes—and an alert, eager and questioning manner—little dimples in the chin and cheek—little rolls of fat at the elbow and knee—really it makes you love them.

Hundreds of happy, healthy children are thriving on VALLEY DAIRY IMPROVED MILK. It is simply, pure, sweet milk, with nothing added and nothing taken away.

VALLEY DAIRY IMPROVED MILK is tested and bottled at the farm—every drop comes from that famous prize-winning herd of purebred cattle belonging to J. M. STEVES. They feed in the luxuriant meadows of Lulu Island and are housed and cared for in that royal manner suitable to pure-bred cattle.

A trial bottle is the most convincing argument we can offer you as to its richness and purity.

PHONE BAYVIEW 553

VALLEY DAIRY

Soldiers and Labor Men Meet at the Avenue

(Continued from page 1)

they had better take the flag away and bury it. (Renewed applause.) "If they did call the 24-hour strike—that's dead, that's gone. We've got to live in the future." They must formulate some plan of reconstruction. "The governments seem to be asleep. It needs something like Bolshevism to wake them up." (Long and tremendous applause.) Promises and promises had been made—and they had not been fulfilled.

"There's another organization in the city, known as the Khaki Labor Union — another sky-pilot." (Laughter.) "I'm a religious man myself, but I've no use for religion of that kind. Anything that will take the bread out of a man's mouth is not the religion of Jesus Christ."

The speaker declared that the government should give a flat-rate of $2,000 to every man. He also stated that "Gothard was offered $200 a month to go into another province—to break up the Fighting Comrades." Referring again to Pritchard, Kavanagh, Midgley and Winch, he said "I'll take these men by the hand any day." (Applause.) "By united effort we shall accomplish something. By division, we are in the hands of the Dominion government."

Ed. Johnston, of the B. C. Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, said he was one of those who "joined the army for the want of bread." (Hear hear! and aaulause.) The chairman had said he was one who had tried to get to the front and could not. "There'll be a place for him in the bread-line just the same!" he added; and a long roar of laughter followed the remark. He then stated what was the programme of his organization, declaring that there was no solution to social evils and economic distress, except production for use.

As for fighting for "Liberty and democracy and all that kind of stuff," the speaker said, "I looked into a dictionary today to see what democracy meant." (Loud laughter.) "I am not a Bolshevik, and I wondered why those men should boost me up so damned much." (More laughter.) "I went to fight for liberty over there, and I believe in liberty here." The speaker urged his comrades to get together, try to formulate some idea, and "shove this political stuff off the board altogether."

It would be futile to try to give in a few paragraphs any adequate conception of the magnificent speech of W. A. Pritchard, or the enthusiasm with which it carried the meeting. As to the statement that Sam Gothard was the most abused man in Vancouver, Pritchard disputed that. "Jack Kavanagh and myself are fighting for that position and it's not been settled." (Laughter.) Perhaps they could learn something even from "the man that Captain Whittaker will not shake hands

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We allow you a special discount of 10 per cent. off our regular prices on your entire outfit—everything from shoes to hat.

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