

No Settlement Yet of Shipyard Strike Negotiations Are Still Being Carried On

Senator Robertson Still Holding Conferences With Men and Employers, Prospects Look Bright for Settlement—Seattle Metal Trades Council Neither Favors 48-Hour Week Nor Approves of Shipwrights' Action—Agreement Reached With Coughlan's and Rates Granted as Handed Down by Murphy Board With 44-Hour Week—Action of Returned Soldiers Not Sanctioned by G. W. V. A.

The strike in the shipbuilding industry assumed definite shape on Monday morning. The holidays being over the effects could be readily seen. All yards and shops were completely tied up both on the mainland and on the island.

Coughlan's yard was the only plant that was working, the men having an agreement with this firm until August 1st, and negotiations were being carried on as to the wage question.

The Labor Temple assumed an air of greater activity than ever, the members of the various unions attending their respective quarters for the purpose of registering their names on the strike roll.

The following statement issued by the Victoria and Vancouver Metal Trades councils early on Monday morning puts the case for the men affected in such a manner that no doubt remains as to what was the issue, and the reason that the men took the action they did, and refutes the statements and inferences that have been made from time to time in the press.

In view of the misrepresentation, either intentional or due to lack of knowledge by the press of the city, which has been made as to the issue between the shipyard workers, and the Imperial Munitions Board, Wooden Shipbuilding Department, the following statement is issued:

In June, 1917, a joint meeting of employers and the representatives of organized labor was held in the Board of Trade rooms. At this meeting organized labor pledged itself to enter into an agreement with the employers who were then figuring on Ship and Engine Contracts.

The next meeting of any importance was one arranged by Mr. R. P. Butchart in the Vancouver Hotel, August 15th.

At this meeting a scale of wages covering the different crafts was drawn up and agreed to, to become effective October 1st, and to remain in effect for one year, with the proviso that in the event of the cost of living being advanced over five per cent., that the scale of wages would be revised, the proof of the increase in the cost of living to be based on the figures gathered and published by the Department of Labor.

This scale of wages was submitted to the I. M. B. for ratification, who came forward with a counter proposition, requesting organized labor to await the findings of the Wage Adjustment Board, appointed by the United States Government, who were investigating into the conditions as prevailing in the shipyards on the Pacific Coast, the I. M. B. agreeing to put the findings of the Wage Adjustment Board into effect from September 1st.

In addition to this, the I. M. B. agreed that if organized labor on the American side was successful in obtaining any increase in wages, that they would grant a similar increase. This was agreed to both verbally and by letter.

Later an appeal was lodged by the members of organized labor on the American, as well as on the Canadian side, against the findings of the wage adjustment board, and as a result of this a ten per cent. advance was given in wages on the American side as a war premium, the date of this award being December 8th. This premium to become a permanent wage increase on the 1st of February, 1918.

The Metal Trades Council notified the I. M. B. as to the award given out by the wage adjustment board on the American side, and Mr. Butchart immediately raised the question of the award being a bonus and not a wage increase, and did not in his opinion, think the board was morally bound to pay it. Organized labor was prepared to concede this point, but immediately it became a permanent wage increase on February 1st, then taking the I. M. B. promises both verbal and written, to the effect that any permanent wage increase on the American side would be granted on this side, they demanded the fulfillment of those promises; still Mr. Butchart contended that in his opinion, the I. M. B. were not morally bound to pay the increase and wired to Sir Joseph Flavello, who sustained this position, and as a result a strike was called for 1st of March.

The Dominion Government then appointed the Murphy Commission, and on request of Judge Murphy, who appeared before the Metal Trades Councils of Vancouver and Victoria, it was decided that the strike would be called off until such time as the commission reported.

In view of the foregoing facts it cannot be truthfully said that the men have not tried to come to some amicable settlement, and that they have been unreasonable. Mr. Butchart as representing the I. M. B. has broken his promises which were accepted by the men as the promises of a responsible official, and had no doubt that they would be lived up to.

The conclusions of the Murphy Commission as to the justice of the demand for the ten per cent. increase as from February 1st, are as follows: "That the men were morally and legally entitled to the ten per cent. increase. Further, Judge Murphy, in his report to the Government, pointed out that if the men were not granted the same rates of wages as paid on the American side, and they were denied the right to leave the country in search of higher wages, that it would mean industrial conscription, which the Government had stated was not their policy."

The Government has approved of the commission's report, and has agreed that the ten per cent. increase should be paid, same to be retroactive as from February 1st, in addition to this, the commission stated that Mr. Butchart was in error in deducting fifty cents per day from the carpenters while the Macey Board's decision was being awaited, and that this money should be refunded to the men concerned.

Has those conditions been granted by Mr. Butchart? The answer is no. Mr. Butchart has not taken any steps to put this into effect; delegations have waited upon him, and have as yet been unable to reach any settlement, and as a result the strike has been called.

The issue as now put forward by Mr. Butchart is the question of the 44-hour week as versus 48-hour week. It should be noted that the question of hours has never entered into the negotiations until after the Murphy Commission reported, and is only raised at this time in order to find a loophole for the I. M. B. to evade the payment of the retroactive pay, which it is estimated will amount to the sum of a quarter of a million dollars.

In proof of this statement we would point to the fact that the shipyards in Vancouver have never worked the 48-hour week, and as Judge Murphy pointed out, were entitled to the retroactive pay, as they were never asked to work more than 44 hours a week. In addition, the machine shops and other works who were affected both in Vancouver and Victoria have not at any time worked more than the forty-four-hour week, and with six wages in the shipyards in Victoria idle, and men being laid off every week there is no

necessity for the men working an increased number of hours. Further, Mr. Butchart himself has given the yards in Victoria the 44-hour week, the Cameron-Genos and Foundation yards, and the Ogden Point plant being at this time closed down on Saturday afternoon.

In further proof that the 44-hour week is not the issue, but that the stakes Mr. Butchart is playing for is the quarter of a million dollars retroactive pay, is the notice posted in the yards in respect to wages, etc., which calls for the 44-hour week. And it should be noted that if the men work 44 hours they only receive pay for 44 hours, and not for 48 hours.

The notice referred to is an insult to the members of organized labor after all our efforts to come to an amicable settlement. It is a denial of our right to collective bargaining, giving as it does a take it or leave it proposal, and closes the avenues for labor to have a say in the conditions under which they will work, or as to what wages they shall receive.

The Murphy Commission in commenting on the men who have carried on the negotiations states that they should be congratulated on the way in which they had presented their case. In addition to this, the statement was also made that the efficiency of the men was not questioned. In giving evidence before the Commission, Mr. Butchart stated: "May I express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy given me by the representatives of organized labor at the many meetings I have had with them during the past year. They will agree that the meetings invariably were characterized by a mutually good feeling between us, even if we could not always see eye to eye with each other. On my part, I have learned to greatly respect the majority of the men I have met at these meetings, and appreciate that it largely through their efforts that during this unfortunate time of unrest, a strike in the yards has not occurred." Does that statement bear out the inference that the men have been unreasonable? That they have not tried to prevent a tie-up, or does it prove that the responsibility now rests on the I. M. B.? On whom does the future of the shipbuilding industry rest? We are confident that if the same spirit had been shown by the I. M. B., as has been shown by the men, that the trouble could have been averted. In the Commission's report, comment is made on the statement as above given by Mr. Butchart as one of sincere efforts to prevent a cessation of work, and as in contradiction to the attitude we would point out that on the American side a very different attitude has been taken on these questions by the people directing the shipbuilding programme, and a more sympathetic attitude adopted.

In conclusion it has been stated that the men are going to kill the shipbuilding industry on this coast. This, on the face of it, is a ridiculous statement, as the demise of shipbuilding would affect their economic position, but with statements in the press to the effect that contracts can be secured by the contractors for more ships, we are wondering why six wages are now idle in the City of Victoria, while the Skinner and Eddy Co. at Seattle can secure contracts to the extent of one hundred million dollars during the last few days, and that firm is at the present time paying a higher rate of wages than is being paid here, and why it is that other firms are not allowed to establish new yards in the province? Is it a fact that the contractors in the city could take contracts if the present yards were free from the I. M. B., and that a contract from Italian interests for fifty-three ships had to go begging, and that the I. M. B. has stated that it was not possible to have more ships constructed as there was a shortage of labor on this coast.

The organized labor movement knows that these are facts, as they have been approached by representatives of people who are desirous of undertaking shipbuilding on this coast, and wires have been received from New York asking if agreements could be made with organized labor, which have been answered in the affirmative, and that representatives of the Norwegian Government have been informed by the I. M. B. that it is not possible to construct ships on this coast as there was a shortage of labor. This is incorrect. There is no shortage of labor, and it is time that the people of this province looked into this question, if they do not desire to see the industry killed, not by organized labor, but by incompetent administration.

On the American side of the line in the shipyards will be found many returned Canadian soldiers. If the shipyards on this coast were run to capacity, there would be no need for men to leave their own country to seek employment in any other country, and as time goes on, more and more of our men will be returning from the front to again take up their activities in civil life, and these men should receive every consideration. The wages asked for are not out of proportion to the increased cost of living, many members of our organizations are returned men, and many are still overseas, and we consider it our duty to see that when these men return, that the standard of living, and conditions is no worse than it was when they left.

We recognize the need of ships, and think we have shown that we do not wish to retard their construction, and are prepared to do all in our power to construct them, but we demand a square deal from the I. M. B., or whoever may have charge of the shipbuilding operations, meantime, we rest our case on the fairness of the position we have taken, and the justice of our demands.

Signed on behalf of the Victoria and Vancouver District Metal Trades Councils Press Committee.

W. ELLIOTT, Chairman, Victoria. J. H. CARMICHAEL, Chairman, Vancouver.

V. R. Midgley, A. S. Wells, J. R. Davison and E. Mahon. No conference was held with the men until Wednesday morning, it being decided to await the arrival of the Victoria representatives, who arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

The delegation is made up of the following: J. Dakers, president of the Victoria Metal Trades Council; H. Huby, secretary; J. Oliver, Shipyard Laborers; E. Thureson, Plumbers and Steamfitters; W. Polglase, Riggers; H. Silver, Electrical Workers; H. Murray, Machinists, and A. Watchman, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The above with the following representatives from Vancouver, represented the men in all the negotiations: H. Carmichael, Boiler-makers; D. McCullum, Machinists; J. Bromfield, Shipwrights; J. Cowling, Plumbers and Steamfitters; C. Rouse, Blacksmiths; H. Grand, Painters; H. Nightseales; P. Turner, Molders; W. Hardy, Shipyard Laborers; W. A. Alexander, Steam Engineers, and W. L. Thompson, Molders.

Tuesday evening a conference was held with J. J. Coughlan, Jr., as to wages in the Coughlan Yard, and on Wednesday afternoon an agreement was arrived at between the representatives of the men and the Coughlan company, the agreement arrived at being as follows:

The payment of wages as recommended in the Murphy award, same to be retroactive as from the date of the award, viz., April 23, with the 44-hour week; the agreement to be in effect to August 1st.

Considerable pressure was brought to

OPPOSED TO POLICY OF LLOYD GEORGE

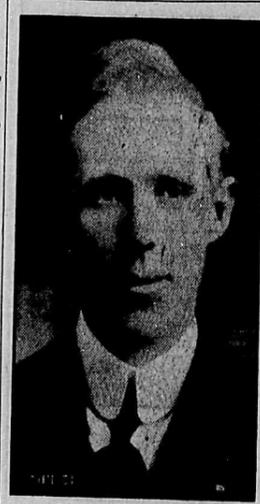
Vancouver Irishmen Object to His Treatment of Ireland

Vancouver Irish Nationalists have been considerably stirred up by events in Ireland, and have held several meetings in the last couple of weeks. They have adopted a resolution to form an Irish Nationalist association in Vancouver, and have already cabled a message to Premier Lloyd George opposing his present policy in Ireland. They have also mailed him the following resolution:

"The British people, through their demand of democratic self-government for Ireland, and your predecessor in the premiership, having carried through parliament with large majorities, an Irish Home Rule bill; and delegates from all sections of the Irish people, convened by your government, after months of earnest deliberation, immediately granting Ireland self-government, her right to which has received world-wide recognition, we, the Irish Nationalists of Vancouver, desirous of supporting the brave struggle of our people at home, protest against the perversion of the demands of the British and Irish people, so clearly expressed, by now reinforcing the system of brutal militarism in Ireland in subservience to a more farcical political favorite."

"We further repudiate the press propaganda of pro-Germanism in Ireland, and call upon our Allies in the war for democracy to witness that no people have borne more passionately enduring or valiant testimony against Prussianism and autocracy than the Irish people have done, or braver loyalty to kin and country; that bitter experience of English oppression and misrule have schooled generations of Irish men and women in the love of freedom and to instant sympathy with enslaved peoples everywhere; that your proposed enactment of military conscription in Ireland, in face of the determined opposition of the people and their representatives, and in an atmosphere ringing with your own declarations upholding the right of self-determination for small nationalities, opens yet another chapter in the long and miserable story of English atrocities against our people; and we call upon Irishmen everywhere to unite to avert the destruction of our race as a nation."

The cable and resolution were signed by B. J. McCarthy as chairman of the meetings held.



Wm. Mackenzie, Vancouver local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees on Wednesday night.

AGRICULTURE IN THE ASCENDANT AT C.P.R. HOTEL

Chief Agriculturist of the Province Becomes Somewhat Caustic

Various City Sons of Toil on Hand to "Do the Farmer Good"

The daily press announcements in a report of a convention of farmers held on Wednesday in the Hotel Vancouver that the Hon. Mr. Barrow, minister of agriculture in the provincial government, was greeted with repeated applause for his caustic remarks about the men employed in the shipyards going on strike for shorter hours, drawing a comparison between the alleged short hours worked by shipyard workers (all the year around) with the long hours worked by farmers (for a short portion of the year).

Plenty of Work for New Minister. In addition to the farmer audience, there was a considerable number of business men, lawyers and politicians, all apparently desirous of "doing the farmer good," whenever the opportunity occurred. With the wide field of endeavor open to the minister in the agriculture department, it would appear that he would have sufficient work to engage his attention without wandering into a field in which he cannot possibly have a very intimate knowledge.

If he had the interests of the country so much at heart, he might, with better grace, have allowed the Hon. Mr. Farris, minister of labor, to have discussed the question and showed the audience what efforts were being made by his department to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute.

Whole Matter Sub Judice. As a matter of fact the provincial department has not made a single effort to bring about a settlement and it has remained for the federal government to send Senator Robertson, for many years an officer of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, to try and effect an adjustment of the difficulty.

Needs a Lesson in Etiquette. For rank outsiders, such as the Hon. Mr. Barrow, to make criticism of either the employers or workmen, when it cannot but have the effect of further inflaming an already sufficiently serious situation, may be excused on the ground that he is new on the job, but the sooner he is taken in hand and given a lesson in etiquette the better it will be for all concerned.

The Street Railway company has decided to ask for a board of conciliators in connection with the wage demands of the Street and Electric Railway employees. The advisory committee of the three divisions will be called together to decide what action is to be taken on the new move on the part of the company.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

- SUNDAY, June 2.—Moving Picture Operators, Soft Drink Dispensers. MONDAY, June 3.—Machinists No. 720, Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors. TUESDAY, June 4.—Machinists Ladies Auxiliary, Shoe Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Cigarmakers, Railway Firemen. WEDNESDAY, June 5.—Press Feeders, Tile Layers, Plasterers, Metal Trades Council, Brewery Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees. THURSDAY, June 6.—Trades and Labor Council, Garment Workers. FRIDAY, June 7.—Railway Car-men, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Civic Employees, Molders, Warehousemen, Minimum Wage League.

LABOR CONCERT AT ORPHEUM

Grand Benefit Programme Has Been Arranged for Firemen's Dependents

There will be no meeting of the Federated Labor Party in the Rex theatre on Sunday next as the executive has undertaken to arrange a concert at the Orpheum theatre at 8 p.m. on Sunday, in conjunction with the Firemen's union. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the benefit of the dependents of those firemen recently killed, who were members of the Firemen's union and the Federated Labor Party.

The programme is given here and is a guarantee of a concert of the very best that can be produced in Vancouver. A full house is assured and many are subscribing to the fund who may be unable to attend the concert. The firemen have been, and are working like Trojans for the success of the effort and the ready response of the public is one of the pleasing features of the enterprise.

The Rex meetings will be continued each Sunday following as usual, of which announcement will be made next week.

Whether you can or can not attend the Orpheum gathering, subscribe anyhow.

- Programme of Concert. 1. Orchestra—"Echoes from Metropolitan Opera House" (Tobani). 2. Solo—"Friend O' Mine" (Wilfrid Sanderson), by Mr. J. A. Hall. 3. Reading—"A scene from 'The Last Days of Pompeii'" (Bulwer Lytton), Miss Jessie Pennington. 4. Piano solo by Mr. J. D. A. Tripp. 5. Solo—(a) "Spring Serenade" (Hallett Gilbrete); (b) "Athenae Forests" Jeanne d'Arc-Tschakowsky, by Madame Enid Martin Hanson, with Miss Tottie Williams at the piano. 6. Orchestra—(a) "Prelude" (Jarnfelt); (b) "Woodland Whispers" (Cibulka). 7. Duet—Mrs. Daniel Day and Mr. William Hicks. 8. Violin solo (selected)—Miss Marjorie Stevens. 9. Solo—Mr. J. E. Pacey. 10. Duet (piano concerto)—Miss Nellie Harrison and Mr. J. D. A. Tripp. 11. Duet—"The Battle Eve" (Theobald), by Messrs. J. A. Hall and H. Sims. 12. Overture—"Semiramide" (Rossini) by the orchestra.

ROYAL CITY TYPOS ELECT OFFICERS

H. S. Walsh Is President—Endorse Administration of I. T. U.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 27.—The annual elections of the New Westminster Typographical union, No. 632, have resulted as follows: President, H. S. Walsh; vice-president, Chas. Uren; secretary-treasurer, R. Stoney (by acclamation); reading clerk, L. Netherby (by acclamation); sergeant-at-arms, Thos. Costello (by acclamation); delegates to Trades and Labor Council, T. Costello, A. I. Lewis, R. A. Stoney, H. S. Walsh; delegates to I. T. U. convention, W. Burnett (by acclamation); label committee, M. D. Billings of Kamloops, J. P. Cannock, C. P. Grant of Mission, W. T. Jackman of Chilliwack, and A. J. Oxenbury; delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, R. A. Stoney; correspondent to Journal, R. A. Stoney; apprentice examining board, W. Burnett, T. Costello, R. A. Stoney, J. Oxenbury; auditors, W. Burnett, L. Netherby, A. J. Oxenbury.

VANCOUVER S. P. OF C. HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

Rummaged Around for an Hour But Apparently Found Nothing of Use to Them

The headquarters of the Socialist Party of Canada on Pender and Dunlevy was raided by the military and civil police last Tuesday evening. The raid was made after the business meeting, which is held every Tuesday, had adjourned. No arrests were made but a diligent search was made among the books of the party and also the literature. It is not known just what the authorities were looking for, and it is doubtful whether they knew themselves. Anyhow, after rummaging around for an hour a few samples of literature were confiscated and the officers went out into the night seemingly downhearted at not having found a wagon load of stuff that could be used against the officials or members of the party.

Dining Car Employees

The locked-out dining car employees of the C. P. R. are still looking forward to an early settlement. After several telegrams had been sent to old mother Crothers, she has decided to appoint an investigation board to look into the reasons why the C. P. R. locked out its employees and replaced them with colored men from the States. The G. W. V. A. of Vancouver sent a protest to Ottawa, but it is believed that Senator Robertson, who is in the city in connection with the shipyard strike, has brought enough pressure on the old woman to bring about the above decision.

Longshoremen

The negotiations for a new wage agreement between the International Longshoremen's Association and the waterfront employers has been progressing satisfactorily. The employers have practically agreed to the conditions, but have not taken a great liking to the wage demanded. The old agreement expires May 31, and the meeting this evening will have to decide either on the acceptance of the bosses' scale or a tie up of the waterfront.

THE Imperial Munitions Board post-

ed the following notice at all its yards on Monday morning: This yard is a government yard, working solely upon ships to assist the Imperial government and their allies to win the war. The wages offered are fair and every patriotic citizen of British Columbia should lend all the assistance in his power towards the speeding up of the completion of the ships. Those formerly engaged in this work should not permit any cessation of the work. It is the duty of every one to the government and to his family in this hour of need to carry on, and it is felt that every right-thinking man with British blood in his veins will respond.

The notice did not evidently have the desired effect, and if the return of the men to work is the proof of their having British blood in their veins, then they are devoid, but our estimate of the British characteristics is that they consist of backbone and determination to see that they are treated as men; that also is evidently the feeling of the men as they did not respond.

The returned soldiers of Victoria decided to work in the yards and to ask the returned men in other parts of the province, who were capable of taking up work in the shipyards, to adopt this course. John Day, Victoria, and until lately a member of the Plumbers Local, and a member of the Trades Council of that city, and who has been in the employ of the Imperial Munitions Board, shipbuilding department

(Continued on Page 5.)

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\$1.50 and \$2 Cambric and Zephyr Shirts.....	\$1.15	\$1.50 Jap Crepe Sport Shirts.....	\$1.15
50c Genuine English Llama Sox, 3 prs.....	\$1.25	Heavyweight White Duck Pants.....	\$1.95

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SOME MEN WHOM WAR IS MAKING FAMOUS

Imperial Munitions Board Is Evidently a Route to Glory

How Ambitious Patriots Do Their Bit for King and Country

Out of the dust and rubbish kicked up by the present terrific tornado of world madness, comes forth an occasional straw that tends to show the real meaning that lies behind much of that which the world terms patriotism, loyalty and devotion to King and country. During the sitting of the late commission of inquiry into conditions in the shipbuilding trades of this coast, a veritable flood of light was thrown upon the manner in which men holding positions of trust in their country's service, took prompt advantage of such opportunities as presented themselves, to make a little hay on their own account while the going was good.

They Serve Themselves.

It will not be forgotten that numerous distinguished gentlemen who were serving upon the Imperial Munitions board, as well as others who with equal fervor and devotion, served King and country in other posts of honor and distinction, were disclosed as being in possession of large interests in various channels of enterprise through which goodly streams of profit must have inevitably flowed into their individual coffers as a result of dealings upon the part of the aforesaid enterprises with the same Imperial Munitions board, upon which these distinguished and undoubtedly patriotic gentlemen functioned presumably for the good of their King and country. In other words, these gentlemen, acting as the representatives of their King in the matter of building ships and other things needful for the uplifting purposes of war, virtually turned rich streams of profit into their own pockets while acting as watch dogs of the King's treasury and agents and custodians of the public good.

Arranging Profitable Connection.

The interesting fact was disclosed that very large interests were held by members of the I. M. B. in numerous concerns that were reaping much profitable business through the consideration and kindness of the board, and that others in high places in government were also heavily interested in the same goodly enterprises. There is much to warrant the conclusion that these same astute personages have been industriously busy, ever since the aforesaid disclosures were made, in acquiring further interests and holdings in still other enterprises that have very profitable connections with the I.M.B.

Credit to Whom It Is Due.

It may be that during times of patriotic madness induced by war fever, far greater opportunities are afforded for patriots to feather their nests with ease, neatness and dispatch. This probably accounts in large measure for the swift development of that extreme keenness of vision that enables them to discover the main chance once it appears in the offing, and the bold initiative to seize it and make the most of it. But while our Butcherts, our Troops, our Tonkins, our Barnards, and other shining lights of at least provincial fame, are given due credit for their magnificent efforts to feather their own nests, and incidentally do what they can on behalf of King and country, it is by no means fitting and proper that the chairman of the Imperial Munitions board, Sir Joseph Flavell, be deprived of any credit that is due him. In order that The Federationist may do what it can in the way of grateful acknowledgment in this great struggle for democracy, liberty and a lot of other good things too numerous to mention, the following, clipped from Saturday Night, Toronto, is unselfishly offered:

The Chairman Is Introduced.

"Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell is entrusted with the spending of \$1,000,000 a day of the money of the people of Canada. His profiteering, his defiance of public sentiment, do not fit him to be the custodian of the people's money. He has twice been convicted of being a profiteer and a food hoarder. The people of Canada have already paid enough for the services of Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell. He has declared that he is charging nothing for his services, but he is taking immense bribes and he has been granted a baronetcy. The time is long past due when this baronet should be removed to private life. The prime minister should so intimate to the Imperial authorities, who would, I am sure, be only too glad to perform the service."

This was the conclusion of the speech delivered in the House of Commons on May 2, by D. D. Mackenzie, of North Cape Breton, in the course of which he summed up the history of the William Davies company disclosures and the career of that eminent man, Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell, who is head of the company, as well as chairman of the Imperial Munitions board. Mr. Mackenzie prefaced his remarks on the subject by declaring that the people of Canada were entitled to the cleanest possible administration, an administration free from all tangles and influences. A government which would administer a country with equal regard for rich and poor. While the present government continued to allow the impression to prevail that the influence of millionaires controlled its policies, it could not hope to secure and retain the confidence of the common people.

"It may be too late," he declared, "to now cut off these leeches and parasites who are sucking the life-blood of the country. It may be too late, but let the government try."

Mr. Mackenzie declared that he had particular reference to the William Davies company, "or in other words, to that distinguished gentleman, Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell, Bart." He desired the attention of the minister of Labor, who, he believed, was always on the lookout for infamies against the people. On December 13, 1916, the latter had sent a letter to three cobbler in Chatham, who were forming "a faithful combine" to raise the cost of half-soles. They were three men without capital; one had a couple of lasts

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR

(Detroit Labor News)

We are unalterably opposed to it. We will fight against it. We will never accept it in anything but a spirit of antagonism. We shall hold meetings of protest against it.

There are less workers idle now than there will be in prison camps if we are forced to work with a bayonet at our back.

Labor has furnished eighty per cent. of the soldiers in the trenches while 80 per cent. of the officers are rich men's sons.

Labor is furnishing 89 per cent of the man power to manufacture munitions and raise food.

After paying the inflated prices for food and clothing, Labor is investing every surplus dollar they can squeeze out in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

The big subscriptions to the Liberty Loan by the capitalists, their large tax assessments and enormous income tax returns—nothing more nor less than the accumulated excess profits on labor—our toil unfairly taken from us by the very same class who are now trying for conscription of labor.

It is not from a patriotic standpoint, for these manufacturers whose factories are producing the munitions of war, demand their profit. To ten per cent, the government limits them; but they charge every conceivable expense first and then demand their ten per cent, net and turn their invested capital over again.

Ship builders who have fallen down on their jobs had cast about for an alibi and had as a last resort claimed that labor was to blame.

Manufacturers of munitions, greedy to make profits offer higher wages to mechanics working for other munition manufacturers who pay lower wages; then boss the lot of them up a yell for conscription of labor.

There are two labor policies for this war; one, the labor conciliation policy, and the other the labor conscription programme of manufacturers and certain reactionary members of congress, led by Bunko Joe Cannon, old and decrepit, but ever an enemy to organized labor.

Capital is seeking to place all the burden of their failures on labor and in congress bill after bill is being introduced to in some way control labor so as to disparage its efforts, using the present emergency as an excuse to arouse adverse sentiment.

If labor and capital are the two contending parties to the success of this war, then we say, if labor is to be conscripted, let the government conscript every dollar the same as they would direct the use of every worker.

You will see the greatest scurrying to the tall weeds our capital has ever seen. There is one place these men who want to put labor at the mercy of private employers cannot stand to be touched—their pocketbook.

and they had one owl between them. The minister loftily informed them that any agreement for the fixing of prices was punishable by the law. Thus, said Mr. Mackenzie, was an awful incubus on the body politics discovered by the minister, and thus it shorn off by his trusty sword.

It must be that the minister, so vigilant in the case of cobblers, could not have had his attention called to the case of Sir Joseph and other millionaires. "I propose to show him," said Mr. Mackenzie, "that not only cobblers but others—holly men who, while raising false hands in prayer, had their real hands in the pockets of the people."

Mr. Mackenzie thereupon proceeded to read from the Toronto Saturday Night, "a paper of very high standing in Ontario and throughout Canada, a paper which had shown public spirit in that a certain inquiry it had employed counsel to see that the people were properly represented."

The editorial in question was critical of the Imperial Munitions board and cited the peculiar connection existing between the Imperial Munitions board, the Northern Electric and the British Munitions Board, Ltd., "a small company which, as Sir Joseph had stated, 'we succeeded in forming.' Certain members of the Northern Electric had lent their services free to the Imperial concern but, it was pointed out in the article, a commission of five per cent, was given to the British Munitions Co."

"Technically this may be all right," said Mr. Mackenzie, "but he made the statement that his friends were giving their services free, while the contract discloses a five per cent. commission on every dollar expended."

"The time had come when it was the duty of the government to enquire into such transactions. The people of the country are getting tired of this great plutocrat. Is there nobody in this country who can do anything but Sir Joseph and his 'boys'? It is a weakness on the part of the government to admit that no man can be entrusted with any important position unless he is approved by this baronet."

"I would not hurt the hair of the head of the minister of Labor," continued Mr. Mackenzie, "but I am not satisfied with the lack of vigor he shows in bringing to the ringbolt men who have taken too much money without giving value in return. It looks bad to plunge after three little cobblers, while Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell and all his satellites, with the banks and his pull, is making in a second, more money than the cobblers could make in a century."

"Why," he continued, "when an official of the minister of Labor undertook to look into the matters, he was told: 'Thus far shall you go and no further. You can monkey with such cattle as cobblers, but when it comes to the plutocrats, hands off! I will take care of them with my velvet hands. Knowest thou not, Mr. O'Connor, that Sir Joseph Wesley Flavell is the political father of the minister of finance? Lay not sacrilegious hands upon him.'"

Mr. O'Connor had made a report on the packing plant which constituted an indictment against the baronet. The latter complained, and he was granted another court. He was not satisfied with the jury, so he coolly asked for another, "and some people say," remarked Mr. Mackenzie, "that he had some trouble picking the judge to stand on the second trial. In any case he was not fortunate because the second man also found him guilty of profiteering."

"The people of the country believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is the pull this man possesses, and which the people associated with him possess, which constituted the hydraulic pressure that lifted Mr. O'Connor out of office and flung him on the street."

"Sir Joseph had enjoyed certain unique advantages," said Mr. Mackenzie. "His contract provided for a sure

UNIONIST ELECTION MACHINE WAS A WONDER

Soldiers "Over the Top" in Great Style for the Plutocrats

Had to Obey Orders As to Voting or Packed Off to Trenches

Some months ago, when a reluctant country was drawn into the maelstrom of a general election, the great device set up by the government was winning the war and on the principles of logical order, the first move was to win the election.

It is many years since the late Mr. Tarte, speaking from the soul of fruitful experience, said the elections are not won by prayers. And so, with such supplicative agencies eliminated, governments have long since resorted to more practical and modern methods.

The War Time Election Act was designed especially to provide for taking the soldiers' vote and for hours yesterday parliament was regaled with a long recital of alleged outrages and inequities committed overseas in the course of the last election. The opposition's representation over there was that shrewd and observant citizen, W. T. R. Preston, and when he came back a month ago, he brought a cartload of papers and documents, affidavits and declarations and other mute testimony in support of his charges that from first to last the opposition party was double-crossed and barred from a look in. Meanwhile, all this documentary evidence has been in process of digestion and recently it was presented to the house in the form of an impressive indictment of thirty-three counts. The brief was supplied by Mr. Preston, and it was presented by Mr. Arthur Copp, of Westmoreland. He had a lot of material to get off and took full and ample time to do it. Mr. Copp is rarely a man of few words and he outdid himself. He talked four hours.

A Super-organization

According to the opposition's case, the election overseas was a most wonderful affair. Whatever the degree of gospel in the charges, the organization for the Union government appears to have been developed to the point of super efficiency. Nothing, it was charged, was overlooked in the operative detail of the election machinery and, in the palmy days of old, Mr. Preston was himself some judge of election machines and election methods. The splendid discipline of the soldiers was, it is alleged, fully duplicated in the process of voting. They got their orders and they carried them out in exercising that franchise which is the supreme privilege of democratic civilization. Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to vote—right spray. Whatever the underlying influence, good or bad, the results certainly indicated that the boys, or at least the ballots they cast, went over the top in grand style. When an honorable member makes a charge in the house and wishes to impress it upon the commonsense of the country, it is the custom to say that he does it on "his honor and responsibility as a member." If he falls down then the supposed penalty is effacement forthwith. Mr. Copp introduced his charges with the wonted solemn declaration.

Charges of Influence

The gravamen of the charges was that soldiers were improperly influenced by superior officers to vote for the government, that if they declined to do so, they were packed off to the trenches; and that, particularly, batches of ballot papers were switched to the constituencies where, from the electoral horoscope, they seemed likely to be most needed. According to the story related to the house in the 32 charges, the dice was thus loaded in 45 electoral divisions—nearly all of them in eastern Canada. Lord Beaverbrook was charged with being one of the dominating geniuses in the alleged conspiracy, and Mr. Preston says his own fate was to be thrown into a prison camp while the crooked work went on. Mr. Copp presented the charges seriatim, and each one was elaborated with affidavits by the yard, to prove that what was said is true. They related, almost exclusively to the voting in England as distinguished from that in France or elsewhere. Mr. Copp wanted a judicial inquiry with a couple of learned counsel to assist—one named by the premier and the other by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—Ottawa Citizen.

An eight-hour day has been inaugurated by the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power company. This will affect carmen working in and out of Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Bellingham. The wage scale on the four cities varies from 33 to 40 cents an hour for regular runs, and 49½ to 60 cents for overtime.

One hundred thousand citizens of West Virginia have signed a petition to be presented to President Wilson protesting against gunmen rule in that state.

Strikebreakers imported to the oil fields of Gild, La., when unionists attempted to increase their wages are now on strike. They have discovered that pats on the back and songs about "free and independent workmen" cannot cope with old H. C. of L.

margin on whatever price he paid for his raw product. He had access to shipping which nobody else had. There should," he declared, "be a check on this sort of thing."

"Yet nothing was done to punish the offenders. If he had been a cobbler, he would have had no chance. But being a millionaire, and the political godfather of the minister of finance, he was permitted a full lease on life, and allowed to continue smiling on his knightly way. Let the minister get on his cobbler armor, and get after this man with his millions, so that the country shall know that there is one law for the rich and poor alike."

Mr. Mackenzie wound up by appealing to the government to have Sir Joseph removed from the custodianship of the people's money.

The hordes of hell are all against us, but the hosts of justice are on our side.—Eugene V. Debs.

LISBON.—Full amnesty to all political, military and minor civil offenders was granted by President Pase upon his inauguration.

The net earnings of the common stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was \$34.53 in 1917 as against \$6.10; that is, a person whose income from that stock in 1916 was \$1000, in 1917 received nearly \$6000.

Premier Lloyd George paid a great tribute to the co-operative stores recently when he said, "There are none of these long queues of people waiting outside the co-operative stores. That is because there is a perfectly fair distribution among the customers of these stores."

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Q It should be remembered that eyes fitted with the wrong glasses are as harmful to the human machine as those, malformed from birth, which have never been fitted. In fact, the wrong glasses often greatly exaggerate the trouble.

Q There is no need to go without glasses—or to resort to cheap, makeshift glasses, either. You may relieve your misery and your handicap easily enough—this way: Come here and have your eyes scientifically examined; secure the precise lenses and mounts you require; pay for them as you can. No extra charge for this service.

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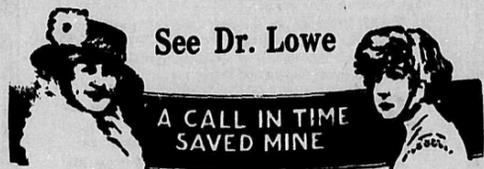
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.50 Reid's Kidney Pills 25	.50 Peppermint Tooth Paste 35
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.50 Reid's Mental Ointment 25	.10 Lifebuoy Soap 4 for 25
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OUR BREEZY WEEKLY LETTER FROM A COAL CAMP

The Correspondent Takes a Fall Out of a Cheap Skate Critic

An Interesting Comparison Between Wages Here and in U. S.

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, B. C., May 28.—The members of Local 872, U. M. W. of A., at their last meeting decided to meet once a month instead of twice a month as heretofore, and your humble correspondent is consequently somewhat handicapped in carrying out his resolution to write to the Federationist every week, for news in this little burgh is none too plentiful. The definition of a mountain given by a school boy can be well applied to South Wellington, i.e., it is a piece of land surrounded by air, and if we take a walk all over creation in order to find a subject for our spasm, we hope that this geographical peculiarity will be taken as an excuse. We may have more news next week, as our union meeting takes place on Sunday and officers will be elected for the ensuing term. Dave Bees is a busy man these days. He is making a determined attempt to once more organize the miners of this island. He held two meetings last Sunday, one at Ladysmith and one at Nannimo, and some progress was made. Our friend Dave will find that Nannimo is a tough proposition, a fact that he is no doubt well aware of, for my mind goes back some ten years when I left Fernie to come to the coast. Dave Bees was then financial secretary of Gladstone local union, and I will remember his expression when I asked him for a transfer card to go to Nannimo. He shrugged his shoulders and said: "You don't need a transfer to go there." We sincerely hope that he will succeed in removing that stigma from the name of Nannimo and once more place Nannimo on the trade union map. We know what he is up against, for while there are a large number of good men in Nannimo, there is a coterie of "scissor bills" that can always be relied upon to work against the interests of trade unionism. They are the class that Joe Hill, the I. W. W. poet, wrote about when he said:

"Don't try to talk your union dope to Scissor Bill;
He said he never organized and never will;
He always will be satisfied until he's dead
With coffee and a doughnut and a lousy old bed."

This class is reinforced by the men "Mahaj" Cooper helped to bring in, namely, the so-called alien enemies, who are scared to make any move for fear of being interned. The "Scissor Bills" are chiefly composed of those who have a shack and a piece of dirt that they think they own and to them the Western Fuel company is guide, philosopher and friend. But if a start is once made in the right direction the "Scissor Bills" influence will be negligible, and once the foreign element see that they are getting a measure of protection, they will certainly roll up. "Mahaj" Cooper will then have a chance to squeal about more aliens in the unions, but we say let him squeal, for if aliens are good enough to work for a master they are good enough to join a union.

That some form of organization is plainly needed is shown conclusively by a comparison of the following figures. We are not in possession of complete data, but we are giving comparisons where the data is complete. For the underground men on Vancouver Island we are taking as a comparison the State of Montana. The State of Washington having a similar scale for the surface employees, we will compare these rates with rates paid for similar work under the Metal Trades Council agreement. So here goes:

Underground Day Rates.	
Mont. and Wash.	Van. Island
\$5.80..... Miners	\$4.72
\$5.47..... Miners' Laborers	\$4.19
\$5.68..... Drivers	\$4.37
\$5.47..... Rope Sliders	\$4.37
\$5.84..... Pumpmen	\$4.66
\$5.84..... Bratticemen	\$4.66
\$5.80..... Timbermen	\$4.72
\$5.89..... Tracklayers	\$4.72

Surface Employees, Hour Rates.	
For Vancouver Island add 50 cents per day irrespective of number of hours worked:	
M. T. C. agreement United States:	
Engineers, \$6.00 8 hours; per hr.....\$2 1/2	
Blacksmiths, \$5.80 day; per hr.....72 1/2	
Machinists, \$5.80 day; per hr.....72 1/2	
Carpenters (ship), \$6.00 day; per hour.....82 1/2	
Vancouver Island:	
Engineers, 55 1/2 to 63c hr.....\$4.92-\$5.54	Approximate Day Rate.
Blacksmiths, 49c-52c (9 hrs.).....\$4.91-\$5.18	
Machinists (9 hrs.).....\$4.82-\$5.18	
Carpenters.....30c-54c, \$3.74-\$5.36	

We would respectfully commend these figures to one Walter Foster of Marigold, B. C., lest he at any time be tempted to call the miners of Vancouver Island traitors, profiteers, etc., as he so glibly calls the shipyard workers in his periodical brainstorms published in the Vancouver World.

A Color Scheme
We have often wondered whether there was any connection between the color of the flower from which Mr. Foster's habit took its name and the yellowness of his effusions in the daily press. He surely must be looking for a soft job with the Union government, but we would warn him to be careful lest he get the same medicine that has been handed out to other apologists. We have a glaring example of the faithful being rewarded in this constituency. A certain school teacher, who, by the

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

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THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production. The membership fee is fixed at \$1 per year, 50 cents of which goes to the central committee for the purpose of defraying expenses of general organization work. The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to aid and endorse the objects of the organization. Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

way, is a married man, boosted very strongly for the "Win-the-war" candidate in the Dominion and also for the provincial governments hired man in the late by-election. His salary has been reduced from \$70 to \$60 per month, and of course he is squealing like a stuck pig when he should be highly delighted, for he, of all men, has got what he voted for. I only wish I could get what I voted for once in a while.

We notice that our esteemed Marigold product some time ago said that the majority of the shipyard workers were averse to the down-tools policy, but we have a faint recollection of reading about them voting to strike. He also says that a striker who strikes for \$6.00 a day is a (censored) and we would also add that a shipyard contractor who brags about selling a schooner at a profit, above contract price, of \$70,000, is a (censored), and then some. This is the statement made by Adam B. McKay of Hamilton, Ont., when referring to the schooner Letitia B. McKay. He was on his way then to attend the launching of the second schooner, and to make a contract for the third.

A Gentlemanly Clean-up

We also read where the following gentlemen (I) made a clean up on the English turf last year: Mr. Fairie, \$58,805; Lord Derby, \$28,875; Lord D'Abernon, \$23,810; Lord Londonderry, \$17,555, and D. Frazer, \$15,150. We also quote from a patriotic fund advertisement which refers to the city of Victoria and says: "Think of a city subscribing \$3,000,000 to the Victory Loan failing to subscribe \$250,000 to take care of the dependents of her brave soldiers fighting for her in France." This being, of course, the proper thing to do, for do not Victory bonds bear interest. Isn't it strange that the Walter Fosters will jump on the working man when he wants to share in this profit and don't say a word about the real profiteers or about the lawyers, real estate sharks, etc., who are waxing fat upon society. These and kindred parasites are making more than \$8.00 a day and don't have to strike for it, either, and they toil not, neither do they spin, or build ships, yet Walter Foster in all his glory never takes a poke at one of these.

Unless some unforeseen circumstances arise, the class whom Walter Foster and his like support will succeed, on this 28th day of May, in hurling into eternity another one of their victims in the person of Tom Money, and with his death there will be recorded another defeat for the reactionary labor movement of the United States, and such defeat will be multiplied until the rank and file throw their fossilized leaders overboard. But unfortunately that day is slow in coming, for Sammy Gompers is still on deck and Warren S. Stone has been re-elected for another term of six years.

THE PERIL OF HIGH HEELS

At one of the recent sessions of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, an interesting communication upon the subject of high heels was submitted by Prof. Quenu and Dr. Menard, closing with the ominous warning: "Ladies, if you value your health, give up the high heels of your shoes."

Several years ago Dr. Dagron, a noted French physician, called attention to the injurious effects of wearing high heels, but his warning made but little impression. Since then, however, the subject has been more thoroughly studied with the aid of X-Rays and moving pictures by Quenu and Menard. These two investigators have found that an unnatural strain is placed upon the muscles and tendons of the foot, as well as upon leg muscles forced to accommodate themselves to the task of maintaining the equilibrium of a body unnaturally raised by the heels. The strain caused by this effort is so great that fatigue is experienced even after a short walk.

The effects of wearing high heels are even farther reaching than was suspected heretofore. The change of the position of the foot disturbs the equilibrium of the whole body. As there is a tendency to bend the knees the upper part of the body, the head and chest, is thrown back, while the abdomen is forced beyond its normal position. The physicians state that the disturbances caused by the wearing of high heels, the disarrangement of the articulated bones of the foot and the throwing out of their normal position of the different parts of the body are serious enough, but that in walking these effects are so aggravated, that they produce the most serious internal disorders.—Popular Science Monthly.

And every woman will admit all of this, while at the same time clinging to the high heels, because they are supposed to be the fashion. All appeals to common sense fall flat in the presence of her brand of logic. Should fashion dictate that the toe be six inches high

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL TAKES A STAND

Supports City Firemen in Demand for 15 Per Cent. Increase

Appoints Committee to Aid Firemen in Getting a Square Deal

[By Christian Sivertz]

VICTORIA, May 24.—The Capital City Trades and Labor council took a decided stand on the demands being made by the city firemen for a 15 per cent. increase in wages. Since the last meeting of the council the secretary of the Firemen's union had written to the president and secretary of the council asking for co-operation and advice. The letters having been read, the delegates of the firemen explained the situation from the side of their work, hardship and exposure to all kinds of weather, as well as continuous duty. A table giving the wages paid to firemen in Victoria and Vancouver, was submitted, which showed a decided difference in favor of Vancouver, wages in that city being from 6 to 7 per cent. higher for the same class of work. The council went on record as favoring the firemen's demands, and instructed the secretary to officially inform the Firemen's union, and the city council to that effect. A special committee was also appointed to work for the success of the efforts of the men to get a square deal.

Dels. Wells and Woodward reported for the committee re the establishment of a Labor paper for the city, but that nothing definite had been arrived at. Del. Wells resigned from the committee, Del. C. Norton being appointed to act in his place. Del. Wells reported that as a result of the referendum taken by the B. C. Federation of Labor, that the per capita tax would remain as before, and that the membership would not be supplied with copies of The Federationist each week at 5 cents per month per member, one of the chief reasons being that the cost of production of the paper would not permit this, and the vote of the membership on the question was not large enough to warrant the success of the proposal, and that the miners of the Crow's Nest Pass were about to re-establish the District Ledger, and this would mean that this organization would not subscribe.

The secretary was instructed to submit the names of Dels. Woodward, Doolley and Sivertz to both the city council and the provincial government, with a request that one of them be appointed on the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital.

and the heel flat upon the ground, she would come through, though the heavens fell.

A Message To All Workmen---

The Government is not only drafting the better men—that is the working-men, they are also taking all the better quality Overall material, especially in plain blue.

They insist on Our Carhartt Quality of Cloth. Will you please help them out by asking your dealer for your Carhartt Size in "black" or "blue and white woven stripe?"

The stores we boosted in The Fed. of 17th May as carrying Carhartt's Overalls only, of course carry other lines of cheaper makes so as to be able to serve you at a lower price when you need it. You'll get your Carhartt there just the same.

It's the Overall with the pre-war quality.

UNION MADE IN VANCOUVER

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

SHOES FOR THE FAMILY

We can supply the Footwear requirements of the whole family with Good Shoes.

If you have never tried this store, do so the next time you need Footwear, and then you will make this

YOUR FAMILY
SHOE STORE

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET
Union Store



"Walk Upstairs and Save Ten"

Those "CASH and CARRY" Markets Have the Right Idea

YOUR wife can tell you something about these "cash and carry" markets that have sprung up all over town. She's economizing by patronizing them. They're another example of the ROBINSON idea—partially. Robinson runs a "cash and carry" clothing store that pays low second floor rent—that's Robinson's additional saving for his customers.

Guaranteed
FIT



Alterations
FREE

ROBINSON'S low rent saves thousands of dollars per year. Additional savings are affected by selling for cash—by asking you to carry your purchases. Summed up, these savings, together with centralized buying, enable me to save my customers \$10 on their clothing—and give \$30 and \$32 suits and overcoats for \$21.

My Guarantee

If you can duplicate elsewhere my \$21.00 clothes for less than \$30.00 to \$32.00, and my \$25.00 clothes for less than \$35.00, COME BACK AND GET YOUR MONEY.

I Give 10% Discount
To Returned Soldiers

Robinson's Clothes Shops

SUITS, OVERCOATS \$21 RAINCOATS, DRESS SUITS

The Largest Exclusive Clothiers in Canada

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL Two Stores
ALL ROBINSON SHOPS ARE UPSTAIRS
VANCOUVER CORNER HASTINGS AND RICHARDS STS. (Over World Office) Entrance 441 Hastings St.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited. A. S. Wells, Manager. Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St. Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495. After 6 p.m.: Sey 7497K. Subscription: \$1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, \$2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, \$1.00.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1918

NOTICE TO READERS

After eight years' identification with the fortunes of The Federationist, I have this week resigned as its manager and a director of the company, to resume my occupation as a linotype operator on one of the local dailies. Mr. A. S. Wells, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federationist, will be my successor. He needs no introduction to the members of organized labor in this province or in Canada, and I bespeak for him the hearty cooperation and goodwill of every reader and friend of The Federationist. R. P. PETTIPICE.

CIVILIZATION AS IT HAS BEEN

known up to the present time is neither more nor less than human slavery. All of its achievements have been attained solely at the expense of the unpaid toil, sweat and agony of a vast multitude of slaves driven to their tasks either under the lash direct or by means of other equally effective methods of compulsion. The so-called splendors of ancient empires, their hanging gardens, their pyramids, their magnificent temples, were brought forth by chattel slaves driven under the lash without hypocrisy, pretense or camouflage upon the part of their masters. There was no pretense made of recompense or payment. All was cold and calculated brutality, unsoftened by any pretense of spiritual solicitude or humanitarian impulse. It was slavery in the raw, plain, blunt and unmistakable. The slaves were driven in production and the masters revelled in the products brought forth. The slave toiled to feed, clothe and house his master, and to build cities, pyramids, temples, and such vulgar magnificence to glut the ambitions of the conscienceless rogues who wielded the scepter of authority over them. But those empires with all of their vulgar magnificence eventually crumbled in decay. They tottered to ruin, because of the rotten foundation upon which they were built, the rotten foundation of human slavery, the fundamental crime from which all social pestilence, miasma, corruption, disease and decay springs.

The city and all that leads unto it is absolutely inconceivable apart from human slavery. The city and all that leads unto it performs no purpose essential to human comfort and well-being. The city and all that it contains draws its sustenance solely from the country and renders no compensation in return. All of its activities are either in the nature of purely parasitic consumption or parasitic production, i.e., the production of things that are entirely useless in so far as the comfort, health, happiness and well-being of human kind is concerned. This production brings forth neither food, clothing, shelter, nor any other of the essential things of life. It is as truly turned solely to ruling class (master class) requirements and vainglorious ambitions as was the productive powers of the ancient slaves who built the pyramids upon the banks of the Nile. It is all as utterly wasted, as far as conserving any worthy human purpose is concerned, as was the labor of the slaves of antiquity who created the material evidences of their master's pomp, magnificence and power. And the labor of the slaves of this age is no more paid for than was that of their kinsmen of the days when slavery was yet uncamouflaged by the specious pretense of freedom and payment.

There is but one way to profit by slaves and that is to compel them to work and to appropriate their products. To appropriate means to take without recompense. Some people call it stealing. If it were possible for men to produce wealth, as it is termed, and this wealth could be taken from them and be paid for, it does not require much brains to see that nothing could be made out of such a transaction. No profit could be gained by so doing. Profit is something that is gotten for nothing, and to accomplish that precludes all possibility of payment. If that which is to be gained has to be paid for, it is simply impossible to reap a profit from the transaction. That is a self-evident proposition. Never in all the history of civilization were such enormous profits—expressed in figures—gathered as at present. Never were such huge sums, supposed to represent wealth, gotten for nothing as now. And yet it is all done under the pretense that everything taken by one person from another is paid for. The worker is paid for producing wealth and payment is made all along the line of travel followed by the things or goods in question in their meanderings through the world market until either worn out through handling or eaten up by the hungry horde camped along the trail. That any payment is made, either to the workers (slaves) who produce the wealth, or by any or all of those who subsequently handle or consume this wealth, is the veriest humbug. It is impossible. There is nothing with which to make payment. The wealth produced by the workers constitutes all the exchange value there is, therefore, how can it be paid for? In what is payment to be made? Does it require any greater intelligence than that possessed by even the dullest member of the Dubb family to grasp that? Of what does this wealth of the world so much talked about consist outside of the food, clothing, buildings, railways, factories, tools, etc., produced by the workers from day to day and consumed, eaten up, worn out and destroyed just as fast as it is produced, and sometimes a great deal faster?

What about all of this currency, coin, notes, bonds, stocks, debentures, mort-

gages, loans, investments, cheques, drafts, agreements and other financial phantasmasgoria? Nothing but figures representing debt. Orders upon the future that can never be redeemed for the same reason that called them into existence in the first place. There is nothing and can be nothing with which to redeem them. In the hands of capitalists and financiers this mass of figures alleged to represent wealth becomes the means whereby the masters and rulers command the services of their slaves (the workers) and continuously appropriate that which they bring forth. Under this delightful process the slaves are as completely and expeditiously separated from the wealth they produce as were their chattel slave predecessors of the long ago. And the most pleasing part of the process is that the slaves of today experience great happiness out of it because of the eminently satisfying delusion that they are being paid for their services. The rough and rude robbery of chattel slaves back in antiquity has thus been modified and made more pleasing and palatable by the camouflage now practiced. The financial joke has done much to smooth the furrowed brow of care among the slaves and turn their one time lugubrious wallings over their hard lot into concatenations of supreme joy because of their present felicitous conditions and their proud privilege of being paid for what they do instead of having to do it for nothing, as did the slaves of old. But masters and rulers still eat and drink and strut and swagger and rule and rob to just as good purpose as did their progenitors and somehow or other they get it all for nothing and great is their joy therat. This camouflage seems to be a good investment for them.

THERE IS great hilarity in the office of The Federationist. The impenetrable gloom that was wont to pervade these humble premises has been dissipated. A flood of light has penetrated to every high, lofty, lofty and dismal corner and the atmosphere has thus been purified of the miasma of pessimism, and the entire staff, from office boy down to editorial ass, under the influence of an overwhelming jag of optimism, are gambling athwart the premises as the festive kid gamboloth upon the village green. And darkness has been deported and the erstwhile gloomy dungeon transformed into a temple of hilarity and joy, all because of a "lamp." We have a lamp, a godly lamp withal, and what would be better calculated to turn darkness and gloom into happiness and an intoxication of spirit than such an instrument of light, as it were. Well, this particular "Lamp" cometh to us in the shape of a publication, which openly and unblushingly upon its title page confesses to being a "Magazine published in the interest of the employees of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)."

Somehow or other there seems to be an invisible hand that often shapes the acts of poor mortals and similar worms of the dust. For what could be more appropriate and in stricter accord with the eternal fitness of things, than for a publication dedicated to such a holy purpose, to come forth upon its splendid mission under title of the "Lamp?" And still more so from the fact that its sponsor, the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), is engaged in a line of business that is, in itself, strangely suggestive of lamps and other illuminating apparatus, and that has already done perhaps more than any other spiritual agency on earth to clarify the vision and illumine the mental horizon of mankind to a proper appreciation of the virtue of abnegation and sacrifice as against avarice and the sordid accumulation of things of the earth, earthy.

From a study of the light beams of the "Lamp," (Vol. I, No. 1), it appears that the aforesaid luminary was born on April 1, the ascension occurring at 26 Broadway, New York. Upon that memorable occasion there congregated thereat some 146 accoucherers, "73 representatives of the staff of the company, and 73 representatives of the various departments of the three refineries." They met at the company's office, at the company's request, and they were banquetted and otherwise entertained by the company. It is unnecessary to say how they were selected for the important work in hand, the "establishing of a new Magna Charta of American Labor." The "Lamp" naively admits that "the conference held at 26 Broadway on the evening of April 1 will be historic, not only in the records of the company, but in the annals of American industry. For the first time, the executive of a great industry and its employees of all classes have voluntarily and jointly erected an institution for the government and control of both." In other words, for the first time in history, capital and labor are to permanently fraternize, the irreconcilable is to be reconciled, oil and water are to be so thoroughly mixed together that they will never again separate. Water will no longer possess the power to quench fire; fire will relinquish its previous antagonism for water. All of which is, indeed, an oily proposition.

As to the personnel of the conference all that is necessary is to gaze upon the pictures of the various delegates thereto and make note of the posts they occupy in the big oil establishment. The Irishman's face has frequently been likened to the map of Ireland itself. The mugs of the members of this oleaginous conference (as depicted under the illuminating rays of "The Lamp," are equally faithful maps of oil, and Standard Oil at that. The positions held by the delegates in the company's service throws still further light upon the compelling influence of the dirty and greasy slaves of the company in the matter of the selection of these sleek delegates. Any one at all familiar with the way these affairs are handled by corporations on behalf of their slaves, will readily recognize that the conference was made up of official stool pigeons and company boosters. The real workers function for no other purpose than that of being fooled.

The good man should have said that the "only asset the Standard Oil Co. or any other piratical concern of its kind ever had was the group of slaves." But at any rate this conference was a great success, howling success in fact. It was a veritable "feast of reason and flow of soul," and an oily flow at that. An excellent list of offences against the company for which the slaves are to be adequately disciplined was drawn up, but no penalties were provided against the company in any case. This is no doubt due to the fact that the king can do no wrong, and Standard Oil is undoubtedly king in all matters dealt with at this conference. Take it all around it was a good April fool joke, a very good one indeed. These jokes are being perpetrated with greater frequency as times goes on. Evidently the awakening intelligence of the workers is making it imperative that the masters go the limit in soapy and oleaginous practice in order to calm the waters of the turbulent sea that is being whipped to fury by unrest born of economic pressure. But their efforts are a joke in more ways than one. They are a joke because they do not mean what they pretend, in the first instance, and again they are a joke because they could not bring about what they profess to be after, for the simple reason that the interests of slaves and masters can not be reconciled. There is and must be eternal war between them until they go down and out together. The greater the amount of oil applied to less the friction between the slave and master, robber and robbed, the more effectively will the skids be greased to expedite the launching of this delectable pair of unclean twins into the sump of oblivion that yaweth for that which is foul, disgusting and obscene. Let the good work go on. Oh, for 365 April firsts each year and a good joke cracked upon each and all of them. But come to think of it, every day in the year is a tragedy for the workers for they are the butt of all real jokes ever perpetrated, as well as being nothing but jokes themselves.

MANY A MAN has bent his brow in thought over the problem of how to settle the differences of opinion that continually crop up between employers and employees over the matter of wages.

JUST AS EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG. Oftentimes employers stubbornly resist the demands of their employees for a wage advance. Many bitter and long-drawn out battles have occurred between these apparently antagonistic interests over the vexatious question of wages. Then again upon the other hand there has been more or less friction between those who are compelled to purchase the things they consume and those who hold control of the distribution and prices of those things. It has long since become quite the fashion among all working people and others of moderate means to hate and even curse the big interests, the large manufacturers and dealers in merchandise, on general principles. In fact it has apparently become the almost universal custom to blaspheme the name of any corporation or individual who does business upon a large scale. The C. P. Railway comes in for a generous portion of the universal cursing that is done here in Canada, and our distinguished fellow bacon curer and dealer, Sir Joseph Flavelle run perhaps a close second. At least that has been the case right up to the present. But it is now about to become different, as we shall presently see.

Mr. William McAdoo, whom some facetiously acclaim as the American Crown Prince, he being a son-in-law of the august head of the great republic, is not only secretary of the United States Treasury, but also director-general of the United States railways. He is some gink, is William, a versatile genius, in fact. He has long since solved the problem of how to borrow money from those who have never experienced any nearer acquaintance with the real article than the temporary possession of promises to pay, and other tokens of similar impossible import, and in the doing of it hypnotizing the lenders into the firm conviction that by so doing they are laying up treasures in heaven, as a reward for helping to rescue liberty from the stranglehold of wicked autocracy and making democracy safe in a land that is peopled with submissive slaves and cursed by masters and rulers second in crass brutality and rapacity to those of no other country on earth. But in solving that somewhat nebulous problem, Mr. McAdoo by no means reached the limit of his peculiar power to ruthlessly and yet effectively penetrate the impenetrable, reconcile the irreconcilable, and solve the unsolvable. With one swift clean stroke he has now made it possible that the troubled waters of the industrial sea shall be calmed and the lion of labor and the lamb of capital lie down in sweet content together, like unto soul that is linked unto soul by the unbreakable bonds of an affinity that is well-nigh perfect. And this is what has happened.

In response to the recommendation of a commission appointed by him to enquire into the advisability of granting some advance in wages to the employees of the railway service, Mr. McAdoo granted the advance in question. The amount of this advance will be equivalent to about \$300,000,000 per year. With 2,000,000 slaves in the railway harness, this would be equivalent to an average of \$150 per slave added to the former rations. But happily, however, Mr. McAdoo's ear is evidently attuned to any cry of distress that may arise, no matter from what quarter. It may be readily understood that unless some compensating advantage was to be granted to the railway interests the payment of an extra \$300,000,000 would work an intolerable hardship upon the frugal and hard-working owners thereof, and well-calculated to fearfully wrench their heartstrings and even turn their ordinarily salty sweat into great drops of blood. But McAdoo is not one to allow an injustice to be imposed upon any one, not if he can help it, and he undoubtedly can in such simple cases as the one in question. And he did. With equally swift and bold stroke, he granted an advance in freight and passenger rates to the companies that will increase their yearly revenue by about \$800,000,000. Thus they will be \$800,000,000 better off than before, and that, too, after paying in increased wages to their slaves the modest little sum of \$300,000,000, a mere bagatelle to be sure, at least under the circumstances.

And thus by his marvelous perspicacity and bold initiative hath he opened unto the tortured and harried world of brothers capital and labor the pathway to eternal and lasting peace, fraternity and good feeling between these dear brethren who have so long been held in enmity one against the other by the

machinations of evil-minded persons and wilful disturbers and agitators, who have preached class war and class hatred within the sacred precincts of this soon to be reunited and happy family. Now all that is required is that every employer of labor grant a wage advance corresponding to that granted by Mr. McAdoo in the case at hand, and at the same time advance the price of that which he has to sell in accordance with the formula adopted by the astute director-general. That is for every advance of wages three points, advance the price of the things that are to be sold, and out of the sale of which the wages are to be paid, nine points. And thus it will be seen that both wage slaves and their masters have been at one and the same time benefitted. Wages have been increased and, of course, the workers are that much better off. And who dares to dispute it? By the advance of prices, the employers will also benefit, as may be readily seen. Now who dares dispute that? No clearer and more convincing demonstration of the absolute identity of interest between employers and employees, masters and slaves, robbers and robbed, has ever been offered the confiding public. And who so dull and stupid as not to at once grasp that truth and have base doubt forever removed from his mind? Once this wise course has been followed by all employers and the entire circle of them has been ran, if it should perchance happen that things had somehow or other again fallen into the old and unsatisfactory rut that formed a cord between brothers "Cappy and Lappy," why all that will be necessary is to start immediately upon another round of the same curative line of action, and all will be well. At least it will be as well as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. Who was it that "swent a fishing for to catch a whale, and all the water he had got was in his mother's pail." At any rate let us hope it was not a modern statesman, and we may be almost absolutely certain that it was not Mr. McAdoo. Like all the statesmen of these glorious days, he is not simple enough to pull off such a fishing stunt as that, with the expectation of catching even a herring, let alone a whale. Ye Gods, what a brilliant age, what an intellectual era.

The most deadly blow the food controller has yet struck at the wicked "Hun" was delivered early this week. The order was issued that no more whipped cream is to be served with strawberries and deep apple pie in restaurants. The cream may be served, but the customer must whip it himself, or lick it up in an unwhipped state. Whether this action has been taken as a retaliatory measure against German frightfulness or as a submarine knockout, the dispatches do not make clear.

A piece of ecclesiastical furniture known as a bishop recently visited the battle front in Flanders and enjoyed a ride in a "tank." Out of this rather commonplace incident a certain correspondent of the daily press makes what purports to be an important news story, weaving much romance around the dull sayings and mumblings of a goody bishop. And yet there is nothing so very remarkable about a bishop riding in a "tank." They have always been in the habit of riding in the best conveyances in the land and riding for nothing at that. So what about it? Besides that we have seen more than one of these curios that bore most striking resemblance to tanks anyhow, and useless tanks at that. News correspondents must be hard up for piffle material when they are compelled to fill up space about such insignificant trifles as dull and mumbling bishops when a great war is on. Why don't they write about our victories or the shortcomings of our enemies?

A great fuss is just now being made because of the large profits made by the milling companies upon their output of flour. In spite of the fact that their profit per barrel has been kept below 25 cents per barrel the aggregate of their profits has been greater during the last year than ever before. This is indeed sad, very sad and then some. But if the squawkers against such reckless "profiteering" were but possessed of sufficient reasoning powers to enable them to realize that this wicked profit consists of nothing but figures and neither lessens the quantity nor the quality of the flour turned out, they might be led to cease their ridiculous squawking and devote their energies to more fruitful purpose, such as making faces at the moon for instance. At any rate that would be fully as sensible as squawking raucously about the legitimate and very ordinary results of the successful operation of a lawful business, especially when successful operation can only be followed by such a result.

The estimated steel production in the United States for the present year is 50,000,000 tons. That is about a half ton for each person in the country, or three tons per family. As it would appear that a half ton of steel ought to be pretty nearly enough to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the average person, the people of that favored land are to be congratulated upon their splendid prospect for the year's steel crop. They may feel reasonably sure that none among them will perish during the succeeding twelve months because of a scarcity of steel, though they may go hurriedly over the great divide because of too much of it injudiciously applied. At any rate, the present system of property and production is the greatest ever. Without the beneficently guiding hand of capital and its paternal solicitude for our earthly welfare, what a h— of a fix we would be in, wouldn't we? We might be short of steel and be compelled to throw rocks at each other, as did the ignorant and benighted savages of yore. Well may we shudder at the awful thought.

In addressing the U. S. Congress upon the necessity of passing certain tax measures to insure the raising of money to carry on the war, President Wilson is quoted as saying that "we need not be afraid to tax them (the people) if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for, and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a solemn pride." Yes, indeed, quite so, quite so. But there are quite a number of uncouth souls running wild in the jungles of small knowledge and still smaller conceit, who know full well that all the payment on account of war that can ever be made is made by those who suffer its horrors either by immolating themselves directly upon its bloody and savage altar or furnishing the wherewithal to carry on the murderous business by their labor and sweat. That is what slaves are

for, anyhow. It is their mission on earth to pay through the nose for their own slavery. In times of peace they pay in toil and sweat and aching bones on the instalment plan as it were. In times of war large numbers of them pay their debt in a lump sum, their lives, quickly at once, thus being relieved forever after of the misery suffered for their sin of ignorance and servile submission to the lash of their masters. No other payment is possible, either by the slaves or any one else. And there is no other way of making payment, either.

In referring to the matter of the amount of financial wind to be raised for the purpose of keeping the war balloon floating during the coming year, President Wilson suggested to Congress that \$8,000,000,000 of the \$20,000,000,000 required be raised by taxation. The rest is, presumably, to be borrowed. As the former sum is equivalent to only \$80 per head for the entire population of the country, or about \$450 per family, it looks simple and easy enough. A mere flea bite in fact. At least nothing for a patriot to kick about. This tax will be paid in figures, credit slips, tokens of debt, all the same as chalk marks on the slate at the village school, for there is nothing else to pay with. As those who have the figures, credit slips, dead beat tokens, and chalk marks wherewith to pay, get 'this junk for nothing, it won't cost them anything to pay it. As this junk comes out of the workers, and they never get anything out of it anyhow, it stands to reason that they lose nothing through the tax being paid and gain nothing if it be evaded. So there you are, and everybody ought to be satisfied. And what is not raised by taxation must be borrowed. As in either case it is merely a matter of mobilizing figures, credits, stage money as it were, and this stuff never was redeemed and never can be redeemed, and does not cost anything anyhow, it does not seem to matter by the name of two or more sums of nothing tangible are actually raised. Not a pound more of either food or powder can be produced or destroyed, not a single extra cubic foot of German cannon fodder can be consumed or that of the entente saved, as a result of all this financial nonsense and tommyrot. All the production that is carried on and all of the destruction, death and devastation that is spread throughout the earth is accomplished solely by slaves who get nothing for the doing of it except the plaudits of their masters, if they do it well, and their curses if they lag at their task or shudder at its horrors. Fine game to be sure. Very fine; very fine.

A bill has been passed by the U. S. Congress that is intended to "outlaw organizations teaching, advising, using or defending force or violence or physical injury to property." Is the state about to abolish itself? Is government to repudiate its own philosophy? Are these long reared institutions of the ruling class about to cast themselves into outer darkness and commit suicide by refusing to longer joyfully wield the only weapons whereby they ever justified their existence?

PROFITEERING IN SHIP BUILDING

Not Confined to Canadian Firms—Evidently in Operation in the States—Can't Be Run on Patriotism

The investigations conducted by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, Military Affairs and Commerce, have thrown the searchlight on limited areas of the great field in which so many of the aggregations or corporate power are "serving the country" in various contract relations with the government. The names of such ardent patriots as Bockefeller, Armour, Lovett, Corey, Ryan, du Pont, Vail and Vanderlip, directors of The American International Corporation, one of the contracting corporations, ought to be a guarantee that they would "do their bit,"—the government and everything else in sight. Senator Vandaman, a member of one of the investigating committees, said in the course of debate in the Senate touching operations under one of these contracts: "It is a long story of disloyalty and greed for gain which the Commerce Committee I hope will bring to the attention of the American people."

Of the contract which these dollar scarred worthies made, the New York American said: "The government was to provide them with all the money needed to build the Hog Island ship yard and the ships, and the government was to take over the product of the loan as full payment, and allow these self-sacrificing patriots a profit estimated at six million dollars."

"The American International Corporation" then promptly sublet the building of the ship yard and ships to another corporation organized for that purpose, which is called the American International Shipbuilding company—the net result of all this scheming to put a prospective profit of six million dollars into the pockets of these "patriots," who had not invested a dollar of their own money, and who were not called upon to use their time or their credit or to take the risk of losing so much as a copper cent."

On a cross-examination before the Commerce Committee, George J. Baldwin, vice-president of the American International company, testified that he was not interested in government contracts for money: "Why then has your corporation from six to seven million dollars of profit coming to you directly, and much more to the subsidiaries and sub-contractors?" Mr. Baldwin. "Because you cannot keep a corporation alive on patriotism." —Editorial La Follette's Magazine. After reading the above, the profits derived by the concerns building ships on this coast, are very small potatoes in comparison with the profits derived from this lucrative industry on the other side of the line. The yards that are building ships in B. C. for the Imperial Munitions Board were in most instances fitted out by the I. M. B.; the materials are supplied by that board, and the builders are guaranteed a profit of \$16,000 per hull, without any risk on the part of the companies. It is a case of heads we win, tails you lose. A Bohemian regiment has mutined at Leibach, according to news reaching Rome last week. Fifty officers who refused to order their men to entrain were tried by courtmartial, sentenced to death and shot within 24 hours. Their men were present at the executions. The enlisted troops were sentenced to terms of from 20 to 30 years at hard labor.

Diamond Gifts for Gentlemen. Some Suggestions: Lockets, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Rings. IN RINGS there is a wide choice, from diamond-set plain band rings to those with large gems and elaborate settings. Priced from \$45.00. IN SCARF PINS we are showing some new and pleasing styles, in very dainty settings. Prices range from \$11.00. We have a fine choice of diamond jewellery for presentations, and invite inspection. "The Home of Fine Diamonds" Geo. E. Troroy, Man. Dir. Granville and Georgia Sts.

SAVE YOUR MONEY—START A BANK ACCOUNT IN THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire. The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small. Interest allowed on savings deposits. G. W. STACEY, Manager, Granville and Pender. W. O. JOY, Manager, Hastings and Carrall.

INCORPORATED 1855 Bank of Toronto. Assets \$84,000,000. Deposits 63,000,000. Joint Savings Account. A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances. Vancouver Branch: Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets. Branches at: Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster.

The Bank of British North America. Established in 1858. Branches throughout Canada and at New York, San Francisco and Dawson Savings Department.

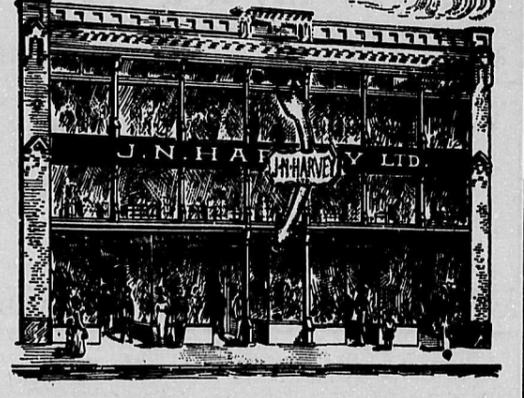
TRAVEL AND TOURS. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO. Trades and Labor Council. [June 2, 1893]

John Herbert Browne, Typographical union, seated as delegate. John Rumble reported for organization committee. The matter of resuscitation of provincial trades and labor congress referred to new council. Petition to Federal Government of Fraser river fishermen endorsed.

Alderman Salisbury taken to task on his speech in city council on Chinese coming to B. C. from U. S. where the Geary law was being enforced. Owing to shortness of time the Trades and Labor Council declined to take part in the proposed citizens' Dominion Day celebration.

The presidents of the various international unions whose members are engaged in shipbuilding have been holding conferences with the United States Shipping Board at Washington, D. C., with a view to establishing a national standard wage for all shipbuilding mechanics excepting carpenters. Roughly, the request is for \$6 per day for eight hours' work. If there is anything on earth that won't stand discussion, let it crack.—Wendell Phillips.

J. N. Harvey, Ltd., 127 Hastings W.



The J. N. Harvey, Ltd., has applied for the Union Store Card of the Retail Clerks' Union. The Arrow Store goes straight to the heart of real values. The Arrow Store carries a big stock of Union Label goods. The Arrow points to a Union merchant. The Arrow points to a Union clerk. The Arrow points to Union goods. Therefore the Unions of the city can make an Allied Drive on the Rock Bottom Values in the J. N. HARVEY, LTD., STORE 127 Hastings West. MR. J. N. HARVEY

Empress Theatre
PHONE SEY. 2492
Week of June 3rd

A DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
"SINNERS"
It will make you think. It grips you from beginning to end.

ORDER YOUR SEATS NOW
Prices: 15c, 30c, 40c.

COLUMBIA
FLORENCE REED in "TODAY"
A drama of a woman who sells her soul for a dress, and finds that she has bought in the dearest market.
—Concert Orchestra—

ORPHEUM
GALLERY NOW OPEN
Week of June 3rd
DERWENT HALL GAINS in "The Iron Hand"
WELLINGTON CROSS
EDDIE CARR
FRANCES DOUGHERTY
STUART AND MERCER
BLACK AND WHITE
BARRY AND LEIGHTON

PANTAGES
NEXT WEEK
TAYLOR'S LIONS
HERBERT LLOYD
Other Big Features

Jack Warner SHIPYARD INN
130 FRONT ST.
Refreshments of every description supplied night and day.

RAILWAY WORKERS SEEK INCREASES
Fifteen thousand Railway Maintenance of Waymen to Cast Vote on Eight-hour Day

Fifteen thousand maintenance-of-way employees of Canadian railways will be asked to vote on the question of pressing for an eight-hour day and a substantial increase and uniform rate of pay for all maintenance-of-way men in Canada. The executives of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees met in Toronto to discuss the advisability of such a step, and passed resolutions embodying these demands, which will be submitted to the membership of the brotherhood for ratification and endorsement. They claim that the wages paid by the railways is inadequate in comparison to that paid to other classes of labor.

Affects All Railways
Formerly the maintenance-of-way men employed by each railway company dealt with that company separately, but it has decided to make a change, and a central committee was elected to deal with all matters affecting maintenance-of-way employees in Canada, and it is anticipated that the managements of the railways will be asked to act jointly, instead of individually as formerly, in dealing with their employees. The executives also passed a resolution strongly deprecating the recent utterances of J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, attacking the British premier, Lloyd George. Mr. Watters' attack is branded as "unjustifiable" and the delegates state that they wish to dissociate themselves from the sentiments he expressed.

The attack on Mr. Lloyd George referred to above was made by Mr. Watters at Toronto. The British premier was referred to as the "trickiest politician who ever masqueraded as a statesman." The refusal of the Imperial government to instruct Sir J. P. Iredale, shrdlu shrdl cmfwy soph Wesley Flaville, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, to cooperate with the Dominion trades congress, of which Mr. Watters is president, was the cause of the outburst.

Another B. C. F. of L. Affiliation.
The latest organization to affiliate with the B. C. Federation of Labor is the Metalliferous Miners' union of Prince Rupert district.

Flotsam and Jetsam Cast Up by the Tide
— Tidbits of Information As To What Is Going On In the World —

Hamilton, Ont.—The G. W. V. A. of Ontario concluded its convention here last week. The afternoon and closing session was marked by a debate on the Y. M. C. A., which ended in the passing of a resolution censuring it in connection with its activities on behalf of soldiers overseas.

A number of delegates spoke vigorously against the "Y," some calling it an association of four-flushers and hypocrites.

The general tenor of the remarks on the work of the Y. M. C. A. overseas was it charged higher prices than similar organizations for what it sold, and gave very little away with the exception of an occasional cup of coffee near the firing lines.

Praise was accorded to the Salvation Army, which was credited with doing excellent work and selling articles to soldiers at much lower prices than were charged by the Y.

Amsterdam—"The Emperor's Faithful Lieges" is the name of a new ultrajingoistic league formed by a number of titled Prussian junkers for whom even the notoriously reactionary principles of the Fatherland party do not go far enough. The league has issued a manifesto to the emperor, under the heading: "Emperor hear thy people." It beseeches the ruler on no account to yield weakly to the cry for parliamentarization or democratization, saying that to do so would be to alienate the affections of all true Germans. If, on the other hand, he is resolved to "kick the devil" (translated literally) all those who attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the throne, he will win a place in all German hearts.

"Emperor, make thy choice," the manifesto concludes.

WORK AS A GOSPEL OF SALVATION FOR SINNERS

"The Source of Human Welfare and a Law Written in Human Nature"

All of Which Is Pure Piffle and Punk and to Truth a Perfect Stranger

It may have been noticed that the noisiest prophets on behalf of the virtue of work as a saving grace for mankind are to be found among those who have been the most successful in dodging the necessity of doing anything that would cause them to sweat profusely or their bones to uncomfortably ache. Many grandiloquent eulogies have been sung on behalf of work. The dignity of honest toil has been frequently pointed out and sufficiently emphasized to impress its virtue upon even the most obtuse. In fact the nobility of work has been so ably expatiated upon by sages and pundits that it has been generally conceded that he who stinks from his own sweat not only thereby carries with him a certain commendable distinction among men, but stinks honorably and with great credit to both himself and his country. Some there may be among us, who, not being in good mental, moral or spiritual health, may perchance have contracted an unseemly antipathy for work and take it upon themselves to deery its virtue as a means of salvation for mankind. Evidently for the purpose of correcting the mistaken conceits of such misguided ones, and bringing unto them a proper understanding of the hygienic virtue of the true gospel of work, a certain sewerpipe of misinformation commonly known as newspaper, that spears its noxious contents over a considerable territory within the king's domain, recently gave vent to the following bit of gassy compound of falsehood and cant.

"Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare. In determining that all idle persons shall be either put in jail or put to work, our legislators do but emphasize and carry out a law already written in human nature."

Work is not the inevitable condition of human or any other form of life. Upon the contrary it is destructive of all life upon which it is forced. It is not the source of human welfare, but its complete negation. It is not a law already written in human nature, but it is a complete nullification of all natural law relating to human or any other life. Work is an unknown quantity to every living thing except such as has been cursed with the chains of slavery, and those chains are forged only by the cunning brain and hand of man. No animal works except as the penalty is fixed upon him by the decree and artifice of man. And the human animal is no exception to the rule. It is only when he has become enslaved by others that he attains that boasted dignity which syphontic and slimy retainers of rulers and robbers promulgate as the true gospel to be peddled to slaves in order to assist in making them contented with their miserable lot in the ruling class scheme of things.

Work is not a benison and a beautitude; it is a penalty and a curse. It is not a pleasure; it is a pain. It is not a source of human welfare; it is the hastening pathway to death and decay. It is the inevitable penalty that all upon which it is fastened must pay for submitting to the sin of slavery of which they are the perhaps unwilling victims. The horse, the ox, the ass, the dog, know neither sweat nor yet aching bones, until they are harnessed and driven to their task by that most cunning, crafty, treacherous, unscrupulous, immoral, unprincipled and all round unspeakable rogue in all the catalog of animal kind, that creature called man. And such animals as man cannot enslave he kills, either for food or for fun. If he can find no other

New York—Germany's reported importation and storage in this country of large numbers of Mauser rifles and quantities of ammunition, was declared a myth by Deputy United States Attorney-General Becker at the conclusion of his inquiry into the rumors of the existence of these munitions. He expressed the opinion that the stories, which federal investigating agencies have been attempting to run to earth for over two years, were an outgrowth of the German plot to foment revolt against British rule in India. This developed during the testimony of Henry Musk, former confidential agent of Capt. Hans Tauscher, the erstwhile American representative of German munition manufacturers. He said that in 1914 a shipment of 7500 old model Springfield rifles, which he now believes were intended for re-shipment to India, were stored in this city by the German government. A few months ago they were sold by the enemy property custodian to Francis Banerman, a New York broker, in condemned ordnance and military paraphernalia, he declared.

Moscow—Three hundred anarchists, arrested in connection with the recent uprising here, will be tried by a revolutionary tribunal. M. Ouporoff, chief of the Moscow war department, who is in charge of the movement against the anarchists, said:

"The government has concluded that it is necessary to restore order for the purpose of effecting better organization of the military, industrial and other institutions of the country. It has been decided to put an end to the constant menace to life and property from people who call themselves anarchists. Among them are a number of hoodlums and escaped criminals."

London—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the anarchist movement in Moscow has been suppressed.

VANCOUVER CARPENTERS AFTER NEW WAGE SCALE

Will Make a Demand for \$6.60 Per Day to Go Into Effect on the First of August

A special mass meeting called by the District Council of Carpenters and held Thursday evening in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, voted unanimously for a wage scale of \$6.60 per day to be presented to the contractors and to go into effect by August 1. The big hall was packed to the doors by an enthusiastic membership of the carpenters. President Hatley presided and the sentiments expressed from many parts of the hall was for a determined stand on the new and necessary wage scale. All contractors will be notified immediately.

The Question of the 44-Hour Week.

One aspect of the 44-hour week question that seems to have been overlooked by most people, is that on the Canadian side of the line there is no latitude for sports or other recreation on Sunday, whilst on the American side all kinds of pastimes can be indulged in, and if the people of this country desire that Sunday shall be observed in the manner which has prevailed for so many generations, then they must adapt themselves to the necessity of giving the workers time to indulge in the recreations that are necessary, not only for their physical, but their mental welfare. "All work and worship makes Jack a dull boy."

Carpenters Local No. 617.

The raffle for the tools of "Jimmy" Robinson has been unavoidably postponed till the next meeting of the local.

The power of the union label is proved by its progress. The union label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward woman, and care for the young.

exuse he will do it merely to get their hides or feathers for the purpose of togging out the females of his kind so that they no longer bear likeness to anything in either the heavens, the earth, or the nether regions. This latter eccentricity is perhaps due to the fact that once he has the females of his kind thus hidden beneath turkey feathers and woodchucks, his eyes obtain much needed relief from eternally gazing upon the doubtfully dazzling beauty that is the chief foment of stock in trade when less effectively covered up, disguised and otherwise adorned. But this foolish talk about the blessings of work, and its dignity, and its being a "law written into human nature," is enough to make even a savage who has never yet experienced it sick unto death. It is quite enough to kill outright, swiftly and at once, the tame savage who sweats every day of his slave life till he stinks so you can smell him a block, and whose bones so ache from the dignity he toters around, at so much per, that he can't sleep 'nights, in consequence of the perpetual dose of this accursed infamy called work that is thrust upon him by his overlords and pious benefactors. And it would no doubt kill him were he not so dull, obtuse, thick, tough, and well pickled in that ignorance upon which the safety of his rulers and masters depends and which insures the stability and perpetuity of their glorious reign over the human cattle of his ilk and kind. Fortunately for those who rule and rob him he has had his mental hide so completely tanned by the true gospel of work, that has been pumped into him by the press, pulpit and platform squirts of his owners, that it is as impervious to common sense as a duck's back is to water, and a capitalist editorial liar to the blandishments of truth. Work is for slaves, and no other animals over yet suffered the infamous infliction of the accursed thing upon them. The very word must have been invented for the sole purpose of expressing the tortures of the damned upon whom this supreme curse of slavery had been inflicted. Of course the slaves should not be told the truth about it, for fear they might contract an antipathy against their chains and cultivate a disposition to kick them off. Hence we refrain from saying any more about it until the next time we happen to feel out of sorts.

No Settlement Yet of Shipyard Strike; Negotiations Are Still Being Carried On

(Continued from page 1)

speed up ship production.

"The council likewise voted against endorsing the action of the local Shipwrights union in accepting straight time for working on the half-holiday instead of time and a half for overtime.

"President Wilson and members of the shipping board on Monday wired congratulations to the local shipwrights for having decided on the 48-hour week."

Since then the following letter has been received from the Seattle Metal Trades Council, which shows clearly that, in spite of all the statements to the contrary, the men on the other side of the line are with the shipyard workers in B. C. on the question of hours:

Copy of Letter.
"Seattle, Wash.,
"May 28, 1918.
"Metal Trades Council, Vancouver.
"Greetings.
"At the regular meeting of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, held tonight, Bro. Miller gave a lengthy report on your strike situation, going into details of its causes, etc.
"I am instructed to convey to you, per Bro. Miller, our heartiest support in any manner deemed necessary by you, in order that your council may be assisted in bringing about a successful termination of your present difficulties.
"Again assuring you of our heartiest co-operation,
"I remain faithfully yours,
"BERT SWAIN,
"Secretary-Treasurer."
Organizer Miller of the Steam and Operating Engineers, stated at the Metal Trades Council meeting, Wednesday night, that Seattle was not only practically solid for the 44-hour week during the four months for which it had negotiated, but that in all probability the 48-hour week would never revert back to the 48-hour week in September. He also pointed out that endorsement of the 48-hour week in Portland was the work of about three men on the executive committee and that the rank and file were strenuously opposed to it.

President Dakers of the Victoria Metal Trades Council informed the Vancouver Council that everything was closed down tight around Victoria, that meetings were being held every day in the Labor Temple and that the men were not only standing pat for the 44-hour week, but for a basic wage of \$6.60 per day for mechanics and \$4 for laborers. The spirit prevailing among the men is splendid, and although the machinists had been out for some time previous to the present situation, not a single man had even attempted to go back to work. A few black sheep among the returned soldiers had offered their services to the employers but their assistance will have very little effect in stampeding the strikers back to work.

Negotiations are still being conducted as we go to press. The men are in session with Senator Robertson, and the general feeling is that a settlement is in sight.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN PRAIRIE CAPITAL

Winnipeg Civic Employees Establish Principle for Which They Fought—All Men Reinstated.

It took three special sessions of the Winnipeg city council last Saturday to bring about a settlement of the trouble between the city and their employees, the basis of settlement being as follows:

- (1) Striking employees to be reinstated under wage schedules already agreed upon by the city council's special committee and representatives of civic employees.
- (2) Negotiations on all future disputes and provision for conciliation and arbitration by boards of enquiry.
- (3) No strikes pending the report from such board of enquiry.
- (4) Firemen's Strike Undesirable.
- (5) Union acknowledgment that a strike by firemen is undesirable and a statement in the agreement that it should be resorted to only in extreme provocation.
- (6) Officers of the fire brigade not to be eligible for membership in union.

The labor representatives are understood to have fought stubbornly for inclusion of lieutenants in the union, but finally conceded the point, and an agreement was at once signed by the members of the council and T. J. Murray, counsel for the Trades and Labor Council.

Senator Robertson, who is now trying to get a settlement in the shipyard dispute was largely responsible for bringing about the settlement.

Senator Robertson was roundly criticized by the Winnipeg press for meeting with the men before he had met the city officials or representatives of the employing class.

Senator Robertson denies the statements of the press, but why should he be criticized for meeting with the men affected before having met the employing interests no one can say, unless it is true that the workers have no rights, but the right to do the bidding of the employers without protest.

LADIES AUXILIARY MACHINISTS UNION

To Hold Picnic in July—Committee Appointed and at Work—Date to Be Announced Later

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Machinists' unions of the city, following up the successful whist drive and dance held under the auspices of its members recently, has now launched a programme for a picnic to be held, according to present arrangements, on July 6.

The ladies have appointed a committee and have arranged to have it augmented by representatives from the different locals of machinists. A meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday evening and preliminary arrangements and sub-committees arranged for.

The policy of the committee differs in some particulars from that followed by many organizations in that it has been decided not to make the customary rounds of the merchants to secure refreshments and prizes "on the cheap." The members of the committee feel that if a picnic or any other form of entertainment cannot be had without asking for donations that it would be better to abandon the project. In the next issue of The Federationist announcement will be made of further details, date, place, etc.

BIG MODERN FACTORY IS SEEN IN ACTION

Visitors to City Witness Process of Making "Twin Bute Overalls" in a Strictly Union Shop.

Not the least of the many interesting points visited in Vancouver by some of those who attended the big Board of Trade and farmers' get-together conference was the overall factory operated on Water street by Messrs. James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of the famous Twin Bute overalls and workshirts.

Visitors to this modern, sanitary shop found a considerable number of operators busied with the work of running up seams, tacking down pockets, riveting on buttons and doing such other important work preliminary to turning out the finished work-shirt and overall, which bear the Twin Bute label and Union label.

It was remarkable with what thoroughness and precision that an overall was made. It was shown that to make one of these garments by hand would take four or five times the time spent by machine operators, and would cost the wearer probably three or four times as much money as he is now required to pay for what is actually a better garment than that which can be made by hand.

Twin Bute overalls and work-shirts, it was pointed out, are now widely distributed. And although these garments are made in a variety of styles and in every wanted size, it was stated that Vancouver's union workers were singularly fortunate in being able to secure their exact style and fit in a brand that is fully equal to the finest garments of their kind made in Canada or elsewhere. The Twin Bute shop is of course a Union shop, and Messrs. James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., are to be congratulated.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees has decided to place all eating houses who refuse to sign the union agreement, on the unfair list as soon as the endorsement of the Trades and Labor Council has been obtained. It is hoped that organized labor will get solidly behind this union in its efforts to organize its craft. An election of officers was held and the following officers elected: President, Harry Wood; vice-president, Joe Oulette; recording secretary, Fred Harris; inspector, Geo. Westlake; chaplain, Chas. Davis, and secretary and business agent, Wm. Mackenzie. The local has changed its meeting nights to first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 and third Wednesday in the month at 9:30.

At the Columbia

Critics throughout the country are loud in their praise of "Today," George Broadhurst's great play starring Florence Reed, which will be shown at the Columbia theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Ada Patterson, of the New York American, saying: "I regard 'Today' as the vindication of the motion picture, and none of the enemies of the silent drama can stand against it." Vivid and startling it lays stark the grinning skeleton of Today's gilded life as told in the story by George Broadhurst. It is the tale of a woman who laughing gaily first sipped the wine of folly, then drained the cup to its bitterest dregs. She toasted Vanity and its court of Peacock retinue—and awoke to find that while the primroses faded and died the flower of true love blossomed into the most fragrant bloom of all.

C. V. Cook in the Tolls

Word has been received from Chicago to the effect that C. V. Cook, an old-time Vancouver man, who took an active part in the Vancouver Island miners' strike in 1913, has been arrested for alleged conspiracy with Daniel H. Wallace to obstruct the Draft Act. He is secretary-treasurer of the League of Humanity, and also of the Nationalist Association of North America. He is now out on bail, the sum fixed being \$10,000 with a property bond to the extent of \$40,000 to cover same. Efforts are being made to secure the services of Clarence Darrow as attorney for the defence, and funds are being solicited for this purpose.

Union Woollen Industry.

Another industry, in which only union labor will be employed, will soon be in operation in Vancouver. This is the B. C. Woollen Mills Company, and it will be located on Hastings East. This concern will purchase all the wool that farmers care to bring or send into the city. The plant will be run strictly on a union basis because

union men will be in charge of it and in this promotion it. Persons interested in this promotion from Edward Tufts at the office of the Business Development Company, 527 Birks Building.

Barbers

The Barbers have signed up two more shops, and received two more applications for membership in the union. Two more of its members have been drafted, and all members are working. The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, the Retail Clerks' association is carrying on an organizing campaign; and whereas, it is asking for the support of organized labor in boosting the store card, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Barbers' union in meeting assembled, go on record as giving the Retail Clerks' association our hearty moral support and will render them all the assistance necessary to make Vancouver a union city.

A 20 per cent. increase has been given civilian workers in the United States navy yards.

MILLINERY
Big Reductions in all TRIMMED MILLINERY
Panamas and untrimmed straws \$1.45 and up
Patrick Co. Millinery
COME IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
532 Granville Street
Phone Sey. 3291

"The Book of the One Law"

By A. MCKAY JORDAN
A book which throws new light upon the subject which the philosophers of all ages have failed to make clear—Death and the Hereafter.

PRESS COMMENTS

"Vancouver Daily Province," May 23, 1918
"The author of this book . . . has here set down much that may well make his readers begin to think. Originality is impressed on every page, and a considerable command of rhetorical language enables the writer to place his thoughts in a striking way before the public."
"Mr. Jordan's book . . . moves in an orbit that is a little above the 'common round, the daily task.'"
"While the general trend of the volume is philanthropic, it combines . . . a certain distaste for man-made laws, which if carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to anarchistic troubles."

"Vancouver Daily Sun," May 4, 1918

"It is a remarkable work in many ways . . . To summarize . . . it may be said that the 'Book of the One Law' unveils the mysteries of the ages, laying bare the story of life present, life past and life to come."
"It scientifically pilots the reader through intricate mazes with a skill that is equally apparent to the greatest or the simplest mentalities."
"It teaches that naught is created and that nothing dies."
"It offers sympathy and consolation to all; judgment and condemnation to none."

"Western Woman's Weekly," May 13, 1918

"The book is one of the choicest bits of reading that has ever been printed on this side of the border . . ."
News Stand, Hotel Vancouver
Now on sale at all First-Class Booksellers or at 880 Birks Building
PRICE \$2.00

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Grey, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Brent, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Lennoxville, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Veaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguy, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski and Témiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

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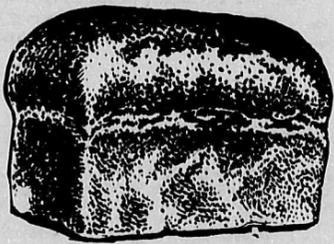
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Letters to FEDERATIONIST

How Girls Are Exploited.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—I am a constant reader of your paper and consider it to be the only one around here that is voicing the interests of the working people and trying to advance and protect those interests. I am, therefore, sending you this, hoping that you will publish it in order to let other girls know of some shops in this city that they will do well to avoid.

There is a hairdressing and wig-making shop on Hastings street known as the "Maison Henri." This concern has another shop on Granville street. A good many ladies patronize these shops in the way of shampoos, curling, waving, hairdressing and manicuring.

The proprietor, a Mr. Henri, who runs the business, does no hairdressing himself, but employs girl slaves for the purpose. While these girls are making a fortune for him they get next to nothing for doing it. The return for their time and labor is very small.

The girls work from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and to 9.30 on Saturday nights. They do the hairdressing, the manicuring, the combing, washing and cleaning of the girls work around the shop. The girls must purchase their own tools to work with, such as combs, brushes, curling tongs, manicuring set, etc.—about \$10 worth. They get in wages from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per week. They put in much overtime, for which they get nothing extra. The customers they handle bring to the proprietor at least from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per day for each girl working. The tools spoken of are purchased from the Henri concern itself and it is scarcely to be supposed that they are furnished to the girls at any lower prices than they could be purchased for elsewhere. The girls are compelled to pay the concern 15 cents each for the laundry of their aprons, and as they soil two or three a week and the regular laundry charge is not above 35 cents, it may be seen that Henri does not lose anything, nor the girls gain anything, by the transaction.

I started to work for this concern at \$2.50 per week. When I found out that I had to buy \$10.15 worth of tools in order to get \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week, I decided to quit at once. I had \$2.50 then coming to me. When I went to the office to get my money the very "gentlemanly" Mr. Henri told me roughly and bluntly that he did not owe me anything and if I hung around there looking for money he would chase me out of the shop. Under these circumstances I had to leave, and have thus evidently been beaten out of the few cents that were coming to me and which I had certainly earned.

I hope that no other girls will be roped into service for this miserable concern and that something may and will be done to right the wrongs that are daily perpetrated upon those who have been unfortunate enough to fall into its clutches. It is shameful to think that such treatment can be accorded to girls who are compelled to work out for a living, in these days when we are all supposed to be engaged in a struggle on behalf of democracy and decency.

MARY PIROSHKO.

940 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

"Honest John" Loves the Engineers. Editor B. C. Federationist:—These be turbulent times, and the future does not look any too bright. Dodging the snares and pitfalls set for us by those profiteering working class creatures makes life anything but a pleasant dream for we whom God ordained to run this world.

In spite of all our propaganda delivered through our press and by the mouth of our prophets, these working plugs, like Oliver Twist, howl for "more soup" and—blamed if we don't have to give it to them. But there is one bunch of nut-crackers that "really, don't cher know, make me laugh." They think themselves a kind of a cross between the Plute and the Plebe, the "missing link," so to speak. They have a union known as the Krank pin local, a business agent and a strong boss with the sides bulging from high pressure, and all the paraphernalia necessary to jolt democracy, except brains, which their calling for, except brains. When the automatic cabal at Victoria was busted higher than Gilroy's kite, and simon pure democracy flapped "its" (I don't know the gender) wings over "our" favored land and all the thieving parasites which infested our temple of truth at Victoria had to take to the tall timber, those knights of the oil can thought that now was the appointed time to present their supplications before the throne of grace, upon which God's image, "Honest John," had been ordained to roost. It may not be generally known how Honest John acquired the cognomen, but he possessed that stirling quality to such a superlative extent that it was reported he would take a nickel off the collection plate in change rather than cheat himself.

In days of yore when political ambition first began to sprout in John's brain, he could not put the fascinating polish on his orations which characterizes them now, in fact volume was their only distinguishing feature. John used to blurt, much to the chagrin of his colleagues, and when the serpent in the guise of the Boiler Inspections Act made its appearance, he jumped on it with both feet, because he had a pot of his own, which he feared was not safe for democracy, and he also had to hire an engineer, while he was engaged in routing the forces of evil and oppression.

Even at that early date the railroad magnate in him began to kick and he became chief sponsor in British Columbia by as delectable a bunch of New York grafters as ever skinned the nickels from the hired girls. This was a corporation known as the "Ollalie R. R. Co." and proposed to build a road clear to heaven with B. C. on the route. However, John's work was too coarse, and he did not manage to connect with the bucks that were to have been his if he made a good raid on the province in behalf of his company. Being an expert on cranks, and an authority on strains, stresses and B. T. U., it logically devolved on him to take the bit against this infamous Boiler Inspections Act, and nobly he responded. As a prophet he has the other John "skinned a mile," for he predicted just what happened—that lazy lot of loafers had a "soft snap" as it was and would soon be after more pay and shorter hours. Just imagine the irony of the situation when this bunch of "holdups"

two generalissimos are far superior to our industrial leaders, or semi-politicians. Remember, fellow workers, what we have suffered in the past and still are suffering on account of metaphysical and abstract ideas of great republics or empires and heavens. Of course, regarding the last word, I would be sorry if I should hurt anybody's feelings on religious grounds, because I have no sneer for the hopeful that believes there is an incomprehensible force that will in some mysterious way turn all the evil into good and reclaim all of us innocent arguing creatures, providing you do not preach intolerance and separation in this life, and the life hereafter—if there is any. ERNEST LINDBERG.

Boiler Makers' Picnic.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—I beg to report that the above organization held its first annual picnic and sports on Friday last, Victoria Day, at Mahon Park, North Vancouver, the number attending same being too great to form an estimate. The sports commenced at 11.30 a.m. and the programme, consisting of 33 events, was run through by 6 p.m. Prizes to the number of \$200, totalling close upon \$800 in value, were then presented by Mr. Thomas Neilson, superintendent at Coughlan's, and by 7 p.m., when Lives and Reeves' first-class orchestra struck up, everybody was in good humor and ready for the dance.

I would like to mention, through your paper, that as the programme was in the hands of the printers when I received Evans, Coleman & Evans' cheque for \$25 and Simpson & Balkwell's cheque for \$20, that these sums were spent in purchasing some 250 toys, at wholesale price, for the "wee tots," and many the bairn was made happy on Friday last, when they received Teddy bears, dolls, carriages, trinkets; in fact, toys of every description were handed out to each boy and girl on the ground, in addition to free candy and lemonade, and free tea and coffee for the adults.

Mr. Dunk Neilson handled the whistle in a capable manner in the football series. Mr. Andy Neilson and Bro. McEachern, assisted by Mr. Holmes were the judges, and Bro. R. H. Holmes and Stuart were the starters. Bro. Joe Barber and Harris, Dave Neilson, Carmichael and others too numerous to mention were highly congratulated on every hand for the efficient manner in which they carried out so great an undertaking. Fraternally yours, JOE BARBER. Secretary Picnic and Sports Committee, Coughlan's.

A BILLION BUGS

(Life.) Army life is just one darned inoculation after another. The average soldier is as full of holes as a porous plaster. They are the apertures through which all sorts of anti-bugs are introduced into his system. Each soldier is issued a billion bugs, for whose upkeep he is held responsible. They hike higher and thither through his system. They drill on his spinal column and hold sham battles on his cerebrum. He spends half his time getting inoculated, and the rest of it recovering from the inoculations.

Here is the schedule of a typical day in training camp when the doctors are in an inoculating mood. 6 a.m. Reveille. 6.15. Report to Dr. Jabb for inoculation against sleeping sickness. 6.30. Breakfast and inoculation against indigestion. 7. Drill. 7.11. Report to Dr. Poke for inoculation against baldness. 8. All men must be inoculated in the left shoulder against Tasmanian epizooty, in case the army goes to Tasmania. 9.01. Report to Dr. Prieker to have 5,765,899 anti-prickly heat germs injected in the right funny-bone. 11.07. Second inoculation against flat feet and warts. 12. Mess. Men will be inoculated with one plate of stew and four cubic inches of bread pudding. 1 p.m. Report to nearest doctor to be inoculated with any germs he happens to have around. 2.20. All men suffering from fox-bite or squirrel-bite report to Dr. Kneedle for inoculation. 2.30. Drill (if able). 2.55. Ankle inspection by Dr. Slasher. 3.33. Bring your calves to Dr. Punch's tent for inoculation against frost-bite. 4. Special inoculation in Dr. Muff's tent. All men suffering from alimony, pip, cauliflower ears, free verse, persistent sneezing or aversion to work, must report for prophylactic treatment. 5. Mess. Each man will be issued one pill, the equivalent of one plate of beans, one mug of tea and one piece of bread. He may take it, or use it for ammunition. 6.9. All men must stay in their tents, as the doctors may think up a new inoculation, and may want someone to practice on. 9.16. All men who are still conscious will be inoculated against insomnia and mulekick. 10. Taps (for survivors). N.B.—The only thing they don't inoculate you against in the army is inoculation.

Life is evidently in error in stating that "the only thing they don't inoculate against in the army is inoculation." As far as we are able to learn no inoculation against suicide is included in army medical practice. True, there were but three deaths by suicide in the army cantonments within the United States during the week ending May 3, but just think what might have been saved for more effective war purposes if proper provision had been made to forestall such unhappy results, by fifth inoculation. The attention of army officials should be called to the evident overlooking of this eminently essential and sensible precautionary measure by the medical staff. Such carelessness should not be lightly condoned. It is too well calculated to give "aid and comfort to the enemy." If "suicide" is carelessly allowed to spread among the soldiery of democracy, victory may be compelled to perch upon the banners of atouracy, because there will be no other alternative.

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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. Simons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Sivert, P. O. Box 902, Victoria, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I. LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 8:30 p.m., Richards Hall, President, Walter Howard; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, James Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

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PEACE CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Over a Hundred Delegates in Attendance and Good Work Done

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The third Australian Peace conference was held in Sydney on March 29-April 1, and was the largest and most important of its kind ever held in Australia. Over a hundred delegates were present from all parts of Australia, representing all sections of the workers. Rev. F. Sinclair was elected president; Mr. Cooper, vice-president; Messrs. Stanley Allen and T. J. Miller, secretaries; Messrs. Scott-Griffiths, assistant secretary; Miss Swann, treasurer; R. S. Ross, Rev. A. Rivett, H. Woods, W. Francis Ahern, and Miss I. Swann were elected to a resolutions and standing orders committee; while A. Rae, W. Francis Ahern and Mrs. Scott-Griffiths, comprised the press committee.

Peter Simonoff (Bolshevik consul-general in Australia), and Jakob Gunn were specially welcomed to the conference as delegates from the Russian Workers' associations. Responding to a motion urging the Australian government to recognize his appointment as consular representative of the Bolshevik government in Australia, Mr. Simonoff detailed the aims and aspirations of the Bolshevik government. Keen interest was taken in the various papers read and discussed before the conference, notably the papers dealing with "Peace and Arbitration," "Peace, Imperialism and Internationalism," "Peace, Defence and Boy Conscription," "Enforced Peace, and Peace Economics." In between the sessions of conference, public peace meetings were held in the various public halls of Sydney and in the principal park of the city.

Resolutions were carried urging peace and international fraternalism and the settling of industrial disputes by arbitration, abolition of the capitalistic system, censorship, institution of the principle of international fellowship and brotherhood, total disarmament, production for use and not for profit, and the appointment of vigilance and publicity committees to foster the peace feeling. It was decided that a manifesto of peace be prepared, also that a statement setting forth the decisions of the conference and the objects of the peace movement in Australia be published and circulated. Resolutions were also carried urging all women to organize in industrial and other bodies opposed to war, also that as war was caused by economic conditions, peace could only be made by the proletariat of the various countries along lines equitable and just to the workers. The attempt to foster imperialism was deplored, as also was the attitude of the churches and the capitalistic newspapers on the question of war. Conference repudiated all desire to extend the dependencies of Australia by retaining the captured German colonies in the Pacific, and passed a resolution condemning conscription in any shape or form. Greetings were extended to the various peace organizations throughout the world for the stand they had taken in opposition to war.

WAR VETERANS ARE NOT STRIKE-BREAKERS

The action of the returned soldiers in the city of Victoria in the shipyard strike, must not be considered as being a reflex of the opinions of the returned soldiers as a whole.

From information to hand from Victoria, it would appear that many of the returned soldiers are members of the unions affected, and are standing by the organizations. These men, in many cases, have been members of the organized labor movement for years before taking up military duties, and have not lost that understanding of the position of the worker on the industrial field, which they gained by that membership.

The resolution passed by the Great War Veterans in Vancouver on Monday, which re-affirmed the stand taken by that organization at their convention, to the effect that they were not in favor of the returned men acting as strike-breakers, shows at least that the action taken by the men in Victoria is not in line with the policy of the returned men as a whole, but merely the action of a few individuals.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wages have been increased \$3.75 a week by the Bakery Wagon Drivers union. The new rate is \$28.75 a week. The work day is reduced from nine to eight hours with an additional holiday with pay, making seven holidays a year. Overtime rates have been increased from 65 cents to \$1 an hour.

Whom All Blessings Flow." Curious, isn't it, that they didn't realize that the bombs were coming from the Germans?

To return to parliament. No sooner was Sir Charles Fitzpatrick's mess cleaned up than Mr. A. B. Copp, of Westmoreland, filthied the floor of the house again. He deposited quite a smelly muck of criminal fraud in connection with the taking of the soldiers' vote. Evidently the stench was too much for Mr. W. H. Butts, of South Cape Breton, for, after the mess had been lying on the floor for some three hours, he implored Mr. Copp to take the vile stuff outside. But Mr. Copp wouldn't do any such thing. He thought a longer snuff at their putridity might make everybody a little more careful in future. He overlooked one very important fact, though. There are forms of life which only thrive in rottenness.

The hounds have been out again. A German, of Henryetta, Okla., was foolish enough to admit to his fellow citizens that he still felt loyal to the land of his birth. Wow! Wow! Wow! yapped the dogs, and the fun was on. It was great! It was glorious! Here and there they chivvied him, until they were out of breath with laughing and running. Then they put him in the jail to keep until they had had their suppers. Rested and fed, they returned to the fun, with everybody in the best of fettle. They had the time of their lives until midnight, when they got too tired to keep it up any longer. Then they had a grand finale. They stripped him stark-naked, painted his body red, and gave him twenty enthusiastic lashes across his bare back. He was still alive, so they returned him to the jail, and beat it for by-bye, to dream their gallant exploit o'er again. Well, there should be no kick coming from Henryetta, Okla., if the Germans dog any of its loyal citizens found within their borders.

The Scientific American, in its last issue, complains that brush manufacturers send to Europe and Asia for hog bristles when they could get lots of them at home. Take the hint, barbarians! Save their bristles.

Did you notice that our old friend Uplifter was getting in some more of his good work? No! Where were your eyes? Why, an amendment has just been made to the criminal code making it a serious offence against the law to be so poor that you and your family can only afford one room to live in. So the Bogey Man'll catch you if you don't hang on to your jobs. Go another one Uplifter, old sport! Make it a criminal offence for a man to be so rich that he and his wife and child can't well live in a house of less than twenty rooms. Impossible! Might as well ask to have the big trees in Stanley Park play ring-a-rosies around the monkey house? Maybe! But there's a good time coming, you old fossil, when the working man is going to take a hand at the game.

Rev. W. D. Reid pointed out, at the annual meeting of the National Prison Reform association, held in Montreal last week, under the present system of administering justice, whether a man was sentenced to one year or five years depended largely on the state of the magistrate's stomach. Surely, there ought to be more one year sentences these days of food restriction. Of course, if he still makes a hog of himself, we'll have to put up with the five until such time as there is a stomach inspection of all magistrates before they are allowed to take their seats on the bench.

On Saturday last, Director General McAdoo boosted the United States railway men's pay \$300,000,000, making the increases retroactive as from January. He didn't make his recommendation because of any great love for the working brother, but because there was no getting away from the fact that the cost of living had gone up. Our Great Ones are either too addle-brained to see what's as evident as the sun in a clear noon sky, or too darned selfish (which is much more likely) to do anything to relieve the financial burdens of their less fortunate fellows until the said fellows take the strike trail and show them who is really boss when it comes to a "show down." But wait! What we can do will be as nothing to what we'll do when every working man in Canada is a loyal union member. Believe me, those'll be some times. Think of the hundreds of millions of dollars sliding towards Mr. Working Man's jeans that now jump from the pants pockets of Mr. Plute. Get together, fellows, and hustle those days a little nearer! We're simply aching for those extra bucks.

There is an argument being bandied about which runs somewhat like this: "Why should the shipyard employees strike for more money when they are already getting a good deal higher pay than the men in the trenches?" Here's another argument: Why should the shipyard employees want to hang on to more profits when they are already making a great deal more than a whole battalion of men in the trenches?

N.Z. LABOR PARTY STATES POSITION

International Conference Is to Arrange Equitable Terms of Peace

Wellington, New Zealand—The Labor party of New Zealand has adopted peace resolutions demanding the universal abolition of conscription and of the munitions trade, in addition to the usual labor demands of other countries. A clause, showing the suspicion with which England is regarded by her colonies, insists that the British self-governing dominions shall be separately represented at the peace conference, Ireland not excluded. The text of the terms follows:

Text of Terms

"That, as the governments of Europe have failed utterly to preserve peace, or to bring the present war within measurable distance of a conclusion, we contend that only by organized system of production for use, under democratic control, can a recurrence of such calamities be permanently avoided.

"We, therefore, urge that immediate negotiations be initiated for an international conference for the purpose of arranging equitable terms of peace, on which conference the working class organizations shall demand adequate representation, and the inclusion of women delegates, and we further urge that the British self-governing dominions (including Ireland) shall be granted separate representation thereon.

"We submit that in framing the terms of a lasting peace, the following principles shall be observed:

Plebiscites for Alsace

"1. The right of small nations, including Ireland, to political independence.

"2. That the European countries invaded during the present war be immediately evacuated, and their future territorial integrity guaranteed—provided that the ownership of disputed territories shall be determined by a plebiscite of the inhabitants, under the protection of an international commission. This course would dispose of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland and similar cases on the democratic principle that all just government must rest on the consent of the governed.

"3. That prior to the disbandment of the combatant armies they shall be utilized, under international control, for the restoration of the devastated territories at the expense of the invaders.

"4. That where an amicable arrangement can not be reached by the peace conference in regard to captured colonies and dependencies, such territories shall be placed provisionally under international control.

Open Foreign Policy

"5. That the freedom of the seas be secured on the lines laid down by President Wilson of America in his speech at Washington in May, 1916, in which he advocated: 'A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas.'"

NEW YORK.—With the ousting of the air craft board by President Wilson sensational disclosures are being made on the manner in which the government has been looted of nearly a billion dollars. To date the air ship programme has not developed a single plane.

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We have a large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing—the very best in Vancouver. We want an equal number of men and boys to make homes for our clothing.
You want to be the best dressed man in Vancouver—you want a suit that you'll be satisfied with—one that will make you feel and look pleasant whenever you think of clothes.
You know how you grouch and almost talk turkey when you get a poor suit. Eliminate your troubles—buy your clothes from us.
10% Discount to Veterans and Boys in Khaki—A Dandy Watch With a Boy's Purchase of \$10.00 or Over
GORDON THE JONAH-PRAT CO. GEO. PRAT
401 HASTINGS STREET FIT-RITE PARLORS COR. HOMER

CITY MERCHANTS BOOST THE CLERKS' UNION
CITY MERCHANTS believe the organized workers will respond to the get-together policy.
CITY MERCHANTS know the value of organized purchasing power of the trades unionists of Vancouver.
THE CLERKS' UNION stands for a square deal to the purchaser.
THE CLERKS' UNION will see that the buyer always gets a square deal.
THE CLERKS' UNION makes it easy for the purchaser. Tell him just what you desire to spend, etc., and he will assist you to make it go the limit and you can be sure of satisfaction.
THE TRADES UNIONIST is entitled to the best in the store, at the lowest possible price in return for his co-operation to eliminate the Bunk from Retail Trade.
THE TRADES UNIONIST will readily comply with the resolution passed at his last meeting as requested by the Clerks' Union. Confidence, that collective invisible personality, is the driving force in the labor movement, and the absentees from last meeting can be trusted to see the UNION STORE CARD in the window before making a purchase.
THE TRADES UNIONISTS OF VANCOUVER demand the defeat of all deceiving demagogues of trade. Put your confidence in the Clerks' Union Store Card.
CLAMAN'S LTD, 153 Hastings Street West.
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J. BARLOW, Cigars, Cordova Street.
THE INGLEDEW SHOE STORE—Two soles with but a single thought. The Union Man and The Ingledew Sole.
POTTS & SMALL, 449 Granville Street.
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FASHION CRAFT, 512 Granville Street.
J. N. HARVEY, LTD., 125-127 Hastings St. West
The first and only cigar store with the Clerks' Union Store Card, and a full line of Label-cigars, tobacco, etc.
Confidence, not Camouflage, is the Union Clerks' Slogan

ONE VOLUNTEER IS WORTH MANY
PRESSED MEN—WE VOLUNTEERED



Claman's have faith in the workers of Vancouver

WE demonstrated our faith when we established a precedent and took out the first Union Store card in Vancouver.

Union men are daily showing their faith in us and are realizing that our values are extreme, and our guarantee of satisfaction, a bona fide one.

Help develop the spirit of real unionism between the public, the clerk and Claman's by doing your purchasing at this Union store.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Claman's

Limited
153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

SYDNEY UNIONS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

Gains Made in Practically All Trades While Unorganized Get the Boot

The labor condition in Sydney, N. S., is in splendid condition at the present time and is making marked progress. There is not an organization in the city but has greatly added to the membership during the present year, and in addition, all have had an increase in their wage scales, and several a reduction in the length of the work day. At their last regular meeting the painters and decorators initiated a number of new members, and are now organized nearly up to the 100 per cent. mark. When first organized five years ago the wages in this craft were \$1.75 for a ten-hour day, at present the minimum is \$4.50 and hours nine a day. The carpenters secured a substantial advance on May 1st, while the plumbers and steamfitters have forced the bosses to lift their lockout and come

to terms. The non-union workers here get from 30 to 50 per cent. less in wages than union men and work a larger number of hours per day.

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

—THE— TROCADERO — CAFE —

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156 Hastings Street West
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THE BEST PLACE TO EAT IN
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Value Plus Style—for the Particular Man

is the backbone of Semi-ready tailored-to-measure service; and the apparel-individuality of the Semi-ready-clothed man is easily apparent.

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes FOR MEN

for Spring and Summer 1918, embody a wide range of style-effects, from the most modish to the ultra-conservative—at \$18 to \$50. We invite you to call and make comparisons from every standpoint of clothes supremacy.



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YOU can save both time and money by visiting Fashion-Craft shop, for the next clothes you need.

Every style that is correct can be seen, and your tastes as well as your pocket suited.

Prices range \$20 to \$45

SHOP OF

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.

514 Granville Street



AS THE EUROPEAN SITUATION LOOKS

Conditions Are Developing Swiftly to the Point of Revolution

Some Striking Utterances of Speakers in German Reichstag

The situation from an international standpoint is now more interesting than at any period since the declaration of war. The German offensive has more behind it than appears on the surface. It seems that the minority group of Socialists are in possession of documentary evidence that convicts the junker class of planning the world slaughter, and using the wage slaves of alien lands as spending money for their aggrandizement.

The insistent demand for manhood suffrage in Prussia; the quarrels among the military commanders; the revolt in Bohemia and the general disruption in Austria all point in the same direction. We are on the eve of startling developments in Central Europe.

The pleasing feature about all this is the courage of the Socialists. Their boldness is remarkable when we take into consideration the drastic methods adopted by the ruling class of Germany to maintain its law and order. Even Scheidemann, the reactionary, is being forced to attack the government as witness his speech on the Russian tragedy.

"We (German Social Democracy) fought for the defence of our country against Czarism; we fought against the plans of conquest of the Entente, but we fought as little for the breakup of Russia as for the suppression of Belgium independence, or for Langwy and Briey. We think it necessary to announce before the whole world that the policy which is being carried on against Russia is not our policy.

"Are we to carry over into the days of peace the hatred of the whole world, wherewith today we are burdened? Truly, it is time that words should go forth from an authoritative source into the world, other than words of terrorism and confession of the gospel of force; words which might awaken conscience.

"Instead we have had to read a speech in which the announcement is made to the world that we would even now make peace, but first it must be acknowledged that we have won."

"For the great majority of the nation which we represent, I must most distinctly declare that we do not share the point of view it expresses. On the contrary, we decidedly repudiate it. We desire no humiliation of our opponents. We desire no place of power, which could be won or maintained by gas shells. We desire the peace which rests on the freedom, friendship and mutual trust of nations."

"Dr. Cohn's speech in the Reichstag against the Ukraine peace is too long to be reproduced, but a few sentences will show its quality:

"German public opinion is being fed with hypocrisy and lies concerning the aim as well as the origin and progress of the war. . . . I deeply deplore that we are rushing into the most horrible event of the war, this gas offensive in the west, without the opportunity to make heard the voice of humanity in Germany. . . . If the military party wins on all sides, they will be lords in Europe, but they will freeze under the hatred of the whole of humanity. . . . The war is for the rich and the poor pay for it with their corpses. . . . but, my lords and politicians, at the end of the tragedy, it is you who will be ruined and the proletariat is sure to win, if indeed it has not already won. . . . You may throw up as many defences as you will. . . . The Russian revolution will overleap them. . . . and if you cannot end the war by means of understanding and reconciliation, then the peoples will themselves end it.

"I bless the day when it will come to this. I bless the day when the people will take their fate into their own hands against the princes and against the statesmen; against the militarists, and above all, against German militarism."

Many more speeches were delivered of a like character, and the junkers are desperate. The present offensive is their last throw.

The United States is being forced to line up with the Bolsheviks of Russia. The treaty between Japan and China threatens the American market in the latter country. Trotsky is quite willing to lead an army against the Germans if Uncle Sam will provide the war material.

It is to be hoped that Trotsky and Lenin will be assisted by the forces that are working and that their object will be attained. It seems like a dream and too much to hope for, but it is possible for an army of Russian Reds to enter Eastern Prussia and be welcomed by the proletariat of Germany. We may yet see a mighty revolutionary power burst into being in Central Europe; a power that will wipe out, not only the last remnants of feudalism, but will be the means of enabling the workers of all lands to burst asunder the bonds that now bind them.

BOILERMAKERS' OFFICIALS STOP FOOLISH ANTICS

Speeding Up Fostered by Profiteers Was Progressing Nicely When Union Stepped In.

LONDON.—An attempt to establish a record for hand rivetting at the shipyard of J. Crichton & Co. at Saltney, near Chester, was stopped by officials of the Boilermakers' society, according to the Daily Mail. This action was taken after a rivetting squad had driven 2125 five-eighths inch rivets into frames for ships in six and one-half hours.

The stopping of the attempt is believed to have resulted from the circular sent out by Secretary Hill of the Boilermakers' society to branches declaring that rivetting contests must be stopped and that members taking part in them would be dealt with by the society.

26,000 women belong to the British Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees.

The Latest and Best Styles in

Bathing Suits and Caps

FOR WOMEN

Cotton Bathing Suits in navy blue at \$1.85.

Bathing Suits in cotton and wool mixture, in green, saxe blue, pearl grey, rose, brown or black, at \$4.50.

Wool Bathing Suits in navy, green, heliotrope, salmon pink, saxe blue, red, etc., with contrasting colors to trim, at \$6.75 and \$7.25.

Bathing Caps in plain and fancy color effects at 60¢, 75¢, 90¢ to \$1.25 each.

London Dry Goods

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

UNION EATING-HOUSES IN THE CAPITAL CITY

Official Roster Worthy of the Support of Vancouver Island Workers

VICTORIA, May 15.—Following is a list of cafes and restaurants in this city which are at present displaying the international union card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance: Tighe and Wheelers, Yates street; Metropolis Cafe, Yates street; White Lunch, Ltd., No. 1, Yates street; Delhi Cafe, Yates street; King George Cafe, Government street; Maryland Cafe, Government street; White Lunch, Ltd., No. 2, Government street; Queen's Hotel, Johnson street; White Lunch No. 3, Johnson street; Vernon Cafe, Douglas street; Welcome Restaurant (Shipyard), Victoria West.

A DIFFERENCE IN VIEWPOINT

On Tuesday the Vancouver Daily Province commented editorially as follows on the shipyard strike:

"This journal would not like to say a word which would make the settlement of the strike of the shipyard workers more difficult. On Saturday the hope was expressed that the men would resume work on Monday, pending the attempt of Senator Robertson to bring about a permanent agreement, giving security and stability to industrial conditions. But work has not resumed, and industries which should be engaged in important war construction are standing idle, though many of the men who were employed in them are enjoying exemption from military service on the ground that they are engaged in work necessary to the defence of the Empire.

"While matters are in this condition the community is aware of these facts: The pay offered is equal to that earned in the same industries in Puget Sound ports. It is larger pay than has ever been earned in British Columbia since pioneer days, and is higher on the average even in proportion to the cost of living than was received by the men before the war. The most that is asked of the men in the matter of time is an eight-hour day. The men have refused the terms of the award made by the commission of which Mr. Justice Murphy was chairman, an award that was generally considered favorable and generous to the employees. Lastly the work in question is war work, required for the support of our armies in the field, and men have been exempted from military service in order to perform it. The lowest pay in the schedule is several times larger than the pay of the men who are risking their lives in the battle line."

The Province would do well to take a little study in economics, as the term "wages" is very evidently little understood by that journal.

Wages are not expressed in terms of money, but rather in the amount of the necessary life that the money wages received by the workers will purchase.

If we take into consideration the fact that the cost of living has risen at a very conservative estimate at least 65 per cent., and if the pre-war wage is considered, in comparison with present wages, it will be found that the wages asked are not in proportion to the increase in the cost of living by a considerable margin.

In the same issue of the "Province" the editor, who, by the way, has some understanding of "profits" if he has only a nodding acquaintance with "wages," makes a pitiful attempt to justify the position of the millers who have been charged with making exceptional profits during the last year, which has been estimated at the moderate rate of 25 per cent.

Oh, no, the profits would never try to hinder the settlement of the present labor dispute, or any other for that matter, providing it is settled in the interests of the profiteering class.

"Sinners" at the Empress

At last that big play of human emotions entitled "Sinners" has reached us and will be put in rehearsal immediately for its big production next week. Every stock company who has played this phenomenal play pronounces it the acme of dramatic excellence and aside from its great moral lesson, its very grips you from the beginning of the first act until the final curtain. Miss Elliott will have another wonderful emotional part with some dramatic climaxes which will fairly raise you out of your seat. Two new members of the company, Mr. Robert Athon and Mr. Sherman Bainbridge, will make their initial bow to Vancouver audiences, and both will have excellent parts in this famous story. The book has been read from one end of the country to the other and how it escaped so long from being written into a play is one of those oversights that occur in the dramatic profession which go to make a play have all the more drawing powers when it does arrive. "Sinners" is human, intense and so big in its theme that every one feels better for having seen it.

CONSCRIPT STRIKERS SAYS PRESIDENT OF G.W.V.A.

Would Have Workers Meekly Submit to Gang of Profiteers

Toilers Want to Rise Above the Dead Line of Slime and Poverty

[By H. W. Watts]

David Loughnan, president of the Great War Veterans Association of British Columbia, writing in The B. C. Veterans Weekly, says that "the act of going on strike is criminal, and the proper course of settlement would be for the government to conscript every striker, put him in khaki and either allow him to work in the shipyards on soldiers' pay, or go to the front and fight." He belabors organizers and accuses the union official of being the prime mover in the present strike.

It seems to me that David has set out to act as an agent for plutocracy, even if he is laboring under the delusion that it is democracy. The government, of whom the returned soldier is finding plenty of fault, has been expecting much and receiving very little, is called upon to place its iron hand to agitate the workmen and crush them into submission. He would not have the toiling masses rise above the dead line of servitude. He does not seem to know or realize that these men are striking for freedom on the industrial field, and for conditions that must prevail after the war is over.

Pride, courage, defiance, nerve—nerve, vision and decision—these are what the stunned and weary toilers need now, right now, roused by the bold proud few who are now undermining the thrones of industrial masters and political parasites. It is absolutely impossible for the rulers of this or any other nation to give justice and freedom to the toiling masses because they can not think justice and freedom for a class whom they rule and rob. The plutocrats have been "politely approached" and courteously asked to "kindly consider requests" millions of times, and ninety-nine times out of one hundred the plutocrats have told the workers to go to hell. But when the workers have taken up the matter of enforcing their demands, by their industrial power, there has always been another story to tell.

The yellow press and hired thugs have always rallied round the black flag of the profiteers. And this will continue to be the case so long as this society, which is composed of millionaires and paupers lasts. There is not a wage high enough, nor hours short enough, in effect anywhere today but reflects on the welfare of the workers as a whole. The higher wages go or the shorter the hours are made in any industry, under any condition, has its immediate and lasting effect upon the underdog—the low paid wage worker—as well as the maimed and crippled veterans of a world bloodfest. Whatever gains are made on the industrial field are just beginning to live and it feels

Have "the label" in your next suit

LET the label on your next suit read: "Tom the-Tailor," and I'll risk your further business. In fact, if I don't please you with it I won't ask for any money or for your order again. I bet my reputation on every suit that goes out from either of my stores. I do this because I know I'm getting safe. My label on a suit means that it is conscientiously made of genuine imported British wool; cleverly cut and carefully tailored, and finished by union craftsmen. It means that I guarantee the tailoring and give the manufacturer's guarantee for the fabric as well as my own. When you look at these prices and realize that wool has doubled in value, can you ask for better reasons for having me make your suit?

Men's Suits to Measure from

\$35 up

Women's Man-tailored Suits from

\$45 up



toilers and the children of the future. Consider, David Loughnan, the glorious recent and rapid creation of the human brain when it has had opportunity and inspiration. Study to the hunger and passion that now begin to agitate the toilers of the human race. Study also the conquests that have been made by man over nature to set himself free, free from nature's restrictions. Contemplate the triumphant preparation to release himself from the arduous struggles for bread, with leisure and energy remaining for the many sublime tasks and ennobling pleasures above the dead line—study these things and you will realize how petty, stupid and brutal are the statesmanship, the leadership, the aims and plans that propose less than all of life for all of us. Place side by side the barren sodden eras of the far gone past, the recent era of swift achievement, and the high and potent aspirations of the urging present, and you will realize the swinish savagery of any proposals that the mighty multitude of wage-workers shall now pitch their tents in stupid sloth in the slime and poverty and declare, "this present is enough. We have marched far—and far enough. We have gained all we need, all we can eat and wear. We have had enough pleasure and leisure. Let us 'carry on' for the profiteers."

Not Never! We say to the present masters of the earth: We will tear down your legalized power to plunder. We will cast your cunning constitutions into the lumber room of oblivion. We will expunge your arguments made by your purchased prostitutes to support your right to rule and rob us and our children of the splendid fruits of half a million years of human progress. We are just beginning to live and it feels

good and we want more of it. And to the Great War Veterans we say: We know you have black sheep in your organization. They are to be found in every organization. You know this industrial fight is as much in your interests as in ours. You are not to blame for the actions of a few, nor for the rantings of an over enthusiastic old warrior. He has probably digested too much of the slobber of the daily press. He is half-way with us now, and we hope that he will study our side a little more and get a larger idea of life—of the struggles of the toiling masses for more of the big, best things in life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—All motormen and conductors employed by the New York State railway, Rochester, left work last Saturday. Not a car wheel turned and thousands of people were forced to walk to work.

Bolshevism after the war, is the great menace the United States will have to face. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, told members of the Denver Bar association in an address.

MR. UNION MAN!

You owe it to yourself to economize. Would you consider it economical to purchase Tea and Coffee in quantities when you may have the same value from our store at a much reduced price!

THINK IT OVER We Sell in Bulk Only Dickson's Tea and Coffee are of Exceptional Value

Dickson's Importing Tea and Coffee 317 Columbia St. Phone Sey. 613

Three reasons why Trades Unionists should patronize Dick's Stores for Men

1—Because these stores—all of them—display the Union Store Card and every clerk can show the card of the Retail Clerks' Union.

2—Because Dick's stores carry the largest stock of Men's Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings in the West and these are offered at a price which, in every line, cannot be equalled elsewhere for either quality or price.

3—Because Dick guarantees satisfaction on everything you buy in his stores. Everything is sold under the distinct understanding "Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back."

Patronize Dick's Stores for Men—Do your duty by your fellow Unionist, your own pocket and your personal satisfaction.

Dicks Limited

53 Hastings St. West

Wm. Dick Limited

33-45-47-49 Hastings St. East

10% Off to Returned Soldiers