

## POLITICAL STRIKE LOOMS UP IN ENGLAND

### Trade Union Congress Issues Ultimatum to Government

### "Four Points" of Triple Alliance Makes Grave Situation

Two and a half million workers are lined up for a strike against the State of England. These are the workers in the railway, mine and transport service, and many other workers in other branches of industry are expected to get solidly behind the move by the time the walk-out. A deputation from the Trade Union Congress has just presented the British government with a "four-point" policy that has been drawn up by the Triple Alliance. These are:

- (1) The abandonment of compulsory military service.
- (2) The cessation of the "Russian adventure."
- (3) The raising of the blockade on enemy countries.
- (4) The releasing of conscientious objectors.

The alternative is a general strike. Sir Robert Horne, Labor minister, has made a flying trip to Premier Lloyd George in Paris in connection with this matter, and it is believed that the premier will have to return at once, as the situation looks grave.

Would Paralyze Business  
If such a paralysis of work could be organized it would have a paralyzing effect on the business of the country. "Four points" originated with the miners several weeks ago, when they met to recommend the acceptance of the Sankey report. Later points were discussed at the Southport conference, and have now been sanctioned by the Labor Party executive. The Trade Union Congress is lukewarm on the question of a general strike, but the demands come from such influential bodies that the parliamentary executive finds it impossible to ignore them.

## O. B. U. GROWING IN DETROIT

### Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers Organize

Detroit.—One of the straws that shows which way the wind is blowing is the growth of the "United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America," an industrial union embracing all of the workers in these allied industries. Last week 987 persons applied for membership in this union, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. The average number of applications per week is over 700. Detroit is a "vehicle town" and this union of vehicle workers states frankly, that it proposes to curtail Detroit.

Mooney Day (July 4th) will be celebrated in Detroit by a general strike. The crowd of 25,000 that took part in the demonstrations on May Day will be tripled or quadrupled on the Fourth unless plans miscarry. A feeling of solidarity is developing rapidly in Detroit, accompanied by a growing conviction that the workers can have the world when they are ready to unite.

### Meat Cutters and Butchers

A special meeting of Local 643, Butchers' Union, will be held in the Labor Temple Tuesday, June 3, for the nomination of officers and other business of vital importance to the membership. Some of the business to be dealt with will not only be an answer, but will settle some of the burning questions that confront the membership these days. Every member who can possibly do so should make it his or her business to be on hand at this meeting.

## BOILERMAKERS and SHIPBUILDERS Vancouver Local No. 1

## Special Meeting

Sunday, June 1st, at 3 p.m.  
Room 209  
Labor Temple  
Business of utmost importance.

J. C. Wood,  
President.  
H. J. Pritchard,  
Sec.-Treas.

## BOILERMAKERS' NEW LOCAL

### Banned by International Form on Industrial Lines

Consequent upon the action of the International Lodge of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers of America, suspending the membership of more than 95 per cent. of the members of Local 194, Vancouver, of that organization, the men so suspended called and held a special meeting of boilermakers and men working in the shipbuilding industry, in the Loggers Hall, 61 Cordova Street, on Wednesday evening of this week, for the purpose of reorganizing themselves into an industrial union in line with the principles of the O. B. U. Needless to say, the meeting was a huge success, the hall being filled to capacity with an enthusiastic crowd of mechanics and helpers, the larger portion of which signed up in the new organization and paid their initiation fee.

## KINGSLEY SPEAKS AT THE COLUMBIA

### A Labor Meeting to Hear "Old Man" Before He Goes East

On Monday next, F. T. Kingsley will leave for a tour that will probably extend to the northern parts of the Province before he returns. He goes by the Okanagan and Crow's Nest Pass around into Alberta for a series of meetings. His immediate dates are Salmon Arm, Tuesday, June 3; Summerland, Wednesday, June 4; Nelson, Friday, June 6, and Fernie, on the 8th. Between Fernie and Lethbridge, he will address a number of meetings to be arranged and reach Lethbridge for a meeting on the 15th (Sunday). Other meetings to be arranged will occupy the time till the 22nd, when he will speak in Calgary on that Sunday evening.

It is fully expected that there will be a record crowd to hear him on Sunday night next, at the Columbia. Mr. Julian Hayward will give a recital as usual at 7:30 o'clock. The following Sunday (June 6th), the platform will be occupied by Mr. Tom Richardson, ex-M. P., of the British L. P., and member for which on the 15th of June jerry-mandering of the Lloyd George outfit "redistributed" the seat.

Next Tuesday, June 3, is the date set for the annual meeting of the F. L. P., Vancouver branch, at 510 Dominion Building, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected and committees appointed. All who are interested in these matters should make a point of being present.

The picnic committee wishes to remind the membership that Dominion Day should be kept clear for a party gathering, of which later announcement will be made.

## POLICE SCATTER BRITISH SOLDIERS

### Thousands of Unemployed Try to Reach House of Commons

London.—Thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors out of employment, armed with stones and other missiles, marched toward the House of Commons. They came into contact with the police barring the approaches and were scattered. Later the procession was reformed and marched toward Buckingham Palace, but the demonstration broke up before it reached the palace. There were no further disorders. The demonstration followed a mass meeting in Hyde Park, where the discharged soldiers and sailors demanded work and a minimum wage scale. Similar demonstrations were held throughout the country.

### Sins of the Fathers

Mrs. Ruth Lester writes to her husband to the effect that her little daughter Ruthie has been insulted repeatedly in the public school at Whitehorse by the schoolmaster, simply because of the political activities of her father, Charlie Lester. Little Ruthie is well known in the Socialist movement and the comrades at Whitehorse are highly incensed. The ruling class of this country must be on their last legs when it allows creatures to occupy the position of schoolmaster who are so vile and degraded that they insult little children simply because the political opinions of their fathers do not meet with their approval.

### Big Strike Looms Up

Eight hundred and seventy unions outside of Chicago have voted in favor of a general strike to secure a fair trial for Mooney and Billings. Only eighty have so far voted against the strike.

# Vancouver Trades Council Accepts Government Challenge and Forms Policy for the Workers to Follow

## Winnipeg Worker Tells True Story of the Winnipeg Situation—Local Postal Workers Did Not Turn Down Strike Vote—Council Objects to Teachers Defaming the Bolsheviks—Appoints Committee to See Educational Authorities—Many Locals Voting on General Strike; Returns to Be in on Sunday

THE Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the government. On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the council was held, and the Winnipeg situation thoroughly discussed. As a result it was decided that a general strike vote be taken by the affiliated unions, the returns to be in the hands of the executive by Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. All local unions are being asked to call special meetings for the purpose of taking the vote. The strike is to take place on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock if the vote is favorable, with the exception of the men engaged in the operation of the street railway system, who will cease work on Tuesday at midnight.

Thursday night at the regular meeting of the central body, the executive recommended that the following seven demands be the minimum on which the strike will be settled, the council taking the stand that all the questions raised in the recommendations needed to be settled and they might as well be settled while the trouble is on and save any further delay in their settlement.

### Aims of Labor in the General Strike

Realizing that while there are many problems that face the workers that cannot be solved under capitalism, and that the end of that system is not yet; also realizing that the present situation is a political one, due to the action of the Dominion Government in the Winnipeg strike, and that as the taking care of

The policy outlined has been wired to every central body in the Dominion and to the government at Ottawa.

Late in the evening, after the council had decided upon its policy, J. W. Elrick of the Postal Workers of Winnipeg, addressed the council. He stated that the strike committee in Winnipeg had decided to spread the truth as to the situation by sending out ten members of organized labor throughout the country, and that he had called at Regina and Calgary on the way up. He stated that at Regina there was little interest until the situation was placed before the workers, in the true light, but that at Medicine Hat the workers were solid, and that Calgary was all out with the exception of one or two locals. Dealing with the Winnipeg situation, he stated that the trouble was brought about by the metal trades and building trades employers refusing to deal with the metal and building trades councils. Later the employers of the metal trades, including the Dominion Bridge Company and the Vulcan Iron Works, had made some effort to arrive at a basis of negotiations, but the financial interests stepped in and took the matter out of the hands of the ironmasters, who were in the hands of the financial interests, not having capital of their own. Referring to the committee of 1000, which was supposed to be handling things in Winnipeg, he stated that there was only six or seven individuals on the committee, and that at no time had more than this been seen to enter the rooms where they met, and on the municipal and provincial authorities failing to handle the situation, the Dominion Government had been appealed to. He said that the financial interests had decided to establish a soviet government and handle things, but the strike was pulled too quick for them. Bakers and milkmen had been allowed to work, and

### Victoria's Position

President Sivertz of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, and Secretary of the Victoria Trades Council, stated that the Capital City workers were taking a strike vote at this time, but that they would not take action until Vancouver was ready. He referred to the statements made as to the post office being fully manned, and said that it was impossible for the post office to be run as it should be run with green help, and that it would take months to

get it running unless the strikers were again put to work.

In reply to questions, Bro. Elrick stated that the government had thought that the Postal Workers were a weak spot, being a public utility, and that if they could break them it would be an easy matter to break the rest of the employees of the public utilities, but this could not be done. When the question had been thoroughly discussed by the postal workers, it was decided that they would not return until the strike was settled satisfactorily by a vote of 281 to 19. He also stated that the papers in Winnipeg were not the usual papers as stated, but printed on a flat-bed press on one side of the paper only.

### Strike Committee

The strike committee elected by the council is as follows: Delegates Anderson, Haslett, Hill, Smith, Brodie, MacFarlane, Kermode, Smith, Vaughan, Marshall and Youhill. The committee will meet on Friday at 8 p.m. It was decided that the vote necessary to call the general strike would be a majority of the organizations voting, and the votes cast. It was denied by the local postal workers that a strike vote had been taken and turned down by the local union.

A communication was received from the Waterfront Workers' Federation asking the support of the seamen in their demands. This was granted. The seamen are to cease work on June 1st if their demands are not granted. The steam engineers, freight handlers and molders reported that their organizations had voted in favor of the general strike in support of Winnipeg workers.

### Resolution on Ireland

A resolution from the Irish Association in Vancouver was received and endorsed. The resolution is as follows: "British government of Ireland being admittedly a failure, and we believe, a bar to the progress and prosperity of that country, and a crime against its people, it is a mat-

ter of interest and concern to the citizenship of all British dominions, and it is proper and fitting that after we have fought and bled to purge civilization from the rule of force and militarism, that we join our protest to that of organized labor in all parts of the Empire against the atrocities of such rule in Ireland."

A wire was received from Prince Rupert asking the position of the Vancouver workers as to Winnipeg, which stated that the railroad carmen and shopmen were out on strike.

In view of the members of the executive being delegated to attend the O. B. U. conference next week at Calgary, it was decided to elect two delegates as alternates, it being felt that it would not be wise to have three members of the executive out of town if the general strike was called. Dels. McDonnell and Wood were elected as alternates.

### Report of Secretary

Delegate Kavanagh, acting secretary, reported on his work of the past week. He stated that he had along with Delegate Wells seen Mr. N. G. Neill in connection with the Powell River strike, but that Mr. Neill had stated that the union shop clause had never been mentioned by the men in their demands. Later it was found that this was untrue, and he read the letters that had passed between the company and the men on this question, which showed that the matter had been taken up. He also reported as to the organization of the janitors and asked the support of all workers in organizing these workers. The Sailors reported that they were voting on the O. B. U. question. The Patternmakers reported that they had voted \$100 toward the daily paper fund. The Steam Engineers reported that they had voted \$200 to this fund. The Boilermakers reported that they had organized a new local having been suspended from the international. The Hotel and Restaurant employees reported that the White

cards were given to them by the strike committee. This aroused the ire of the employers, who stated that so long as the cards were in force there would be no chance of negotiations, and that the strike committee were asked if they were so small as to allow the cards to prevent negotiations being opened. The committee removed the cards, not wishing to prevent any negotiations being opened, but nothing was done by the employers to bring about a conference. He stated that everything was orderly, the strikers staying home or attending the union meetings. In spite of this everything had been done to have military rule established, but that this had not yet been accomplished. Later a communication was sent by the employers, asking for a conference. The men replied, giving the names of the representatives of labor to attend the conference. Mr. Elrick read the strikers' letter to the employers, and also read a letter received in reply from the employers, which stated that no offer for negotiations had been made. Dealing with the issue, he stated it was to secure the right of collective bargaining, and that as things were going too smooth for the liking of the employers, the Federal Government was asked to take charge. He appealed for the assistance of organized labor in Vancouver, stating that since the Minister of Labor and Mr. Meighen had been in Winnipeg, nothing had been done with the exception of misrepresentation and confusion as to the situation. He stated that there were thirty-five thousand workers, organized and unorganized, out on strike, and that not more than 20 had gone back to the post offices. In concluding, he stated that Winnipeg always looked with respect on any proposal emanating from Vancouver, and would welcome the assistance of organized labor on the coast at this time.

Lunch and the Couver Lunch were still on the unfair list.  
**School Children and the Bolsheviks**  
A delegate reported that his children were being taught in the schools that anybody wearing good clothes in Russia were shot.  
Many other delegates also reported that their children were being taught similar things about the Bolsheviks. Del. Thomas reported that this was also the policy in the

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## Union Hall Meetings

440 FENDER ST. W.  
Machinists, Vancouver Local No. 1  
Meets first Saturday in each month, and every Tuesday.  
Office hours, 9 to 5:30 p.m.  
Phone Seymour 3510

Electrical Workers Local 213  
Meet every Monday at 8 p.m.

Telephone Operators Local 77A  
Meet every Thursday, 8 p.m.

## BIG MAJORITY FOR THE O. B. U.

### Over 24,000 Vote for and 6,000 Against New Movement

Secretary Midgley informs the Federationist that to date 188 unions west of Port Arthur, with the exception of Winnipeg, have given a majority vote for the One Big Union. Seventy unions have turned in a majority of votes against the proposal. The total number of votes in favor of the O. B. U. to date are 24,239 and the total number against are 5,975. The Winnipeg vote is apparently tied up in the mails.

The total membership of the unions who have sent in returns to date is 41,365. This total is as near as can be ascertained at present, on account of some union secretaries failing to give the total membership of the union when making the returns, and in such cases the total vote recorded for and against the proposal was placed as the total membership of the union. There are also several unions that have voted on this question who have not yet sent in the returns.

## ROSSLAND MINERS ARE LOCKED OUT

### Rich Mining Company Shows Its Opposition to the O. B. U.

The Consolidated Mining Company of Rossland, B. C., has locked out 175 of its employees, presumably for endorsing the One Big Union. In April this company announced a cut of from 25 to 50 cents per day in wages and asked the employees to co-operate with it in this action on account of the reduced prices quoted for metal. Since then employees agreed to this. Then the O. B. U. has been endorsed by the men and the company has, without any explanation, paid off a great number of its employees. Previous to this action the company instructed its shift bosses to discharge all agitators for the O. B. U., but the shift bosses failed to do as instructed.

Some of the men locked out have worked as many as 20 years in Rossland, and claim that the company is in a better financial condition today than at any time during its history. It has introduced labor-saving machinery that has eliminated more than one-half of the men needed before the war to produce the same amount of wealth. The government has sent an investigator to the scene, but the company has put up a good excuse for its action, so little is expected from the inquiry.

The executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor is taking up the matter with the provincial and Dominion governments.

### Kolchak Wants Help

Paris—A cry of distress reached Paris recently from Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Omak government in Siberia and commander of the Siberian anti-Soviet forces. The news comes at a moment when Kolchak's forces were supposed to be in steady ascendancy and near victory over the Soviet armies. "If help does not come," the Admiral is quoted as saying, "I shall be forced to appeal to Germany."

## CLASS STRUGGLE EVER PRESENT

### Joe Knight Deals With Subject of Spirit of Revolt

The Empress Theatre, where local No. 1 of the Socialist Party of Canada holds its propaganda meetings, was again crowded to the doors on Sunday to hear Comrade Knight of Edmonton discourse on the above subject.

Comrade Bennett occupied the chair and in his remarks pointed out that while it was possible for the workers to gain much information concerning Socialism by attending these meetings, it was only by getting to work and studying the literature of the Socialist movement that a real basis for an education in scientific Socialism could be laid.

The class struggle, where did it begin? has been a subject of controversy, but it had undoubtedly its conception with the origin of private property. Previous to that stage of development we can find no trace of it.

Dealing with the state of affairs during the time of the Roman Empire, Comrade Knight compared the conceptions and ideas of the chattel slave of that period to the ideas of the wage slave of today.

The religion of society in the chattel slave period was much different to that of today. The slave had no soul, but he had a spirit of revolt. Time and time again they rose against their masters only to be crushed.

The slaves of ancient Rome had become very cheap and consequently were treated with scant consideration. There was one point noticeable, the chattel knew he was a slave, brute force held him in subjection. Does the wage slave of today realize that they too, are

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## IRONMASTERS ARE FORCED TO THEIR KNEES

### Labor Wins First Round in Big Industrial Upheaval

### Railroad Unions to Act as Mediators in the Dispute

The ironmasters of Winnipeg have been forced to their knees. Whether they will be floored completely is still to be seen, but the prospects for a satisfactory and early settlement are now bright owing to the metal trade employers acceding to the proposals of the ironmasters' unions to act as mediators on the collective bargaining issue. The ironmasters either had to complete this or be the cause of the complete tying up of the railroad service of Canada.

Labor has won the first round in the big fight against this head of exploiters, who for a dozen years or more have been the cause of much discontent. It has been a bloodless battle, although all kinds of tactics were used by the state and by exploiters of labor to create riots and conditions that would give an excuse for use of the military and brute force on the strikers.

Winnipeg labor stood still all through the crisis, and is just as solid at this hour as when the strike commenced. Labor all over Canada is responding to the call of the Winnipeg union men and women. Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Prince Rupert and Regina trade unions are all out in sympathy, while the workers in Saskatoon, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Toronto and the Twin Cities are likely to be out within the next few days. In fact, the workers of every city of any size in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have responded, or are preparing to respond to the call for a general strike.

Just as in Winnipeg, the master class in other cities tried every means in its power to create disturbances, but all to no purpose.

## LECTURE AT THE EMPRESS SUNDAY

### J. Smith and Sandy Sinclair to Address Meeting

That the workers of this city are seeking more knowledge of social forces at work in modern society, is plainly visible by the packed houses at the Empress every Sunday night.

Next Sunday the platform will be occupied by J. Smith and Sandy Sinclair and there is no doubt that a very interesting discussion will be heard.

These two young speakers are by no means strangers to the Empress audiences, they are becoming very capable orators and their analogies of the present system of society will be very interesting. Events are happening so rapidly nowadays that nobody can afford to miss a single meeting of the Socialist party. Come early to secure a seat. Doors open at 7:30 p.m., chair 8 p.m.

### Milk Drivers Get \$9.00 Raise

The Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago made history in the trade union movement last week. In a three-day struggle the drivers forced the Illinois Milk Dealers' Association to abandon its lockout and grant an increase of \$9 a week to 3000 union men. This is the biggest increase in a struggle of that duration in which cessation of work occurred in the memory of local labor officers.

### Pacific Metal Trades Wants O.B.U.

The recent convention of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades endorsed industrial union and appointed a committee to draw up a plan for presentation to the affiliated unions.

## Engineers Local No. 620 SPECIAL MEETING

Saturday, 7:30 p.m.,  
in Room 302,  
Labor Temple

to vote on question of a general strike.

Members not able to attend meeting will be given an opportunity to record vote at office on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

D. Hodges,  
President.

W. A. Alexander,  
Secretary.

HOLIDAY SALE OF MEN'S SUITS

Regular Values \$32, \$35, \$38

\$25

Your unrestricted choice all next week of more than 300 high-grade, hand-tailored suits at this popular price—unusual values—investigate.

Arnold & Quigley

546—GRANVILLE STREET—546

OUTRAGES OF BAD BOLSHIEVIK

Best Food Given to Those Who Do Heavy Work

How they divide the food in Russia is explained in the Congressional Record of February 17. Senator Meyers desired to discredit the Bolshhevik administration and he had printed in the Congressional Record two articles by "reliable writers," one a former grand duke, knocking the soviet republic as now operated.

Sliding Scale of Bats "The distribution" had divided the people into four classes. The largest class (who get most) include the "elite" of the laboring element—those who do heavy labor. They get a nominal of one-half pound of bread a day.

"The second class, including the laborers on lighter work, have only a right to one-quarter of a pound of bread a day.

"The lower officials, from the third class, get one-eighth of a pound of bread daily and the lowest class, the bourgeoisie, do not get anything (unless they do useful work).

In the United States and every other "civilized" country food distribution is exactly the opposite to that arranged by the Bolshieviki. In Russia they give the most and best food to those who do the heaviest work. In our own dear America, the best food, and the most, goes to those who do light work, or no work at all.

Mr. Oudenyk points out other outrages such as the following:

"Ain't It a Shame?" "Former officers of the Czar's army selling chocolate on street corners.

"Former bankers doing labor work.

"Daughters of former 'nobility' clerking in stores.

"All theatres in Petrograd and Moscow running full blast with the finest opera and movies and the lower classes attending these shows.

"No one can employ flunky servants (butlers, ladies' maids, valets, etc.).

"Soldiers are paid the same wages as workmen.

"Working men earn enormous wages (in the United States and other civilized countries business men earn enormous sums). The Bolshhevik according to this man have reversed it and work brings the big sum.

"The Soviets have installed a moving picture show in the Imperial palace. This shows all noble people, as the lowest classes go there and see the pictures and kid the czar and big business. Clerks manage the stores.

"The bourgeoisie (former bankers, merchants and speculators who refuse to go to work) don't dare show themselves in public for fear some one will offer them a job shovelling snow or some other degrading duty."

It's a sad, sad story. Senator Meyers and the other statesmen at Washington are very grave when they read Mr. Oudenyk's articles in which they find strange statements. For instance, he says that there is no food in Petrograd, and then in the next sentence he tells of former rich men peddling candy. If there is no food where do they get candy? The curious person might ask.

He declares that cruelty prevails in Russia and the people are in terror and in another paragraph he tells how gaily the majority of people (the working people) go to theatres and dances and what a good time they have. His article is confusing as he contradicts himself constantly.

He says the bourgeoisie is ruined and then he says they are constantly taxed, the last tax he heard of being for 10,000,000,000 rubles.—The New Majority.

THOSE WHO PRODUCE SHOULD BE MASTERS Masters of Workers Fate Are Compelled to Walk When Workers Quit

The workers of France gave a significant exhibition of power on May 1st by folding their arms and ceasing to work. Factories were shut down; railroad trains stopped temporarily; taxis no longer rushed about the busy Paris streets; lights were cut off for a short time in the morning; hotel waiters took a day of rest. The results of this general tie-up were startling.

The Big Three—masters of the fate of the world—walked to work. The leading diplomats laid in a supply of food on the 30th of April and had a cold breakfast on the first of May. The workers ceased to work and even the masters of the world's destiny found themselves no stronger than their hands and no faster than their feet.

The workers would do well to learn this lesson—that breakfast is as necessary to diplomats as it is to coal miners; that a Supreme Court judge sits in a chair no larger than that in the ordinary barber shop; that the suit of clothes worn by the bank president is as necessary to his welfare as the suit of overalls worn by the locomotive engineer; and that the men who produce these necessary goods and services are really the masters and not the servants of the titled rulers of the world.

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

The Soldier and the Plute

[By ex-Private Thomas O'Connor] The workers are no longer pointed at with the finger of scorn as victims of dissipation and debauchery; and what was formerly known as the "bum" is now described as the frozen breath of the Bolshhevik.

Previous to the war Germany had practically undermined the commerce of England, France and Russia by her policy of peaceful penetration; and the capitalists in these countries saw that they were doomed to financial extinction unless something was done to check her progress. Accordingly the entente cordiale was formed which aimed at restricting the expansion of the Central Powers. Germany deeply resented this and determined to fight rather than surrender her place in the sun. She hoped by rapidity of movement to quickly crush France and Russia; she could then dictate to England, and the markets of the world would be at her mercy. At that time the capitalist newspapers were continually singing the praises of Russia and of her vaunted steamroller. But their eulogies soon changed into curses when the Russian people cast off the shackles of imperialism and refused to be led to the altar at the behest of the Rothschilds. The British financiers had considerable investments in Russia, and had also advanced her large sums for war purposes. When the upheaval came the people took control and determined they would no longer be slaves to the capitalist gang in London who had exploited their country. The loss of this money was the greatest blow received by the junkers of England during the war. They did not care if thousands or even millions perished on the battlefields as long as they were permitted to live in luxury. But as soon as their revenues were curtailed they emitted an agonizing groan which was heard in the four corners of the earth. Then pressure was brought to bear on the British government, and the troops were dispatched to aid a possible counter-revolution and again place responsible people in power. But here England's horny-handed son-of-toil interposed, and said he would refuse to produce unless the castigating forces were withdrawn and the capitalist, recognizing his master, immediately complied with the demand. But he is still bewailing his loss and the "kept" press never ceases to depict the Russian people as monsters of ingratitude. However, despite the strange hold of international finance, the Russians are rapidly setting their house in order, notwithstanding the assertions of the contrary of a local hireling who continues to malign his country with all the canor of the renegade.

In Russia the man who does not work does not eat, and a system of production for use is quickly replacing that which existed solely for the benefit of a few. In this country the reverse is the case. The machinery of wealth production is owned by a few and is operated in their interest, while the remaining millions are merely slaves who are compelled to fight for the morsels that fall from the tables of the opulent. Wages in Canada today, computed on a basis of their purchasing power, are the lowest in the history of industry, and the capitalist is rubbing his hands in glee at the anticipation of a further decrease. A couple of weeks ago we had the Copper Mountain Construction Co. pluming themselves on the fact that they were paying 40 cents per hour for common labor. Forty cents today will purchase approximately the same amount of food as would 18 cents in pre-war days. This is not all. The advertisement also proclaims that returned soldiers are preferred. Why? Is it because they are considered more submissive, more abjectly servile than the men who fought labor's battles while we were overseas? Comrades, did we fight to make this country safe for autocracy? Did we fight in order that the plunderbund of Canada might amass huge fortunes, while the widows and orphans of our martyred dead are denied the necessities of life? Have we returned to Canada to stand on the broad-line, and to reduce the wages of our brothers of organized labor? Or have we fought for the triumph of right over might, and for a country where every man should be entitled to engage in productive toil and to garner the fruits of his labor? The answer lies with ourselves. Every train coming into the city at present is bringing its cargo of human freight to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Wages are falling fast, and at the same time the government is conducting a gigantic advertising campaign in England and the United States to induce immigrants to come to Canada. Why? In order that the supply of labor will be so great that wages will come to the minimum. For if there are twenty men anxious to work where but one is required, the lowest tender will be accepted. Do you know these facts? Do you also know that preparations are being made to shoot us down in the streets, if we dare to voice our protest against the infamous policy of the capitalists? It is true. I myself was recently approached by an officer in authority and questioned as to my knowledge of the machine-gun, so that I might be called upon to defend my enemy if the necessity arose.

What are we going to do? Let us do exactly as our comrades in Winnipeg are doing and join hands with organized labor. Let us refuse to be led by the nose by the venal gang in the fat jobs who are in pay of the capitalists. Some of these fellows are ready to betray any cause for the sake of a little temporary prosperity. The real estate shark, the bank-shark with the Sam Browne belt, the tin-horn politician, and the lawyer out of place have all learned that the shortest road to preferment is via the anti-Bolshhevik route. They are eager to bark in the sunshine of smile, and so are constantly declaiming against what they characterize as the presumptuous demands of labor. They frequently assert that they are champions of law and order though their own open advocacy of coercion is a remedy for the prevailing unrest proves them to be agitators of the worst kind. But in a few months these fawning parasites will be speaking to empty benches, for there is abundant evidence that we are on the threshold of the seven lean years; and, as nature abhors a vacuum, men's wits will be sharpened by want and they will be able to distinguish between friend and foe. Until that time arrives and the great unwieldy body of labor is directed by intelligence, a constant campaign of education must be carried on, the lies of the slanderers must be fearlessly exposed, the soldier must be induced to do his own thinking, and not repeat as gospel the dangerous half-truths and purposeful fabrications of the masters.

Business Men Complain Bideford, Me.—Business men in this city complain that they are on the verge of bankruptcy because of the textile strike. They have appointed a committee to interest the mill owners in the question of a 48-hour week, which the Textile Workers Union is demanding.

St. Paul, Minn.—In upholding a judgment of \$200,000 against the United Mine Workers of America, the federal court of appeals in this city has ruled that a trade union is liable for the acts of individual members. The judgment, which is similar to the English Taff Vale decision, which was overthrown by the English parliament, was rendered by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas. Under the Sherman anti-trust law the judgment is automatically trebled and the United Mine Workers of America, as an organization, is held liable for damages totaling over \$600,000.

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

(Signed).....

To the Secretary of the Central Committee of the O. B. U.

If You Are in Favor of the O. B. U. and you wish to render financial support to the committee in charge of the propaganda, and the taking of the referendum vote, cut out this coupon and mail it with your donation to the Secretary of the Central Committee, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS & LABOR

Capitalism Cannot Bring Peace and the League Is Capitalistic

[By Scott Neatring] Will the League of Nations benefit labor? The workers; the nine-tenths; the plain people, who fight wars, suffer poverty and sweat under oppression, will the League of Nations answer their cry for help?

The plain people want peace, bread, enlightenment, liberty. These things and these alone are benefits. The League of Nations will provide none of them.

The five states which dominate the League of Nations are capitalist empires in each of which the industries are run for the private profit of a favored few.

Capitalism cannot bring peace because it is based upon the principle of war. The League of Nations is a league of capitalist governments; not a league of free peoples. Capitalist governments in the past have waged war to safeguard dividends, and when the time is ripe, they will do it again.

Bread, under capitalism, goes not to those who make it but to those who can pay for it,—the property owners. The worker, with his pittance wage, cannot buy back what he produces. The property owner, with his ample income of rent, interest and dividends, lives upon the fat of the land. Capitalism today is built on the same barbaric system of exploitation that has existed in England since the middle of the eighteenth century, and that exists today in Japan, Italy, France and the United States. That system will give the worker neither a fair share of bread nor of any of the other economic opportunities of life. The system has been tried out for generations, and to his sorrow the worker knows it for what it is.

Will the League of Nations give enlightenment to the workers? Look over the capitalist countries, and ask whether enlightenment is being spread by individual nations. Are the masters enlightening the workers of Japan? Are they spreading knowledge in France? The Japanese labor agitators are in jail. The French Socialist papers still come to the United States with great blotches of "censor" marks on them. Are the masters spreading enlightenment in the United States? They have blanketed every organized avenue of education with ignorance, and individuals who try to illuminate this darkness with the light of truth get from five to 30 years for their pains. The capitalist nations united are not going to spread enlightenment any more than capitalist nations individuals. The League of Nations will do no more to enlighten the world than Britain has done to enlighten Egypt. The capitalist nations, united, will practice exploitation, oppression and tyranny just as they have done it individually with this one difference,— "In union there is strength."

Will the League of Nations give the people liberty? Are the masters of the United States going to extend to the other portions of the earth the liberty of Everett, Ludlow, Bisbee and Lawrence? The liberty of Bill Haywood, Tom Mooney, Kate O'Hara and Eugene V. Debs? Will Britain give more liberty to the world than she has given to Ireland and India? Will Japan spread Korean liberty among the nations?

Labor needs peace, bread, enlightenment and liberty. None of these things will come through the League of Nations, therefore, the League of Nations will not benefit labor.

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May Month-end Sale

Bigger and Better Than Ever—Greatest Line of Values in Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments Ever Offered in Vancouver

LADIES' SUITS —made up in the latest style—garments with a distinctive cut and finish—in all the popular materials—all colors. Regular values up to \$45.00. Sale price. \$25.00 Regular values to \$75. Offered at Half price at \$37.50

SEBON DRESSES —fine quality serge—very stylish appearance—offered in a wide range of models—many colors. Regular values to \$35.00 for \$17.50

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LADIES' COATS —a line of smart coats in beautiful and striking models; full range of colors—many handsome combinations. Regular values to \$47.50 for \$24.50

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Mr. Union Man, do you buy at a union store? You can depend on the Hillcrest Dairy A. FISH, Prop. to furnish you Pure Milk. Housewives should insist on all delivery men showing their union cards.

NO DELAY SHOE CO. 1047 Granville Street Phone Sey. 1479 Operators of the largest Good-year SHOE REPAIR plant in the City. Union Shoe repairing. Remember our guarantee, men's and women's soles we guarantee for three months. We don't cobble your shoes, we repair them. Let us have your next repairs.

No delay Shoe Co. 1047 GRANVILLE Union Shop, No. 281

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—TAKE— KIRK'S advice and stock your COAL AT ONCE Till June 1st Lump (sacked) \$10.15 Nut Coal \$9.65 KIRK'S Celebrated Double Screened NANAIMO-WELLINGTON COAL Is Always Dependable Ask the woman who burns it. Kirk & Co. LIMITED 929 Main Street Phones Seymour 1441 and 465

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Bicycles of Real Value—Tisdall's STANDARD IN ASSEMBLING this Bicycle, quality has been our first consideration. We therefore offer you an exceptionally strong wheel at a very moderate price. TISDALL'S LIMITED THE COMPLETE SPORTING GOODS STORE 618 HASTINGS STREET WEST

NOTHING IS MORE HEALTHFUL After a day's labor than a Bottle of BRITANNIA BEER Ask for it It's Union-Made For Sale at all stands Westminster Brewery Co.

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QUALITY — SERVICE — FREE DELIVERY

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT Nabob Tea, lb. 55c Nabob Baking Powder 25c Slater's Tea, lb. 45c Holbrook's Mustard 15c Gold Medal Peaches, tin 55c Finest Peas, tin 55c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 85c Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c Slater's Sliced Yorkshire Bacon, lb. 85c Slater's Sliced Yorkshire-Back Bacon, lb. 50c

COMPOUND LARD SPECIAL This is your last chance at this price. Finest compound lard, Reg. 55c Friday only, 2 lbs. for 55c From 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

HAM SPECIAL Finest Cottage Rolls, boneless, weighing 3 to 4 lbs., reg. 42 1/2c lb., Friday only, lb. 39 1/2c

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350 Granville St. Phone Sey. 886 123 Hastings St. E. Phone Sey. 3282 3200 Main St. Phone Fair. 1883

Three Big Stores FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF CITY AND SUBURBS

We carry a full line of Mechanics Tools All grades, Agents for SIMONDS' SAWS

J. A. Flett, Limited 339 HASTINGS WEST

FOR this week we are selling One hundred and sixty BOYS' SUITS at positively the old retail price, as we are closing out this line.

In our MEN'S SUIT department, I can save you at least 15 per cent. Our principle is anything that you buy from us, if you are not satisfied with it, bring it back and get your money.

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SHOEING THE KIDDIES FOR SUMMER IS AN EASY TASK AT GOODWIN'S

OUR many popular brands include the celebrated "HURLEUT CUSHION WELT" in all the wanted leathers—button or lace. Made without a nail, and featuring a delightfully soft and flexible insole. Williams' "YOUNG CANADIAN," made in box calf and oil chrome leather—ideal for hard school wear. All these shoes are made on foot-form lasts and built by the ablest craftsmen in the business. We specialize in the worst types of Children's Shoes.—The "HELIPSE," one of Canada's most reliable children's shoes—good high leg—in all leathers—button or lace. The ever popular "CHUMS," unequalled for good lusty wear.

From \$1.50 Up Test Our Children's Shoe Service

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Goodwin Shoe Co 119 HASTINGS ST. EAST

Trouble Ahead

A man scarcely expects to avoid pain if he deliberately puts his hand into the fire. He avoids putting his hand into the danger—a lesson early and well learned. But he can just as surely expect trouble when he permits decay to creep into his teeth. There is no chance of avoiding it. The pain and inconvenience do not come with such startling suddenness as in the case of fire, and the lesson of tooth health is learned late and none too well. When the general health fails and the trouble is traced back to the teeth, as it is in such a great proportion of instances, regrets and confessions of stupidity are of little avail. To avoid the trouble that is always ahead a man should place his faith in the dentist. Undertake small dental bills if you would avoid large ones—and large doctor bills as well.

Efficient dental service—finest of materials—modest prices. These I offer you.

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It's up to you

—as to how long your teeth give efficient service

Consult us when they break down—or show any sign of defect. We will give them an expert examination and advise you what should be done to remedy the trouble.

A little attention right when trouble starts with the teeth often saves extensive work after the trouble becomes acute.

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Union Made Shoes

Our Shoes are union made. The Union Stamp on our shoes stands for justice to the workman and fairness to the manufacturer. We sell union-made shoes because we believe that UNION SHOES ARE THE BEST SHOES MADE.

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LOOK FOR IT—DEMAND IT BOOST IT

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FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN 45 Hastings Street East

Highest Grade Mechanic's Tools

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Only Once Does the Human Hand Ever Touch a Loaf of SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD

AND that hand is the hand that lifts the shaped dough from the moulding machine to the pan in which it is baked. From the time the flour is placed in the dough-mixer machinery does all the work, producing thousands of loaves in the same time it takes the housewife to bake four.



EDUCATION UNDER THE BOLSHEVIKI

A Translation of the Annual Report of A. V. Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education in the Soviet Government, for the Year Ending November 7, 1918

In a country kept artificially ignorant, the task of education could not find full development on the day following the people's revolution, which transferred the power to the toiling masses. It is evident, however, that neither the conquest of political power nor the attainment of the position of economic master of the country, could be lasting, if the people should not also attain knowledge.

Only a high level of public education could make possible a conscious governing by the people, which should embrace large masses. During the interval an important role had to be played by the intelligentsia, which had enjoyed the odious privilege of exclusive education, and was considered in Russia to be in sympathy with the people.

However, there is no evil without its accompanying good. The abominable sabotage on the part of the majority of the Russian intelligentsia, and in particular of the so-called Socialist intelligentsia, proved an excellent lesson for the proletariat, laying stress upon the unalterable necessity for the proletariat to acquire real knowledge immediately—for himself so far as possible and in full measure for his children.

The leadership in this important task has fallen to the commissariat for public instruction.

Sabotage by Teachers. It was extremely hard to fulfill it, for one of the most relentless detachments in the camp of the sabotegers was the gentlemen-teachers, urged along by the All-Russian Union of Teachers. The officials sabotaged also, destroying the central apparatus of the former Ministry of Public Instruction. We found ourselves among ruins, without guides, without actual connection with the schools, without connection with the provinces, and with our pedagogical forces limited to an unbelievable extent.

Still other impediments arose along our road during the year. Suffice it to mention only one—the transfer of the commissariat to Moscow at the time of the German invasion, before the Brest treaty, a necessity which destroyed a full half of the work that we had step by step put in order.

Nevertheless, the central apparatus, and in a great measure also the local, is at the present time working harmoniously; the greater part of the body of teachers (the lower ranks) are sincerely working with us, the remaining part are willfully creeping along. Let us say here a few words in regard to the apparatus by which we have supplanted the old ministry and its local organs. At the head of the commissariat stands the people's commissar and his assistant, and the staff, consisting at present of seven persons, which decides all current affairs that are outside the competence of the branch of superintendents. Basic problems are solved by a state board of public education, which, besides the members of the staff and the branch of superintendents, includes also representatives from the centres of the Soviet government, from the labor unions and the workers' cultural organizations, and from that part of the body of teachers which is taking a stand of loyal co-operation with the Soviet power.

Finally, problems of special importance, for instance, regarding a general school reform, are considered at the All-Russian conventions, the first of which, well attended, harmonious and imbued with communistic ideals, took place at Moscow in the month of August.

In the provinces the work of public education is being directed by the departments of public instruction attached to the provincial "gubernia," county (uyezd), city and lastly, the "volst," executive committees. The provincial, county, and city departments, corresponding to the central staff, have attached to them councils of public instruction corresponding in the provinces to the state board.

It is self-evident that the main care of the commissariat for public instruction was the elaboration of the basic principles for a radical reform system to replace the school apparatus inherited by us from the czarist regime.

Class Education Abolished. In place of schools of all varieties and kinds—which formerly were sharply divided into a lower school for the plain people, and the middle school for the privileged class and the well-to-do people, and divided further into schools for boys and those for girls, into technical and classical secondary schools, general and special school institutions—the commissariat has introduced the United Workers' School covering the entire length of the course of instruction.

The unity of this school should be understood in two ways: First, that the class divisions are abolished and the school adopts a continuous grade system. In principle, every child of the Russian republic enters a school of an identical type and has the same chances as every other to complete its higher education. Second, that up to the age of 16, it does not depend on the principle of specialization, and of forms of specialization, the word being the

STATESMEN VERY MUCH WORRIED

France Faces Bankruptcy and Workers Gain Courage

One of the prospects that disturb statesmen in France is the possibility of revolution in that country. Financial obligations of the state are such that the German indemnity is considered necessary to save France from bankruptcy and on top of this the radical movement, called Bolshevik, is growing stronger, according to various reports.

The determination of left wing forces to overthrow the capitalist state in France is indicated in wide circulation given to a declaration of principles, as follows:

Workers Demand All Power. The Socialist party, therefore, presents to the proletariat masses and calls upon them to realize the following programme:

- (1) The seizing of all power by the proletariat; (2) the organization of workmen's and peasants' councils; (3) the institution of obligatory work; (4) socialization of the means of production and exchange of the tenants, etc.; (5) distribution of the product created by means of co-operation and municipal store-houses under the control of the community; (6) transformation of the entire bureaucracy under the direct control of the employees; (7) disarmament by means of the union of all the proletarian republic in the Socialist International.

It is known that Lenin and the Bolshevik state of Russia are in touch with the radical movement in France and that Lenin confidently expects his French comrades at least to prevent France from attacking the German Bolshevik state which is soon to be established, according to plans of Lenin and his followers.

MURDERER MAKES HIS GET AWAY

German Rebel Assassins Only Sentenced to Two Years

Three of the persons on trial charged with the murder of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg last winter, were convicted by the court martial. The Hussar named Runge, who was accused in connection with the death of both Dr. Liebknecht and Fraulein Luxemburg was one of those convicted. He was sentenced to two years in prison and four years deprivation of civil rights. Lieut Kurt Vogel was sentenced to two years in prison and four months under arrest, with dismissal from the service. Lieut Rittmann was sentenced to six weeks under arrest.

Lieut Vogel has escaped from custody according to reports received since the above verdict. As no details of the escape are given it can only be surmised that the get-away was deliberately planned or connived in by the authorities.

First Lieutenant Vogel, suspected of firing the shot that killed Rosa Luxemburg, admitted that he gave a false account of what occurred to avoid discrediting the military authorities. The officer who is charged with having shot Liebknecht in the back admits that his victim was fired upon at a distance of six or seven paces, claiming that Liebknecht was running away at the time. A chambermaid swears that she heard this officer at the hotel tell the crowd about Liebknecht's automobile to "hit that swine," adding later: "Don't let that man reach the jail alive."

Washington—More than \$1,500,000 will be saved by the farmers this year by the government making available at reduced prices large quantities of nitrate for fertilizer. The department of agriculture has 150,000 tons of it, which will be sold at cost.

but briefly, and which was worked out by the commissariat with the co-operation of the All-Russian convention in matters of public instruction in a relatively detailed manner, requiring, of course, a considerable number of well-prepared teachers.

The school policies of the commissariat were confined to the following: (1) To check as far as possible the influence of the sabotaging All-Russian teachers' union; (2) to unite in a broad trade union, particularly the lower grade teachers, upon the foundation of the so-called Union of Teachers-Internationalists; (3) to equalize as regards their rights the teachers of the primary and secondary grades, bringing the remuneration of their work also to one level; (4) to aid by all means the development and the increase of educational institutions for the preparation of teachers; (5) meanwhile to have recourse, as far as possible, to the organization of teachers' courses.

These policies have been approved by a number of teachers' conventions, and they have found a definite expression in their last points at the Moscow conference devoted to the problem of preparing teachers.

The commissariat has attained a real success on all the points indicated. The teachers' union is disabled and is asking forgiveness. The ranks of the lower teachers are being organized successfully, and the many telegrams of greeting received from the teachers' conventions show a growing sympathy for the Soviet government on the part of the public school teachers.

Kings and Titles in Canada

[By W. E. Cleveland]

The leader of the opposition at Ottawa is reported to have said, during the debate on the resolution in favor of the abolition of titles, that "We are apt to go too far along the lines of democracy, forgetting the magnificent stability that is given the country by the fact that we have a King. It would not be well," he said, "to strike too close to the roots, lest that stability be disturbed."

If ever there was time when Kings and emperors and the stability which they are alleged to engender were at a rousing discount, that time began in August, 1914, and the end is not yet. The emperor of Germany, Russia and Austria; the kings of Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, and the sultan of Turkey have all been put out of business temporarily or permanently while the people of Portugal have insisted at the point of the bayonet that their one-time king must never come back. The King of Great Britain has just enough "stability" to hang on to the office, by the toleration of his so-called subjects, while every vestige of governmental authority has long since been taken out of his hands.

The leader of the opposition, "of His Majesty's loyal opposition," why, by the way, would be interesting as Sir How—? is voicing a stock phrase, or sentiment, which was as obsolete as the dodo, when he gave it his first and only thought, at the kindergarten. It excites a sort of plaintive curiosity, to see a newly-appointed Canadian leader wearing the many plumes of the French Boudons, who at least must learn despite the traditional meaning of the family name that the French crown has finally vanished, beyond the last shadow of forgetfulness.

Trail Charter Revoked. The following notice appears in the current issue of the organ of the International Union of Mine, Mill &

It Pays to Dress Well!

Whether you be worker or business man, whether you be store assistant or stenographer, whether you be man or woman, it pays you to have stylish clothes satisfactorily made to your own individuality. Good clothes impress your personality upon all, whether employer or customer, and conduce highly to your benefit. The best made clothes conferring the highest individuality are those made by us—moreover, they are truest economy, representing the extreme in clothing values.

UNION STORE Established 1910 Men's Suits \$35 up WOMEN'S SUITS \$45 UP B.C. TAILORING COMPANY 128 HASTINGS ST. EAST NEAR ROYAL THEATRE

Smelter Workers, published at Denver, Colorado: NOTICE To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: You are hereby officially advised for good and sufficient reasons the International Executive Board has revoked the charter of the Trail Mill and Smelters' Union, No. 105, Trail, B. C. and you will therefore be governed accordingly. CHAS. H. MOYER, President International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

--PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS--

Union Store OUR BIG CLOTHING CLEARANCE SALE IS GOING STRONG

For \$15.00 we offer you a large range of Suits, the regular price from \$21.00 to \$25.00. Don't miss them. Only \$15.00.

For \$20.00 we offer you a fine range of Tweeds and Worsteds, in plain and fancy patterns. In this range you will find suits regularly priced from \$27.50 to \$40.00. Now only \$20.00. You can't afford to miss them.

In the Furnishings Department We Offer the Following Snaps

- Odd Line Arrow Collars ..... 5c each
- Odd Line Arrow Shirts, 30 per cent. discount.
- Five pairs Cotton Sox ..... \$1.00
- Odd Line Under Drawers, values to \$1.00 for ..... 50c
- Work Shirts, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25, for ..... \$1.60
- Work Shirts, good for Summer wear, regular \$1.25 for 80c
- Suspenders ..... 40c
- Odd Caps, prices up to \$2.25, now ..... \$1.00 each
- Union Made Overalls ..... \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.15, and \$2.45 (Twin Bute—G.W.G.—Mogul—Carhart)
- Regular \$6.00 and \$6.50 Pants, now only ..... \$4.95

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIAL Five White Handkerchiefs for 50c

The Jonah-Prat Co. 401 HASTINGS ST. WEST Corner Homer

--PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS--

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited. A. S. WELLS, Manager. Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Exchange, Seymour 7495. After 6 p.m., Sec. 7497K.

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FRIDAY, May 30, 1919

THE GENERAL STRIKE is spreading. Loud has been the denunciations of those in charge of the situation. In spite of all the contradictions given out by responsible Labor men, the press and the government representatives still take the attitude that the strike is a revolutionary one.

MUST TAKE UP CHALLENGE. The Manchester Guardian in commenting on the strike says: The present upheaval can not be conveniently accounted for by the familiar bogeys of Bolshevism and German machinations.

At the same time the scarcity of labor and the vital importance of the strike to the economy has been directed towards the workers. The demands of the strikers apparently are no more drastic than those which have already been conceded in this country.

We do not, however, have to go to Manchester to prove that the right of collective bargaining is the custom. There are many cases in this country which will prove that this has been the custom here.

The Railroad Brotherhoods have for many years carried on the negotiations for increased wages through their central organizations. The C. P. R. employees, through their Federated Trades Boards, have also conducted their collective bargaining.

Since our last issue the situation has changed materially. It has assumed a political aspect. The Minister of Labor, who is the representative of the government, is supposed to act in a neutral capacity in struggles between capital and labor.

issue? They should. The government has made a political issue out of the strike. Then let the workers make a political issue out of these other questions and stay out until they are settled.

A CORRESPONDENT HAS sent us a copy of a folder, issued by the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, with Canadian offices at Montreal.

THAT FOUL LIE AGAIN. On first glance these folders would appear to be the usual fire insurance prospectus, but on opening, the old story of the nationalization of women in Russia appears.

Humphrie, the young American Red Cross worker, has branded this story as a lie. He was there when the decree was posted in Samara, and he states that it was put up by a number of young aristocrats, who blamed it on the anarchists.

Let us take a look at the position of the women folk of this continent. Let us take a look at the slums of the great cities, where the children, male and female, are faced with conditions, that breed degeneracy, as soon as they see the light of day.

Mr. N. G. Neill, of the B. C. Employers Association, at a meeting called by Col. Mulloy in the O'Brien hall on Tuesday evening, stated "that co-operation was the only way we will ever bring about unity in this country," etc., etc.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR in a wire to the Mayor of Calgary gave his opinions of the strike in Winnipeg. He also makes assertions that are not only silly, but blames the One Big Union movement for the trouble.

used to deal with a body known as the Metal Trades Council, which is elected by other employees outside of their own. "Twenty-four hours before the sympathetic strike was called, the premier of Manitoba, an adjustment of the matters in dispute by arbitration and, in a final attempt to avert a general strike, asked the committee if they would cancel the strike, provided the employers would agree to recognize the Metal Trades Council.

The grand jury at the Assizes in Vancouver places the blame on the Dominion Government for the unrest. While not accepting this view altogether, and realizing that conditions over which the government has no control, but which are the result of the present capitalistic system, and which will never be removed as long as that system remains, yet the views expressed are interesting after having read the Minister of Labor's tirade.

Montreal.—Eight hundred operatives employed by the Acme Glove Company went on strike Wednesday for a 35 per cent. increase in wages, 44-hour week and recognition of their union.

Seattle.—Endorsement of the general strike in Winnipeg and throughout Canada was wired to the Dominion workers by the Seattle Central Labor Council Wednesday. Resolutions instructing officials to send the telegrams were passed without debate at Wednesday night's meeting.

Chapleau, Ont.—Trains over the Canadian National Railway line are feeling the effect of the extending strike situation. The trains on the government road west bound Tuesday and Wednesday were without porters or dining-car help.

The brilliant wit of the bar looked at the moon-faced farm laborer, and winked at his friends and whispered, "Now we'll have some fun."

Not very long ago in the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the statements of President Winch before the Rotary Club were discussed. President Winch did not mix his words when he stated that the workers did not make the class war, but that the class struggle was in existence, or words to that effect.

The "law and order" flagwaving, profiteering, fireside patriots are again on the warpath in Winnipeg. For two weeks agents of these gents have tried—without success—to goad the strikers to acts of violence.

EX-SOLDIERS MEETING SUNDAY

Knight and O'Connor to Speak at National Theatre

The speakers for next Sunday will be Comrade Tom Connor and Joe Knight.

Doors open at 2 p.m., meeting to commence at 2:30. Questions and discussion are in order.

Seeing that ninety per cent of the returned men are workers, and must of necessity find a job in order to live (when the little hand-out given by the government has passed into history, which hand-out is nothing more or less than surplus value, extracted from them previous to joining the army, or from the workers who remained in industry.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CLIPPED FROM PRESS

New York.—Prediction that the British Labor Party would assume the reins of government in England with the next change of administration, which, he declared, might come "sooner than is expected," was made here by James H. Thomas, British labor leader and member of the House of Commons.

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Union Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG. Paid Up Capital and Reserve \$ 8,999,792 Total Assets, over 139,000,000

J. N. Harvey, Limited Suit Service for Men. Our ability to offer genuine "value"—"quality" with "style"—in men's suits is well illustrated in the display of new clothing received this week.

Quality Is Your Dollar's Best Friend

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

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

Flannel or White Duck Pants \$3.00 to \$6.50 Sport Shirts \$2.00 to \$3.50

RICKSON'S Apparel for Men 820 Granville Street

EMPRESS THEATRE WEE KOF JUNE END "HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN" Watch the mummy Prices: 15c, 35c and 50c

PANTAGES NEXT WEEK "SOME BABY" Merry Musical Comedy Other Big Features

A. BURCH Watchmaker 311 CARRALL STREET In Rainier Hotel Block SPECIALIZING IN WATCH REPAIRS

DAVE AITKEN FOUND NOT GUILTY AT NANAIMO Accused of Aiding Draft Evaders but Jury Gave Favorable Verdict

Union Daily Gains The Seattle Union Daily Record, with a circulation of 60,000—the capacity of the press—has made great inroads into the circulation of the capitalist dailies.

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY CROWNS BRIDGES and FILLINGS made the same shade as your own NATURAL TEETH

DR. GORDON CAMPBELL Dental Plates a Specialty 345 HASTINGS STREET

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST 1160 Georgia Street Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

KRULEY & CO. 342 MAIN ST. (near Hastings) Seymour 2751

J. N. Harvey LIMITED 125-127 Hastings St. West Also 614-616 Yates Street Victoria, B. C. TWO UNION STORES FOR MEN

GIVE BIRKS' SILVER A Birks' Sterling Silver Vase, Cake Plate, or Basket makes a handsome addition to the home of the bride for the rest of her life. It has beauty, durability, usefulness.

MALKIN'S BEST BAKING POWDER (CONTAINS NO ALUM) Deeds reveal the station of the man, no matter what the tongue speaks.

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

Bank of Toronto Assets over \$100,000,000 Deposits 79,000,000 Joint Savings Account

G. Gatheral Fleming 446 HOMER STREET Phone Sey. 4347 Open till 9 Saturday evening

Our Selling System Quality in Fabrics Style Correct Price the lowest possible consistent with value.

Society Brand Clothes Rogers Building Fit-Reform Clothing 345 Hastings Street

J. W. Foster Limited Can YOU sell our Sickness and Accident Policies? The cost is small (\$1.00 per month and up), the benefit is large.

DR. W. J. CURRY DENTIST Suite 301 Dominion Building VANCOUVER, B. C.

CON-JONS sells Fresh Groceries

# HELP ALONG! Patronize Federationist Advertisers

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Bank of Toronto, Hastings & Cambie; Victoria, Merritt and New Westminster.  
Royal Bank of Canada, 12 Branches in Vancouver, 29 in B. C.  
Union Bank of Canada, Hastings and Richards; Cordova and Abbott, Mount Pleasant.
- Bakeries**  
Shelly's.....Phone Fairmont 44
- Bicycles**  
Tisdalls Limited.....618 Hastings Street West  
Kraly & Co.....342 Main Street, Seymour 2751  
J. A. Flett.....Hastings Street West
- Billiards**  
Pocket Billiard Parlor.....42 Hastings Street East  
Con Jones (Brunswick Pool Rooms).....Hastings Street East
- Boots and Shoes**  
Johnston's Big Shoe Store.....409 Hastings Street West  
Goodwin Shoe Co.....119 Hastings Street East  
Nodelay Shoe Co.....1047 Granville Street  
Pierre Bros.....64 Hastings Street West  
Wm. Dick Ltd.....Hastings Street East  
Ingledew Shoe Store.....606 Granville Street
- Cafes**  
Bank Buffet.....Corner Hastings and Homer Streets  
Good Eats Cafe.....110 Cordova and 692 Pender West  
Troadero Cafe.....156 Hastings Street West
- Chinaware and Toys**  
Millar & Co. Ltd.....419 Hastings Street West
- Cigars**  
El Doro and all Union Label Cigars
- Clothing and Gent's Outfitting**  
Arnold & Quigley  
Claman's Ltd.....153 Hastings Street West  
Club & Stewart.....309-315 Hastings Street West  
B. C. Outfitting Co.....342 Hastings Street West  
B. C. Tailoring Co.....123 Hastings Street East  
Wm. Dick Ltd.....33-49 Hastings Street East  
Thos. Foster & Co. Ltd.....514 Granville Street  
J. W. Foster & Co. Ltd.....345 Hastings Street West  
J. N. Harvey Ltd.....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.  
Hudson's Bay Co.....Corner Granville and Georgia  
The Jona-Prat Co.....401 Hastings Street West  
New York Outfitting Co.....143 Hastings Street West  
Rickson's.....320 Granville Street  
David Spencer Ltd.....Hastings Street  
W. B. Brumfit.....Cordova Street  
Thomas & McEain.....Granville Street  
Woodwards Ltd.....Hastings and Abbott Streets  
T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.....Granville Street and Hastings Street
- Coal**  
Kirk & Co. Ltd.....929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 405  
Macdonald Marpole Co.....1001 Main Street
- Dairies**  
Hillcrest Dairy
- Dentists**  
Dra. Brett Anderson and Douglas Casselman.....602 Hastings West  
Dr. W. J. Curry.....301 Dominion Building  
Dr. Gordon Campbell.....Corner Granville and Robson Streets  
Dr. H. E. Hall.....19 Hastings Street East, Seymour 4042  
Dr. Lowe.....Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets
- Drinks**  
Bank Buffet.....Cor Hastings and Homer Streets  
Flanagan Beer.....Westminster Brewery Co.  
Cascado Beer.....Vancouver Brewery Ltd.  
Taxi-Soft Drinks.....409 Dunsmuir Street  
Van Bros.....Ciders and wines
- Dry Goods**  
Gordon Drysdale Ltd.....Granville Street
- Florists**  
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.....48 Hastings East and 728 Granville Street
- Funeral Undertakers**  
Center & Hanna Ltd.....1049 Georgia, Seymour 2425  
Nunn, Thomson & Glegg.....531 Homer Street
- Furniture**  
Hastings Furniture Co.....41 Hastings Street West  
Canadian Furniture Co.....Hastings Street West
- Groceries**  
Cal-Van Market.....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages  
"Slaters" (three stores).....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets  
S. T. Wallace Marketaria.....118 Hastings Street West, Seymour 1206  
Woodwards.....Hastings and Abbott Streets  
Spencers Ltd.....Hastings Street  
Hudson's Bay Co.....Granville Street
- Insurance**  
Merchants' Casualty Co.....Rogers Building
- Jewelers**  
Birke Ltd.....Granville and Georgia Streets
- Manufacturers of Foodstuffs**  
W. H. Malkin.....(Malkin's Best)
- Overalls and Shirts**  
"Twin Butte".....(Jas. Thomson & Sons, Vancouver, B. C.)  
"Big Horn" Brand.....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)
- Paints**  
Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.....642 Granville Street
- Printers and Engravers**  
Lellan & Brookhouse.....Labor Temple  
Lellan-Dibble.....Tower Building
- Railways**  
and the.....C. N. R.
- Tools**  
A. Flett.....Hastings Street West  
Martin, Finlayson & Mather.....Hastings Street West
- Theatres and Movies**  
Orpheum.....Pantages  
Columbia.....Maple Leaf

## TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

### Lestor Dealt With Russian Revolution on Sunday

With "ten days that shook the world" as his focal point, Chas. Lestor on Sunday evening regaled the Columbia audience with a graphic narration of the portentous happenings in Russia in the year 1917—the great revolution "that made the collapse of the capitalist system inevitable."

The treasury of the Czarists during the earlier portion of the war, their overthrow in the March revolution, the rise of "wind-bag" Kerensky, the cry of the Bolsheviks for peace instead of slaughter, the struggle of the bourgeoisie to keep the proletariat underneath, and the ultimate triumph of the movement associated with Lenin and Trotsky, made a story of gripping interest to which the crowd listened as if they had never heard a word of it before.

"The Bolsheviks showed a mildness that must not be repeated," the speaker pointedly remarked, alluding to their clemency toward the elements which did their best to thwart the efforts of the Soviet regime. He mentioned how the telephone girls, for instance, not receiving the punishment they expected for assisting the reactionaries, then "assumed a haughty mien," disdained to be considered as "members of the working class," and went on strike. The bank clerks did likewise, although this imperilled the lives of millions of soldiers in the trenches. In fact the "educated section of the proletariat" did all they could to hinder or the success of the proletarian revolution; the Bolsheviks worked day and night to achieve success, while the "aristocracy of labor" did all they could to prevent them. And the Bolsheviks allowed them to get away with it.

Again, at Moscow, the bourgeoisie took refuge in the Kremlin and killed hundreds of the Red Guard before surrendering; then they were allowed to go unharmed, while the victorious proletariat dug a grave 50 yards long in front of the Kremlin, and buried their dead in 500 coffins "working men and common soldiers who had given their lives for the international revolution," and swore to fight on for freedom and the people's happiness. (Applause.)

As to the subsequent success of the proletarian movement, the speaker pointed out that "Russia is not a country—it is a world," with 140 different languages; yet for two years the Bolsheviks had kept control, although the whole capitalist world had conspired against them, their only crime being "that they had risen in the interests of the class to which you and I belong."

The Cossacks had been won to the cause when Lenin had shown them the land was for them in greater measure than before, his only stipulation being "Take it!" The peasants, 80 per cent of the people, had been similarly dealt with; and now the capitalists might send machine-guns, gas, and all the rest of it, but the working class would remain in possession of Russia. So it would be in Canada if the people owned the country; but the speaker asked, "Is this country ours?" and his hearers answered, "No."

Lenin was a great and powerful man, though "not much to look at." The Russian working people simply adored him, as the one who enabled them clearly to understand the situation. His policy was to place the land and machinery in the hands of the people and produce for use. "He wants Russia to be great and free and happy; and not only Russia, but all the world."

Trotsky was different. He was "just the man needed in that country at this particular time; he believes in force." He was treated as a dog in Canada—"and he's not forgotten that."

But both these men "are carried on a wave; if they should perish, the thing would go on just the same; there are a hundred men ready to take the place of either of them." They knew that if the people of Britain, France, Germany, etc., did not revolt, capital would unite to crush the revolution. As to there being any Bolshevism here, however, the speaker declared it "an insult to the Bolsheviks of Russia!" to suggest that such was the case—where where longshoremen would load ships with ammunition to shoot their fellow-worker in Russia! "When he relies on the people in Canada, he relies on a broken reed."

Alluding to the absence of violence at Winnipeg, the speaker remarked that the working class did not want violence; it was always introduced by the other class. Violence was not necessary at all. "We can bring the means of life into the hands of the proletariat in this country without violence, if we are allowed to go on with our education." But if the other class tried violence, they could not blame the workers for the consequences.

The people could not live unless there was a change. The capitalist class had "lost the key of the combination." Paper money was floated and the currency debased; hence the increase of prices and the decrease of real wages as compared with 1914. (Applause.) Who was responsible for that—the workers who had tried to keep wages up, or the exploiters of labor?

"The most angry man in this country in six months' time will be the returned soldier—and he won't stand any nonsense either. (Applause.) The Bolsheviks were too gentle; I'm afraid the returned soldier will be rather rough, and I don't want him to hurt me. I won't hinder him from taking me, I won't let him. They could not make any compromise with the ruling class. They must get hold of the reins of power with all possible speed, make their own "orders-in-council," and enforce them mercilessly in their own interests."

Paris, France.—The striking bank employees are insisting on having a delegation of their own submit claims to employers and not through the minister of labor as proposed by the bankers, refusing to resume work until it is met.

## Paris and Brest-Litovsk

It is not so very long ago—not much more than a year—since one concerted howl of wrath and indignation went up from the press and public of Allied countries over the brutal Prussian behavior at Brest-Litovsk. Dictating a peace! Trampling on a fallen foe! Rattling the sabre—such were the crimes of victorious German.

The sabre is being rattled now—not by Hoffmann, but by Foch. The Allies are behaving as badly in victory as did the Germans.

As badly? They are behaving worse. At Brest-Litovsk there was at least preserved the formula of negotiation. The fact of dictation was there; but the insolence, the brutality, the parade of dictation were lacking. The militarists rattled the sabre, but the civilian statesmen took a different tone. And the German Socialists protested (how bitterly we all blamed them for not protesting more loudly and effectively). Now, in the Allied countries, it is the civilians, the politicians and penmen, who clamor loudest for the humiliation of the enemy, who boast most indecently over the abjection of a beaten foe. And where are the "loud and effective" protests of labor?

"Never hit a man when he is down," we were taught at school. But our rulers have not left us even the honor of a schoolboy.

The Germans concluded the armistice on a definite basis of agreement. That basis was peace on the fourteen points. On that basis they gave up their arms, abandoned their positions, surrendered their navy, put themselves helpless in our hands. We proceeded to tear up the fourteen points—the fourteen scraps of paper! Having tricked our enemy into impotence, we starved his women and children. We gloated, we insulted, we did violence to the memory of our dead—who died in a different spirit and for a different kind of peace from this.

The argument that we should have beaten the Germans more completely if we had not signed an armistice on the basis of the fourteen points is all an irrelevant argument. We did sign that agreement, and we have broken it. That is the only

## A PHARISACIAL APPEAL TO ALIENS

### Want Their Money But Would Deport Them Afterwards

[By Geo. F. Sterling]  
The National War Savings Committee is making a big effort to raise money for the government by boosting the sale of War Savings Stamps. The B. C. division of the committee is sending out circulars continually from Vancouver setting forth the advantages of buying stamps and also advertising boosters as to the best people to get after to effect sales.

In a recent circular the following interesting paragraph appears: "In this Get-a-Stake in Canada campaign people of foreign birth should receive a great deal of attention. They constitute a class, which, because of their thrifty character, should be a veritable gold mine to any movement that is able to tap their savings. In the United States these people have easily set the high water mark for savings, and so many of them now manifest a desire to emigrate that the bankers are becoming alarmed. It is estimated that 1,300,000 intended to go home, taking on an average \$3,000 with them."

No figures are available that enable one to estimate in Canada the blue of savings held by persons of foreign birth but enough is known to demonstrate that it is a huge sum. Consequently, if these people can be induced to put their money into War Savings Stamps it will be a decided gain both to the W. S. S. movement and to the country. There is no reason why they should not do so. They will if the advantages are demonstrated to them. The point is to show them that a W.S.S. is a Victory Bond in miniature, that it is as well backed and yields a good return. That done, these people will buy War Savings Stamps because, when they buy, they know a good thing when they see it."

If the people of foreign birth referred to were shown that circular were able to read it, I think they would each pay 50 cents a piece for a copy to take back with them to the fatherland as a proof of the despicable degradation of Canadian capitalists.

What about the movement to deport these thrifty, shrewd people from the country?

What about the resolutions of Boards of Trade, City Councils, G. W. Veterans, and others to urge the government to deport aliens from the country? Do those excited patriots, who a little while ago, wanted to kick all the aliens out of the country know that bankers are becoming alarmed because these foreigners are going out of the country? Only recently the writer raised a storm of protest by declaring at a public meeting that he was not in favor of the G. W. V. resolution to deport aliens and further explaining that they were not to be deported because of the economic disadvantage to the capitalist class. Anything in the nature of reason, however, which is against the blind fury of a bastard patriotism is howled down by the ignorant satellites of our capitalist government.

Now that these hard-working, shrewd and thrifty aliens are turning their faces to the more hospitable shores of their fatherland, the Skylocks are after their pocket-books. And there is no reason, says the circular, why these foreigners should not invest. If Messrs. Sweeney, Beecher and Makovski, the perpetrators of this circular, had been invited to make their home in a foreign country; if they had been naturalized in that country; if they had subsequently been dis-franchised; because of the misdeeds of the wicked government of the country they had left; if they had been dismissed from employment and turned adrift to starve; if their property had been attacked and every where people were clamoring for their deportation, I fancy that a reason why they should not lend money to their adopted country would penetrate through the skull of the thickest of them.

No, gentlemen! It won't do. Play the game! You started this kick them out campaign, you favored resolutions for their deportation, don't now go sucking round them like a bunch of kids after a piece of candy. Be men if you can, and if you can't for God's sake be silent.

The Borden government when it went into power had for one of its planks, "the encouragement of immigration." The present writer pointed out in that election that Borden was starting the biggest discouragement of immigration and the biggest encouragement of emigration any country had ever seen. Time is telling.

But, as the circular says, "these foreigners know a good thing when they see it." That is why they are leaving Canada with their money in their pockets.

**Oppose Long Hours**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Machinists and boiler makers employed by the Casey-Hedges Boiler Company are striking against an effort on the part of the company to abolish the eight-hour day and time and half for overtime work. The company has failed to secure non-union men.

Parker City, Utah.—One thousand miners have declared a strike for a six-hour day and a \$5.50 wage. The United States labor department has assigned a conciliator.

Buy only from a union store.

In thunder I'll rise on the field where I fell, More boldly to fight out another.

When the last of crows like glass shall break  
On the scene our sorrows have haunted,  
And the People the last dread "guilty" shall speak,  
By your side ye shall find me unflinching and true.  
On Rhine, or on Danube, in word and deed,  
You shall witness, true to his vow,  
On the wreck of thrones, in the midst of the freed,  
The rebel who greets you now!  
—The London Call

## OLD TIME LABOR LEADERS NERVOUS

### A. F. of L. Convention May Unseat Reactionary Leaders

The convention two weeks ago of the Pennsylvania State Federation in Harrisburg unanimously re-elected as its president James H. Maurer, who is already serving his seventh year as head of the organization. During his incumbency, he has opposed preparedness and entrance into the war, and he figured on the ridiculous Stevenson suspect list. Now, at the convention, "and tremendous cheering" that organized labor, having no longer anything to hope for from the republican and democratic parties, must turn to independent political action. The federation's executive committee is therefore to report principles and a line of action to a special convention. Even more striking was the passage of a resolution denouncing the Allied and American policy in Russia and demanding the withdrawal of American troops and the immediate lifting of the blockade. This was coupled with a demand for the release of all political and war-time prisoners and the recognition of the Irish republic. Finally, there was a vigorous attack upon the Civic Federation which was charged with seeking "to administer chloroform to the trade-union movement." No wonder it is reported that the old-line leaders of the American Federation of Labor are becoming nervous as to what may happen at the Atlantic City convention next month.

## MOBE POCKET-PIKING

Bernard Shaw described the modern pursuit of foreign markets thus: "First we teach the savages to wear pants; then we pick their pockets."

Ever since Lord Palmerston made his famous statement that "the flag follows the investor" capitalist governments have spent most of their time and energy in protecting and safeguarding the business ventures of their "leading citizens." Joseph Chamberlain summarized the whole matter in a speech before Parliament (1896):—"All the great offices of State are occupied with commercial affairs. The Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are chiefly engaged in finding new markets and in defending old ones. The War Office and the Admiralty are mostly occupied in preparations for the defense of these markets and for the protection of our commerce. The Boards of Agriculture and of Trade are entirely concerned with these two great branches of industry. Therefore, it is not too much to say that commerce is the greatest of all political interests, and that government deserves most of the popular approval which does the most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation."

Japan, Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States are busy preparing to "conquer" undeveloped countries, and to "exploit" virgin resources. There is no "by your leave." The peoples of the countries are not consulted. Armies are organized and navies are manned to back the commercial interests, that, from each of the great capitalist countries, are salivating forth to possess themselves of the few unappropriated corners of the earth.

**Team Drivers Again**  
Madison, Wis.—Organized ice and coal wagon drivers employed by the Conklin & Sons Company have raised their rate \$4.50. Helpers are advanced 25 cents a day, or to \$4.25, and new employees will receive \$4 a day. The agreement dates back to April 1.

## DIPLOMATS ARE CAUSING UNREST

### Chinese Are Sore Over Undemocratic Actions of Big Four

The echoes of the Passionate and sometimes even savage protests of the Chinese of four continents against the treaty provision giving Shantung to Japan are pouring hourly over the cables to the Chinese delegation in Paris. A mass meeting of thirty-five thousand in Tsinan threatens with a traitor's death any delegate who agrees to the terms. From another city comes the report of a meeting attended by a hundred thousand persons who urge the uncompromising rejection of the treaty unless the decision is reversed. The Chinese People's Foreign Relations Society, with more than a million members, appeals to the peoples of the Allied countries to support China, adding: "We cannot put our soul to an amendment dooming ourselves, even if the governments of the powers wish a return to pre-war conditions." Educational, agricultural, and religious associations representing twenty to thirty millions of people, provincial legislatures, mission schools, chambers of commerce, universities, merchants, and Chinese groups in the United States, the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, England, and France urge that China refuse to sign the treaty. The international Socialist commission appointed at Berne in February yesterday denounced the Shantung settlement as an "open recognition of the right of conquest."

## FAREWELL

[By Ferdinand Freilgrath]  
No open blow in an open fight—  
But with quips and with quirks  
They arraign me,  
By creeping treachery's creeping blight  
The western Calmucks have slain me.  
The fatal shaft in the dark did fly;  
I was struck by an ambushed knave;  
And here in the pride of my strength  
I lie,  
Like a corpse of a rebel bravo!

With a deathless scorn in my dying breath;  
In my hand the sword still cherishes  
I hold;  
"Rebellion" still for my shout of death,  
In my manhood untainted I perished.  
Oh! gladly, full gladly the Pruss and Tsar  
The grass from my grave would clear;  
But Germany sends me with Hungary far,  
Three salves to honor my bier.

And the tattered poor man takes his stand,  
On my head the cold sods heavy;  
He casts them down with a diligent hand,  
Where the glory of toil is cleaving.  
And a garland of flowers and May be brought  
On my burning wounds to cast;  
His wife and his daughter the wretch had wrought,  
When the work of the day was past.

Farewell! Farewell! thou turbulent life!  
Farewell to you! Armies engaging!  
Farewell! cloud canopied fields of strife!  
Where the greatness of war is raging!  
Farewell! but not for ever farewell!  
They can not kill the spirit, my brother!



## Shop Early in the Day

FOR THESE GROCERY SPECIALS

- |  |        |  |        |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs. for.....          | 49     | Holbrook's Ground Rice, per lb.....        | 15 1/2 |
| Kootenay Cherries, 2s, per tin.....        | 18     | Cow Brand Soda, per lb.....                | 37 1/2 |
| Sunlight Soap, 4 cakes, per carton.....    | 21     | Benson's Corn Starch.....                  | 18     |
| Choice Pekoe Tea, reg. 60c, 3 lbs.....     | 1.09   | White Gloss Starch.....                    | 11     |
| Woodwards better Coffee, per tin.....      | 46     | Pride of Vancouver Baking Powder.....      | 20     |
| P. of V. Sterilized Milk, per tin.....     | 11     | Empress Baking Powder.....                 | 23     |
| Lownay's Cocoa, 1/2s, per tin.....         | 10 1/2 | Dr. Price's Baking Powder.....             | 29     |
| Quaker Tomatoes, 2 1/2s, per tin.....      | 15 1/2 | Eggs Baking Powder, 16-oz. tin.....        | 29     |
| Skookum Shoe polish, per tin.....          | 99     | Malkin's Golden Crust Baking Powder.....   | 15     |
| Dominion Matches, 300s.....                | 98     | Snap, per tin.....                         | 17     |
| Shaker Salt, per carton.....               | 10     | Bon-Ami, tin or brick.....                 | 11     |
| Toilet Paper, per roll.....                | 95     | Reckitt's Blue, per pkg.....               | 95     |
| Ramsay's Family Sodas.....                 | 23     | Lux, per pkg.....                          | 10 1/2 |
| Son-Mor Biscuit, salt or plain.....        | 13     | Fels Naphtha Soap, per cake.....           | 98 1/2 |
| Lion Brand Macaroni, 16-oz. pkg.....       | 12 1/2 | Fairy Soap, per cake.....                  | 98     |
| Christy's Arrowroot, per pkg.....          | 17     | F. & G. Soap, per cake.....                | 97 1/2 |
| Excelsior Dates, per pkg.....              | 24     | Goblin Soap, per cake.....                 | 97     |
| Cleaned Currants, per pkg.....             | 15     | Castile Soap, per cake.....                | 95     |
| Knock Sparkling Gelatine, per tin.....     | 18     | Campbell's Soup, per tin.....              | 15     |
| Holbrook's Egg Powder.....                 | 21     | Royal City Tomatoes, 2s.....               | 14     |
| Holbrook's Custard.....                    | 12 1/2 | El-Rio Asparagus.....                      | 23     |
| Holbrook's Potato Flour.....               | 23     | Quaker Brand Pork and Beans.....           | 15 1/2 |
| Malkin's Best Custard Powder, per tin..... | 19     | Clark's Pork and Beans.....                | 99     |
| Malkin's Lemonade Powder, per tin.....     | 20     | Nootka Brand Pickles, per tin.....         | 17     |
| Nabob Custard Powder, per pkg.....         | 11     | Black Strap Molasses, 2s.....              | 15     |
|  |        | Frost Cream Maple Butter, per tin.....     | 29     |
|  |        | Fraser Valley Raspberries, 2s per tin..... | 32     |
|  |        | Bovril, 4-oz. per bottle.....              | 14     |
|  |        | Bovril, 8-oz. per bottle.....              | 19     |
|  |        | Clark's Beef Cordial, 20-oz.....           | 95     |
|  |        | Vautoria Jam, 2s.....                      | 34     |

These are a few of our Cash and Carry Specials for Week Commencing Friday, May 30th

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

## Minimum Wage Board Province of British Columbia

**NOTICE**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Chapter 66 of the Statutes of 1918, being the "Minimum Wage Act," a public meeting will be held at the Court House, in the City of New Westminster, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1919, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the establishment of a minimum wage and hours and conditions of employment in the Office Occupation, which includes the work of those employed as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, billing clerks, filing clerks, cashiers, cash girls (not included in other orders), checkers, invoicers, computer operators, auditors, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and all kinds of clerical work.

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

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia.  
J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman,  
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,  
THOMAS MATTHEWS,  
Victoria, B. C., May 16, 1919.

## UNION MEN ARE MADE WELCOME

—AT THE—

## Bank Buffet

Soft Drinks and Fresh Cool Beer.

The right treatment and best service.

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

Ex-Sergt. Forestell  
Corner Hastings and Homer

## HEPATOLA

Owing to the confusion in mail orders of this medicine, we are advancing the price from \$5.20 to \$5.50, and paying all charges. This will give our many customers quicker service.

Sole Manufacturer  
MRS. GEO. S. ALMAS  
4th Av., North, Saskatoon

## Your Money's Worth— What?

"Gold as a basis of exchange has utterly failed. THE EQUIQUIST says that the unit must be one hour of adult human labor. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

THE EQUIQUIST  
\$1.00 a year; \$1.50 outside the U.S. Box 96, Langbrach, Wash., U.S.A.

## 10 Sub. Cards

Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for \$12.50. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

## Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the

## Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow  
We deserve Trade Union Patronage

No. 1 No. 2  
110 Cordova St. West, or 622 Pender West

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**  
THE NEW CANADIAN ROUTE  
THROUGH Mount Robson and Jasper Parks across the prairies through the most fertile grain belt in the world to Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.  
CONNECTIONS at Winnipeg and Duluth for Central States, at Toronto and Montreal for Eastern States and Atlantic ports.  
FINEST TRAINS, Electric lighted, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, also Dining Cars.  
For Rates, Tickets, Literature and Information, apply to  
ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT  
605 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Seymour 2438

# The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

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

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.  
Also branches in London, England; New York City and Barcelona, Spain.  
Twelve branches in Vancouver:

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

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
One dollar opens an account on which interest is paid half-yearly at current rates.

THOS. FRASCOCK, C. W. FRAZER, Vancouver.  
Manager Vancouver Branch Supervisor for B. C.

# CAL-VAN

### SAVES YOU MONEY

WHEN you hear a person complain about the high cost of living, you may well ask a few pertinent questions. For instance, are you in the habit of going to a telephone and placing your orders blindly? Are you in the habit of having an expensive motor car with a high-class man deliver your food-stuff? Are you in the habit of taking what they send you, or selecting the choice tidbits for yourself? Are you in the habit of buying and article after it has passed through two or three middle-men's hands?

If you can truthfully answer these questions in the negative, you are one of those people who are taking a direct means of reducing the high cost of living.

Those people who patronize the CAL-VAN MARKET know the dollars saved. YOU, too, can save dollars. Note the following prices:

BALCONY GROCERIES	
Buttercup Milk, large tins; each	10c
B. C. Sugar, 16-lb. sack	\$1.80
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sacks	\$1.00
B. C. Sugar, 100 lbs.	\$10.00
Best Rolled Oats, 5-lb. sacks	35c
Groceries Coffee, per lb.	35c
Linon Macaroni, per package	10c
Wagnaf's Black Currant Jam, 4-lb. tins	90c
Crisco has advanced in price elsewhere. We still sell it at the old price.	

HASTINGS STREET OPPOSITE PANTAGES

## Cut Rate Drug Specials

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY	
85c Fresnos Corn Cure	26c
\$1.00 Nuxated Iron	75c
25c Aspirin Tablets, 1 doz.	18c
50c Vichy Shampoo Powders	31c
50c Reid's Esage Ointment	35c
\$1.00 Wreath's Rama and Sulphur for	79c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste	39c
25c Mennen's Talcum	14c
50c Mennen's Shaving Cream	31c
50c Laxative	38c
\$1.00 Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites	86c
35c Reid's Face Cream	28c
50c Bay Rum	39c
50c Brook's Baby Barley	39c
50c Bland's Iron Pills	28c
25c Aromatic Cascara	18c
25c Reid's Corn Cure	17c
35c Pure Castile Soap	24c
20c Dalton's Health Salt	14c
50c Emulsified Coconut Oil	25c
25c Frostilla	18c
\$1.00 M. & L. Florida Water	72c
\$1.50 Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites	\$1.14

## Vancouver Drug Co., Ltd.

The Original Cut-Rate Druggists of the City

**MAIN STORE**  
7 Hastings West, Seymour 3532 782 Granville, Sey. 7013

**BRANCH STORES**  
7 Hastings West, Seymour 3532 782 Granville, Sey. 7013  
415 Main Street, Sey. 2032  
1700 Commercial Drive, High. 236 and 1735-O  
Cor. Granville and Broadway, Bay. 2514 and 1744-O

## Come to D. K. Book's for Value

WHEN you want to be sure that you're getting your money's worth—come to D. K. Book's CORRECT CLOTHES SHOP. Our values are a pleasant surprise to men who've never before been in our store—and thousands who are our regular customers know from experience that no store in Vancouver offers the variety or savings that we offer.

**MEN'S SUITS PRICED AT**  
**\$23 \$27 \$30**  
**\$35 \$40**  
**All Suits Guaranteed**

## EIGHT HOUR DAY

The proprietor of this store, Mr. D. K. Book, believes in the eight-hour day for all working men, and all tailors in this store work eight hours. This is the first store to run an eight-hour day in Vancouver.

**D. K. BOOK**  
Correct Clothes  
117 Hastings S.t West

## Are We Bolshevists?

[By George Bernard Shaw in the Labor Leader]

Why do we hesitate to call ourselves Bolshevists? Partly funk, no doubt. But there are other reasons. The name is ambiguous. Under one definition of the word or another the whole House of Commons is Bolshevist; and no gentleman can afford to be mixed up with some of the heroes of the late general election. There are two definitions of Bolshevism.

In the mouths of the supporters of the existing order (if you can call it order) Bolshevism means simply Socialism. I am a Socialist, and, as such, a Bolshevist.

In the mouths of the doctrinaire democrats a Bolshevist is one who, having given up democracy as hopeless in view of such events as the afraid election and the war which preceded it, faces the fact that the masses are governable only by a mixture of cajolery and coercion dressed up in fine phrases, and applied by an energetic minority which knows what it wants and means to have it, to the majority; that is, to Carlyle's "forty millions of people, mostly fools," formerly known in English as John Bull, Uncle Sam, or Brother Jonathan, and now rechristened by the more expressive name of Henry Dubb. This definition ropes in all our governing classes and their supporters. So we are all Bolshevists now. Three cheers for Bolshevism!

Why then does the British Bolshevist of this second variety (thirst unaturally for the gore of his brother in Russia?) Why both have the same opinion of Henry Dubb, and act on it in the same way.

True; but their aims are different. Lenin coerces and cajoles in the interests of those whom he coerces and cajoles, and in the name of the prophet Marx. Our British Bolshevists (like Fanny Squeers in name no names and say, "Let them be as cap fits, wear it") coerce and cajole in the interests of property, without bothering about prophets. Profits are good enough for them. I cannot deny that I am a bit of a Bolshevist myself under the second definition, though I have called myself a democrat often enough. One cannot always avoid it when there is a meeting of Dubbs to be humbugged. When you tell Henry that his voice is the voice of God, he always cries, "Hear, hear, governor! Tell us what to say." Then you tell him; and he says it. Henry is no more capable of making his own laws than he is of writing his own plays. You give him a vote because cajolery is less trouble than coercion, just as you give performing rights to a musician so that he may have something to sell cheaply to the Gramophone Trust.

When you argue the democratic question out fairly with anyone over the age of twenty who has had any practical experience of electioneering, it always comes down from "government by the people" to "government by consent of the people."

Now the moment you try to govern by consent of the people you discover that the people will not consent to be governed. Not a man of them will pay his rates and taxes unless he knows that he will be imprisoned for life if he refuses. My tailor cannot take my body in execution for his bill if I do not pay it. Even my landlord cannot, though he can take my furniture if I have not prudently removed it by moonlight. But the King can. This is a very necessary reservation. Henry Dubb has some conscience about his tailor and his landlord. But he has none about his King, whose vicar the tax collector is.

In state affairs Henry wants to do as he likes, and have everything for nothing; hence his deep sympathy with the landed gentry and the peerage, who carry the same millennial aspiration into private life also. Henry calls Socialism the Servile State, and public account keeping rap. The private employer who exploits him as long as it pays, and then throws him into the gutter to starve when it does not, is his worshipful benefactor; the public official who gives him permanent employment in his own service, with a pension, is a Bureaucrat.

Conferring the benefits of Socialism on Henry will be very like forcible feeding a ferocious dog with a bad sore throat. No doubt, Lenin and Trotsky have found that out. But if they let Henry (or Ivan) alone, some other energetic representative of a minority will come along and humbug and coerce him, not for his good and for the world's good, but for his destruction, and the perdition of his posterity. Since Henry, until he learns the necessity of government, must be bullied into submitting to it by somebody, he had better be bullied into submitting to honest than dishonest government.

That is the reply to all the assurances we receive that the Russian people object strongly to Lenin's government. Of course they do. All peoples object to all governments.

I wish our own government could be induced to take the present situation seriously. If we persist in waging war on Russia to force Ivan to restore the Tsardom we shall produce a political crisis compared to which that produced by the late war is a joke.

During that war we had Englishmen who wanted the war to stop. We had Englishmen who thought it should never have begun. We had Englishmen who hoped it would end in a draw, leaving no bitterness worse than the bitterness of those who cursed their own folly for ever entering on such a monstrous attempt at European murder and suicide. But no Englishman wanted the Germans to win and to impose the Prussian system on England. Pro-Germanism was a myth, a mere excuse for thieves who wanted to loot bakers' shops, and political and intellectual rioters who wanted to loot parliament and the universities.

But if we continue our royalist war on the Russian revolution there will be genuine pro-Russianism in England. There will be millions of Englishmen, including all the best Englishmen, who, far from wanting Generals Koltchak and Denikin to win, will most ardently pray that they may be knocked into a cocked hat by the Bolshevik troops, even to our eternal disgrace, some of

able to extinguish it with its silly penny dreadful white papers. No atrocity that it can publish could approach in horror the atrocity of a restoration of the Tsardom by British arms.

I am sorry I cannot credit our present rulers with knowledge enough, brains enough, or political conscience enough to appreciate the gravity of this warning. But at least they can appreciate the result at Central Hull. For the moment they probably regard it merely as a throw-back to obsolete liberalism. They have not yet made the acquaintance of Commander Kenworthy. I have. Lenin will seem the mildest of mortals by contrast when they know the commander a little better.

## Crush the Evil Thing

A recent number of the Labor Leader of England contained the remarkable appeal we print below from an officer in the British navy. We wish we were able to make every blatant bawler for militarism in this country read this appeal. Even such a type as we suffer from might be reached by the words of one who knows what militarism really is.

"There's a misty sea girl island, in the sunset laden west, 'an island which was once the home of Freedom and Liberty; we say 'once' advisedly, since our dear land is threatened by a sinister movement which has for its object the permanent establishment of that accursed institution called conscription."

Out here, in the lonely Greek islands, we read of this danger, and wonder what our brothers in dear old England are doing to counteract the thing against which we have been ostensibly fighting for four or five years.

Our weekly mail is just to hand today, and it does not bring us much joy; we learn that certain Allied generals consider the next war as being likely to be a war of brutality and bloodiness the present war!

We fancy we can hear the voices of our comrades in yonder little green cemetery crying out in their death agony, asking us if we are not yet satisfied, if we still want more young blood to be offered up at the altar of the great war god.

We out here can do nothing; we are in the clutches of the relentless machine; our only consolation is a vain hope that we are making a fair peace possible by remaining at our posts.

It is up to you, the workers at home, to see that the children who are helping their baby prayers at your knees shall not have to be torn away from you in a few years' time and go forth to slay their brothers.

One nearly weeps when one contrasts the high idealism of 1914 with the sordid division of spoils in 1919. 'Those of us who have fought in this 'war to end war,' carry in our souls wounds that will never heal, for we have seen our brothers of all nationalities ruthlessly murdered in a swelter of blood.

For four years we have been the abject slaves of generals and admirals, who have disposed of our lives just as a butcher disposes of sheep. And we are content that this should be so, if we have once and for all slain the bloody dragon of militarism, and given this weary world a new lease of life.

But is there any ground for hoping that the evil thing is crushed? Yes, there is one hope, and only one; that hope is not in kings and princes, not in capitalists and suave diplomats.

The only hope is in the workers in all countries.

And it is to you workers that we who are yet free appeal. It is not our personal liberty that we are

troubled about; we have long since made up our mind that we shall refuse to bow before this idol of militarism, should it unhappily become permanently established. It is the liberty of our present children, of the unborn generation, that is threatened. Are we to emerge 'victoriously' from this awful carnage to hand on a heritage of blood to our innocent children? No! Rather, let us face the horrors of prison, and say to the butchers, 'Hands off our children!'

We are not one of those who would deery our own land, nor would we hastily condemn our empire for joining in the war. But we would rather see ourselves a small nation than compel our children to undergo the bloody tortures of another war. That is why, in our helplessness, we solemnly appeal to our fellow workers to get up and attack this evil thing that is moving so stealthily in our midst.

Let labor present its ultimatum to all the belligerent governments, refusing point blank to submit to any form of compulsory military service. If the soulless beings who preside over the war offices and admiralties still wish to impose their foul system on the workers, the remedy is obvious.

Kings and governments have tolerated and fallen before outraged democracies. Shall history repeat itself?

In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle; Be a hero in the strife.

A LIEUTENANT IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

## Government Creating an Antagonism That May Help Commission

Henry G. Alsberg who has just returned from a trip in Europe has the following to say about Germany.

In general the impression of Berlin is that of a city agog against its own rulers more than against its conquerors. This spirit is said to prevail throughout the country. In other of the German states it is aggravated by the feeling that the Prussians are being used as invaders to put down local uprisings. One does not often like to rely upon a night clerk in a hotel, especially when the night clerk is at the same time porter and boots, for one's political judgment on local conditions. But the night clerk in a Dresden hotel told me with a certain amount of pride that the Saxons had thrown their war minister into the Elbe and then riddled him full of holes.

"And," he complained, "now these Prussische troops come here to Dresden to put down our riots. Why don't they stay at home and let us attend to our own troubles?" I think the spirit of separatism is working in favor of communism.

It is also interesting to note that the bourgeois German newspapers print the same preposterous lies about the Munich communists that the Viennese bourgeois press did about the Hungarian Bolsheviki. Having been in Budapest myself directly after the revolution, I know that the Austrian newspapers lied. And so I conclude that the German bourgeois press did likewise. I am also informed by an eye-witness that this same press lied most horribly about the Spartacan uprisings and proceedings.

I do not, however, wish to imply that Germany will turn Bolsheviki. The government seems to have enough troops to go scurrying round from place to place putting out the local conflagrations—unless these become too numerous. But government that relies purely on force and has no real programme cannot last long.

## "Bunker Bean" Next Week

"His Majesty, Bunker Bean" will hold open court at the Empress Theatre all next week, and everybody's laughing apparatus will be on trial. A mummy handed down from old Julie's regime will play an important part throughout this extraordinary comedy, and a fascinating love romance is prominent throughout the entire story.

"His Majesty, Bunker Bean" was pronounced by the San Francisco critics as one of the most original comedies ever seen there, and Mr. Bainbridge, who played in the production, claims it was one of the season's biggest hits.

London, England. — More than 100,000 British farm workers are unionized. Their organization is known as the National Agricultural Laborers' union. They have more than 2,000 locals. They're urging now a minimum wage of \$12 a week for a six-day working week of 44 hours the year round. They would work unavoidable overtime at time and a half for week days and double time for Sundays.

Mention the Federationist when you make a purchase at a store.

## "THE MAN FROM THE CROWD"

[By Sam Walter Foss]

Men seems as like as the leaves on the trees, As alike as the bees in a swarming of bees; And we look at the millions that make up the State, All equally little and equally great, And the pride of our courage is cowed.

Then Fate calls for a man who is larger than men— There's a surge in the crowd—there's a movement— And then there arises the man who is larger than men— And the man comes out from the crowd.

The chasers of trifles run hither and yon, And the little small days of small things still go on, And the world seems no better at sunset than dawn, And the race still increases its plenteous spawn, And the voice of our waking is loud.

Then the great deed calls out for the great man to come, And the crowd unbelieving sits sullen and dumb— But the great deed is done, for the great man is come— Aye, the man comes up from the crowd.

There's a dead hum of voices, all say the same thing, And our forefathers' songs are the songs that we sing, And the deeds by our fathers and grandfathers done, Are done by the son of the son of the son, And our heads in contrition are bowed.

Lo, a call for a man, who shall make all things new, Goes down through the throng. See! he rises in view! Make room for the man who shall make all things new! For the man who comes up from the crowd.

And where is the man who comes up from the throng, Who does the new deed, and sings the new song, And who makes the old world as a world that is new? And who is the man? Is it you? Is it you? And our praise is exultant and proud.

We are waiting for you there—for you are the man! Come up from the jostle as soon as you can; Come up from the crowd there, for you are the man The man who comes up from the crowd.

## HENRY DUBB OWNS HIS JOB—NIT!



## Every Good Kind of Outing Shirt for Men

NO BETTER VALUE ANYWHERE	
White pique shirts, also white hair-cord stripes, with collar attached	\$1.00
Plain white repp	\$1.25
Fancy striped vestings and madras	\$1.50
Heavy white ducks and drills	\$2.00
Shirts in cream, blue and grey; also fancy stripe patterns	\$1.50
Fine cambrics in fancy stripes	\$2.00
Fancy stripe silk shirts	\$3.00 and \$2.50
White and pongee silk with loose collar or reversible collar	\$3.75 to \$5.00

**Men's Socks for Summer Wear**  
Silk Lustre in black and white only, 3 pairs .....\$1.00  
Silk Lisle in grey, tan and fawn, pair .....50c  
Fibre Silk, splendid for summer wear, pair .....50c  
Fine Cashmere Socks in white.....50c and 85c  
White and Tan Socks, with fancy stripes, silk lisle, per pair .....75c

**Men's Leather Belts**  
are here in a most exhaustive selection; black, tan, grey and fancy stripes.....50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50  
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This hat is made of Formosan fibre and plaited in the regular Panama way. It is a natural white and will not soil as easily as the bleached hats. Comes in two of the most popular shapes. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Price .....\$2.25

**Jap Panamas, \$3.00**  
This hat has all the style that a young man wants in his Panama. Carefully bleached and trimmed. Brims with flat edges or pencil curl; all sizes. Price .....\$3.00

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This is the old-time "cow breakfast" or "harvester" hat. Made of good tough wheat straw, larger and small shapes. Price.....35c

**South American Panamas**  
These are the genuine Panama Hats, made from South American palm fibre. Two grades in the regulation Panama shape and several new blocks; sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Prices.....\$5.00 and \$7.00

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## PRUSSIANISM HOLDS GERMANY

Henry G. Alsberg who has just returned from a trip in Europe has the following to say about Germany.

In general the impression of Berlin is that of a city agog against its own rulers more than against its conquerors. This spirit is said to prevail throughout the country. In other of the German states it is aggravated by the feeling that the Prussians are being used as invaders to put down local uprisings. One does not often like to rely upon a night clerk in a hotel, especially when the night clerk is at the same time porter and boots, for one's political judgment on local conditions. But the night clerk in a Dresden hotel told me with a certain amount of pride that the Saxons had thrown their war minister into the Elbe and then riddled him full of holes.

"And," he complained, "now these Prussische troops come here to Dresden to put down our riots. Why don't they stay at home and let us attend to our own troubles?" I think the spirit of separatism is working in favor of communism.

It is also interesting to note that the bourgeois German newspapers print the same preposterous lies about the Munich communists that the Viennese bourgeois press did about the Hungarian Bolsheviki. Having been in Budapest myself directly after the revolution, I know that the Austrian newspapers lied. And so I conclude that the German bourgeois press did likewise. I am also informed by an eye-witness that this same press lied most horribly about the Spartacan uprisings and proceedings.

I do not, however, wish to imply that Germany will turn Bolsheviki. The government seems to have enough troops to go scurrying round from place to place putting out the local conflagrations—unless these become too numerous. But government that relies purely on force and has no real programme cannot last long.

## Government Creating an Antagonism That May Help Commission

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## Where is your union button?

- Vancouver Unions**
- TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—Executive committee: President, E. Winch; vice-president, J. Kawasago; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Alexander; trustees, W. A. Pritchard, W. H. Cottrell, P. McDonnell, H. Gasterdy, secretary, Y. R. Midgley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
- ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. F. McDonnell; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 614, Room 210 Labor Temple.
- JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, Local No. 120**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 208 Labor Temple. Secretary, Y. R. Midgley, P. O. Box 614, Room 210 Labor Temple.
- BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 824**—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary, treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe Street; business agent, J. A. Moore, Room 212 Labor Temple.
- BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97**—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President, J. R. Campbell; secretary, J. S. Hastings; financial secretary, Roy Macassar, 1546 12th Ave. East.
- BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS**—Meets first and third Tuesdays, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenney; secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.
- RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION**—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9:30 p.m. President, W. MacKenzie; office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1651. Office hours, 11 to 12 noon, 2 to 5.
- INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. H. Woodside, 440 Pender St.; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, 440 Pender Street West; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.
- B. C. LOGGERS' UNION**—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Trades Unions. Meets every second Friday, 8 p.m. President, H. H. Woodside, 440 Pender St.; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, 440 Pender Street West; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.
- INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852**—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, P. Sinclair.
- AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 6**—Meets first and third Tuesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. E. Willis; recording secretary, Fred Lilly; financial secretary, T. Thom, Room 210 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.
- PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)**—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave. Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightingale, 276-35th Ave. East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 2247 Point Grey Road, Phone Bayview 2976L.
- SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS AND Fitters, I.L.A. Local Union 38A, Series 5**—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Sully; financial secretary, M. H. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. J. Lee, Office, Room 210-220 Labor Temple.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM and Operating Engineers, Local No. 625**—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m. Labor Temple. President, Dave Hodge, 877 Richards Street, City; vice-president, Frank Hunt, 1922 Second Avenue West; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216 Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 7495.

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Raisins, "Sun-Maid," 2 pkgs. for ..... 25c  
Currants, nice and clean, per lb. .... 20c  
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All Shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-union  
Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the Union Stamp  
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**CASCADE BEER**  
is produced from the highest grade materials procurable—Cascade is a UNION produce from start to finish.  
VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

# Letters to FEDERATIONIST

## A Protest

Prince Rupert, B. C., May 19, 1919.  
Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—  
I wish to protest as a Marxist student against the propaganda delivered in this moist city last Sunday night by an intellectual monstrosity under the auspices of the Federated Labor party. The somewhat stereotyped platform of the party need not be reiterated in this connection. The fact that the party claims to interpret in a scientific manner problems confronting the working class makes all their accredited speakers subject to criticism from the position which they seek to occupy.

The lecture was one well calculated to draw the guffaws of an unsophisticated proletariat in which sound principles are sacrificed for popularity. This electioneering type of lecture has not educational value, and if this is all that the Federated Labor party has to offer it stands condemned as a joke or worse. The restrictions imposed by the average dimension of a letter prohibit a complete analysis of the lecture (even were it worth it), yet I hope to be given enough space to point out its most salient errors while passing it briefly in review.

From the standpoint of the average class of propaganda indulged in by the alleged proletarian enlightener of this metropolis (for which we make allowances) the lecture was above par owing to his oratorical effulgency, stale jokes and an embryo "Billy Sunday" attitude. During the desultory remarks of the chairman he mentioned a Socialist party and then proceeded to state that the function of the Federated Labor party was to fill the chasm which had been located where capitalism ends and Socialism begins. After hearing the speaker I doubt the ability of the Federated Labor party to even fill a chasm.

The speaker was introduced as an ex-Methodist minister, university man, labor patriot, and what-not. The audience being sufficiently awed and then slightly elated by these impressive titles, Mr. Woodsworth assumed the task of offending our intelligence. He at once proceeded to engage in a polemic with an imaginary representative of churchianity to justify his claim that Gene Debs is entitled to be called a Christian. This resulted in a complete triumph for the speaker, who after further apologizing for the shortcomings of a certain Mr. J. Christ (who was presumably connected at one time with the labor party in the near East), commenced a discourse upon national debts. He explained that it would take the exchange values produced during one hundred days each year by the workers of the erstwhile belligerent European nations to pay the interest upon the various governmental war bond issues. When he darkly hinted that something of the same kind, although possibly in a lesser degree, would take place in this country, a wave of indignation swept the audience.

This class of consummate twaddle may pass muster in an audience time with the ideology of entry life, but to any one who has read more than the title on Marx Capital, a "red" herring is plainly discernable. Then followed anti-Bolshevik atrocities, and while not committing himself upon the Bolsheviki question, he was sympathetic in a diplomatic way, after the manner of all those who fear to speak for a thing that looks too weak and who rather wish in silence shrink from the truth which they must think. We then had the alien question rehashed. It came to us in concentrated form, being an extract from his celebrated lecture which has made this particular topic tiresome. At this point more bad economics were inflicted upon us, the speaker being obliged to maintain our historic standard of living. This long exploded fallacy was one of the last things we expect to find even in the repertoire of a modern labor fakir, or, granting his sincerity, it follows that this fellow worker who was formerly engaged in intellectual pursuits, does not understand what he is talking about. The peroration was lame; he himself pleading guilty to the use of bourgeois ideology.

The action of the Prince Rupert executive of the Federated Labor party in following the lead of their Vancouver brethren by passing a resolution which prohibits anyone from taking the floor following their speakers is indicative that they themselves must feel the weakness of their own arguments.

Yours in revolt,  
N. BOOTH.

## Daily Paper

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—  
I understand it is the aim of organized labor to have a daily paper, why not? I think we can dispense with the Camp Worker, and let the expense of editing that paper go towards the defraying the expense of a daily labor paper. Why not turn the Fed into a daily paper? I think the news of all industrial organizations in B. C. can be somewhere located in say the daily Fed.

I think a lot of us workers that now subscribe to our masters' papers would sooner support a daily paper of our own.

There is no doubt the O. B. U. is a certainty. Why not follow a similar plan as far as a daily press is concerned?  
DELEGATE 133, B.C.L.U.

come out flat footed and tell the boss what we want in the way of sanitary improvements, and making provisions for him until we get what we want, then and not until then, will the logging camps be cleaned up. When we do that it will not matter whether there is a health officer, and a health act or not; as we will make our own health laws, and enforce them, too.

All camp delegates should see that they receive instructions from the men in the camps as to whether they want any cleaning up done this year. Then the delegates can see that it is discussed at the general meeting in July.

Yours for emancipation,  
DELEGATE B.C.L.U. 375.

## Re The H. C. of L.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—  
Del. Kavanagh certainly gave us a masterful interpretation of the basic conditions governing the H. C. of L. from the economist standpoint; but I would like to draw his attention to the old saying, "While the grass is growing the horse is starving."

There are thousands of people in Vancouver who are vitally interested in evolving some method of easing the situation. They are class conscious and possess a sufficient working knowledge of economics to be fully aware that they will never obtain what is coming to them as workers until there is a change in the system, but they are also just as fully aware that they are facing a falling labor market which means that the returns which they receive from the sale of their commodity—labor power—expressed in dollars and cents, is apt to decrease rather than increase.

They are also well aware that at the best all they receive is their "hay and oats," but are most concerned at present with the fact that unless something is done to prevent it, they will be compelled to cut out the "oats" and reduce the quantity of "hay" or else lower the quality below their present standard.

Certain organizations are taken care of in this matter by having a periodical balance struck between wages and cost of living but what of the countless horde who by virtue of the fact that they have not sufficient strength in their organizations are unable to buck a falling labor market and enforce an increase sufficient to maintain their present standard of living. That many of them are convinced that the present way of organizing industries has had a great deal to do with it, is evinced by the splendid support accorded to the proposition for the O. B. U.

Had labor presented a united front this would at least have been kept in check to the extent that we would not find ourselves confronted with a new crop of millionaires in the direct result of graft on the food and clothing of the worker.

But as I have said before, their great concern now is, "Is there no way of immediately easing a situation that is rapidly becoming unbearable or do they have to reconcile themselves to 'grin and bear it' until such times as it reaches the unbearable point and the system goes down and out."

Yours for the cause,  
J. A. P. J.

Editor B. C. Federationist: To the camp delegates to the suggestion of the secretary-treasurer, I, as a camp delegate, would consider it a good idea indeed, for the camp delegates to hold a conference, previous to the general meeting in July. The delegates should have the power to vote to the number of ballots of the number of union men they represent. Here we intend to hold a meeting of the men, as far as these three camps are concerned, the latter part of June. And the camp delegates here will convey the views and proposals of the men to the delegates' meeting in July to Vancouver. And after the delegates general conference let the delegates' proposals be put before the general meeting (also the number of votes it was carried by), to be rejected or endorsed by the union men who are not represented by a delegate. And then all the B. C. L. union men will have the equal chance to have their right of power as far as the union ballot is concerned.

One day in November, soon after I moved to this location, Mr. George Adams, Leckie's traveller, came into the store and said to me, "Mr. Frith, Mr. Leckie sent me up here to say to you that Mr. John McAllister and Mr. J. Ablovitz (Mr. Ablovitz runs the Clapp Shoe Store and I am told that he answers to the name of Mr. Clapp, though Mr. Clapp died a few years ago with cancer) have been to him and complained that you are cutting prices on them, and Mr. Leckie asked me to say to you that you can either raise your prices equal to theirs or he will cut you out." I tried to show him the deceit and the injustice of his remark but apparently my embarrassment amused him greatly. At last I asked him, "Do you mean to say that for me to handle Leckie's shoes, Ablovitz can figure out in his store just what I am to sell them for and I have to sell at that price?" "Yes," he answered, "that's practically it." I went down to the Leckie Co. Ltd. and Mr. Brown, the manager, invited me into his office; he claimed that he was the one who sent Mr. Adams up, but not with the message which I received. After we had talked over the matter for some time I asked him straight to his face, "Mr. Brown, do you think that the deal you are putting up to me is a straight deal? Do you think it is square?"

His reply was, "Mr. Frith, right or wrong does not enter into the proposition at all. It has no bearing on the question whatever. I make my money by making money for Leckie, and that is all there is to it." He then asked me to come and have a talk with Mr. W. H. Leckie. Mr. Leckie informed me that unless I raised my prices equal to the other stores up here, he would cut me out, and the order which they were holding for me would not be filled. Mr. Brown, (who died a few weeks ago), chimed in with, "No, Mr. Frith, that is illegal, but if Mr. Frith will not raise prices, when he phones in for goods we will be out of them, or in other words, he will get accommodation."

Well, I talked the matter over with my customers, and decided to try and get the prices Mr. Leckie suggested. He wanted me to sign up, but I was previously advised that such an act would be illegal, but I told him that if I could not get the prices, I would give the line up, and up to April 10th, I sold at the prices which he suggested, and between November, 1918, and April 10th, 1919, there has been no raise as far as my invoices show.

Some time ago, one Tuesday morning, about April 8th, Mr. John McAllister came to the door of the store and asked me on what percentage was I pricing my running shoes. I told him that I was not working on any particular, but that I was getting enough to suit me. He then said, "I do not intend to let you close my door." I might have said that if he had kept his five white vans, instead of letting them vacate his five stores, and putting Chinese into the five stores, at greatly reduced rent, he would have no need to fear any one, but I replied, "I am not trying to close your doors." He replied, "You are the way you are selling stuff."

He then threatened to sell goods at cost, and then tried to urge me to have an understanding with himself all the same. But I firmly refused. He then said he would see me again. Later on, I saw Ablovitz go to Mr. McAllister's store and Mr. McAllister phoned to me to see if I had changed by mind, and I told him "no," I hadn't, and he hung up the receiver, and when I saw Mr. Geo. Adams, Leckie's traveller, spending some considerable time at Ablovitz's store, I guessed there was some more dirty work brewing; later I was informed over the phone from Leckie's that I would not be able to get any more goods from Leckie's, and that a letter was coming. The following is a copy of the letter which I received:

Vancouver, April 10/19  
Arthur G. Frith, Esq.,  
2313 Main Street, City.  
Dear Sir:  
We beg to advise you that we will not be able to accept any further business from you at the present time. While regretting to have to take this stand, we wish to thank you for your past favors, and are, yours truly,  
J. Leckie Co., Ltd.

I called on Mr. Leckie, and he informed me that I would not be able to get any more goods. Upon asking his reason, he simply replied: "Business policy," and then, "we have had to cut others out." There seems to be a lot of this selfish, unfair dealing going on, and apparently there is no redress. I am constantly meeting men and women whose burdens are heavy, and they long for a change which would make life easier for them, and make life more worth living, and have a fairer chance to raise their children in a way which at present is absolutely impossible for many of them. To compare the price of goods today with the service that a good deal of the stuff given, is out of all proportion.

I trust that some time, some how, things and conditions will be much fairer than they now are.  
Yours very truly,  
ARTHUR FRITH.

## Pantages

Topping the new bill at the Pantheons next week, opening with the matinee performance Monday, will be "Some Baby," a big and merry musical comedy offering, featuring Agnes Burr, Johnnie Keenan and a bevy of pretty chorus girls.  
For the special added attraction, Manager Pantages has arranged for the appearance of Roy Stever and pretty Mildred Lovejoy, singing and dancing stars, in their latest hedge-ledge. The yare said to be a riot.  
Harris and Manion, two men, also, will be in the forefront of the entertainment with their laughing successes, "Uncle Jerry at the Opry." Advance reports say the act is very funny.  
Maidie DeLong, the baseball bug, who is a prime favorite here, also will be among the present. She has some new song hits this season.  
Will Morris, the tramp comedian, who performs tricks on bicycles and other like vehicles, will be another feature.  
The Victoria Four, four men in a repertoire that includes songs and comedy, also is expected to prove a strong drawing card.  
Patronize Federationist advertiser

# WORLD WIDE NEWS

## Italy

Rome.—Much distress is felt throughout the country on account of the high cost of living, the shortage of coal and raw material, and unemployment. It is felt that the government will not be able to secure from the Allies all that is needed in the way of commodities that the country doesn't produce. Fear of high taxation deters many a capitalist from employing capital in industry.

The masses are flocking to the Socialist party. All over the country big parades and mammoth meetings are held on behalf of full demobilization and amnesty, and for no interference in Russia and other countries conquered by Socialism.  
Sunday, April 13, a riot occurred in Milan. It was caused by the lack of tact of the police. A 24-hour general strike of protest stopped the life of the city two days later. A 24-hour general strike was successful in Rome on the 10th of April as a protest against the authorities having forbidden a parade and a public meeting.

## France

Paris.—"Le Populaire" in a recent issue gives a statement of its growth since October, 1918. Beginning with a circulation of 9,500 "Le Populaire" has increased to an average daily circulation of over 20,000. "We wish," writes the editor, "to give the Socialist party and particularly the Socialists of Paris, a great evening paper, which they need to offset the黎明 press. On the other hand, 'L'Humanite,' the other journal of the party, is destined for the Socialists all over France."  
"La Vague," a radical weekly Socialist paper published by Deputy Pierre Brizon, has passed the 100,000 mark in its building up of circulation.

## England

London.—The Triple Alliance of Labor, meeting at Southport, has decided to call for a national conference of the trades union movement to consider the steps necessary to compel the government to comply with labor's demands regarding Russia, conscription and the blockade. This decision will have been strengthened by what has happened since in Hungary, where Rumania's act of aggression is being construed by labor as a blow struck by the Entente against a Socialist republic. The foreign news service of the new Labor daily (the "Daily Herald") has done more than any propagandist campaign to open the eyes of the workers to what is going on abroad. The dispatches of H. N. Brailford, the well-known publicist, who is in Hungary, are irrefutable proof of the anti-democratic policy of the Entente, as well as of the real constructive and peaceable basis of the new Soviet government in Hungary.

News now comes to hand that John Maclean, sentenced to five years imprisonment was released from jail during the British elections on the 27th of Geo. N. Baras, Labor M.P., who was nominated by the coalition government to run against MacLean, who, though condemned and in jail, was nominated for parliament.

## America

Detroit.—"Forty dollars for forty hours" is the slogan that has been adopted by the electrical workers in their demand for higher wages and a shorter working week. Already the contractors have yielded to the demand. The manufacturers of electrical appliances are resisting it and threatening to precipitate a general strike among the electrical workers.  
Since May 1st, Detroit has been seething with unrest. At the present time there are between 50 and 60 strikes in progress, and new ones are breaking out daily. High rents, shortage of housing accommodations, excessive food prices and the growing pressure of unemployment in many lines are behind the general unrest. There is a positive element in it, however, that is showing itself in all of the great industrial centres. Most of the strikes are among the unorganized masses of workers who are spontaneous expressions of a growing dissatisfaction not with wages or hours, but with the economic system as a whole. The workers in Detroit are out to get the works.

Chicago.—When A. A. Heller, director of the commercial department of the Russian Soviet bureau, came to Chicago to interest business men in contracts to supply the Russian Federated Soviet republic with merchandise if trade relations could be opened up, he said to the business men that Soviet Russia would not buy.  
Prison made goods.  
Child labor made goods.  
Goods not bearing the union label.  
The "New Majority," organ of the labor party of Chicago, in commenting upon the above facts in its edition of May 19, says:  
"We never heard of any other

# HATS

All the latest styles and colors in SOFT FELT. Quality the best. The latest styles in Straws and Panamas. Also the latest shapes and colors in CAPS.

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR—  
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UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

government making conditions such as those for the purchase of supplies."

At the recent municipal elections in the state of Illinois, the New Labor party scored many victories, its candidates being successful in nine cities. In Aurora the whole ticket from mayor downward, went over the top by 1,200 plurality. In Kankakee, five aldermen out of seven won on the labor ticket. Two Kawneer elected a mayor and two commissioners out of four. Labor in Collinsville elected the mayor, city treasurer, and two aldermen; in Batavia it put over the mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, and two aldermen; in Boardman, the mayor and five aldermen; in Westville, the entire ticket; likewise in Maryville. The hottest fight was in Joliet, where the candidate for mayor lost by only 297 votes and the party's candidate named in as commissioner. In Winona the mayor and four out of five aldermen were elected. In Kansas City, Kan., the commissioner of parks and all three school trustees were elected. One candidate received 9,383 votes. The candidate for mayor lost out by 233 votes. In Duluth, Minn., two labor party candidates for commissioners were elected by 7,600 voters.

Buenos Aires—The farmers' strike, which has been in effect for weeks in Santa Fe Province, has spread to the Province of Buenos Aires. It is largely a passive movement, but fighting has been reported at several points, where the strikers are attempting to prevent all farmers from planting crops.

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

**REMEMBER THE OTHERS!**  
There's an obligation that goes with party-line telephone service—an obligation shared by all persons on the line, an obligation which each owes to the others.  
Incidentally long conversations frequently cause annoyance and even grave distress. Some other person on the line may be trying to call a doctor or make some similarly urgent call. Perhaps, too, there's a most important message, incoming, for someone on the line—perhaps even for the person who is "holding things up."  
Think it over! The obligation is one that will appeal to all who give consideration to it.  
B. C. TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

# B. C. Federationist Daily Paper Fund

HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT A FREE PRESS?  
Do You Want It Enough to Assist in Paying for It?

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

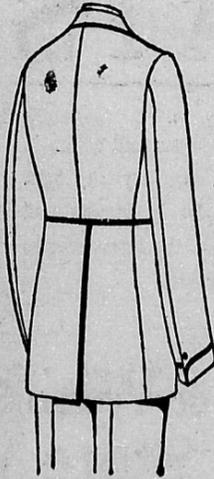
**HERE ARE REAL SHOE BARGAINS AT RICHMOND'S Closing-Out SALE**

Every pair must be sold, as W. J. Thorne, who has leased the store, must have possession on June 30th.

Men's Good Working Boots—Reg. \$5.50, going at	<b>\$3.45</b>	Ladies' Boots, up to \$12.00, clearing at	<b>\$7.45</b>
Men's Fine Dress Boots—In all styles. Up to \$10.00, going at	<b>\$6.95</b>	Every pair in the store at a bargain, as we have to hurry.	

COME AND SAVE 50 PER CENT. ON YOUR SHOES AT  
**Richmond's Closing-Out Sale**  
305 HASTINGS STREET, WEST

The Pioneer Union Store



The Style Is Right

THIS is one of the good waist-seam suits we're ready to show you, in single and double breasted models.

Unusual values in Hart Schaffner & Marx suits for men who prefer the more conservative styles, at prices within reach.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45

Claman's Limited

One-Fifty-Three Hastings Street West Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

5,000 ALBERTA AND B. C. MINERS ON STRIKE

Government Refused to Look Into Matter of Reduced Wages

Other Unions Are Out or Soon Will Be in Sympathy

Five thousand miners in Alberta and British Columbia are still on strike as the result of a walkout which took place at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon as a protest against the refusal of Commissioner Armstrong and the government to grant an investigation into the reduction of wages that has come to a number of the workers in this district by reason of the changes made following the coming into force of the eight-hour law in British Columbia.

Sympathetic Strike The city of Fernie is in darkness and every industry dependent on electric power has been forced to suspend on account of the sympathetic strike of electrical workers and civic employees.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR OPPOSES INTERFERENCE

Protests Against Tyranny Exercised on Russians in Australia

Many spirited protests have been made by Australian labor bodies against Allied interference in Russia, also against the tyranny shown towards law-abiding Russian citizens in Australia.

Paris Special Working Boots Selling at \$4.95

Absolutely the best boot procurable at the price. Guaranteed all solid leather soles, heels and counters.

PARIS HAND-MADE BOOTS—Made right here in the store. They are all solid. The stock is all selected, assuring you of the best boot possible.

Bring your repairs here—the material and workmanship is superior.

Pierre Paris Boot and Shoe Manufacturers

64 HASTINGS STREET WEST One Door West of Columbia Theatre Phone Seymour 4716

Pay while you wear—the method that places the worker on the same footing as the employer.

Why is it that the business man is usually so well dressed while you often the worker has to go without a new suit, although he knows he needs it badly?

Just think that over—you'll find that in a good many cases it's possible because that business man gets credit—don't have to pay for the suit as you would be compelled to do—is given time until he can pay for it.

We give you the same treatment as other stores give the business man and deny you—

We give you your suit—just as good—just as stylish—just as wide range to select from—on payment of a small Cash Deposit with balance in small weekly instalments.

CALL AND SEE THESE SUITS.....\$25 to \$50

B. C. OUTFITTING CO. 342 HASTINGS ST. WEST (near Homer)

FASHION-CRAFT CORRECTLY TAILORED

True economy in clothes means the greatest amount of style, of wear and of satisfaction for the price paid.

Fashion Craft Clothes for men have a reputation for just such economy.

Thos. Foster & Co. Ltd. 514 GRANVILLE STREET

Patronize Federationist advertisements.

LOGGERS' UNION IS MAKING ITSELF FELT

Strike at Prince Rupert Drydock—Princeton Still Tight

Many District Offices Are Being Opened to Meet Big Growth

Organizer Myers wired from Prince Rupert on Tuesday that a strike of men working on the drydock for J. Morgan had taken place. No details yet to hand, but workers in all districts will take note and act accordingly.

Princeton Is Tight

Princeton is tied tight. Financial assistance is coming in steadily from affiliated membership and many pledges of unlimited assistance if needed.

Seattle Defense Fund

At Sunday's meeting \$100 was contributed to the Seattle defense fund of the men who are being penalized through legal proceedings for their alleged activities in the recent general strike in that city.

Open New Office

District offices are now opened at Princeton, Cranbrook, Prince George, Kamloops and Prince Rupert, and arrangements have been made in every instance for the best legal talent obtainable to be at all times at the service of the organization.

Painters' Union

Members of the Painters' Union who have not voted on the general strike are requested to call at the business agent's office and do so, any time during the following hours: Friday between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Saturday between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 p.m.

Buy at a union store.

Patronize Federationist advertisements.

Handkerchiefs for Women

Colored handkerchiefs, in various dainty shades, at 15c and 17 1/2c each.

Plain linen handkerchiefs, with narrow hem and having hand-embroidered initial—50c.

Very fine quality sheer linen handkerchiefs, with narrow hem. Special—35c or three for \$7.00.

Novelty Jewellery

—including red, yellow, blue or coral beads, at 65¢, \$1.00 and \$2.25.

"Nenette and Brintin" good luck pins, in four different styles, at 85¢ each.

Dull silver dress pins, with blue stone settings, also bluebird pins at \$1.00 each.

Pearl stud earrings, in small or large sizes, at 50¢ to \$2.00 a pair.

—Main Floor.

575 GRANVILLE ST.

MILLION OUT OF WORK IN ENGLAND

Workers Getting Control of City and Country Governments

London.—Over a million persons are now out of work here, and of these 100,000 are in the cotton district.

It is pointed out that there is a world shortage of necessary articles while factories stand idle, that nothing has been done to start the announced schemes of housing, town planning, afforestation and intensive cultivation of the soil, and that the travelling public is being put to the greatest inconvenience through want of transport facilities.

Labor Scores in Local Elections

All over the country hundreds of labor men and women have been placed on the county, district and parish councils, and boards of guardians. This labor movement in our local government is unprecedented.

Patronize Federationist advertisements.

CLASS STRUGGLE EVER PRESENT

(Continued from page 1)

slaves! Not brute force but mental chains hold them in subjection.

Towards the decline of Rome the plebeians became degenerate and sold their votes to one or other of the various parties of the patricians in much the same manner as the professional classes in modern society prostitute themselves to the capitalist class.

The class struggle is the struggle between the possessors and the dispossessed. Private property either in the ownership of the land or the tools of production is the basis of this antagonism.

Freedom, equality, fraternity, were then the slogans of the day, but it was freedom, equality and fraternity for one class only.

With the development of the machine the condition of workers in England and France especially became worse. Unemployment became rife, the workers blamed this condition of affairs to the machine, hence we have the great riots and the smashing of the machines all over England.

With the end of the Napoleonic wars the returning soldiers came back to this state of affairs and when starvation forced him to revolt he was met with bullets instead of bread. It was impossible for those individuals then to exist as it is now without selling themselves to the owners of the means of life.

Workers at this time began to organize themselves and combination spelled progress.

Craft union organizations for a time brought good results to the workers, but with the concentration of capital in the form of joint stock companies, etc., the craft union form of organization lost much of their efficiency.

During this latter period of capitalism we see the state lining up against the workers to protect the interests of the master class, to protect the interest of private property.

Naturally this has developed a knowledge of the state and its functions. Sixty years ago we could not find a working class organization presenting a preamble, stating that their ultimate object was capture of political power of the state and the complete ownership of the tools of production.

Touching on the Sankey award in England, this concession was not given freely by the capitalists of that country, but was an example of the pressure exerted by the workers.

In spite of the great friendship which is supposed to exist between Lloyd George and President Wilson, the capitalists of the U. S. A. were at daggers drawn with the capitalists of Great Britain.

Today we must speak out no matter whose feelings we hurt. Arms and ammunition are going to Russia for the purpose of crushing the world there.

The Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Council of Vancouver is holding its regular propaganda meeting in the National Theatre Sunday afternoon with Joe Knight and T. O'Connors as speakers. Doors open at 2 p.m.

Patronize Federationist advertisements.

Ladies and Gents! IF YOU NEED CLOTHES RIGHT NOW AND HAVEN'T THE READY CASH WE INVITE YOU TO USE OUR CHEERFUL EDIT PLAN YOU can buy the most stylish clothing in town here and get a complete outfit of Outer Apparel by simply paying a few dollars down. You can be as well dressed as anyone and nobody will know how you've done it, because we conduct our business on a strictly confidential basis—no enquiries, no fuss, no humbug. We trust you. Just pay as your income will allow. Come in and talk the matter over with us. We will be glad to help you. We guarantee you perfect style, sterling value and your own time to pay. DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE New York Outfitting Co., Ltd. 143 HASTINGS STREET WEST Opposite the Province Office Seymour 1361

Who are to be the Fortunate Women? DAINY DINNERWARE SETS AT \$12.75. Please do not judge these dainty little Dinnerware Services by their price. Really you will be surprised at the pleasing values. The designs are of excellent taste—plain white gold, and pretty floral sprays that are not too bold. The ware is a good quality semi-porcelain. We offer you a number of services to choose from at this remarkably low price. There are 42 pieces to the set, to sell at \$12.75 Beautiful Imported French Dinner Service. This set has been designed to meet the demand for a rich, handsome, high-grade dinner service. The body is made of the wonderful French Limoges china. It is extremely dainty and good looking. The decoration is a beautiful border design of gold. You will note the handsome new shapes of the pieces, of which there are 112. This is indeed a rare opportunity for that woman who has long wanted a really beautiful dinner service. Regular value \$154.00; special at \$112.00 Millar & Coe, Ltd. Headquarters for China and Toys 419 HASTINGS STREET WEST

UNION SHOES FOR UNION MEN smart shoes for young men —you'll find them at Dick's—the latest and best in every line. Our showing of Young Men's Shoes is complete—it embraces everything the biggest factories turn out in smart models—striking styles—color combinations—the kind of shoes with snap and pep to them. Here's a dandy at \$10 —a classy model in tony red or black gunmetal—best quality calf—selected quality leather sole—recede toe—a shoe that's absolutely the best shoe offered in the West—a bargain at DICK'S PRICE.....\$10 A \$5 Shoe for Boys —one with far more than \$5 in value in it—in tan—leather that has quality that means service—Acme rubber sole—strongly made—sizes 1 to 5 1/2. DICK'S PRICE.....\$5 Ten Per Cent. Off to Soldiers Guaranteed—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

W. DICK LTD. 33-45-47-49, Hastings St. East.