

LIVELY DEBATE WAS HELD AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Messrs. McDonnell and McVety Cross Swords on the One Big Union Question. Secretary Wells Repudiated the Statements As to the Methods of Balloting

At New Westminster on Monday evening, an open meeting was arranged for the purpose of discussing the O. B. U. The arrangements were in the form of a debate between P. McDonnell and J. H. McVety, the former taking the affirmative and the latter the negative.

P. McDonnell, in opening the debate, stated that the statement had been made that the new idea was put forward by a few individuals. He denied that statement, and referred to the number of resolutions that were introduced at the Western Conference, and the unanimity at that gathering on the need for a new organization.

Members to Decide He stated that there was no organization formed, and the workers were not asked to sever their connections with the international unions, but to express their opinion as to the need for a change. He said that if the workers decided that a change was necessary, that a break would necessarily follow, but not before they had decided the question for themselves. He gave illustrations as to the neglect of the workers by the present international unions, and the delay that was experienced in trade movements because of the actions of the executives.

That a radical departure from the present form of organization was necessary, and that the existing organizations were changing their organizations by amalgamations and by accepting members from large fields just as rapidly as the industrial life of the country would permit. He stated that he had proceeded to illustrate by using the United Mine Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the Machinists, as examples of organizations changing to meet new conditions.

Printers Vote on the Job on the New Form of Organization The daily press has made much capital out of the attitude of the Typographical Union towards the One Big Union. That there is at least one local of that organization, that is not hidebound, and not too prejudiced to deal with any new ideas, is evidenced by the fact that the local Typographical Union has this week taken a vote on the One Big Union proposal. The vote was taken on Monday, and was a chapel vote, the members voting on the job, in every printing office in the city that is organized, and every member was given the opportunity to vote. While the nature of the vote is not yet known, it is at least pleasing to know that the local typographers are more progressive than those in the east, and that they are prepared to take a vote on any question that affects the interests of the working class.

GOOD SHOWING ON O. B. U. VOTE Canadian Sentiment in Favor of One Big Union Calgary Trade Unionists are going strong for the O. B. U. One of two locals have voted against the proposition but other locals who have voted in favor of it have done so with such big majorities that there will be no question of the sentiment. The unions voting against it to date are Carpenters, 121 against, 68 for; Plumbers with about 80 members, and the Typographical Union. The locals voting for it are Machinists, 98 to 46; Boilermakers, 87 to 5; Machinists' Helpers, 60 to 1; Blacksmiths, 11 to 9; Carmen, 115 to 108. Railway Pipe-fitters and Sheet Metal Workers also voted in favor, numbers not known.

Local unions in Toronto are seeking information about the O. B. U. and the Carpenters Union of that city, with a membership of over 1000, has instructed its secretary to obtain literature dealing with the O. B. U. Practically all the crafts working in the railroad shops between Fort William and Vancouver have voted in favor of the O. B. U. and with the exception of Edmonton, Alta., all the Trades Councils have done likewise.

Without a single exception, the Typographical Union in all the cities of any size have voted against the measure and the capitalist press seem to grab onto this fact with joy, whereas very little is said of the trade unions that have voted in favor of a progressive form of unionism.

ACTION WANTED TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Electrical Workers Call a Meeting to Find a Remedy

Profiteers Must Be Made to Cut Out Hold-up Game

The Electrical Workers Union of this city has started a frontal attack on the high cost of living. It knows that the private ownership of the means of wealth production is the cause of all the present ills of society, but it feels that if a strong effort is put forth, in a certain direction, that the cost of living can be materially reduced without bringing down wages.

It is issuing a call to every labor and other organization to send a representative to a meeting which is to be held in its hall at 440 Pender St. West next Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. to discuss ways and means of reducing the present high cost of living. If your organization has not been invited you can accept this as an invitation.

Unanimous on One Point "There was, however," continued the speaker, "one point on which a degree of unanimity previously unheard of in the trades union movement existed, and that was the programme of 'scuttling' the treasuries of the existing unions even before the question had been tabulated or the result announced."

Organizations Change "That the changes in industry dictated the form of organization necessary and that the existing organizations were changing their organizations by amalgamations and by accepting members from large fields just as rapidly as the industrial life of the country would permit," maintained Mr. McVety, and he proceeded to illustrate by using the United Mine Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the Machinists, as examples of organizations changing to meet new conditions.

From a Geographical Standpoint Pointing out the impossibility of making any progress with any form of organization that was not continental instead of national, semi-national, (Continued on page 4)

Denies Report of J. H. McVety Delegate Russell Voted and is Working for the O. B. U. In view of the statement made by J. H. McVety at New Westminster on Monday night, to the effect that delegate Russell of Winnipeg had voted against the O. B. U. proposal, a wire was sent to Bro. Russell asking him if this was correct, he replied as follows.

Wire received, I want to state emphatically that I voted, and am now working to the limit to bring about the One Big Union, such dirty lies are typical of the one that made the statement.



WHAT ARE THEY HERE FOR?

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO WORKERS

Defective Machinery Is Cause of Fatality to Laundry Workers

On Saturday last a fatal accident occurred at the Peerless Laundry, whereby Mrs. Lily Phillips and Margaret Cawley were fatally injured, as the result of an explosion of a steam chest connected with the mangle in the laundry, and several other girls were severely scalded.

The evidence given at the inquest by two girls in the employ of the firm, showed that a leak of steam had been noticed in the "head" of the mangle for some weeks, and that on Saturday it had become worse.

J. Tupper, of Tupper & Steele, who was called in by the engineer at 12:30 o'clock on Saturday to see if a crack in the development of the steam chest could be brazed. This was not possible, and the witness, in reply to a jurymen, said he intimated to the engineer that the machine was in bad shape.

The verdict was as follows: "The deceased died through the explosion of a steam mangle at the Peerless Laundry and we are of the opinion that the engineer should be insured for operating machinery, knowing it to be defective."

Those who followed the developments in the recent strike of Laundry Workers will be aware that the management of the Peerless Laundry refused to recognize the union, and were able to keep their plant in operation with the aid of a number of patriotic workers, who preferred to see the firm make profits rather than members of their own class work under decent conditions.

LOGGERS NOW HAVE OVER 5,000 OF A MEMBERSHIP

Men Were Not Aliens Until They Asked for Better Wages

The Strike Is Still On At Different Points in the Province

She's over! The 5000 membership has been reached. How's that for fifteen weeks' organization of the Loggers by the loggers, for the loggers?

The name at the present time hardly fits the organization, which also includes construction men. It rather reminds us of the old lady of 90, named Lily May. It might have suited her maximum length of working hours at 0 time, but hardly fills the bill when she has lost her bloom and freshness. Not that the B. C. L. U. has reached its second childhood, in fact it is just beginning to feel its feet. This is evidenced by the three strikes on its hands at the present time.

A. S. Wells at the Columbia "The One Big Union and Tendencies of Working Class Movement"

With one so well versed in his subject as Comrade Wells and an enthusiast in addition, it may be taken for granted that the audience at the Federated Labor Party meeting next Sunday evening will gain a clear idea as to just what is intended by present phases of working-class agitation.

Successful meetings were held at Revelstoke, Silverton, Nelson and Fernie during last week by Comrade E. T. Kingsley. Only at the first-named place was there any attempt made to disturb the audience.

Street and Electric Railway Employees Division No. 101 Special meetings will be held on Monday, May 12, in the Odd-fellows' Hall, Mount Pleasant, to hear speakers, and to discuss the O.B.U.

Speakers: V. R. Midgley W. A. Pritchard Meetings 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

TRADES COUNCIL TAKES UP LAUNDRY WORKERS' DEATH

Reports from Local Unions Show That Majority of Locals Favor the One Big Union Movement—Problem of Labor Temple Finances Again Crops Up

Last night's Trades Council meeting was mostly taken up by the Labor Temple question. Mr. Crehan, auditor of the company, appeared before the council in executive session at 9:15 and gave the council the exact financial position of the company. At the close of the executive session it was moved that the executive bring in a report at the next meeting of the council as to future action.

Laundry Accident The question of the death of two women laundry workers at the Peerless Laundry was raised by Del. Little, who moved that a special committee be formed to investigate into the whole question of the cause of the accident.

The executive committee in reporting on the matter of the internal dispute in the Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, which was brought before the last meeting of the council, by the B. C. Electric Reform Association, stated that it was not the duty of the council to interfere in the internal affairs of any union, and could not make any further recommendation than that made by the special committee.

A communication was received from the workers at the Brunswick Gramophone Company, stating that the strike was over, and all the demands granted.

Copper Company and Loggers Union Demands Apology or Libel Proceedings Will Be Started During the last week, the daily papers have carried an advertisement of the Copper Mountain Construction Company, in which it is stated that the B. C. Loggers Union was organized and owned by E. Winch, the president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and that he had engineered the strike in carrying out his declared policy of war on capital, and a lot more rubbish about E. W. and alien enemy workers, etc., etc., ad nauseam.

Jack Kavanagh at the Empress Will Deal With Matters Vital to Working Class That we are in the midst of an epoch of revolution no one can deny. The social horizon is replete with signs and portents of still greater upheavals. They will be accompanied with less violence, and less disorder, if every man and woman endeavors to understand the nature of the impending change and the necessity for it.

Longshoremen in Convention After Lengthy Discussion Pass Resolution for O. B. U. The Longshoremen's Pacific Coast convention was opened in Seattle on Monday morning, there being delegates present from San Diego in the south to Prince Rupert in the North. Acting mayor Lang of Seattle was invited to address the convention, the British Columbia delegates protested against any official of Seattle addressing the convention, and withdrew in a body during the address to show their disapproval of the procedure.

Boys Receiving Technical Education Enter Protest The boys who have about finished their course at the Technical school in the city, are very much up in arms over the fact that they are unable to enter the University of B. C. without an academic matriculation. They claim that they were promised three years ago, that they would be allowed to enter the university, or at least be able to complete their education on technical lines. They have sent letters of protest to the Mayor, the Department of Education, the Canadian Club, Chamber of Mines, and intend to send a delegation over to Victoria to interview the government on what they claim is a breach of faith on the part of the educational authorities. They will call a strike if they contend if their case is not considered and the justice rectified. They are in the position where they have given three years to the technical side of their education, but are denied the right to complete it as promised is their contention.

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Nabob Tea, lb.	55c	Slater's Sliced Sausage Bacon, lb. 50c	
Slater's Tea, lb.	55c	Slater's Sliced Sausage Bacon, lb. 55c	
Pork and Beans, 3 for	25c	Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb. 45c	
SPECIAL			
Finest Aunt Dinah Molasses, No. 2 tin, reg. 55c, Saturday only at	45c	COMPOUND LARD SPECIAL	
Yingard, bottle	15c	Burns' Carnation Compound Lard, Reg. 35c lb., Saturday only, 2 lbs. for	
Sardines, 3 for	25c	55c	
M. P. Sauce, bottle	25c	From 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Limit 4 lbs.	
Pride of Kent Hops, 3 for	25c	Finest Canadian Cheese, lb.	
Fry's Cocoa, 3 for	45c	Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for	
ROLLED OAT SPECIAL			
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats in 6-lb. cotton sacks; reg. 45c, Saturday for			
55c			
BUTTER SPECIAL			
Ogilvie's Creamery Butter, in 1-lb. bricks; reg. 70c, Saturday only at			
55c			
From 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Limit 3 lbs.			
Jalisco, all kinds	10c	Finest Pennut Butter, lb.	
Queen Olives, bottle	10c	Baby Milk, 4 for	
25c			
Vegetable Soup			
10c			
Pumpkin, tin			
15c			
Egg-O Baking Powder			
20c			
Seeded Raisins, 3 for			
25c			

3 Big Stores

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GOODWIN'S SHOE STORES

RETURNED MAN

GIVES HIS VIEWS

Corp. Crawford Was in Germany for Over Three Years

That the workers of Germany have for ever done with the old regime is the impression of Corporal J. Crawford, of the 7th Battalion, C. E. F. Speaking to a representative of The Federationist on Tuesday last, Corp. Crawford stated that he was one of the first contingent, and that he was wounded, gassed and taken prisoner in April, 1915, at the second battle of Ypres. He was a prisoner of war for three years and eight months, and returned to the coast on Saturday last, being one of the Adriatic contingent. He has been, during the time of his internment in 38 lagers and commands in Germany and Belgium. Crawford enlisted in Nanaimo, and was over in the coal city for the week-end, but returned to Vancouver in connection with his desire to take up vocational training, he being no longer able to follow his old occupation as a miner. Speaking of the trip over on the Adriatic, he said that the men were packed like sardines, and that the food was only fair. When asked as to his views on the situation in Canada, he stated that he was surprised to see that while the Canadian soldiers had been overseas fighting militarily, that overseas fighting militarily taken a strong hold in this country. He also said he was surprised to find so many returned men without employment. He said that if the people of Canada prized their liberties, they must fight the military and imperialistic spirit.

Taken prisoner at the second battle of Ypres, he was taken to Eulers in Belgium, and was taken from there to Geissen in the Province of Essen, from there he went to Lampther in Mannheim on July 18th, 1915. This place is one of the largest munition centres in Germany. During his stay here, the Allies made several air raids, but none of the munition plants were affected, and he was told that prior to British war, they were controlled by British capital. On August 15th, 1917, he was in Berlin, where he stayed for 28 hours. While there he was told by German soldiers, members of the Prussian Guards, that it was the intention to call a general strike on January 1, 1918. On August 27th, he landed at Koenigsburg, and was there when the general strike was called, on the date which had been given him by the Prussian Guards. All factories at Koenigsburg, Stettin, Oldenburg and Berlin were stopped for nine days, and the workers refused to return to work until they were promised that the war would end not later than the autumn of 1918. The first day of the strike, the German troops released the prisoners of war in Stettin, and told them they were free. The authorities ordered four battalions of German soldiers who were in training for the front, to fire on the strikers, men, women and children. This they refused to do, and fired in the air. At this demonstration of mutiny, the German mailed fist relaxed, and the people were promised that it would be the last year of the war.

Leaving Koenigsburg, Corporal Crawford went back to Berlin on June 4th, 1918, and stayed for another two days there. He had conversation with members of the different battalions, amongst which were Prussian Guards, who told him that they had come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his satellites did not intend to end the war, and they would end it themselves by mobilizing, and refusing to fight. They also told him that pamphlets were being issued to the troops as to the movement to drop their arms, and to cease fighting. Crawford said that they had, after four years of war, come to realize that they were not fighting for their own, or their wives and families' interests, but for the interests of the German junker and ruling class. They had realized that while the rulers had plenty to eat, that their wives and families were in want when they went to the front. He said that this idea was prevalent, not only amongst the soldiers, but amongst the lower ranks of the commissioned officers. The old animosity against British and other prisoners of war vanished. They had at last realized that had been fighting for the capitalist class, of which class the Kaiser was the head.

On December 8th, after the armistice was declared, Crawford was in Delmannhurst, which is a large military centre, when he saw the German army returning. The men in most instances had disbanded on their own initiative; the streets were decorated with bunting, etc. He saw officers of high commands, who had been responsible for many of the brutalities, which the men had to commit under the penalty of death, stripped of their decorations on the streets by the soldiers. Everything was carried out with perfect order, he stated, the soldiers and marines working together with perfect unanimity, with the organized workers. As regards the stories of bloodshed and atrocities which had been given out in the press, they were without foundation. Huge placards were displayed everywhere advising the soldiers not to loot, or plunder, and that food would be distributed equally amongst the people, women and children coming first.

Crawford also saw Bremen after the armistice was signed. This is one of the largest seaports in Germany. Here again everything was carried out in an orderly manner, the soldiers, sailors and labor again standing together in their opposition to the ruling class of the German Empire. On the 2nd of January, he was in Hamburg, where order prevailed, the old regime being replaced by the new control of the workers.

Speaking of the German people as a whole, he stated that the peasant class were uneducated, and that they were taught only such things as were liable to incite the military spirit. He stated that he saw the officers of German regiments knock a soldier down, and kick him after he was prostrate, because he had made some trifling mistake in his drill, and that after peace was brought about by the signing of the armistice, the British soldiers were thanked for having broken the military rule that had so long held them in subjection. He says that for two years the people of Germany had tried to bring the war to an

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.

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

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).....

SOLDIERS NOW FIGHT FOR JOBS

Capitalists Are Unable to Supply Their Saviors With Jobs

Forty thousand men have been laid off in one plant in Connecticut. Every trade in New York City is at a standstill, due to strikes. Three hundred discharged soldiers applied for one job at 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The job was for a porter at \$15 per week. More than 1,200 discharged soldiers have applied at the government employment office in New York and were told that there were no jobs to be had. Just a moment. Five hundred soldiers have registered complaints in Chicago that their former employers refused to take the old employees back who joined the colors, owing to the fact that a great many war contracts have been cancelled. The farmers claim that there is an oversupply of farm labor, and that it is foolish to promote farming just now because as a last resort to get rid of the obligation due the soldier.

League of Nations

[By Chas. Lestor.]

The League of Nations needs to be studied and understood by the proletariat and the following will help our class to realize its position.

The proposal put forward by Wilson has been torn up and replaced by another concocted at Downing Street and as one well-informed writer puts it: "The league is a betrayal and a farce!" "The American draft has been torn up and thrown away. The present draft is full of 'may's' and short on 'shall's'. There is no democracy in it. It is a league of foreign ministers who may proceed to do anything they care to, just as at present. All minorities are excluded. It is a Holy Alliance to preserve the status quo. Article XI gives the league the right to make a treaty, even to send armies into Russia or any other revolutionary country and restore 'order', whether the rebellion there immediately affects any of the high contracting parties or not."

The present 'league' was in existence nearly a year ago. A New York Irishman who writes for a prominent religious journal, states that "I read it nine months ago. A friend of mine in the British foreign office showed it to me, when I was in London last year. It was written there soon after the English decided that some kind of a league was inevitable." This accounts for the statement of Winston Churchill:

"The British government is not a mere lip server to the League of Nations. President Wilson's fine conception was largely worked out by the genius of British brains."

The league that the proletariat is studying is the league proposed by Wilson, but this no longer exists except as a camouflage. It enables the ruling class to plot the ruin of the working class unperceived. Here again, War Minister Churchill, gives us a clue: "The league will be on trial at the outset. The idea that we can leave the greater part of Europe and part of Asia in chaos and anarchy is most absurd."

Quite so. For does not Article XI disclose the foresight of British genius by providing that:

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the league to any circumstances affecting international peace or international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Poland and Finland, certainly and perhaps Siberia and Georgia, will be admitted to the League of Nations. Their very first "high contracting" acts will be to complain against Soviet Russia, and thus permit Mr. Churchill to fulfill his prophecy.

It is the duty of the proletariat to oppose this and every other scrap of paper that has been drawn up without its knowledge or consent. "Safe for democracy, forsooth, democracy is safe in jail."

Plumbers Get \$7.50

Memphis, Tenn.—A new scale has been agreed upon which gives the striking plumbers \$7.50 per day.

end, and that the people had a secret method of conveying information one to another, as to the activities of the food controller, and that on information being received, the food was hidden, or moved from the chance of being commandeered. His concluding statements were in the nature of a warning to the people of this country. He urged that every effort be put forward by the workers to prevent the evident intent to foster militarism and imperialism in this country, and that this would have to be worked by the soldiers and labor.

FINN COMMUNISTS SEND GREETINGS

German Arms Crushed the Proletarian Movement

The central committee of the Finnish Communist party has sent the following greetings to the German Spartacus group: "We want to draw the attention of the German workers to the unfortunate condition of the Finnish proletariat, even though we are but a small nation. It was the German arms that crushed our revolution in the spring of 1918, and with the aid of German arms alone have the capitalists of Finland been able to maintain their horrible class rule. It was the German arms that brought defeat to the workers of Finland and the defeat was followed by slavery, famine, suffering and death.

In January, 1918, we, the Finnish proletarians, stood in arms against bread, freedom and justice. The movement was a proletarian revolution under the red banner of Socialism. We had a red army of 70,000 men who heroically shed their blood on the snow-covered fields of the north in behalf of freedom and the revolution. But just then the White Guard, the White Guard of the Finnish capitalist, received voluntary aid from the Swedish, Norwegian and Russian counter-revolutionaries.

Even with this voluntary aid the Finnish capitalists would have been unable to smother the revolution had not Germany sent a large army into Finland. Against this superior force fought, and unsuccessfully.

Then commenced the bloody, beastly white terror. Drunk with victory, the capitalist took satisfaction in forming rivers of blood of the workers. Throughout the land mass shootings of the workers, without trial or sentence, took place. This proceeding was particularly directed against the men foremost and active in workers' organizations, newspaper editors and officers of the Red Guard. In prison camps the revolutionary workers were abandoned to death by starvation. Death sentences also demanded their toll.

From what we can gather the number of the murdered reaches 30,000. The crucified proletariat of Finland bitterly condemns German imperialism and its hand-maidens, the Scheidemanns.

During the civil war in Finland, when it became known that Germany was going to send her army into Finland, some of our comrades, residing in Berlin at the time, appealed to the executive committee of the Majority Socialists and to the editorial staff of Vorwarts, asking them to prevent their government sending forces to Finland. But what was the answer of the Scheidemanns? Am I my brothers' keeper? If the Finnish White Guard have secured the use of German forces and munitions, it is only for the chastising of criminals. According to these gentlemen Finnish revolutionists were merely criminals. According to them, our 70,000 Red Guard soldiers, who were offering their services freely for the cause of revolution and the welfare of the ranks of the Finnish working class, were only a bunch of criminals, and the decadent, bloodthirsty capitalist was in their eyes the vanguard of kultur and order. For this reason we condemn the Scheidemanns just as well as imperialists. Their hands are red with blood of Finnish workers. And this was not enough. In Ukraine and in the Baltic provinces proletarian revolutions were also defeated with German force. What a criminal governmental system you have, you German workers.

But now you have risen, you German workers and comrades. You have hoisted high the emblem of freedom. The Spartacus confederacy is leading you to freedom, away from political and economical bondage of capitalism. Long live the free soldier and the free worker! Long live the German revolution!

We, Finnish workers, all the crucified Finnish proletarians are now following with tears of joy in our eyes, the uprising of the German workers and soldiers, for the acquisition of power into the hands of German workers and soldiers will also bring freedom to the workers of Finland. The German workers and soldiers will help us arise from bloody bondage.

The German workers and soldiers under the leadership of Spartacus have gained the position of honor in the front ranks of the Social Revolution. We, the oppressed workers of Finland, the revolutionaries in prison camps and in exile, herewith send our brotherly greetings to the workers and soldiers and to their Spartacus group. A new hope is dawning in the breast of the Finnish proletariat. The Finnish Communist party is organized and is working partly open in Russia and in places secretly in Finland. And soon the Finnish proletariat will again engage in open combat. Like wounded but courageous young lions will it rise. Regardless of its bloody defeat the Finnish proletariat is again prepared to fulfill its duty in the battle front of international revolution.

With brotherly greetings to Ger-

MEN IN KHAKI

ON RAMPAGE

Beat Up Men and Women and Smash Furniture in New York

New York.—One hundred thugs in uniforms of soldiers, sailors and marines, led by Louis Kukle, a speaker for the United States Victory Loan organization stormed the Call's new building. Into the midst of a peaceful housewarming party broke the brutal marauders, shouting: "We are Empp's men and we are here to smash the Call's plant." The assault then began.

Leave Trail of Blood

Women and children were wantonly terrorized, while men were mauled up with clubs, bannisters and table legs. Scores of persons who were forced to run the gauntlet of the uniformed hoodlums on the stairway to the street were knocked to the pavement, had their clothing ripped off and were beaten black and blue. Not until several minutes after the raiders and victims had departed, leaving a trail of blood in the building, did the police appear. It is said the raiding party was organized by Barney Dreyfus, formerly of the Forty-eighth Canadian regiment and Louis Lippman, speaker for the government loan organization of the Second Federal Reserve district, in addition to Kukle. Kukle afterwards unwittingly confessed to the Call that he was the ring leader, and gloatingly described the atrocities committed by the raiders. While boasting over the telephone of the exploits, his confession was overheard and taken down by a stenographer and other witnesses. He says, in part: "I was the ring-leader and we certainly kicked hell out of the men in the Call building. If anything had happened and anyone was killed, I suppose I would be held for inciting to riot. It would be my bit for Guy Empp's magazine. 'Treat 'em rough' is very good and it had a certain amount of effect on the boys. The police seem to be in sympathy with us." He named four army and navy officers who were in the party.

Men and Girls Assaulted

The attack on the Call followed a raid on the Rand school, by the same gang, led by a bugler. Soldiers climbed up the fire escapes and in the windows, but were persuaded to withdraw. The pack then stormed the Eussian People's house and assaulted two men and girls, destroyed property and left after the main attempt, to disrupt the May Day rally of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Madison Square Garden.

In the afternoon, the hoodlums, with increased forces, tried to storm the different unions of the city in the garden. That night 1,500 police and 500 provost guards kept the marauders from entering a hall where 15,000 workers voted unanimously for the three five-day general strikes to free Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, to take place July 4, on Labor Day and November 19.

Many Prominent Speakers

Bona Mooney, Israel Weinberg, Dudley Field Malone, Dr. Juda Magnes and Anton Johannson were the principal speakers. Walter Cook, New York state secretary of the socialist party, was beaten unconscious by a soldier and two sailors at Brook avenue and 149th street. He was taken to the Lincoln hospital after the attack, upon leaving the police station, where he had been taken after he was arrested at the meeting of the union bakera. After the raid the sailors escaped, but the soldier was arrested and identified by Cook, but was released by the policemen.

Farm Laborers' Average

Toronto, Ont.—The average wage rate paid to farm labor in Canada in 1918 was the highest on record. During the summer the average rate a month including board, was \$70 for men, again of \$6 in one year; and \$38 for women, a gain of \$4. For the whole year 1918 the average wage rate, including board, was \$617 for men and \$416 for women, a gain of \$6 and \$82 respectively, over 1917. The average value of board per month in 1918 was \$21 for men and \$17 for women, against \$19 and \$15 in 1917.

man workers and soldiers and to the Spartacus group. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY.

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LESTOR ON SOCIAL RE-CONSTRUCTION

Profit System Must Give Way to Co-operative Effort

When Comrade Lestor undertook to speak on "Social Unrest and Reconstruction," at last Sunday's meeting in the Columbia, he had a definite proposal to present. This was nothing less than the formation of a Soldiers' and Workers' Council right here in Vancouver, by the joint action of the Socialist party, the Federated Labor Party, the Trades and Labor Council, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council or some such organization of the returned men. The proposal was welcomed by the large audience with instant applause; and further evidence was shown, before the close of the meeting, of a desire to give it speedy practical effect.

The unrest was attributed by the speaker to poverty, fear of poverty, and the realization that both were unnecessary. He warned certain "peddlars of atmospheric mechanism" that they would be sorry if they attempted to deal with the situation here existing by such methods as deportation and the use of the North West Mounted Police. Vancouver was, he claimed, at the present time the most peaceful city in the world; and that was due to the fact that the people here had been educated—by the revolutionists—into the spirit of glowing bank reports, the province was falling to pieces; and the same thing was happening throughout the length and breadth of the whole civilized world. The capitalist class could conceive of nothing to take the place of the collapsing system, and the human race was asking what was going to become of it. No solution was forthcoming from any other source than the revolutionists.

The speaker referred to Ole Hanson and Billy Sunday as "a beautiful pair" who might be put on a vaudeville tour after working a few years in the mines. The "bomb" fake just pulled off in the States was about the most "raw" of such schemes "to discredit those who would bring the people out of the wilderness." As to the N. W. M. P., he said, "I don't know what the returned men thing of those fellows," the idea was that they were "brought here to see that you starve quietly when there is nothing to eat."

Never was there a time when militarism and capitalism were apparently so safe as now—and yet so near to destruction. Capitalism was going to have an apocalyptic fit; it was going to happen suddenly. There was going to be chaos and confusion in every city of the civilized world. They had got to have an organization ready for the big leap into the new kingdom. As to the returned soldiers, he said, "As their money becomes less, their intelligence will become more. (Laughter.) They'll be lined up with the working class, because that's where they belong." (Applause.) The new organization must be based on fact, not sentiment; and they did not have to wait till something happened in Great Britain or the United States. The speaker's view was that "the collapse will occur here before it does there;" since this country was less developed than the older ones were, Russia was a case in point.

The speaker urged that a Soldiers' and Workers' Council should be formed with all possible speed, in readiness for the next election in B. C. Soldiers' and Workers' candidates should be run, with the platform of "The province of B. C. for the workers of B. C." In case of success, they should use their political power "without mercy;" if they did not have a majority, not a man should take his seat. Otherwise they would be blamed for the failure of an attempt to perpetuate the system along capitalist lines, which was impossible.

Capitalism could not be perpetuated even by the workers themselves, though all in the O. B. U. and possessed a state power. It was impossible for the master class in any country to improve the condition of the workers in the country or prevent it getting still worse. The profit system must be destroyed by the board. As things were now, it was going to be harder in the future for the workers to get food, clothing and shelter than before. The Russians knew that; they had to establish communism, and their methods would have to be copied. "We shall all have to go Bolshevik, whether we like it or no." (Loud applause.) In Hungary, too, it had been recognized as the only system that would guarantee them sustenance.

The speaker proceeded to enquire, "What shall we do to do when we get hold of B. C.?" It was "a most scenic scenery." (Laughter.) No attempt had ever yet been made to build up the country. They would have to scrap the whole machinery of the present regime, and set up committees of production, distribution, education and defense; the last-named would include fire, police, law, mail and other departments. The food question would have to be taken in hand at once. "It's quite possible that, when we get on top, we shall have to take charge of the whole of the food in the province and see that everybody gets fed." Then, real estate agents and the like would probably not want to work in the mines, etc. "We shall need soldiers with bayonets to see they go to work." They would have to take people from the cities and place them on the land. "When this break-down takes place all over the world, we cannot depend on anyone but ourselves."

The speaker declared he would like to have the pleasure of "fetching those ladies from Shaughnessy Heights and putting them to work in the laundries." (Laughter and applause.) He would also enjoy the privilege of "taking those children that work in the canneries and putting them to school." (Renewed applause.) As to "co-operating," the speaker advised, "do not compromise with the enemy in the least. Demand the whole shooting-match." Whether they did it now or waited ten years, there was no other way

Truth About the Peace Conference

It has, of course, been everything but a peace conference. So far as the world is concerned, it is a palpable fraud upon the world. A small executive committee, first of ten men, then of five, then of four, has been parcelling out the globe in sessions so secret, that their closest associates, the members of their own delegations, have no known what was going on. The very existence of the committee is the result of an arrogant, unauthorized assumption of power, for never and nowhere did the conference endow Messrs. Wilson, Orlando, Clemenceau and Lloyd George with the authority to transact all the business and come to all the decisions. The Germans need not complain if they are arbitrarily summoned to Versailles and told to take the treaty and sign it without discussion. They are only in the same category with all the other Allied delegates to the Conference, except four. The Allied delegates, too, will be told, in the language of one of our captains of industry to his stockholders, "vote first and discuss afterwards." Of all the groups of unemployed workers in France, none are so deserving of sympathy as the lesser delegates. Statesmen like Venizelos—and there are a few statesmen in Paris—whatever the appearance to the contrary, have been graciously permitted to appear as expert witnesses whenever the question of the boundaries of their countries was to be readjusted, but not otherwise. They are now informed that the treaty will be published on April 24, and the complete copy will be handed to the Germans on April 28. Between those dates the puppets who are officially styled delegates will be given a chance to ratify the treaty, but that is all. They are to bow to the superior knowledge of the "Big Four" with the same obedience, the same abnegation of their reasoning faculties and of their consciences, as if they were willing tools of a Tammany Hall.

How is it possible to produce a democratic peace or a lasting one under such conditions? A democratic peace, frankly, it can never be. A lasting peace it can only be had heaven shows an unexampled favor. When the conference assembled, eleven wars were going on in which heavy cannon were being used; at the beginning of April, it was jestingly said at the Hotel Crillon (the American headquarters) that it was quite fitting that the wars had grown to fourteen, because there was thus one to each of the fourteen peace terms. But if the wars have multiplied, the fourteen peace terms have grown steadily less. One by one they have been abandoned by their originator until their very names are almost forgotten. Who has today the "Big Four" have wrangled, argued, re-argued and fought, Europe has come to the very edge of the abyss. It is civilization itself that is now trembling in the balance.

That Mr. Lloyd George, at least, sees this is at last apparent. In his speech last week in the House of Commons he boldly declared that a new and more terrible enemy than the Germans has arisen in Europe, namely, hunger; but he forgot to explain why the menace of hunger communism and anarchy so terrifying today as to overshadow everything else, or who is responsible for its growth to such vast proportions. It is the "Big Four" upon whom this terrible responsibility rests. The "Big Four" took from November until the end of March to lift the food blockade of Germany, and meanwhile Hungary and Bavaria, and now Vienna, have surrendered to communism or anarchy. It took them until April to decide that Russia should have food, thus trying a pacifist policy where the policy of imposing their will by bayonets had failed and deservedly failed. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Italy, those are a few of the Allied states that are on the verge of revolution or collapse either because they are hemmed in by the blockade of Germany on one hand and of Russia on the other, or because they are in such desperate need of a re-establishment of normal conditions in social and industrial life. One of the ablest American correspondents, with 20 years of international service to his credit, arrived in Paris three weeks ago from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy. When asked his opinion of the situation in those countries he shook his head. "What is needed even more than food is the mail, the uncensored telegraph, the cable, the commercial traveller, the through express, the breaking down of all the barriers that war erects between states."

Nevertheless, the barriers remain, and Lloyd George would fain have us believe that there was no other way. Peace, he declared, could have come no sooner, and his excuse is the magnitude and the multiplicity of the problems involved. Never was there a greater falsehood uttered. A quick and satisfactory peace could have been obtained by the fifteenth of January, or even earlier, had there been no junketing, had there been a real desire for a quick settlement or a sincere adherence to the fourteen peace terms. An acceptance of Mr. Wilson's original terms would have permitted the Allies to go at their leisure into the

to preserve human life on this or any other continent. The "terrorism" in Russia was the work of the late czar gang, with whom the Allied governments were co-operating. "If anything should happen here to goad you into rebellion, the ruling class of this country would be just as brutal as the ruling class in Russia or any other country." (Applause.) Therefore, they must move with caution and along constitutional lines. But success was in sight; there was no need to be down-hearted. "Hold up your heads and hurl defiance at the master class of this country."

RUSSIA PLODS STEADILY AHEAD

Industry Being Carried on at Normal Rate

Have the horrid Bolsheviks invaded the sacred precincts of the British government and slipped propaganda into the British White Book on Bolshevism? According to that official statement, the linen industry in Central Russia is 50 per cent of normal, the woolen trade has decreased sixty per cent; thirty per cent of the cotton mills have closed down and the silk industry is dead. Coal production has fallen sixty per cent, but heavy crops have been produced and the peasants have made money.

If these figures are accurate, says the New Republic, Russia in the midst of the encircling warfare, is going through a crisis no more severe than other countries have known in time of peace. How is it possible, for instance, that seventy-five per cent of her cotton mills have remained open? Russia received little more cotton than was required for military use during the period before the fall of the czar; she has received practically none since.

Where does the woolen industry get forty per cent of the normal supply of its raw material? The Czechoslovaks had cut off wool imports from Siberia, and the Germans had cut off supplies from the south. How is it possible that so much industry can still be carried on, in face of an Allied blockade?

MUST STOP PRINTING U. S. SOLDIER PAPERS

Too Many Peddlars Make Officials Take Draastic Action

After the conclusion of the Boer war, the English soldiers who survived were treated to an example of capitalist class gratitude. Thousands of them were forced to beg in the streets, and it was not an uncommon sight to see files of veterans going from shop to shop soliciting dms. The windows of the pawnshops displayed the medals awarded for valor on the field of battle, "soaked" for a miserly sum by a starving soldier who had fought "for King and country"—and incidentally for Cecil Rhodes and the mining syndicates. The United States is rapidly approaching the same disgraceful condition as the following clipping groves:

WORKERS ACTIVE IN AUSTRALIA

Governor Flees — Street Car Men Win Big Victory

[By W. Francis Ahern]

After a strike of eight weeks, the Perth (Western Australia) tramway men have won a great victory. Perfect solidarity was sustained, and not a wheel turned on the street railways. The men, on the conclusion of their fight, marched back to the bars singing "The Red Flag" and other Labor songs, carrying banners through the streets. Prior to the strike they were the worst-paid street car workers in Australia—today they are the best-paid. Besides increases in wages, there is no victimization, the union has a say in the arrangements connected with running the services which gives the union the power to compel every man to be a unionist; workers travel to and from work free of charge; special trans late at night to be run to the point nearest their homes. In addition, they get holidays after every 12 months of service.

Governor Flees in Warship

Being unable to stand his tyrannical administration any longer, unionists in the northern territory, assisted by the residents attacked the governor of this northern outpost of Australia. They gave him notice to leave the territory and not return until their grievances were redressed. As he did not show any hurry to depart, a rigorous boycott was set up, all food supplies were cut off, and all servants left his employ. It should be said that the Northern Territory of Australia is a hundred per cent unionized locality. Thus His Excellency was practically a prisoner at the residency save for what food and help was accorded him by friends. However, on February 20th, a warship entered Port Darwin and His Excellency, fearing a further disturbance, left Government House by the back door, guarded by soldiers and entered a launch which conveyed him to the waiting warship. He has since arrived at the Federal capital, but so far has made no statement as to his reasons for leaving. It has since been announced that he will not return.

To Ballot on 48-Hour Week

The executive of the Melbourne (Victoria, Australia), Trades Hall Council has decided to take a ballot on the question of the advisability of instituting a 44-hour week in Australia. It is recognized that owing to the growing acuteness of the unemployment question, and the inevitable intensification of the problem in the very near future, the increase in power of production, and closing down of war industries, some means must be devised of shortening the hours of labor as a means to absorbing the workers thus thrown out of work. Delegates to the Trades Council in Victoria are at present voting on the scheme, which will be carried, and then the matter will be referred to the other Australian States in order to bring about a general agitation until the desired end is attained.

Yard Men Get Advance

Fort Worth, Texas—The new railroad wage scale will only effect yard men to any extent on the Fort Worth division of the Texas & Pacific, according to local representatives of the 14,000 railroad brotherhoods. The new wage scale is: Foreman, \$5.44 per day; helpers, \$5.11 per day; switch tenders, \$4 per day. Eight hours shall be considered a day, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. This rule applies only to service on an hourly and daily basis, and not on a mileage or road basis.

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so entirely superior in the custom-made suit as makes it difficult to understand how and why ready-to-wears are sold or purchased except under emergency conditions. There is something, too, so entirely superior about "B.C." Suits as makes it easily understood how and why this company does a trade far and away ahead of all others. The cutting and fitting are superior; the materials are superior, and the business ethics—morals, if you will have it so—are superior. You get what you pay for, genuine quality and strictly as represented.

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THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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FRIDAY, May 9, 1919

FOR YEARS the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Central bodies, District Boards and other labor organizations in this Province, have been trying to secure the enforcement of the laws of the land dealing with protection of the workers.

SLAVES ARE GREAP.

have not succeeded. Accidents are happening every day that could be avoided, if proper care were taken. But to safeguard the workers costs money, hence they are not protected, and the laws are not enforced.

There are many buildings which are steam-heated, where the plant is operated by incompetent men.

THE One Big Union proposal is causing considerable concern to all kinds of people. The employers are against it, and have had questions asked in the House of Commons at Ottawa as to what the government is doing about it.

PEACE IN THE FAMILY.

FROM THE press reports, we gather that France is none too pleased with the outlook that confronts that country. The business men and financiers of that country are very much concerned as to the economic future of that land.

world. And now we see that business principles, not democratic ones are the keynote of the actions of the land of the brave, and the home of the free (slaves).

One of the correspondents to the daily press has secured the following opinion from an expert in trade in Great Britain: "It would be very disadvantageous to England to stimulate German export trade in order that the proceeds of that trade may be paid over to France."

"The vital point for us is that if we take payment direct from Germany, we must accept commodities of the same class as we manufacture ourselves. It would be ruinous. We must accept the fact that Germans are going to resume foreign trade whether we like it or not."

We have said all along, that it would pay the Allies to make an offer to Germany of a clean slate as far as indemnities are concerned. They can only be paid in commodities, and these paying the indemnities, must produce in order to pay them, and the countries receiving them, must as a consequence, suffer in ratio to the indemnity collected.

THE One Big Union proposal is causing considerable concern to all kinds of people. The employers are against it, and have had questions asked in the House of Commons at Ottawa as to what the government is doing about it.

No one expected the proposal to go through without opposition, and the opposition from the executive officers of the international unions was expected. No matter how honest many of them may be their very environment is against them becoming inoculated with any new ideas.

Organized solidly, and on lines that will prevent any cleavage in the ranks of the workers because of their craft, and artificial differences, formed during the early days of capitalism, the workers will realize the class nature of their struggle, and by that means be able to present a solid front to the powers that be.

Turning to the government, and to the employing class, we are prepared for all that they may say as to the new form of organization. They cannot say any worse of it than they have said of the international unions, and which they are so desirous of seeing continued.

Now that the Allies have made Germany safe for democracy, and have abolished militarism in the enemy countries, by cutting out large standing armies, and the abolishing of compulsory military service, it would appear to be about time, that they made their own countries safe for democracy, and removed the military curse from their own people.

The children at one of the High Schools in this district are not a little incensed at the action of the principal of that educational institution. It appears that a boy attending the school in question, was not clothed to the liking of the small-minded pedagogue, and as a result the boy's life was made a misery, by attention being called to the shabbiness of his attire.

Looking back over the records of the B. C. Federation of Labor convention proceedings is interesting these days. It would be an awful task to some of the opponents of the O. B. U. to be confronted with their statements at the many conventions since 1911, where they have repeatedly advocated industrial organization.

We wonder why the Sun is so concerned about the O. B. U. If it is not receiving the support of the workers. And how it can reconcile its expressions on this matter on the editorial page, with the matter contained in its news columns.

The regular meeting of the Local was held on Wednesday afternoon, several new applicants were initiated and a number of applications received. The balloting on the O. B. U. took place last Monday, a total of 170 votes was cast, the result of the vote as follows: For the O. B. U. 84, (against 85) for the 6 hour day 70, (against 99) about 150 of the members did not vote.

Correspondents to The Federationist are so numerous in these days, that unless they are brief, they will be unable to have their letters published. They should remember that we have only eight pages, and that we cannot devote all of the space to correspondence.

Lively Debate Was Held at New Westminster

(Continued from page 1)

national or provincial, the speaker drew attention to the common industrial life in both Canada and the United States, and stated that there would be nothing but disruption occur from any movement that disregarded the fact that there was at least twelve times greater population to the south of the line.

The speaker then dealt, briefly with the history of previous efforts to promote the "One Big Union" idea, citing the Knights of Labor, American Railway Union, Western Labor Union, United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the I. W. W. as examples of failure to summarily abolish all lines between workmen and band themselves together in one organization.

At the conclusion of Mr. McVety's speech, A. S. Wells, who was at the meeting, asked for the floor as a point of privilege, and stated that the many misstatements of Mr. McVety would take an hour to answer, but he desired to refute the statement as to the taking of the ballot, and said that each member of the different organizations affiliated with the B. C. F. of L. were to be supplied with a ballot, and that if they were not the ballot of these locals would be ignored.

Mr. McVety then replied very briefly, and stated that not all of the Western Conference were in favor of the proposal, and referred to Del. Russell of Winnipeg, who had voted against the proposal. This statement was denied by A. S. Wells, who stated that Russell was secretary of the committee in Winnipeg that was working for the new organization.

A. S. Wells asked for the floor, which was granted. In his remarks he pointed out that the statement that the new move was one of a few men was nonsensical, and referred to the many resolutions that had been passed at different gatherings in industrial organization, and dealt with the new times that had come about due to the development of industry. He stated that the suggestion that there was to be an attempt made to bring about a revolution by a general strike was nonsensical, and gave as an argument against this the knowledge possessed by the workers of this country of capitalism.

WHAT TEACHERS MUST NOT DISCUSS Students Thirst for Knowledge—The Plures Threat for Blood The teachers of current events in the high schools of Washington, D. C., have been forbidden by the Board of Education to discuss: 1. Bolshevism. 2. The League of Nations. 3. "Other Heresies!"

Hotel & Restaurant Employees. The regular meeting of the Local was held on Wednesday afternoon, several new applicants were initiated and a number of applications received. The balloting on the O. B. U. took place last Monday, a total of 170 votes was cast, the result of the vote as follows: For the O. B. U. 84, (against 85) for the 6 hour day 70, (against 99) about 150 of the members did not vote.

Millmen's Union No. 1958. The membership of this union still continues to increase and over 100 applications for memberships were received during the past two weeks. A well attended meeting was held last Friday in room 401 and many important matters dealt with. The New Westminster members are holding a meeting in the Labor Temple of that city on Saturday, May 17 at 8 p.m. and anticipate a large attendance.

Six-Hour Day Omaha, Neb.—The Moving Picture Machine Operators Union has established the six-hour day, and raised the wages from 50 to 75 cents an hour. Practically every picture house in the city has signed the agreement, and members of the union who returned from the war are again employed. Six years ago these workers, then unorganized, were paid from 20 to 25 cents an hour, with no limit to the work day.

The Pantages

Headlining the new bill of vaudeville at the Pantages, opening with the matinee on Monday next, will be the Stampede Riders, a big and thrilling Wild West Exhibition. The featured members of the organization are Flores La Due, champion woman roper; Guy Weadick and Dan Dix, broncho busters, and Virgil, a funny mule.

'Pal O' Mine' at the Empress What wouldn't you do for a pal of yours? What man hasn't had a pal for whom he would "go through" to the limit? What girl has not had a "dear friend" whom she trusted with all her secrets? In "Pal O' Mine" you will realize the truth of the old adage "Honor among thieves," and you will know what a pal really meant to a couple of chaps who came to find a world of happiness at the end of the long, long trail of the crooked path.

Harry Proctor, Painters and Decorators Union, new delegate. Delegate G. Bartley reported negotiations proceeding to hold joint Labor Day celebration at Nanaimo. Date not fixed. State of trade, dull. President W. Towler and Secretary F. B. Bishop. Adjourned at 9 p. m.

FOR SALE Trolling or Pleasure Boat, 27x7, with 6-h.p. Vivian 4-cycle engine, good as new; anchor and high tension magneto. This is a good value. Apply DeFoes Wharf, 1200 Powell St.

EXCHANGE Will trade 4-room house partly furnished for a 10 h.p. 4-cycle marine engine complete. Apply, G. GRAHAM, C.O. Federationist.

PANTAGES Next Week THE STAMPEDE RIDERS THE BRONCHO BUSTERS Other Big Features

HORSESHOE BAY THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY announce that the Summer Schedule between North Vancouver and Whytecliff will be effective on Sunday, May 11th.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY 404 Welton Block Phone Seymour 9547

To Union Men Our buyer while East was fortunate enough to make new connections and will be able shortly to show a much greater variety of union-made garments.

J. N. HARVEY LIMITED 125-127 Hastings St. West Also 614-616 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

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

DR. GORDON CAMPBELL Opening Evenings 7 to 9 o'clock. Dental Nurse in Attendance

GRANVILLE, CORNER OF ROBSON STREET Over Owl Drug Store Phone Sey. 5236

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST 1166 Georgia Street Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Morning school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meetings, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-908 Birks Bldg.

PHONE SEY. 3751 If you want your motorcycle or bicycle overhauled or repaired at reasonable prices, pay us a visit. We buy and sell used machines of all kinds. We repair sewing machines. Lawn mowers sharpened. Get our prices before buying. KRULEY & CO. 342 MAIN ST. (near Hastings)

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Straw Hats and Panamas

They're here, and there is one among them to suit your particular fancy. The prices are quite reasonable. \$4.00 to \$10.00 and a variety of shapes that are sure to please.

RICKSON'S Apparel for Men 820 Granville Street

MAPLE LEAF One Week Commencing MONDAY, MAY 12

REX BEACH'S Tremendous Drama of Alaska

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BE CONVINCED! Before you buy diamonds, be convinced that they are right. Clearly a purchase of diamonds is a most important one. Thousands of people all over Canada rely on the Birks' name and standing, and take advantage of the Birks' Guarantee—The Highest Quality Procurable. Engagement Rings in many beautiful designs and settings from as low as \$26. Granville and Georgia Streets Birks DIAMONDS JEWELLERY WATCHES SILVERWARE

"The House Behind the Goods" RICKSON'S Apparel for Men 820 Granville Street

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Carnations GIVEN AWAY

ON SATURDAY, MAY 10, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. I will give to each and every man who calls at my store a carnation to wear MOTHER'S DAY Sunday, May 11, in honor of his best friend—his Mother. A Red, Pink or Yellow if your Mother is still living—a white one if she has passed away.

Every man is invited to call and get a carnation. You will not be asked to buy clothing. The carnations are absolutely free to every man who calls.

Where your dollars buy the most and the best. Our Suits are the best value in Vancouver—

- \$19 \$23 \$27
- \$30
- \$35 \$40 \$45

D.K. BOOK

Correct Clothes
117 Hastings St. West.

THE ONE BIG UNION MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Removing Working Class Activity from the Talkshops

Will Have to Fight Bitter Opposition of Capitalists

[By G. A. Graylander, (In the Marilland Worker)]
So far the One Big Union remains only a potentiality. It is not in its entirety an established fact in any country. Australia is making progress towards it. In that country the possibilities of success are greater, perhaps, than in any country in the world. Australian unionism is a living and a growing force, and will do great things. To those who understand the Australian Labor movement, the One Big Union scheme represents the shifting of labor's militant efforts from the Talkshops to the Workshops. Labor in Australia is powerful—as a political power it was great, but failed to realize its great mission, and was thwarted by the personal ambition and treachery of self-seeking men, whose lust for power was detestable, and whose careers are a warning lesson to the workers of the shoals and pitfalls of popular politics. The One Big Union will have to fight bitter opposition from the capitalist and from the timid and selfish in the ranks of labor, but it is destined to triumph in the end.

When it becomes equal in power to an American Trust there is no limit to what it will do. It will be able to do what the money interests do now—dictate to parliament, make and unmake parliaments. It will be able to operate on the labor market as a gigantic firm of contractors, to whom capitalism must come for a tender for work to be done. Railways will be made, buildings erected, ships built, sheep shorn, and all the work of Australia fixed by the One Big Union, which will supercede industrial courts, and render unnecessary the passing of future legislation in the supposed interest of the toilers. When this stage is reached, it will be for the community as a whole to take advantage of the organization of the One Big Union to establish industry on a socialized system whereby the community shall benefit by the doing away with waste, useless labor, unprofitable industry and the hosts of workers whose labor produces nothing useful but is often worse than useless.

A Short Cut to Socialism

The advent of the One Big Union will make the transition period between the collapse of the old system and the establishment of the new a comparatively short one. By a wise use of its powers the One Big Union can do what the trusts do—fix prices for labor and the conditions under which labor shall be carried on. By controlling the labor market, as the trusts control the produce markets, the One Big Union will make it possible to secure its own terms, or to withhold it entirely. The One Big Union will clear away the fallacy that capital employs labor and make it clear that it is labor that employs capital. And when that is clear, it will be clear that capital is the fruit of labor and that labor, as the creator, maintainer and sustainer of capital is all that is needful to feed and clothe and house human society; and that human labor, wisely directed, can make enough and to spare for all. When labor is organized to produce the needs of life for all on a co-operative basis the task of establishing the Socialist Commonwealth, of abolishing poverty and wisely distributing the national dividend so as to secure the greatest number of happy human beings, freed from bondage to their material needs, will be easy, and mankind will look back with horror and amazement at a system which represented a struggle for existence without parallel even amongst the brute creation. Only by wise thought, a spirit of active method, and an organization consistently carried out to achieve the desired ends can the One Big Union become established, and lead to such changes in the industrial life of the state that capitalism as an economic system shall be utterly abolished and labor enter into its rightful heritage as the ruler of the world.—*W. W. Worker.*

WOMEN UNIONISTS IN BIG GATHERING

British Women to Be Represented at National Convention

Miss Mary McArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, who will represent the organized working women of Great Britain at the national convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, in Philadelphia, in June, has arrived in this country, and will visit a number of the local branches of the league during the next several weeks.

Compensation Increased

Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island house of representatives has passed the following amendment to the workmen's compensation law: In cases of total disability employee shall receive compensation at two-thirds his usual pay and when disability ceases period of over two weeks payment shall date from time of injury; employee may choose his own physician when examination of his condition is made.

WORLD WIDE NEWS

ENGLAND

London—Labor is justly apprehensive over the new army (annual) bill, one clause of which renders permanent the Defense of the Realm Act provisions relating to so-called interference with recruiting. As the parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Herald puts it, "Dora has been appointed to the war office staff" by this clause, which threatens any one with two years' imprisonment who by word of mouth or in writing or any printed matter makes statements likely to cause disaffection among the forces or to prejudice recruiting. Labor members regard this as a most insidious innovation—another step towards the complete militarization of the nation. So strong is their opposition that the Government is rumored to have offered to mitigate the severity of the clause by deleting the word "willful," which is scarcely likely to allay the apprehensions of those who know how the meaning of a coercive act can be stretched in the courts.

NORWAY

Christiania—A proposition is before the Norwegian Storting (parliament) for the introduction of the 48-hour week in all the industries of Norway. The proposition is accepted by the governmental party, and the adoption of it is assured. Agreements for about 100,000 industrial workers in Norway expire in the spring months. Notices have been given. The workers expect substantial improvements in wages and longer summer vacations. The eight-hour day will be established legally. But a widespread conflict is unavoidable, and the settlement may take place by obligatory arbitration, which was established in Norway some years ago. This arbitration the workers seek to avoid.

SWEDEN

Stockholm—An eight-hour bill for all classes of Swedish labor is now ready to be introduced into Parliament. Special legislation will be necessary for seamen and for workers in mines. The proposal, if passed, will come into force June 1, 1920, and elapses December 31, 1923.

POLAND

The administrative world, looking abroad for food, for raw materials, for a loan, waits for that distant providence, the Entente, to solve its problem. Below its comfortable delirium the masses scheme to face their own needs in their own way. A network of Soviets (the Poles use the word "Rada") formed on the Russian model already covers all the industrial and a few of the rural districts. They are by no means Bolshevik as yet, but the Let has the energy, the ideas and the logic of events on its side. The Bolshevik (or as it is called, Communist) element numbers 12 members on the organizing council. Only this Communist minority is prepared as yet for the full theoretical program. "All power to the Soviets."

RUSSIA

London—Reports from British official sources indicate that the Bolsheviks ordered the civilians to evacuate Petrograd and a number of other places in that vicinity. It is said that the movement was executed according to plans announced a year ago, whereby withdrawal was to be made to Moscow and other grain centers so as to be better able to feed the population.

WHAT ORGANIZING WILL ACCOMPLISH FOR LABOR

Triple Alliance in England Are Forcing Great Concessions

Defeated Labor Candidates Dates Figure Largely in Actions

From England Sydney Webb sends the authentic account of the terms of the settlement of the dispute between the organized railroad, mine and dock workers, numbering all told 2,000,000 working men and forming with their families one fifth of the population of that country. Webb was a member of the arbitration commission and is understood to have written the report which was agreed to by the workers, their employers, and the government. He is the author of a number of books on economic subjects and is a prominent member of the British labor party.

The demands of the three sections of the Triple Alliance were radical. And the 2,000,000 men threatened to tie up England with a general strike unless the employers and the government granted the major part of their demands. The 2,000,000 workers knew they had the power to tie up England; the labor exploiters knew the workers had the power to tie up England; the government knew the workers had the power to tie up England. So there was prompt action all around.

The workers did not declare the general strike. Nor did they wrest from the labor exploiters and the government 100 per cent of their demands. But they did coerce the labor exploiters and the government into granting the major portion of their demands, and, what is significant, they smashed the theory, so carefully nursed by the employers, that the wages paid the working people for producing wealth should vary according to the cost of living, and be limited by that cost.

According to Mr. Webb's official statement the dock workers obtained the 48-hour week, big increases in wages, with substantial premiums for overtime work. The railroad workers got the 48-hour week, equalization of wages for each occupation, and the guarantee that neither the government nor the private owners of the railroads shall decrease wages for a year, even though the food-producers may decrease the cost of the workers' living. The miners, Webb declares, presented the most radical demands, insisting on a large wage increase, a stiff reduction in hours, and the nationalization of the mining industry, temporarily operated under government control.

The Triple Alliance accepted the proposition to arbitrate the disputes. But they stipulated that the workers should select half of the members of the arbitration board and that the workers should make its final report within three weeks. The miners' federation named Smilie, its president, and Smith, its secretary, and three well known writers upon economic and political subjects, including Sydney Webb and a magistrate, who was the president of the board. The coal mine owners named three of their own members and three labor exploiters representing other big industries. It is significant that the three "intellectual" members of the labor part of the board were three defeated candidates of the Labor Party in the recent parliamentary elections.

The board made three reports. The coal mine owners labor exploiters offered to decrease the working day one hour and increase wages 15 per cent. The labor representatives demanded that the working day be cut down two hours with a 30 per cent increase in wages. The labor exploiters representing the other industries and the president of the board proposed an immediate reduction of one hour in the length of the working day, a further reduction of one hour in 1920, and a 20 per cent increase in wages. Lloyd George's government agreed to the third report, and the men consented to the compromise. The agreement establishes 42 hours per week for underground workers and 46½ hours for other workers. "The commission's award," declared Mr. Webb, "will require the payment of increased wages amounting to \$218,000,000 per year. This is the largest wage increase ever made in Europe."

SASK. MUSICIANS CONDEMN SYSTEM

Advocate Political Action in Order to Obtain Fullness of Life

The Swift Current Musicians Union has passed the following resolution condemning the capitalist system:

"Whereas the present economic system compels the members of the American Federation of Musicians to fight for battles for subsistence on the economic field, in the same manner as craft unions, in creating strike funds, etc., notwithstanding the fact that the American Federation of Musicians is not a craft union, but an organization for the purpose of promoting and improving the musical profession, which is an art, and

Whereas, we can never realize our aims and ambitions under the present capitalist profit system, be it resolved, that we, the Swift Current Musicians Association, Local 681 A. F. of M., go on record and urge all other locals and the A. F. of M. as a whole to organize for political action jointly with all other progressive bodies whose interests are identical with the producers, in order to obtain all the necessities of life, without strikes or strife, and realize our ambitions, the fullness of life, the fraternity and brotherhood of man, the co-operative commonwealth."

Strikers Seize Power

Two weeks ago during a general strike in Johannesburg, South Africa, the workers seized the city council and the city utilities. All council members desiring to retain their former responsibilities were retained, the work of all others was taken over by the strikers' council. The mayor wired the premier for instructions. The strikers also wired that the way was wide open for co-operation on the part of the mayor if he so desired.

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Phone Seymour 8000
Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

CASH AND CARRY Grocery Specials

For Week Commencing Saturday, May 10th

- Canned Apples, 2 1/2, tin 11c
- Gold Medal Peaches, 2 1/2, 35c
- Happyvale Pineapple, large tin 54c
- Okanagan Cherries, pitted 24c
- Rogers' Golden Syrup, 2's 22c
- Forest Cream Maple Butter tin 32c
- Amst Dinah Molasses, per tin 12c
- Clark's Potatoes Meats, 1/2, reg. 10c, for 7c
- Gosse & Millard's Kipped Salmon, 1/2 13c
- Jutland Sardines, per tin 10c
- British Canadian Ideal Peas 18c
- Quaker Corn, per tin 21c
- Campbell's Soups 15c
- Colman's Mustard, 1/2 24c
- Malkin's Jelly Powders, 2/2c
- Holbrook's Potato Flour, 25c
- Knox Gelatine 18c
- Blue Ribbon Peaches 19c
- Royal Purple Currants 15c
- Malkin's Best Custard Powder, per tin 19c
- Schep's Coconut, 1/2 12c
- Cow Brand Baking Soda, per lb. 7c
- Canada Corn Starch 11c
- White Gloss Starch 11c
- Pride of Vancouver Baking Powder 30c
- Dr. Price's Baking Powder for 39c
- Wild Rose Pastry Flour 64c
- Snop, per tin 17c
- Bon-Ami, tin or cake 11c
- Beckitt's Blue 5c
- Ivory Soap, per cake 5c
- P. & G. Naphtha Soap 7c
- Goblin Soap, per cake 7c
- Castile Soap, per cake 5c
- Pearl Barley, 2 lbs. 17c
- Best Jap Rice, 2 lbs. 24c
- Split Peas, 2 lbs. 17c
- White Star Icing, pkg. 11c
- Shields Vinegar, bottle 13c
- Lux, per pkg. 10c
- Quaker Standard Peas, tin 14c
- Old Dutch Cleanser, tin 9c
- Argoed Pickles, bottle 13c
- Blue Ribbon Tea, reg. 65c, 55c
- Woodward's Better Coffee, reg. 65c for 46c
- Dominion Matchers, 300's 8c
- Fels-Naphtha Soap, cake 2c
- Purity Oats, large cartons 25c
- Kollogg's Krumbles 10c
- Grape Nuts 13c
- Shredded Wheat, per pkg. 13c
- Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour 19c
- Kollogg's Bran, pkg. 17c
- Holbrook's Punch Sauce 25c
- Mason's Gold Seal Sauce 22c
- Irwin & Billings Ketchup, per bottle 30c
- Stanley's Marmalade, Lemon, Grapefruit or Orange, 4-lb. tin 79c
- Climax Jam, 4-lb. tin 27c
- Vantoria Pure Jam, 2s. 34c
- Vantoria Strawberry Jam, 2s 37c
- Victoria Strawberry Jam, 4s 1.05
- Nabob Extracts, bottle 21c
- Malkin's Best Extracts, per bottle 21c
- Libby's Salad Dressing, per bottle 29c
- O. V. Sterilized Milk 11c
- Plives, 8-oz. bottles 15c
- Reindeer Milk, per tin 10c
- Lowney's and Cowan's Cocoa, 1/2 21c

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

BALLOTS FOR LOGGERS' UNION

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

Modern society is divided into two classes—Capitalist and Wagerworking, with interests entirely opposed to each other. The present order gives to the capitalist class in an ever-increasing degree of wealth and to the waggerworker an ever increasing measure of degradation and misery. Therefore, a struggle goes on between these two classes. As sellers of labor power, the workers are compelled to organize industrially, without regard to race, creed or color, not only in order to gain better conditions, and to resist the ruthless exploitation by capital, but also to educate its members to their class position in society, so that they shall be able to take over the industries and to use them in the interests of the whole community instead of as at present for the benefit of a few.

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

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

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

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

Question No. 1

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

Question No. 2

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

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

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

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.

180—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.

IOS. FRASCOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch
C. W. FRASER, Supervisor for B. C.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HOUSEWIVES

—Re Distribution of Milk

We want you to co-operate with us in giving the salesmen on our milk wagons one day off in seven.

The dairies signing this request are working in co-operation with their employees through an Industrial Council. Recently the salesmen asked for relief from the seven-day week which has been the custom.

As employers we agreed to go further than the men asked and it was decided they should have what workers in practically every walk of life have—one day off in seven.

We think you will agree that this is only right and just—but to do it, you must co-operate.

To give the regular men on each route that day off means putting substitute drivers on each run from time to time. This means that there can be no private understanding between salesmen and housewives as to the retaining of bottles—as accounts for tickets—or leaving milk without a ticket—as has often been the case in the past.

The salesman must hand over his route to the substitute with a "clean sheet," as to bottles, tickets and accounts. The substitute must return the route to the regular salesman with a "clean sheet." Otherwise there will be confusion and misunderstanding.

After going thoroughly into the matter with our salesmen we have found that the only way the case can be met is by strictly enforcing the following rule:

AFTER MAY 15 BOTH YOUR MILK BOTTLE AND TICKETS MUST BE "OUT" AT A CONVENIENT PLACE WHEN THE SALESMAN COMES AROUND OR HE WILL NOT LEAVE MILK.

We must insist on "empty bottles" being returned when "full bottles" are left as, with different men on your route, we would have no check on our bottles. Incidentally we would state that last year the replacing of bottles meant an expenditure of approximately \$90,000—fourteen carloads of bottles being required. This is a "leak" which must be stopped if different salesmen are to handle the routes.

We ask your co-operation—it's the only way we can give our men their day off unless we cut out deliveries one day a week—something which would cause great inconvenience all around.

Standard Milk Co. Ltd

Valley Dairy Turner's Dairy

Start this practice now. DON'T WAIT UNTIL MAY 15. Put your bottle and ticket out tonight.

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

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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.

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- 25c Reid's Casareo Tablets 50c
- 25c Nature's Remedy Tablets 10c
- 50c Zambuk 21c
- 50c Fruit-atives 25c
- 50c Gln Pills 24c
- 50c Nuxated Iron 21c
- 50c Sempre Glovine 48c
- 50c Kollogg's Asthma Cure 70c
- 25c Reid's Little Liver Pills 15c
- 25c Hamilton's Pills 17c
- 50c Orchard White 24c
- 50c Syrup of White Pine and Tar 25c
- 50c Reid's Brilliantine 25c
- 25c Reid's Witch Hazel Cream 10c
- 50c Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites 48c
- 25c Minty's Tooth Paste 25c
- 25c Castoria 15c
- 25c Messen's Talcum 14c
- 15c Well-built Hot Water Bottle 25c
- 25c Fountain Syringe (two quart) \$1.50

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High. 255 and 1788-0

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Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for \$15.00. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

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Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow
We deserve Trade Union Patronage

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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.
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ARE A SPECIALTY OF JOHNSTON'S

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GEO. A. SLATER INVICTUS—The best good Shoe made in all Canada.

SLATER'S SHOE CO.'S—Famous Slater Shoe. The old-time shoe with the Slater trade mark.

LEOKIE'S BOOTS FOR WORK—The best heavy Boots made in Canada. "The quality goes in before the name goes on."



From the above three lines, Mr. Man, choosing will be easy for you. The styles are right, the prices are right, and the qualities are guaranteed.

EACH ONE UNION MADE

Make it a habit to buy these Shoes at Johnston's.

At the sign of the Big Electric Boot

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

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

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

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF "BIG HORN" BRAND SHIRTS, OVERALLS, Etc.

Factory organized under "United Garment Workers of America"

How Do You Entertain Your Friends?

Is the unexpected arrival of visitors a source of pleasure to you? Or are you worried how you will entertain them? You can free yourself of all anxiety if you own a

Phonola Duke Gramophone

This is a splendid machine; will play any make of disc record perfectly; sapphire point; no needles to change; will not scratch your records; beautiful finished oak cabinet; noiseless double-spring motor. Complete with 12 selections for special price of \$100. (Regular price \$115.) \$25 cash and \$10 a month will place this machine in your home.

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MECHANICS' TOOLS GARDEN HOSE
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We also carry a full line of SPORT-
ING and FISHING TACKLE

J. A. FLETT, LIMITED
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Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

The Farmer

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir— I see in the papers that the officers of the government are encouraging the soldiers and others to go onto the land and become farmers. On the surface it is a good proposition, but how many farmers have left the farms? And who was to blame for the thousands of farms now vacant or has been bought up for the taxes by others who are now facing the same condition of losing the farms again. I see by the papers that the farmer is called a true soldier, then treat him as one. When a soldier gets wounded he is nursed and protected by the government. Why not protect the farmer? If his crop is a failure, or disease get in amongst his cattle, things the farmer cannot control, yet all these things the farmer has to meet. And at the same time pay taxes on the farm or lose it. Now, is this justice or is the farmer a slave to the officers of the state who receive pay out of the taxes, which the farmer must pay yet the farmer must carry his own load for machinery and everything used on the farm. Why not loan to the farmer things he needs to help him over the failure, and take it back in kind, without turning it into a cash deal, and making the farmer give a mortgage on everything he has? My own experience is this. I got seed wheat from the officers of the government and I had to give a mortgage on everything I had. Is this just? After going out on the prairie and taking up a homestead to make a home for me and my family. Land, before we came, could be bought for \$3.10 per acre. With no taxes being paid on said land, as far as I know, yet just as soon as I homesteaded the land was taxed. And taxes are going higher every year, yet there are towns and cities where it was open prairie when I homesteaded. If the farmer gets his crop year after year, he can pay for his machinery and buildings, and is all right, but how many failures of crops will put the farmer out of business? It depends on his ability to economize, but there are limits of starvation beyond which he cannot go. Yet the officer says pay or get. The only conclusion I can come to is this: The nationalizing of the farm and protect the farmer from being driven to the city to become a pauper and his children criminals. Any person who takes up land to make a living on for himself and family is a hero, because he is a helper all around. See how the manufacturers and all other branches of trade are benefited by him? Yet he has to carry his own load in adversity. Is it just or right? We farmers know the sore and we want the remedy on just lines.

CALEB PARKER.

The O. B. U.

To the B. C. Loggers: As the idea of one industrial union, there is no doubt, that the majority of loggers are in accord with that idea, and will give aid financially and otherwise, to the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Council, to win over the other unions to the idea of the O. B. U. but are we (the Loggers) organized strong enough to the same extent that the other unions are that will be affiliated together under the banner of solidarity?

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

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

A DELEGATE FOR B.C.L. UNION.

Bolstering Up

Editor B. C. Federationist: The interests of the master class having become "centralized" through the means of the different sections of "big business" have at last reached their apex. The cap stone is in place. The time and brain expended on the gigantic fabrication has come to naught.

The under pinning of the structure is cracking ominously. The masters are calling upon their organization experts to jack the structure up, put in a block or two, which same are, those honeyed phrases centering around their glittering stock in trade, i. e., promises on futurity, which never mature. This bolstering up process is being carried out in every country. We see in the daily press, the result of interviews obtained from the hench men of the powers that be, each and every one peddle the same line of bunk, promises which they know can never be fulfilled under the present system, and now we have the result of their mental processes. "The get together" slogan of capital and labor. Oh! those masked words which are being put in circulation by the "mental suggestion" of the master. We see advocated by the propagandist of capital, organization to be composed of the masters and their slaves, such clubs and societies as the Rockefeller interests and their ilk have in operation at the present time, also being carried on to a certain extent by the exploiters of men and minerals in this province.

Now, the interests of the exploiter and the exploited being diametrically opposite, can the workers, meet the man or the people who are daily wringing profits from his very life blood, on terms of equality, under

of the enemy, only by loans from capitalists, these loans are repaid by subsequent taxation of the people, who appear to have no will in the matter, the capitalists will be the primary root of the war."

Let the monied interests refuse to loan their capital, originally man-power, to the warring factions, the result is, there is no war. "Big business" being international in its scope, must create markets for the swag exploited from its slaves, otherwise there is no business. Now such being the case, what is going to happen when each and every continent or market is closed?

The doors that remain open at the present time are about to swing shut. The countries who in past years have been a vast field for exploiting are rapidly closing, owing to the simplicity of modern machinery, the various nations are able to produce enormous piles of merchandise, in excess of their actual needs.

What can they do with the surplus goods, if the present system still obtains in the future? Stop and think! Who does this surplus of goods belong to? These necessities of life, who created that surplus, and why?

We find the worker existing as a general thing in a very precarious fashion, a sort of hand to mouth living, living did we say? No! Not even existing at times. The master tells him to save his money, be thrifty, and use judgment. Ye Gods, it is to laugh! The truth of the matter is, he has produced so much of this world's goods without consuming them, that the master has discovered just how much he can exist on to be used profitably in producing more, and allows him a wage which keeps him with his nose at the grindstone in order to provide the bare necessities of life for his family or dependents. This eternal fear of providing for and sustaining life has become one perpetual nightmare to the average worker under this system. The competition having become very keen through the displacement of man-power by machinery, leads one worker to pit himself against another in the industrial field, he finds himself oc-

cupping the same position as the goods he has turned out. He, like the goods, has to be sold to an already over-stocked market, consequently the value of his labor fluctuates according to the amount of other slaves on the market.

Now, the only way to remedy the above conditions, lies in labor being able to shorten the hours of production, by so doing creating a stable market, which results in the employment of the unemployed, doing away with surplus labor on the market. To accomplish which, each and every worker on the job must belong to one organization, either directly or indirectly. Thereby creating an organization controlled by and for the welfare of all the workers, collectively. Trade unions have performed their functions to a certain extent in past years, but they are failing today, the process of evolution. What functioned yesterday will not gain results today. One has only to refer to the gigantic strides of centralized capital, the merging of the different sections of "big business" brings them together thereby enabling them to create one board of control, although running as separate concerns.

Now, have the dividends of capital decreased in the process of centralization? No! We find it eliminated in competitors, thereby gaining efficiency. It enables them to place their hand on each and every pile of swag at a moment's notice.

There is no delay, no confusion in the offices of "big business," everything works smoothly, even the "working of the workers." They know when the short haul pile is for the emergency, and keep the factor of their system well lubricated with oil, i. e., the brain and brawn of the workers.

Now! What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. The workers, in order to overcome the present pernicious system of exploitation, must "centralize" themselves, cease discriminating on the job, get rid of the foul vampires, "case and ignorance," that I'm better than you feeling; because you are a digger of sewers. We all func-

If You have a Suit to Buy You will want Every Cent of your Money to Count

Make it. Go to a store that is in a position to buy to advantage and give you the right kind of selection. Go to a store that has the reputation for giving good values and don't buy a name—buy clothes. This store fulfills all these conditions. There is no store hereabouts that has any advantage over us with the manufacturer when it comes to buying, and we have a big enough volume to provide the very finest kind of a selection. We have built the business on value giving and satisfying people just a little bit better than other stores were able to, and we can satisfy you with the clothes we sell. We sell clothes by some of the best manufacturers in Canada, but no one has any strings on us and our buying is done wheresoever we can find the most for our money. It's a good plan. Why not buy your clothes the same way? Prices here range from \$22.50 to \$45.00.

David Spencer, Limited

tion equally no matter what our labor.

Bear in mind, we are all slaves according to the masters' line of thought. He does not invite us to the Vancouver hotel for luncheon, nor to the Board of Trade banquets, neither does he ask the workers to preside at the "melon" cutting shindigs.

Factions in all classes of society have been the cause of their down-

fall. The workers must inevitably come together on one platform. The signs of the times are very significant to the close observer, as witness the trend of thought of the workers on this subject these last few years. The master is certainly doing his best for the worker. As an agitator he is in a class of his own, for the tactics and puffed up phrases which he emits from time to time (Continued next page)

Now for Six Days of Joy--- of Song---of Laughter--- of Cheering Happiness

If you think you've seen enthusiastic celebrations, you are going to get the surprise of your life, when this positively amazing Week of Joy is inaugurated! A PEACE CELEBRATION that has been conceived with the skill and intelligence that lifts it above its contemporaries! So stupendous it will claim a distinction all its own! You will be thrilled with enthusiasm!

Entertainment has been prepared which will startle you! Amusements that will carry you back to your childhood days with the happy, carefree moments that will make you forget the terrible period through which we have passed! A Festival of Happiness—a Carnival of Joy!

Those Men Who Have Been "Up the Line" Into that Hell of Mud--of Filth--of Fire and Gas

It is over four years since Canada entered upon the greatest and most cruel war that this world has ever known—with the most noble purpose—the saving of the world for democracy and from the evils and oppression of Teutonic autocracy and militarism! Thousands of our sons trained, armed and equipped themselves as Fighting Men—the flower of the Youth and Manhood of our country! They went "up the line" into that hell of mud and filth; fire and gas—offering their all—their lives—more than that no man can give to his country! Their task is done! Many lie in "Flanders Fields" Many more are back with us again!

THIS PEACE CELEBRATION is their idea—a fitting way to celebrate the just cause well. To those of us whose minor task was to "keep the home-fires burning," remains the privilege to join with them in making this VANCOUVER'S GREATEST CELEBRATION! LET'S DO IT WITH A WILL!

A Man Makes Three Successive Leaps from Parachute Into Space

How is it done? He leaves the ground hanging suspended by his hands from a slender bar! Up and up he goes until he towers high above the highest mountain peak—a mere speck among the clouds! He loosens his hold and drops—a never-to-be-forgotten thrill!

This is one of the many daring feats that you will witness! Truly, Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and Coney Island combined could not offer you one-half the attractions that you will behold here!

Home-Coming Jubilee

CAMBIE STREET GROUNDS



MAY 19th to 24th

Home-Coming Jubilee

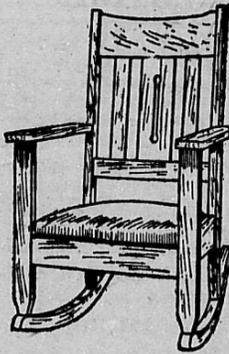
Under the Auspices of the Comrades of the Great War

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It's time to think about Porch and Verandah Furniture!

—and every bit important as the inside furniture treatment should be the consideration of selection be. Buy now and get a full season's service out of it.



- Folding Deck Chairs \$2.25
- Folding Deck Chairs, with arms..... \$2.90
- Folding Deck Chair with arms and leg rest \$3.75
- Folding Arm Chairs for camps, launches, etc., heavy canvas seat and back \$4.00
- Old Hickory Arm Chairs \$5.90 to \$8.50
- Old Hickory Rockers \$6.50 to \$9.00
- Old Hickory Arm Chairs..... \$5.95 to \$8.50
- Maple Arm Chairs with double splint seat and back, special \$4.95
- Reed Rockers, in natural or fumed finish, \$7.75 and \$9.95.
- Folding Camp Cots \$3.75
- \$8.75 White Enamel Iron Beds for camps and summer cottages, special \$4.75

3-Piece Fumed Oak Den Suite
Composed of settee, arm chair and rocker. Seat cushions are covered with Spanish leather. Regularly \$125.00. **Special \$87.50**

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Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

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Good for Health Improves the Appetite
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CASCADE BEER
Produced from the highest grade materials procurable—Cascade is a UNION produce from start to finish.
VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

LETTERS TO THE FED.

(Continued from page 6)

each and every one contradicting the other, make him our one best bet in helping to assist the workers into one fold, knitting the workers together by their mouthing, subterfuge and hypocrisy.

Workers, now is the time, today, don't procrastinate. The writer once heard a president of the republic south of us, say these words: "Don't let your hands get into the hands of speculators," and we would say to the workers, "Don't let your hands get into the hands of speculators."

Editor B. C. Federationist: The following letter was received at our last meeting, and I was instructed to request its publication in the Fed. Yours,
W. A. Alexander,
Secretary Steam and Operating Engineers.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your circular letter with the leaflets arrived by last mail and were read with much interest.

Regarding the proposed O. B. U. and the six-hour working day; these and other questions likely to come along in the near future deserve a thorough analysis and should not be treated in the indifferent manner in which we have treated other propositions in the past.

Organized labor has undoubtedly reached the critical point in its history and now is the time to make use of the knowledge gained by practical experience in the past directed by the powers of analysis which we have acquired by the study of capitalism.

The six-hour day as a remedy or palliative for unemployment is a question precisely of this character. The arguments in its favor placed before us in Bulletin No. 2 are quite correct in a general sense, but will lead us probably to an erroneous conclusion.

In a society where parasitism is dependent on mainly to dispose of the surplus product, the rational way to overcome the difficulty of over-production is to increase the number of parasites or else stimulate their individual appetites.

The reduction or cutting out of dividends or profits will therefore reduce the average standard of living to the level of the working class standard, thus reducing the total consumption of wealth and increasing over-production.

Let us put off direct action for a little while and for the present, make use of the new form of organization to carry on an intensive propaganda with the special object of preparing the workers, for their duty of assuming direct control of industry, which is absolutely essential to the solution of pressing problems.

The Acquittal of Villain

The world has long been engaged in accustoming itself to pessimism. It has tried to obey the precept of the sage and not to be too surprised at anything. But though the exercise has been assiduous, it is still hard. Come sailor's instinct is always at work prompting us to stretch our sails to every breeze of hope.

Such an event is the acquittal of Villain, the murderer of Jean Jaures, by a Paris jury. After all, say the cynic within us, when the flash is ended and the incalculable darkness descends again, why not? It is hard, indeed, to hold back the impulsive reply which would assume the validity of imperatives which we know are disregarded, or the existence of honesties which have long ago been scrapped as hindrances to getting on with the war.

It has, we hope, some justification. A verdict such as that which the jury in the case of Villain passed on Jaures' murderer leaves precious little room for the lumbag which has been so generally practiced, and with such success in all countries during the war.

No, it is impossible. The privilege of the victor to impose his morality upon the world. It is indeed a little unfortunate that Russia had not yet been wholly subjugated, for there is a chance that another more curious and more inconspicuous morality may sweep westward.

Butte Mine Workers Issue Call for O. B. U.
Favor Plan for Industrial and Political Action to Abolish System

The Metal Mine Workers Union of Butte, Mont., has issued a call to all local unions in its locality to take up and investigate the O. B. U. The Silver Bow Trades Council of Butte, Mont., has been endeavoring to have the Metal Mine Workers transfer into what is known as the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union and which is classed as a reactionary union.

Want No Union
Salt Lake City, Utah—The reporters have been locked out by the publishers of the daily newspapers for trying to form a union. When it became known that an effort was under way to form an organization, the publishers held a conference and agreed to employ no reporter who had taken any part in the movement.

All ex-Members Machinists Lodge, 777
NOTE
MACHINISTS UNION, Vancouver Local No. 1
BUSINESS AGENT'S OFFICE,
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440 PENDER STREET WEST
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Meetings 1st Saturdays and second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at 440 Pender Street West. Members are urged to attend all meetings.

Vancouver Unions

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. P. McDonald; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 86.

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Holmes, Colonial Apts., Burrard Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Sault, 216 Danmar Street.

B. C. LOGGERS' UNION—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 8822—O. B. U. and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets every third Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, G. Thomas; business agent, A. Hill.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 648—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month. President, W. E. Jordan; vice-president, H. E. Willis; recording secretary, Fred Lilly; financial secretary and business agent, T. C. Phipps, 587 Homer St.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver Local No. 117)—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—56th Ave., East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, W. H. Young, 1245 Point Grey Road, Phone Bayview 2973.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS and Fitters, I.L.A., Local Union 88A, Meets 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays 8 p.m. President, John Sully; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee, Office, Room 212-230 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM and Operating Engineers, Local No. 420—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m. Labor Temple. President, Dave Hodge, 577 Richards Street, City; vice-president, Frank Hunt, 1922 Second Avenue West; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 212 Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 7495.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 1014—Meets 4th Friday of every month, 8 p.m. 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrill; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 3561 Trinity Street, phone High 1688; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, office corner Prior and Main Streets.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFFEURS' Union, Local No. 915—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, financial secretary, 125 Fifteenth Avenue East; recording secretary, Birt Showler, 1120 Robson Street; phone Sey. 4879. Office 587 Homer Street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 228—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, W. E. Jordan; vice-president, W. H. Young; secretary, treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 86.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS
B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers: 1918-19: President, Duncan MacCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Lee; West, R. Trotter; New Westminster, F. Peabody; West Kootenay, Marjorie Martin; Nelson; Crow's Nest Pass, W. A. Sharp.

It's Painting Time



HUNTER-HENDERSON PURE PAINTS

Pure Linseed Oil, Pure White Lead and finest coloring pigments will recommend this paint for your Spring painting.

Per gallon \$4.50
Half gallon \$2.25
Per quart \$1.25

H. H. Oil Shingle Stain

Finest Shingle Preservative wash to hold its color and preserve the roof. In practice, it's as economical to use as acetate, because of its spreading capacity. Let us show you samples.

BOYS, LOOK!
Free caps to boys on Friday and Saturday. Bring in this ad. and get a cap.

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.

642 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE, SEY. 6110

Mexican Printers Strike
San Antonio—The printers employed on one of the Mexican papers struck for higher wages. A hurried conference was held with the manager of the company and a satisfactory settlement was reached. The men realizing that it would be necessary for them to get in line, have conformed with the printing trades council and will apply to the International for a charter.

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

SOUTH WELLESLEY, V. I.
LOCAL UNION No. 878, U. M. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month, 8 p.m., Richard Hall, President, Jas. Steiman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Pearson; financial secretary, William Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 1777—Meets first and third Wednesdays in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lower Keith Road West, at 8 p.m. President, E. H. Foster; financial secretary, W. G. South; secretary, Sutherland and Keith Road East, North Vancouver.

CLOSING OUT RICHMOND'S STORE

SHOES AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST THIS WEEK

- Lease is sold to W. J. Thorne. We must vacate \$25,000 worth of Ladies' and Men's Boots to be sold out immediately, as we quit business. This is an opportunity to buy good boots at factory prices and in many cases less. Here are a few examples of extreme price cutting:
- Men's Solid Leather Box
Kip Boots, a dandy work boot. Reg. \$5.50. Closing out **\$3.45**
- Men's Goodyear welted
Gunmetal Calf. Regular \$7.50. Closing out **\$5.45**
- Men's Box Calf, in many different styles and lasts. Reg. values up to \$8.00. Closing out **\$5.95**
- Men's very fine Dress Boots, in great variety of styles, in Tony red or oxblood and black. Regular values up to \$10.00. Closing out **\$6.95**
- Men's Good Work Boots. Reg. \$5.60. Closing out **\$2.45**
- C. E. Slater's Tally Ho; cushion sole, corset arch combination. Regular \$11. Closing out **\$8.45**
- Children's Kid Boots. Sizes 3 to 7. Reg. \$1.75. Closing out **\$1.00**
- Boys' School Boots. Reg. \$5.00. Closing out **\$3.35**
- Tennis and Outing Shoes for men, women, all at reduced prices.
- McPherson's union-made Boots, in many styles. Reg. \$11.00. Closing out at **\$7.95**
- Ladies' Fine Boots, in variety of styles and colors. Reg. values up to \$12.00. Closing out **\$7.45**
- Ladies' Grey Kid. Reg. \$10.00. Closing out **\$6.95**
- Ladies' in sizes up to 4 only. Reg. \$7.50. Closing out **\$2.95**
- Ladies' Black Kid. Reg. at **\$3.95**
- Ladies' Canvas and Sea Island Cloth Boots. Regular \$5.50. Closing out **\$3.95**
- Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords, in canvas, poplin and Sea Island cloth. Closing out **\$2.95**
- Ladies' Mary Jane Pumps patent and kid. Regular \$5.00. Closing out **\$3.45**
- Ladies' Boots in many styles and colors. Reg. price up to \$9. Closing out at **\$5.95**

If You Require Boots Don't Lose Time and Money Looking Elsewhere While This Stock Is Being Sold Out at

RICHMOND'S

305 Hastings Street West, next the Dominion Building

The Quality Cigar
ELDORO
Ideal Size
2 For 25¢
Majestic Size
15¢
Income
Is the best Union Made Cigar 4 For 25¢

The Pioneer Union Store



Satisfaction!

SATISFACTION is a big word with a big meaning. Maybe you haven't been getting your share of it in buying clothes.

You ought to get a full dollar's worth of solid satisfaction for every dollar's worth of clothing you buy.

We guarantee it, here!

Summer Suits

\$30

Our test of wear is the secret of friendship in this store. You must be 100 per cent. satisfied or your money will be refunded.

Claman's

Limited

One-fifty-three Hastings Street West

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Greatest Stock of Furniture
In Greater Vancouver
Replete in every detail
Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
41 Hastings Street West

The office of the Shipyard Laborers Union has been moved from Room 220 to room 207 of the Labor Temple. The office will be open Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4:30 p.m. Members are hereby notified of a change in the manner of subscribing for the B. C. Federationist for the membership. Commencing with next week's issue only members subscribing at the rate of 35 cents per quarter or \$1.25 per year through the union will receive the paper. Take notice of this and turn in your subscription price. \$2.00 per year will be charged of subscriptions unless turned in through the union.

Paris Brand Shoes

ARE THE BEST SHOES MADE

Have you seen the range of SHOES I am offering at \$7.95? They are all winners, and are the best in Good Shoemaking. Many lasts and styles to choose from, in black or tan leather. They are all solid and guaranteed. Extra Special..... **\$7.95**

Rubber Heels put on any Shoes bought here FREE OF CHARGE.

GET YOUR OUTING SHOES HERE—Only the best quality and at prices a little lower.

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

Pierre Paris

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

We make it easy for you

—We Enable You to Get That New Suit you Need and Pay for it While You Wear It

We've been dealing with Vancouver workmen for years and know that they are honest. We also know that many of you with families aren't always able to pay outright for a new suit—even if you need it badly.

We make it easy by giving you your suit on payment of a small cash deposit—the balance you pay as you can—on weekly payments as arranged.

On this basis we offer you as fine a selection of Suits as you'll find in Vancouver—a full range of patterns—all materials made up in the latest models—finished exceptionally well.

See these suits—learn how easy it is to get one by our method.

\$25 to \$50

B. C. OUTFITTING CO.

343 HASTINGS ST. W. (Near Homer)

GOOD CROWD AT SUNDAY MEETING

Nat Smith and T. Connor Were the Speakers at Empress

A goodly crowd of wage workers attended last Sunday's meeting to hear Comrade Nat Smith and T. Connor.

Comrade Smith was the first speaker contending that present day society was divided into two classes, a capitalist class and a working class a master class and a slave class. The master class owns and controls society's means of subsistence. The mills, mines, factories, etc. The slave or working class owning nothing in the means of life save the energy of their own bodies, which they must sell in order to live. A condition in society out of which arises the so-called social unrest.

This condition of affairs and the problems arising out of same, can only be understood by an understanding of economic development. The speaker dealt with the rise of industrial capitalism in Western Europe, the divorcing of hordes of serfs from the lands, and the consequent influx into the towns of these workers who now become wage workers. Then the opening up of new markets the discovery of America and the sea routes to India, Japan and China, giving an incentive to industry unheard of before. Invention after invention came along bringing about a concentration of industry. Large factories sprang up and the process of elimination of the smaller capitalist proceeded apace with the result that toward in practically every country of the world, we find a very few capitalists who dominate the whole situation.

The policies of these countries are formulated to suit the needs of these imperialistic gangs, and the members of the working class are called upon to fight their battles, whenever a dispute arises as to who is going to dominate in any particular spot of the globe which might serve as a dumping ground for the accumulated surplus that is wrung from the workers.

The speaker pointed out how this condition was becoming unbearable to the masses, how capitalism apparently could only function successfully when war within society was at its height furnishing that thing of things, a market. That an ever-increasing number of the workers were coming to realize that capitalism must be overthrown if the problems of their class were going to be solved quoting the words of Trotsky, "Today there are many of us more than it may seem; tomorrow there will be more of us than today and the day after tomorrow millions will rise underneath our banner, millions, who even now, six-to-seven years after the Paris Commune have nothing to lose but their chains."

Comrade Connor who was the main speaker of the evening, drew attention to the May Day celebration, pointing out that never before in the world's history was the solidarity of labor so much in evidence. Then he went on to give an account of economic development in England, stating that England presented the purest example of capitalist development.

The speaker referred to the raising of sheep and the enormous exports of wool to the manufacturing districts of Flanders, afterwards owing to the unsettled political affairs on the continent. The peace-loving artisans of Flanders, etc., moved over to England, where they received a welcome at the hands of the English people of affairs, developed the manufacture of woolen stuffs in Britain, and as a consequence the export of wool fell off considerably. At this time in England the people were comparatively well off, not being entirely divorced from the means of life as the modern wage slave.

However, they were on the eve of an industrial revolution which was destined to bring about drastic changes in their mode of living. The speaker told of the invention of the spinning jenny, mule and the water wheel, of the ruthless exploitation of children during the early period of the industrial revolution. Instances how manufacturers obtained 20 children from the poorhouse (who were virtually made slaves in the purest sense of the word).

The monstrous treatment of these children at the hands of the early manufacturers resulted in a terrible death rate. Children died off like flies. Reform bills and factory acts were introduced to offset this condition, and although the agitation of idealists could be considered as a factor in bringing about these reforms, they were in the last analysis in the interests of the ruling class. Men of the time saw that if something was not done they would be killing the "goose that laid the golden eggs" the eggs (profits) being of primary importance.

The speakers went on to show how the workers were exploited by the political hirings of the landed aristocracy on the one hand, and the industrialists on the other. The aristocracy leading in the furtherance of factory legislation supposedly in the interests of the workers, and the industrialists using the workers in their fight against the landed aristocracy. How Cobden and Bright, those "leading lights" in English history and the forerunners of the present Lloyd George, opposed the factory acts. However, the issue is now becoming clear and the conflict now is between workers and capitalists.

A description of housing conditions of the modern proletariat in the industrial centers of Britain was given by the speaker and the audience were convulsed with laughter on one or two occasions when Comrade Connor depicted scenes from his own experience, and told of how capitalist apologists and moralists would speak of the "sacredness of the home." The audience manifested their interest in working class affairs by the large number of questions that had to be dealt with by the speakers.



Women's Hosiery For Present Wear

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

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

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

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

Fine Grade Silk Hose, reinforced at toes and heels, in shades of sky, pink, helio, canary, emerald and tan; also with clox in white with black, cordovan with white and navy with white—**\$2.50.**

Local 820 Engineers

A very busy meeting of the above local was held on the 5th inst. Five new members were accepted.

Business Agent H. Huby from Victoria local was present and took up the matter of district jurisdiction for Victoria and Vancouver locals. The following committee, W. A. Alexander, J. R. Flynn, and W. L. Vaughn were appointed by the chair for the purpose of getting together with a committee from the Victoria local to discuss the matter of jurisdictional boundaries, also uniform initiation fee and wage scales. It is hoped by this action that more concerted action may be taken to enforce union conditions in various plants.

The ballots on the O. B. U. and the six-hour day and proposed new wage scale for stationary engineers will be counted next Saturday.

All members who can manage to attend the next business meeting on the 12th inst. should do so, as possibly some very interesting matters will come up for discussion.

Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

The cushion donated by Mrs. J. Drury for the sick fund was drawn for on April 28, the winner being Mr. G. McLean, machinist, 1619 1st Ave. West, with ticket No. 318. \$31 was realized for the fund. The auxiliary is sorry to report that Brother Campbell Held is still very sick in St. Paul's Hospital and that it has been found necessary to amputate one of his legs. Lodge 110 has passed over its anniversary date of the signing of its charter, April 22, 1918 and is pleased with the work it has been able to accomplish during its first year of existence. The principle officers of the lodge were re-elected at the beginning of the year and with the aid of the members hope to accomplish even more during the second year and also aid other trades in launching auxiliaries. The lodge invites machinist members relatives to join. Meetings are held in the Labor Temple 1st and 8th Thursdays.

Vancouver Warehousemen's Local voted with a big majority in favor of the O. B. U.

IN keeping with the by-law, we will close our store at 6 o'clock on Saturdays.

If Saturday is the most convenient day for you to purchase your new suit, do so as early in the day as possible, that is if you want it for Sunday. If you do not require it for Sunday you may make your purchase any time up to 6 o'clock, but we will close our store promptly at that hour.

—SHOP OF—

Fashion Craft
Thos. Foster & Co.
Limited
514 Granville Street

EVERYBODY HELP THE CLERKS

Early Closing of Stores Should Be Endorsed By Workers

Last Saturday was the first Saturday on which the many retail stores closed at 6 p.m. That this will give the clerks and merchants time to enjoy the week-end, without being too tired to enjoy the summer season, there is no doubt. A little incident occurred last Saturday evening, in which a union man of this city complained at the early closing. This is not in the interests of the retail clerks, and to say the least is a petty action on the part of an individual, who no doubt finishes work at noon. The workers will do well to aid all they can in shopping early thus assisting the clerks, and aiding them to retain the shorter work day, and giving all workers a real week-end rest.

While the butcher stores are as yet not closing on the new closing hour, it is expected that it will only be a short time before these establishments fall into line. The New Westminster clerks are also seeking the early closing for Saturdays, and are being assisted in their efforts by the G. W. V. A. Everybody get behind the clerks. Shop early, do not be afraid to exert yourself and get your shopping done, and assist your fellow workers in the stores. Shorter hours means more rest, recreation and time to live, and time to learn, and to understand modern day society.

Loggers Now Have Over 5000 Membership

(Continued from page 1)

all employees of Camps 1, 2 and 3, over 800 of them, who demand the reinstatement of a discharged dining room attendant, the removal of one who is alleged to be responsible for much dissatisfaction which exists in that department. The men are further demanding that the deplorable conditions which have existed in these camps be remedied. The bosses say they can buy logs cheaper or than they are getting them out, and consequently are satisfied to shut the camps down indefinitely. Do you see the point? No suggestion here of mutual interest; no suggestion that the men are entitled to any say in their working and living conditions, no suggestion that the lives and well being of 300 men can for one moment be considered against the fact that the natural resources and the machinery for turning this product of nature into an article ready for the erection of houses, etc., for other members of society are in the hands of private individuals, who are perfectly willing to close down indefinitely because they can "buy" logs cheaper than they can get them out. Cheaper, of course, meaning logs to which some political financial graft has been attached, or else which have been cut by desirable citizens who are willing to be reasonable in the standard of wages and working conditions which they are willing to accept.

At Michel the men are trying to prove their right to an eight-hour day, even though the statesmen in the Provincial Legislature forgot to say they were when the Mines Regulations Act was enacted. This act does not specifically include bushmen working in conjunction with the mines. At Prince Rupert there is a splendid instance of how capital employs labor. The men who have been working at Kelley's camps were given cheques in payment for wages which there are no funds in the bank to meet. About \$30,000 is the amount involved. In some cases men have dishonored cheques for several months' work. Some men were sent up from Vancouver by Whalen's employment office, and upon their arrival found the camp shut down. The employers' capital, i. e., credit, had petered out. The men, who were broke, took the boat back to Prince Rupert, and were then arrested for non-payment of fare. Will some political economist of the non-Marxian school kindly explain to these ignorant loggers how they were employed by capital, just where the mutual interest of capitalist and worker is evidenced, and what useful function the capitalist performs in a particular (or any other) transaction.

The legal advisers are handling their end of the case, which will be pushed to the limit. The foreman, who recently booted Organizer Higgins, has realized he was up against an organization which was prepared to go the limit in backing its members. He coughed up \$50 as damages and \$10 towards the legal expense.

Certain camps report that parcels of ballots and literature sent out two weeks ago are not yet to hand. Members in camp must watch the mail at their end, as that is the point where the delay usually occurs.

Commencing next week the Fed. will be sent in the camps in bundles instead of to individual members. The number sent will be proportionate to the number of union men reported in that camp. Other literature from world-wide sources is on order and will be distributed as received.

Two weekly remittances have been sent to Princeton to maintain the strike, and numerous responses to the appeal for funds are being received at headquarters from camps and individuals. Acknowledgments will be made through the Fed. and in detail through the Camp-Worker.

Sunday the regular business meeting will be held at 2 p.m.

An appeal is being entered against the conviction of Arthur Courtenay, sentenced to one year for desertion from the military forces. The Hedley Miners have donated \$74 to the strike fund.

Telephone Operators Dance.
Local 779 Telephone Operators will hold an informal dance in the Oddfellows Hall at the corner of 6th Ave. and Main St. on Friday evening, May 9 from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets are, Gentlemen's 50 cents, Ladies 25 cents. Refreshments will be served. The local is making splendid progress and its membership is not only holding together but it slowly but surely absorbing the members of the independent union.

B. C. Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Council, Vancouver Local, No. 1

The weekly meeting of the above local was held in the large hall of the Loggers' Union, on Monday evening last.

The large number of applicants for membership shows the desire of returned men to associate with the only discharged soldiers organization, that has the real interest of the workers in view.

This council does not function as an unemployment bureau, nor does it make a business of peddling blocks of real estate to its members. The concern of this council primarily is to show the returned man his position as a worker in society today. From the Detroit Free Press we learn that "The returned soldier isn't fully returned, until he is returned to his job." Some of them are returned, while others are in the way of returning and others have chosen extension of military service, rather than a return to civil life, in search of the elusive job. The business, therefore, is with the discharged man and those about to be discharged. They refuse to revert to conditions of civies on "dying wages." Such as obtained prior to their enlistment for overseas. They assist other bodies of organized labor to resist all attempts by the masters, to bring about a reduction in wages, or an increase in working hours. They refuse the masters' invitation to act as scabs, such as was offered them by the Copper Mountain Construction Company at Princeton.

In a wire to the Princeton Company this week, the soldiers offered to send from their council two delegates to enquire into the conditions obtaining there at their expense and the following is the reply.

"Army and Navy Veterans, and Great War Veterans, already have offered to send delegates at our expense to ascertain conditions.

Copper Mountain Ry. Co. Dept. Which answer gives us another illustration of the masters' inactivity in his dealing with the workers and shows us also the kind of organizations he chooses to deal with.

At Monday's meeting the members resolved to send two delegates to Victoria, and other points on Vancouver Island to distribute leaflets setting forth the councils' work in hand with a view to the formation of other branches on the Island.

In the course of a few days new leaflets will be issued by this council for distribution in this locality.

There has just reached us the first number of the Forge, this paper being the official organ of the Seattle workers Soldiers and Sailors Council. After carefully perusing it we have come to the conclusion that it is a paper well worth the title it carries. When the finances warrant, it is the intention to publish a local organ. All returning men are invited to join this organization.

Action Wanted to Reduce Cost of Living

(Continued from page 1)

and then have to work again like blazes in order to buy stuff because a gang of commission merchants, cold storage plant owners and market gamblers have, or are trying to find a market thousands of miles away from where the goods are produced. During the war the government begged us to avoid waste, eat less, etc., in order to provide food for the fighters. This was done but a gang of profiteers reaped a far richer harvest than they should have done under the circumstances. Now the soldiers are back and many of them are tak-

ing a hand in piling up riches for this same gang by being forced to pay about 25 per cent more for food than they should.

Private ownership and an anarchistic system of production is the cause of this and must be abolished, but in the meantime let us get busy and force by some means or other, these profiteers to loosen their hold on the food, clothing and shelter which the workers alone produce.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

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

THE CLOTHES QUESTION SOLVED

THE task of trying to make both ends meet is becoming more difficult every day. The high prices which you are compelled to pay for fuel and rent makes a big hole in the average person's salary often leaves very little to spend on dress.

But you must have clothes in order to keep up appearances, so writing this "ad." to inform you how to do it without inconvenience.

Just step into our store and select any stylish apparel that suits and pay for it the "New York" easy way, and the clothes are yours that's all there's to it. The problem is solved by our liberal credit plan.

Come to the Home of Cheerful Credit and get the "better kind"—only clothes, but treatment and service too.

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

New York Outfitting Co. Ltd.

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Opposite Province Office

See 1

No-Table

Can Look So Well Without Them

An Ideal Dinner Set

This set consists of a really good assortment to place a well-set table. The ware is of excellent quality English semi-porcelain, made by Bridgewood & Son. It is decorated in a pretty design that consists of sprays of flowers. There are 97 pieces to the set. Price..... **\$32.75**

Another New Dinnerware Pattern

This is a high-grade English semi-porcelain, decorated with a blue-laid border design. It is a very service Dinner Set, and one of which you will never tire. There are 97 pieces to the set. Price..... **\$29.75**

Your Choice of Dinner Sets at \$15.75

There are three distinctive patterns to select from. It is especially pretty with its sprays of pink roses on a green-glass background. The other two designs are equally pretty. The ware is high-grade English semi-porcelain and the glaze is very smooth and clear. There are 97 pieces in each set.

Take Your Choice at \$15.75

Millar & Coe, Limited

419 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Gall Stones

—Pains in right side, radiating to back, shoulders, under shoulder blade and across hips. Avoid these through the use of Hepatolite (\$6.50 treatment). Information on request.

Sole Manufacturer
MRS. GEO. S. ALMAS
524 4th Ave. N., Seattle

Union Store

Union Clerks

Union Shoes

Three dandy Specials in Shoes

—you'll get these at Dick's on Saturday—and you won't get equal values anywhere else.

When Dick offers a special in Shoes it's worth going after—and the lines offered for Saturday are sure worth the trip.

Call and look over these shoes—get their feel—see how they're built—catch on to the style—try on a pair—get a taste of the comfort they give.

Do this—we'll leave the rest to you.

\$10 Boots for \$7.50

A strictly high-grade Men's Boot—in Brown Willow Calf—White or Red Neolin Sole—a strictly Union Made Boot. Regular value \$10.00. Same shoe as above in Black Gunmetal. Saturday Special..... **\$7.50**

Special for Boys at \$5.00

Just the Boy's Boot you've been looking for—fine quality—strongly made—in Brown—Acme Rubber Sole. Saturday Special..... **\$5.00**

The Boot for Young Men

The very latest style—in Dark Brown Calf—with Tan Buckskin top—very classy—one of the new styles that will be the "go" this year. Saturday Special..... **\$9.00**

Every Special carries our Guarantee—Your Money's Worth of Your Money Back

10% OFF TO ALL SOLDIERS 10%

W. DICK LTD.

33-45-47-49, Hastings St. East