THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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TRADE UNION GREAT SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STRUGGLE

Sacrifices and Privations Bring Out the Best in Hearts of Workers

Union Movement Paves Way for Progress in City of Vancouver

The trade union movement is a school in which great masses can be organized and disciplined to attend to the growing desires of those who perform the only useful work in society. It is a school of social experience. It is the institution which has been builded up by heroic methods to hold back the encroachments of capital. It is a fraternal movement which brings ideas of security, trust and mutual aid to the toilers. Strikes must inevitably take place, but the strike becomes a splendid school of the social struggle. It opens up lofty instincts which oftimes lead to heroism and adventurous deeds. It demands that man undergo some privations, but the beauty and exhilarating effects of the revolt render such almost joyous. Sacrifice is called for, but that sacrifice will bring forth recollections that will awaken magnificent and powerful images of the goddess of liberty and of the virgin forest and the palpitant sea. The spirit shown by the Civic Employees now on strike in the city is the kind that wins. The strike meetings are being made cheerful by means of music, song and laughter. Threats and intimidations from the powers that be only add to the contempt the men have for petty officials of an otherwise progressive city.

Machinists No. 777.

Business Agent McCallum, of the Machinists Lodge No. 777, reports having called a separate strike in the city shops on the question of the wages of three men employed in the waterworks department. Despite the fact that Mayor Gale had induced the council to agree to pay the union scale in the municipal shops, these workers had not been so paid.

Shipyard Laborers

Forty new members were initiated at last meeting of the Shipyard Laborers, reports Secretary Phelps. President Young of the Pacific Coast District council will attend the next meeting of the local union. Gordon J. Kelly addressed the meeting on the findings of the I. M. B. A member of the local will attend the district convention, to be held in Seattle, May 6.

Retail Clerks

A good attendance of retail clerks were at the meeting in the Labor Temple Tuesday, called to inaugurate the "one thousand membership" campaign. The speakers of the evening were R. P. Pettipiece, W. R. Trotter, Rev. J. Richmond Craig and International Organizer Hoop. The speakers were enthusiastically received, and an optimistic spirit prevailed. President E. P. Cornett was in the chair. Organizer Hoop has been busy visiting union meetings and addressing organized workers during noon hours. The campaign is making great headway.

Butchers.

Business Agent Anderson reports that the Butchers union schedule has been accepted as a whole by the employers. It went into effect April 29. The scale calls for a minimum wage of $25 per week for meat cutters, 44 to 60 cents per hour for packing house employees and $13 per week for girls employed in packing and warehouses. Some of the employers prefer Chinese in their butter and sausage departments. Swifts have agreed to pay the same wages to Chinese employed in their Sapperton plant as the scale calls for.

Electrical Workers

Nine new members were initiated by the Electrical Workers. The local went on record as being opposed to working more than 44 hours per week ,and delegates to the Metal Trades council were instructed to so inform the council. One hundred dollars to a member who has been sick for some time. President Morganthaler of the Pacific District council, was in attendance at the meeting, and informed the local of the progress being made in other parts of the district in the organization of telephone operators. President Morganthaler complimented the local on being the trail-blazers in obtaining increased wage scales and hoped it would keep up the good work.

Street and Electric Railwaymen.

Business Agent Hoover reports a mass-meeting to be held at the Broadway theatre, Main and Broadway, Saturday at 12.30, and at midnight May 4, to considerd proposed new agreement, drafted by the advisory board. Only members with paid-up working cards will be admitted. Everybody with such are requested to be at one of the meetings. Late cars will take men home after the meeting.

Business Agent Hoover took a trip to Seattle and Tacoma and found things pretty good. There is a big shortage of men for street cars owing to the long hours. The company recently offered the men a flat increase of five cents per hour on condition that the agreement be extended for another year, commencing August 1. This the men voted down and the company were finally compelled to sign up on the basis of time and a half for all time worked over eight and a half hours. The men have been working an average of eleven hours per day at from 33 to 40 cents per hour and this has caused a shortage of men and a breakdown of the service. The mayor of Seattle threatened to take action against the company unless they put on a better service. Portland street car men have an eight-hour day at from 40 to 45 cents per hour. They are opposing a referendum aiming to restore the unregulated jitney traffic.

CANADIAN PAPERMAKERS ARE TALKING STRIKE

Increase of Wages and Eight Hour-Day Being Demanded in Eastern States

Despite reports to the contrary, it is learned from official sources that there is every possibility of a strike of big proportions in the E. B. Eddy and J. R. Booth paper mills at he Chaudiere, on or after May 1.

A well-known Labor organizer from Sault Ste. Marie, stated that the Pulp and Paper Workers had decided to demand a substantial increase in wages in both mills, and would also insist on a straight eight-hour day.

This movement on the part of the Papermakers is general throughout Canada, and is being opposed by the mill owners on the grounds that the increases asked for, which amount to 45 per cent., are not compatible with the action of the Dominion in setting the price of newsprint.

It is claimed by outside Papermakers that the wages paid to the employees of the Eddy and Booth concerns are at a much lower scale than prevail elsewhere.

SUGGESTS FEWER EATING HOUSES

Restaurants Cannot Compete With Unrestricted Home Meals

Down-town restaurant and eating-house proprietors report business conditions rather slack. Said one of the all-union cafe managers to The Federationist yesterday: "Conditions are becoming intolerable with us. The food controller has placed so many limitations upon us that the usual down-town lunch trade has fallen off more than 50 per cent. Our customers can not get what they want here, so they go home for lunch, where the government regulations do not obtain. I am ready and willing to comply with any regulations the government sees fit to proclaim, but unless the application is made to reach the home as well as the eating-house, we might as well get out or get ready to greet the sheriff. We can't stand the present conditions much longer. There are too many eating houses in Vancouver anyway. Half the number would do. Surely there is some way out of the present dilemma, if the food controller's department was alive to the situation."

FEDERATIONIST DIRECTORS MEET

Will Confer With B. C. F. of L. Executive Tomorrow Evening

A meeting of the directors of The B. C. Federationist, Limited, and the coast executive members of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening to arrange details in connection with the referendum vote, which has carried by a three-to-one vote, increasing the per capita tax to 7 cents per month, 5 cents of which is to provide for the mailing of The Federationist to every member of affiliated unions. The arrangement, if adopted, will become effective at the end of the present fiscal half-year, July 1.

The directors, President Duncan McCallum and Secretary Wells, representing the B. C. F. of L., and Messrs. Campbell, McVety and Pettipiece, representing Vancouver Trades and Labor council, will deal with the affairs of the company to date of meeting, for the purpose of presenting a report to the shareholders' meeting to follow later in the month, at which new directors are to be elected by the Trades and Labor council. President Jas. Campbell and Director Pettipiece will not seek re-election to the board.

A Happy Augury.

The British Labor Party has started its campaign to put four hundred candidates in the field for the forthcoming general elections.

F. L. P. Meeting Sunday.

W. H. Hoop will speak at the Rex theatre Sunday evening under the auspices of Vancouver branch of the Federated Labor Party. His subject is "Has Labor a Philosophy?" An organ recital will commence at 7.30 Admission free.

Boilermakers

Secretary Fraser reports that thirty new members were iniitated at the last business meeting, this number placing the membership over the 1300 mark. The picnic committee reported progress on the big outing to Mahon Park on May 24. Business Agent Carmichael presented the recommendations of the Imperial Munitions board and there was considerable discussion thereon. The matter is to be left in the hands of the Metal Trades council. A resolution to have members attending the business meeting sign an attendance roll was carried, and the roll will be put into effect commencing with next meeting.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Business Agent Mackenzie reports everything going favorably with union and new houses are being signed up right along and hopes to have all the remaining signed up by the end of the coming week. The waitresses are holding a benefit dance in the Auditorium, May 22, and they issue a special invitation to all union men, both young and old, to attend and make the thing a huge success. The dance is for the building up a sick benefit fund. The benefits went into effect May 1. The waitresses are planning to hold several picnics and excursions during the summer months.

ARE SOON FORGOTTEN BY GRATEFUL COUNTRY

Army and Navy Veterans Not Owning Land Have No Job Standing

Attitude of Government at Victoria Is Clearly Demonstrated

The attitude of the present government at Victoria towards the returned soldier, even in the matter of road building, is somewhat reflected in the correspondence below. It seems that the returned soldier, too, must be a property owner before he may reasonably expect any consideration at the handes of the public works department. The correspondence speaks for itself:

Shawnigan, B. C.,
March 15, 1918.

To Minister of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—We beg to ask you for employment on the wagon road, Shawnigan district, Vancouver Island, which is now in progress. The reason we appeal to you on this matter is because we have applied to road foreman, Mr. L. Walton, on several occasions and have never been successful to obtain employment, although he has on each ocasion promised it. We have known cases where the applicants have been refused employment on the grounds of not being landowners. There is at present a resident being employed who, like ourselves, does not own land. Other road foremen here years ago have given us all employment, residents and land owners both. For instance, the late road superintendent, Mr. Peter Auchinachie, employed us without supervision of any kind, also the late road foreman, Mr. J. Taggart, the same, and made one of us responsible for the time and work. You will see by this that we are trustworthy and competent for such work. We may add also that we are members of the A. & N. Veterans' association and fought in two campaigns for our empire and hold decorations for same. We hope you will give us a little consideration in our appeal to you in this matter.

Yours respectfully,
W. G. and J. COLEMAN.

Victoria, March 19, 1918.

W. G. and J. Coleman,
Shawnigan P. O., B. C.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant, contents of which have been noted, and in reply would state that it is the desire of the government to expend money on roads among the residents of the province. It is also desirous to avoid previous abuses where people living outside of the province came in at certain seasons of the year and secured employment on government works and returned to their homes after the season. Owners living on the land should be given preference.

However, your case might receive other consideration and the matter will be brought to the attention of the district engineer.

Yours very truly,
J. H. KING,
Minister.

Victoria, April 9, 1918.

Cowichan District.

Sirs,—Adverting to the Hon. Minister's letter to you of the 19th ultimo, I beg to advise that I am now in receipt of report from the assistant district engineer. I find that you are not bona fide property owners living upon the land and are, therefore, not entitled to special consideration in connection with being employed on local government roadwork. You will, I am quite sure, see that this is quite fair as, naturally, the local resident property owners are the persons who should be given first consideration.

Yours obediently,
G. P. NAPIN,
For Public Works Engineer.

Messrs W. G. and J. Coleman,
Shawnigan P. O., B. C.

COAL MINERS TURN OUT TO BIG CELEBRATION

Spectre of Toil Dispelled; Day Given Over to Enjoyment, Laughter and Frolic

International Labor Day was celebrated in great style at South Wellington. The miners took a day off and marched behind their own brass band from the union headquarters to Becks Field, where everybody settled down to an all-day programme of fun and frolic. The sports were of many kinds, and everybody seemed to have dispelled the gloomy picture of toil from their minds and gamboled and laughed like children. In the afternoon speeches were delivered by Dave Rees, organizer of the United Mine Workers and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor M. P. P. Walter Head acted as chairman. The audience was intensely interested in the remarks of all speakers and gave hearty applause to the vigorous message of Internationalism. At the end of this programme the audience all joined in singing "The Red Flag." In the evening a big dance took place which kept up the celebration until the small hours of the morning. Notwithstanding the activities of employers in outlying districts, who did their best to discourage the lay-off, the men from these places were out in practically full force and everything went along all day to the satisfaction of all.

Victoria Steamship Employees.

Steamship employees at Victoria recently made demands for an all-round increase in wages, and as the outcome of the negotiations the following wage scale has been agreed upon: Quartermasters, winch drivers and night watchmen, $75 per month; quartardeckmen, freight handlers and lookoutmen, $70; deckhands, $65; oil and coal firemen and oilers, $75; coal trimmers, $65; wipers, $45 and upwards.

In the steward's department, waiters having a year's experience, will get $50 per month, while new men of different ratings will be paid a varying scale. The men will get 60 cents an hour overtime over a 54-hour week.

Steam and Operating Engineers

Ten new subscribers were initiated at a well-attended meeting of the Steam and Operating Engineers, reports Business Agent Alexander. Owing to the failure of the provincial government to amend the B. C. Boiler Inspection Act, the chief amendment being the eight-hour day for engineer working plants in continuous operation, the union feels justified and strong enough to force the issue with the employers. Action along these lines will betaken in the very near future, and, with the support of all organized labor, it hopes to obtain the desired results.

VANCOUVER F. L. P. SOCIAL BRINGS OUT GOOD TALENT

Branch Opens Splendid Headquarters in Dominion Building—Many Women Join

The International Labor Day celebration of the Vancouver branch of the Federated Labor Party, held in the Labor Temple, brought out the fact that the party has plenty of talent for the many socials the branch intends to hold in future. The meeting was opened by Dr. W. J. Curry, who, after a few brief remarks on the obpects of the F. L. P., started the programme off with a piano selection by Comrade Buchanan. Then followed many other artists who generally received encores. Among these were Comrade Tuff, vocal solo; recitation by Chas. Lestor; solo by Comrade Mrs. Robertson; cornet solo by Comrade O'Neil; solo by T. Weeden; recitation by Dr. Curry; vocal solo by Comrade McPherson; short talk by Gerald V. Pelton; violin solo by Comrade Robertson; short speeches by R. P. Pettipiece and W. R. Trotter. Secretary Trotter informed the audience that the branch had opened headquarters at 510 Dominion Building and this place will be used as office for the provincial executive and the city branch. The next meeting of the branch will take place on June 29, when permanent local officers will be elected. A number of women joined the branch as a result of the social.

MACHINISTS STRIKE IN VICTORIA YARDS

Work in Shipbuilding Plants at a Standstill Over Wage Agreement

VICTORIA, May 1.—All the machinists employed in the engineering and shipbuilding plants of the city went out on strike Wednesday morning when the employers failed to comply with the demands submitted for an increase in wages. The existing scale for machinists is 65 5-8 cents an hour and the men are holding out for 82 1-2 cents an hour. Under the old agreement the machinists are getting $5.25 per day and with the ratification of the Murphy commission finding they are entitled to $5.85 per day. In the event of the present demands being granted, the daily wage of the machinists would be $6.60.

Every one of the engineering plants and machine shops in the city are affected by the walkout. The strike has completely disrupted the fitting of the government's steamships with machinery at the Ogden Point assembly plant, where five vessels are moored and in various stages of advancement. It is estimated that approximately 2000 machinists are affected by the strike.

Duncan McCallum, business agent of the Machinists union in Vancouver, has gone to Victoria to keep in touch with the strike situation at the capital.

ALBERTA ANNOUNCES COMPENSATION BOARD

Ald. Kinney, Organizer for Carpenters, Appointed on Workmen's Compensation Board.

EDMONTON.—Premier Stewart has announced the composition of the board to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the recent session of the legislature. The board will consist of John Thomson Stirling of Edmonton, Ald. Jas. Andrew Kinney of Edmonton, and Walter Floyd McNeil of Calgary.

The personnel is the same as the commission appointed by order-in-council on August 22, 1917, for the purpose of investigating workmen's compensation in the province.

Mr. Kinney is president of the Alberta Federation of Labor; Mr. McNeil is secretary of the Western Coal Operators' association, and Mr. Stirling is chief inspector of mines for Alberta.

Mr. Stirling, who was chairman of the commission, will also be chairman of the new board.

Pile drivers and Wooden Bridgemen.

Seven new members were initiated and forty applications for membership were received, reports Business Agent Ironsides. The 50c wage increase commencing with the first of May has been granted by all employers.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, May 5.—Moving Picture Operators, Saw Filers association, Bartenders.

MONDAY, May 6.—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Machinists No. 720, Tailors, B. C. Coast Stewards, Street Railwaymens Executive.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Shoe Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Cigarmakers, Railway Firemen, Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.—Teamsters & Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Gas Workers, Stereotypers, Street Railwaymen, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Machinists No. 182, Shipwrights & Caulkers.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Plumbers, Shipyard Laborers, Mill and Factory Workers, Warehousemen.

STATEMENT IS FALSE REGARDING ALIENS IN UNIONS

Vancouver Labor Council Shows Up Cooper in True Light

Delegate Says Alien Enemies Can Be Found on City Council

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council took exception to the statement made by Major Cooper, M. P. for South Vancouver, to the effect that one-third of the total membership of trade unions in Canada are enemy aliens.

The following resolution, introduced at last night's session by Del. McVety, carried unanimously:

"Whereas, R. C. Cooper, M. P. for Vancouver South, has stated in the house of commons that 'at least one-third of the total membership of the labor unions in Canada consists of enemy aliens or aliens of neutral countries,' and;

"Whereas the statement is absolutely false as regards Canada, British Columbia, or Vancouver and vicinity; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the attention of the constituents in Vancouver South be drawn to the above statements and also to the increase in the number of enemy aliens on Vancouver Island, due to the assistance rendered by Mr. Cooper to the mine owners in driving out citizen miners and allowing them to be replaced by enemy aliens."

Del. McVety pointed out that Mr. Cooper had taken a very active part in the affairs of Vancouver Island and that alien labor played a very prominent part in the industrial activities there today.

Del. Kavanaugh was in favor of the motion, but stated that he was not concerned about aliens not being in the ranks of organized labor. The aliens, from his point of view, were the bosses, the owners of the C. P. R. and all other industrial institutions, including the city council, that denied a 25-cent increase to poorly paid laborers.

Reports.

Report of executive committee to the effect that word had been received from H. H. Stevens, M. P., to the effect that the federal order-in-council, prohibiting the entry of skilled and unskilled labor into British Columbia, had been renewed.

Business Agent Midgley reported that he and Birt Showler had visited Mr. Yamamata in an effort to get his help in organizing the Japanese teamsters and chauffeurs. Help was promised.

Organizer of Bakers union has been a visitor and has held several meetings, and has hopes of signing up several bakers. He had visited the Mutual Laundry of Seattle and found that the co-operative laundry had almost doubled the pay of employees. Help was promised if Vancouver trade unionists wish to start "co-op." laundry.

Marine Stewards are holding organization meetings. The business agent had a visit from captains of fire department on matter of joining firemen's union. Captains were told that they could join.

Report of Unions.

Del. Harrison, Civic Employees, reported the strikers standing firm and union felt almost like framing ultimatum sent by city council.

Del. Kavanagh asked, through the chair, if the board of trade "pacification" committee had made any move to help clear up the strike of civic employees.

Del. Harrison stated that the Civic Employees did not want the help of the board of trade because they had the city council licked to a frazzle already.

Del. Grand, Painters, reported all firms lined up with the exception of Spencer's.

Del. Anderson, Butchers, reported obtaining new wage scale without trouble and that the matter of Chinese labor would be taken up by union.

Delegate from Shoreworkers reported new members coming in and organizer in the field.

Del. Harrison, Civic Employees, reported all mechanics out with the exception of two auto. mechanics who had signified their willingness to come out as soon as ordered by business agent.

Del. Youngash, Auto Mechanics, stated he would get in touch with men Friday and get them off job.

A delegate asked if the Civic Employees would ask for a 50-cent raise if men were not taken back with increase by Friday. He was answered to the effect that the meeting Friday at 10 a.m. would decide. Also that the city council had tried to get a meeting with individuals and were told that business would have to be done with their business agent.

Del. Mottishaw, Soft Drink Dispensers, reported membership campaign bringing in many applications from men and women. A mass-meeting will be held next Sunday.

Del. Miss Gutteridge, Garment Workers, reported campaign under way to boost union label. Committee to address meetings.

Del. Kavanagh drew the attention of the delegates to Clause 35 of Bill 53, passed by the house of commons, entitled an act respecting the Civil Service of Canada, which provides for a fine of $500, or one month in jail, and dismissal from the civil service, if any employee in the public service engaged in partisan work in connection with any election or contributing or receiving money from such sources. The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, asking him where the delegates of the Congress were when such an act was passed.

On a motion, introduced by Del. Miss Gutteridge, the secretary was instructed to write to the Toronto District Labor Council informing them that it was bad policy to boost eastern garment firms in western cities where union garment workers were struggling for an existence.

Organizer Hoop of the Retail Clerks association was called upon for a few remarks, as also was Organizer Gardiner of the Boot and Shoe Workers union.

The following new delegates were obligated: Freight Handlers No. 40, Geo. Duffell; Minimum Wage League, Mrs. A. Dagnal, Mrs. Thextop.

RAILROAD CARMEN MAKE FINE RECORD

More Than One Hundred Locals Formed After Hard Struggle

Probably no railroad organization during the last five years has made such extraordinary headway as the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. During that period, in both Canada and the United States, its growth has been truly remarkable.

Previous to that time there were only a few struggling locals of the organization in the Dominion, and as a rule they were very far apart—in fact they were struggling to maintain a bare existence, and were only kept going by a few ardent spirits, who freely gave of their time and did not spare their pockets in what looked to the ordinary observer a hopeless proposition.

But grit counts, and today this weak and struggling union has grown into a powerful organization with splendid locals stretching all the way overland from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, there being at the present time a full hundred of them scattered over all the railroad systems in Canada.

GOOD PICKINGS FOR BARRISTERS

Fourteen Members of Legal Fraternity Find Conscription O. K.

A year ago it was announced in the Canadian Parliament that conscription was necessary to secure 100,000 men forthwith. During the summer the Military Service Act was passed, and late in November or early in December the Borden government began to administer the act and gather in the men. In these last four months nearly $1,500,000 have been expended in administering the act, or in getting soldiers. Before the end of the year at the present rate of expense, the cost will be at least three million dollars.

Information given in parliament shows that in the central appeal tribunal at Ottawa there are ninety-six employees and the cost of putting the act into operation up to March was $1,424,785. Among the staff of the office of the central appeal judge alone are:

Five barristers, engaged as counsel, $70 per week salary and expenses.

Eight barristers, engaged as counsel, $84 per week salary and expenses.

One agricultural examiner, $105 per week salary and expenses.

One barrister, office of central public representative, $84 per week salary and expenses.

NO INTENTION OF CALLING CLASS "E"

Major-Gen. Mewburn Elucidates on the Recent Order-in-Council

Excerpt, Page 1172, Hansard, April 25, 1918:

Military Service—Men Medically Unfit.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. Jacques Bureau (Three Rivers): I desire to call attention to an error in the Hansard report. Yesterday I put the following question to the Minister of Militia:

Are the men in Class "E" exempted under medical certificates obliged to report under the new order-in-council which has been passed?

The report says class "D," but what I wanted to know was whether men in class E, medically unfit, were required to report under the new order-in-council. As the question is reported, some confusion might be created. I understand that men in class D are those temporarily unfit, while those in class E are permanently unfit for service. Further on, speaking about the medical certificate, what I meant—and what I think I said, though it may have been misunderstood—was would the medical certificate of the military board appointed for the purpose be sufficient to exempt a man declared medically unfit. From the reply made to me by the minister, I think he understood my question aright.

Major-General Mewburn. I understood the hon. gentleman to refer to men in the lower category—I think he said E.

Mr. Bureau: Yes.

Major-General Mewburn: Category E consists of men not likely to become fit within six months; that is the regulation laid down by the medical people. What I intended to say in answer to my hon. friend was this: in calling up these classes of 20, 21 and 22 years, we were not asking to report at present those men already registered, and who had not been put in class A by the medical boards. All we require is men of class A who are fit for service at the front. The categories laid down by the medical board are: A, fit for general service; B, fit for service abroad, but not for general service—that would be forestry, and so on; D, temporarily unfit, but possibly becoming A or B within six months—that is, men in convalescent homes, and so on; E, not likely to become fit in six months.

Mr. Bureau: E is the class I was referring to.

Major-General Mewburn: We had no intention of calling them. If things get worse, some of these men within the ages of 20, 21 and 22 may have to undergo another medical examination. We have, however, no intention of disturbing any of the men already declared not to be in class A.

INDIANAPOLIS—A three weeks' strike of the Electrical Workers union, which affected a large section of Indiana, has been compromised. Wiremen will be paid 67 1-2 cents an hour the first year, 72 cents the second year and 75 cents the third year. They were paid 57 cents and asked 75 cents.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hundreds of men, most of them Orientals and Filipinos and some whites, have been detained here for examination as the result of a thorough search for evaders of military service, conducted by the national guard and police. All those detained lacked either registration or classification cards.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN MOOD "TO FIGHT TO FINISH"

Mechanics Out in Sympathy Causes a General Shutdown

Ultimatum of City Council Creates Considerable Enjoyment

The strike of the Civic Employees for 25 cents a day increase is progressing very favorably and a settlement in thir favor is looked forward to by Monday. The city council gave the striking employees till Friday to either get back to work or have their places filled by new employees. The men took the ultimatum as a huge joke because the city council seems to be reckoning without their hosts, the employees in the mechanical departments. The city council has turned the job of replacing the strikers over to the city engineer, but the union has informed the city council that if any men are replaced the wage increase demanded by the strikers will be increased to 50 cents.

All the mechanics employed by the city are out in sympathy, with the exception of two garagemen, who will likely be out by this morning. The City Firemen's union has advised the city council that if any strikebreakers are employed that the union will take drastic action. Two non-union chauffeurs, employed driving department cars, were dismissed for refusing to scab operating the swing bridges. The men have joined the Teamsters and Chauffeurs union. The bridgetenders were getting $3 for a twelve-hour day, seven days a week, tending to half-a-million dollars' worth of city property. This is one cent an hour less than the Chinamen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway service.

Business Agent McFarlan says it will be a "fight to the finish," because he knows the city cannot fill the jobs. None of the men on strike will be idle long, on account of the demand in other industries. Over fifty applications for men has been received by Business Agent McFarlan from other unions and sources.

A three-thousand-dollar-a-year assistant engineer is now performing a $3-a-day man's job.

The streets are strewn with rubbish and a general paralysis of the board of works and waterworks departments has resulted.

The city has threatened to let the scavenging work to contractors, but the Teamsters union would step in and prevent the work from being done.

The men are optimistic. Most of them seem to be glad to get away from the grind. A majority of them are men over 40 and several are war veterans. The daily strike meetings are full of life. One man brought his fiddle along and there has been much music, singing and laughter ever since.

Union's Official Statement.

In order to correct some of the inaccurate statements issued by the city council in connection with the strike of the Civic Employees, Secretary George Harrison was authorized by the union to issue the following statement for the information of the public:

"According to the Labor Gazette, issued by the Dominion government, the cost per week, for the average family for food, fuel, light and rent in February, 1914, was $14.53.

"The minimum wage for the civic employees at that time was $3 per day, or $16.50 per week.

"The same issue of the Labor Gazette gives the cost for the average family in February, 1918, for food, fuel, light, and rent as $19.80.

"The minimum rate of wages paid by Vancouver city council today is $2.50.

"The men asked for 25 cents a day increase all round. This the council refused and the men went on strike.

"Since the strike the council have offered a sliding scale of pay with $3 as a minimum and $3.75 as a maximum, the city engineer to decide the classification of the men.

"This condition of affairs is practically that which existed before the strike and what the men are striving to improve.

"The union has a standing offer with the city council to appoint a joint committee to adjust disputes between the city and its employees. This the council has ignored, although it has been brought to its attention several times.

"The city of New Westminster is paying its employees $3.90 a day.

"Vancouver city council had, at the time of the strike, returned soldiers working for $2.50 and $3 a day. There are ten or more returned soldiers among the strikers who, after 'doing their bit' in Europe, are now compelled to strike in order to secure wages that, at the best, will only provide the bare necessities of life.

"The bridge tenders, who have half-a-million dollars of city property in their care, have been paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Chinamen employed by a certain railway company here receive 26 cents per hour.

"We believe these facts will convince any fair-minded ratepayer that the city council is attempting to pauperize their workmen and their families, and justify the men in their determination to stay on strike until the council pays the very modest demand of 25 cents per day increase."

H. A. Lipsett is no longer in the employ of The Federationist as advertising solicitor, or in any other capacity.

WASHINGTON—The Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, a strictly union shipyard, has launched the 8800-ton ship West Lianga in 55 working days from the time the keel was laid. The best previous record, held by the same yard, was 64 days. The federal shipping board has notified the Seattle concern that "we are proud of your men and proud of your record."

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Eat an extra potato a day; it will save a slice of bread for overseas.
—Canada Food Board

Rogers' Syrup, 5-lb. tins 45c
Not-a-Seed Raisins ..... 2 for 25c
Seeded Raisins, 16-oz. ..... 2 for 25c
Bleached Sultanas ..... 2 lbs. for 35c
Finest Pink Salmon ..... 2 for 25c
Crisco, large tin 50c
Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sacks for 45c

EXTRA SPECIAL

Apex Jam, in 4-lb. tins; reg. 60c for 45c
Robertson's Old Country Black Currant Jam, 4-lb. tins; reg. 90c for 75c
Slater's Red Label Tea; reg. 30c for 25c
Oat Barley ..... 4 lbs. for 25c
Alberta Cooking Eggs, all guaranteed, doz. 40c
Finest Spuds from Dewdney, B. C.; nothing finer. Reg. $1.65 for $1.40

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? SHOULD GIRLS ATTEND COLLEGE IN WAR TIME ?

In an article under this heading you will find a fine discussion of this question which may have been bothering you

!! Of Course They Should !!

—A COURSE IN THE—

Sprott-Shaw

will set your boy or girl up for life

IT IS A CRIME NOW TO BE A NON-PRODUCER

Therefore, do not force your boy or girl into the criminal class by failing to provide them with proper training.

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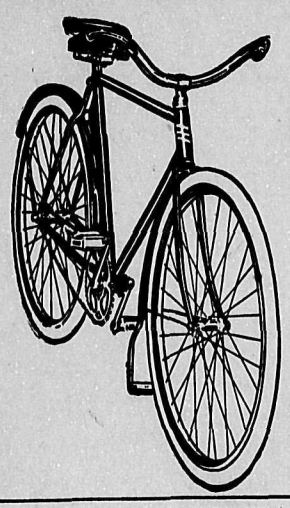

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Buy the best--a Massey-Harris or an Indian

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W. H. Morrison

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PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

OBJECTIVE GAINED IN DRIVE ON CASH BOX

Grand Charge of Political Brigade Upon the Pie Counter

With Skirts to the Right of Them and Skirts to the Left of Them

Following is the complete return presented the House of Commons recently in reply to a series of questions presented by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P. for Vancouver Centre, in regard to the operation of the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia. Striking features include the statement that of the 368 members of the staff employed on March 31 last, only 50 had been overseas, and that the monthly cost of looking after 1080 men reaches the big total of $65,727.24.

The following are the questions and answers in full:

Question No. 1—How many persons of all ranks are employed by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia, and what are their names, ranks and salaries?

Answer—On the 31st of March, 1918, being the date on which all military hospitals, other than sanatoria, were transferred to the department of Militia and Defence, the total staff of the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia was 368, as follows, with name, rank and salary per month:

J. S. Harvey, major, officer commanding, $288.70; P. King, Lieut.-Adjt., $148.80; C. V. McDonald., Capt., $156.25; F. A. Higgs, Sergt., Ord. room, 99.20; J. Beckwith, Sergt. ord. room, $100.75; J. Davey, Sergt. ord. room, $93.00; A. G. Harrison, Sergt. ord. room, $85.25; R. E. Ault, architect's office, (sergt.), $93; C. E. Falukner, Sergt. ord. room, $85.25; J. A. Anderson, Sergt. ord. room, $93; R. Singlehurst, Sergt. ord. care mail, $62; T. Watson, Sergt. ord. room, $93; F. W. H. Giolma, Sergt. ord. room, $93; A. Henry, Sergt. ord. room, $93; W. G. Bradshaw, Sergt. ord. room, $85.25; W. McIndoe, Sergt. ord. room, $93; J. Rowley, Sergt. ord. room, $93; A. Little, assist.-sergt. ord. room, $62; W. E. Sandy, corpl. ord. room, $93; B. Jaubin, corpl. ord. room, $87; T. Greenwell, lance-corpl. ord. room, $85.25; A. Murdoch, Pte. ord. room, $85.25; A. T. Menzies, Pte. ord. room, $69.75; Lester, Pte., chauffeur, $85.25; F. L. Gerard, Pte. ord. room, $93; F. Bowers, Pte. ord. room, $85.25; W. S. Ritchie, Pte. ord room, $93; A. Pitts, Pte. ord. room, $85.25; J. Townsend, Pte. $59.10; W. Turner, Pte. ord. room, $34.10; Miss B. Walton, stenographer, $70; Miss M. B. Kidd, stenographer, $70; Miss E. Sadlier, stenographer, $60; Miss M. H. Scott, stenographer, $55; Miss G. M. Burton, stenographer, $55; Miss A. Olding, stenographer, $50; Miss E. Fraser, stenographer, $50; Miss M. W. Powers, stenographer, $50; Miss M. P. Palmer, copyist, $40; A. E. Craddock, Capt. paymaster, $208.95; M. A. Adams, Sergt. pay dept., $99.20; W. B. Barton, Sergt. pay dept., $93; J. N. Forsyth, Sergt. pay dept., $85.25; S. P. Langley, Sergt. pay dept., $85.25; H. C. Osborne, pay dept., $93; J. E. Bailey, A.-Sergt. pay dept, $93; J. Robertson, A.-Sergt. pay dept., $93; Miss K. Wheatley, stenographer, $70; Miss E. Bromley-Jubb, stenographer, $60; Mrs. E. Sharp, stenographer, $55; J. W. Thomson, Sergt. P. D. pay, $85.25; A. W. Webb, C. S. M., P. D. pay, $93; A. G. Reid, Pte. P. D., pay, $62; Miss T. Leeming, stenographer, $55; P. N. Welch, Sergt. acct. dept., $93; C. G. Thorne, corpl. acct. dept., $62; Miss E. Auvache, stenographer, $70; Miss L. Barry, stenographer, $70; Miss K. McClure, copyist, $30; D. C. McGregor, Capt. Qtr.-Mstr., $208.95; Denison, Sergt., $99.20; W. J. Coltman, Sergt., $93; A. Anderson, C. Q. M. G., $85.25; A. J. Houston, Sergt. $85.25; L. P. Collins, Sergt. $85.25; S. O. Beetham, Pte. clerk, $62; Mrs. M. Quinn, stenographer, $70; Mrs. E. Hedsley, stenographer, $55; Miss M. A. Lawson, stenographer, $50.

Headquarters, Vancouver

A. P. Procter, major, med. officer, $257.70; A. S. Monro, major, med. officer, $257.70; R. Boucher, capt. med. officer, $208.95; H. E. Stafford, S. M., med. orderly, $118.35; H. N. Atkinson, asst-sergt. ord. room, $85.25; D. Thomas, asst. sergt. chauffeur, $93; F. E. Gregory, asst. sergt. $93; Miss I. Comiskey, stenographer, $60; Mrs. K. Pegram, stenographer, $60; Mrs. Snell, stenographer, $60; R. R. Carter, corpl. ord. room and caretaker, $87; Miss H. Bonsor, housekeeper, $50.

Military Annex, Vancouver

M. Beck, lieutenant O. C., $133.30; G. E. Gillies, major M. O., C. A. M. C.; R. T. W. Herald, capt., M. O., C. A. M. C.; E. North, R. S. M. ward master, $141.60; I. McLaren, C. S. M., roentgenologist, $18.60; H. Shardlow, sergt. assist. ward master, $96.30; T. Marsden, act.-sergt. asst. ward master, $96.30; A. Griffen, act.-sergt. asst. ward master, $96.30; E. Fletcher, act.-sergt. asst. ward master, $96.30; W. Gray, act.-sergt. night orderly, $71.50; W. D. Robson, act.-sergt. med. office, $71.30; A. J. Denis, act. sergt. $96.30; P. Brown, act.-sergt. asst. ward master, $96.30; J. E. Costello, act.-sergt. $46.50; W. Kelly, ad.-sergt., $71.30.

Shaughnessy

Cooper, major officer in command, $257.70; J. A. P. Crompton, captain, $208.95; R. W. Cameron, serft. act. C. S. M., $105.60; J. D. Perdue, sergt. orderly room, $96.30; F. Harfield, R. M. S., senior N. C. O., $102.50; F. W. Curtis, private clerk, $71.30; Halpin, private clerk, $71.30; A. Fraser, stenographer, $34.10; Mrs. D. Arnold, stenographer, $70; Miss M. Duff-Stuart, stenographer, $60; A. Markman, lieut.-col. ground supt., $75; Miss C. W. Merritt, supt. soldiers' comforts, $60; Miss McKay, stenographer, $50.

Medical Staff

Mrs. R. Miller, nurse, $60; D. O'Connor, nursing sister, $60; Mrs. C. Bowes, nurse, $60; Miss Whittaker, nurse, $60; Miss B. Hird, ward maid, $35; Miss E. Bibbey, ward maid, $35; Miss F. Stevens, ward maid, $35; Mrs. R. S. Fraser, ward maid, $35; Miss N. Woodman, ward maid, $35; Miss M. Godfrey, ward asst., $15; Miss A. G. Hope, ward asst., $15; Miss M. Henderson, ward asst., $15; H. Hinitt, act.-sergt. clerk, $71.30; B. Sutton, C. S. M., P. T. instr., $80.80; R. Sears, pte., masseur, $82.25; A. Smith, pte., $57.35; Miss A. Millington, masseuse, $60; Miss A. Woolard, masseuse, $78.25.

Kitchen Staff

D. Montgomery, cook, $100; C. Bush, cook's helper, $55; Miss A. Rosler, kitchen maid, $40; Miss E. Blackall, kitchen maid, $30; Miss E. Hansford, kitchen maid, $30; Miss H. Ward, kitchen maid, $30; Miss M. McDowell, kitchen maid, $30; Miss Cook, kitchen maid, $30; Mrs. Robinson, dietitian, $65; Miss J. N. Trapp, pupil dietitian, $50; R. A. Haddock, pte., dietitian asst., $70; Miss J. Carson, waitress, $30; Miss E. Daley, waitress, $30; Miss G. Tuzzy, waitress, $30; Mrs. M. Forsyth, waitress, $30; Mr. Wells, engineer, $100; E. Tranter, pte., asst. eng., $60; R. C. Graday, pte., orderly, $34.10; A. R. Wise, pte., storekeeper, $71.30; Miss A. Mason, general cleaner, $30; Miss L. Wiley, linen maid, $30; Mrs. Atkinson, seamstress, $15.

Fairmont

W. B. Shaw, major, $207.70; A. Borland, C. S. M., $105.60; D. M. Baxter, A. C. S. M., $55.80; Verran, asst.-sergt., $46.50; H. A. Copley, sergt., $55.80; D. Flumerfelt, asst.-sergt., $46.50; G. Harrison, stenographer, $60; L. Firman, stenographer, $50; J. H. Carson, capt., $250; DesBrisay, asst. matron, $75; M. Miller, nurse, $60; A. Sutten, nurse, $60; M. Kelley, nurse, $60; V. Dana, probationer, $20; V. Phair, probationer, $20; E. C. Dalton, probationer, $20; J. H. McLean, probationer, $20; F. A. Nicholson, probationer, $20; E. M. Simpson, masseuse, $60; M. C. Dudley, masseuse, $60; A. Simpson, sergt., $77.50; J. Burnett, cook, $60; L. A. Mildred, cook helper, $40; N. M. Campbell, cook helper, $30; A. Dugdale, cook helper, $30; M. Duncan, kitchen maid, $30; M. Temple, kitchen maid, $30; M. Temple, kitchen maid, $35; E. Clench, diteitian, $75; M. Jenkins, waitress, $30; G. A. Biddlecomb, C. Q. M. S., $96.30; F. Newbigan, pantry maid, $30; W. E. Ivey, engineer, $90; D. Jones, pte., $60; A. F. Sandall, carpenter, $50; B. Bond, lined maid, $30; Jones, pte., $60.

Esquimalt

J. Rylands, C. S. M., ward master asst., $55.80; A. Barnes, A.-C. S. M. ward master asst., $105.60; R. W. Tipper, sergt. ward master asst., $93; Milledge, asst. sergt. gardener, $71.50; J. T. Lambert, pte. ord., $87; M. McCall, pte. ord., $34.10; G. Wilson, pte. ord., $87; A. Emsley, pte, ord., $34.10; W. Brown, pte. ord., $83.90; F. J. Merriman, pte., $46.50; E. Haskell, Dr. res. supt., $325; C. D. Holmes, Dr., M. O., $125; O. M. Jones, Dr., con surgeon, $155; Miss K. W. Ellis, matron, $85; Miss E. Egerton, nurse, $60; Miss P. Ross, nurse, $60; Miss H. Turner, nurse, $60; Miss Waddington, nurse, $60; Miss J. D. Stirling, prob., $30; Miss E. Hiscocks, prob., $30; Miss N. Planta, prob., $30; R. A. Scott, corpl. clerk, $46.50; Mrs. R. major, masseuse, $60; Mrs. C. Gerard, masseuse, $60; R. E. McMinn, sergt. P. T. instr., $102.50; Miss A. McKay, stenographer, $70; Miss Treadway, cook, $70; E. Harrison, pte. 2nd cook, $66.85; Miss A. Gregson, 2nd cook, $45; Mrs. A. Willey, kitchen maid, $30; Miss E. Taylor, housemaid, $30; Montgomery, corp. butcher, $62; A. Wagstaff, corp., butcher, $62.

Qualicum

The Hon. B. U. Aylmer, capt., $208.95; A. W. Feather, A.-S. M., $105.60; P. S. McKenzie, asst. sergt., $52.70; R. M. McIntosh, sergt., $55.80; T. W. Gunnt, S. M., $93; H. May, corp., $46.50; M. I. Scott, stenographer, $60; C. Davidson, med. officer, $250; H. O'Brien, matron, $75; B. Cunliffe, nurse, $60; M. McCullough, nurse, $60; D. Rogers, nurse, $60; M. R. Hurd, nurse, $60; Mabel Rogers, nurse, $60; A. McKay, probationer, $30; E. Cunningham, probationer, $30; A. Innes, probationer, $30; G. Daw, probationer, $30; F. Helreys, probationer, $30; M. Kendall, wardmaid, $35; K. Kendall, wardmaid, $35; H. Eves, wardmaid, $35; C. Wilson, masseuse, $60; P. Irving, masseuse, $60; D. Westlake, masseuse, $60; M. L. Thwaites, masseuse, $60; G. Tucker, P. T. intsr., $46.50; H. F. Ponsford, engineer, $100; D. E. Jones, pte., $60; J. P. Murphy, pte., $49.60; W. Craig, pte., $46.50; M. Aubrey, linen maid, $35; F. Smith, cook, $50; McRae, kitchen maid, $35; J. Kuhn, kitchen maid, $35.

Resthaven

F. B. Edwardes, major, $257.70; F. T. Wright, C. S. M., $96.30; A. E. Joplin, asst.-sergt., $96.30; E. A. Williamson, C. Q. M. S., $52.70; E. McAdam, sergt., $46.50; E. Edwards, corpl., $49.60; W. G. Mulligan, stenographer, $45; E. M. Pearse, med. officer, $250; B. Marsden, matron, $75; E. Bonsall, nurse, $60; B. Bradshaw, nurse, $60; M. Sangster, nurse, $60; E. O'Brien, nurse, $60; K. Cockerell, nurse, $60; B. Halhed, probationer, $30; G. Jay, probationer, $30; E. Taylor, probationer, $30; Hewatt, sergt., $77.50; Charlton, masseuse, $60; E. E. Carr, masseuse, $60; P. E. Wardrop, masseuse, $60; W. Peel, engineer, $85; Patterson, L.-Corp., $60; W. F. Allen asst.-sergt., $45; G. Irons, pte., $60; J. Crooks, lance-corp., $46.50; J. Blackwood, housemaid, $30; L. Kuhn, cook, $70; M. Horne, 2nd cook, $45.

Balfour

G. E. Shaw, capt.-adjt., $178.80; W. Miller, asst. ward master, C. S. M., $105.60; A. G. Will, asst. C. S. M., $87; G. C. Holmwood, bookkeeper, $65; Miss M. Hurst, stenographer, $45; E. H. Olsen, capt., M. C., $208.95; Dr. F. J. Kenny, asst. M. O., $150; Miss A. M. Forest, matron, $75; Miss A. L. Boggs, nurse, $60; Miss J. Cochrane, nurse, $60; Miss M. Cochrane, nurse, $60; M. Tanton, nurse, $60; G. Watts, nurse, $60; F. Johnston, nurse, $60; F. Whittone, nurse, $60; H. Haseler, cook, $90; Mrs. Haseler, 2nd cook, $45; J. Grisenthwait, pte., 2nd cook, $41.85; Miss C. Ringrose, kitchen maid, $30; J. A. Woodley, kitchen boy, $34.10; Miss M. Patterson, waitress, $30; Mrs. McLean, maid, $30; E. M. Gerrard, maid, $30; Currie, chief engineer, $100; W. Bloor, day fireman, $50; H. Lumb, fireman, $50; J. Peachey, night fireman, $50; W. Rigby, C. Q. M. S., hostman, $65; G. McKane, carpenter, $65; R. Hopkins, plumber, $80; J. Thomas, stall boy, $34.10; Miss C. Emery, housemaid, $30; T. Haddart, gardener, $50; C. W. Willett, laborer, $50; Wing Ah, laundry man, $40; Sung Der, laundry man, $40; Joe Ah, laundry man, $40.

Sundry Hospitals Staff

W. S. Barton, lieut., $163.30; B. Y. Prismall, lance-corp., orderly room sergt., $46.50; T. Bonnell, capt., M. O., $208.95; W. S. Atkinson, sergt., $71.50.

Tranquille Sanatorium

W. G. Marlow, acting company sergt.-major, $62.

Vocational Branch Instructors

H. E. Baker, instructor, $111.80; J. Bain, instructor, $85; Birdwhistle, instructor, $125; C. S. Brown, $60; J. H. Bullock, instructor, $74.60; W. D. Burk, instructor, $134.10; H. Cornay, instructor, $74.60; C. F. Dawson, instructor, $125; R. F. Goldfinch, instructor, $125; H. C. Harris, instructor, $125; Julien, janitor, $10; L. Lupton, instructor, $115; Mrs. L. Little, instructor, $75; M. McConnell, instructor, $90.10; J. J. McKim, instructor, $135; J. B. O'Connor, instructor, $50; A. W. Parker, instructor, $160; W. A. Patterson, instructor, $175; H. Pattason, instructor, $110; J. E. Phillips, instructor, $15.50; W. A. R. Stacey, instructor, $80; A. Thomas, clerk, $90.10; J. A. Tilley, instructor, $100; F. Wilcock, instructor, $140; A. H. Webb, instructor, $140; L. Wharton, instructor, $31; D. A. Suttle, instructor, $125; Miss Miller, instructor, $100; H. N. Atkinson, instructor, $100; H. B. Newman, instructor, $125.

Vocational Staff

G. Burton, stenographer, $65; C. W. Clark, clerk, $90; F. J. Dawson, lieut., act. dist. V. O., $200; G. H. Deane, D. V. O., $260; E. F. Featherston, stenographer, $60; R. W. Norman, clerk, $80; L. L. Johnston, lieut., F. O., $203.30; D. Rider, clerk, $25; J. Topple, stenographer, $75; J. A. Watson, lieut., act. dist. V. O., $183.30; R. P. Foster, lieut., F. O., $203.30; C. W. Cropp, pte., clerk, $31.

Question No. 2—Why were they appointed and where are they stationed?

Answer—The staff as shown in reply to Question No. 1, was appointed to provide for the administration, pay, medical treatment and vocational training of the returned disabled and other returned overseas soldiers. The said staff was stationed at the unit headquarters of the commission, and in the hospitals and sanatoria thereof as indicated in the answer to Question No. 1.

Question No. 3.—How many of these men have seen service at the front?

Answer—Fifty, so far as can be obtained from the record at Ottawa.

Question No. 4.—Who is the senior official of the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia?

Answer—Major J. S. Harvey.

Question No. 5.—What is the total monthly cost of carrying on the work of the commission in British Columbia, and how many men are being looked after at present?

Answer— (a) The average monthly cost for eleven months ending February, 1918, was $65,727.24. (b) The number of men under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia on March 2, the date of the last return, was 1080.

Question No. 6—How many buildings are operated by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia and where are they situated?

Answer—(a) The institution directly operated by the Military Hospitals Commission (name changed to Invalided Soldiers' Commission) in British Columbia on the 31st of March, 1918, and which after that date are being operated by the Militia department are as follows: Esquimalt, Fairmont, Qualicum, Shaughnessy, Resthaven. (b) The following sanatorium was on the 31st of March and continues to be operated by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission: Balfour Military Convalescent Hospital. (c) In addition to the foregoing the Invalided Soldiers' Commission was, on the 31st of March, using the following institutions in which administrative, disciplinary and medical staffs, indicated in the answer to Question No. 1, were employed: Military Annex, Vancouver; Tranquille Sanatorium, Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops; Victoria Private Hospital, Victoria; Queen Victoria Hospital, Revelstoke; Halcyon Hot Springs Hospital, Halcyon; St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria; Kootenay Lake General Hospital, Nelson; Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale; Nanaimo General Hospital, Nanaimo; Summerland Hospital, Summerland; Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster; Isolation Hospital, Victoria; Harrison Hot Springs Sanatorium, Harrison Hot Springs; Sunnyview Sanatorium, Kamloops; St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver; Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster; Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria; Fernie Hospital, Fernie; Victoria Orthopaedic Gymnasium, Victoria.

Question No. 7—How many officers from headquarters in Ottawa found it necessary to visit the Pacific coast during the past year, and for what purpose?

Answer—Captain W. L. Symmons, officer in charge of works, in connection with buildings and increased accommodation for returned invalided soldiers; Mr. D. F. Graham, chief engineer works branch, in connection with heating of buildings operated by the Military Hospitals Commission command; Mr. W. E. Segsworth, vocational administrator, in connection with vocational work carried on by the commission in British Columbia; Mr. Norman L. Senior, publicity agent, in connection with publicity work generally and the procuring of motion pictures covering the work of the commission for lectures amongst the soldiers in England and France, as well as for use at the Inter-Allied conference in London, England, in May, 1918, and for general exhibition purposes in Canada; Mr. H. A. Kennedy, editorial secretary, in consultation with provincial organizations for the distribution of lantern slides, lectures and other information in connection with problems of the returned soldier generally.

Question No. 8—Has the Military Hospitals Commission a regularly appointed publicity agent? If so, what is his name, and what are his duties?

Answer—Yes. Normal L. Senior. His duties are the preparation of and supplying to the Canadian press and others information pertaining to the work carried on by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, particularly with respect to the re-education and employment of returned disabled soldiers, the editing of a monthly bulletin and other literature issued from time to time by the commission, the furnishing to Canadian and foreign newspapers and magazines, cuts and reading matter pertaining to Canadian methods of dealing with the returned soldier problem, for which there is an everlasting demand.

The preparation of moving picture films showing Canadian methods of dealing with returned disabled soldiers, their vocational training and re-education. These films are being secured for use particularly in England and France to stimulate in the Canadian soldier overseas his interest in his subsequent re-establishment in civil life on return to Canada.

Question No.9 —Has he seen overseas service, and what is his salary?

Answer—No. Norman L. Senior is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was transferred to the Military Hospitals Commission command owing to his peculiar qualifications and fitness for the position to which he has been appointed. His salary is $200 per month.

Question No. 10—What was the total cost of the public department during 1917?

Answer—$21,527.68 for the fiscal year 1917-1918. It is not possible to give the exact cost of the work exclusively carried on under Mr. Senior's direction, as the accounts as classified in the books of the commission under the heading, "Publicity Department," include not only the foregoing, but all costs incurred in the preparation and distribution of lantern slides, which are used extensively in Y.M.C.A. huts in England and France, by transport officers, in receiving depots, etc., also local Canadian communities with a view to securing the re-establishing in civil life of the returned soldier, the translation of French, German, Italian and Belgian publications relating to the treatment and rehabilitation of the soldier, the preparation and distribution of posters and other literature informing Canadian soldiers in hospitals overseas and in Canada the provision being made for his re-establishment in civil life.

Vancouver Port Had Good Record During Past Year

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Despite the material decrease in deep sea tonnage occasioned by the commandeering of large freighters of more than one line, notably the Blue Funnel line, by the British government for service on the Atlantic, and the cessation of shipments to the port of Vladivostok occasioned by the political changes in Russia, the deep sea tonnage in and out of this port during the past year compares very favorably with that of 1916. The coastwise tonnage showed a very fair excess over 1916.

With the releasing of many freighters which have been commandeered for some time the prospects are that the port will experience a record year during the next ten months. A few days ago the first of the Blue Funnel liners, recently released for trans-Pacific service, visited the port and this line will probably follow a regular schedule during the coming year.

The following statistics, compiled by the Customs department, will show the record of the port for 1916 and 1917:

	Coastwise, 1916		Coastwise, 1917	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
January	194,844	225,363	242,883	282,687
February	194,531	230,324	237,066	243,066
March	230,771	268,780	262,618	289,738
April	247,642	255,957	259,483	280,256
May	310,852	302,329	333,633	328,483
June	300,562	415,822	206,958	343,314
July	316,070	257,438	305,777	315,901
August	317,029	346,756	236,071	383,159
September	312,921	329,672	287,914	309,990
October	289,637	321,203	277,565	324,532
November	267,231	292,836	292,432	313,381
December	261,933	290,214	277,022	285,200
	3,244,023	3,536,694	3,313,422	3,709,670
	Deep Sea, 1916		Deep Sea, 1917	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
January	137,090	137,617	143,421	121,906
February	91,896	131,461	133,223	132,636
March	152,262	123,795	176,440	145,251
April	160,162	156,382	154,160	116,566
May	156,237	162,162	163,509	162,639
June	180,360	139,715	172,559	120,454
July	197,143	170,633	139,897	121,185
August	168,596	144,086	174,953	159,221
September	183,411	159,453	175,439	123,047
October	163,486	132,048	180,572	140,283
November	172,231	146,820	150,058	121,079
December	184,932	149,552	165,000	135,500
	1,907,815	1,752,725	1,929,231	1,599,777

SHALL OUR GIRLS ATTEND COLLEGE IN WAR TIMES?

The danger of forgetting the future while planning for the present is not as great today as it was three years ago. The shock of war has given birth to a finer and broader conception of the true functions of a nation and that very conception compels a masterly survey of the future.

The world has not become poorer in spirit during the terrible years just passed. Neither must it become poorer in its ability and willingness to plan for the highest welfare of those who will come on to the stage of action tomorrow.

It is a wonderful heritage and, withal, an appalling one that the present generation is preparing for the next and the least we can do for those who are to inherit our mistakes and our glorious achievements is to equip them as well as possible for their responsibilities. For that reason we must plan more wisely today than ever before for the education of those who are to become the men and women of tomorrow. They cannot think great thoughts and undertake great tasks unless they have been prepared for those things through education. What that education shall be rests entirely with us.

There is an impulse, in some quarters, to regard attendance at college as a wartime luxury which should be eliminated in order that the time and energy demanded for college work may be devoted to war work. If it can be shown that war work suffers because our girls attend college then, of course, some remedy must be applied. But it must be a remedy which does not rob the future. The probability is that some woman who belongs to today is not doing her full share of war work.

Facts in the case prove that the college girl is not a slacker in war work. More than that she performs more war work and better war work than she would do away from college. Most important of all, she does this at a distinct gain for herself in character growth and womanliness—things that are indispensable for the future. This personal gain comes because the discipline of war work vitalizes the college work and translates it into terms of actual living in a way that was never true of college work in the past.

Trained thinkers and disciplined workers are in demand today—the supply is not over-abundant. The demand in the future will be even greater. Has any one the right to provide for this demand? An Oxford woman who speaks with authority says: "The work of education must go on . . . if we sacrifice the standards for which we have striven in the past we are more truly defeated than if they (the Germans) had marched from end to end of our land." Surely England is qualified to speak the final word on this subject. She knows the stress and strain of war, the value of war work and the value of an education. She has found a way to combine war-work and college training—to insure sane thoughts and actions in the future. Her verdict is "School as usual."

College girls have replaced men in work. Would they have done this at home? At both English and Canadian colleges the girls have taken over the care of the college grounds, thus releasing the gardeners for military service. They have prepared, planted and tended gardens for soldiers' wives and by the end of term time the gardens were in shape to require but little attention from the owners. They have taken over the heavy work of packing and boxing comforts for shipping overseas sent by various centres. They have contributed generously to various funds and have obtained this money from their own allowances or by voluntary rationing. One well-known private school for girls in Canada has "adopted" from six to ten families every year of the war and has supplied the undefed children with an excellent milk. They have the satisfaction of knowing that children who are now strong and healthy would in all probability have fallen in the struggle against underfeeding. Almost a thousand dollars has been raised for this particular work.

English college girls have united in the "Girl's Patriotic Union" and have established the "Star and Garter Fund." They have contributed five thousand pounds sterling to build and equip a set of rooms at the Star and Garter House at Richmond for soldiers and sailors totally disabled by the war. Two motor ambulances have also been given by this union and substantial sums contributed to relief funds. It is not at all unreasonable to say that these examples of war work by college girls outrange in value the war work of girls of the same age and rank working at home.

Benefit to the girls themselves is important. The systematic sacrifice of leisure and luxuries has made the girls quick to see and improve opportunities. It has made them more systematic, more self-controlled and, at the same time, has provided useful outlets for their activities. It has lifted the girls out of themselves and caused them to exercise their ingenuity. Above everything else it has taught them the value of co-operation and team work—things that are indispensable to successful living later on and which could not be gained in any other way than by working with those of their own age engaged in similar occupations and subject to the same discipline.

While our girls are attending college they are performing invaluable war service and are laying broad and deep foundations for efficiency and helpfulness when they shall have come into their inheritance—the future.

***

"THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE"

At the Empress Next Week

"The Eternal Magdalene" was written by Robert McLaughlin, and its production in the large theatrical centres in the east has created the most profound impression of any drama of recent years. It tells the story of a campaign carried on by well-meaning citizens of a fair-sized American city to wipe out the so-called vice district which has flourished in its midst for years. The fact that they have delegated to themselves the right to sit in solemn judgment on their fellow creaures, no matter what their own fitness may be, does not make itself known to them until a woman—a Nameless Woman—seeks employment in the house of the leader of the crusade and in the subsequent series of events this crusade leader discovers that his own son is a thief, and that his own daughter is among the fallen.

***

NEW YORK.—Bishop James W. Bashford, says in an interview, that 150,000 Chinese are aiding the Allies in France. Of these 25,000 are Chinese troops fighting in the trenches.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Twenty-nine defendants, charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States through plots to foment revolt against British rule in India were found guilty in a verdict announced by a grand jury in the United States federal court.

WASHINGTON—A bill designed to crush out the I. W. W. has been approved by a Senate judiciary sub-committee. The bill would make such organizations unlawful, providing for ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine for membership, management, circulating of their literature, advocacy of their doctrines or rental of rooms for meetings.

Defective Eyes and Death

¶ Dr. James McHoul, a captain in the British army and eye-examiner for a recruiting board, states in the British Medical Journal that of six chauffeurs examined by him recently, four of them had had accidents, at least one of these having resulted in death. He urges that all persons applying for licenses to drive cars be subjected to rigid optical examination, and this be repeated once a year.

¶ This is one phase of the danger of defective eyes. But there are many phases. The danger to health is ever present with defective eyes. But the defective eyes are easily corrected. . . . . The proper glasses ground to remedy the defect revealed by an expert examination.

¶ May I serve you?

Seymour 1993

J. D. GAMBLE
Manager
Granville Optical Co.
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Below Drysdale's

Regular $4.50
Crepe de Chine
Blouses at $2.98

It is rarely that we find a bargain as good as this. Blouses of heavy, washable crepe de chine that we can sell at such a little price. We did find this one and will share it with you.

Strong, heavy crepe de chine, all have either a delicate touch of hand-worked embroidery where it looks best or a bit of the new bead trimming. A few have fine tucked fronts. All are hemstitched and have the new collars. White, pink, maize, flesh, old rose. Reg. $4.50 for $2.98

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—does not blame his tools, because he knows good tools from bad, and you will never find a poor tool in his kit.

He is as careful in their selection as a buyer of diamonds. Their shape, their temper, their finish, is a matter of painstaking consideration.

He is quick to recognize hot air and shoddy talk on the part of the salesman, and he never forgives a shop that succeeds in putting one over on him.

That is why our reputation among workmen is so high. We know good tools, and we sell only the best. COME IN AND HAVE A TALK WITH US.

J. A. Flett, Ltd.
Union Shop
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Its Delightful Flavor satisfies the most exacting taste.

Sold in the new Conservation Package at 40c lb.

Order it from your grocer today.

Greatest Stock of
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Replete in every detail
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41 Hastings Street West

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Speaking of the great telephone system of the United States, Theodore Vail said: "Its essential feature is preparedness."

Just think how this applies even in British Columbia. Whenever you want to telephone, you will find it always ready for you; should interruption occur to the service it is soon removed; day in, day out, night and at all times, you can talk near and far. The great co-operative factor is the supervising force behind the scenes.

"The essential characteristic of the telephone is service."

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Today you cannot afford to experiment. The importance of value has increased—it has become vital. Dollars must be used with utmost discretion—every purchase must accomplish the utmost in UTILITY.

Our clothes—the choice of the thrifty—are now everybody's necessity. Big Bargain specials at our store that save you real money.

BOYS—A dandy watch with every Suit sold over $8.00 in price. Don't miss this chance to get yourself a good timepiece.

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OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

TENTH YEAR. No. 18 TWELVE PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1918 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

Six Thousand Workingmen Employed In Shipbuilding

Past Year Has Shown Remarkable Growth in Shipbuilding Industry on B. C. Coast—All Yards Employing Union Labor — Vancouver-built Ships Now Sailing the Seas—Outlook for Permanency of Industry Is Good

"Six steamers launched in April." If two years ago anybody had suggested such a thing as shipbuilding in British Columbia to such an extent as to witness six launchings in one month, well, nobody would have believed it.

But what might have been a vision, is now a reality.

The last of the April launchings was the War Cayuse, from the Lyall yards, North Vancouver, last Saturday evening. On April 10 the War Cariboo was launched from the Lyall yard at North Vancouver and on the following day the War Comox was launched at New Westminster and the War Masset at the Foundation yard, Victoria. On April 25 the Coquitlam yard sent in the War Tyee and on April 25 the War Haida was launched from the Cameron-Genoa yard at Victoria.

The history of the progress of the shipbuilding industry in this province, and of the yards in Vancouver and vicinity, is a commercial romance, much of the success of which naturally is due to the war. But it has been so well evidenced that British Columbia is ideally situated, and has the required resources of timber in such abundance, that the end of the war will not mean the end of shipbuilding here.

The present activity saw its start under the late provincial administration. It undertook to encourage wooden shipbuilding in this province by getting behind local enterprise with sufficient government guarantee to permit them to build ships. This programme of ten ships, let to the Wallace yard in North Vancouver and the Cameron-Genoa people in Victoria, was well on the way when the bigger programme commenced and the small beginning has now almost been forgotten.

With the growth of the shipbuilding industry has grown the organized Labor movement in the various lines of work connected with shipbuilding, and it is estimated that some 6000 men are now employed.

There has been, generally speaking, excellent co-operation as between labor and employer and, except for differences naturally arising with the tremendous bounds the cost of living has been taking, all are working for the maximum production in the various yards, with the result that experts are free to say that for the types of vessels, none better have been turned out anywhere. This speaks volumes for the intelligence of the working class here and for the proficiency of the men in the Labor movement, many of whom never before applied their handicraft to the shipbuilding industry.

The heaviest part of the wooden shipbuilding programme, which temporarily is being completed according to plans of the Imperial Munitions board, to devote the yards to a steel programme, was undertaken during the past year. Within that period there had sprung up several yards, employing more than 6000 men, with $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of ships under construction or contracted for. The resulting payroll has been close to $25,000 a day.

B. C. Vessels Sail the Seas

Of the ships already constructed, 13 of them are sailing the seas, six of them are at the fitting-out berth at the outer wharf of Victoria, and there were six launchings in April.

The total building programme, government and private, is approximately 78 vessels. This is exclusive of the smaller craft, a number of which are turned out annually. Vancouver's programme is the biggest, with 45 vessels, 30 of wooden construction and 15 steel.

The pioneer shipbuilding concern is the Wallace Shipyards, Ltd., of North Vancouver, which was doing repair work and some construction long before the shipbuilding boom came. So it was natural it should be selected, in company with the Victoria yard, to turn out the first wooden vessels in the provincial programme. And Wallace's continued in the Imperial programme afterward, and it was to be expected this yard would be the pioneer in steel construction also.

Munitions Board Action

When the Imperial Munitions Board, represented on this coast by R. P. Butchart and Capt. J. W. Troup, both of Victoria, announced that 27 vessels would be built in this province for the government, applications for contracts were received by the score, many concerns expressing their willingness to branch out into the shipbuilding industry. When it was further announced that the board would furnish the site, supply the material, etc., while the contracting firm would only be required to furnish the labor, the demand for contracts increased. It was therefore not without the greatest difficulty that the contracts were apportioned. The result was that Vancouver was given contracts for twelve vessels, and two large shipbuilding yards were at once established, giving employment to about 3000 men. The following is how the contracts were awarded: William Lyall Shipbuilders, North Vancouver, six vessels; Western Canada Shipyards, Vancouver, six vessels; Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Victoria, six vessels; Foundation Company, Victoria, five vessels; Pacific Construction Company, Coquitlam, two vessels. It is seen that the board added two vessels to the original number planned.

The largest wooden shipbuilding yard is the Lyall property, formerly the Wallace No. 2 yard on the North Shore. It is one of the most up-to-date plants on the coast. The first launching here was the War Puget on Feb. 16.

The Western Canada yards, on False Creek, right in the heart of Vancouver, are very high-class in construction and general arrangement. The first ship for the Imperial Munitions board launched on the mainland slid down the ways at the Western Canada on January 9. This ship was the War Nootka.

The honor of launching the first munitions board vessel in this province fell to the Foundation Company at Victoria, when the War Songhees was given her first dip in her natural element on December 27.

Speed at Coughlan's Yards

On January 19 they launched the steel steamer Alaska at the Coughlan yards. It was the largest steel freighter ever launched in Canada. Since then the size and importance of the Coughlan yard has increased until now by the acumen and energy of the management, it is ranked as the foremost steel shipyard in the Dominion. The steamer Alaska ought to soon be carrying cargo for the Allies. The programme of steel vessels at this yard numbers at least ten, and, according to the announcement of the I. M. B., that steel ships will be the immediate programme, the Coughlan yard no doubt will find it necessary to expand and to greatly increase its prospective programme.

AUTOCRACY RULES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Newspapers and Meetings Suppressed and Jails Full of Men

[E. F. Mylius in New York Call.]

In a recent letter to a literary friend in England Rabindranath Tagore points out the cause of the rising resentment felt by Indians against occidental rule:

"Constant conflict," he writes, "between the growing demand of the educated community of India for a substantial share in the administration of the country and the spirit of hostility on the part of the government has given rise among a considerable number of our young men to methods of violence bred of despair and distrust. This has been met by the government by a thorough policy of repression. In Bengal itself hundreds of young men are interned without trial, a great number in unhealthy surroundings, in jails and in solitary cells, in a few cases driving them to insanity and suicide. The misery carried into numerous households is deep and widespread. What I consider to be the worst outcome of this irresponsible policy is the spread of the contagion of hatred against everything western in minds which were free from it."

Tagore speaks of conditions as they existed in the fall of 1917. Still more reports from India show that disaffection is rife throughout the country, and that the whole land is nearer revolution than it ever has been since the days of the famous "mutiny."

Since the advent of British rule, India has been obliged to place her resources at the disposal of the conqueror. Although often spoken of as a colony, in reality she is a vassal empire, bound to render services to her alien ruler and denied even the most elementary rights enjoyed by British colonies.

Ever since the war started, and contrary to the oft-repeated statement that India was loyal to her ruler, the government has exerted the most unusual powers against the Indian people. Numbers have been deported without trial and without their offenses being even made known to them (the fact that they were interested in the national movement and in the advancement of their own interests seems to have been considered a sufficient crime). Their property was in many cases confiscated by the government and their dependents left to starve in the poverty-stricken country. Public meetings can rarely be held. The 1908 law suppressing public meetings is in full swing; then there is the press act, the conspiracy law and the rigorous arms act, which latter has been in operation since 1857. In the first year of the war more than 200 newspapers were suppressed, and the money deposits of a number of printing houses have been confiscated. Laipat Rai, a noted leader of the Indian Nationalists and a director of the Arya Samaj—a great revivalist and social reform movement—asserted some time ago that more than 3,000 arrests were made in India in the first year of the war. Even Mrs. Annie Besant, whose name is revered throughout the whole of India, and who has always kept herself aloof from political controversy, has been arrested and deported.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

President—Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver.

Secretary—W. R. Trotter, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Treasurer—Miss Helena Gutteridge, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

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THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production..

The membership fee is fixed at $1 per year, 50 cents of which goes to the central committee for the purpose of defraying expenses of general organization work.

The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to and endorse the objects of the organization.

Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

U. S. ADVERTISED FOR UNION SHIPYARD MEN

All-union Shop in Puget Sound Shipyard Meant Greater Efficiency

Certain sections of the United States senate shuddered when it was announced that the United States employment service would recruit only union men for work in Puget Sound shipyards.

Secretary of Labor Wilson poured oil on the troubled waters by this letter to Senator Hollis:

"The statement is alleged to have been made that the officers of the employment service conducting this recruiting announced to the public that no one but union men would be employed, and sent to the shipyards in Seattle. This statement is quite correct, but the senate should know that the shipbuilding companies in the Puget Sound district have a written agreement with the metal trades council of that district to employ no one but union men. Consequently it would be useless for any agency to recruit any labor for these shipyards other than union labor.

"The shipbuilding companies have simply agreed to the closed union shop in that district, and the agreement is defended by the shipbuilding companies and the Seattle chamber of commerce, and other employers in that district as a measure of great efficiency, and the speed with which the shipbuilding companies in that district are turning out ships for the shipping board indicates the value of the plan under which they are working."

SEATTLE—The Contractors association has signed an agreement with Electrical Workers union No. 46 which increases wages $1 a day. Journeymen will receive $7 and foremen $8. Existing contracts will be finished under the old scale.

England is to have national kitchens. Public baths and park buildings will be turned into kitchens and town halls into dining halls; street cars will convey the finished product to thousands of small distributing stations. Varied meals will be provided for everybody at the lowest possible price and there will be special invalid stations.

SEATTLE UNION TEAMSTERS SCALE

Report of Agreement Just Made Makes Good Showing

The Seattle local of the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, is making great progress. This local has a membership of 1700, and is only one of eight locals of drivers in Seattle. Six years ago this local was $600 in debt, today the local has $7000 in the treasury. The other locals, which are composed of locals of milk wagon drivers, taxi drivers, laundry wagon drivers, bread wagon drivers, etc., have, in many cases, higher wage scales than the above local No. 174, which recently negotiated an agreement with the employers that speaks well for the organization. The agreement calls for an eight-hour day, which is to commence as soon as driver arrives at barn or garage. Any part of half a day shall be considered, and paid for as half a day, and over half a day and less than a day shall constitute, and be paid for, as eight hours. Regular men, reporting for duty in the morning, and waiting for orders, shall be paid one-half day.

The following is the minimum scale of wages:

Teams.	Per Day.
One-horse wagon	$3.50
Two-horse express and combination wagon	3.50
Coal wagon drivers	3.75
Freight trucks	3.75
Grade teamsters	3.75
Three-horse drivers, all work	4.00
Machinery truck drivers	4.25
Team or Motor.	
Furniture drivers, exclusively	$4.00
Baggage drivers	4.00
Motor Vehicles.	
Less than fifteen hundred pounds	$3.50
Fifteen hundred pounds and one ton, inclusive	3.75
Over one ton to two and one-half, inclusive	4.00
Over two and one-half tons to four	4.25
Over four tons	4.50
Steady Helpers	3.50
Extra helpers (per hour)	.50

FRUIT GROWERS FAVOR ASIATIC EXCLUSION

Spectre of California Compels Board of Trade in Penticton to Pass Drastic Resolution

That oft-repeated problem, the Asiatic one, has again been up before the Penticton board of trade, and this time they intend to take no half measures in a fight to exclude Orientals, both Chinese and Japanese, from British Columbia and the Dominion. The resolution framed has been sent not only to neighboring boards and boards throughout the province, but is being sent to every board in the whole country.

This is a farming and fruit raising district, and no doubt the spectre of Asiatic invasion of the fruit-growing business, a la California, has created the demand for exclusion of undesirable competition.

In the recent strike award handed down by United States Administrator Samuel Alschuler, the colored women employed in the packing plants were granted the eight-hour day. In the large chain of restaurants operated by John R. Thompson the white women are forced to slave ten and more hours.

Fashion-Craft

Quality Clothes

Direct from the fountain head of Men's Fashions. Lots of patterns to choose from. Fit, position and shape retaining to the end.

Do you want to be well dressed; if so, for your next suit try—

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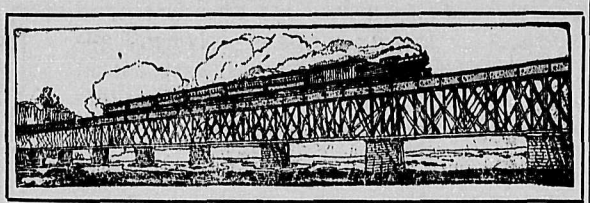

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Look for the Two Bears

LOCOMOTIVE engineers who guide the big Moguls and Mallets over the humming rails need, and must have, the very best in Overalls. In TWIN BUTE Overalls they find their ideal garments. These are tear-proof and rip-proof. Made of American Stifel drill, in blue or black, fast dye, with white stripe, they outwear other brands. They are roomy, comfortable, have six pockets with three extra pockets for rule, pencil and watch. Pockets and fly are tacked, all seams are double-stitched, suspenders are the detachable, elastic, cross-back even measure type, with non-slip hooks. With coats, if wanted. Their price is very reasonable. At your dealer.

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PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Your new suit, made in a "fair" shop, is here for you, sir!

¶ Your suit, smartly designed, well-tailored and correct in every way, is here in this great stock. For there is variety here—in pattern as well as in cut. Also in size—whether you be "short" or "long" or "stout" or "long and stout," or "tall and stout."

¶ About the fit—it is a special point with us. Every figure has its individual peculiarities which a suit must conform to before it can be perfect. It is an indispensable part of our service that our expert tailors detect any slight faults in the suit you select, and correct them.

¶ Notwithstanding the scarcity of reliable woollen fabrics, I am able to assure you that we have a big range of dependable materials in most attractive patterns to choose from.

¶ And these Correct Clothes are made in a "fair shop," by well-paid, white workmen, in light, sanitary surroundings.

Extra Trousers—Union Label

We carry a full line of extra trousers in a wide variety of fabrics—all carrying the union label. They are most reasonably priced.

Correct Clothes at

$15 $19 $23 $27

Lieshman's Extra Fine Clothing

"for the man who cares"

$30 and $35

D. K. Book

Correct Clothes

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Value Plus Style---for the Particular Man

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

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes FOR MEN

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

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The rapid increase in the price of nearly every line of Drugs and Sundries has reduced our margin of profit to a minimum, but we still pursue our policy of Cut-Rate Druggists, and being the largest buyers, can save you money on nearly every purchase.

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¶ The one big thing that you can do, and which you ought to do, is to **patronize those merchants who patronize your paper** by advertising in **The B. C. Federationist.**

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Electric Ranges cook with less food shrinkage than any other cooking process. Foods cooked Electrically go farther and taste better.

Cooking on an Electric Range is pleasant, easy and economical. Our rate for electricity for electric cooking is 3 cents net per kilowatt hour.

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A chain is no stronger than its weakest link---

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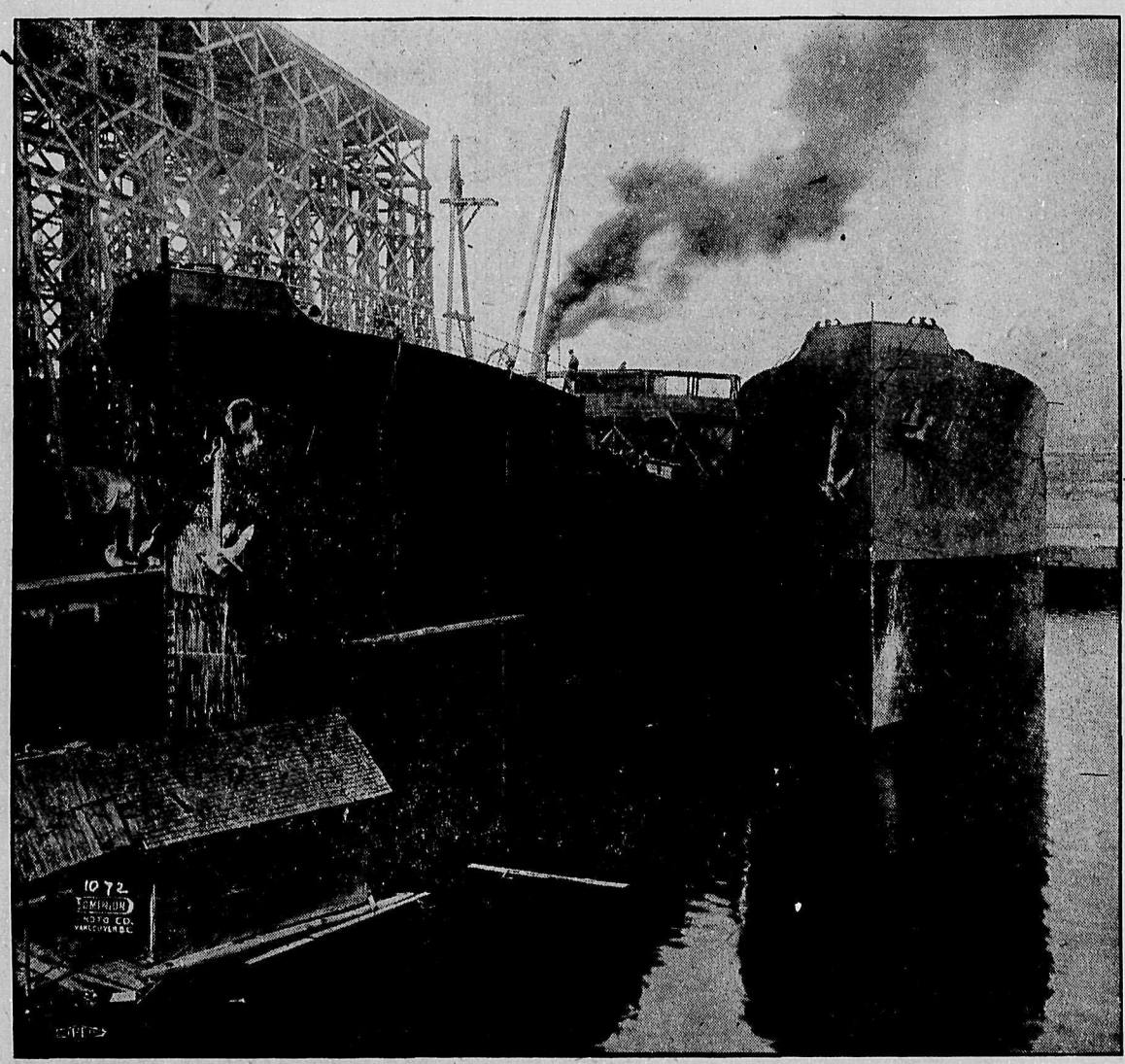

THE BUILDING of ships today has the effect of strengthening one of the weak links in the defence of the Empire. Our boys at the front have been having a desperate time holding back the Kaiser's lawless hordes. Lines of communication have an important bearing on the results of battles. Ships are a vital necessity in keeping up communication with our armies at the front. The army must be reinforced with men and kept well supplied with food, ammunition and materials. We are at a disadvantage in that our men and their food, ammunition and materials require to be transported thousands of miles across the ocean, and waterborne traffic at best is slow.

The army of the enemy is kept fed and supplied by railroad, and a haul of only a few hundred miles is necessary, so close is he to his base of supply. The Kaiser calculated that by a campaign of ruthless sinking of ships at sea he could prevent Canada and the United States from sending over men and supplies adequate to resist his onslaught. He has not succeeded in his object, but has made it bitterly hard for Canada and the United States to send the necessary reinforcements to the front, and at the same time transport a sufficiency of food and other supplies to properly equip and care for those brave men so nobly fighting—enduring every hardship, risking and giving up life, limb, and all thought of self, to protect the land they love, and to make it safe from the Kaiser's brand of autocracy and hellishness.

The Germans glory in every ship they sink at sea, knowing they are striking at a weak link in our chain of defence, and they care nothing for the innocent, helpless souls aboard any vessel.

An Inspiration

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And a Challenge

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Senate and Commons at Ottawa last Friday afternoon, which was at once an inspiration and a challenge.

"Somehow, I feel," Mr. Gompers declared, to ringing applause, "somehow, I feel that I would rather drop while fighting for the right than not to fight at all. We cannot fail. We must not fail. We shall not fail. But it is better to fail fighting than willingly to submit to the yoke. A willingness to submit to the tyrant's yoke simply means stifling and stamping out the spirit of liberty."

TO OUR EMPLOYEES

WE ARE ENDEAVORING to establish a shipbuilding industry, that will be of service to the Empire while the war lasts, and that will endure after the war is over.

We want the co-operation of our employees to bring this about. British Columbia was not a steel shipbuilding centre before the war and unless conditions can be changed it will not be a steel shipbuilding centre after the war. We want every one of our employees to take a keen interest in the building up of this industry. By doing so you are helping the Empire in time of stress and are helping us to continue our operations and to continue the employment of, and increase our present force of workmen. We are operating on Union lines. We wish to treat every employee fairly, and our staff and foremen are instructed to give every man a square deal. We are co-operating with organized labor, and in constant consultation with its representatives in an effort to give the very best possible working conditions to our men, and will go as far in that direction as COMPETITION will permit.

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Do what you can to help us—the industry is very young and we want to get it going right.

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Vancouver, B. C., April 27, 1918.

SHIPYARDS ARE the support upon which our men on the battlefield depend today. Ships are the direct line of communication upon which England and her Allies are depending to first support and then strengthen our armies, so that they may end the war by forcing the enemy back from the fields of France and Belgium, back into Germany, from whence he came, and pen him there forever.

One staunch ship today is worth two twelve months hence, and four two years hence, as a fighting factor. The man in the shipyard is the man on whom the eyes of the world are focused, and upon whom the safety of the Empire rests. He is the man directly behind the man behind the gun—and he is doing work the man behind the gun cannot do. Further, upon the result of the efforts of the man in the shipyard depends the length of time the man behind the gun will have to stay with his job, and his job is the nearest conceivable approach to Hell on Earth imaginable.

Shipbuilders, remember every rivet you drive; every plate you punch and swing in place; every hand's turn you do every minute of your eight-hour shift counts, and counts seriously toward bringing closer that day at which the war shall end, our flag wave again free and unmenaced, and our thoughts enabled to turn to reconstruction of our own affairs.

Vancouver, B. C.,
April 23, 1918

Gomper's Ottawa Speech

"A new inspiration which shall revive us in our determination. It was a challenge to autocracy and reaction."
—Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

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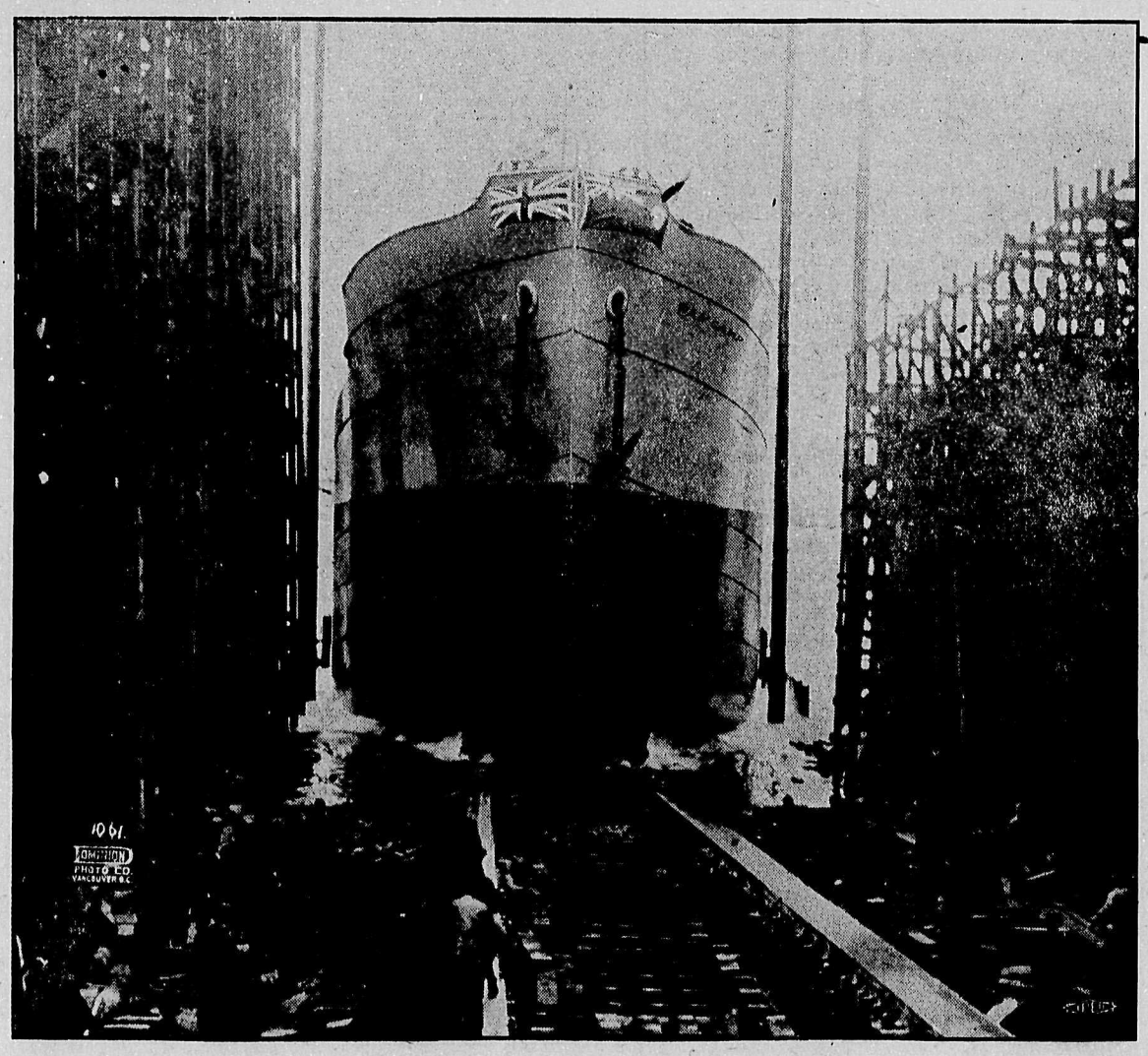

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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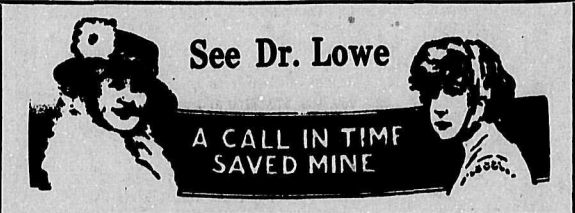

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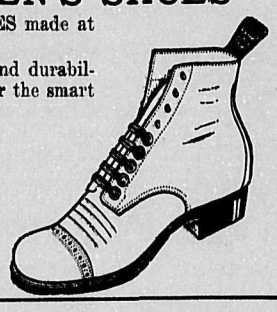

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NEWS FROM OTHER SIDE OF THE BALL

Australian Labor Is Moving Forward in Thought and Action

Congratulations to the New Labor Party in This Province

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 2.—(Special to The Federationist).—The news that the Federated Labor Party has been formed in British Columbia is hailed by Australian Labor as a good omen for the future of the world's Labor movement. It is to be hoped that the organization presided over by Gordon J. Kelly will have got past the swaddling clothes stage before the present world war is over. There is gigantic work to be done when the "boys" come home, and it is for Labor to see that the returned men swing in behind the Labor movement so as to be better able to demand the promises held out to them prior to enlisting.

Forcing the Pace

In Australia the Labor movement is going to play an important part in the future of the returned men, as far as Australia is concerned. The Hughes government and the capitalists have held out magnificent promises to the men regarding the millenium that is to be theirs when the war is over. Unfortunately in past wars, the millenium never managed to materialize when the boys did return minus legs, arms or injured in any other way. In Australia things are not going to go on like that after this war. Already the grand Labor government of the State of Queensland, which has been returned with an added majority of 12—making in all a Labor majority of 30 in a house of 72, has done much in the way of looking after the returned soldiers. Not only have thousands upon thousands of acres been set apart for them, but technical and other schools are already at work through which they may fit themselves for any vocation they choose in the future. I have already detailed all this in The Federationist in past articles, and it does not call for any repetition here. The point in this matter, however, is this: As Queensland has gone ahead, so the other Australian states will have to follow, no matter the cost. As Queensland is forcing the capitalists to recognize their responsibilities to the returned men, so the other state governments and the federal government of Australia will have to do. Either that, or a wholesale migration will set in for Queensland after the war, and the other states will be forced to stop that, because under our federal law, subsidies are paid to the state governments by the federal government on a population basis, and the more a state loses in population, the more it loses in subsidized revenue from the federal governing centre. Not only that, the fact that better conditions are offering in another state will force the backward states to recognize the difficulty and give something approaching what Queensland is doing.

Are Making Enquiries

Following on what I have written concerning the part Queensland is playing as regards the returned soldiers, it is interesting to note that some of the returned men who have come back to British Columbia are now in communication with the Queensland government, asking for further particulars with a view to possible migration of B. C. returned men to Australia. Without disclosing names in this article, I can add that these enquiries have come from Victoria. I mention this to point out the great interest that is being taken in what Labor is doing in Australia for the returned men in other parts of the world. It is also gratifying to know that The Federationist is the only Canadian paper that has published this information direct from its own Australian representative.

Good Wishes for F. L. P.

The Federated Labor Party, which has opened its headquarters in the Labor Temple, Vancouver, appears to have been born into the world on a healthy footing. With such men as Kelly, Trotter, Dackers, Westwell, Neelands, Yates, Casey, Kempster, Pezerill, Beard, Roberts, Hawthornthwaite, Kingsley and our Miss Gutteridge, we can feel sure that the workers are at last going to have a committee in whom they can put the greatest trust. There will have to be much work done before anything of a great character is carried out, and with that end in view I have already officially communicated with Secretary Trotter, placing myself at his entire disposal in any matter he may think I can assist him, as an old member of the Australian Labor Party. Already there has been posted to him official literature showing how our Labor parties in Australia are conducted—in which our objective, platform, pledge and standing orders are outlined. Copies of our executive rules, particulars regarding inter-state conferences, state and federal platforms—embracing constitutional reforms, effective land settlement, finance, nationalization schemes, industrial reforms and educational suggestions. Copies of our rules, detailing how our branches are formed, how funds are obtained and used, work of the conferences, and the executives, how candidates are selected, and other information will be reaching him at the time this dispatch reaches The Federationist. I feel sure this will all be helpful for the Federated Labor Party that has been launched in British Columbia. We are now approaching, in Australia, our annual conferences, and as soon as possible I shall be forwarding copies of our agenda papers, so that some idea may be gleaned as to what we discuss from year to year. All this will do a power of good—especially to new movements anxious to take the advice and wisdom of big brothers in other parts of the world. I can only add that the workers in Australia are highly gratified to see the birth of the Federated Labor Party, and trust its growth will be like the growth of our own Labor party in Australia.

State Socialism?

Some few weeks ago, I visited Queensland on official business, and had a first-hand chance to see state socialism at work there. I have arranged to write up a series of articles of what our brothers are doing in this progressive Australian state—easily the most advanced in Australia—and these will be sent along to The Federationist from time to time. I hope these articles will be studied and gone into carefully, as they should be very helpful to the workers of British Columbia in time to come.

We are just now turning our attention to the possibility of an International Federation of Labor, taking in the workers of all countries along lines of the Australian Labor movement. I recognize that after the war, the Labor movement must progress along Australian lines rather than along the lines of the old German international. Later on I hope to go into this matter more fully.

I am pleased to offer the congratulations of Australian Labor to our new movement in Canada, and hope it will grow both strong and virile. Personally, as said above, I have placed myself at the disposal of Secretary Trotter, and I hope he will not be backward in asking for any information that is likely to be of help. I can assure the workers of British Columbia that I shall be ever willing to give the last ounce of information I have at my disposal for their benefit.

ONLY THE SPARROWS ON DUTY AS STREET CLEANERS

Not a Solitary Citizen Appeared to Take Place of Men on Strike

City Council Has Always Been Notorious for Paying Small Wages

Those members of the city council who objected to paying the increased wages the civic employees demanded, and who had fond hopes that the average citizen would get out along his own lot and clean streets, received a shocking disappointment the morning following the strike. Strange as it may seem, not a solitary leading citizen appeared upon the streets clad in overalls and begrimed with work. Only the little sparrows appeared to desire to assist the city.

As a matter of fact, the average citizen is not interested a great deal in the troubles of the civic authorities with regard to wages. The city has been notorious for poor pay for years. Not a private concern in the city pays wages so low on the average for unskilled labor and, outside of professional salaries, no company pays wages so small for skilled work. The city has been the object of continual attack for the wages it pays. This has been true for years. It is about time the civic authorities looked upon the city as an employer which is not entitled to any special consideration from labor, nor special wage schedule.

One might take occasion to remind the aldermen that they are doing pretty fair themselves in the way of wages, compared with other cities. In some cities the civic fathers do not receive anything like the pay Vancouver gives to its civic legislators. The ordinary workingman who works his eight-hour shift or longer, considers the pay of the aldermen as plenty high enough, when the working hours of the aldermen are taken into consideration. Opposed to this suggestion, there may be some of the aldermen who will refer to this or that session of the council "four or five hours long." Take the time wasted in bull out of that period and the actual working "hours" would scarcely appear.

On the part of some critics of the Civic Employees' union, there is a disposition to maintain that in the service of the city are a lot of men who could not do as well elsewhere. Such a statement doesn't get very far, for the man who is able to do the work the city demands of him, is quite able to do similar work anywhere.

While it is true civic salaries were increased on occasion, the increase has not been to the rate paid by private concerns, nor comparable to the increased cost of living.

ORGANIZED LABOR BACK OF OTTAWA POLICEMEN

Big Indignation Meeting Held to Protest Against Actions of the Chief of Police

All branches of organized labor in Ottawa have rallied to the support of Police Federal Association No. 50. This was evident when representatives of the majority of local unions filled Queen's hall to capacity at an indignation meeting held there. According to one of the speakers, the action of Chief Ross in dismissing 25 men for union activities is a challenge to the workingmen of Canada, and he declared that the eyes of 205,000 organized workers in Canada, were focused upon the local situation.

The meeting had been called under the joint auspices of Police Federal Association No. 50, the water works employees, Federal union No. 15, and the Firemen's union, but representatives came from the Carpenters, Patternmakers, Typographical union, Pressmen and also from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Division 279, International Street Railway Employees, at their last regular meeting, passed a strong resolution in favor of the Police Federal association, and also pledged their strongest support.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The first election under the proportional representation system here resulted in putting three Socialists on the commission.

A MEETING OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

Organizer Hoop of Retail Clerks Distributes Food for Thought

Predicts Reorganiaztion of Social Structure After War

Two important meetings were held in the city of Vancouver on Wednesday morning. One was the special meeting of the city council, and the other was the meeting of those who administer to the means of the city, the men who look after the city's health, waterworks, scavenging, bridge tending, etc. The latter was held in the Labor Temple, and was addressed by Secretary Midgley and Organizer Hoop, of the Retail Clerks' association. The Civic Employees have patiently waited for a miserable 25c a day increase, and are now on strike for that amount.

Organizer Hoop, speaking at the meeting, said in part: "The city council differs but little from other city councils. The chairman of the finance committee is usually selected because of his tight-wad tendencies, and the fact that he has long been separated from anything pertaining to a conscience, with the usual effect that his soul becomes misshapen in financial iniquity. With men like that in a council, wages have to be forced up by means of a strike; prayer seldom avails. With prices soaring and dollars falling, one would think that the city council would reason, but no, promises seem to be their only stock in trade. We regret the strike situation, but feel that the real onus is on the city council. I cannot help thinking that the little strike in Vancouver is indirectly associated with the great world war taking place in Europe. If there had been no war, the conditions would not have been here causing a just demand for higher wages. The Vancouver Sun states, April 29, that the cost of living in Germany has risen 117 per cent. since the war, and I cannot help thinking that the Germans will have settled on some plan to meet the change demanded in the industrial world, and Canada should give attention to this phase of it as well, and not leave everything to chance and the wise or unwise use of the only weapon Labor has got—the strike. I wonder if others see the all-important lesson to be drawn from this world-wide war in the same light as I do, having particular reference to the wage-earner. Gallileo, when trying to convince his critics that the earth went round, had in theory to take them from off the earth in order to prove that this sphere did revolve. It would appear that the war forces the unskilled to organize. It would be true to say that they would never organize except under such straining circumstances. And everywhere men are lining up, some consciously, some unconsciously, organizing to meet the change contemplated by mother nature. If conscription is the right thing for the army, it must be a very good thing for the Labor movement, whose great mission in future years will be to get rid of the armies and militarism in general. Hitherto men have joined unions because it was a cheap way to get something for nothing. A few would do all the work, and the return in wages would far exceed all that was paid in dues or taxes to protect the craft, and this motive is pretty general in the trades union movement. Others belong to unions because they are afraid to stay out, and the idea that the Labor movement is a business institution is still very dim and distant to the minds of a large number of wage-earners. Our Labor movement must be re-vitalized. The civil servant, the civic employee, must now contribute their share of the burden of responsibility. These banners of the crafts hanging on these walls are the evidence of the toil, suffering and agony that have been labor's lot in the past. It is not so long ago that men spent years in jail for the right to organize, and in these days when the institution of Labor, having fought for and won that right, hands down to you—the civic employee—that right, a right which carries with it the salvation of the human family. With you the question of organization must become a sacred duty. The word organization must carry with it the spirit of liberty and whenever that spirit manifests itself, the trades unionist will always find something for the idle hands to do in his organization. The meanest man on earth today is the man who wilfully seeks to evade his obligation to the trades union movement. The world war will have been fought in vain if Labor fails to reorganize the institutions of the social order and to meet such a person excites within me the feeling that I would like to place my hand on his face, and hurl him so far back into history, that his Darwinian ancestors would fail to recognize him, and pelt him with the nut so indicative of his mental makeup. The future belongs to Labor. With the lessons coming from the war, we must assume the individual responsibility that falls to each of us. Our union must become more efficient and effective. We must show a power to grasp and grapple with big questions. And your attention, and attendance is demanded in your union. Build up your union of the Civic Employees, and the public will never be guilty of shelving the old men, who have given their all to society, but are now weakened for that very reason. To discriminate against old men is a crime that ought to be punishable with death. Its a death-dealing blow to the old man, and the younger one should regard it as such. A hundred per cent. organization is what you want. Go after it, and the word strike will be forever eliminated from your dictionary of words."

GID, LA.—Strikebreakers imported to the oil fields of this district when unionists attempted to increase wages are now on strike. They have discovered that pats on the back and songs about "free and independent workmen" can not cope with old H. C. of L.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of World"

FRIDAY.....May 3, 1918

MENTION WAS made in these columns last week of the entire absence of any facts upon which to base the many stories that have been noisily peddled by the prostitute press about German enemies in the United States and elsewhere putting "tetanus germs in court plaster, ground glass in foodstuffs, poison in wells and other sources of water supply," and many other similar vicious and scurrulous tales. It will be remembered that after most thorough investigation of all reported cases, the attorney-general of the United States reported that not a solitary bit of evidence could be found to substantiate any of the charges made. Ever since Robert M. La Follette and other members of the United States senate opposed the deliberate sweeping aside of the last vestige of democracy, and the enthronement of unbridled and unlicensed autocracy in the waging of war against the mid-European survival of the feudal age, accusations of "sedition, treason, disloyalty, German influence and German gold," have fallen thick and fast upon La Follette and all other real and sincere democrats who have had the temerity to stand openly in the limelight in defense of their convictions. And what tirades of vilification and abuse have been spewed upon their devoted heads by the agencies and tools of reaction. What a raucous and terrifying barking and yapping has been continually kept up by the subsidized courtesan press and the similarly influenced procurers of the public platform and the political stage. And they are still persistently at it, making the welkin ring with their alleged patriotic noise.

WOLF! WOLF! WHEN THERE IS NO WOLF.

* * *

Wisconsin has nearly 3,000,000 population, a very considerable percentage of which is German or of German extraction. Especially is this true of Milwaukee and vicinity. La Follette holds his seat in the United States senate by mandate of the voters of Wisconsin. Owing to the death of Paul O. Husting, the other senator from Wisconsin, an election was recently held for the purpose of electing his successor. Three candidates were in the field, two of them, the republican, Lenroot, and the democrat, Davies, noisily and vociferously "loyal." The other one, Victor Berger, a socialist, was loudly heralded by the brazen tools of reaction and tyranny as the very personification of all that is "seditious" and "disloyal," whatever these loud-mouthed terms may really mean. Lenroot received 163,983 votes; Davies, 148,823; Berger, 110,187. The candidate of the La Follette wing of the republican party was defeated at the primaries, and consequently was not on the ballot at the election. Although he, along with La Follette and all of their following, was loudly proclaimed "traitor," the "loyal" candidates, Lenroot and Davies, "with honied unction" sought the support of that "traitorous" vote. Ever since the election, Berger and his following seems to have inherited al lthe venom that was previously impartially distributed between La Follette's following and his own. Now Wisconsin is "seething with sedition." The Germans are plotting to overthrow the United States government and make it easy for kaiser "Bill," he of the Hohenzollern horns and hoofs, to extend his beneficent sway so as to encompass the earth and smother the searchlight beams of western democracy with the tallow candle dulness of real feudal political "kultur." The situation has become so perilous that the Milwaukee Council of National Defense, which is a branch of one of the many safety first devices, that is calculated to prevent the rape of democracy by so patriotically gassing, clubbing and hamstringing the victim that the crime itself will seem but a minor offense, even if any offence at all, has asked that martial law be declared in that "sedition" infected metropolis of the great state of Wisconsin.

* * *

And now for the sequel, the denouement, or whatever it may properly be termed. From the attorney-general's office at Washington comes the record of all the criminal cases brought by the United States government right up to March 9, 1918, for this entire state, that "is literally seething with sedition, disloyalty and pro-Germanism." Among nearly 3,000,000 people, largely of German extraction, and 110,000 of whom voted for Berger, who ran upon an anti-war platform at that, the attorney-general reports as follows: 1 case of conspiracy in connection with the draft; Explosives Act, 1; Trading with the Enemy Act, none; National Defense Act, none; Espionage Act (all pending), 7; selling liquor to soldiers, 37; civil cases, none. There you have Wisconsin "treason, disloyalty and sedition," in all of its enormity. That is the way the state "seethes" with the terrible and pestilential thing. Here you have pro-Germanism in all of its horrible reality. And to tell the awful truth it is equally as pronounced and deeply-rooted in all other parts of this western continent. Were it not for Councils of National Defense, Alliances for Labor and Democracy, Espionage Acts, Trading with the Enemy Acts, press gagging edicts, minute men, tar and feathers, yellow paint, conscription and such safety first devices and persuasives, the outlook for democracy would be dark indeed. The autocracy most vile and the "klutur" most generally damned, that is even now raising shoel with the pure democracy of western Europe, would undoubtedly conquer the equally pure democracy of this happy land, and then happiness, peace, plenty and joy would be no more. At least not like we have it now. But even in our most patriotic moments, when we are most lustily accusing others of "sedition, treason and disloyalty," we are strangely reminded of the old cry of wolf! wolf! when there was no wolf. Also of what Farmer Jones said when he sheared his old sow. And once more also of what happened to the wicked boys who cried, "Go up, thou bald head."

IN ANOTHER column will be found an illuminating expose of the gallant martial achievements attained by a bright array of military talent that has evidently been mobilized for the daring and dangerous service, through judicious application of the principle of political selection. The dangerous service referred to is that of eating at the public pie counter by means of the ticket provided through the Invalid Soldiers' Commission. And out of the 368 salaried persons composing the working force of the commission in British Columbia, fully 50 have been overseas. Whether any of the 50 ever smelled powder, however, is not stated. But the necessity of keeping such an array of military talent in the shape of itinerant warriors, either political or chocolate, as the case may be strutting about figuratively jingling their spurs and rattling their sabres, with an imposing battalion of "stenographers" and other female persons in reserve, in order to care for 1080 invalid soldiers, is altogether to coarse and raw to seriously impress any sane person with anything short of a sense of the ridiculous. That this military enterprise entails an expense of something like $65,000 per month for salaries alone, or an average of $175 per head, counting both pants and petticoats, makes the whole thing look like a joke. As it is a Union government that is responsible for this pie counter activity, and it is all carried on under the pretence of being necessary in order to properly trim the wicked "Hun," we have no desire to lay ourselves open to a suspicion of being seditious, either through carping criticism or unrestrained jocularity, but in all seriousness we would certainly like to know what there is in military practice that requires such an imposing array of "stenographers" in order to care for such a small number of invalid soldiers, many of whom are at least able to be up and around and doing their own typewriting if need be? Of course if it is a military secret we shall not expect it to be divulged, less it give aid and comfort to the enemy. At any rate this military hospital service in British Columbia at least is some service. Although it may not have many patients upon its hands, it surely has some official staff and not a few "stenographers." We must all admit that.

HOW POLITICAL WARRIORS GO "OVER THE TOP."

PROBABLY each and every one of us are at the present moment quite firmly convinced that the present system and method of producing the things that human society requires in order to maintain its existence, is far and away more economical than anything along this line that has previously existed. The assertion often falls from the lips of those who at least fancy themselves qualified to speak with authority, that in ancient times the production of wealth was a slow and laborious process, while at the present time it is a matter of but little consequence, as far as the amount of human labor is concerned, to produce such an abundance of the requisite things of life as to meet all legitimate requirements. In fact we frequently take great delight in explaining what an infinitesimal amount of human energy is required to produce a barrel of flour, a pair of shoes, a suit of clothes, or any other thing that may be required. But there are evidently some things in connection with this supposedly powerful system and method of production that have escaped our notice, and which if enquired into a little may seriously upset our previously formed opinions and lead us to quite contrary conclusions.

A SYSTEM THAT MUST BE JUNKED

* * *

Certain statements were made in these columns recently in regard to the production of wheat by the somewhat primitive tools and methods in vogue but little more than half a century ago. A comparison was drawn between the amount of labor time necessarily expended during those times, when the producer of wheat brought it forth solely for use by himself and his family, and the cost in labor to the workers of today who produce wheat and all other commodities solely for the purpose of being thrown into a world market, and out of which these workers are compelled to purchase the food, and other things necessary to their existence. In the matter of sufficient wheat to bread a family for one year it was shown, and this can be proven beyond all dispute, that what the former got at a cost of one week's labor cost the latter more than the labor of a full month. And it may here be added that it will cost a whole lot more than one month's labor if the average wage of all workers is taken as the measure of present purchasing power. In the comparison referred to, the average wage in one of the local shipyards was taken, and every one who reads the daily press well knows shipyard workers are the happy recipients of most fabulous wages. And now let us see what happens in another line of productive effort.

* * *

The steel ingot capacity of the United States Steel Corporation is 22,200,000 tons per annum. Its blast furnace capacity is 18,400,000 tons, and its finishel steel capacity 16,125,000 tons. This is a greater capacity than that of all Germany. Take the figures for finished steel and divide by the total population of the country and we would have approximately one ton of steel to every six persons, or a trifle under one ton per family per annum. While it is true that iron and steel must be classed among the things essential to the everyday life of all people, it is more than a safe bet that the average per family per generation would not and could not exceed one ton. For the sake of good measure let us double it and make it two tons. Then two years' production of the U. S. Steel Corporation would fill the requirements of the people of that country for one generation, or say fifty years. Then what becomes of the balance of this tremendous output running up into milions of tons? The answer is simple. It is required and utilized purely for ruling class purposes, the satisfying of ruling class ambitions and the upbuilding of ruling class empire and establishment. It is not utilized for any essential human purpose, for any purpose that in any manner adds to the comfort and well being and leisure and happiness of those who produce it all. The labor expended in this purely ruling requirement is as absolutely wasted as was that of the captive Jews who were forced to build pyramids upon the banks of the Nile.

* * *

Very nearly all of the production caried on in cities and other congested districts is of like character. It produces nothing that is essential to human comfort and happiness. It produces no food, and the little that it has to do with the production of clothing and other necessary things could be far more cheaply done in the country by those who require them, and that too by the simple and primitive methods of long ago. What has been mentioned of the production of steel is also true of all other lines outside of or beyond legitimate and essential requirements. There is no surplus of food or clothing produced. In fact there is no surplus of any essential things produced. But there is an overwhelming volume of purely ruling class stuff turned out continually, and its volume increases in exactly the same ratio as the development of tools and methods increases the productivity of the slaves. The burden upon the slaves never lessens. The producers of the essential things of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, etc., provide these things for all. All the rest live upon what they produce, while either in turn producing milions of tons of steel, coal, copper, lead, zinc, etc.; thousands of miles of railways, canals and other transportation facilities; miles upon miles of city streets lined with palaces, warehouses, factories, hucksters' shops, bawdy houses and the huts of slaves; or are engaged in that great game of gouging, cheating, swindling, lying, decoying, befooling, outwitting, double-dealing, double-crossing, or otherwise obtaining something for nothing either by hook or by crook, or by any other means that lead not unerringly into the penitentiary door. In other words this useless herd is at all times busily engaged in that delightful ruling class pastime variously termed business, trade, commerce, finance or war. But it never produces a pound of food, a yard of cloth, a shingle for a roof, or anything else essential to human comfort. The entire herd will have to be dispersed and its present purpose ruthlessly junked before any relief will appear in the offing. The cities will have to empty their human contents into the country and erstwhile parasites and parasitic production be eliminated. And will have to become producers of the things they require for their existence, their comfort and their happiness, or the great problem will still remain unsolved. When the energy of all is turned to the production of the essential things of life, the food, clothing, shelter, etc., requisite for human comfort and well being, the dawn of a new era will be ushered in. The hour for human liberty will have come.

CHILDREN AND FOOLS OFTEN SPEAK THE TRUTH

TO WHATEVER extent the saying may be true that children and fols often blurt out the truth, of one thing we may be reasonably sure, and that is that the kept press of the ruling class seldom indulges in that sort of thing except by accident. An incident in point comes to our notice in big headlines in one of the most abandoned of the lot recently, announcing that "employers" are "to make bigger sacrifices." The sacrifices to be made are in the nature of additional slaves that must be surrendered to the necessities of this most glorious war. It appears that a "questionnaire" is being issued to all employers who have made claims for exemption for any "A" and "B" class men in their employ. The purpose is to sequestrate such employees for military purposes. It seems that no matter how rapidly we are killing Germans, or to what extent the German autocracy is dissipating its serength in fruitless efforts to overcome our forces in the field and those of our gallant Allies; it matters not how many millions are alreday being added to the Entente armies by the U. S., the latest big recruit to the Allied combination, millions that in all reason must prove amply sufficient to complete the task of conquering the brutal "Hun" and thwarting his infamous scheme of world conquest and domination, the military beast of all lands can not and will not be satisfied until all are bled white and the last juicy morsel of cannon food has been cast into its slavering jaws.

* * *

But the combing out of these physically fit and productive slaves of industry is, indeed, a sacrifice that will eventually be sorely felt by the philanthropic employers of labor who, as everybody well knows, lay awake nights devising ways to do labor good, and also plenty. For these laborers, these physically fit and wonderfully clever slaves of production, constitute the very best and choicest property owned by these kind-hearted employers, and to lose such property is the only loss that will cruelly wrench the bourgeois heartstrings and painfuly scar and scorch and wither the bourgeois soul. No more cruel, no more painful sacrifice could be asked of any living soul than that of surrendering its property, its very means of life, no matter how plausible the excuse for the asking. And a right worthy hanch came into the slave who wrote the headlines in questions when he pointed out the sacrifice.

* * *

If this terrible war continues long enough, the sacrificing employers of labor may eventually find themselves deprived entirely of that property that brings to them their revenue, that delicious stream of good things that comes unto them for nothing, even as manna fell down from heaven upon the wandering Jews in the wilderness once upon a time. In the end their sacrifice will become their undoing. Of one thing we may be sure and that is that the appetite of the military beast will never be satisfied so long as there is a single toothsome morsel left. More cannon fodder is always its insatiable demand, be it either in times of ignoble and enervating peace or in times of glorious and uplifting war. But be that as it may the long-suffering employers will still be called upon to make farther "sacrifices." There is little doubt about that. Nobody else will make any, however, for no one else has anything with which a real sacrifice can be made. It is only the owners of property who can be qualified to indulge in sacrificial propensities, or who can speculate in sacrificial virtue. No one elst has anything to sacrifice. Slaves are property, and there is no other. Slaves can not sacrifice their lives, for they do not own them. These belong to their masters and if a slave falls by the wayside, either as an incident of war or peace, the owner is the only one who can suffer a property loss or make a sacrifice. That is why "employers" sacrifice when their slaves are immolated upon the altar of Mars. Children and fools may often speak the truth, but sometimes news writers and makers of headlines blunder on to an occasional one.

A representative of the carpenters at Seattle declares that during the past 12 months more men have been killed in the shipyards of that city than were slain in the trenches in France, in proportion to the number engaged in both places. Ruling class industry hath its casualties as well as ruling class war.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor statistics, the cost of maintaining a family has doubled since 1900. The average cost in 1900 was $769. The cost now is approximately double that sum. Have wages doubled during the same period? Speak right up, you wage slaves. Don't be timorous.

The International Union of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers turned down a proposition to establish a death benefit fund. The vote stood 2862 in favor and 25,322 against. The big majority apparently thought that the very fact of escaping from slavery by death carried with it all the benefit that any reasonable dead person should be entitled to.

Sickness among the defendants is delaying the I. W. W. trials at Chicago. Six or seven months in Cook county jail, awaiting trial or for any other purpose is evidently quite sufficient to break the health of even the most robust. But the sick and suffering ones in this case may well thank their lucky stars that they are not living under a wicked autocracy. And that is something to be really thankful for.

Dr. Johnson is credited with saying, that "The liberty of the press is a blessing." A blessing? Its a joke, that's what it is. And that is all it ever was, either under autocratic government or the pure democracy of this enlightened age and land. If the liberty of the press is, under normal conditions, a "blessing," what is it after it meets an "order-in-council" in a blind alley in the dark of the political moon?

The United Press says that American officials in France are carefully on guard to make sure that the American soldiers are not contaminated by the vicious propaganda that is spread behind the French lines by the Germans. Any one who is possessed of moral fibre of sufficient strength to withstand even the normally "vicious propaganda" of the daily press of this western continent during peace times, must certainly be immune to anything the Germans may be able to do in that line, even in times of war.

The report that Mr. S. Gompers of Washington was taken sick just at the zenith of one of his grandest flights of oratory while holding the assembled multitude enthralled at Quebec the other day, turns out to have been incorrect. He was merely tired, so much so much so in fact as to be brought to a condition of almost speechless collapse. We can sympathize with Mr. Gompers, because we know just how ill and tired he must have been feeling. Every time he speaks we feel the same way, only perhaps more so.

Deaths at the United States army cantonements for the week ending April 12, were 285, as against 290 during the previous week. Pneumonia claimed 163, homicide 1, suicide 2, meningitis 15, and the balance from a variety of other ills. The non-effective (sick) rate for the last day covered by the report was for the National Guard, 37.8 per 1000, for the National Army, 55.7 per 1000, for the Regular army in the United States, including general hospitals and the aviation section of the Signal Corps, 44.8 per 1000.

The most touching display of loyalty and devotion to country that has yet come within our ken is that of the 400 convicts in the New Mexico state penitentiary who tarred, feathered and led around with a rope about his neck, Major John M. Birkner of Camp Cody, held in the penitentiary as a federal prisoner and charged with violation of the Espionage Act. In the face of such patriotism as that the world may be considered perfectly safe for democracy and all of its glorious institutions, including the penitentiary along with the less notable and outstanding.

The April bulletin of the U. S. bureau of statistics declares that "price fixing in Germany has been a flat failure; that profiteering exists everywhere, and that the upper classes are rolling in wealth while the masses are in abject poverty. Not daring to tax the people directly, money is raised for the war by floating loans. These loans, although taken to some extent by the wealthy classes, are really paid for by the people who have to pay exorbitant prices." The "loans" referred to are probably slavery loans, in contradistinction to the other well known variety. The picture drawn by the "bulletin," however, clearly shows how ineffective the autocratic broom is in sweeping back the tide of the inevitable, as compared with the democratic broom of this happy western land. Just take note of the way prices are "fixed," profiteers curbed in their unholy purposes, and loans are taken by the poor, while the wealthy are made to pay "exorbitant" prices on this side of the Atlantic.

Fred Anderson, a member of the Oakland Boilermakers union, was recently mobbed by his union brethren at the Moore & Scott shipbuilding plant in that city, because he did not see his way clear to buy a "Liberty Bond." He was facing an indebtedness of some $300 and was drawing barely sufficient wages to keep his family, consisting of a wife and four children. The firm had the decency to put Anderson back to work after the magnificent display of "each for all and all for each" made by his brethren in the great cause. When slaves will voluntarily and with great glee shake themselves down of the remnants of their miserable wages in order to finance the schemes and enterprises of their masters, a spectacle is afforded that should make angels weep and the devil chortle with a great joy, but when these miserable poltroons turn to in crowds to shake down those among them who still possess the rudiments of manhood, the risibilities of all the devils in hell should be so excited as to burst the buttons from their asbestos garments. If such acts are to be taken as evidences of patriotism it leads to the conclusion that that much touted virtue, like piety, is often used as a cloak for scoundrelism of the lowest and most execrable type.

The Wall Street bankers are energetically waging a campaign for thrift among the workers. The reason for this is alleged to be the absolute certainty of a tremendous and world-wide collapse of business activity immediately upon the close of this most glorious war, and the widespread unemployment that will follow. If the workers can be taught to cultivate thrift to the extent of investing in government bonds it is hoped that they will thus have something upon which to exist during the period of unemployment. Then again, if the workers have thus provided themselves with some even slight means of tiding themselves over a period of distress, it will come in quite handy to the capitalists as an aid in breaking down the "high wages" that are now alleged to prevail. That the coming depression is assured and that Wall Street is coolly and calmly preparing for it, with at least one eye wide open for the main chance, is clearly and unreservedly set forth by the financial editor of the New York Evening Post, as follows:

"If the workers, by investment in government bonds, do not become used to higher living, it will be less difficult to get them to consent to a reduction in wages when that is made inevitable by peace. What is more important, the workers will have saved something, which will enable them better to bridge over any interval of unemployment which may come during the period of readjustment."

What Wall Street does not know about thrift, is not worth knowing, for it is a matter of common knowledge that it is by the practice of that gentle art that the millions it represents have been accumulated as a safeguard and a refuge against the rainy days to come. No better authority could be found to give to the workers proper instruction along the line of thrift, abstinence and kindred virtues. And without a doubt whatever, Wall Street may suggest as conducive to the welfare of the workers should be accepted by every one of them without either protest or adverse comment. What do the workers know about what is good for them, anyway? All they know is just enough to work, and it does not require much knowledge to do that. If it did, the most of us would be forever out of a job.

PARM'S PURPOSELY PENNED PARAGRAPHS

¶ So far the ramifications of the press gang have not seriously extended to the profiteers of Canada.

¶ The workers of Canada are surely receiving what they voted for at the last federal election.

¶ What has become of that "Turn-to-the-Right" legislation? Did it, too, get caught in that B. C. E. R. lobby at Victoria?

¶ Some Vancouver city employees have been receiving less wages than common Chinese coolies are being paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

¶ It is alleged that all invalid soldiers in the Tranquille sanatorium and elsewhere are to be discharged and put into "civies" on an allowance of $16 per month.

¶ Canada's war bill for the past year amounted to a million dollars a day. And the returned soldiers feel pretty dejected at the results that have been obtained right at home.

¶ Loafing is now illegal, but the real estate offices in Vancouver are still harboring a great number of able-bodied persons. And there is an over-abundant supply of lawyers and preachers.

¶ The bell-hops at Ottawa for the Big Interests are threatening to take off the war tax on Big Business and raise the revenue by placing a one cent taxation on every dollar turnover.

¶ The Vancouver Morning Sun is out to become the official organ of Tokio and Pekin streets. Just how the two-page appeal to patronize Oriental merchants will go down with the other advertisers of the Sun rumor sayeth not.

¶ The B. C. Legislature has adjourned. What will the Great War Veterans do between now and the next session? We suggest that they join the Federated Labor Party, and take mass action with the rest of the working class.

¶ The new parliament buildings, now in course of construction at Ottawa, will cost $5,000,000 when completed. It is expected that they will be completed in time to seat the Labor government, to be elected at the next federal elections.

¶ Sammy Gompers was called to Ottawa to help sidetrack the insistent demands of Labor for better conditions, and to put a crimp in the new Labor party. The Canadian situation was too tough for Sammy to handle. He went away a sick man.

¶ The clearing of Central Park for the benefit of the residents of South Vancouver has been abandoned, owing to the financial condition of the provincial government. Why should anybody's pleasure be considered by a business government?

¶ What has become of the conscription of wealth policy, enunciated by the Union government when seeking election a few months ago? War tax removals in times like these do not listen right to those who are contributing man-power.

¶ If the alleged statesmen of Canada could listen to some of the conversations between returned and discharged soldiers in this locality, they would be apt to talk turkey to the food hogs and profiteers—provided they figured on holding their jobs.

¶ If the government of Canada really wanted to see more wheat raised this year why not go into the wheat-raising business itself. It has the land in the northwest, it can secure the equipment and there's lots of help available provided there is nothing in the scheme for the profiteers.

¶ It is estimated that there are forty billion tons of the best iron ore in the world in British Columbia, which has hardly been scratched. The Labor government which B. C. will have after the next election, will find plenty of use for this ore in building labor-saving machinery, in order that the workers can get down to a four-hour day.

¶ The only way to compel officials of organized labor to shoulder responsibility is to have them assume it. This they can hardly do if ignored by the authorities. When the government of Canada emulates the example of all the other allied countries, it will have some excuse for finding fault with the attitude of organized labor. But not till then.

¶ Last year the C. P. R. paid a war tax of something like $4,000,000. This year the Union government, to show that it is particularly drastic, is levying a tax of $7,000,000. This should impress wage-earners. The net profits of the C. P. R., largely due to war-time conditions, for the last fiscal year, were but a paltry $40,000,000, as against $14,000,000 in normal times. Such severity on the part of the Union government is almost unbearable, but it is in keeping with the policy of the profiteers, now in the saddle at Ottawa.

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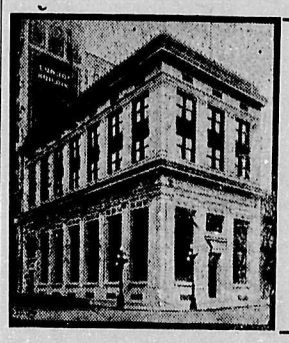

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

[Friday, May 5, 1893]

J. J. Shinabarger, Typographical Union No. 226, took seat as delegate.

Seattle Central Labor union invited attendance of delegates to labor convention called for June 5 at Seattle.

On motion of Geo. Pollay and Geo. Bartley, it was resolved to ask the city council to erect bathing sheds and other conveniences on foreshore of English Bay for free use of the public.

Decided to oppose carrying proposed street railway guarantee bylaw. Council favored municipal ownership of the road.

WINNIPEG LABOR PARTY HAS STRONG LOCAL

Plenty of Support Being Given Branch of Newly Organized Dominion Labor Party

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Labor Party is now fully organized and its committees at work. It has issued a manifesto to every worker, whether belonging to trade unions or not, to join with its ranks. The dues are $1 for six months and the party will hold meetings the first Wednesday in every month. Provision is made in the constitution for the affiliation of trade union, socialist organizations, etc., on a per capita rate of three cents per month per member, a delegate for every fifty members being sent to the party. The Electrical Workers did not wait for a call from the executive, but joined up right away. A convention of all branches in Canada is looked forward to in the near future for the purpose of drafting a platform. The Labor representation committee and the Social Democratic Party have manifested their desire to join the Winnipeg branch in a body. G. Barlow, western representative for the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, is secretary of the Winnipeg Labor Party. He made a trip to the Twin Cities and organized a branch with 75 members.

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Leaves Shortly to Re-enter Game in Big League of Politics

Many a Politician Glad to See Him Leave, and Make More Room

While there are some good Liberals in Vancouver who will neither attend a farewell to Joe Martin nor attend his funeral for that matter, a large number nevertheless turned up on Tuesday night at Eagle's hall to speed "Fighting Joe" away from British Columbia, and sic him onto the politics of England. The gathering took the form of a smoker, under the auspices of the Progressive Liberal club, and what Joe might have expected to hear about himself in the event of his demise being prematurely reported, he heard on that occasion. According to the speakers, Joe Martin is about the last word in human intelligence, honesty and all those sort of qualities which belong to angels. Not one of them expressed anything but deep regret that Joe was shaking the dust of British Columbia off his feet, and they did it in a sort of "Here's-your-hat, - what's-your-hurry," way. One speaker was quite honest about saying when Joe was gone there would be more business for legal sharks to divvy up, for, it is said, "Fighting Joe" has been pulling down a few of the fat plums which other members of the fraternity would like to have had.

The way Joe has come to his decision to take another fly over to England is a story of luck. He organized a coal mines company combination, or something of the sort, and in the organizing Joe got for his trouble a considerable slice of coin, putting him once more in the class of affluence, so that he can raid the English again.

Some months ago Joe did a similar farewell, landed on English soil, and the next thing heard of him he was comfortably seated in the British parliament, and having the same good old Martin ructions with all and sundry. He was elected to represent the Liberal party then, but on the understanding that he was to support the Labor members if he wanted to hold his job. Martin got acquainted with the forty Labor members of the British house, and they must have been pretty well on the square, judging by what the old warhorse told the Progressives. He said that outside of the Labor members and the Irish contingent, he had his doubts of the rest, for they were out for serving private interests and not the people.

So this time "Fighting Joe" will go to England determined to line up with the Laborites, who have thrown down the old barriers against anybody but a trade unionist being eligible to be a candidate in the interests of the Labor party. Joe liked the Labor members he met, and when he scrutinized their platforms he was pleased to find they agreed with his principles, so he will be numbered among them, and no doubt will contest one of the British ridings in the general election due next October, according to all signs. Martin told the crowd that the coalition government was doomed, its day were numbered, and all parties were clearing decks for action. He is still the member for East St. Pancras, but whether or not he will again be a candidate for that constituency in the general elections, he does not know. At any rate, if he is, it will be for the Labor party, which he believes is the coming party in the old country. It might be suggested to Joe before he leaves this city, that the Federated Labor Party is the coming power in British Columbia, and if he remained, he might see fit to line up with Labor here, instead of in the old country.

However, "Fighting Joe" is leaving British Columbia to take another crack at British politics, and friends and foes will wish him well, especially politicians who, with Joe out of the way, will have a better chance, perhaps, to get to the top of the heap. One thing may be said of the departing figure in Canadian politics—he was ever a fighter, and he took defeat smiling always. Of his honesty there never was a question, and British Columbia, when he leaves, will lose a valuable citizen.

BRANTFORD LABOR PARTY MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Elects Mayor and Three Aldermen With Deficit of $200 on Their Hands.

There is no more energetic or go-ahead working-class organization in all Canada than the Brantford branch of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, which has set a pace it will take some going for its sister branches to catch up with, says The Banner. After the federal general election had been fought the Brantford boys, with a deficit of more than $200 on their hands, put up a sensational campaign, only a week later, in the municipal elections, and succeeded in electing to the mayoralty by a tremendous majority, M. M. MacBride, whom they had also supported in the former election. They also succeeded in electing three aldermanic candidates.

Then they went to work with their sleeves rolled up to wipe out the first election deficit, with such good results that it was not long before all liabilities were met and a snug balance of $400 reposed in the branch treasury. And the local has been boosted up with 300 new members.

May Day at Coquitlam.

The May Day celebration inaugurated at Coquitlam by the Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners union of the city and New Westminster was a complete success, and the dance in the evening equally so. The attendance was splendid, the day was beautiful, the sports well contested and, above all, the children as happy and bright as the proverbial flowers in May. Messrs. Charlie Twalves and Tom Ballard, the indefatigable committee workers who practically conducted the whole gala day, are to be congratulated, and the future permanency of the institution is almost guaranteed. Messrs. Clare and Summers, the union officials, are also to be credited with a portion of its success.

Throughout Canada

Vancouver now claims to have an industrial payroll of a million per month—due to shipbuilding activity.

It cost $105,159 to operate the food control department from date of organization to the end of December.

Canada's wheat production last year was 225,000,000 bushels. This year the estimated requirement is 400,000,000 bushels.

A bill is before the house at Ottawa aiming to aid and encourage the organization of employment offices throughout the Dominion.

Canada's five hundred milion dollar war appropriation bill has passed into the committee stage. It took five minutes to pass it.

The provincial labor bureaus throughout Alberta now report a surplus of farm labor. An unusual number of married couples have offered their services.

It is expected that the United States will establish a Canadian credit to cover the adverse balance of trade against Canada and to help finance war purchases.

The total value of production in the forest industries of British Columbia last year was $48,913,115, compared with $35,528,000 in 1916, an increase of $13,385,115, or about 38 per cent.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—The Plaindealer, a weekly publication, has been suppressed by the police under the War Measures Act. The paper contained an article attacking the conscription bill.

The Winnipeg Joint Terminals railway has signed its first agreement with the Maintenance-of-Way Employees' union. The new rates are $3.90 a day for foremen and $2.60 for day laborers.

Revelstoke trustees are rather proud of the fact that they can get teachers at an average of $6 per teacher less than any other point in the province. The average pay there to 19 teachers is $77.63.

Firemen of Hull, Ont., have organized a union and affiliated with the Trades and Labor council. All the men, 23 members, joined. It is rumored that policemen of the city are forming a union.

North Vancouver firemen have demanded two weeks holidays annually. A raise asked for by the men recently was granted, but the annual holidays which the men had been receiving were cancelled.

There is great activity in the metal trades along organization lines in Winnipeg just now, the most strenuous efforts being made to keep that city in line with the same trades in other cities of the Dominion.

OTTAWA—The Soldiers Aid commission is still finding it hard to find places for the large army of veterans looking for light work, the only kind they are able to do, on account of wounds or other disabilities suffered overseas.

British Columbia has now over 350 milch goats, owned chiefly in small lots. The goat industry in the province is growing very fast. The milk is proving highly nutritious and sanitary, the goats being practically immune from tuberculosis.

The following publications are forbidden by the censor: "The Battle of Armageddon," published by the International Bible Students Association, and "The Class Struggle" magazine, published by the Socialist Publications society of New York.

Civic employees of the Ottawa waterworks department have been granted the wage increase demanded. The increase amounts to about 40 cents per day. Time and a-half for overtime up till midnight and double time after midnight.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the representatives of the Toronto locals of the International Association of Machinists have signed up an agreement with the Toronto Employers' association, which provides for a substantial increase in wages.

One of the dismissed policemen at Ottawa has four sons at the front, two of whom are lying in hospital. "They went," he said, "to fight for democracy, but not to defend autocracy that is meted out by the chief of police." Another member has three brothers at the front.

According to a news dispatch, J. L. Payne, controller of statistics at Ottawa, has stated that the C. N. R. common stock is worse than worthless as it carries with it obligations of the Canadian people. Incidentally it carried the 15 per cent. increase in rates for the people to pay its bonds.

Considerable consternation has been caused in the city of Hull, Que., as the result of promiscuous shooting by military police in rounding up a deserter. The deserter was a conscripted man who refused to surrender, and was making his getaway in a congested district when fired at and hit by the police.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Three men were killed and a number injured in an explosion at the plant of the Hamilton Tar and Ammonia company. The dead are: Alfred Ingram, superintendent; Harry Sylvester, George Cameron. The direct cause of the accident is unknown. The force of the explosion hurled two of the men through a brick wall.

"Things in the Labor party in Great Britain have taken a turn which it will be possible for me to associate myself with the Labor party in the British house."—Joseph Martin, K. C., according to a dispatch from Vancouver. So it is just about time to hoist the storm signal for the attention of the British Labor party and to advise that they double their guards at all entrances.—Winnipeg Voice.

Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island produce no coal for themselves, and Saskatchewan and New Brunswick very little. British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta produce largely. Manitoba and Saskatchewan each require a little more than two million tons a year, while Alberta and British Columbia regularly produce about two million tons altogether more than they require.

The negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway company by the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Stationmen and Railway Employees' Alliance, are still going on, one of the Ottawa officials of the union stated last Saturday. The company has been presented with the graduated scale of increases asked for the various classes of employees, ranging all the way up to a 75 per cent. advance for the poorer paid men. This is still being considered. Since the negotiations started the local union has received many new members, and it is stated that the employees affected are practically one hundred per cent. organized.

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GIGANTIC STRIKE IF RAILROADS REFUSE

Delegates Representing 50,000 Railway Workers in Montreal

Prominent representatives of skilled trades in the shops of all the railways of Canada are gathering this week in Montreal to discuss with representatives of the various railway companies questions directly affecting the interests of 50,000 members of labor unions, and indirectly affecting the national life of the country.

They come with a mandate carried by referendum, dealing with the wages of workers, hours of labor, and the duration of working agreements. The delegates are men chosen by No. 4 Division of the Federation of Railway Workers in the shops of all the railways of Canada, and their mission is to obtain by conference with a subcommittee of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence, the demand of the workers.

If they fail, then, according to one of the leading members of the delegation, the outcome will be bad for the employees concerned, for railway companies, and also for the whole Dominion.

"Failure would mean a gigantic strike, work stopped in shops of every railway of Canada, and transportation of passengers and material held up for want of rolling stock and men to do necessary repairs to stock at present in active use," said the delegate.

The big question to be discussed is that of minimum wages. The men want a standard minimum rate all over Canada and no difference as at present between east and west. The difference now is ten cents between these points, the west of course being the higher figure. An increase for the west is demanded and also that the eastern rate be brought up to correspond. An eight-hour day is also demanded for all workers at shop trades and a thirty-six day agreement for all concerned instead of a yearly one as in the past.

DESPOTS OF DEMOCRACY

[New York Herald]

The tendency of the individual is not towards the jealous maintenance of his personal rights. The mastering impulse of the busybody is to impose his convictions upon everybody. The busybodies make up in clamor what they lack in numbers and deafen nations no less than communities by their calls upon high heaven to witness that they only are respectable and that the acceptance of their notions is essential to the salvation of the state.

Humanity moves in its own way slowly but surely along the lines of betterment. But the sifting process of the ages agrees in no wise with the hop-skip-and-a-jump mentality of the busybodies. In consequence is their demand that the law step in and reconstruct mankind over night in the mould prescribed by themselves.

Of course, the law does nothing of the kind. Timorous legislators and "pussy-footed" executives yield to the threatening demands of organized busybodies, and occasionally an inspired ass with a certificate of election in his pocket originates vexatious legislation. But the annoyance comes principally from unofficial busybodies who promote legislation designed to make the common herd conform to their ideas. The consequence is that the law becomes ridiculous, or oppressive, or the instrument of corruption. From the statute making mandatory the length of bed sheets in hotels the gamut runs to the vicious so-called Mann Act, with various commissions, censorships and preposterous police regulations scattered in between. The necessary number of public servants is swollen by swarms of official parasites, who are taken away from the producing class and who find in oppression a justification for their continuance on the public salary roll.

It is time to call a halt. The counties, the states and the nation, as Mr. Willis, of Ohio, remarked recently, are governed to death.

It has been said that great reforms have been effected not by the enactment of new laws, but by repeal of existing statutes.

ANACONDA, MONT.—H. C. Lind, who was alleged to have used profane and seditious language in refusing to subscribe to the liberty loan, was discharged from his employment here and was marched by a crowd of fellow workmen through the streets and compelled to kiss the flag during halts.

Lincoln Steffens says that he has positive knowledge that the capitalist and autocrat powers of Germany, Italy, England and France are planning an imperial peace after the western front drive reaches a climax and is to be called off as a draw. If such is the case then there was good reasons for the prevention of the International Peace Conference.

A mob of Everett citizens raided the I. W. W. headquarters recently, smashed the plate glass windows and all the lights, chopped down the furnishings and burned them in the street, tore down the plumbing and battered down the plaster. One of the charges often made against the I. W. W. is that of the "destruction of property." None of the above property belonged to the I. W. W. except a talking machine.

REJUVENATION OF THE MOVIE CENSOR NOTED

Hepburn's Bald Pate Now Adorned by Fine Example of Hairdressing

First Public Appearance at Martin Send-off Was Unqualified Success

When a man becomes sufficiently bald nowadays he has the consolation that the hairdressers' art can conceal the fact by a toupee of such excellence as to effect a complete disguise of a man's early piety in damp churches. The number of bald men who are now wearing perfectly nice wigs is increasing. Almost anybody in your immediate circle can check off in the list of acquaintances a man or two, or more, who has his billiard ball suitable camouflaged. But there are bald men who still persist in displaying the nakedness of their nobs to the stare of the world, as it were, and these view with disquiet the desertion from their ranks, especially of any well known citizen.

The latest bald-headed man to adopt the style, after being one of the shining lights of bald-headed row for a number of years, is our old friend Walter Hepburn, formerly well known member of the Bricklayers union but of recent years a non-union contractor of affluence and, more recently, the censor of the motion picture films which come to British Columbia. While not over-fastidious, generally speaking, Walter has always paid considerable attention to his personal appearance, even in the days when he was getting callouses on his hands and grime on his overalls with the rest of the gang. But that was a considerable stretch of time ago, and as the years rolled on and Walter's bankroll continued to roll up into a building or two on the main thoroughfares, he became more and more sartorially excellent and perfect, but—zounds! his hair! It was slipping just when by all the wishes of Walter it should have been growing with a glossy sleekness in keeping with his manly form under the tailor's care. So the years went on and Walter's hair became thinner and thinner with the years, till finally he reached that stage so many know so well when there were too few hairs to cover the bald spot any more, then came a period of fearful depression and finally the helferdam feeling that they could all go and be dinged. So Walter at last became bald as the ordinary billiard ball.

It was reported some years ago that the hairdresser made Walter fall for a toupee but it was too hot on his head, or slipped off at times most embarrassing, or something. Anyway, for a long time Walter had become a backslider into the ranks of baldheaded row.

But he has been reviewing for some months the films which came before him for judgment. And there were constantly, day in and day out, passing before his eyes the handsome heads of hair of the movie stars. Not a bald one among them. The characters which did bear the bald pates, however, were for the most part old hasbeens, and far be it from Walter to ever acknowledge himself in this class. Oh, no.

Did Walter detect on some of those splendid film stars' heads, by a microscopic scrutiny, a toupee, by any chance? Perhaps.

Anyway——.

Last Tuesday night "Fighting Joe" Martin was farewelled by the Progressive Liberals at a smoker in Eagle hall, the said "Fighting Joe" having decided to throw his hat in the Old Country ring again. The party was merrily milling about, or sitting around tables, and a spirit of hatchet-burying and good fellowship abounded. When in sauntered a stranger about whose appearance something was familiar. It was ascertained by inquiry that it was no stranger at all. It was Walter Hepburn, with his usually shiny pate adorned with a splendid wig of long, nicely combined and muscillaged iron-gray hair—just like some of the "old at thirty" banking characters in the movies. After being introduced all round to his old friends again, and they being assured it was Walter and not an idol of the motion pictures, congratulations on his general effect were numerous.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WANT WAGES RAISED

Demands of Delegation Are Promised Careful Consideration By the Whole Cabinet

A deputation representing the employees in the outside service of the post office, public works, customs and inland revenue departments waited upon members of the federal government last week, with a request that to such civil servants be granted an allowance, in addition to their present salaries, to compensate them for the increase in the cost of living in recent years. They pointed out that according to the statements of the Labor department the cost of the weekly family budget of staple commodities had increased since the war began.

The delegation, which represented government employees in all parts of Canada, numbered about sixty men.

Doherty, who replied, said the government was aware of the conditions through which the people with small incomes were now passing.

"We have listened to you sympathetically," said the minister of justice, "we shall gife your request careful consideration and we hope we shall be able to reach a solution which will be satisfactory." At the same time he pointed out that the question was one for consideration by the whole cabinet.

"Why is it," asks the Calgary Herald, "that these Military Service regulations have to be so phrased as to be unintelligible to the people they are supposed to affect? A little more plain English and less legal phraseology would be acceptable." In many instances the verbiage is, as another paper says, so confusing that the officials appointed to enforce them experience difficulty in comprehending their real intent.

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BATTLE DRUMS OF PROLETARIAT ARE SOUNDING

Most Important Work Before Us Is to Organize Working Class

Twenty Districts Are About Ready for Coming Political Scrap

[By H. W. Watts]

Every day furnishes fresh proof of the rapid growth and spread of the ideas that we represent. In all lands there is tumult and push. The battle-drums of the proletariat are sounding. That class which occupies the seats of the mighty is looking around for shelter from the coming storm, because they know not what the storm has in store for them. Yes, the old social order is crumbling and a new world will rise therefrom. It is now time to organize for the coming change—the revolution. It is no time to haggle over words, nor to fight shy of human beings whose knowledge of Marx is limited to a few phrases. It is time to organize the great mass. Nine men and women out of ten today are rebels down in their own hearts. All that is now needed is men of enough force, knowledge and energy to direct the masses. Yes, we said direct the masses. Everything points to the fact that the masses must be led out of ruins of the present system. The economic structure of capitalism is falling, yet the masses have now learned even the name of the new society that is to take the place of the old. If it is our desire to bring into being a co-operative commonwealth in place of the present capitalist system, then we must thrust ourselves into the melee, mount the platform, point the masses to the government institutions and march them thereto.

A score of men can handle the situation in any city of they have the spirit and determination to fight for industrial freedom. But that score must have become prominent enough to gain the confidence of the masses, and organizations will accomplish this. Hence we must stop dividing our forces with petty squabbles over hair-splitting diatribes and get down to the serious business of gaining the good-will and support of the proletariat.

When the hour for the revolution breaks, the workers will rush forth from the factories, mills and mines, where they have produced all wealth and been robbed of all but a bare existence. They will troop from the fields and farmyards, where they have toiled to feed the idle rich. They all, the hundreds and thousands and millions, will make up the individual army which will sweep from power the parasites who have fed these many years upon the bodies of men, women and children of the working class.

Our mission is to organize, organize, organize.

We have made a splendid start.

Let's see to it that there is no let up to this work.

About twenty districts in B. C. have already been organized. These are carrying forward the work with great enthusiasm, but every district in the whole province must be in a position to place a candidate of the party in the field for the next election.

Prince Rupert.

Geo. B. Casey reports that the local now has a paid up membership of 83, with recruits coming in daily. A strong executive has been elected and also a committee of three to subdivide the city, each taking charge of a membership campaign in their particular district. J. H. Hawthornthwaite has been asked to speak in the city on Labor Day. A committee has also been appointed to visit all the unions with a view of getting them to affiliate. The branch has a large number of women members who are a big asset to the carrying on of the work. Comrade Casey says they will be able to take good care of the situation in the city and hopes that other parts of the province will soon be in a like shape.

Queensboro Meeting Thursday.

A meeting will be held in the Queensboro fire hall, on the south side of Fraser from New Westminster, next Thursday evening. Chas. Lestor will be the principal speaker.

News From Everywhere.

The Federationist would like to get word from the secretaries, or anyone else, of the various branches from time to time. This ought to be one of the orders of business for every branch because we must keep our activities, no matter how trivial they may seem, before the membership. If every secretary made a point of writing to us at least once a month we could keep this column the most interesting in the whole edition.

Vancouver Membership Growing.

The Vancouver membership still continues to climb. One body of men, the carpenters, has 350 members in the party today and it must be admitted that 350 is quite a little movement in itself. The meeting in the Rex theatre last Sunday was addressed by Pte. Barnard, veteran of two wars, South African and European, and by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor M. P. P., and Organizer Hardy. This is the second meeting under the auspices of the F. L. P. and both have been big successes.

One hundred and fifty members of the Civic Employees have poined the party. Fifty-three joined before the present trouble started and the rest joined since council refused request for increase in wages.

Good Meeting at Nanaimo.

Chas. Lestor addressed a good big meeting at Nanaimo last Sunday evening and was well received. A number of very interesting questions were asked and answered at the close of the address. J. Hodgkinson occupied the chair.

Hawthornthwaite at Ladysmith.

"Jim" Hawthornthwaite and some local speakers addressed a very successful meeting in Ladysmith last Sunday week and were given a good reception, says Secretary Allan McDonald, in writing for more application blanks and membership cards.

Israel Weinberg, co-defendant with Tom Mooney, is reported to have been driven out of a town where he was to speak on behalf of Mooney. The powers that be in Frisco tried to bribe Weinberg, once woth $5,000 and another time with $15,000 to frame up on Mooney and his refusal has meant his being charged with participation in the bomb explosion.

CHRISTIANIA.—M. Trannel, leader of the Socialists of the Left, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at Trondhjem for making provocative speeches. He was also charged with inciting the workers to follow the example of the Bolsheviki in Russia and form workmen's and soldiers' councils.

WASHINGTON—Upon motion of attorneys for the Hitchman Coal & Coke company of West Virginia contempt proceedings instituted by the company against Frank J. Hayes, president, and nine other officers and members of the United Mine Workers were withdrawn in the United States supreme court. No reason was assigned by the coal attorneys.

The Jewish bakery workers have just concluded a happy Easter holiday. All the six New York Jewish bakers' locals have collectively purchased a gigantic building, together with equipment, which will, in the near future, be turned into a model bake shop with most modern machinery.

The indictment of five prominent officers and the jailing of hundreds of members of the Socialist Party of America has found its answer. The total members having paid dues for the month of March numbered 101,571, which is 27,244 more than for the same month of last year.

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Half gallon.... $1.90 Quart ..... $1.00 Pint 55c
BEST HARD OIL VARNISH—Gallon, $1.75; half-gallon, $1.00; qts. 60c
FURNITURE VARNISH—No. 1 quality; gallon, $1.35; quart..... 45c
PURE CREOSOTE SHINGLE STAIN—Several shades of browns, reds and greens; browns, reds, etc.; 4-gallon tins, a gallon, $1.10; one-gallon tins, ... $1.40
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Letters to FEDERATIONIST

The "Slacker" and Other Blackslider Problems Solved

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the good old days, long before freedom had bloomed forth into the superlative perfection which it has now attained, when the principal business of the Imperial government was providing annuities for an ever-increasing brood of German dukelets, certain members of the proletariat thought themselves entitled to a share of nature's gifts.

They occasionally snared "my lud's" rabbits or his pheasants and gorged themselves upon these delicacies instead of filling up with baled hay, turnips or other stuff suitable for the working class stomach.

These demoralizing tendencies had to be squelched, but as the methods pursued in other countries whose christianity had reached the boiling point, were rather crude and savoured of barbarism, we decided to deport these atriocious culprits to the land of the Southern Cross, in a style which would uphold the dignity of a nation which was endeavoring to own a "Setless Sun."

For this purpose, a floating palace was constructed for conveying the said culprits across the waves. The lines of this triumph of marine architecture followed the popular conception of Noah's Ark on a larger scale. No provision for the care and comfort of the passengers was omitted. There were decks innumerable, with a space of at least six feet between them. The statercoms were commodious 4x6 feet affairs, furnished with a teak wood couch, and a bucket which was emptied at the end of every voyage regularly.

In case the passenger might tumble about during stormy weather, his leg was connected by a logging chain to a substantial ring in the wall. To aid his soul in its communion with God, there were no lights in his sanctuary.

For the regeneration of the said soul, we had a room specially equipped with the paraphernalia necessary for removing sinful thoughts, such as poaching in "my lud's" preserves, non-conformity, etc. Among other articles "too numerous to mention," we had tackle for hanging the patient up by the big toes, branding irons, thumb screws and stocks, but if these were ineffectual, we had the "iron maiden" as a last resource. She was a hollow cast iron figure of a woman, the front of which opened like a door and she was bolted to the "fur'd" hurricane deck. Inside she was decorated with spikes, and when the patient was placed therein, and the door closed, these spikes protruded into his flesh.

From this position he could gaze through her eyes, on the infinite majesty of "our" deep, and reflect upon his hideous crime of covetousness.

This glorious specimen of ruling power may have had something to do with the reception conscription got in the Antipodes, as no doubt many remember the landing and voyage of those pilgrim fathers.

This good ship, when her days of usefulness were done, was acquired by an enterprising Yankee, who saw in her some "easy mon," who exhibited her in all the large coast cities of the United States and South America, at the time when twisting the lion's tail was a favorite pastime among our Allies. Two years ago she was lying at Bellingham, where hydrostatics have been the chief subject of study and conversation for some time. It cost two bits to see the show.

Now, sir, I would suggest that "where our two hearts beat again as one," and "whereas shipping is scarcer, owing to the activities of the unspeakable Hun, Uncle Sam commandeer that boat and present her to that aggregation of paytriots known as the Union government, to convey all slackers, conscientious objectors and those who turn up their plebian noses at the hog profit knightlets, with which the country is being deluged, to the battle fields of Europe.

After a voyage over, in that noble relic of her former glory, if the mechanism and appliances are properly worked, they would have their evil tendencies corrected, so that they would jump right into the genuine old orthodox hell if requested to do so. They would regard facing German bullets, and fighting for freedom and democracy as just a little relaxation.

PAYTRIOT.

Wycliffe, April 16, 1918.

Capital Punishment.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—I have been requested to state publicly my reasons for requesting our government to abolish capital punishment in Canada and in reply would say, that, the death penalty is in flagrant defiance of the Word of God as contained in both the Old and New Testaments, a relic of barbarism and a rebellious usurpation of a power which custom cannot justify.

The commandment "Thou shalt not kill" applies equally to the state as to the individual. That imperative command issued amid the thunders of Sinai leaves no room for debate or doubt; it is succinct, positive, direct, and came direct from the Father. The command is still there, old but ever new, immutable, imperishable, ineluctable, and leaves no space for quibbling or dissembling. "Thou shalt not kill."

In every country and state where capital punishment has been abolished capital crimes have decreased and society can be just as well protected by sending our unfortunate criminals to penitentiary and putting them to some useful work and placing their earnings at the disposal of those whom he has deprived of a bread winner. This would be more humane than sending their unsaved souls into eternity.

There is a superstition, older than history, that if you do something as bad to your enemy as he has done to you, you have squared things up, have balanced the account and are ready to appear before the Throne of Justice with clean hands. In primitive times the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was recognized as sound religion and was taught from the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths with the statement "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." Theoretically we still believe in the latter statement. We think that he who takes the life of another will suffer in the next world and we are impatient with the Lord's slowness; we desire to expedite matters, to help Him out, by sending the offender to his doom as quickly as can decently be done. So we hang him. This would be highly laudable could we exhibit the badge of a Divine deputy sheriff, but lacking this it is mere meddling with the affairs of the Almighty and raises the question whether we are not collectively as criminal as the fellow whom we hang. And if we analyze our feelings we are likely to find underneath a residuum of that very feeling of revenge which is without reason, the relic of savage impulse and often differing little from the motive of the murderer himself.

ROBT. BICKERDIKE.

Montreal, April 12, 1918.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

There is force in the criticism which one of our learned judges the other day levelled against the Patriotic Fund.

Such a fund was well enough as a temporary expedient, when nobody had any idea how long or how collossal the struggle was destined to be.

But before now some better arrangement should have been made. The work done by the fund is properly a public charge and should be so treated.

The best plan would probably be to have the whole financial obligation taken over by the Dominion. In default of this, the next best arrangement is to levy a regular provincial tax, as is being done by Manitoba and Ontario.

The legislative session has been allowed to close without dealing with this matter. The legislature, however, will sit again before the war ends.—Vancouver Daily Sun.

THOUGHT

[By Pro-Humanity]

The heaviest artillery, the mightiest explosive in all the universe, the power of thought.

No destrictive weapon can crush it.

No dungeon can confine it, no gallows or firing-squad can kill it.

It defies banishment, gag laws and censorship.

Men perish by the millions, but the message of one thinker goes on forever, gathering greater strength as it goes.

Truly can it be said of thought, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

Exile the thinker to the frozen zones of Siberia; torture his body even unto death; bury him in an unmarked grave; and the thought, that the tyrant would annihiliate, is borne on immortal wings,

"To every brow that brooding
thinks, erect with manhood's
honest pride."

Smother the kindling sparks of thought with man-made laws, and like Prometheus' quenchless fire, stolen from the gods, thought feeding its flames ever and anew with fresh fuel, bursts forth at last like lightning from the throne of Jove. Before its blasting flames the petty structures of puny minds wither and perish; and above the ashen heap, thought erects another triumphal arch to the everbuilding temple of truth.

"It is no boast, it is no threat, thus
history's iron law decrees."

Every revolution in human society is preceded by an army of thinkers. It is an army that can neither be bought nor beated. No power on earth can stem it once the eternal command, "Forward! March!" goes forth.

"Ye see me only in the cell, ye see me only
in the grave;
"Ye see me only wandering long beside the
exile's weary wave;
"Ye fools! do I not also dwell where you
have sought to pierce in vain?
"Rests not a niche for me to live in every
heart, in every brain!"

Thought, the dauntless herald of every social revolution—the prophet and percursor of every higher hope! When, in all the history of the world, has thought so charged the brains of men and women as in the present hour? It may be historically told of this age that, where once a fool, now a thinker is born every minute.

Linking hearts and brains over continents and seas is being forged a chain that shall bind in fraternity and peace a common humanity. The fearful storm shall sweep away the thrones of kings; the common people of earth are thinking; and before the flashing flame of thought the serpents of superstition and servility flee from the habitations of men.

"'Tis triumph song, victorious song, her
prophet voice is sounding free,
"As once of old your Godhead spoke—'I
was, I am, and will be free.'
. . . . . .
"And therefore will I be, and lead the nation
yet their foes to meet,
"And on your heads, your necks, your
crowns, I'll plant my strong, rebellious feet!"

Thought! Thou art a divinity at whose shrine I offer the tribute of my love and faith! Thou art the Savior of the lowly and the scourge of lords! When thou stirrest the brains of men the foundations of lies totter and fall! In thy resplendent circle none kneel to idols! In thy light there is no fear, save of being faithless to that light itself! Thou art the destroyer of fables and the giver of facts! In thy realm the suns and worlds are guided in their courses, and the laws of the universe maintained! Thou art the boundless ocean, a drop of whose waters quickens the human mind! Thou art the soul of nature, the designer and evolver of all! If there be other divinities they cannot exist without thee!

LABOR'S POSITION

[Hansard Report, House of Comomns, April 22, 1918.]

Mr. G. B. Nicholson (East Algoma): Negative propositions will not win this war. We must get something constructive. And if the leaders of the labor organizations in Canada are going to take the part that their position in the community demands of them, they must get away from a negative attitude towards these great world problems.

Now, Sir, I am prepared to admit that there are reasons why the leaders of organized labor should be somewhat skeptical of any suggestion which has underlying it the idea that they are going to be drawn into the industrial life of this country, so to speak, or to be made responsible for carrying on the industrial work. There are two or three reasons for that. In the first place, it is only within the past dozen years, or possibly twenty years at the most, that it became in any way nearly fully recognized that labor had the right to organize. Prior to that such a thing as a labor organization was lokoed upon as an alien institution, and right up until the present time there are many employers of labor—men who are themselves leaders in what we may call "big business," who desire that they themselves shall have the right to organize large combinations of finance in order to carry on their business—who still say that labor has no right to organize. I have heard men say quite recently: "Just wait until this war is over and we get these fellows where they belong, and we will then show them what we are going to do with labor organizations." Now, Sir, I say to you that if there is an employer of labor anywhere in this country who believes that he has simply got to wait until the war is over until he can return to his former position of capitalizing the flesh and blood of his fellow beings in order that he may use them for his own selfish ends, he is living in a fool's paradise. My opinion is that that time will never return in this country again.

Another reason why organized labor is somewhat skeptical is tnat governments and parliaments in times past have not been any too ready to listen to the legtimate demands of labor, while they have, as a rule, I believe, been fairly ready to listen to the importunities of those who would make use of organized labor. We are passing out of that stage, and the leaders of organized labor must realize that we are passing out of it. May I repeat, that, in order to attain the position they are aiming at they must be called upon to accept the responsibilities that go with the privileges they enjoy. Every advance politically that democracy has ever made has carried with it a corresponding responsibility, and the leaders of organized labor must accept that responsibility.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

"Traitor" and treason are terms of such common current usage that they have lost all signification. True it is that the land is filled with traitors; but they are not the liberty-loving individuals who defend open opinion and insist upon the right of free discussion. The traitors are those who so basely have betrayed their country and all mankind by violating the constitution and denying to our citizens the rights it guarantees; who treat the law of the land with contempt and ignore its every provision, in dealing with all persons whose ideas they disapprove; who flagrantly disregard each principle of that democracy they falsely proclaim; who have frustrated freedom; ravished the Goddess of Liberty; and ruthlessly trampled upon the most sacred of human rights. They have done those things arrogantly, as the official possessors of autocratic power, or have done them furtively, like the crawling cravens they are, under the protection of that approving power. These be the traitors, my countrymen, compared with whom Benedict Arnold was a patriot and Judas Iscariot was a gentleman.

—The Paladin.

LIMITATIONS OF POVERTY

[By Rev. Charles Stelzle]

The real curse of poverty is not so much the lack of money as it is the lack of opportunity. Broadly speaking, no man was ever made happy by wealth, and no man was ever made unhappy by poverty. It is the opportunities to broaden life that come with wealth which give a greater chance for happiness; and it is the limitations of poverty that cause misery.

The worst kind of poverty is that which calls for the sacrifice of the inner life. It is bad enough to have the body go hungry, but it is far worse to starve the soul. And this is the condition of great numbers of the poverty-stricken. There are really four classes of people in the world; the poor poor, those who have no money and practically nothing else; the rich poor—those who have no money but who have an appreciation of many of the other things in life; and the rich rich—those who have money as well as appreciation of the better things of life. The last class are the happiest, but they constitute a very small percentage of the people. The great mass may be called the poor poor; and they are always so by reason of their own fault. For the crushing blows of abject poverty have been such as to reduce them to the lowest levels of appreciation. For them, life has become simply a physical struggle, and only the instinct of self-preservation impels them to continue the fight.

Ambition can live only when the worker has an opportunity for self-expression. It will not suffice to say that any man or woman who has the qualifications may still get to the top. We are not dealing with exceptional people; we are dealing with the masses, who, it must be confessed in all frankness, are very ordinary, but who, nevertheless, are human beings who have a right to live. Not all the poor have the power of initiative, but even though they had, physical disability due to poverty or sickness may prevent them from executing their wills. Large numbers of the poor cannot afford to rest during times of illness. They must keep on, for to stop means even greater poverty than they are enduring. It is this inability to properly care for themselves physically that results in an early death or at best an old age at a time when they should be enjoying the vigor of full manhood and womanhood.

It is true that some have risen from the ranks of poverty to positions of great power and influence, but in very rare cases did these come from the class who are cursed with the extreme poverty found in our cities. Most of them, it will be discovered, came from the farm where, even though they may not have had the advantages of good clothing and education, nevertheless developed strong bodies which gave them the power to struggle against the most adverse circumstances. Those who have risen rom poverty to high positions in life had this physical capital to bank upon, thus possessing an asset of which the tenement-bred children, for the most part, are deprived.

CANADA CANNOT ESCAPE

[By the Rev. Salem G. Bland, B.A., D.D., in Calgary Canadian]

"Fifty years of revolution lie before the world."

"One feeling is in the minds of all—expectancy. Every one feels that changes are coming, and no one knows what they will be."

"The next twenty-five years will be hell."

"During the two decades that will follow the war there will be a greater social transformation than has taken place in the last two thousand."

These are some of the expressions that have reached my sears during the last few weeks in Western Canada.

Vast and, as we deemed her, sluggish and immobile, Russia has plunged headlong into the melting pot. Signs are not wanting that Germany may ere long follow. England, the most individualistic country in the world except, possibly, Canada, is slow to recognize she ought to change, but so decisive and thoroughgoing when she does, is intelligently and systematically reconstructing herself. The United States, latest of all to be caught in the current, is trimming her boat for the rapids.

Canada, most contented, most easy-going, most happy-go-lucky, most boyish of nations, will not escape. She, too, is headed for the rapids.

The question is no longer, "Will there be a revolution in Canada, too?" but "What sort of a revolution will it be?" The brain and the heart of the Canadian people, their good judgment—their self-control; their considerateness; above all, their courage and their goodwill—are going to be tested in the next ten years as never before.

In the courage and the self-sacrifice of the battlefield Canada has not been found wanting. In the less heroic, but, perhaps, scarcely less difficult, tasks of social reconstruction, God grant she may not be found unworthy of those who on the battlefields of Europe have at last given the word "Canadian" a meaning.

CREATURE DETESTIBLE

"Narrow intolerance is about the most detestible quality that a human being can carry around with him, albeit the possession of such is often vaunted as something praiseworthy by its possessor. Bigotry and intolerance are not exactly the same thing, although the one naturally leads to the other. Bigotry is defined as a blind, obstinate, and narrow-minded zeal in the interest of some creed, system or party. Intolerance is the attitude of active enmity towards those with whom you do not agree. The bigot may blindly and narrowly adhere to his own opinions and leave others alone. The intolerant is often more greatly interested in showing his hatred for others and their opinions than he is in showing enthusiasm for his own. The bigot is always contemptible but is often more deserving of pity than dislike. The intolerant is always detestible. Such a man is always offensively conscious of the difference of view of those with whom he mingles and his hateful narrowness is chiefly exhibited towards those who differ from him in religious beliefs. He always finds himself opposing the advancement to positions of trust of those who worship at other altars, and he turns pale with chagrin when he hears of such advancement. If a man happens to be of irreproachable personal character, the intolerant promptly declares that the man is better than his church and pities him to think that such a good man is connected with such a creed. If he hears of a bad man professing the creed described, he as promptly asks, what can you expect from a fellow belonging to such a church? If he is an employer of labor, his first question always addressed to one seeking a position is, what church do you attend? And the obtaining or failure to obtain the position depends upon the answer. No matter what the circumstances may be, in matters political, educational, civic or social, you will always find the intolerant bigot watching the attitude of men of other religious views and never failing to move or agitate in opposition. Right, or equity, or conscience has nothing to do with his decisions the one dominant, burning motive being to show his petty and miserable dislike for others. Whatever excuse for him could be held out by former centuries, the present century has no place for such a character. If it is true, as the poet says, "that through the ages one increasing purpose runs and the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns," if the human horizon has been so enormously expanded surely the time has passed for the bigot to be regarded with anything but scorn, or the intolerant with anything but intoleration. A good motto for the twentieth century would be 'no toleration for the intolerant.'"

DON'T JOIN THE UNION

[By Our Organizer.—B. G. in Nome Industrial Worker]

These are a few of the many reasons why you should not join the union:

Don't join the union, as you might be able to secure higher wages.

Don't join the union, as you might secure a shorter working day, and that you know, would never do. It might affect your health. You know at one time people had to work ten, twelve or more hours, and it was considered a crime to ask for eight hours.

Don't join the union, as it might hurt the feelings of the master, and you know that would be terrible.

Don't join the union, as you might be able, through organized power, to maintain the present scale of wages after the war is over.

Don't join the union, for when the present war is over and 33,000,000 workingmen are thrown into the labor market to compete with you for jobs, if you are not organized the corporations may find it convenient to cut wages and lengthen the hours of labor.

Don't join the union, as you might be able to protect yourself from Kaiser Rockefeller, Czar Morgan and Emperor Guggenheim, who love you so much that they want the most servile and cheap labor they can secure, and even now are looking with longing eyes toward China and Japan, with their teeming millions and are hoping that in some manner the bars can be lowered so that they can secure some of this cheap labor.

Don't join the union, as the big boss might be compelled to adopt safety devices, and you know that would just be awful, as it might protect your life and limb.

Don't join the union, as it might mean a longer life, more happiness and more enjoyment for the children.

Don't join the union, it might "break up the home."

Don't join the union, as it might take away from the boss the job of doing your thinking. You know the poor fellow has to provide you with a job, and also do that more strenuous duty, your thinking, and just think how dreadful that would be. Why you might be compelled to do your own thinking.

Don't join the union, as you might want a better place to live. You know most of you live in such beautiful homes, that it would be a sin to live in any other. Some are very palatial mansions and castles, built as they are, of corrugated iron and lumber from tomato, candle and powder boxes. D. J. Jackling cannot afford such a home. No sirree, he is so poor that he has to have the whole upper floor of the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco, and his wages are so meagre that he can only afford to pay an annual rental of $30,000 for quarters for his servants. Just think of that!

Don't join the union as you might want a better environment. Some of you have such beautiful surroundings, such as open sewers and bog lands, that to live in any other atmosphere might contaminate your health. It would never do to live amid trees and flowers and green fields; your children might cease to love you.

Don't join the union, as it might do away with the spy, who, when you are not organized, runs and tells the boss that you are loafing on the job, or that you are talking with your fellow workers about getting more money, or seeking a reduction of hours. If you should organize 100 per cent., why the boss would have no further use for the spotter. But then, that would be treason.

Don't join the union, because the union might want to enter into collective bargaining with the employer, and it might protect you in your employment, and incidentally deprive the company gunman of his job.

Don't join the union, as the legalized robbers of Wall Street, New York city, might call you unpatriotic. Be careful!

Don't join the union, and set a price on the only thing you have for sale, namely your labor power. The kaiser and kings of Wall Street and 26 Broadway, might brand you a "bomb-thrower" and a band of anarchists.

Don't join the union, as it might be treasonable; we are at war with Germany.

Don't join the union, as more than 13,000,000 men and women are now engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, and clothing. There never was such an opportunity to organize as now, and never will be again. But for God's sake, don't do it. In England they are very unpatriotic, believing in organizing, war or no war, and thus have a voice as to what conditions they work under. But in America it is different; we must not adopt anything from England, for that would be a foreign idea, and that would never do.

No sirree.

But let the mine and smelter owners, the iron and steel manufacturers organize, and dictate to you what you shall receive in wages. The poor, poverty-stricken United States Steel Corporation net earnings in 1916 were only $271,531,730, as against $23,496,768 in 1914, an increase of $248,534,962. They find it pays to organize. But you don't.

Let the meat, coffe and sugar trust, the groceryman, the clothing man, and all others from whom you purchase the necessities of life, organize and charge whatever they may see fit, and thus be able to tell you you must pay the price or leave it. Do you realize?

Let the lawyers, doctors, bankers, ministers, judges and clergymen organize and fix their scale of wages, but for the love of Mike, don't you join the union and kick against bad working conditions and low wages, as you are liable not to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. At least Billy Sunday says so, and he should know. Watch out—don't be hasty.

You see, it is like this: If you organize, and use your collective power, the tender-hearted industrial lords might be compelled to grant higher wages and better working conditions. Of course, if you organize the money kings might not handle as much coin, and that might cause palpitation of the heart. You might have a better home, and it might affect your health. Your family will lose respect for you. If you organize, the poor parasite might have less money to spend on elaborate dog and monkey dinners and parties, less money for diamonds and pearl necklaces, and my goodness, that would be an awful hardship; you know it would be terrible to appear in society without those showy and costly things. It really is a shame to deprive these hard working gentry of these things.

If you should organize and get better wages, it might violate the laws of nature, the sun might cease to shine, and rivers cease to flow. But if you go hungry, Billy Sunday, or some one like him will tell you it "is the will of God," so be content with your lot, and you will reap your reawrd in the skies.

So don't join the union, but be submissive and docile, and the employers will come around and pat you on the back and tell you what a splendid fellow you are for not listening to the "agitators."

Of course some may say I am crazy, and all this stuff is "rot" and there is nothing to it, as there has never been anything like it appear in the Herald-Republican or the Tribune, and, of course, they have all the wisdom of the ages.

And above all things, don't subscribe for the Industrial Worker or the Miners' Magazine, or any other Labor paper. They might cause you to kick against the present system and also make you a union man, and you know some people think union men are imps from the lower region, and Labor papers are the mouthpieces of His Satanic Majesty.

Do you hear me? I hope you do.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Merritt; secretary, S. M. Grant, 1671 Alberni street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley, phone Fair. 2098L; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, J. E. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 220 Second street; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe street; business agent, J. H. Carmichael, Room 212, Labor Temple.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES, Local 28—Meets every first and third Wednesday at 2:30 p.m.; second and fourth Wednesdays at 9:00 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Fred. Harris; secretary and business agent, Wm. Mackenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple. Office hours, 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie street, New Westminster; vice-president, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 304 Pender street west. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, L. Marsh.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 436 Howe street. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

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

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High. 1658R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer street.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Tayler; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

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PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. E. Thompson, Box 275, Prince Rupert, B. C.

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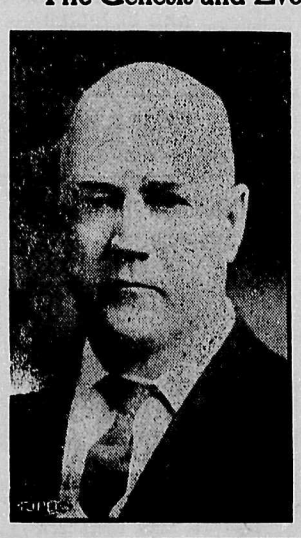

Written by the Grand Old Man of the Labor Movement in British Columbia, Mr. E. T. Kingsley, and compiled by R. P. Pettipiece, who has for more than 20 years been identified with the organized labor movement of the province.

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Spartacus to the Gladiators at Capua

[By Elijah Kellogg]

Ye call me chief; and ye do well to call him chief who for twelve long years has met upon the arena every shape of man or beast the broad Empire of Rome could furnish, and who never yet lowered his arm. If there be one among you who can say that ever, in public fight or private brawl, my actions did belie my tongue, let him stand forth and say it. If there be three in all your company dare face me on the bloody sand, let them come on. And yet I was not always thus—a hired butcher, a savage chief of still more savage men. My ancestors came from old Sparta, and settled among the vine-clad rocks and citron groves of Syrasella. My early life ran quiet as the brooks by which I sported; and when, at noon, I gathered the sheep beneath the shade, and played upon the shepherd's flute, there was a friend, the son of a neighbor, to join me in the pastime. We led our flocks to the same pasture, and partook together our rustic meal.

One evening, after the sheep were folded, and we were all seated beneath the myrtle which shaded our cottage, my grandsire, an old man, was telling of Marathon and Leuctra; and how, in ancient times, a little band of Spartans, in a defile of the mountains, had withstood a whole army. I did not then know what war was; but my cheeks burned, I know not why, and I clasped the knees of that venerable man, until my mother, parting the hair from off my forehead, kissed my throbbing temples, and bade me go to rest, and think no more of those old tales and savage wars.

That very night the Romans landed on our coast. I saw the breast that had nourished me trampled by the hoof of the war horse—the bleeding body of my father flung amidst the blazing rafters of our dwelling! Today I killed a man in the arena; and, when I broke his helmet clasps, behold; he was my friend! He knew me, smiled faintly, gasped and died—the same sweet smile upon his lips that I had marked, when, in adventurous boyhood, we scaled the lofty cliff to pluck the first ripe grapes, and bear them home in childish triumph! I told the pretor that the dead man had been my friend, generous and brave, and I begged that I might bear away the body, to burn it on a funeral pile, and mourn over its ashes. Ay! upon my knees, amid the dust and blood of the arena, I begged that poor boon, while all the assembled maids and matrons, and the holy virgins they call vestals, and the rabble, shouted in derision, deeming it rare sport, forsooth, to see Rome's fiercest gladiator turn pale and tremble at sight of that piece of bleeding clay! And the pretor drew back as if I were pollution, and sternly said, "Let the carrion rot! There are no noble men but Romans."

And so, fellow gladiators, must you, and so must I, die like dogs! O Rome! Rome! thou hast been a tender nurse to me. Ay! thou hast given to that poor, gentle, timid shepherd lad, who never knew a harsher tone than a flute-note, muscles of iron and a heart of flint; taught him to drive the sword through plaited mail and links of rugged brass, and warm it in the marrow of his foe—to gaze into the glaring eyeballs of the fierce Nubian lion, even as a boy upon a laughing girl! And he shall pay thee back, until the yellow Tiber is red as frothing wine, and in its deepest ooze thy life-blood lies curdled!

Ye stand here now like giants, as ye are! The strength of brass is in your toughened sinews; but tomorrow some Roman Adonis, breathing sweet perfume from his curly locks, shall with his lily fingers pat your red brawn, and bet his sesterces upon your blood. Hark! hear ye yon lion roaring in his den? 'Tis three days since he has tasted flesh; but tomorrow he shall break his fast upon yours—and a dainty meal for him ye will be!

If ye are beasts, then stand here like fat oxen, waiting for the butcher's knife! If ye are men, follow me! Strike down yon guard, gain the mountain passes, and then do bloody work, as did your sires at old Thermopylae! Is Sparta dead? Is the old Grecian spirit frozen in your veins, that you do crouch and cower like a belabored hound beneath his master's lash? O comrades! warriors! Thracians! If we must fight, let us fight for ourselves! If we must slaughter, let us slaughter our oppressors! If we must die, let it be under the clear sky, by the bright waters, in noble, honorable battle.

SPAIN RULED WITH IRON HAND

General Uprising Threatens to Sweep Ruling Class From Power

Few people in this country know how serious is the situation in Spain at the present time.

The railroads are absolutely disorganized. There is no coal and not even bread (all the wheat available has been sold to the belligerent nations at higher prices than it could have been sold at home). The price of the most necessary commodities has been so much increased that many things now cost three and four times more than they did before. And every day many people die of starvation and cold in the big cities.

The situation is worst in the south, particularly in Malaga and Andalusia, where the people, in order to be able to live, have to attack the private property and expropriate the food and coal, wherever they can find it.

There are strikes and uprisings everywhere, but the government is suppressing them by means of force and by imprisoning all the radical leaders, all the noted Socialists and every person considered as dangerous by the authorities.

As it is natural, the results of these tyrannical methods are that the situation is continually growing worse. The people suffer more every day; every day there are some strikes and more uprisings, and every day seems to be nearer the moment when a big and countrywide revolution will break out.

This is what the government fears and is trying very hard to avoid. Hence, its terror and barbarous measures at the slightest signs of protest. Several general strikes have been prepared, but the government succeeded in preventing them; sometimes throwing in prison all the leaders; at other times making use of the artillery.

However, it does not seem that the government luck in preventing a general uprising will last much longer. Great importance is being attached to a speech made the other day by radical leader Alejandro Lerroux.

Lerroux declared that, along with Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, and Melquiades Alvarez, the chieftain of the reformists, he felt that the time had come to call upon all the friends of freedom to hold themselves ready to make real sacrifices for their ideal.

"Those who call themselves revolutionists must now prove whether they have any right to the name," said Lerroux.

He is reported to have made even bolder statements than the foregoing, but the Spanish censor restrained the newspapers from quoting him at length, and suppressed dispatches to the foreign press which had been filed at the telegraph and cable offices.

ITALIAN WORKERS STRIVE FOR PEACE

Claim General Peace Can Only Be Brought About By Proletariat

The Union of Italian Workers, says advices from Milan, which claims a widespread membership throughout the peninsula, has been deeply stirred by the publication of the secret treaties by the Bolsheviki. Nover very warm in support of Italy's professed war aims, the union became openly hostile to the government when the real imperialistic aims became known, involving wholesale annexations from Austria, the control of the eastern shore of the Adriatic and the possession of Greek islands in the Aegean and "influence in Asia Minor and Syria."

The union has now issued the following declaration on international policy for the workers of Italy and of all countries, reminding the proletariat everywhere of Trotzky's assertion, "that a general peace can only result by the action of the proletariat of each nation against the nationalism of all countries":

"The Union of Italian Workers believes that the hour has come for the Italian proletariat to take a hand against the war by creating an international atmosphere favorable to the Russian revolution. Thanks to our own internationalists, the Italian workers have not felt compelled to assume the burdens of nationalism.

"We urge the proletariat to express its will and exert its influence so that the generous efforts of the Russian revolution toward a general peace may not be in vain, despite the diplomatic opposition offered by the nationalists of all countries to such a peace."

FRENCH PLUTES FEAR WORKERS

Investors and Politicians Are Filled with Rage Over Russia

Jean Longuet, leader of the anti-administration Socialists in the French Parliament, writes in his weekly, Le Populaire:

"Our investors and politicians are filled with rage and fear by the power of the revolutionary working class which has now conquered Russia for itself. Our capitalists let loose a storm of vilification and slander and angry ridicule at the Russian revolutionists at every step taken to realize the national programme of Socialism. Not only the Bolsheviki, but every other group of Russian Socialists is treated in this way.

"Our officials were so stoutly resolved to make us believe that Lenine and Trotzky were traitors, sold to the Kaiser, that they actually suppressed for 24 hours the news that the conference at Brest-Litovsk had been broken up because the Bolshevik representatives had refused to bow to the claims of the Germans. When the report finally came through from the London Daily News correspondent our press refused to pay any attention to it on the ground that it was a German manoeuvre.

Mass Action Needed.

"The Dutch-Scandinavian Socialist committee of neutrals, in an appeal for an international conference, has said:

"All humanity, our Comrades have proclaimed at Stockholm, earnestly longs to be freed from the terrible world war, to which there seems to be no end. We must put an end to the devastation, to the destruction and to the carnage. The feeling for a general peace is increasing everywhere in the belligerent countries.

"The committee adds that a separate peace can only be turned into a general immediate and satisfactory peace by the common action of the workers' international—the first condition of Socialist representatives of the international at Stockholm.

"The jackal press of the munition makers may perpetrate one more outrage against the international Socialists and call this an appeal to sabotage and anarchy.'

"But the Socialists of France, England, Italy and America, the Socialists of four great nations, will respond to this appeal to the workers to organize. And their united action will put an end to the resistance of the enemies of the human race, the imperial war lords of all countries."

THE WORKERS AND THE WAR.

The Russian revolutionaries have been freely condemned for considering the question of a separate peace with the Central Powers. The Russian democracy have clearly recognized the importance and necessity of united action by the international proletariat. They made every effort, first by their proposal for an international conference at Stockholm last spring, and later by their appeal to the Allies to join in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, to secure a general instead of a separate peace with the Central Powers. The failure of both these efforts has left them with no alternative but to try and make the best peace possible with the Central Powers. The democracies of the other belligerent nations have never realized so clearly as the Russian people have done that this is not a war between nations, but between systems and classes, and that the dividing line is not geographical boundaries, but class interests, and that in the final struggle the division will not be national, but economic. Separate action by the democracy of a particular country could have very little effect unless it stimulated a response from the democracies of all the other belligerent nations. A successful rising of the German people against the governing classes would be of little avail unless it was met by a similar response from the democracies of the Allied countries. A revolutionary government in Germany could no more make satisfactory peace terms with the present governments of the Allied countries than Trotzky and his colleagues are able to make with the representatives of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk. A successful revolution in Germany would follow precisely the same course as the Russian Revolution has followed. It would make the military power of Germany in the war ineffective, and assuming that there was no corresponding revolutionary development in the Allied countries, the Allied governments would be able to dictate practically their own terms to the German revolutionary government, as the Central Powers are now doing to Russia. The moral of this is, therefore, that it is simultaneous action by all countries which is necessary to establish a just and democratic peace.—Labor Leader.

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SWING into line with the spirit of Springtime; take a tip from old Mother Nature.

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Painting or varnishing will not only beautify, it will make the wood last so much longer that it's actually cheaper to paint than not. Paint fills the cracks and holes where germs lurk, makes for sanitation. Spring calls for *Paint*. Heed the call of Spring!

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Marx the Man: An Appreciation

[By Eugene V. Debs]

In his biographical memoirs of Marx the elder Liebknecht says: "Marx, the man of science, the editor of the Rheinische Zeitung, one of the founders of the Deutsch-Franzoesicher Jahrbuecher, one of the authors of the Communist manifesto, the creator of 'capital'—this Marx belongs to publicity, he stands before the whole world, the target of criticism, challenging critique, not hiding the smallest wrinkle to the searching eye—were I to attempt writing about this Marx, then I should be guilty of a reckless imprudence indeed, for that is not feasible in the short minutes I can filch and wrest from the unavoidable work of the day and hour."

Just so I feel when called upon in the press of these feverish and fitful days to write something befitting so majestic a theme as Marx the Man, in commemoration of the day, one hundred years ago, that gave this titan to the world.

It seems prophetic of the birth of Karl Marx, on May 5, 1918, that the centennary of that portentious event should be celebrated by a hundred million of his devotees in the midst of the crash and collapse of capitalism, and in the throes of a world-wide war that threatens the ruling powers with world-wide revolution.

The spirit, the genius, the very soul of Marx are all aflame and incarnate in this greatest upheaval in ancient or modern times.

But it is not of Marx the revolutionary inspirer and leader that I am to write, but of Marx the Man, and in the presence of such a task I may well falter, for what pen or tongue among us could do it justice?

Marx the Man is too great a theme.

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leads the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Marx is almost too big to write about, and this is said with the homage commanded by the majesty of the man, but not with the blind adulation with which unthinking idolators regard the so-called great men of history.

Karl Marx as a scientific and scholarly investigator, writer and author in the field of economic, political and social research, stands pre-eminent before the world. As the triumphant awakener of the long-asleep and the revolutionary leader of the long-enslaved masses of mankind he towers before us a titan and without a peer in history. But it is in his character as a man that he stands supreme and challenges the respect and love, the admiration and emulation of the modern world.

Had Marx the Man been weak, Marx the scientist and scholar had never aroused, inspired and set into motion the masses by his masterly genius and filled the world with the fame of his immortal achievement.

Marx the Man towered even above Marx the intellectual titan of his day.

Stern, inflexible, self-forgetting and rigidly scrupulous and honest, he presents to us today the inspiring figure of a man.

Victor Hugo began his oration on Voltaire's centenary celebration with the simple yet sublime sentence: "One hundred years ago a man was born." And so we say of our beloved Marx today: "One hundred years ago a MAN was born."

In a world of men there is nothing so rare as a man.

Karl Marx had every ingredient essential to that incomparable thing we know as character; he bore upon his lofty brow the invisible crown of manhood.

There was not a soft spot in his armor and yet his was the tenderest of hearts and he overflowed with tears when he looked upon his own poverty-stricken, agonizing wife and starving babes and contemplated the misery of the numberless victims of the barbarous system his genius had stripped to the skeleton and was sworn to banish from the earth.

What might Marx not have commanded had the moral power of the man not supplemented the intellectual power of the genius?

Had he but consented to negotiate, to bargain, to compromise with the ruling powers he and his loved ones would never have been driven into the desert and compelled to eat in cold and hunger and tears the bitter bread of poverty and exile. But Karl Marx was immeasurably above and beyond temptation; his lofty character disdained all dickering and temporizing; he stood at all times and in all situations inflexible as granite in his moral rectitude, and though he and his dear ones might be thrown into the street and perish of cold and starvation, he would not, could not pervert or prostitute his ideas and ideals, the children of his brain and soul.

Just as the unquenchable passion of Marx the revolutionist flamed out under persecution and exile, so the inherent nobility of his character as a man shone forth in the darkest hour of poverty that enshronded his humble home and threatened his beloved wife and darling brood with gaunt starvation.

Oh, the awful price that Marx the Man paid to give Marx the genius to the world and consecrate Marx the revolutionist to the emancipation of the race.

He loved, aye, adored his beautiful and brilliant wife, his incomparable Jenny of Westphalen and their brood of little ones, but more precious even than these and dearer far than his own life, was the great cause, and for this the immortal Marx, the intellectual pathfinder, the moral leader and proletarian liberator suffered crucifixion on a thousand crosses, sustained by the inexorable faith within him that the hated ideas and ideals he so devoutly cherished would one day flood the earth with light and rule the race throughout the world.

The moral grandeur and impregnability of the man shine forth in all their matchless lustre today, and in its splendor we behold not only Marx the Man, but Jenny Marx the Woman, who from first to last was his inspiration, his ministering angel, and his unfailing refuge and support. Her courage and fortitude never wavered; her loyalty to the cause was supreme; her devotion to her husband sublime.

Karl Marx and Jenny Marx, the adored wife, stand before us today, and with infinite pride and joy we hail them across the first century as the immortal leaders of the social revolution now shaking the earth and destined to destroy despotism in all its forms and emancipate the race from the slavery of the ages.

A woman lineman, who climbs poles to repair telephone wires the same as men, is employed in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON—Sheet Metal Workers union No. 102 has secured a one-year agreement with employers. Wages are increased to $5.60 a day until August 31, when the rate will be $6.

INDIANAPOLIS—The books of Secretary Green show that for the month of March this year the paid-up members of the United Mine Workers were 459,528. This is the largest membership in the history of that organization.

THE RED DAWN

[By John M. Work]

We socialists are not hero worshippers.

In doing honor to the memory of Karl Marx we do not put him on a pedestal, and herald him to the world as having been infallible.

We give him his due—no more—no less—because of his valuable service to the cause of humanity.

Now and then you see Marx' Capital referred to as the Bible of Socialism.

It is an unfortunate figure of speech. There is no Bible of Socialism.

Karl Marx would be the last man to want us to quit thinking. He would be the last man to want us to accept any book as containing the final word on economic problems.

If he could speak, he would advise us to use our intellects—to accept nothing in his works but that which appeals to our intellects—and to improve on everything in sight, if we can.

And, unfortunately, that is the almost universal attitude of the socialists. Our minds are open. We are ever ready for the admittance of new ideas.

In adopting this attitude, we do honor to Karl Marx.

And—what is more important—we insure the continuing progress of the race.

Marx was an investigator. He was an intellectual pioneer. On some subjects he did not have time, and perhaps also lacked opportunity, to investigate. His writings show that he was not always devoid of passion and prejudice. He was sometimes lacking in the scientific spirit—which is utterly dispassionate and follows the facts whithersoever they lead.

But, in economics, he got down to bed rock.

The essentials of his economic theory have withstood all attacks. Those who came to jeer have remained to cheer.

Had there been enough of them—so as to put his theory into practice—the world would have been saved a whirlwind of woe.

The red dawn of the coming new day is already flushing the horizon. We can see it coming. It will be but a short time until Marx and his successors will be triumphant—for the brotherhood of man will have become a fact.

Then, all honor to Karl Marx.

And all honor to every comrade—to every obscure comrade—and to every well-known comrade—all along the line—living or deceased—who has helped the onward urge.

When the two hundredth anniversary of Karl Marx's birthday is celebrated, socialism will have been in full bloom for many years.

Capitalism will be looked back upon as a dark age in the history of humanity. There will no longer be any slavery to the earning of a bare living. Happiness and enlightenment will be universal. The people will be well on the way towards becoming a super race.

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THE PROFIT VULTURE STILL PURSUES HIS PREY

The Present Carnival of Blood Stimulates His Appetite

State Capitalism Is Taking Advantage of Great Opportunity

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 2.—(Special)—Like a vulture the war profiteer is preying upon the people in their distress. War has ever furnished a great opportunity for him to ply his trade and the present world conflict has opened up to him a field of unprecedented possibilities. One of the first acts of the Queensland Labor government on its assuming office in June, 1915, was to take action to curb the rapacity of the war profiteers. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, the efforts taken have been so far successful as to reduce the minimum cost of living in Queensland between November, 1915, and November, 1916, by 12 1-2 per cent. Unfortunately, the action of the Federal government in Australia in taking over the price-fixing machinery under the War Precautions Act, instead of further reducing the cost of living resulted in an increase of seven per cent. between November, 1916, and November, 1917.

State Butcheries

With the object of controlling the cost of living in so far as the Queensland government was able, large station properties were acquired, and a system of state butcheries inaugurated. The success which has attended this policy on the part of the Queensland Labor government justified the government in coming before the people last March at the election with a proposal to further extend the meat industry so as to be able to supply all the people of Queensland with cheap state-controlled meat in the future if necessary. The proposal provides for stock depots at suitable points on the principal railways, on which will be erected abattoirs and the necessary yards, refrigerating plants, and insulated cold stores, from which meat will be consigned to various towns and railway stations for sale and distribution by private shops or by state shops in the larger centres where they are or may be established. It is the intention of the Queensland government to base the selling cost of meat on the cost of production plus the cost of distribution only. In order to carry out this project, the state of Queensland will eventually supply meat from cattle and sheep raised on its own holdings, thus supplying the public with this important food essential at a minimum cost, without interfering with the private sheep and cattle growers. The adoption of this proposal will bring within the reach of all people of the state an important daily food that existing conditions threaten to make a luxury.

State Ranches

During its term of office the Queensland government set us a number of state enterprises. Twelve state ranches are now owned by the Queensland government, comprising an area of 11,516 square miles, and at December, 1917, there were 158,320 cattle and horses on these ranches. The total price paid for the stations was $3,500,000, and the estimated profit last year was $515,000. It is the intention of the government not only to increase the number of ranches, but in order to carry out the proposal for an efficient supply of meat, to increase the number of stock now held by the state. State butcheries have been opened in the principal centres of population which it has been possible to reach with supplies arranged by the government from the meat-works. Up to date 20 shops have been opened, and arrangements for the opening of six others are on the way. The shops already opened supply nearly 5,000 families daily, and during last year showed a profit of over $30,000.

State Fish Shops

The government of Queensland has assumed control of a large fish market, which is run in conjunction with fish receiving depots along the coast, where the curing and smoking of fish is carried on. New market buildings are being built, and when completed it is intended to inaugurate a system for augmenting the supply and carrying out the distribution of fresh and cured fish on moderate lines.

State Insurance

Under the provisions of the Workers Compensation Act of 1916 a state insurance office has been opened by the Queensland government, and this undertook the whole of the business appertaining to the workers' compensation throughout the state. The entry of the state into this business has been most successful. While benefits obtained under the old law have been increased by fully 75 per cent., no increase of premiums to the employees has resulted. Compared with the provisions of the old law, the maximum payment of compensation has been increased from $2,000 to $3,000 at death, from $2,000 to $3,750 in case of total incapacity, and the weekly payments from $5 to $10 per week. The balance sheet of the State Insurance Office shows a profit of $260,000 for the last year. From the sum of 10 per cent. on ordinary and 50 per cent. on workers' compensation policies. After the passing of the Insurance Act of 1916, the government of Queensland started a State Fire and Accident Insurance office. This act reduced the gross premiums paid to the private insurance companies by 20 per cent., the immediate result being a saving of $250,000 to the people of Queensland per year. As a result of the successful operations of this office it has been decided to further reduce the rates during the present year. The State Insurance office has extended its operations in the direction of life assurance, and from the progress made there is every indication to believe that this branch of the business will prove equally successful. The whole of the insurance enterprises have been set up without any expense to the state whatever.

State Steamers

State sawmills have recently been established by the Queensland government and working in with the Workers' Home Act is likely to be of material assistance to getting cheap homes for the workers. Later on, it is the intention of the government to establish a state line of steamers, and for this purpose steps are already being taken to begin shipbuilding within the state.

"A Smashing Blow"

By the various methods, some of which are detailed above, the Queensland government has dealt the war profiteers a smashing blow in that state. It was the knowledge of what the Queensland Labor government was doing for the people that sent the Ryan Labor government back to power on March 16 last with a majority of no less than 30 in a House of 72—the state of parties being Labor 51, Opposition (Conservatives) 21. Prior to the last election the state of parties was Labor 45, and Opposition 27. So disastrous was the defeat of the party opposed to Labor that the leader of the Opposition was signally defeated in a Conservative seat.

EVERETT—Thomas Jefferson, an Indian from the Lumni reservation in Whatcom county, was held to the federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Mansfield yesterday on a charge of unpatriotic statements. It was reported that Jefferson had said that, since Indians paid no taxes, their was no use of their buying liberty bonds or going to war. Peter James and Dick Squiqui were also held to the grand jury for expressing similar sentiments around the Tulalip reservation.

COPENHAGEN.—Vienna despatches admit that the government is facing a new problem. The returned prisoners from Russia, many of them high officers, are reported as being enthusiastic propagandists for the Russian cause. For this reason they are permitted to remain only a short time on a visit with their families and are being taken to points where they are kept isolated from the rest of the troops. It is declared that the Czechs and Bohemian prisoners are the worst and most confirmed in their views and have been tireless propagandists among their own people.

100th Anniversary of the Birth of Karl Marx

[By Herman Schlueter]

A hundred years ago, on the 5th of May, 1918, at Trier, in the Rhineland, Karl Marx was born, a man to whom the working class of the world owes more than to any other human being. Despite the raging of the war and despite the thunder of battle, he will, therefore, be remembered during these days in all countries and in all tongues, on this and on yonder side, as as man who has devoted all his rich knowledge, all his great abilities towards the one aim:

Emancipation of the Working Class!

His rich knowledge! As Darwin has discovered the law of evolution of organic nature, so has Karl Marx discovered the law of evolution of human history. It was Marx who established the simple historical fact that all the various forms of human society depend upon how people eat, drink, live and clothe themselves and how they obtain the means of subsistence. Each step of economic evolution of a people or of a period, therefore, forms the basis "from which the political structure of the state, the conception of law, art and even the religious idea of the people in question have developed and out of which they must also be explained—not, as has heretofore been the case, but the contrary." (Engels.)

Besides this great scientific discovery, by which human history was put upon its real basis and by which particularly the class-character of all previous society was put into the proper light, Marx has established the special law of evolution of the present capitalistic production and the bourgeois society created by it. He discovered, that all social wealth is accumulated surplus value; surplus value, which the worker has created above his pay; value, which the capitalist pockets to exploit the worker with it and by it still more.

The materialistic conception of history and the theory of surplus value—these are the two most important scientific discoveries of Karl Marx. Both of them still form the basis of the entire socialistic theory of today and without it the labor movement of the world would not, even now, have an insight into their real task and no perception of their actual aim.

And therein Karl Marx saw his life's task; he wanted to enlighten the workers about their historical mission; wanted to show them the road to their final emancipation! He pursued his scientific researches not for the sake of science—and there he differed from the ordinary representative of science—but he wanted to put his knowledge at the service of the working class. "Science was for Marx a motive, a revolutionary force" and to have placed this revolutionary force at the disposal of the labor movement of the world—that is the great merit of this great thinker and fighter.

And from his early youth the great knowledge of this extraordinary man has been at the service of the labor movement of the world.

There hardly existed—outside of England—a movement of the working class, when the eagle eye of Marx already perceived its historic importance. At that time already he gave to the workers the famous motto: "Proletarians of all nations, unite!" which has since become the battlecry of the workers of the entire world. At that time he already began to devote his entire knowledge and his whole power to the realization of this sentence and to prepare the working masses for this revolutionary task. "Because Marx was above all a revolutionist. To cooperate, in this or any other manner, in the overthrow of capitalistic society and the political institutions created by it, to aid in the emancipation of the modern proletariat, to which he had first given the conscience of its own condition and necessities, the conscience of the conditions for its emancipation—that was his true life vocation. (Engels.)

And this vocation he followed when he created the International Workingmen's Association and gave it aim and substance. And he has filled this vocation with his numerous writings, with his work, with all his actions to the end of his life.

And, therefore, today, on his hundredth anniversary, he will be remembered in every hut, factory and workshop, from the icy fields of Siberia to the sunny coast of the Pacific. And, therefore, today all clear-sighted workers of all countries reach hands across the battle fields and gain consolation and hope for the future from the great words of Marx, which will become reality for all that and all that:

"Workers of the World, Unite!"

BREEZY NOTES FROM THE ISLAND COAL DISTRICT

Illegal Criticism of the Thin-skinned Patriots Is Avoided

Reminiscences of the Island Strike and Deeds of Heroism

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., April 30.—Final arrangements have been made for the May Day celebration tomorrow and everything is working toward making the day a success. Last year the day was marred by slight showers, but this year the weather conditions appear to be highly favorable. This, no doubt, is due to the Liberal government having got into working trim. I shall undoubtedly give a certain measure of commendation to "Honest John" as a reward for his services in producing a perfect day. Of course I can realize that the win-the-war government has also had a hand in the game, and if funds will permit we propose to give Johnny McIntosh a leather medal.

Altruism at Ottawa

Having in mind the recent order-in-council, forbidding criticism of any acts of our statesmen, I am going to try and obey the mandates of the champions of democracy. If at any time a calamity of greater or less degree should visit this fair Dominion of ours, we will steel our hearts to the ordeal of laying it to the machinations of our enemies. But, on the other hand, should any blessing be showered upon us, we will charge it up to the benign influence of the present aggregation of honest, and altruistic legislators back at Ottawa. Should any one of their number at any time make statements calculated to injure the cause of Labor, we will excuse him, for we shall then realize that he is simply hearing his master's voice. Statements of this character have recently been made by one Major Cooper. He made the insinuation that the majority of union men in Canada were aliens. He deplored the fact of men being employed in British Columbia who were openly antagonistic to the allied cause. R. C. Cooper's statements may or may not be false, but if he means to infer that the aliens are dominating the unions for sinister purposes, we would very kindly remind him that, in our experience, the aliens have always been the most faithful union men. And that, coupled with the fact that so many trade unionists have answered their country's call, accounts for the fact of the large numbers of men in the unions who, by accident, were born in countries outside the British Empire. Surely Major Cooperdoes not want to place the blame of birth upon the individual, for where we are born is a matter beyond our control. It is what a man is that counts, not where he was born.

Once a "Scab-herder"

Now, let us go a little further, and for the time being, disrate Major Cooper and place him where he was before he attained the dignity of an M. P. Our minds go back a short time, when the miners of Vancouver Island were fighting, with their backs against the wall, for the privilege of existing in this blessed country. Major, then Captain, Cooper was acting as a scab-herder in Nanaimo. His function then was to protect the very men who he says now are earning from $4 to $14 per day. He had at that time the mines filled with Italians, Montenegrins, Greeks, Roumanians, Germans, Austrians, etc., and Capt. Cooper lent his assistance to the beautiful game of chasing the brightest and best of our British-born fighters to the four corners of the earth. So Major Cooper can blame himself for some of the conditions that are now prevailing. It is strange how these gentlemen in high places forget the Vancouver Island strike at one time and at other times they attach the utmost importance to it.

Still Semi-feudal

The Daily Colonist of recent date gave a write-up of a column on the arrest of Louis Nuenthal, late president of Local 872, who has been arrested as a German spy in the United States. They proclaimed the fact of his being conected with Labor troubles in Colorado and on Vancouver Island, branded him as a professional agitator, in fact they laid the blame of the Vancouver Island strike at his doors. The fact of the absence of labor troubles on Vancouver Island since his departure was commented upon. But if the man who wrote the article would only take the trouble to investigate, he would find that the cause then and now is still here, for the miners of this Island are still working under *semi-feudal conditions.* They are totally ignored by the governments of the day and are working for lower wages than their competitors in the State of Washington. Any way, we can safely pass such junk as the article in question, for we can expect nothing else but grunts from a hog-pen.

A Wager Offered

The collection that we took up for the widow and children of our late brother Bob Isbister realized the sum of $87 and we have taken up the matter with the provincial government, through the government agent at Nanaimo. Of course he wanted to know if the woman couldn't go to work. But when he found out that she had a young baby he promised to do his best. We notice that Lady McBride was granted the sum of $5,000. Did any one ask why she did not go out to work? Surely she did not deserve any more consideration than a worker's widow. We are willing to bet four bits that our departed brother Bob Isbister produced more to satisfy human needs in one week than the late Sir Richard did in the whole of his life. Then why should the widow of one, who is destitute, have to get out and hustle and the widow of the other, who should have plenty, be given still more? "To those that have shall be given, and to those that have not shall be taken away."

Inspection?

Some time ago I reported in The Fed. the fact of our local having to pay for the inspection of the scales in the mine. We had a storm in a tea-cup at the time and events have proven that we were justified in our objections, for just recently another inspector visited the mines and refused to pass the scales. He also looked for the other inspector's stamp and failed to find it. The former inspector had taken the test weights away to test and stamp and has so far failed to send them back. All of which goes to prove that laws enacted for the benefit of the workers are absolutely useless unless enforced. So the moral is: "Put your own class in power, to make and enforce your laws."

I am sorry that the report of our May Day celebrations will not apear in the May Day edition of The Fed., but we will have a report in the edition following. Last year we distribtued several hundred copies of The Fed. throughout the Island coal camps. This year there is a revival of activity, as evidenced by the fact of us getting the co-operation of Nanaimo and Ladysmith in our celebration. Great progress has also been made in our own camp since last May. We have assisted in placing one worker's representative in parliament.

We now have a very capable brass band, which obviates the necessity of running the chance of getting fooled again; and last, but not least, we have an up-to-date picture show. Two of our fellow workers, Dave Richards and Eric Mitchell, are the bloated capitalists who are running the show. The pictures are run three nights a week, with a matinee on Sunday.. The programme is changed with every show, and it compares very favorably with the pictures shown in city houses. So we cordially invite our friend Parm over, and we will gin him up to a ticket for the show, provided he gives up two bits. Once he visits one picture palace he will never again say that South Wellington is in a God-forsaken hole.

DUBLIN—At a labor meeting at Athlone it was resolved to opose industrial as well as military conscription. Women workers pledged themselves to undertake no work previously done by men.

It is recited in the April issue of The Nation's Business, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that the cost of living in European countries in and out of the war is in some cases higher than in this country. It is shown that the advance over 1916 in Italy is 65 per cent., Spain 25 per cent., Greece 250 per cent., Switzerland 97 per cent., Sweden 225 per cent., Denmark 70 per cent., France 57 per cent., and Holland 60 per cent. In this country the advance has been variously given as from about 75 to 158 per cent.

SOLIDARITY OF THE RIGHT KIND

Workers' Interests Are All Interwoven One With Another

Unionism is a symbol of intelligence, but there are union men whose actions are not in harmony with the symbol. There are men whose sense of solidarity ends where the jurisdiction of their union ends, if it goes as far as that, and who take not the least interest in the doings and welfare of men and women. Such attitude is a detriment to the labor movement and a great hindrance to human progress, but the employers enjoy it because it helps their cause by weakening the cause of the workers. You must overthrow that narrow selfishness, for it defeats its own object. *It is by their solidarity* only that the workers have any show of raising their standard of life, and the well-being of all men and women in all trades and occupations is the fundamental condition and prerequisite of the lasting well-being of everyone.

What are you that you should be concerned with your individual interests only? Are you of such importance to the world that your personal affairs take precedence of those of all other people? Don't deceive yourself. You are of importance to yourself only and it is your duty as well as your right to look out for yourself. But by doing so you cannot help noticing that your interests are so interwoven with the interests of many others that you cannot advance your interests without helping along those of your fellow men, and that you cannot ignore, neglect or injure the interests of others without injuring your own.

Solidarity among workers is not a matter of sentimentality; it is a demand of necessity that none can ignore with impunity. You must make common cause with your fellow men, because this cause is your cause. You are simply helping yourself by helping others.

All you are asked to sacrifice is your narrow-mindedness, and you will feel relieved as soon as you have got rid of it. It does you more actual harm than good, it makes you unsocial and ugly. It disfigures your character and betrays a lack of knowledge and intelligence that no self-respecting man is willing to acknowledge. The well-known phrase, "help yourself," has sense only when used in the plural: "help yourselves" by joining forces and fighting your battles together.

CHRISTIANIA—A majority of the Norwegian political parties have agreed to support a proposal that military training should be omitted during the present year and the conscripts put, instead, to labor on the land. The object in view is the cultivation of an additional 250,000 acres of new agricultural land.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—Brent Dow Allinson, conscientious objector, was bayonetted, but not seriously wounded by his military guard when he declined to perform his duties of cleaning up the ground. Allison did not object to picking up waste papers, but balked when his guard told him to pick up cigar and cigarette butts.

BOSTON—Orders have been issued to the police in American cities to arrest all deserters from British and Canadian armies, according to officers of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, who announced today that one deserter had been picked up here and returned to Montreal. Plans for rounding up men who left countries under the British flag to come to the United States have been perfected, it is said, and names of Canadian draft dodgers and deserters received from Canada have been turned over to the Boston police.

Ford TAILORING Co

Men! Saturday Is Your Last Opportunity

You owe it to yourself to get the most and best for every dollar you spend. This is the reason you should make it your business to investigate the Suits we are now making for

$33.50

And remember, first of all, that tomorrow is the last day.

If you miss this chance it means that you simply refused to buy for $35.00 a suit you couldn't duplicate any other time here or elsewhere for less than $40.00.

EVERY SUIT UNION-MADE

FIT GUARANTEED

"THE HOME OF SMART-TAILORED SUITS"

133 HASTINGS Street West

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PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

These Stores are worthy of the patronage of Organized Labor

The Clerks' Association request the assistance of the Labor forces to organize the clerks thoroughly.

THE UNION STORE CARD—To be seen in each of the following stores is the only guarantee that the store employs union clerks:

CLAMANS LTD., 158 Hastings East.

DICKS LTD., 53 Hastings West.

WM. DICK LTD., 33 Hastings Street East, and 47 Hastings Street East.

POTTS & SMALL, 449 Granville Street.

RICKSON'S, 820 Granville Street.

J. A. FLETT, & CO., LTD., (Hardware), 339 Hastings Street West.

J. BARLOW, Cigar Store, Cordova Street.

INGLEDEW SHOE STORE, 666 Granville Street.

Union Card Applied for—

ROBINSON'S CLOTHES SHOP, Hastings Street.

THIS WAS THE FIRST STORE TO SIGN THE AGREEMENT WITH

THE RETAIL CLERKS' UNION

AND OBTAIN A UNION STORE CARD

ORGANIZATION IS GOOD FOR LABOR
Therefore
ORGANIZATION IS GOOD FOR US

"THE HOME OF HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES"
CLAMAN'S
LIMITED
153 HASTINGS ST. W.
The Largest Exclusive Mens' and Boys' Store in Canada

RETAIL STORE MANAGER INTIMIDATES EMPLOYEES

Statement of Retail Clerks Organizer by "World" Does Not Cover Enough Ground

The Daily World of May 1 closes a report of the clerks' meeting by stating that Organizer Hoop said: "If I find a manager attempting to interfere with my organization work I will take a chance on breaking his neck."

"The report, in a general way, is true, but at the same time calculated to be misleading," says Organizer Hoop. "There was a good reason for making the statement, and when explained throws a fuller light on the matter. It appears that a gentleman was parading up and down before the Labor Temple at the time the clerks were coming to the mass-meeting. It was reported to me that he was a manager of Woodward's department store on Hastings street. The employees of that store immediately sensed danger and reported the matter to me. In my long experience in the Labor movement, I have learned that there is always a reason for a manager interesting himself in the welfare of his employees after work hours. To select one night, and that night when the clerks meet to organize, to parade before the Labor Temple, means that he was there to see which of his employees dared enter the Labor Temple. I asked him if he was a manager of a store. He replied 'Yes, but also an employee of that store.' We talked for a while, but as the meeting was a mass-meeting we decided to let him in if he had the brass-face to enter. We have the opinion of some in the store regarding this individual; also a report that a manager has been the rounds saying 'Do you know your clerks attend union meetings?' And, putting all things together, it becomes necessary to outline a definite policy regarding managers who go so far out of their way as to intimidate their employees and parade before the Labor Temple for such despicable purposes. There are many reasonable and fair employers in Vancouver. The Clerks association desires to work hand-in-hand with these merchants, and no trouble with the clerks can ever be conceived of where an attempt is made to work harmoniously. Where is the man in these days who would not take a chance in wringing the neck of a snake, whose actions can only mean one thing, the building up of profits on the underpaid labor of inexperienced and unorganized girls?"

This issue ought to be read by at least a dozen persons in your community. Start it moving.

Mill and Factory Workers.

Secretary Thomas reports that the new wage agreement for Mill and Factory Workers has been signed up by employers without any trouble. It is now in order for all men working in mill or factory to get into the union and get the new wage scale.

I. L. A. Auxiliary.

Secretary Winch of the Longshoremen's Auxiliary reports that the new headquarters at Knox church will be opened May 13 with a housewarming to celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the local. The coming event, moving into a church, has inspired the union for higher things and they are expected to be heard from in this regard in the very near future. J. W. Whiteley and H. Whigman have been elected delegates to the Seattle meeting of the Pacific District Council.

OTTAWA STATESMEN IN DIGNIFIED DEBATE

Grave and Stern Decorum of Canadian Senatorial Countenance

Clean Cut Logic Driven Home With Ponderous Profundity

OTTAWA, April 29.—At its evening session, the senate took up the government's measure to extend the franchise to women, Sir James Lougheed leading off the bill in a brief introductory address.

Senator Boyer opposed the bill. He believed that the ballot would bring women down from the high plane from which they were placed today.

Senator Power oposed the bill on the grounds that it constituted an interference with provincial rights and moved an amendment to the effect that the matter of preparation of voters' lists be left to the provinces.

Senator Cloran said the legislation proposed by the government was not calculated to advance the interest of either women or the nation. Incidentally, he remarked that in the last election women with "no more capacity than children to vote intelligently" were led for union government by promises of furloughs for their soldier husbands and relatives, and of increased separation allowances.

This accusation brought a sharp rejoinder from Senator McMeans, who declared that Senator Cloran had offered gratuitous insult to the noble women who had given their all to the empire in this mighty struggle.

Senator Cloran, jumping to his feet, indignantly declared that Senator McMeans' charge was untrue.

Senator McMeans: "It is true."

Senator Cloran: "It is not true."

There were shouts of "Order, order," and for a moment the chamber was in tumult.

Order was restored and Senator McMeans said that Senator Cloran's name would "go down through history in infamy," for his opposition to the sending of reinforcements to the front.

Senator Cloran: "I sent my son; and all of my blood are in the trenches."

Proceeding, Senator McMeans said that Senator Cloran's reference to the women of Canada was an "infamous lie."

Another uproar followed. Senator Cloran rising to a point of order and vainly trying to make himself heard amidst shouts of "sit down" and "order." Finally, making himself heard, Senator Cloran said that Senator McMeans had better withdraw or take what was coming to him." This drew from Senator McMeans the retort that if Senator Cloran was as ready as he (McMeans) was to take what was coming to him they could both be easily satisfied.

Senator McMeans added that what he had wished to emphasize was that what Senator Cloran said was untrue.

Senator Cloran observed that this expression was more parliamentary and the matter was over.

Senator Poirier did not favor women getting the franchise.

Senator Dandurand favored the franchise for women because he believed them just as qualified to vote as men.

The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

—Daily Press report.

"The debate will be resumed tomorrow," says the report. Such penetrating humor should be debarred. Such cutting sarcasm should be prohibited. Or if the reporter was really serious he should be pinched for sedition and disloyalty to the truth. The idea of calling such a low and vulgar exhibition as that a "debate" is impudence most monstrous. Alongside of such a display a bar-room brawl might properly be termed an intellectual controversy. To what sublime heights has the political tribune of Canadian capitalism risen.

Teamsters

Business Agent Showler reports that Organizer Hoop, who organized the first Teamsters' union in Winnipeg, will address the meeting next Wednesday evening.

Carpenters.

The $5.50-a-day wage schedule of the Carpenters union went into effect May 1 without any trouble. All the men are working and both contractors and men are satisfied over the result.

Progressive Home Workers

A whist drive and dance will be given under the auspices of the Progressive Home Workers league, in O'Brien's hall, Thursday evening, May 9. President Mrs. E. Wakefield and Secretary Mrs. King promise a good time to those participating.

Warehousemen

Six new members were initiated by the Warehousemen's union, reports Business Agent Robertson. A wage agreement has been presented to the wholesale grocers for action to take effect May 15. An agreement is being drawn up for presentation to the wholesale fruiterers of the city. This will be acted upon at the meeting of the union this (Friday) evening.

Blacksmiths.

C. C. Rouse has been elected to fill the office of business agent for the Blacksmiths union. Four new members were initiated and ten applications received at last meeting. The district council meets Saturday afternoon in the Labor Temple. Delegates from the local are: C. C. Rouse, Boyd Hay, Robert Main and Malcolm Smith. The delegates from the Victoria local are Francis Morrison, W. Proudfoot and M. McMasters.

Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

Under the auspices of the above local, a whist drive and dance was held last Saturday evening, in the Labor Temple. This was the first achievement of this lodge in the social life of the trade union movement of this city. The whist drive was conducted by Vice-President Mrs. J. Taylor with the assistance of Sisters Day, Edney and Denny. The prizes were donated by Machinists Lodges 777 and 182, and were distributed by President Mrs. C. Crawford, as follows: First prizes, Mrs. Young-Mr. J. Mann; second, Mrs. McVety-Mr. Jones; consolations to Miss Foxcroft and Mr. Davidson. The ladies in charge of the supper were Sisters Towler, Crawford, Griffith, Edwards, McVety, McKay, Robinson and McMillan. The refreshments were of the very best, the excellent tea, coffee and cakes all being generously donated. The tables were prettily decorated with daffodils, tulips and fruit, and it is interesting to know that all the purchases made for this occasion were from union stores. With Brother Edney as M. C., old-fashioned dances were revived, to the delight of all present, the musicians being repeatedly encored. Special mention should be made of Brothers Day, Crawford and Towler, who gave untiring assistance throughout the evening. The Machinists Ladies Auxiliary meets next Tuesday, May 7.

VICTORIA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ORGANIZI

Dominion Express Company Is Agai Forestalled in Forming a Company Union

A local of the Canadian Brotherhoo of Railroad Employees was organize at Victoria last Friday evening. Th local includes clerks, freight handler baggagemen and express employee Organizer Robson and A. S. Wells, sec retary of the B. C. Federation o Labor, addressed the meeting and wer enthusiastically received.

When Organizer Robson explaine the part the Canadian Brotherhood o Railroad Employees had played in deal ing with the organization that ha been organized by the Dominion Ex press company, the men at the meetin made up their minds then and ther that they would fight shy of an "company union" and would warn al other employees.

There are many other unorganize railroad employees in the province an should this meet the eye of any the are requested to write to M. H. Mac lean, general secretary-treasurer, C. P R. E., Eastern Trust Building, Halifa Nova Scotia.

Typographical Union.

President Marshall occupied th chair at the regular meeting of Van couver Typographical union, held Sun day last, at which nomination of offi cers for the ensuing year was th principal item of business occupyin the attention of the members present The following is a list of names sub mitted for the different positions President, R. G. Marshall and W. H Jordan; vice-president, W. H. Jordan (acclamation); secretary-treasurer, R H. Neelands (acclamation for tenth year); executive committee, C. Collier J. Dahlager, W. S. Thomson, M. D. Bu chanan, C. Cross, W. H. Youhill, C Lamb, J. Hazeldine and J. Rankin audit committee, W. B. Currie, M. D Buchanan and L. Manning (acclama tion); trustees, W. R. Trotter, Geo Wilby and W. H. Hunt (acclamation) for reading clerk, H. L. Corey (acclama tion); sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Buckley (acclamation); delegates to Allied Trades Council, Geo. Bartley, R. H Neelands, J. Hazeldine, J. A. Kershaw A. E. Westerman and M. D. Buchanan delegates to I. T. U. convention, R. G Marshall and Geo. Bartley; delegates to B. C. Federation of Labor, W. R Trotter, J. E. Wilton and R. H. Nee lands; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. R. Trotter, Geo. Bartley W. H. Youhill, R. G. Marshall and E W. Summers (acclamation); delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, W. R. Trotter, W. H. Youhill, H L. Corey, W. H. Jordan and Geo. Bartley; delegates to Northwestern Typographical Conference, H. L. Corey, R H. Neelands and W. H. Jordan; conciliation committee, W. R. Troter, R G. Marshall and W. H. Youhill; sick committee, W. C. Metzger, F. Fowler W. H. Jordan, J. Stebbings and L Manning (acclamation). Election of officers will be held on Wednesday, May 22, at the union headquarters, Room 206 Labor Temple—the secretary being named to act as returning officer. Travelling cards were deposited by James W. Grier from Vernon union, and W. F. Stevens from Calgary.

TRADES UNIONISTS
BE TRUE TO UNION PRINCIPLES

Buy at Dick's Union Stores for Men

THE WORKER WHO TRADES AT DICK'S "WINS OUT" BOTH FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FELLOW WORKERS.
AS THE LARGEST MEN'S STORES IN THE WEST, DICK OFFERS HIM ADVANTAGES AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE WHICH CAN'T BE EQUALLED FOR GENUINE VALUE ANYWHERE IN CANADA.
THE WORKER WILL ASSIST HIS FELLOW TRADES UNIONIST BY PARTONIZING THESE FULLY-UNIONIZED RETAIL STORES.

Be true to your colors. Be a Unionist when you buy as well as when you're at a union meeting

Here "You get your money's worth or your money back"

Wm. Dick Limited
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

Men's Clothing — 33-47-49 Hastings Street West — Men's Shoes

—the most complete stock carried by any Men's Store in Canada.
—the best value for your money. If you can buy suits of equal value for less money elsewhere, Dick will give you back your money.
—material that has real quality—suits that are right up-to-date for style—made on the latest models.
—suits at any price you want to pay—but you get genuine value at whatever price you can afford.

This department, opened only a few months ago, is already the leading Men's Shoe Store of Vancouver.
If offers you union-made SHOES—the product of Union factories.
Shoes for every purpose—for the worker, the logger, the prospector, for business, for dress wear.
Our Shoes are priced at figures that are within your reach—that represent real shoe bargains.

10% off to Returned Soldiers on all lines — Four Big Union Stores for Men — Complete Line of Men's Furnishings