THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

THIRTEENTH YEAR. No. 22. FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1921. — $2.50 PER YEAR

Silesian Trouble Is Result of Struggle For Mineral Wealth

Question of Nationality Only One of Owning Interests. Berlin and Paris Bourses Are Real Centres and Cause of Recent Outbreaks

(By M. Phillips Price)

BERLIN—Imagine Ulster in the middle of Europe, possessing one of the most valuable coal-fields in the world, with smelting furnaces, zinc, lead and silver ores, with a primitive population, which has for two years been corrupted by nationalist and religious propaganda of two outside parties, interested one in getting and the other *in retaining control over the mineral* wealth of these regons—imagine all this, and more, and then you will have a picture of the state of affairs in Upper Silesia today. Up till 1918 German banks and companies were in undisputed control of the Upper Silesia mines. The German army was broken and so were the war dividends of the coal magnates. Then came November, 1918, and French Imperialism discovered there was a Polish population in Upper Silesia and the fact that their self-determination might *put the Paris Bourse in control of* the industrial area. As a matter of fact since the Armistice, French capital has bought up a number of industrial shares in Upper Silesia, but the German owners still retain a majority of the shares and control. The conflict in Upper Silesia is only in a secondary degree concerned with the question whether there is a Polish or German majority among the population of the country. It is primarily concerned with the queston whether there is a German or Franco-Polish majority *among the shareholders of the industries.*

The Polish national movement in Upper Silesia is artficial and of resent date. The original inhabitants, the "Wasser Polen," had before the war no strong national attachments. They formed the bulk of the peasantry and of the miners and unskilled laborers. The skilled labor, the intelligensia and the government officials were, for the most part, Germans. Then the coal-owners began to import cheap Polish labor from across the Russian frontier. The German artizans began not unnaturally to look on the latter as blacklegs. The sharpening of the class conflict was the opportunity for the Polish nationalists, backed by the Paris Bourse, to divide and rule Upper Silesian labor. From this time on the Polish miners and immigrants from over the border were to be emancipated from German capitalism by the Bank of France and Pierpont Morgan.

In the German Revolution of 1918, there was a temporary glimmer of sanity in Upper Silesia. Labor, both skilled and unskilled, began to flock to the German trade unions and to the Independent Socialist Party. A wage movement began, which reached its climax in August, 1919, in a strike. This strike was suppressed by the Majority Socialist, Hoersing, with hideous and relentless brutality.

Thus, during 1920, the French-subsidized Polish propaganda had good ground to work upon. Korfanty became the man who was going to deliver Upper Silesian Labor from Prussian junkerdom and from the German coal-owner. The miners left the German Independent Socialist Party and flocked to the P. P. S. They also joined the Polish trade unions. But they did this not out of any belief in Polish nationalism, but because they thought that the Polish parties and trade unions would assist them more effectively in their struggle against the rising tide of Prussian reaction and the Orgesch.

If one looks at the socal aspect of the Upper Silesian problem one finds that the quarrels over the Polish and German territorial rights lose much of their meaning. The sovereignty of this or that "profiteer republic" in Upper Silesia is a question merely of interest to the Paris and Berlin Bourses.

Within the profit system there is no permanent settlement possible in Upper Silesia. Temporary settlements may, indeed, be made, and it is the duty of international Labor to aim at securing, firstly, that frontiers should coincide as far as possible with the linguistic characters of the population, and secondly (and this is the really important *point), that the internationalization* of the industries of Upper Silesia and the distribution of the products for the good of all Europe should be attained. To be quite frank, however, this is Utopian, for no system based on profit can admit these principles. But the mere refusal of French and German capitalism to regard the Upper Silesia minerals as an international asset, would be the best proof that the nationalist movements there are really camouflage for the exploitation schemes of big business. And *if international Labor presses these* two points home, it will be exposing the real cause of the political anarchy and of the economic chaos in such storm centres of Europe as Upper Silesia.—Daily Herald.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

WILL SPEAK ON WHAT IS PROFIT

Comrade Lipschitz of the F. L. P. Has Interesting Subject

On Sunday last Comrade Barnard was the speaker in the F.L.P. hall. Next Sunday Comrade Lipschitz will speak, his subject being "What Is Profit?" It is hoped that all who are interested in the Socialist movement will attend to hear Comrade Lipschitz, who has been many years an active member of various countries. Comrade Speed will also speak.

Executive meeting June 14th. General meeting June 21st.

A well attended meeting at Coquitlam on Thursday last heard Comrade Currie, who gave a splendid talk on present day issues. Comrade Mrs. Corse also spoke.

Without counting the miners, Great Britain has over two million registered unemployed, and nearly another two million on short time. The number of unemployed in the United States has long since passed the five million mark. German-made goods are flooding both countries, and the statesmen are still at sea.

Binghampton, N. Y.—Forte Velona of New York City, an organizer *for the Amalgamated Clothing* Workers of America, is in a hospital here in a critical condition as a result of a brutal beatng and burning with acid by thugs. He was working here in a movement to organize the employees of the Ideal Clothing Factory, which was removed here from New York.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Missouri State Federation of Labor, at its 29th annual convention, just concluded here, passed a resolution demanding amnesty for Eugene V. Debs and the other political prisoners, and also went on record in favor of universal disarmament and in opposition to any attempt to create a state constabulary.

If you want some sample copies *of this paper for your neighbors,* call around to the office and get them.

NO MORE RELIEF WORK TO BE GIVEN

South Vancouver Unemployed Will Have to Take Chance

The committee that was appointed to interview Commissioner Gillespie, of South Vancouvtr, reported that relief work was now at an end, at the regular meeting on Monday night in the Municipal hall. They based their opinion on the fact that the engineer had told them that timbermen and pipemen would be hired and kept at work permanently, and that there would be no more two gang system of employment.

The engineer also stated that the men hired would have to deliver the goods or be fired. One of the committee stated he had pointed out that if men are not well fed that it is impossible for them to give the best, and illustrated his argument by stating that if you do not feed a horse he cannot work.

The delegates to the Worker's council reported that theee would be a picnic on Sunday next at Second Beach and that on the following Sunday there would be a meeting of the unemployed of Greater Vancouver in the O. B. U. hall.

The secretary of the unemployed reported that there were now 480 unemployed on the books while in January, February and Maich there were only 260, and that the situation was becoming worse.

A. S. Wells addressed the meeting on the position the working class holds in society and urged the workers to study their position in society as they would need that knowledge in the near future.

MOORE IS HOWLED DOWN AT CITY MEETING

Farmilo Gets a Noisy Reception—Called Judas

Audience Refuses to Let International Officials Speak

The meeting held in the Dominion Hall, Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Vancouver (International) Trades and Labor Council, at which Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Alf Farmilo, organizer for Western Canada of the A. F. of L., were scheduled to speak, lasted just one hour.

The chair was occupied by F. W. Welsh, president of the council, and he had hardly uttered a dozen words before he was interrupted from various parts of the overcrowded hall. President Welsh asked for a fair hearing, stating that questions would be allowed after the speakers were through, but it seemed that a great many had made up their minds that there would be no speech-making.

From a dozen places in the hall came continuous shouts for Welsh to "sit down" and give the platform to Tom Moore. Welsh, however, introduced Farmilo as the first speaker. Upon rising, Farmilo was immediately met with a volley of applause, and boos, and the cry *of "Judas" was heard from many* quarters.

When the noise had somewhat subsided, Farmilo, with a smile on his face, proceeded to thank the audience for the "kind reception" given him. Farmilo told the interruptors that it would not help their case to interrupt, neither would it help to solidify the working class. The interruptions continued at every sentence, and he was continually told to sit down and let Tom Moore speak. In one part of the hall the words "sit down" were *sung continually,* and finally Farmilo was heard to remark that "so far as wishing to hear Moore speak it would be like casting pearls before swine." "Man never progressed by mob actions, and nothing of advantage to the human race could be expected from men and women who have lost the power of self-control." Farmilo got no further, and finally gave way to Tom Moore.

Tom Moore received the same reception as Farmilo. Applause, boos, hisses and cries of "Judas." He faced the audience for ten *minutes while the noise continued,* and witticisms from all parts of the hall were flung at him. Ht attempted one sentence, but it could not be heard, so he gave up, but continued to face the audience with possibly the hope of getting a hearing. But there was no letup. The audience rose and sang the "Red Flag" twice, and finally Moore told the chairman to close the meeting. This was done, and although the platform was asked for by members of the audience, Welsh stated that they were responsible for the *hall, and he would not turn it over* to another body.

Just prior to the close of the meeting, a banner was hoisted in the hall, inscribed upon which were the words: "Judas went out and hung himself, Moore and Farmilo can do ditto."

After the speakers had left the platform, W. Bennett moved the following resolution, which was carried: "Resolved, that this meeting of Vancouver workers, condemn the actions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its spokesmen, Moore and Farmilo, during the trial and imprisonment of the men who were sent to jail in the Winnipeg strike."

ITALIAN POLICE ARREST THUGS

Government Changes Its Attitude After Election

Rome—The Milan police recently raided the headquarters of the Fascisti, and arrested Pasella, their national secretary.

Public announcement of this sudden change in the government's attitude towards these Black-and-Tans of Italy was being made about the same time in Rome, where the Under Secretary of the Interior, Porzio, replying to a Socialist deputation, promised energetic action against the Fascisti.

The change, of course, follows on *the result of the election, which,* all unexpected by the government, showed anew the strength of the Socialist Party.

But for the terrorism of the Fascisti (whichwas winked at prior to and during the election campaign), the Socialists declare, with justice, that they would have returned to parliament 200 strong.

The Fascisti went about in bands and attacked the Socialists and destroyed their headquarters in many cities.

WANT TOBIN INVESTIGATED

Teamsters Do Not Like Action of Their President

(By the Federated Press)

New York—A resolution urging the American Federation of Labor to appoint a committee to investigate the "autocratic" conduct of Daniel J. Tobin, president, and the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, will be presented at the A. F. of L. convention in Denver in June by the delegates representing the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the local body.

The resolution was urged by William F. Kehoe, secretary-treasurer of the local central body, and Martin Lacey. Kehoe formerly was head of a teamsters local here, and the actual break between Tobin and the general executive board, also known as the Board of Business Agents, occurred last February, when the old Cenera1 Federated Union of New York was reorganized by Gompers. The teamsters' business agents were taken off the payroll and Kehoe's local of furniture drivers reorganized so that he lost control. However, he assisted in the Gompers project to disband the Central Federated Union, which had gotten out of the *control of the A. F. of L. heads, and* became secretary-treasurer of the new Central Trades and Labor Council. Now he has the backing of the local teamsters, of whom there are twenty locals, in his demand that Tobin be investigated.

Ten thousand men are under arms in Mingo County, W. Va. It is reported that the 2000 striking miners are all under arms, and that thousands of other miners in McDowell and Logan counties are armed and prepared to march into *Mingo county should the military* attempt to disarm the strikers. The strikers armed themselves against company gunmen. Dozens have been killed.

Chicago—The Buck Privates Society of the American Expeditionary force, asked the nation to remember the living as well as the dead on Memorial Day. Officers of the society in Chicago, the headquarters, declare there is more need for work and food at the present time than flag-waving.

Pritchard on the Island

W. A. Pritchard will speak at Ladysmith Saturday night, June 11th. On Sunday he will speak in the morning at South Wellington, the same day in the afternoon at Northfield, and Nanaimo at night. Good crowds are expected at all meetings.

O.B U. THROWS BOOKS OPEN

Will Hold Organization Meeting on Friday, June 17

Following the request of the Workers Council, for all Labor organizations to open their books and admit the unemployed to membership without payment of initiation fees and dues until work is secured, the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. decided on Wednesday night to throw the books open and endeavor to organize all workers in the city who are out of employment. To this end, a meeting will be held in the O. B. U. hall on Friday, June 17, at 8 p.m.

It is expected that W. A. Pritchard and J. Kavanagh will be amongsst the speakers. Final arrangements will be made during the coming week, and announced in next week's issue of The Federationist. The committee which has the arrangements in charge will endeavor to have at least four speakers, who will give short addresses, and it is expected that there will be a large number of workers who will join the organization.

Patronize Fed Advertizers.

WINNIPEG TYPOS MAY STRIKE

Employers Pass Resolution Showing Their Position

Winnipeg, Man.—July 1st may see a printers' strike in Winnipeg. The open shop campaign, which is spreading over the American continent, is being carried on extensively here. A branch of the *master class'* new organization, the United Typothatae of America, has been established here, and it is preparing to fight to the utmost.

The Employers' Association of Manitoba is also in the fight. The following resolution has been adopted and sent to all employers in the city:

"We, the executive council of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, believe that an arbitrary reduction in the number of hours constituting a week's work is unwarranted, *as it restricts production* and adds an unnecessary burden on the consuming public through increased costs.

"Especially do we condemn a movement now under way for a reduction of the work week in the printing industry of Winnipeg to 44 hours. No evidence is presented that the mental and physical requirements of the workers demand such reduction, and we are firmly convinced that the curtailment in hours of labor will cause serious, unnecessary and unwarranted loss to employees, employers and the public.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the directors of the Employers Association of Manitoba, earnestly urge the employing printers of this city to oppose and resist all demands for the 44-hour week; and we recommend to the members of this association and to all other purchasers of printing, that they encourage such resistance by every legitimate means at their command."

At the time of the negotiations last year the agreement included a clause calling for the 44-hour week from May 1st, 1921. This was done, but after being in effect two weeks the employers furnished a notice on the Unions that this agreement would expire on June 30th, and they would endeavour to enforce a 48-hour week with a reduction in wages of 25 per cent. and the open shop.

A total of 56 shops will be affected, and nearly 2500 employees. For several weeks union members have been paying a heavy assessment, and they are anticipating a lengthy struggle.

A prominent official of the Printing Trades Industry stated today: "The boys stood out for five weeks during the 1919 strike to aid other sections of the Labor *movement,* and they are *confident* they can stay out longer, if necessary, to help themselves."

ECONOMIC BASE TO RACE RIOTS

Negroes Have Better Economic Position Than Whites

Chicago—The underlying causes of the race riots in Tulsa, Okla., are economic, according to reports received here by the Associated Negro Press, a news gathering association of Negro papers.

"The girl on whom the attack is alleged to have been made has not been heard *from since the rioting* obtained," says the correspondent. "Negroes have sworn that no lynching should happen in Tulsa. There have been other instances when Negroes have protected members of their race from threatened lynchings who were afterwards proven innocent of the charges preferred against them in regular court proceedings.

"Contributory causes aside from the alleged assault are the better economic situation among the Negroes as contrasted with the conditi*ons which are to be found in the* poor white district immediately continguous to the Negro section. Large numbers of whites are out of employment. The Negroes are more generally employed than the poor whites.

"The attack of the whites centered on Greenwood avenues, the business thoroughfare in the Negro section, and the homes of business and professional men in this locality.

"The militia added to the gravity of the situation by directing its *entire effort to quell the riot to dis*persing, arresting and disarming the Negroes, while the whites were allowed to retain their arms and continue their attacks on inoffensive and unarmed Negroes—women and children as well as men."

NUMBER OF IDLE PEOPLE GROWS IN OLD LAND

Miners Are Now Dealing Direct With the Employers

Insurance Funds for Unemployed Are Being Depleted

The number of workers on strike or locked out as the miners are, is growing in Great Britain. Thousands of workers are on strike in the cotton, wool and engineering industries, these with the many thrown out of work owing to the miners lockout, make conditions desperate in the Old Land.

One result of the enforced idleness is the attempt of the government to vary the unemployment payments. In introducing amendments to the unemployed insurance act, the Minisster of Labor, Dr. Macnamara, pointed out that the present fund would not last a month, and that it would be necessary to reduce the unemployed benefits and to increase the contributions to the fund by the employers and the state.

In addition to the industrial troubles, *there would appear to be* trouble looming up as a result of the government's decision to decontrol agriculture.

In connection with the miners' dispute, the miners are now dealing direct with the employers.

Lloyd George's compulsory arbitration stunt collapsed dramatically. While Frank Hodges was declaring the miners would "fight forever against being compelled," George was telling the House of Commons he really meant to threaten to establish compulsory *arbitration. Meanwhile the dis*tricts were beginning to speak very definitely. The Scottish, South Wales and Nottingham executives turned down the government's proposal as unworthy of discussing.

Hodges in addition to his defiance of compulsory arbitration, has restated the miners' claims. He declared that if statesmanship rejects these ideas, then statesmanship must provide an alternative. "I hope the coal owners, if they have an alternative, will table it quickly," he said.

The Russian trade unions have made a grant of $100,000. This has been followed by an offer of 1,000,000 marks by German miners.

Moscow—Work in the printing shop of the Commissariat for Education has been reduced to six hours and an issue of milk has been authorized. An investigation in the match factory, "Fackel," disclosed the fact that most unsatisfactory working conditions existed in the sulphurizing department. The management will appear before a court on a charge of negligence.

The first issue of the newspaper Moscow, published by the Congress of the Third International, has appeared with articles in English, *German and French.* Among the contributors to the first number is William D. Haywood. The paper will be a daily record of the proceedings of the Congress.

The Butte, (Montana), Daily Bulletin, radical Labor paper, has suspended publication for one month owing to financial difficulties. It has been in existence since December, 1917, and edited by Billy Dunn, formerly of Vancouver.

Armenian Cry Being Revived in the U. S. By Reactionaries

Soviet Government Has Been Set Up in Persia—Near East Relief Trustees Plead for U. S. Intervention to Save the Investments

(By Paul Hanna, Federated Press Staff Correspondent, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — How thoroughly events in the Near East are concealed from the American public is revealed in an Associated Press dispatch from Angora, Turkey, dated May 25. The final sentence of this message reads:

"The National Assembly has sent a mission to Teheran to sign a treaty with the new Persian Soviet govenrment."

It is evident that the correspondent at Angora supposed every one in the United States knew that a Soviet government had been erected in Persia. Yet, no previous hint of the event had been printed here, and if State Department officials know of it they have considered it unwise to share their knowledge with the public.

Any feeling that the Angora cor*respondent made an error in his* dispatch is removed by another news dispatch filed at Tiflis on the same day and also printed obscurely in American newspapers. This Tiflis message reads in part as follows:

"Throngs of Bolshevik agents and troops are swarming through Persia and other parts of the Middle East, where they are setting up Soviet rule . . Although large estates are being divided, good order prevails under the Bolshevist regime. American firms are *will treated, ther property* and trading facilities remaining untouched."

Confession was made several months ago that all British troops garrisoned in Persia had evacuated toward the Persian Gulf, in Mesopotamia. Later still the details of a treaty of amity and mutual defense between the Russian and Persian governments were published. But it was assumed generally that the Persian government referred to was the old monarchial regime.

Tht only doubt left by the two news dispatches quoted above is whether the whole of Persia or only parts of it have set up Soviet regimes. It is significant, however, that the friendly mission sent from Angora by the Nationalist Turks, is bound for Teheran, which is the capital of Persia.

There is one very interesting indication that reactionary Americans are fully informed about the rapid spread of proletarian revolution in the Near East. A press dispatch sent out from New York on May 26 began with the following sentence:

"The United States Congress has been asked to exert pressure on the Allies and on Turkey to stop the 'state of anarchy' in the Near East and avert impending disaster to the Armenians under the control of the Nationalist Turks."

This revival of the Armenian cry is staged by the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief. Its memorial to Congress displays a highly imaginative quality, informing the natonal lawmakers at one point as follows:

"It is reported by absolutely trustworthy Americans that Turkish Nationalists have proclaimed that the mosques and minarets destroyed in their conflicts with the French they will rebuild with the skulls of Armenians."

This bit of propaganda is endorsed by former President Taft, Major-General Leonard Wood, Elihu Root, Oscar S. Straus, Myron T. Herrick, Henry Morganthau, Cleveland H. Dodge and others of similar humanitarian celebrity.

Some days before the memorial was sent to Congress the Geneva correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger advised the world that Constantinople was likely soon to be wrested from the Allied invaders by the victorious army of the Turk Nationalists. He had been told, also, that a simultaneous drive through Rumania and Bulgaria would probably be made by a huge Red Russian army recently mobilized in Bessarabia, which would presumably we welcomed by all the Communist elements in the Balkans.

Bearing upon the same precarious situation of the Allies in the Near East is the fact that the Turk Nationalist government at Angora has fired from office the moderate foreign minister who consented to a truce with the French commander in Syria. With everything east of the Dardanelles mobilized along Pan-Asiatic lines, the time is evidently near at hand when *the European invaders must* fight or scuttle.

It is on the eve of this attempt by the Near Eastern people to win back their lands and control their own fortunes that the American trustees of the Near East Relief pleads with Congress to send armies lest "the enormous humanitarian investment of American philanthropy (over $60,000,000) comes to nothing on account of continued anarchy in the Near East."

TWO SPEAKERS AT THE EMPRESS

Institution and Habits of Thought Topic Last Sunday

The usual propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada was again well attended last Sunday night. The speaker of the evening, J. Harrington, in a splendidly delivered lecture, dealing with the customs, institutions and and habits of thought at present in vogue, showed by illustration, how mankind's distinctive characteristic as a superior reasoning animal, wth moral and ethical concepts unknown among the rest of the animal kingdom left him helpless and stagnant before the very forces of his productivity.

This was the cause of the unhappy condition in which the work*ing class now find themselves* and pious wishes and lamentations will not remove that cause. Tht speaker's illustration of the unconsciously color blind engineer, sailing along with the danger signal against him found much favor with the audience. A social disaster must inevitably come to a society unable to correctly estimate the facts of its social existence. The onus, the responsibility for a solution of its problem lay with the working class. Only by a complete divestment of the viewpoint and idealogy of their Capitalist masters could the working class achieve its emancipation.

The Socialist Party functioned as a directing force towards social welfare. A study of its principles and a careful reading of its literature would prove this assertion correct. The confusion and strife now in existence demonstrated the fact that of all the animal kingdom, mankind is the easier to fool. They had a choice of government now, but economically they were in the same position as when they had no choice. Tht facts of life must be faced, let the workers face them squarely, and not as their masters wanted them to do.

Interesting discussions and questions followed the lecture. The speakers next Sunday are T. O'Connor and J. F. Smith.

C.N.U.X. JOINS U. S. COUNCIL

Calls Attention to the Unemployment of Returned Men

Delegates from the C. N. U. X., on invitation from the United Soldiers Council, attended the meeting of the council in the City Hall, Wednesday night, June 8. The dele*gates were instructed from the C.* N. U. X. to take up the matter of unemploment with the council, but the delegates of the other organizations were not interested. It was pointed out by the C. N. U. X. delegates that thousands of ex-service men and their dependents were in need, and that something should be done at once to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed. The matter of unemployment did not trouble the council very much, but the beer question was discussed at great length. One delegate pointed *out that the only way to keep the* soldier organizations going was to have both booze and beer for sale, that the only funds coming in was through the wet canteen.

The council has called for a mass meeting for Wednesday next, to take up the Oriental question.

Buy at a union store.

PICNIC AT SECOND BEACH SUNDAY

Workers' Council Is Arranging for Day's Enjoyment

The picnic arranged by the Workers' Council at Second Beach next Sunday is expected to be a great success. All workers are requested to join in and have a good time. Bring along the kiddies and give them a day that will remain in their memories for many a long day is the call of the council, and it is expected that the call will receive generous support.

Committees have been appointed to take care of all sides of the day's outing. There is a catering committee to look after hot water. A sports committee will see that the sports are carried out with precision. The council has donated $20 for the purchase of prizes, and the catering committee will provide tea for all.

"LEFT WING" COMMUNISM FOR SALE

This work by Lenin is now on sale at The Federationist office, and should be read by every worker. Its treatment of working class tactics alone is worth the price, which is 25c per copy.

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determintaion League.
MONDAY—Piledrivers.
WEDNESDAY—Trades and Labor Council.
THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers and Workers Council.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

PICNIC WAS A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY

South Vancouver Workers Had a Fine Time at Kitsilano Beach

The picnic at Kitsilano beach last Sunday, held under the auspices of the South Vancouver Working Women's League, was a great success. In spite of the fact that most of those taking part had been more or less unemployed during the past winter, there were prizes for the sports, and the kiddies had the time of their lives.

There were races for the tiny tots, races for the children up to the age of 14, and races for the men and the women. The members of the committee in charge of the sports were Mr. Mengel, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Wood.

Judging from the remarks passed at the meeting on Monday night, the picnic was an unqulified success, and there will be many similar events before the summer is over.

MOONEY IS REFUSED A NEW TRIAL

The Judge Regards Him As Innocent, But Technicality Counts

San Francisco—In refusing a new trial for Tom Mooney, Judge Harold C. Louderback based his decision on the fact that to entertain the writ of audita querela would be to make the people of California defendants, which is against the law. At the same time Judge Louderback made it clear that he himself regards Mooney as innocent, but that his only recourse now is in executive clemency.

As it seems probable that Governor Stephens will refuse the pardon, it will be up to the next governor, whoever he may be, to free Mooney and Billings. Meanwhile, ex-District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, *who sent these innocent* men to prison for life, is being boomed as the next mayor of San Francisco.

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—Leon H. Rouse has been re-elected to the presidency of Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six" here by a four-to-one vote.

Patronize Fed Advertisers.

—AN—

Organization Meeting

WILL BE HELD

Friday, June 17th, at 8 p.m.

—IN THE—

O. B. U. HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Several Speakers Will Be in Attendance

All Workers Are Invited to Attend

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Room 1, Victoria Block, 342 Pender Street West
Telephone Seymour 5871

Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 10, 1921

IT is regrettable that the workers of Vancouver did not give Tom Moore a hearing on Wednesday evening. We would have preferred that he should have been allowed to talk, both from the viewpoint of the right of every man to express himself, and because Tom Moore can say more in ten minutes to discredit himself in the eyes of the workers who have any understanding of their position than we could say in a week. Comparisons are supposed to be odious, but on this occasion we will take a chance by making one. It is not very long ago that W. A. Pritchard returned to Vancouver after a year's sojourn in gaol. On that occasion at least seven thousand people assembled at the C. P. R. depot to welcome him, and on the day following, twelve thousand people gathered on the Cambie Street grounds to hear what he had to say.

A POINT OR TWO FOR MR. MOORE

* * *

We have repeatedly been told by International union representatives that the O. B. U. is dead, so we can take it that the twelve thousand that turned out to hear Pritchard on his return were not by any means supporters of that organization. It can also be assumed that those who gathered at the Dominion Hall on Wednesday evening were not members of the O. B. U.; in fact, at least 80 per cent. of those present were members of International unions such as the Longshoremen, Street Railwaymen, Shipyard Workers and other organiaztions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The demonstration against the head of the Dominion Trades Congress cannot therefore be considered as an O. B. U. outburst, but as an expression of the general feelings of the workers of all shades of opinion towards both Moore and the organization of which he is the head, and may we suggest that it was also a protest against the alliance between congress and the Minister of Labor in the prosecution of Russell, Pritchard, Johns and the rest of them who went to gaol as a result of the Winnipeg strike.

* * *

As already stated, we would have preferred to have had Moore speak and demonstrate his lack of understanding of the working-class position, and which in a statement to the Vancouver Sun he exposed when he said:

> "There is no doubt that the unemployed situation, causing many otherwise reasonable men to be almost desperate, had much to do with tonight's demonstration, as many showed signs of being in desperate condition, and men in that state are not in a frame of mind to hear statements regarding the conditions surrounding them: they want action."

* * *

Perhaps Mr. Moore has not been made aware of the fact that on every possible occasion during the past winter the workers of this city were at all times ready and willing to listen to speakers who were explaining the position which they held, and that nothing could be done for them on a permanent basis under capitalism; men who told the unemployed that instead of their being any prospects for improvement in sight, the future must of necessity hold greater suffering for them. The only difference between the men who told the workers these things and Mr. Moore was that they knew what they were talking about and at the same time had on all occasions played the game with the workers and never associated with the employers as Moore has done. These men could not gain admission to a Canadian Club luncheon to lecture the employers, because the employing class has no use for them. It is only the compromisers and the toadys to the ruling class that can mix with members of Boards of Trade and such like employing class institutions.

* * *

Mr. Moore also had something to say to the press, with reference to the Federationist. Unconsciously he paid a tribute to this paper when he said:

> "It's rather to be regretted that the workers have been misled by the B. C. Federationist during the last two years as to allow themselves to be carried away as they were last night."

He also insulted the workers of this vicinity, and for his information we would like to point out that he can neither lead or mislead the workers; they are not to be led; they have brains and know how to use them; and in stating that the workers had been misled by the Federationist, he very evidently gave them no credit for having any grey matter. But we will at least give them credit for being able to see through Mr. Moore and all that he represents: his efforts to educate the employers, his compromises with the ruling class, and his general lack of understanding of the workers' position, or his wilful betrayal of their interests; he can take his choice. The workers of the west have taken theirs, and they prefer a man who has been in gaol for his opposition to the ruling class to one who associates with the members of that class, and is rated by them as a "great leader." This type of labor misleader, as Mr. Moore no doubt by this time knows, cannot but earn the contempt of the working class of this vicinity, while those who are discredited by the ruling class are always welcomed and listened to. Mr. Moore can ponder over these words in his leisure time, for the future holds much worse in store for those who betray the workers.

THE GULF AND THE BRIDGE

MR. S. R. PARSONS, speaking at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during the week, laid the blame for stories of industrial unrest on labor leaders. The most of this type of human being that we have seen is usually found engaged in attempting to cover up any unrest that may be prevalent, and to harmonize capital and labor; in other words to bring harmony between the two contending forces. The unrest, therefore, cannot be laid at their door. Mr. Parsons, however, asked "where the great gulf was that they sometimes heard of between capital and labor." We do not know whether the gentleman who asked the question is as ignorant as he would appear to be, but as there are many workers who do not see how and why that gulf exists, nothing will be lost by locating the cause of a gulf between capital and labor that will never be bridged by platitudious utterances, and ruling class and labor leaders' sophistry.

* * *

The gulf between capital and labor is human slavery—nothing more and nothing less. Since man was able to produce more than was necessary for his sustenance slavery has existed. Before he had accomplished that there was no profit in holding a subject class in subjection, and consequently there was no subject class in existence. Under chattel slavery the slave was the property of an individual. Under feudalism the slave was the property of the lord of the manor and tied to the land. In both cases their slavery was apparent and needed no elucidation. But as machinery was brought into use a new form of serfdom sprang up. There was a conflict between the feudal lords and the rising bourgeoise. The feudal serf was freed from the land to become a wage slave, and told that he was now a free man. The fact remained, however, that he was no more free than he was under chattel slavery, or feudalism. He now became the slave of a class instead of an individual. His labor power became a commodity, to be bought and sold on the market just the same as butter or potatoes or any other commodity produced for sale. No doubt men of Mr. Parsons' stamp will, along with capitalistic-minded workers, deny this and point to the human equation and how the capitalistic governments have legislated to free the workers from many of the disadvantages that they have suffered from in the past. This may be perfectly true, but then the same governments have legislated as to how butter and other commodities must be sold. Eight-hour packages of labor power do not very materially differ from 16-ounce packages of butter, with one exception, and that is that the butter can be placed in cold storage until it is needed, while labor power cannot be stored up in that manner.

* * *

The first evidence of the gulf between capital and labor is seen when the worker seeks to dispose of his only commodity. Right here there is a clash of interests. The workers endeavor to secure as much for their commodity as possible. The employers' interests are to buy it as cheap as possible. From that point the struggle between capital and labor must continue until the final struggle for the ownership of the means of wealth production is reached. This is the culminating point of the class struggle. That this is now on is proven every day. It will become more and more pronounced as the days go by and the workers are compelled to starve more and more because of their productivity when employed. The gulf between capital and labor will become more pronounced and clarified as the struggle on the part of the wage slaves for existence becomes more and more fierce. Not because they will, but because they must, the workers will be compelled to bring about a new order or starve to death. They and they alone can bridge the gulf, but not by words but by deeds. The bridge between capital and labor will be built by the workers when they once and for all abolish the system which creates human society into two hostile camps. In that day classes will be wiped out and the division caused by the enforced slavery of one class to another will be abolished. Until that time workers will suffer from unemployment. They will be called on to fight in the interests of their masters' property. Wars will follow wars, and misery become more and more severe. But that increasing misery will be the whip that will drive the slaves of modern capitalism to take the power to rule and to use the means of wealth production for the production of things for use, and by so doing bring about their own emancipation.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKERS' SUNDAY SCHOOLS

IT is peculiar how supporters of the present system think that a method adopted by themselves to hold the progressive forces in check should not be copied by those who oppose them. Bishop de Pencier, speaking at the Anglican Synod held at New Westminster during the past week, took very strong exception to the workers having Sunday schools of their own. Among other things this worthy upholder of the present system that creates vice, misery, and all that is evil in human society, said:

> "Those who are trying to bring about the overthrow of our present industrial conditions are showing their wisdom by not ignoring the children. In the plans for fomenting revolution Sunday by Sunday, especially in the great industrial districts of the homeland, boys and girls are gathered together that they may be infected with the poison of communistic doctrine."

* * *

The church in its infinite wisdom and mercy, has for generations sought to get hold of the children. Not only did the priests endeavor to mould their plastic minds, but they succeeded to a great extent. In their youth they were taught to respect their "betters," to be content with the position that God had been pleased to call them. This was and is still in the interests of the present ruling class. The workers, however, realize that if certain ideas are not inculcated in the minds of the children, it will not be necessary at a later date to eradicate them. In this they show their wisdom and have copied their masters' tactics. The workers' Sunday schools are not, however, used to teach the children that there can be no change made in the conditions under which the working class lives, but to impress on them the necessity of bringing about a change in human society.

* * *

That this change is necessary is evidenced on the front pages of the newspapers in Vancouver this week, on which appear appeals for help so that some of the children of Vancouver may have access to fresh air and a clean environment. The Vancouver Morning Sun carried the two following appeals during the week:

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

Let the homeless kiddies enjoy the bracing sea air. Send your contribution to The Vancouver Sun's Fresh Air Fund today.

THE FREE FRESH AIR

is the God-given property of every kiddie in Vancouver. Make it possible for them to enjoy it. Subscribe today to The Vancouver Sun Fresh Air Fund.

We suppose that the worthy bishop thinks it a crime to teach children, whom the capitalistic press admits are homeless and sunless, that it is not necessary for them to have to remain in the position that a ruthless system of human slavery has called them. No doubt he would have them believe that a God of love chasteneth those whom He loves, especially little children, by denying them what the press calls a God-given right; that they should be homeless because of the fact that human society denies their parents the right to secure the necessities of life for their children. Such is the outlook offered by the church if the bishop is an expression of that institution. We can only wonder that the people have not before this realized that the present church is but the apologist for the present system of society, and that as soon as it voices the complaints of the people the source of its supplies is cut off. The ruling class withdraws its support, as it did when the inter-church movement reported on the U. S. Steel strike. Suffer the little children to come unto me, was the cry of the lowly Nazarene, but the cry of the modern church is, let the children starve and be homeless and sunless if it will interfere with the profits of the ruling class. We prefer the gospel of the Communists notwithstanding the worthy bishop's lamentations. They are endeavoring to give the children fresh air and homes which the present system denies them.

They are going to educate the people to use run of the mine coal. Will they also show the worker out of a job how to use it?

The Vancouver Sun does not think that machinery displaces human labor. A look over the industrial countries will, however, dispel any such illusions.

Now that the Sun and World have clashed the sparks will fly. No doubt we shall get a little of the truth as to how governments and newspapers work. While the struggle between these two papers continues the workers will gain a little insight into the respective merits of capitalistic newspapers and governments that should at least be enlightening.

The Great War Veterans of B. C. in convention went on record as being in favor of universal military training for all males between the ages of 18 and 21. The plea on which this service is asked, is for the defense of Canada and national health. So far as we can see the only source of attack on this country is the United States, and if that is so, then Canada could never raise a force which would be strong enough to resist any American force that might be sent to operate against it. Reason number one is therefore discredited. The second reason, in the interests of national health, is nothing but camouflage. The mover of the motion, according to reports, asked that the suggested legislation require that companies and platoons of battalions so formed be stationed in all the centres of population to avoid unnecessary travelling and that cadet corps be established in all high and public schools in towns of 1000 population or over, if not already established, and to be provided with suitable instruments.

In the provisions asked for may be found the real reason for the request for universal military service. The localising of the military bodies would be very handy in labor disputes, and in view of the fact that many of the officer class were delegates from colonels to captains and members of the provincial house, there may be more in the suggested military service than appears on the surface. The British workers, however, have given a lead that might be adopted in this country should any such scheme go through, when the locked out miners joined the defense forces. That would certainly upset all calculations. But then our friends of the officer class who fought to defeat militarism, would never think of such tactics being adopted in this country. We pass the suggestion on to our military enthusiasts.

BAVARIA CONCERN OF ANTI-MILITARY FORCES

Is Seat of Reaction in Germany Since Esmer Regime

Has Huge Armed Force and Great War Supplies

(By Louis P. Lochner)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, Germany—Bavaria continues to be the object of chief concern for German anti-imperialists and anti-militarists, especally for the forces of Labor. Ever since the Communist regime, led by the late Kurt Eisner, was overpowered, Bavaria has been the seat of reaction in Germany. It is there that German generals sought to refuge and hatched out plans for the re-establishment of militarism in Germany. It is there that the notorious "Orgesch" (Organization Escherich, a military band, called after its leader, Escherich), flourishes undisturbed.

But until quite recently nobody knew exactly how formidable the Bavarian military forces were. In a debate in the Bavarian landtag, or assembly, however, Secretary of State Schweyer spilled the beans. He admitted that the Einwohnerwehr, or state militia, consisted of 320,000 men and that this force had at its disposal 240,000 rifles, 2780 machine guns, 44 light cannon and 34 trench mortars. He used these figures to prove to his satisfaction that such a "small" force could never constitute a political danger, and that this force could never be used for services outside of the country.

Labor was quick to retort that this force, precisely because not intended for foreign service, constituted a great menace to the workers. The very argument which Schweyer used in defense of the system—namely, that the Einwohnerwehr consisted of volunteers who accepted no pay—was used by Labor to show that if these men were wealthy enough not to need pay for their time, they were obviously there as the defenders of capitalism and as champions of "law and order" in industrial disturbances.

Labor further used comparative statistics with telling effect. It was pointed out that the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr was larger by 220,000 than the entire Reichswehr of Germany, and that it had at its disposal 140,000 more rifles and 1000 more machine guns than the entire forces of the nation.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

The debate held last Saturday evening under the auspices of the J. L. L., between two members of the league, Comrades L. Corse and E. Morrison and two challengers, Messrs. L. Perry and A. McNeish, demonstrated very clearly the two channels in which thoughts run today. Since there were no judges, it is impossible to state who were the victors, and since space does not permit of a full report, only those present at the debate can judge for themselves as to which presented the best case. One criticism, however, can be offered, and that is regarding the seeming inability to "keep to the point." The challengers seemed the worst offenders in this regard, for instead of proving that capitalism serves the best interests of the world, and arguing in support of capitalism, it appeared that they aimed to point out the incapabilities of the workers. The negative also on one or two occasions, got off at a tangent, but in the main hewed to the line. Comrade Corse dealing with the Socialist's indictment of capitalism, and Comrade Morrison attending chiefly to the arguments introduced by the affirmative. After the discussion, in which several took part, refreshments were served, and dancing was indulged in. The league hopes to run similar events fortnightly during next season.

The educational meeting tonight will be held at 3343 Windsor street, at 8 p.m. The next meeting will be held in the club rooms, 52 Dufferin street west, on Friday, June 24. This will be an initiation and business meeting. For information, phone Fair. 3023L.

New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers scored the greatest victory in the history of the needle trades when the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York agreed recently to sign a union shop agreement, thus ending the 24 weeks' lockout in the clothing industry. Impartial machinery for settling disputes, which was destroyed by manufacturers, will be re-established. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said: "The agreement is a death blow to the 'open shop' and to the sweat shop."

Seattle—Destruction of the 8-hour day is the aim of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, known as the Four Ls, an employers' union. The Lumbermen's Association is conducting attacks on wages and conditions in the mills and camps of the Northwest, according to President Ray H. Canterbury of the Timberworkers Union. Woods and mill workers are being hired out of Seattle now for $2.35 a day.

New York.—Once more it has been discovered that overcrowding and poor living conditions cause disease and death. The Department of Health, in a report showing that overcrowding has increased here 25 per cent, says the sections most seriously overcrowded show the highest infant death rate and the greatest proportion of disease.

Where is the Union Button?

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Vancouverites on the Prairies

Editor B. C. Federationist: That the master class made a mistake by shipping the "undesirables" from Vancouver, is now a well-known fact. Etxra gangs working for 35c per hour are composed mostly of Vancouver proletariat; they are on the job at any meeting of any kind, and make themselves conspicuous by the lusty and earnest manner in which they sing the "Red Flag," whenever the occasion demands. At a political meeting held in Kindersley on June 2, the stalwarts were on the job, with red ribbons in their button holes, and flaunting their C. N. U. X. cards, they occupied a prominent section of the theatre. After the candidates (Mr. Harvey, Independent) (?) had spoken, the light weights opened fire. They wanted to know what he was intending doing to relieve the unemployed situation, when he returned to the gas house, drawing a sordid picture of the condition of the workers throughout Canada in general, and Saskatchewan in particular. The "lightweight" pointed out the indifference of the politicians to the workesr and their conditions. The gasartist replied that he was unaware of any unemployment problem in Saskatchewan, whereupon he was given a good Vancouver ha! ha! with such interjections as 'wake up," "Where do you get that stuff," all of which confounded this hayseed speaker to such a degree that he mopped his brow and sat down.

Democracy was trotted out next, and was relegated to the sidetrack in short order by the reds. Drawing a comparison between the sleeping accommodations of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the reds wanted to know if that was known to the speaker, pointing out that we have to sleep on bare spruce boards, without even straw, on "our railroad," in "our province of Saskatchewan." This, of coruse, troubled the kind-hearted man so much so that he told us stiffs that he was not aware of the fact that returned men were living in such conditions. Ths was the signal for more hilarity, boots, etc., from the reds. Then the speaker was floored by the remark, "The C. N. R. wasn't built yesterday?" whereupon he again began to mop his freely perspiring brow, and sat down after draining the jug of water. The show was good, the boys in fighting trim, and when he was told that the day was coming when the workers were going to show him how to carry on the affairs of the nation in the interests of those who do the useful work, produce for use and not for profit, he mopped his brow some more.

Throughout the entire bombardment, the local stiffs were with us, applauding almost continuously. The chairman (who was a little shaky at the knees), then called for the National Anthem, that settled it! The rumbling of the "Red Flag" above the shuffling of feet, and a few female voices trying their best to be heard, intermingled with unprintable adjectives and modifying adjectives, the crowd broke through into the street. Thus ended one of the strangest meetings Saskatchewan had ever witnessed. The boys want to see these prairies filled with reds, saying that this is the place where the stiff needs education. Vancouver, send your best, and help us to carry on. From the Saskatchewan front line trench.

GEORGE BROWN.

Moscow—The all-Russian central executive committee has resolved to instruct the people's commissariat of nationalities to draw up a draft decree recognizing the new autonomous Republic of the Crimean peninsula and to send a special commission to Crimea to co-operate in solving the land question.

Moscow—Two hundred and fifty members of the graduating class of the Moscow Collegt for the trade union organization work, have gone to various parts throughout Russia to devote themselves to strengthening the unions. The college is conducted by the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

NOTICE

The Stettler Cigar Factory, 140 Water Street, is advertising for female help. This is now an unfair shop. Don't scab.

PANTAGES
Next Week
LONG TACK SAM
Oriental Wonder Worker
Other Big Features

EMPRESS
Phone Sey. 2492
NEXT WEEK
"The Three Twins"
Musical Comedy

Theosophy
Public Lecture, SUNDAY EVENING, June 5, at Room 224 Duncan Bldg., at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"The Ideals of the Ancient Irish"
Speaker: MRS. E. S. TEEPLE

Expiration of Lease
10% to 25%
Below Regular Prices on All TRUNKS and SUITCASES
Imperial Trunk and Leather Goods
338 HASTINGS ST. WEST
Between Hamilton & Homer

HOME
CASH OR CREDIT
Furniture Store
We want you to come to this store with confidence that you can buy Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum at lower prices and better terms.
No Greater Opportunity for the Working Men
BUY IN THIS STORE
REMEMBER THE
HOME
FURNITURE STORE
416 Main Street
Phone Sey. 1297
MENTION THE FEDERATIONIST and get your 10 per cent. discount.

Dental Plates a Specialty
The art of dentistry is exemplified in the highest degree of efficiency at this establishment. Clients will find the charges as pleasing as the service rendered.
Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as your natural teeth.
Dr. Gordon Campbell
Dental Art Establishment
805 GRANVILLE STREET
Corner Robson
Over Owl Drug Store. Sey. 5338

Model Cafe
57 CORDOVA ST. W.
ALL WHITE HELP
Best of Food and Service at Reasonable Prices
Union House

ORPHEUM THEATRE
THE HOME OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE
Matinee 2:30
Evenings 8:20

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

Stanley Steam Taxi Co.
HENRY DAHL, Prop.
(Old time Lumberjack)
Prompt Service Fine Cars
324 Abbott St. Vancouver
Phone Sey. 8877-8878

DONTAROUE!

Exclusive Designs in
Sterling Silver
For June Weddings
Of all the gifts received by the bride none surpass sterling silver in utility and none engender greater pride in possession.
Let us suggest a gift from among these:
Tea Sets, Bon Bon Dishes, Flower Baskets, Almond Dishes, Flower Vases, Sandwich Plates, Salts and Peppers, Sauceboats, Butter Dishes, Etc., Etc.
A recent shipment of English Sterling Silverware adds considerable value to our showing of June Bridal Gifts.
O. B. Allan
The House of Diamonds
480-486 Granville Street
at Corner Pender Street

Stomach Trouble
Guaranteed Cure for Fits—Except Inherited—Heart, Nerve and Stomach Troubles
931 PENDER STREET EAST

The Original Famous
King's Cafe
212 CARRALL STREET
Best Meals for Less Money
We Cater to Working Men

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment
Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Get the Love Habit!
Buy FURNITURE, STOVES, BEDS, Etc., at cost. Our stock is Big and so are our Bargains. Watch our Auction Snaps. Furniture Bought and Sold.
Love & Co.
AUCTIONEERS—DEALERS
Phone Seymour 2745
570 SEYMOUR STREET

UNION MAN!
In that dark hour when sympathy and best service count so much—call up
MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO.
233 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER
Phone Fairmont 58
Prompt Ambulance Service

Phone Sey. 221 Day or Night
NUNN AND THOMSON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
531 Homer St. Vancouver, B. C.

HARRON BROS.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
Funerals of Dignity at Fair Prices
Fairview: Office and Chapel, 2393 Granville Street. Phone Bay 2200.
North Vancouver: Office and Chapel, 122 Sixth St. W. Phone N. V. 184.
Mount Pleasant: Office and Chapel, 2123 Main St. Phone Fairmont 68.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
2160 Georgia Street
Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 907-909 Birks Bldg.

READY TO HELP A MAN WITH HIS BUSINESS
With trade reviving, every reliance may be placed on the telephone, which is such a principal factor in industrial development. British Columbia is particularly fortunate in that telephone lines radiate from the principal cities to all points so that instant means of communication are always available.
BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

BE SURE YOU GET
VAN BROS.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
—CIDER—
and Non-alcoholic wines of all kinds
UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

You Can't Be Your Own Dentist

Up to a certain point you can, by care and cleanliness, preserve the beauty and efficiency of your teeth. But when hidden troubles sound danger warnings—when your features show the devitalizing effect of bad teeth—then you need the expert dental attention I offer. If you have reason to believe that your teeth are not in proper condition—see me now and have the trouble corrected.

Its Cost

Best of all, the cost of getting this attention is much lower. On all general work my reduction in prices is as much as 25 to 35 per cent. Let me give you my estimate.

Dr. BRETT ANDERSON

602 HASTINGS ST. W.
Corner Seymour
PHONE SEYMOUR 3351
Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

DR. BRETT ANDERSON, formerly member of the Faculty of the College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Lecturer on Crown and Bridgework, Demonstrator in Platework and Operative Dentistry, Local and General Anaesthesia.

Fort Worth, Texas—C. M. Smith has been arrested by city detectives on the ground that he is an I. W. W. organizer and lodged in jail. The only "evidence" against him consists of application cards, membership books and card cases. He had been here for two months before he was arrested. Another man, name not given, who was arrested with Smith, has been released.

"Left Wing" Communism

An Infantile Disorder

(By Nikolai Lenin)

NOW ON SALE BY THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Price: Single Copies 25c

Ten or more copies at the rate of 20c per copy, postage paid. Get your orders in quick, as there will not be a second edition.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our
VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION CONTRACT

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

OUR STAMP INSURES:
Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Collis Lovely, General President. Charles L. Baine, General Sec.-Treas.

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East — Seymour 968-972
728 Granville Street — Seymour 9513

UNION MADE
The M.T. Loggers' Boot
Mail orders personally attended to
Guaranteed to Hold Caulks and Are Thoroughly Watertight
MacLachlan-Taylor Co.
Successors to H. VOS & SON
62 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Next Door to Loggers' Hall
Phone Seymour 556 — Repairs Done While You Wait

Easy Shaving

Gillette or Auto Strop Safety Razors make the daily Shave easier.

We have a splendid line of both makes in many designs, priced from $5.00 to $7.50 each.

TISDALLS LIMITED
The Complete Sporting Goods Store
618 HASTINGS ST. W. — PHONE SEYMOUR 8152

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS
Good for Health — Improves the Appetite
CHEAP PRODUCTION

Everyone knows that cheap goods can only be procured by using cheap materials and employing cheap labor.

CASCADE BEER

is produced from the highest grade materials procurable—Cascade is a UNION produce from start to finish.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Lumber Workers' News and Views

An Open Letter to the Rank and File of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada

Being an Exposition of the Theory of Organization within the One Big Union

Calgary, Alberta,
May 31st, 1921.

Fellow Workers:

About the middle of last year a controversy arose between members of the then L.W.I.U. of the O.B.U. and members of other branches of the O.B.U., over the question of irganization within the Constitution of the One Big Union. This controversy centered around the terms "Industrial" and Geographical "Forms of Organization" and ended in the Port Arthur dispute and the breaking away of the L.W.I.U. from the One Big Union "until such time as the One Big Union shall revert to its original form of Organization." None of the principal exponents of the two theories put forward were correct in their analysis of the Theory of Organisation within the O.B.U. Whether we were deliberately misled or not is beside the point at issue. The facts are that those who took the "industrial" position were incorrect in arguing that "Geographical Organization" necessarily involved in making of a "Mulligan" of the One Big Union, while on the other hand those who took the "Geographical" position were not explicit enough in their denial of that fact and did not show in the course of their arguments that the "Geographical form of Organization" did not necessarily involve the abolition of the organzation of the Workers in an ndustry from Coast to Coast and the maintenance by the Lumber Workers or the Railroad Workers of a general headquarters and organization of Lumber Workers or Railroad Workers to look after the special needs of workers in those industries, while at the same time being an integral part of the One Big Union and being organized locally in Central Labor Councils or District Boards with all the workers in a given locality, viz.: "A given geographical area."

The reason I have for reopening this question of the "Forms of Organization" is that I am convinced that had a correct exposition of the Theory of Organization within the One Big Union been given last year by the members of the General Executive Board of the One Big Union, of which board Fellow Worker Winch was one and Fellow-worker V. R. Midgely another, there need have been no breaking away of the Lumber Workers from the One Big Union. There has been blame on both sides in the parties to the controversy and the controversy carried on after the Port Arthur convention only made confusion worse confounded.

At a general O.B.U. proopaganda meeting held on Monday, May 23rd in the Sandstone Hall, Calgary, at which Fellow Worker R. B. Russell was the speaker, I asked him the specific question, 'Is it permissable within the Constitution of of the One Bg Union, for the lumber workers or railroad workers to organize as an industry from coast to coast, while being an integral part of the One Big Union?" The answer I received was "yes." We recognize the fact that while the lumber workers or railroad workers in a given locality have interests in common with all the workers in that locality and which interests are more pressing than their interests as lumber workers in another part of the country. There are certain interests in common between the lumber workers in British Columbia and those in Ontario, or between railway workers in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Montreal which require that they should organize as an industry from coast to coast. But on the other hand, there are other groups of workers, such as civic employees, street railway men or hotel and restaurant workers, which owing to their being local workers and not affected so much by conditions governing their occupations in other parts of the country, there is no need to organize as an industry, hence the elimination of the word according to "industry" and the amendment of the constitution to read: "According to class and class needs, in order that officials of an industry may not point to the word 'industry,' and so be able to organize a particular industry at the expense of the other sections of the movement."

In an interview with Fellow Workers Russell and Johns, we discussed the theory of organization in the O. B. U. thoroughly, in an endeavor to arrive at a correct understanding and analysis of the O. B.U. position in regard to the questions of industrial and geographical organizaton, which position I shall now endeavor to place before you, and so, if possible, to clear up misunderstandings which need not have occurred if we had been correctly informed in the first place, and finally, to try and find a basis on which the gap between us as Lumber Workers, organized in an industry can be closed with the balance of the workers organized in the One Big Union.

The fundamental basis of organization in the One Big Union is the local unit, in which all workers in a shop, camp, works and so forth, organize as workers in that shop, camp, works and so forth; in other words, "not according to craft," but "according to industry," where there is a group of workers working on individual jobs, such as doing odd jobs around a town, or where in a shop or works theer are not sufficient numbers working in the shop, stores or works to warrant the formation of separate unit of workers in the shops and so forth, a General Workers Unit or Miscellaneous Unit is formed, where only a few workers are in the O. B.U. in insufficient numbers to warrant the formation of a General Workers Unit, they are attached direct to the Central Labor Council, district board or isolated unit; that is, "according to class and class needs," as component parts of the working class in a locality.

In cities and large urban centres, Central Labor Councils are formed, composed of delegates from each industrial and general workers unit in that city or large urban centre, on the basis of one delegate for the first fifty members and one additional delegate for each extra 100 members or major fraction thereof.

A district board is composed of delegates, elected on the same basis from units or camps in a certain industrial region, for the purpose of taking care of the internal affairs of their industries in that area "organization geographically"

General conventons of the One Big Union shall be composed of delegates elected by Central Labor Councils, district boards or isolated units "geographical," and shall be chosen from various industries where possible (industrial.- No delegate shall have a voting strength of more than one thousand (1000.)

A general executive board shall be elected from the floor of the convention, consisting of five members. Each Central Labor Council or district board of two thousand (2000) members or more shall be entitled to elect one additional board member. Therefore, there can be no dictation from a general executive board of five members, as each Central Labor Council or district board may, if they so please, add an additional member to the executive board if they have sufficient members. The onus is on the local council or board.

Furthermore, each and every one of the general executive board members must maintain his credentials from his local unit (camp) to his or her Central Labor Council or district board, and from his Central Labor Council or district board to the convention. If for any reason his local unit or camp withdraws, the G. E. B. member's credential from that local Central Labor Council or district board, and after a full investigation by the local Central Council or district board, the recall be warranted, that Central Council must withdraw the credential held by the executive board member, and the G. E. B. must fill the vacancy.

Local units whose delegates on Central Council or district board have been elected to membership on the G. E. B. must fill the vacancy on Central Council or district board by electing an alternate delegate to the local Central Labor Council or district board. Per capita tax to the gentral executive board of the O. B. U. shall be ten cents per month, which shall be paid through the Central Labor Councils and district board where same exist.

Any unit (camp) not within the jurisdiction of a Central Labor Council or district board, shall pay per capita direct to the G. E. B. All C. L. C.'s and D. B.'s shall issue a quarterly financial statement, one copy of which shall be sent to the G. E. B., the same to be certified by chartered accountants or other qualified auditors, approved of by the G. E. B., and a monthly report of membership shall be sent to the G. E. B. by each local unit (camp.) On the failure of any branch to send in a financial report (after 30 days' notice from the executive board) then the next highest authority shall have the right to audit the books of the delinquent branch.

How does the foregoing affect the Lumber Workers in Canada?

When the famous Western Conference was held in this city in 1919 to discuss Labor problems and organization in Canada, it was decided to form One Big Union; in order, if possible, to put an end to the boss' policy of "divide and conquer." It was also decided to orcanize "industrially" in contradistinction to "craftally." What had been the underlying fault in the organization of Labor unions? Was it not in the fact that the men working, say on the railways, were divided into a dozen organizations of crafts and only tentatively united in loose federations and trades and Labor councils. The craft form of organization was both useful and necessary in its time and place, but with the development of the machine craft after craft disappeared, so that the spade became the steam shovel, and the craft the industry. Hence the necessity of organizing, not according to craft, but according to industry, and along with that came the National Union of Railwaymen in Britain. The Workers' International Industrial Union and the I. W. W. The two latter, with their wheels of fortune and the United Mine Workers of America, in which unions all those working in an industry were organzed in an Industrial Union; which was a step in advance of the craft unions, but which organizations are no longer applicable to present day conditions; as, while the N. U. R., U. M. W. of A., I. W. W. are organised industrially. The final result is not One Big Union, but a more or less close affiliation of industrial unions as opposed to craft unions. The U. M. W. of A., of course, being a part of the A. F. of L., and the N. U. R., the second partner in the Cripple Alliance.

(Continued next week)

NORTHERN CONSTRUCTION SAWMILL CAMP

Poor food, long hours and small wages. The night and day sawyers try to outdo each other in sawing the most logs—700 logs a day. The wages here are 35 cents an hour, and a ten-hour day; 40c a meal; blankets $1 a month; doctor, $1.50 a month; about 86 men here.

Cook house, a night and day cook, also two day flunkies, who start at 5 a.m. and are through with their work at 9 or 10 p.m. No eggs for breakfast, nothing but poor quality bacon and sausage. This place is a regular work shop; boss watches you nearly all the time. He would like a bunch coming and another going, and another bunch working if possible.

F. P.

COAST DISTRICT

Robert Ingersoll once said that "some people think they are religious when in reality they are only bilious," and in referring to the present day attitude of the workers, a paraphrase of that statement can be made in the following words: Some workers think they are revolutionary, when in reality all they want is a job.

Evidences are on hand which would point to that conclusion, for "when the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be, and when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he," and when the worker is without a job, he is a humdinger of a revolutionist, but when he succeeds in spearing a job, his revolutionary tendencies vanish, and he once more becomes a docile, subservient slave. This fact became apparent to two members of the working class anyway, when visiting a camp recently, not a million miles from Vancouver.

This camp employs nearly 100 men, and there are few, if any, stump ranchers, so that excuse won't do. About the only revolutionary tendencies manifesting themselves were several poker games going full blast, and the fallers and buckers doing their damndest to work themselves out of a job, falling and bucking by contract. The attempts to stir up a little enthusiasm was a miserable failure, and as for getting a meeting, about the nearest approach to a meeting was a little debate in one bunk house, during which some half a dozen men took part, and a tendency to delve into the past, manifested itself, the general idea being that the workers could emancipate themselves by raising cain with past foolishness. An attempt was made to get a delegate appointed, but the fear of the "can" was too prevalent, which only goes to show that the worker is not looking for emancipation; all he wants is a job, and judging by reports he is going to have a sweet-scented time doing that, because about all the facts point to still less jobs in the near future. Another camp has shut down since last week. This camp is Judd Moore's camp at Frederick Arm. Reason, no sale for logs.

The latest reports coming in contain the story of the Whalen Company's camps shutting down, both at Port Alice and Swanson Bay.

A report received from Countenay tells how the slaves in the boom camp celebrated the 24th of May, by putting in 136 carloads of logs, and numerous reports from various localities show a general speeding up, with the contract system in full swing, showing plainly that the logger is no wiser than the rest of the working animals. He does his best to glut the market in the shortest possible time.

If there is no other way of educating the workers, it is to be hoped that they will shorten the agony by speeding up everywhere, and bringing about a condition of a jobless world. They will then, perhaps, wake up before they starve to death, or else do something else as foolish as they have been doing in the past.

The doing of the wrong thing at the right time, or the right thing at the wrong time, is a well-marked characteristic of the working mass, and just at the present time, when the need of organization was never greater, they are falling down on the job; and while they are considering what kind of action to use, the boss is getting in his good work.

A WORD FROM MICHEL

On the morning of the 26th of May, 26 Italians got off the westbound train at Michel.

These Italians were fresh from "Sunny Italy." They stopped in Michel one day. Michel is a small "one horse" place, where every one knows every one else's business, so I had a chance to talk with these fortune hunters. One of them was humming a song "Finito la guerra, me ne va in America." (After the war I am going to America), and a short while after catching sight of two Mounties, fully equipped, a look of surprise overspread his swarthy countenance, and he remarked to me, "Christo soiro carabinieri anche qui." (Christ! They have the rural soldiers even here.)

Questioning him about the "Fascisti," he knew about the composition of it. He and others were evidently picked. The following morning they left for Trail, B. C.

Between you and I, or "entra nous," as the French say, let them but go on strike, and they will soon find out what the "rural soldiers" are maintained for.

Dimensions of White Spruce camp, 26x58; one window in gable end, one small ventilator; 18 double iron bunks on either side, with two in gable ends, (one in each end.)

They are shipping 30 men a week from Vancouver. They have an order for 5,000,000 board feet from the Diamond Match Co. of Spokane.

The "three gang system" is in full force here, hence the weekly shipment from Vancouver. This filthy ramp contains about 100 slaves, and very docile ones at that.

Please post this camp.

H. 23.

ON THE P. G. E.

Fellow Workers: I have just arrived back from a trip along a part of the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway. Of course, this road belongs to us; if you will listen to the members of the House or legislature (or the "nut factory.") Yes, fellow workers, these said gentlemen passed a law so that we may have sanitary conditions in those camps. Oh, but not on this said P. G. E., for they are the same as they were last year. The work on this road is being conducted by the well-known labor haters, viz., the Northern Construction Company, who swore that they would break the L. W. I. U. last fall at Kamloops, and further, they have told the workers on the P. G. E. that they would see their union in h—before they would live up to the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

This outfit is working ten long hours a day, and the wages are from 40c to 75c per hour, so you can tell what the slaves are up against along this great railway of ours. The meals are 50c straight, and 75c for transients.

Fellow workers, there are a lot of "stump ranchers" working along this line, and to organize them will be hard work for all who wish to to go along this great railroad, and who want sanitary conditions, as the said gentlemen? of the house of legislature have already placed upon the statutes of this glorious Province of British Columbia, for the Northern Construction Company seems to run things to suit themselves, and are getting away with it, up to the present.

Fellow workers, there is only one way out of this rut, that I can see, and that is to get down to the BED ROCK OF TRUE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, and the sooner we get busy, and try to organize the slaves in the industries in which they are working, the better headway we will make, and then we will be able to force any company to give us sanitary conditions, so that we may live as human beings, and not as dogs.

U. S. EXPORTERS GET NASTY SHOCK

Form a Novel Corporation in Order to Liquidate Goods

(By the Federated Press)

New York—A new and novel corporation is to be organized here. Its name has not been announced, but the purpose will be to save, or salvage, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of American products now lying and in the warehouses of practically every South American port—a colossal example of the boasted "efficiency" of modern business, industrial and financial methods.

It seems that, in the loudly-heralded trade expansion which was to multiply the wealth of American manufacturers after the war, American export concerns to the number of several hundred shipped these goods to South America. Then foreign exchange got out of hand, and, presto, the exporters found their goods piled up, undelivered, in almost every seacoast town of South America. The exchange had risen to a point which made it impossible for the Latin-American consignees to pay for the goods.

The shippers thought perhaps exchange would behave better after a bit, but it didn't, and the congestion of American goods south of the Equator became greater. They decided that something had to be done. So they met here, several hundred of them, and decided to form the corporation which is to "liquidate" the goods in Soth American ports. They had, of course, the co-operation of the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, and the Brazilian-American Chamber of Commerce, and the Pan-American Advertisers Association, and the American Manufacturers Export Association.

It might be said that there is another element in the situation. European merchants are re-entering the South American markets, offering better terms, and regaining much of the business they lost during the war.

REAL AMNESTY

Odessa "Rosta Wen."—The former Wrangel soldiers who have arrived here in groups have expressed the wish to take part in the reconstruction of Russia and have requested to be allowed to take part in the Soviet elections. As a result of this a full meeting of the Provincial Executive has ordered that 70,000 former Wrangel soldiers are to be allowed to vote in the next elections.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

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

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, E. Andre; secretary, W. Service. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1661. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, T. Nixon; business agent, P. Sinclair.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Butler & Chisse, Vancouver, B. C.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS UNION, LOCAL 348, I.A.T.S.E —Affiliated with Trades and Labor Council and Theatrical Federation, Vancouver. President, J. R. Foster; secretary and treasurer, T. W. Sapsted. Office and meeting room, 310 Loudon Building, Pender St. W. Regular meeting night, first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. Business Agent, W. Woolridge. Phone Fraser 237L.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, 319 Pender St. W. President, Wm. Hunter, 816 Tenth Ave., North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, Booth Rd., McKay P. O., Burnaby, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOrators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 146 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 3491. Business agent, R. A. Barker.

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODen Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. President, A. Brooks; financial secretary and business agent, W. Tucker. Phone, Seymour 291.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Roover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—8th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4306 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH of the O. B. U. meets on the first and third Wednesday of every month. All members in this district are invited to attend.

WORKERS' COUNCIL, VANCOUVER, B. C., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. Secretary, E. Horsburgh, Pender Hall.

Provincial Unions

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, C. Siverts; vice-president, R. Elliott; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Woodward, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR Council, O. B. U. Branches: Prince Rupert District Fisheries Board, O.B.U.; Metalliferous Miners' District Board, O.B.U. Secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 217, Prince Rupert.

Prices Are Down on Good Shoe Repairing

Men's Soles and Heels	$2.25	Women's Soles and Heels, nailed	$1.75
Men's Half Soles, sewn	$1.85	ALL WORK GUARANTEED	
Men's Half Soles, nailed	$1.75	We Also Make the Best Logger Boot on the Market—Made to your measure, a pair	$15
Women's Soles and Heels, sewn	$1.85		

The "New Method" Shoe Making and Repairing Co.

All O. B. U. Help—337 CARRALL ST.—Phone Seymour 8217
Mail Orders Have Our Prompt Attention

Sey. 3656 — Free Delivery
California Grocery
Cor. Seymour and Nelson Sts.
We are carrying a full line of Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
Low Prices — Give Us a Trial
Buy at a union store.

"FELLOW-WORKER"
O. J. Mengel
Writes all classes of insurance. Representing only first-class Board companies. If insurance is wanted, write or phone Sey. 5626.
Office address, 712 Board of Trade Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

COAL
YALE SCOTLESS AND NANAIMO
Kindling Free
CANADIAN WOOD AND COAL COMPANY
1440 GRANVILLE Sey. 5200

EMPIRE CAFE AND GRILL
"A Good Place to Eat"
HASTINGS AND COLUMBIA STS.

We make Ladies' Garments Right Here in Vancouver
—the equal in style and smartness of any offered in Canada.
Suits, Dresses, Coats, etc.—the latest styles—the smartest models—in all the new shades—complete lines for your choosing.
We offer these garments lower than elsewhere because we deal direct—eliminate all the middlemen's profits.
Famous Cloak & Suit Co.
623 HASTINGS ST., Near Granville

Drugless Healing
Has been pronounced by the most eminent physicians and surgeons all over the world to be the most sane method of restoring health.

W. J. DOWNIE
SANIPRACTIC PHYSICIAN
Master of Practical Drugless Healing
Teaches nature's method. For further information apply
DOWNIE'S SANITARIUM LIMITED
15th Floor Standard Bank
Call and inspect testimonials from prominent M. D.'s and many others as to our ability to teach, etc.

WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT
The Oliver Rooms
48½ CORDOVA EAST
Everything Modern
Rates Reasonable

Mainland Cigar Store
310 CARRALL STREET
THE PLACE FOR PIPES

KIRK'S
Guaranteed Coal Means—
If our coal is not satisfactory to you, after you have thoroughly tried it out, we will remove what coal is left and charge you nothing for what you have used.
You to be the sole judge.
Kirk & Co.
LIMITED
929 Main Street
Phones Seymour 1441 and 468

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

SUMMER SUITS

Including Grey Worsteds in Young Men's Styles. All Standard Models—and Special Models for Stout Men

$29.50

An astonishing array of smart Summer Suits. Thoroughly good, essentially reliable clothing—well cut, soundly tailored, hard-wearing.

Every Suit is guaranteed pure wool—ranging from fine navy blue serge with fast indigo dye, to fancy tweeds and the favorite soft grey worsteds. Styles are distinctive. Included are:

Single and double-breasted models for Young Men; all standard models; and a special grouping of Suits for men of stout build. Newest weaves, summer colors; all sizes.

THE HOME OF
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Claman's
LIMITED
153 Hastings Street West

Copyright 1921 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

NATIONALISM BRINGS CRISIS

Czecho-Slovakia Is Facing Grave Economic Crisis

(By The Federated Press)

Geneva, Switzerland—"A terrible economic crisis is impending in Czecho-Slovakia," said Adolf Muirsch a locomotive engineer from Aussig, Bohemia, who attended the International Transport Workers' Congress as delegate. 'This is largely the result of a stupid nationalistic policy which blinds my countrymen to their own interests.

"When our separation from Austria came, 80 per cent. of our industry was functioning. We were manufacturing jewelry, glassware, textiles and pottery. And we were mining coal and producing iron. There is no reason in the world why our country should not have gotten on its feet within a short time. Our workers are industrious and intelligent and can match those of any other country.

"But we were so inflamed by nationalistic passions that we refused to deal with our nearest and best customers, the Germans and the Austrians. Though we are right next door to Austria, for instance, we supply no coal to our neighbor. We put up such a prohibitive figure that today Austria actually finds it cheaper to import coal via Italy from England, rather than purchase it from us.

"Then, too, we tried to play a pro-French game, and hoped prayerfully that the French would purchase our goods. But the French are not sentimentalists when it comes to business, and they have left us stuck high and dry with our wares. The result is economic chaos ahead."

There's a Reason Why

I get results when others fail. Twelve years actual experience. Thousands of satisfied patients.

Dr. W. Lee Holder
Specialist
CHIROPRACTIC, DIET, HYDRO THERAPY
Daily 1-5; Mon., Wed., Fri. 1-8.
74 FAIRFIELD BLDG.
Sey. 8533

New National Hotel
200 Outside Rooms
Special Rates by the Week
Ph. Sey. 7930—1231 Granville

Short Story: "Betrayed!"

He was not one of those who joined the Army in the first days of war fever, when excitement was general and intense, when the nation was thrown off its balance mentally, when youth was responding to the call of Glory and Adventure, when hundreds of thousands of young men were moved, with thrilling nerves and throbbing pulses, to answer the passionate summons of the Drum.

Robert Wilson was not the man to be carried off his feet by a mad rush of public sentiment. He was a quiet and rather stolid man, one who would think things out, calmly and deliberately, one who would turn a problem over in his mind for days and weeks before making a decision.

Also he disliked the idea of war; he understood that it was a sordid and somewhat degrading business, in which men were required to forget that they were men and to become mere disciplined animals. Finally, he had a young wife, a baby boy, a pleasant home, and a good "job" in the city.

So for five months Wilson continued to go about his business as usual. He read the papers, talked about the war, watched his workmates slipping off, one by one, into Kitchener's Army. But he thought it no concern of his, and he felt rather superior, like a white man watching a war-dance of natives, when he saw the excited crowds in the streets and read the hysterical headlines in the press.

After a while, however, he began to feel that there might be something in it," more than a mere relapse of civilization into barbarism.

He observed that responsible men, men whose opinions he had been accustomed to respect, were speaking of the war as a crusade and declaring that Britain fought to preserve mankind from the dominion of a gang of Prussian junkers. Although Wilson was a Trade Unionist, a warehouseman, he had always regarded Mr. Asquith as a very well-balanced and high-principled statesman.

So he read very carefully a long and serious speech of the Premier's, in which he told the story of the way in which the war had been sprung upon the world by Germany, and in which he declared that Britain was fighting, not for any selfish purpose, but only to save the world from the power-lust of the Hun.

Other statesmen made similar speeches; prominent Labor leaders appeared upon recruiting platforms; men who had hitherto been known as pacifists agreed that it was a war to end war; the Press made almost daily revelations of the sinister plot which Germany had for years been perfecting.

It seemed that the British Government had been guilty of too great a faith in human—or, at any rate, German—nature.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, had been so engrossed in working for world-peace that he had forgotten that other nations were not so innocent as our own of any warlike intent.

Unless Germany were defeated and the power of the junkers destroyed, no small people could ever again be safe. It was necessary to smash the Central Powers, so that the world might be resettled according to the wishes of the peoples, so that Freedom and Justice might reign among the nations.

It was Robert Wilson's duty to join up. He had come at last to feel that the war was being fought for a great and noble cause. So he threw up his job, sold his house, said farewell to his wife and child, and marched away, sternly and proudly, to the war.

Dirty men are huddled in a sodden ditch. It is night; but the gloom is torn by blinding, sickening flashes and dazzling flares. The air is full of harsh sounds—shells shrieking overhead, the sharp reports of rifles, the deafening crashes of the guns behind, the stunning thunder of the detonations along the German line in front. . . .

The little figures in the ditch seem grotesquely insignificant in the midst of this raging hell. All about them is the terrifying tumult of the bombardment; the earth shudders; the night is torn by great sheets and savage spurts of flame. A drizzling rain drives in the face of the man who is peering over the parapet. . . .

One of the men in the ditch is Corporal Wilson. He is crouching in the mud, trying to shelter from the noise and rain. Next to him is a trembling lad perhaps 17 years of age, squatting on his heels, wincing under the crashing, shattering din.

"Our turn next." Wilson looks over his shoulder to reply to the man on his right, the elderly sergeant who has spoken. "Yes," he says, "it's about time they started hitting back."

A few moments later there is an ugly shriek some yards to the right, and a deafening CRASH, a blinding flash. . . Bits of metal hum past. Lumps of earth patter into the trench.

"Ah," says the sergeant. "Hell!" mutters the boy on Wilson's left, getting down on to his hands and knees and huddling closer to the side of the ditch. Wilson says nothing; but he feels sick and afraid.

Zr—zr—ZR—CRASH! Another blasting, blinding shell detonated just in front of the trench. The stink of the powder shows how near it was.

A moment later the whole world seems to blow up. A flash so vivid as to nauseate; a rending CRASH that deafens and stuns; a sudden breath of hot wind, heavy with the fumes of the explosive; then the horrible smell of scorched flesh; then silence.

* * *

Wilson lies prostrate in the mud, every nerve in his body twitching. Presently, as though afar off, he hears again the tumult of the bombardment; it grows louder; the fury is all about him once more. Another CRASH, another shock; he rises, trembling, to his feet. Somewhere on his left a man is screaming. He will never forget that sound, cutting through the thunder of the bombardment, the terrible, unearthly scream of a mutilated body in the agony of tarrying death.

He makes his way, crouching, towards the sound. Suddenly it stops. At the same moment Wilson stumbles into a litter of the shattered remains of men. . . . Overcome with blind panic, he turns and blunders back, wiping his hands. . . .

For hours it continues. . . .

Now it is morning. The hellish tumult continues, though, dazed and distraught, the men do not seem to heed it. The cold light reveals the sordid horror of the scene, the bundles of charred flesh and bloody rag lie in the sodden ditch, the torn and tortured earth, the white-faced men who are climbing out of the trench.

Two hundred yards in front is a wall of swirling black and yellow smoke, in the midst of which are seen the sharp, stabbing flames of bursting shells. It is the British barrage upon the German trench. The uproar is terrific, indescribable.

Men are falling on every side, but no one heeds them. Those who are left stumble on, picking their way between the shell-holes, trying to keep some semblance of a line. . . .

Wilson falls over the mangled body of a man. Though smashed out of recognition, he knows it is the sergeant who, a few seconds before, was just in front of him. Something like Harry Smith who used to live next door. What a fool he was not to have stayed at home. Why did he come into this hell at all?

He picks himself up and pushes on. Well, he's in it now, and he must see the business through. But what a foul business it is. Still, it's the last time—thank God. And, anyhow, it's all the fault of those filthy swine in front.

The others are running now. Wilson begins to run, too. Then he stumbles again. Thus, blindly blundering forward through the swirling hell of war, Robert Wilson takes part in what the papers will afterwards describe as "the glorious achievement," the storming of Windmill Ridge.

But Wilson does not think of glory. He mutters the foulest language that he has ever heard—and shuddered at—before. And he is vexed because he cannot find words vile enough to suit his thoughts.

Then suddenly he sees a row of heads in front. A white-haired lad is pointing a rifle at him. Somebody throws a bomb. . . .

Wilson "sees red." He ceases to be a man; he becomes another being, half animal, half devil, thirsting for blood. He hears himself give a savage yell. He leaps forward—to kill. The scorching hate of hell surges up in his heart. He will take that German's life; nothing else matters; he will have his life. And then he ceases to be conscious of what he does. . . . until he finds himself standing in the trench, withdrawing his dripping steel from the writhing body of the lad he had just killed.

Then he sinks to the ground. His left hand is aching. He thinks he must be wounded. . . .

The tumult dies away. He feels very tired.

"It's all right for Asquith and Lloyd George to talk," he mutters. . . . "War to end war." . . . "Freedom and justice, eh?—and a queer way to get it." . . .

"Ah, well, I suppose it's worth it," he says. . . .

The war is over. A crowd of cold and hungry men are waiting in the rain outside a Labor Exchange. Most of them wear badges or ribbons to show that they are ex-Service men.

Among them, shabby, ill and wretched, is Robert Wilson. He stands at the edge of the pavement, hands thrust deep in pockets, head hanging despondently, listening to the talk of those about him.

One man tells of the woman next door whose husband has been killed. She has four young children to bring up. For some reason or no reason her pension suddenly ceased two months ago. She has been notified that her case is "receiving attention." Meanwhile she and her children are starving. Nothing can be done. A paper has been lost, and until it is found again . . .

Another speaks of his own case. He has been out of work since demobilization—fourteen months ago. His aged, invalid parents are dependent upon him. Every morning he rises at 5 o'clock to begin the weary search for work. Every evening he returns to his attic home, footsore and dispirited, and still unemployed.

Another tells how yesterday he spent his last sevenpence in going after a job with an introduction from the Labor Exchange. When at last he got there he was told that the job was filled a week ago. "Any chance of anything else?" "Get out!"

A slight lad with a hacking cough — "lungs—gas—y'know" — says he has been told that it is waste of time for him to look for work. He is not fit to take a job, even if he could get one. But his pension is twelve shillings a week. . . .

Presently a young man comes up, carrying a soap box. He looks shabby and hungry, like the rest; but he has none of that hopeless resignation which the others show. He places the box on the ground and steps on to it. Then he talks to the crowd.

Robert Wilson is almost too wretched to attend to what is being said; but now and then he catches a sentence.

"Comrades and fellow-fools," says the speaker. The men smile bitterly. Wilson mutters, "That's true, anyhow; we are all fools to be so easily deceived."

Then the man on the box talks of the great deception, of the way in which millions of men have been completely "fooled" by those who meant to make good business out of the war.

He talks of the cant of 1914, of the lies that politicians told about the way in which the war was made, about the ends for which the war was fought.

He tells of the manner in which the peoples have been betrayed by lies into fighting for the financial interests of their masters.

He speaks bitterly, does the young man on the soap-box.

He has lost all his illusions, and the iron has entered into his soul.

He cannot for a moment forget the shambles of the battlefield; he cannot close his eyes to the misery around him now; and he cannot forgive those well-fed men whose secret intrigues dragged the peoples into hell.

Nor can he ever forgive those politicians who persuaded the nation that the war was being fought for Justice and Liberty, and then used the victory—won at such a fearful cost, paid for by the people in blood and suffering—merely to secure commercial advantages for a gang of financiers.

He talks of the Treaty of Versailles.

"Was it for this a million of our comrades died?" he asks.

"Was it to win oilfields for them?"

"Was it to enable them to starve the workers of Central Europe?"

As Robert Wilson turns away, he is thinking what hundreds of thousands of other men are thinking all over the land.

"We have lost everything," he murmurs. "We have lost everything—and we have lost it for nothing. They lied to us and we were deceived. We believed them, and so we were betrayed."—A. Ernest Mander in the Australian Worker.

GERMAN UNIONS WANT HOUSES

Make Interesting Proposition Which Is Endorsed by Socialists

(By Louis P. Lochner, Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin.—Some 120,000 heads of families have registered with the Municipal Housing Commission of Berlin as unable to secure living quarters for themselves and their families. The housing problem has become one of the acutest confronting the metropolis.

The trade unions (Freie Gewerkschaften) have projected themselves into the situation with an interesting proposal which has been endorsed not only by the 'Afa"—the federation of brain-workers—but also by the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists. The proposal calls upon the City Council to initiate the following measures:

1. The appointment of a technically equipped general director in charge of the whole problem of housing and colonising (by the latter is meant the founding of small communities or colonies in the suburbs). It is felt by the unions that the present system of overlapping jurisdiction by various local boards and bureaus will never enable the municipality to solve the housing problem, and that there must be co-ordination of effort under one head who shall have at his disposal staffs of experts who can evolve a systematic scheme for finding and building homes for everybody.

2 The serving of notice upon all owners of real estate that they must either immediately undertake necessary repairs, or be prepared to have the city undertake them and charge the costs to the owner.

3. The purchase by the city of building materials at wholesale prices with which whole colonies of houses can be built at a low price and the individual properties sold to the workers on reasonable terms. For the poorest homeseekers the municipality is to build and lease houses, the title thereto remaining wth the cty.

4. The adoption of vigorous measures to prevent profiteering in building materials and real estate speculation.

5. Commandeering of estates and houses now not used, and limitation of the number of rooms to be used by each family.

6. A demand upon the national treasury for a substantial building loan, this step being justified on the grounds that thousands of families of state employees have taken refuge in Berlin since Pozen, Upper Silesia and other eastern sections came into the hands of the Poles.

Slater's
Quality Service
FREE DELIVERY

Fresh Meat Dept.

No. 1 STEER POT ROASTS FROM 10c LB.

No. 1 STEER OVEN ROASTS FROM 12½c LB.

FINEST QUALITY ROLLED ROASTS SPECIAL 25c LB.

FRESH KILLED PORK SHOULDERS Weighing from 4 lbs. up 19½c LB.

FRESH KILLED MIDDLE CUTS PORK Any weight cut 29½c LB.

No. 1 STEER BOILING BEEF FROM 8c PER LB.

Mutton Special, fresh killed—
Shoulders, per lb. 12 1-2c
Loins, per lb. 25c
Legs, per lb. 30c
(Half or whole.)

Slater's Alberta Butter— 3 lbs. for $1

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL
Slater's Famous Picnic Hams. Reg. 28c lb., special....23 1-2c

BACON SPECIAL
Slater's Famous Streaky Bacon, half or whole slabs, lb. 32 1-2c

B. C. Fresh Eggs, 3 doz. for..95c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb...30c
Finest Dairy Butter, lb. 30c

PURE LARD
Finest Pure Lard. Reg. 30c lb., special, lb. 19c
From 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Slater's
Four Big Stores

123 Hastings (Head Office)	Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street	Sey. 866
3260 Main Street	Fair. 1683
West End Market (Cor. Davie and Granville)	Sey. 6149

U.S. SEAMEN STANDING FIRM

Many Arrests Are Made, But Men Do Not Weaken

A strike report from Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union of America, states representatives of the Engineers, have sent out instructions to tighten up the lines everywhere and make the struggle as effective as they know how. Furuseth, who is in New York busy addressing meetings, states that the men on the Atlantic are as solid as rock, some 600 men are under arrest for violations of injunctions and vagrancy in the land of the free. In New Orleans alone there are 300 men in gaol and the rest state they are willing to go there until the shipowner gives recognition to the Unions. The few vessels which are operating with non-union incompetent scab crews have been forced to put back into other ports in distress.

The shipowners state they intend to reduce wages now, then again in September, and again in December, also to wipe out the Seamen's La Follette Act, so the Seamen of all other countries should remember that the Seamen in both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the United States are fighting the cause of freedom and liberty of the Seamen of the World.

U.S. RAILROADERS GET BIG CUT

Labor Board Orders Cut on 104 Roads—Melon for Owners

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—More than a billion dollars will be taken out of the pockets of railroad workers this year as the result of the action of the Railroad Labor Board in ordering a wage reduction averaging 12 per cent., following the abrogation of the national working agreements.

The wage reduction will turn back into the operators' treasuries an estimated $400,000,000 annually, while the abrogation of the working agreements, which was ordered by the board late in April, will cut $720,000,000 more off the roads' payrolls.

A blanket decision was made in the case of 104 roads, most of them Class A lines, in disputes with 30 unions, including the "four big brotherhoods," the 16 unions in the Railway Employees department of the A. F. of L., and independent organizations. The wage cut will go into effect July 1, which was the date on which an increase of 22 per cent. was granted last year.

Railroad workers are talking strike. The action of the government with the maritime unions has swept aside all confidence in the Harding regime.

GERMAN WORKERS ARE SUFFERING

Depreciation in Standard of Living Is Enormous

(By Louis P. Lochner)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, Germany—The German mark today is worth only as much as 10 or 12 pfennigs were worth in 1914, according to Dr. R. Kudzynski, director of the statistical office of Berlin-Schoeneberg. That is, its purchasing power within Germany is only about one-tenth of what is was before the war. Outside of Germany the case is even worse, for while, for instance, the German mark was worth 24 American cents in 1914, it now takes 60 to 65 marks to make up a single dollar.

Unfortunately the burden of this depreciation falls most heavily upon the man with a family. According to Kudzynski, the single man, who, before the war, could subsist on 16.75 marks weekly as a minimum, now needs 137 marks, or 8.2 times as much to subsist as he did in 1914. For a married couple without children, 204 marks are now necessary, as against 22.30 marks in 1914, or 9.2 times as much as in pre-war days. But the married man with, say, two children, needs 9.2 times as much as in 1914 to subsist, for to him the "existenz minimum" has risen from 22.80 marks to 281.

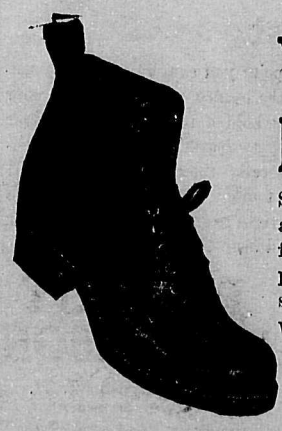
On the basis of careful statistical studies, Dr. Kudzynski arrives at his conclusion that 137, 204 and 281 marks, respectively, are necessary per week as the minimum on which a single man, a married childless couple and a couple with two children can exist.

How reasonable Dr. Kudzynski figures are, and how little they attempt to draw a picture worse than reality, may be seen from the single item of "housing." Kudzynski assigns only one room and kitchen under that head, even to the family with two children.

Petrograd—Illustration of the rapidity with which illiteracy is being driven from among the workers in Russia is shown in a report on the Public Feeding Service of Petrograd just out. In 1920 there were 2250 illiterates among the workers in this feeding service. The number has now been reduced to 260.

Melbourne—At last the Australian Commonwealth government has decided that it will trade with Germany. As a matter of fact, trade with Germany has already been taking place, although not officially.

The Largest Exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Store in the West.



—FOR THE—
Working Man $6.45

Solid leather soles, sewed and nailed; wide, comfortable fitting, with soft pliable uppers that will stand all kinds of hard wear. Specially priced at

$6.45

CORNETT BROS. & CLARKE
LIMITED
The Men's and Boys' Shoe Specialists.
33 HASTINGS STREET EAST

MEN! FRIDAY AND SATURDAY D. K. BOOK CONTINUES THE SALE OF THE

Entire Stock of Blue Serge Suits

VALUES UP TO $60 WILL BE SOLD FOR

ALL MODELS ALL SIZES $36.75 ALL SUITS GUARANTEED

D. K. Book Ltd. "Correct Clothes" 137 HASTINGS ST. W.

(By The Federated Press)

Sofia, Bulgaria (by mail). — All agitation in favor of better economic order is forbdden railway employes of Bulgaria, as a result of a lost strike. Several months ago the railroaders of this Balkan state struck work because of their intolerable living conditons. The government suppressed the strike with a ruthless hand. All who participated were "fired" and could only be reinstated by signing the following petition, which speaks for itself:

"I beg of you, Mr. Minister, to be permitted to be named anew for the post which I occupied before the strike. I promise most conscientiously to carry out the work which will be assigned to me, and that in future I shall take no part in the struggle against existing society nor in any organization which has such an object."

Minneapolis.—City primary election returns show that the Labor candidate, ex-Mayor Thomas Van Lear, has a larger vote than his two reactionary opponents combined.

Dunsmuir Tool Store
Second-hand Dynamos, Electric Motors, Tools and Machinery Bought and Sold.
529 Dunsmuir St. Seymour 6696

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, STEREOTYPERS AND BOOKBINDERS
1129 HOWE STREET
Union Officials, write for prices. We give SATISFACTION.

H. Walton
PROFESSIONAL MASSEUR
Specialist in Electrical Treatments, Violet Ray and High Frequency for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Hair and Scalp Treatments, Chronic Ailments.
810-811 CARTER-COTTON BLDG.
Phone Seymour 2048
198 Hastings Street West.

Phone Sey. 8546
N. J. Egan
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER
Suite 51—615 Hastings St. W.

Labor and Socialist Literature
IN ALL LANGUAGES
can be obtained at
The International Book Shop
Cor. Hastings and Columbia
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to
Seattle Union Record carried

Your Doctor Knows

that new milk and fresh eggs form the Food Supreme for children.

EGALL CUSTARD POWDER

is made from strictly new-laid eggs, and being prepared with fresh milk, renders it the most nourishing and invigorating food obtainable, in addition to being much cheaper than meat.

The rich egg flavor of EGALL CUSTARD appeals to the child's appetite, and its wholesome composition, retaining all the nutritious qualities of fresh milk and new-laid eggs, makes it indispensable for the health and nourishment of growing children.

Used with fresh fruit or jelly, EGALL CUSTARD makes a most delightful, nourishing sweet for luncheon, dinner or supper.

ON SALE AT ALL GROCERS

REAL VALUES IN
SUITS
$20 $25 $30
$35 $40
C. D. Bruce
Limited.
CORNER HOMER AND HASTINGS STS.

LARGEST MEN'S STORE IN THE WEST

Rich Weaves Colorful Patterns

Here are suits distinguished by tastefulness in pattern and colorings; correct touches of style; preciseness in tailoring and fit. Weights and textures are comfotrable for the business hours of Summer days. Clothes for men who demand the best—now priced at considerably less than the best usually costs.

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

Wm. Dick Ltd.
45-47-49 Hastings Street East