THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SEVENTH YEAR. NO. 27. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915. (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

ALL READY TO MEET IN VANCOUVER ON SEPT. 20

JAMES C. WATTERS,

President of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who is now en route west in the interests of the Congress and the Vancouver Convention, which commences on Monday, September 20.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Convention Call

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 112 Florence Street,
Ottawa, Ont., July 2nd, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions, in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers:

The Thirty-first annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Labor Temple Building, City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 20th, 1915, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

The annual meeting of the Congress, held last year in the City of St. John, N. B., can be considered as one of the most successful in the history of its career. It was in the centre of the Maritime Provinces and afforded opportunities for those who live along the Atlantic coast to become better acquainted with the progress and work of the Congress. This year it is the turn of the Pacific coast and, consequently, the City of Vancouver, B. C., has been selected as the meeting place for the convention of 1915. Thus in the two years the labor interests at the two extremities of the Dominion find ventilation for their requirements and interests through the ever expanding influence of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of Resolutions, which reads:—

"Sec. 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the Convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The Executive shall appoint a Committee on Resolutions from the Credentialed Delegates and said Committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the Convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

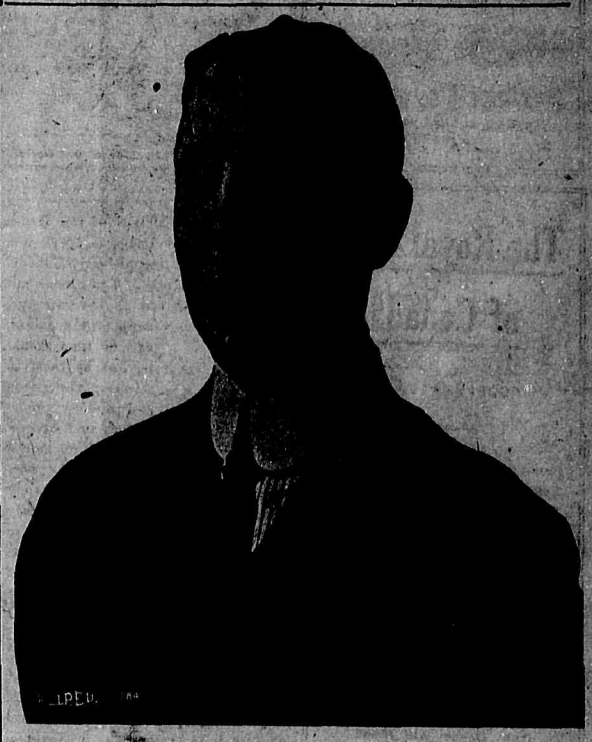
The forthcoming Convention will be perhaps the most important in the history of the Congress. Many legislative questions of vital interest to labor in Canada will be discussed and decisions arrived at. In addition a great number of pressing difficulties arising out of the gigantic struggle in Europe will face the delegates for consideration and decision. The industrial situation in Canada is much different at the time of issuing this Call than when our last Convention was held. At this Convention policies of great moment to the working class in Canada will have to be outlined. Among the many subjects for consideration which need our continued attention are:

1. The conditions arising from Unemployment in the industrial centres in Canada.
2. Dominion and Provincial Legislation affecting labor interests.
3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the Immigration Laws all the year round.
4. The proposed 8-hour Labor Bill.
5. Workmen's Compensation Acts in various Provinces.
6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
7. Fortnightly payment of wages on all railways.
8. Proposed amendments to Dominion Elections Act, including:
   (a) the abolition of the $200 deposit now exacted;
   (b) the making election day a public holiday.
9. Old Age Pensions and all the issues that are therewith connected.

Repeatedly the attention of organized labor has been drawn to the fact, that year by year the opponents of labor in this Dominion increase steadily their efforts. Labor must put forth greater efforts not only to conserve what has already been obtained, but to obtain that which is desirable. Greater efforts, closer application, stronger organization is absolutely necessary to meet the ever growing activities of our opponents. This difficult period is the time when Laber should make greater efforts than ever in the interests of those who toil.

The time to elect your delegates is now at hand. Do not delay. Needless to say that the very deepest interests of the workers demand that the most intelligent and business-like members be chosen as delegates. Never before was the cause of Labor in greater need of the concentration of all it has of brains and intellect to look after its interests. The IMMEDIATE selection of delegates and the election of the most EFFICIENT, will be a real service to the International Trades Union Movement.

Fraternally Yours,
JAMES C. WATTERS, President,
FRED. BANCROFT, Vice-President,
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congres of Canada.



P. M. DRAPER,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who will reach Vancouver a few days prior to the big Convention on Sept. 20 to complete Reports and compile Resolutions, as required by the legislation of last year.

FRED. BANCROFT,

Vice-President of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who will be present at the Vancouver Convention which meets on Sept. 20.

TORONTO IS OUT FOR 1916 CONGRESS CONVENTION

Extreme East and West Have Had Their Innings; Now for the Centre

Local Committee Working Ready for Big Event—In Twelve Weeks

As the time for the big Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention in Vancouver draws nearer the usual crop of prophecies and near-rumors are everywhere current. These range from presidential declinations and aspirations to ridiculous stories of the proposed deposition of the seretary-treasurer, hatched, no doubt, in various places by parties interested in some way or other. Here and there locally alleged mysterious designs of others are being uncorked for the edification and guidance of prospective delegates. All of which is mostly piffle. But, meantime, the central labor body convention committee is quietly arranging details for the entertainment of delegates and nothing will be left undone to care for the arrivals on and about Monday, September 20, now only twelve weeks away.

Toronto Wants 1916 Convention.

That Toronto unionists are out for the 1916 convention is evidenced by the following from the Banner:

As was intimated in the Banner several weeks ago, the Toronto District Labor council will endeavor to have the 1916 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meet in this city.

In taking this step the local central body is of the opinion that it is acting in the best interests of the Canadian labor movement at large, and that the Queen City is the logical place in which said convention should convene.

Last year the congress met at St. John, N. B., in the extreme eastern section of the Dominion, and this year it will meet in Vancouver, B. C., in the extreme west. Therefore, it would seem that it would be most desirable that next year the congress should be held in as central a location as possible.

Last year the western organizations had to cross an entire continent to arrive at the place of meeting, and this year the eastern organizations will have to follow suit.

There is no denying that the country has been passing through a period of industrial depression that has forced upon the various trades organizations the necessity of, as far as possible, conserving their funds, and they have rightly retrenched in their financing in every possible manner in order to the better weather the storm.

For that reason it is desirable that the convention city for 1916 shall be selected in a location where the largest number of central organizations and local trades unions may conveniently meet at the least possible outlay, and we may venture the opinion that the Queen City is eminently fitted for the choice.

Not only is it as advantageously situated in the centre of the Province of Ontario, the most strongly organized section of the Dominion, but it would be a point between which the organizations both east and west would be fairly well balanced.

If the greatest good to the largest number is a safe trades union axiom, then the least expense to the said largest number in the holding of a convention at this time ought to be an equally good one, for at a time like this the expense of holding a convention should be a matter of first consideration.

We believe it will be conceded that if the 1916 convention is held in Toronto, it will be attended by a larger number of delegates than if held in any other location. Moreover, that the cost of holding the convention in this city will be relatively less than if held at any other point, and these are two main considerations that the delegates to the convention which meets in Vancouver this coming September cannot afford to ignore.

It is for these reasons largely that the District Labor council decided to, if possible, have the 1916 convention come to Toronto. It is therefore up to the local body to put forward its best efforts to secure the consummation of its desires, and it should send as strong a delegation to Vancouver as possible. Not only should the District council have their representatives in Vancouver to show that it is in earnest in its endeavors to secure what so many look on as a prize, but the various local unions that are in a position to bear the expense should also be represented and do their utmost to strengthen the hands of the Central body.

It will not do to take it for granted that the convention will come to this city simply because it is the most logical point at which it could meet next year, for other places are prepared to put up a fight for it, places that have nowhere the advantages that Toronto possesses, and could not attract anywhere as large a number of delegates.

If the movement in Toronto is after the 1916 convention it is up to it to get real busy right away, and after all is said and done, its the way the Central Labor body and the various local unions get on the job now that is going to count.

There are hundreds of local trades unions, and even central bodies, that would prefer that Toronto should be the choice, that will not be able to afford the expense of sending a delegate to represent them in Vancouver, while the western organizations will, no doubt, be largely in evidence. It is necessary to show the said western organizations why it is desired that the convention for 1916 should be held in Toronto. If the matter is plainly put then Toronto will be selected; if not, it is liable that the convention may be held in a location that may mean a far smaller attendance of delegates at the very time when every effort should be put forth to make the atendance at the 1916 meeting the largest of any that has been. That's about the way to size up the situation right. It's up to Toronto.

ALD. R. A. RIGG,

Secretary-Treasurer Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, a familiar figure at Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Conventions.

Between tag-days and tax sales 'round Vancouver these days there is no end of indoor sports.

NEVER BEFORE SEEN SUCH GENERAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. G. N. Barnes Comments On Way Immigrants Have Been Deceived

Will Tell What He Has Seen At The Right Time In Right Place

"My outstanding impression of the working class situation in Canada is that I have never, in all my experience in England or elsewhere, seen such widespread and general unemployment." This statement was made by Mr. G. N. Barnes last Tuesday evening to Mr. J. H. McVety and Mr. J. Brooks, in an interview which they had with him.

Mr. Barnes further stated that he was profoundly impressed by the tremendous and varied natural resources of Canada, and that he believed it was a country eminently suited to settlement by Old Country working folk. "But," he said, "my observations and inquiries of the past few weeks have convinced me that the country has been grossly mismanaged, and mercilessly plundered by political sharpers working hand in hand with financial interests in Britain and other countries."

Continuing he said: "It seems to me a shame and a scandal the way working men and women in Britain have been induced to come to this country without any provision being previously made for them to maintain themselves when they got here. I am taking advantage of my visit to gather facts and data bearing on this aspect of working class life out here, and I can assure you that at proper time and in the right place I shall give voice to the things I have learned."

Several thousand applications from mechanics desirous of going to Britain have been received and dealt with by Mr. Barnes. They have been sorted into groups which, it is undestood, will be dealt with by experts who are coming from the British arsenals and dockyards to conduct examinations of applicants.

"ISLANDER" IS UNFAIR.

Northwestern Typo. Conference Places It on the Unfair List.

Sec.-Treas. Philo. Howard of the Northwestern Typographical Conference, Seattle, under date of June 24, says:

"Beginning July 1, all locals are earnestly requested to see that the data blanks are properly filled out and that the desired information is forwarded to the conference secretary. This will give us accurate information regarding the amount of work in each town and the number of printers showing up for same.

"The 'Islander,' a paper published at Cumberland, B. C., under jurisdiction of Nanaimo, attempted to force a reduction in the scale. Result: Office is now unfair to our members."

Eastern Machinists Very Busy.

President J. C. Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in Winnipeg last week, confirmed the reports which have not been given much credence heretofore that all the metal trades were going at full blast in the east now. Machinists, particularly, are getting all the work that they can accept. On the other hand he could hardly credit the information in reference to the lack of employment in these trades in the west. But the fact was recognized on the spot and it will be plainer as he continues his tour through the western towns and cities.

Japs Coming to A. F. of L.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco on the second Monday of next November, Bunji Suzuki and Yoshe Matsu, of Tokio, Japan, will be received as fraternal delegates from the workingmen of Japan to the workingmen of America. The event will make the second Monday in November a red-letter day in the history of the American labor movement. It will signify that American workingmen are actively promoting cordial relations between America and Japan.

Resigns to Go to War.

Mr. J. V. Johnston, a member of the Letter Carriers' association, resigned from the presidency of Winnipeg Trades and Labor council last week. He has enlisted in the 61st battalion for war service. He has been actively connected with the council for seven years. His successor in office is H. G. Veitch of the Printing Pressmen's union. Mr. Johnston, previous to coming to Canada, had completed a full term of service in the Scots Fusiliers, and although his reserve time had expired, he decided to enlist again.

TYPO. UNION HELD LENGTHY SESSION ON SUNDAY

Election of Delegates, Committees and Labor Candidates

Assessment of 7 per Cent. Levied on Working Members

A large amount of business was disposed of at the last regular meeting of Vancouver Typographical union held Sunday, June 27, President Pettipiece in the chair. Voting for delegates, appointing committees and selecting labor candidates for the coming provincial election occupied considerable time and were responsible for a two-and-a-half hour session, instead of the usual time of about one hour or less.

One journeyman member and two apprentice members were initiated.

Mr. J. E. Wilton was re-elected delegate to the Trades and Labor council, along with Mr. R. G. Marshall, who was elected to succeed Mr. C. Grassie, and the following committes were named, viz.: examining committee, Messrs. W. Westall, W. Armstrong, C. Evans, H. Mountstephen and C. Tulidge; sanitary committee, Messrs. H. Herrick, R. G. Marshall and J. Munro.

The referendum vote for selecting labor candidates resulted as follows: For Vancouver city, W. R. Trotter, 71; J. W. Wilkinson, 52; J. H. McVety, 43; Geo. H. Hardy, 24; Fred. Hoover, 38; H. C. Benson, 81; J. Lyon, 5; J. Smith, 13; H. Scholfield, 17; F. Williams, 15; F. Mansell, 11; F. Haigh, 15; J. A. Key, 4. For Point Grey: J. E. Wilton, 95. For South Vancouver-Burnaby: H. Neelands, 93; F. W. Welsh, 4

There were no arrivals during the month and two departures.

Special Assessment Levied.

Upon the recommendation of the executive committee a special assessment of 7 per cent. was authorized to be levied upon members working more than five days a week, the amount so raised to be expended at the discretion of the executive. H. R. H.

WHY SOME ENLIST.

Eastern Journal on Unemployment and Recruiting.

"Unemployment and its relation to enlistment," should form an interesting subject for study in labor circles. Last week the Toronto Street Railway reduced its service, one result of the reduction being that many of the lower grade employees were on short time. A day or so after the reduction came into effect, a recruiting sergeant appeared at the King East barns, and succeeded in demonstrating to about thirty-six short time men that they would be better off in the army. No one knows who sent the recruiting sergeant at such an opportune time, and no one knows why the reduction of service was made without the sanction of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; apparently there is some remarkable connection between these facts. There is more here than meets the eye.

The street railway service is not the only occupation in which unemployment means enlistment, as the following blunt admission shows:

"There is a proposal on foot to form a company composed entirely of lumberjacks. Men familiar with the employment situation in this line of work state that they think a company of two hundred and fifty men could easily be raised of lumbermen. They point out that most of the men going to the woods come in after June 15 to arrange for fall employment and with little activity in the lumbering business, a large proportion of these men would, it is expected, be ready to volunteer for the front."—Ottawa Citizen.

Another 'Frisco Delegate Here.

George Hibbard, local 197, Bartenders' league, Hamilton, Ont., was a Labor Temple visitor this week, en route home from the international convention at San Francisco, where he was a delegate. Mr. Hibbard has been commissioned by the international executive to spend three months in organization work in Canada prior to the convention, and he will also put in another two months while on his way east. From here Mr. Hibbard will pay Alberta a visit, and take a hand in the "dry" campaign which closes July 21.

N. S. W. Wants No Carpenters.

Carpenters and joiners in British Columbia, says our special correspondent, Mr. F. Ahern, will please note that there are many men out of work in Australia, in this industry. In the city of Melbourne, Victoria, it is estimated that there are over 300 men idle, some of whom are doing laboring work.

Typos Agreement to Expire.

The working agreement which the typos of New Westminster have with the newspaper offices over there, expires about three months from now. Reports are to the effect that the union will not agree to any reduction in its wage scale.

FEDERAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION IS CERTAIN

J. H. McVety Will Represent The Street Railwaymen

No Board Is Yet Appointed In Electrical Workers' Negotiations

The telegram following is self-explanatory. The difference in point of view between the officials of the B. C. Electric Railway company and the members of Division No. 101 of the Street Railway Employees association, arise largely out of the question of wages. The company thinks an all-round reduction of about 10 per cent. would be the proper caper, while, of course, the employees feel that they have already assumed enough of the burdens of unemployment, war times, etc. The telegram reads:

Ottawa, Ont., June 28, 1915.
James H. McVety,
Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Re Industrial Disputes Investigation act and differences between B. C. Electric and employees, minister has, on employees' recommendation, appointed you member of board of conciliation and investigation, established in this matter. Company's recommendation expected shortly.

F. A. ACLAND
Deputy Minister of Labor and Registrar.

On Wednesday word was received from the department of labor at Ottawa that Mr. A. G. McCandless had been selected as the representative of the company. The two board members will hold a meeting this afternoon to agree, if possible, upon a chairman. Failing an agreement it becomes the duty of the minister of labor to make the appointment. It is therefore probable that the board will begin its work some time during the next week.

The old agreement expired on June 30th.

Under the provisions of the federal disputes act old conditions must obtain pending the decision of the new board.

There seems to be a genuine wish on both sides to reach an amicable agreement.

All lines of B. C. E. R. are affected including the suburban lines, New Westminster and Victoria, with over two thousand men involved.

The Electrical Workers, too, are negotiating a new agreement and are not included within the scope of the above provisions.

U. B. Carpenter Dead.

Thomas Denton, one of the oldest members of local union 617, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, died at his home, 32nd avenue and Fraser street, last Sunday night at 9 o'clock. The cause of death was acute dilation of the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Smokers, Listen!

All those who would like to see our home industries thrive can do their little mite by smoking the following local made cigars: Kurtz's "Pioneers," "Terminus," "Booth's Bouquet," "P. and R." Why procrastinate.

Gazette Editor Promoted.

Robert H. Coates, B. A., editor of the Labor Gazette and member of the cost of living committee, has been appointed to succeed the late Archibald Blue. While Mr. Coates succeeds Mr. Blue he gets practically a new post and will be known as Dominion statistician and controller of census in the department of trade and commerce.

INCORPORATED 1855
THE
MOLSONS
BANK
CAPITAL and RESERVE
$8,800,000
93 Branches in Canada
A general banking business transacted. Circular letters of credit. Bank money orders.
Savings Department
Interest allowed at highest current rate

The Royal Bank
of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869
Paid-up Capital . . . $ 11,500,000
Reserve 12,500,000
Total Assets 180,000,000
WE ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IN OUR
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
One Dollar will open the account, and your business will be welcome be it large or small
THIRTEEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

THE INCORPORATED 1855
BANK OF TORONTO
Assets.. ....$60,000,000
Deposits.. .. .. ..$41,000,000
Out of Every Wage
some portion should be banked regularly, either as security against the proverbial rainy day or as a foundation to future prosperity. $1.00 will open an account in The Bank of Toronto, and interest is added half-yearly to the balances on deposit.
Paid-up Capital.. .. ..$5,000,000
Reserved Funds.. .. ..$6,307,272
Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.
and
Corner Hastings and Carrall Sts.

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"Long Distance" will make appointments at any time for conversations at Night Rates.
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"Unity of Labor: the hope of the world."
FRIDAY ..... JULY 2, 1915

TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION

THE CONVENTION of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will meet in this city Monday, September 20th next. The official call for delegates is now in the hands of most of the unions, and no time should be lost by them in selecting their men and making preparations to be represented. It is quite true that all unions are feeling the financial pinch very keenly. But in this respect at any rate, Vancouver will be more fortunate than other localities in not having to consider the matter of traveling expenses. For that reason, if no other, it should be represented by the maximum number of delegates to which it is entitled.

* * * *

The coming of the Congress will give many an opportunity of realizing its purpose and work who have hitherto not seen it in convention. Undoubtedly one of the main questions to be considered will be the terrible conditions among the working class population of the Dominion, as the result of the general condition of unemployment which prevails. Also the measures which will be best taken by the organized workers to meet the situation which will arise after the war when, it is expected, there will be a systematic endeavor to ship thousands of workers from Britain via the medium of the Salvation Army and other immigration agencies.

* * * *

For some years past it has been urged by a section of the workers that the exexcutive of the Congress should be enlarged from three to at least five. These to be elected in convention, and to be representative of various territorial divisions across the Dominion, and to be responsible for the work of organization in their respective districts. The plan has much to recommend it. But it is doubtful if its adoption at the present time would give the opportunity of proving its worth or otherwise.

* * * *

With the labor market in its present condition, the chances for successful organizing work are at the lowest ebb, instead of being the opposite as they should be in order to give the proposed policy a fair trial. In addition to that, it is more than likely that the financial report of the Congress will show a considerable depletion of revenue as the result of the industrial depression of the past year. If such should prove to be the case it would seem wise to husband the resources of the Congress until such time as conditions offer a chance of better results.

* * * *

During the time the war is on, both the legislative work as well as the organizing endeavors of the Congress must of necessity be hampered. But once the struggle is over, working class problems will come thick and fast, requiring all the finance and executive ability which can be mustered to deal with them. For that reason also it would seem advisable to conserve finance, at the same time considering plans for the future. To launch out too soon, and to spend money ahead of the time when it might be reasonably expected to produce the results it was intended to, might only serve to put a damper on a policy from which much is expected by those who advocate it.

NEARING THE BREAKING POINT

DESPERATION WILL FORCE some of the working class of British Columbia into the extremity where they will have to steal in order to get bread for themselves, their wives and children next winter, unless either the provincial or federal government establishes some comprehensive measure of relief before then. This is no wild irresponsible talk, but the conclusion to which many hundreds of observant people are coming who are watching the trend of conditions.

* * * *

We have exceptional opportunities for knowing how serious the situation is. But lest it should be said we are biassed in our viewpoint, we would call attention to the statement of Mr. G. Ireland, the civic relief officer, made before the civic relief committee. The newspapers of this city are not prone to exaggerating in this matter. On the other hand they deliberately minimise it. Yet they reported Mr. Ireland as saying:

I have been dumbfounded at the coldbloodness with which some organizations and the provincial and Dominion governments regard this question of relief, with the total repudiation of their responsibilities, and in order to attach that responsibility where it belongs, it may be necesary that a few men die in our streets. It would be a black eye to the city, and I am not sure it won't happen, but it seems to be the only thing likely to make a serious impression upon the government and the large corporations who have been responsible for bringing these men into the country, both by their propaganda and their bonusing, and to-day dump these men on the cities.

Mr. Ireland knows whereof he speaks. From the very nature of his office his opinion must be based on actual knowledge.

* * * *

So much for the general situation. Now read the following letter, dealing with the workingman's side of the cut in city workmen's wages. It is from "A Distracted Mother," and any skeptic—sneering, superior or otherwise—can see the original in The Federationist office. She says:

I read with great interest "Workingman's Side of the Wage Cut," and I could not help but feel there are some in Vancouver that are in sympathy with the working folks who have to suffer. I am a mother of four children, and I have found it utterly impossible to give my children what they should have to nourish their little bodies, out of half time wages. Now it is worse, and I feel that I can never go through this winter unless the city council can be open like men, and not hold secret meetings. I would not like to see any of our city councilmen's children look like mine are doing now. They are white and thin looking. No one at present will give credit, and if I have not a nickel to get a pint of milk for my baby, my baby must suffer. The ages of my boys are 12, 9 and 7, and an infant of 8 months. If any of my children were old enough, I could leave them and try to do something myself. But I must be contented with not half a dinner pail, and see my poor children go hungry. That is how the poor workingmen's wives are affected now. We are nobody, only when the election comes on. If the worst comes I suppose it will be no harm to steal a loaf of bread. They can only run me in for that. And perhaps then some other poor woman that has a lot of children hungry will get some benefit.

That document is too human and plain even for a stupid politician to miss the meaning of it. Yet it is only one cry out of the terrible abyss of hunger and destitution which lies below the surface of social life, not only in Vancouver, but every city of any size in British Columbia—and for that matter the small ones too. It is part of the writing on the wall warning the authorities that the strain is nearing the breaking point. If they will not accept warning and act in time, there will likely be scenes witnessed in the streets of the cities which will make them wish they had.

GIVE US THIS DAY OUR PROFITS

THEIR ANTICS are distinctly amusing to those who understand the economic urge which lies at the back of the action of certain members of the local Manufacturers' association. They went up to interview Mr. G. N. Barnes, and almost pleaded with him not to take mechanics capable of working on war munitions out of Vancouver. They assured him that most of the talk about unemployment here was exaggeration; and that although it was true that some men were out of work, yet that condition was only temporary and would disappear in the course of the next week or two.

* * * *

These employers are typical and representative of the element which has all along been fighting the unemployed relief plans of the city council. They advised that relief should not be given, so that workless men would be driven to leave the city. But now that they see a chance of making a profit out of some of them, they all at once discover that the unemployed problem is of a very temporary nature. Of course they are really super-patriotic, and willing to drop some of their previous convictions in order to assist the Empire by making shells.

* * * *

If shells have to be made, the best place to make them is as close to where they are needed as possible. Concentration and organization of production should be the first consideration. The mechanics should be taken to the material; not the material to the mechanics, when it means transporting the material 7,000 miles just for the sake of enabling a few would-be profiteers to "get in on the velvet." Mechanics will only require transporting once. But every piece of metal will have to be brought here as long as any more is needed. So if these employers are as enthusiastic in their desire to facilitate the plans of the British government as they profess to be, the best thing they can do is to facilitate the passage of mechanics to Britain.

HAVE YOU MET ONE OF THEM

A PECULIAR HABIT which some workmen everywhere seem to have—and it applies as much to union men as to non-union—is that of boasting to each other about what good slaves they are. The flood tide of their pride is usually due about the noon-time meal hour. After they have eaten their modest fare, they then plunge into their favorite theme. Carpenters in particular are prone to the habit. They will boast by the hour how many doors they can hang in a day, and how many locks they can put on in a day and so forth. Other tradesmen are just as bad. We only mention the carpenters as an instance. Why do they find pleasure in telling of how much they can give master for his money? If the same men went into business for themselves, they would not find pleasure in devoting their minds to devising how they could give their customers more for a dollar than others did. They would most likely consider such a man a very eligible candidate for the bankruptcy court or the insane asylum. What holds good in this respect, holds equally good with regard to these slaves who take such delight in advertising what good slaves they are, and how they like their shackles.

THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO

THE LIB.-LAB. MIND has been on of the tragedies of British politics since 1906, when labor representation as such became recognized as a distinct quantity in British politics. It is not a new growth. Rather is it a survival of the last decade of the Victorian era—a period which gave birth to more genuinely vulgar and inartistic standards than any before or since. It is all of a piece with antimacassars, the Crystal Palace, wax fruit, framed "In Memoriam" cards, and women's bustles. Like those things, it is an outward desire of the working class to be "respectable" no matter what else happens. It sprang from the aspiration to ape a type which would not have been fit to black its boots, if such things had not been a superfluity with it by reason of the fact that it chose to move on its knees. It began by causing fear, and has ended in a deluge of contempt at the idea that such a false alarm should ever have caused any uneasiness in the political strongholds of privilege and ancient proprietary rights. It has shown itself so eminently reasonable and considerate, that its teeth could have been drawn and its claws cut, without the slightest risk to the operator—if it had ever had any.

* * * *

The Lib.-Lab. mind is still pretty thickly strewn in British politics. It is due in a large measure to the nature of the route by which many of the labor members finally arrived at the house of commons. Many of them practiced their initial oratorical efforts in the tin bethel and the band of hope. Local preaching and prohibitionist advocacy were in many cases the first milestones on their journey to the mother of parliaments. No wonder they are such snuffling Stiggenses. Music, painting, drama, sculpture, literature, and all the universal arts which would turn the working class into rebels really worth while, if they as a class knew anything about such things, are beyond the comprehension of these pitiful travesties of what working class representatives should be. To the huge delight of the lower house, and the contemptuous amusement of the hereditary chamber, they took their non-conformist consciences along with their baggy trousers when they went into the "best club in "Europe." They showed such an anxious willingness to "get the atmosphere" as quickly as possible, that their measure was taken by the rest of the house before they themselves had taken the oath. That part of them which was not a farce became a tragedy from that moment, and has remained so to this day. As an episode they are distinctly instructive. As an experiment they are as ghastly a failure as any which bestrew the path of the working class, in its painfully tedious journey to the day when its political representation will cause any serious alarm to those who have real reason to fear it.

INSTITUTIONS MEN AND PROGRESS

HUMAN PROGRESS is only another name for the endless battles between men and institutions. Institutions are the product of the past. The desire for progress and improvement arises from a realization of the defects in that which has gone before. All human institutions are accumulations of the errors of the past, mixed with a little wisdom which has managed to survive the patient endeavor of each age to hand its follies on to the next. But men are born with an innate conservatism which disposes them to accept that which is as that which should be; and the majority are not inclined to exert the necessary mental energy which would reveal to them the way in which they could secure for themselves a better life than their forebears lived.

* * * *

That is why all those who would reform the world have a pretty hard time of it. They have to fight the trained cunning which, for one reason or another, wishes to perpetuate the ignorance which enables it to exercise material power over men. Most human institutions are in a large measure the practical extension of historic ignorance. Men are subjected to, and moulded by, institutions long before they are old enough to have the critical sense which enables them to see the defects in them. Every child accepts naturally the outlook of its mother, and develops a bias in favor of that outlook. That is why some of the most strongly established institutions on earth pay far more attention to the instruction of the child than they do to the man. To them, the child is like concrete in the mixing. They know that if the ingredients are right the result will be satisfactory to them. The child is the corner stone of their fabric, and laid right as they look upon it, they have no fear as to the superstructure. This question of the influence of established things is the keynote to all working class struggle for freedom. Some think it is sufficient to attack only the top in the shape of the matured mind of man. Others think the assault must be delivered from the top and bottom, in the man and the child. The child is the most hopeful venture. But let him beware who would start at that point. He will find the enemy there in his strongest force. The Institution will confront him with its foundations firmly planted on the rock of past privilege and ignorance. It will be well for him to remember that, whoso shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall he shall be ground into powder.

FRATERNITY FROM THE ORIENT

TWO JAPANESE WILL come from Japan to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, when it meets in San Francisco in November, as the first representatives of the organized workers of Japan to meet in common council with workmen of the white race Their coming will be the most significant thing from an international working class standpoint which has happened on the Pacific coast for a long time. It contains much greater possibilities than fifty expositions, and inviting them over strikes us as one of the really intelligent things the American Federation of Labor has done.

* * * *

It is good in face of the increasing talk of war between the United States and Japan. It is also a very definite and concrete proof of the fast developing industrialism of the Orient—a whole world problem in itself, and one fraught with far-reaching consequences to the entire white working class of the world. We venture to say that these men will be the all-interesting feature of the convention, and that when they rise to deliver their message from their fellows in Japan, there will be no quick retreat to the lobbies or the outside of the convention hall, as is the case when some of the so-called orators of those conventions commence to spout. These men will have real things to say. And it is to be hoped they will have sufficient command of the English language to make themselves perfectly understood. Their addresses should be printed in pamphlet form and a copy put into the hands of every member of organized labor on the American continent.

One of the chief difficulites of social intercourse is the continual puzzle of trying to catch the view-point of the mob-mind which only looks at life and does not see it.

Vancouver Daily Province says that the war is to be fought out in the workshops. Is that not where most wars start nowadays? At bottom is it not generally a question of struggling to find markets for the disposition of the products of the workshops, which do not belong to the workers who produce them? Their share of the transaction is the working and the fighting.

When a prominent member of the social democratic party in Germany publicly uses his influence to advocate peace, the British press gives plenty of space to his utterances, and speaks of him as the true friend of his country. When a prominent member of the labor party in Great Britain advocates peace there, he is called a traitor and suchlike pleasant names by the same press.

If a commission to enquire into just one alleged political scandal in Manitoba can manage to dig up all the corruption which it has done, what would a commission to enquire into the general administration of British Columbia during the past ten years reveal? We believe it would knock the record of Manitoba and all the rest of the provinces in the Dominion into a cocked hat before it had been at work a week.

Our advice to any workman who wants to go to Britain to work is to raise the necessary $100 necessary by hook or crook, and not wait around to be examined and ticketed and docketed and labelled and otherwise fooled with either by British government representatives or anyone else. It looks as though those who finally do go will be in a sort of semi-bondage like Chinamen going through in bond.

It was "Rose Day" in Vancouver last Saturday when, in the name of sweet charity, ladies of the "better class" sold paper roses to a lot of people whose sense of fitness was not disgusted by the incongruity of buying paper roses in the merry month of June. Nothing but the vile taste of our local real-estateocracy would attempt to perpetrate such an outrage.

Whenever you can consistently do so, when you require anything you see advertised in The Federationist, be sure and explain that you saw his ad. in The Federationist, and that it was because of that that he is patronized. Don't forget this. ***

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 209 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1 —Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 207. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 51; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 104—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, A. Campbell, 73 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. A. Graham, business representative. Office: Room 206, Labor Temple. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 10; 2 to 5 p. m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Seymour 3414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets in room 209, Labor Temple, second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. President, G. H. Hardy; secretary, F. L. Barratt; treasurer, W. T. Taylor. Local No. 217 meets first and third Monday of each month, and Local 2647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 —Meets room 301, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p. m. President, Sam. Cawker, 557 Templeton Drive; recording secretary H. Hogan, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON Laborers' union, No. 65—Meets first and third Friday of each month, Labor Temple. President, E. C. Appleby, 1419 Pendrill St.; secretary, George Harrison; business agent, John Sully, room 220, Labor Temple. All laborers invited to meeting.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. President, J. McIver; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, 303 Labor Temple. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, H. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler. Phone Seymour 7495.

PLASTERERS' OPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89 — Meets every first and third Wednesday in the month in room 301, Labor Temple. President, A. Hurry; vice-president, A. Berentsen; corresponding secretary, Joe Cornish, 1809 Eleventh avenue east; financial secretary, George Montgemery; treasurer, Harold Reid.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS', AND Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Grand; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 1038 Comox street; recording secretary, R. Dowding, 622 Howe street. Business agent, James Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. H. Nightscales, president, 276 Fifty-sixth avenue east; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1731 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4369 Argyle street.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:30 and 8 p. m. President, Jos. Hubble; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin; 166, Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

TAILORS' INDUSTRIAL UNION (International). Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial sec., K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226 — Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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WOMEN AND THEIR ATTITUDE TO THE WAR

Fundamental Instinct of Maternity Comes Out Strong as Ever

Women's Ancient Resignation Modified by Later Experiences

[By Miss Helena Gutteridge.]

With almost the whole world of men gone cruelly, bloodthirsty mad and almost all women trying to patch up the injured, a few women, who, during the last few years, have fought for the recognition of woman as a complete human entity, are enduring the pangs of witnessing what appears to be a setback in their cause.

Back to First Things.

No one can have failed to notice, particularly in the Old Country, a somewhat primitive state of affairs exists at the present time. Men are fighting, women are nursing, knitting and enduring. Women are working for no pay as though they had never heard of the ultimate evils of voluntary labor. And what praise they are winning. In fact women are on the old lines, patiently and adorably fulfilling the function as the help-meet of warriors, and great is the satisfaction of the average male in that "the war has given us back women"; women whose whole duty, according to a writer of the last century, should be "to minister unto the needs of the male and to please and comfort him."

More Imaginary Than Real.

This apparent set-back to the woman's movement is more surface than real, and those who have followed the trend of the movement for the last few years have no real cause for dissatisfaction.

John D. Barry, writing on "Women and War," stated that, "The war startlingly emphasizes the changed position of women. Not long ago it was taken for granted that women should accept war and have nothing to do with it, save as they could be of service in succoring the wounded and sick and in helping out in such small ways as they could. Of all the silences of history there is none so pathetic as the silence of women in their attitude toward war.

Their Age-Old Outlook.

"Back through the generations there is hradly a protest. Such clamoring as the women have made, has expressed their grief over the wounds in their own hearts, reflected from the wounds on the bodies of those near and dear to them. War as a masculine institution, they were taught to revere. It was even made a reproach to them that they could not go out and fight themselves, inferior creatures that they were, incapacitated for this high service by their weakness. The best they could do was to bear male children and send them with noble courage to the field of battle."

The Rock of Maternity.

While there is a radical change in the position of the modern woman, the fundamental instinct, the motherhood in all women, is an ever abiding factor in the make-up of women, the difference is that in a vast majority of women this instinct manifests itself as of old, in succoring and relieving the men who go forth to fight.

In the more progressive woman that same instinct to conserve life tends more and more in the direction of the prevention of war and its attendant evils, than in patching up of the males of different nations, who have been grievously wounded, because the diplomats of the respective nations failed to agree.

That Congress Again.

The International Congress of Women, held recently, has been much criticised by those who are war mad and who saw in the conference an attempt to stop the war before the blood lust of either side had been satisfied, or satiated to disgust.

What many people failed to see was the fact that a number of women were sane and balanced enough to keep their heads cool even in the very midst of war hysteria and showing by the wording of their protest that, far from being unfeminine, their very womanhood and mothering instinct was calling for better expression than by means of nursing, recruiting and Red Cross work.

Seeing Through It.

In addition to the humane instinct expressed, the resolutions passed show a very keen appreciation on the part of the women of the fact that modern warfare is essentially commercial and brought about by groups representing particular interests and not by the will of the mass of the people, as the following list of resolutions will show:

1. Women and War.

1. Protest.—We women, in international congress assembled, protest against the madness and the horror of war, involving as it does a reckless sacrifice of human life and the destruction of so much that humanity has labored through centuries to build up.

2. Women's Sufferings in War.—This International Congress of Women opposes the assumption that women can be protected under the conditions of modern warfare. It protests vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, and especially against the horrible violation of women which attends all war.

II. Action Towards Peace.

3. The Peace Settlement.—This International Congress of Women of different nations, classes, creeds and parties, is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or laboring under the burden of war.

Since the mass of the people in each of the countries now at war believe themselves to be fighting not as aggressors but in self-defence and for their national existence, there can be no irreconciliable difference between them, and their common ideals afford a basis upon which a magnanimous and honorable peace might be established. The Congress therefore urges the governments of the world to put and end to this bloodshed, and to begin peace negotiations. It demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent and therefore based on principles of justice, including those laid down in the resolutions adopted by this Congress, namely:

Position of Small Nations.

That no territory should be transferred without the consent of the men and women in it, and that the right of conquest should not be recognized.

That autonomy and a democratic government should not be refused to any people.

That the governments of all nations should come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration or conciliation and to bring social, moral and economic pressure to bear upon any country which resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

That foreign politics should be subject to democratic control.

That women should be granted equal political rights with men.

Principles of a Permanent Peace.

Respect for Nationality.—This International Congress of Women, recognizing the right of the people to self-government, affirms that there should be no transference of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein, and urges that autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.

Disarmament.

General Disarmament.—This International Congress of Women, advocating universal disarmament and realizing that it can only be secured by international agreement, urges, as a step to this end, that all countries should, by such an international agreement, take over the manufacture of arms and munitions of war and should control all international traffic in the same. It sees in the private profits accruing from the great armament factories a powerful hindrance to the abolition of war.

Trade And Finance.

Commerce and Investments. — (a.) The Congress urges that in all countries there shall be liberty of commerce, that the seas shall be free, and the trade routes open on equal terms to the shipping of all nations.

(b.) Inasmuch as the investment by capitalists of one country in the resources of another and the claims arising therefrom, are a fertile source of international complications, this Congress urges the widest possible acceptance of the principle that such investments shall be made at the risk of the investor, without claim to the official protection of his government.

Secret Treaties.

National Foreign Policy—(a) This International Congress of Women demands that all secret treaties shall be void, and that for the ratification of future treaties the participation of at least the legislature of every government shall be necessary.

Foreign Policy.

Democratic Control of Foreign Policy.—Since war is commonly brought about not by the mass of the people, who do not desire it, but by groups representing particular interests, this International Congress of Women urges that Foreign Politics shall be subject to Democratic Control; and declares that it can only recognize as democratic a system which includes the equal representation of men and women.

* * * *

In view of the many calls being made upon women at the present time they will be a force, when the war ceases, that will have to be reckoned with, by governments that have called upon them in the hour of need, and everlasting shame will be upon those politicians who will attempt to relegate women to the company of "paupers, criminals, lunatics and infants."

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W. R. Trotter Going East.

W. R. Trotter will make a trip through the west in the interest of the Trades Congress in August and will likely reach Winnipeg somewhere about Labor Day.—The Voice, Winnipeg, June 25th.

MONTHLY REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Our Special Correspondent Sends Information That Can be Relied Upon

Some Industries Busy But Coal Miners Are in Great Distress

[Special Australian Correspondence.]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 11.—I have to lay before readers of The Federationist my latest report of the conditions of the Australian labor market. Being authentic, this information should be invaluable to those wishing to come to our shores.

In the Building Trades.

The demand for labor generally in these trades was greater than last reported. In the painting section it was reported that considerable employment was offering, chiefly upon renovation of buildings, and, consequently, but few tradesmen were unemployed. In the bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering branches a slight improvement was recorded during the month, but the approaching completion of works in progress will release considerable numbers of men. At the Commonwealth naval works the carpentery trade was fairly brisk during the past month.

Machinists, Boilermakers, Electricians.

Every return I have so far received indicates that the demand for labor continues to be good. A further increase in the number employed on railway car and wagon building is recorded, and iron trades generally are busy. Secretaries of all unions say that demand for labor is good, and that in the boilermaking and electrical trades there are no unemployed.

Bakers Are Busy.

In the bakery section many places are working overtime. In the flour-milling section there are many out of work, owing to short supplies of wheat. It is thought that next month there will be yet more out of work.

Meat Packers Slack.

There has been an increase in the number of persons employed as compared with last report, but unions have still many men out of work. As regards cold storage, the difficulty of getting ship space causes many men to be unemployed.

State Printers on Overtime.

There is very little change to report since last advice. Secretaries of unions report short demand for labor, but at the government printing works, overtime is being worked.

Ships, Furniture and Bricks.

In the shipbuilding and repairing, the demand for labor continues good. Secretaries of unions in this branch report no unemployed.

In the furniture trade conditions are better than last report, the demand for labor being fair, but in the wood turning, machinery and mattress making branches there is little demand for labor. Conditions are not expected to brighten for some time to come in this branch of trade.

Brickmaking, conditions here are still bad, part work being the general thing. Many yards have closed down awaiting orders.

On the Docks and Wharves.

There is still considerable unemployment in wharf-laboring and coal-lumping industries. This is mainly due to an absence of shipping.

In the country districts there is little or no improvement, while in some cases conditions are a little worse than before reported. Especially is this true in the coal mining districts of Newcastle and Maitland, where loss of time is due to lack of trade, owing to scarcity of shipping.

Distress of the Coal Miners.

Conditions, as regards work, are very bad in the Newcastle and Maitland coal fields. There are approximately 2,300 men out of work as the result of loss of trade, owing to the war. So bad is the state of affairs that many children are forced to go to school without their breakfasts in the mine districts, and the teachers, where possible, are trying to do the necessary in the way of providing them with food. It is hoped that the government will be able to do something to alleviate the distress now existing in the coal centres. It is thought the government will come to the assistance of the people by opening relief works in the districts affected.

General Survey is Better.

On the whole the evidence to hand with regard to employment and demand for labor during the month indicates that the more buoyant trend of matters still persists. A definite reaction from the depressed conditions of early and midsummer (that is, in Australia—from October to February) is clearly discernable. This is, no doubt, largely due to heavy withdrawals from the labor markets of the most active type of employees for military and naval purposes.

I have made elaborate arrangements for securing full particulars of the trend of the labor market, and will forward my next report in a month's time.

W. FRANCIS AHERN.

Many a man who instals electric light in his house is content to illumine his mind with a slush lamp.

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Leave Johnson's Wharf at .... 9:30 a. m.
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" Robert's Creek .. .. 12:15 p. m.
" Sechelt ..... 1:00 p.m.
Returning leaves Sechelt at.... 5:00 p. m.
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$1.60	$1.00	60c.

Tango Tickets Are Now On Sale

They are sold by conductors on the cars, at the B.C. Electric Salesrooms, Carrall and Hastings streets and 1138 Granville street; the Company's Interurban Terminals at Hastings and Carrall streets and south end of Granville street bridge; Depotmaster's Office at Main and Prior streets; Mount Pleasant Car Barn, Main street and Thirteenth avenue, and at the places of business of the following firms throughout the city:

HASTINGS STREET—
Woodward's Dept. Stores (Drug Dept.) Abbott Street Corner.
Spencer's Dept. Store (Cashier's office, Information Bureau and Exchange Desks), near Richards.
Wood's Pharmacy—Seymour Street corner.
Campbell's Pharmacy — Granville Street corner.
Owl Drugstore—Main Street corner.
Harrison's Drug Store—Near Carrall street
MAIN STREET—
Browne & Beaton, Druggists, Pender street corner.
Law's Drugstore — Harris street corner.
CORDOVA STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Abbott street corner
POWELL STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Dunlevy street corner.
DENMAN STREET—(English Bay)
Torrence Drugstore — Davie street corner.
GRANVILLE STREET—
Hudson's Bay Co. All departments Georgia street corner.
Gordon Drysdale's (Notion Counter) near Dunsmuir.
Owl Drugstore — Dunsmuir street.
Harrison's Drugstore — Robson street corner.
Browne & Beaton, druggists, Davie street corner.
Pill Box Drugstore — Nelson street corner
Law's Drugstore — Davie street corner
Harrison's Drugstore — Pender street corner.
FAIRVIEW—
Harrison's Drugstore — Granville street and Seventh avenue.
MOUNT PLEASANT—
Law's Drugstore — Near Broadway
GRANDVIEW—
Campbell's Drugstore — Broadway and Commercial Drive.
STANLEY PARK—
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Human Society Under The Lens Shew Germs of Its Maladies

The "open shop" that elysium of the employing class, does not fill the bill quite so well after all, where they have been able to enforce it. Walter Drew, counsel for "open shop" employers, speaking before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, said, "We are not at all proud of the use of the "open shop" in Los Angeles. The very abuses we complain of in the "closed shop," we find exemplified in the "open shop" in Los Angeles." The abuses complained of in the "closed shop" were that it "leads to combinations of employers and labor unions to swindle the public. The unions also combine with employers against other employers."

True in Part.

There is a certain amount of truth in the statements here made. That it always occurs in the closed shop is only about one per cent. true; but that the open shop, so-called, enables the employers to swindle the public and workers alike, is self-evident. These abuses can only occur in a closed shop when the union membership is ignorant and indifferent, thus lending themselves an easy prey to the machinations of the company through their "tools" in the union. But in the open shop there is no brake whatever to these abuses, and many other abuses not mentioned. The open shop is really a closed shop to unionists, and the workers are consequently helpless in the employers' hands.

"Free" Worker is a Joke.

The "free" worker is a relic of the age of "free" competition, a system which exists only in name, in these days of trusts and combines. No more does the old shibboleth hold good that "Competition is the life of trade," To-day, "Combination is the life of trade." And by no manner of reasoning can it be proved that what is the "life" of the employers, is not also the "life" of the employed.

Large Families Not Needed.

It would be interesting to hear the advocates of the raising of large families give a justification of the present carnage in Europe in relation to their theory. It is the rapidly increasing population in Germany which enables the war party there to argue that they must go out and "lick" somebody, in order to find a "place in the sun" for them. And in the process the pick of the breed find a "place in the grave." The main ambition of these neurotics is to convert society into a human rabbit warren. It would be the very pinnacle of pleasure to them to have women in travail every nine monts, as regular as a clock.

Just for Kannonfutter.

They have no more regard for humanity than to endeavor to establish a society of brood-mares and studs. The idea is revolting to sensible parents, who have an atom of regard for one another. However, leaving the physical part of the question aside, why in the name of reason should parents raise a large family, strive and struggle during their childhood to feed, clothe and educate them, only to see them fed to the cannon's maw, in the name of patriotism; or to the Moloch of Capitalism, in the name of profits? We do not need more people in the world than we already have. Many sections of the earth are already over crowded. What we do need is a more intelligent and kindly form of society for those already here, to live in.

The Woes of Royalty.

The following excerpt from the London "Daily Chronicle" should be of much interest to all those concerned with experimental stock farms and stud stables: "It has long been a court puzzle to find husbands of proper rank and something approaching the proper official religion, for our royal ladies. We have fallen back on the German states for matrimonial alliances both ways. But our royal market for husbands and wives will be sadly curtailed for years to come. And it is not likely that any from the German states will be invited to bed and board with members of the English royal family. Fortunately, there has been a tendency to assimilate home products in our special pages of the 'almanach.' And if the Scandinavian countries fail us, we may suddenly awake to find an American Daughter of the Revolution on the steps of the Throne!" Ain't it awful, Mabel!

* * * *

The following, taken from an official report published in dear, dirty Dublin, Ireland, gives a peep at some of the working conditions: "In the last week in December, for instance, a woman was observed embroidering small dots on cushion covers. There were 308 dots on each cushion; and for sewing these by hand, she received the sum of one penny. She said that, for a day's work of that kind, she would have difficulty in making sixpence.

The official report does not say how many hours the old lady had to work to lay title to this fortune; but we are perfectly safe in assuming that it was no 8-hour day—else why the "difficulty." And this is taking place in "the land of saints and scholars;" not in Darkest Africa; nor yet in Nanaimo. We require another Tom Hood to write the "Song of the Sofa Cushion."

Buy Some Shipping Shares.

An interesting pamphlet—especially interesting to the workers in the admissions made—has just been sent the rounds to certain selected investing individuals, by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporations, Ltd., of London, Eng., advising the buying of certain "tramp" shipping shares. Following are a few excerpts:

The Happy Shipowner.

"The British shipowner is one of the few fortunate individuals to whom the war has proved an unmixed blessing." Again, "Should the present rates of freight be maintained for the next 12 months, there is no reason why the shipowner should not make considerably more than 50% per annum profit on the actual value of his setamer." Instances actual value of his steamer." Instances are given; and freight contracts between April, 1914, and April, 1915, showing in some cases increases of over 400%. A boat of 6,000 tons can make net profits of £12,000 in four months. And again, "Allowing for all the increased expenditure (such as war-risk insurance) steamers of the type here dealt with are making net profits equal to over 50% per annum of the present selling value of £10 per ton dead weight capacity . . . The longer the war lasts, the longer is the present state of affairs in the shipping world likely to continue."

Pirates Who Benefit by War.

So that here we have another group of pirates, other than the war-munition manufacturers, who are deeply interested in the prolongation of the war. And they are no weak group either. It was this same group, these patriotic profiteering shipowners, who raised a howl of indignant wrath against the "lazy, skulking, unpatriotic" longshoremen, when they demanded a few more cents per hour to off-set the high cost of living consequent on the wr.

Who Pays for War?

As another phase of the question, regarding who bears the brunt of the war, it would be interesting to know the profits accruing to the international armament ring. Here is an insight into the workers' share, in a letter written from "Somewhere in Scotland:" "I work still in the shell department of the largest steel works in Scotland, and the enormous wage paid there ranges from 6½d to 8½d. per hour for chippers testing shell bars, a very important part of the process, and work under very rotten conditions, owing to the fumes given off by the bars, which are treated with a strong solution of vitrol before being used. There is no war bonus being paid to us chaps, who number about 150 altogether. . . . My wife can only bring in the value of 12s. when she spends my £1. . . . A 64 hours' week, and your chance of being ruined with fumes—and we are told we are drunken and hot patriotic."

History's Weakness for Repetition.

The race for profits makes queer bedfellows. For example, the Crimean war was fought to keep the Russians out of Constantinople. At that time it was considered to be a terrible danger to India and Egypt, should the Russian Bear set his paws on the city of Constantine. The workers went off to the wars—just as they are doing to-day—to win liberty, freedom and honor, etc., while the contractors stayed at home and garnered the profits—just as they are doing to-day.

Our Love-Feast With Russia.

And now, listen to the London "Globe:" "To-day we are all of us heartily wishing that the Russians may get to Constantinople as quickly as they can. . . . So far from thinkink that Russia established at Constantinople would be a menace to our route on India, we should regard it as an additional security. . . . And to-day the Allies are bombarding the narrows to secure it for her. The truth is, we (Russia and Britain) have at length learned to understand one another. . . . The outward soul of Russia . . . became Prussianized. . . . Years ago Russian thrust this domination aside, but it was not easy for her to convince a great liberal power like England (no mention of Scotland or Ireland!) that she had done so." Three rousing cheers from the Socialist members of the Duma (in jail); from Bourtzeff (in Siberia); from the Persian parliament, and from the Bund!

"Now the Russian and the Englishman understand one another very well, and secure in the knowledge that the two great nations will never quarrel, no one more heartily than England will felicitate the Czar when he ascends the throne of the Satsan of Byzantine." Oh, joy!

The Consumate Vampire.

Of all the parasites that prey upon society the banking interests are the most virulent. They prey alike upon manufacturers, farmers, workers, exploiters and exploited, without distinction. All is grist that comes to their mill. In the guise of benefactors they take the workers savings and hire them out, at a profit, to further exploit them. They squeeze out their cent-per-centum from the sweating pores of society; and the greater the flow, and the larger the size of the sweat-drops, the louder they trumpet the glad tidings of prosperity. They are the be-all and end-all of the capitalistic form of society, its prime product—and its climax. When future generations sift out the causes of the present carnage in Europe they will have little difficulty in discovering that it was merely a family quarrel among the world-wide financial interests.

For the trifling services rendered by the banks of the United States to the nation last year, they took, in round figures, the equal of the total cotton and wheat crop in the largest crop year in history. All this wealth rolled into their laps for the mere matter of a little book-keeping. What a strange form of society, that runs its business for the benefit of the book-keeper!

W. M. C.

Among the Culinary Trades.

Vice-President John Cumming presided over a well attended meeting of local 28, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' union, held in room 206, Labor Temple, Friday night, June 25th. After the usual routine business had been disposed of the referendum vote for candidates at the forthcoming election was taken up with the following result: H. C. Benson, J. H. McVety, J. C. Lyons, F. A. Hoover, J. W. Wilkinson, W. R. Trotter South Vancouver, H. Neelands. Richmond, J. E. Wilton. Trade conditions are still very quiet, the closing down of the Marlboro cafe, where the bulk of the relief workers were fed, adding considerably to the culinary workers' idle list.

Omar Khayyam To Date.

"A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
"B.C. Special," a Loaf of Bread—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!"

NELSON UNIONISTS WILL RUN LABOR CANDIDATE

Fin.-Sec. Notman of Central Labor Body Sizes Up Situation

Spontaneous Action of Organized Labor Springs From Common Cause

"Under the circumstances I don't see where the trades unionists of Vancouver could consistently do anything else than what they are doing in the matter of political action," said Mr. J. Notman, financial secretary of Nelson, B. C., Trades and Labor council, who has been in Vancouver during the past week, in connection with the enlistment of mechanics for the Old Country. "The Socialist Party of Canada has eliminated the clause in its platform covering what they term 'palliatives,' and have decided to stick with the revolutionary position of demanding the abolition of the wage system, even if only an educational campaign is possible, a position that is plain enough, but one that hardly fits in with the line of action pursued by trade unionists who are constantly striving to secure workmen's compensation acts, shorter hours, better working conditions, etc. This, at any rate, seems to be the view shared by the majority of trades unionists in Nelson, and at the forthcoming election they will place a candidate of their own in the field. One of the names suggested is that of Mr. Bloomer, a member of the Locomotive Engineers' union, but nothing definite has been decided upon as yet. Certainly something must be done.

"The present deplorable state of affairs cannot be permitted to go on indefinitely. We are looking forward with interest to the result of the next election. While the various central labor bodies are acting independently this time, such spontaneous action, reaching from Prince Rupert in the north to Nelson in the east and south, indicates a fundamental cause for it all, and I hope after the election is over and we have had an opportunity to size things up, that a provincial convention will be called to thoroughly organize what will be truly a political reflex of the organized labor movement."

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TEA—Victor, famed black, 40c lb. breakfast .. .. 3 lbs. $1.00
COFFEE—Mocha and Java, 40c lb., fresh ground .... 3 lbs. $1.00
SUGAR—18 lb. sack Pure Cane, $1.50 value. With $5.00 other groceries for $1.00
FLOUR—24 lb. sack, best No. 1, $1.25 value, hard wheat flour $1.00
BUTTER—Finest Creamery in city, "Edgewood" ..... 3 lbs $1.00
CHEESE—Full cream, 25c seller, reduced .... 5 lbs $1.00
EGGS—Large white, 3-day old locals 40c value .... 3 dozen $1.00
LIBBY'S CANNED SOUP—Regular 15c each, dozen cans $1.00
LIBBY'S Large Tins Asparagus Tips, reg. 35c, 5 tins for .. $1.00
LIBBY'S—Large bottle Olives, reg. 25c each .... 6 for $1.00
JAMS—Kootenay Pure Fruit, 5 lb. tins, reg. 75c each .... 2 for $1.00
SAUCE—H. P. Sauce, extra special, 35c size ..... 5 for $1.00
RICE—Extra Siam quality. Special .... 25 lbs. for $1.00
CANNED FRUITS — Del Monte celebrated, 35c values 4 for $1.00
SOAP—Pure French Castile, 35c long bars .... 4 for $1.00
SALMON — Fancy Red Sockeye Brand, 25c values .... 6 for $1.00
Strawberries — Raspberries, half crates for $1.00

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FAWN WHIPCORDS $2.25—A strong Cotton Whipcord. Five pockets, belt loops, self belt and cuffed buttons. Price $2.25

GRAY COTTONADE TROUSERS $1.25—Dark Gray Cottonade in six neat stripe pattern. A well shaped, good fitting Trouser. Five pockets. Price $1.25

HAIRLINE TWEED TROUSERS $3.00—A strong Dark Gray Hairline Tweed Trouser. One of the best wearing Tweed Trousers made. Five pockets. Price $3.00

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