

MARS, GOD OF WAR CLEARS THE WAY FOR LABOR

Remarkable Prophecy Made by Frederick Engels In 1887

How Preparation for War Is the Surest Way to At- tain That End

"And, finally, no other wars will be possible for Prussia (Germany) but a world war, a war so extensive and frightful as has been hitherto unthought of. Eight to ten million soldiers will murder one another, and incidentally devour Europe as would a swarm of locusts. The devastations of the Thirty Years' War pressed together into three or four years and spread over the entire continent; famine, epidemics, a partial return to savagery on the part of the armies and the masses of the people, brought about by acute suffering; demoralization of trade, industry, and credit, ending in general bankruptcy. An absolute impossibility to predict how all will end and who will be the victor. One thing is absolutely certain, general exhaustion and, the bringing about of the conditions which will be necessary for the final victory of the working class."
"This is what must be looked forward to when the system of competitive armament will have borne its inevitable fruits. To this pass, princes and statesmen, you have brought Europe, and if nothing else is left you but to start the last great war dance, we may as well be satisfied with it. The war may, perhaps, force us into the best ground for the moment; may even take from us many a position we have conquered, but if you loose the forces which you are afterwards unable to control, things might as well go as they will."

THIS WROTE Frederick Engels, the illustrious collaborator of Karl Marx, a matter of close on to thirty years ago. In view of what is transpiring in Europe today, the remarkably correct insight into the meaning of political and economic developments of his time and the keenness of his vision as to what was to follow as an unavoidable sequence, seems almost uncanny. The clearest descriptive writer of today would need be possessed of more than average mental clear-sightedness, to as adequately portray and interpret what is now actually happening, as Engels did more than a quarter century ago.

A Recommendation.

To all those loud-mouthed scare-mongers who are still actuated, either by fear or some more ulterior motive; to conjure up armament and preparedness schemes and foist them upon countries that have at yet escaped such inflictions, the words of Engels are recommended as the most effective sermon upon the subject that could be offered upon the peace-loving common people of any land are to be taught by depicting their peace-loving proclivities to the fact of how to make war, they should, in common decency, be correctly informed as to what those results would look like, feel like and taste like, once they were attained. The pretense that "in time of peace prepare for war," is the course to follow in order to perpetuate peace, is probably the most glaring and unscrupulous sample of hypocritical deceit ever peddled out to the common herd by ruling class knaves and hirelings. Even though it originated with the "Father of his country," makes no difference. If the policy of "in time of peace prepare for war," is the way to insure the continuation of peace, then, presumably, too, in time of war prepare for peace, would insure the continuation of war. The one is as absurd as the other. In time of peace prepare to continue it, not by the fool methods of rulers, with their "shining armor," "mailed fists," "big sticks," "rattling of sabres," and other swashbuckling threats, but by such decent, and seemingly, and friendly, and upright conduct, that none will find warrant for offering anything but similar coin in payment. One begs the reader's pardon, however, for such a foolish suggestion in reference to the conduct of capitalist nations. To the conduct of individuals it may well apply, because the average individual is possessed of instincts of pronounced decency, that are not always entirely smothered by his capitalist environment. He likes to live upon terms of amity and good fellowship with his kind. His disposition is fraternal and social. None of these characteristics make for war, but, on the contrary, for peace. With nations, however, it is different. Bands of rulers and exploiters could scarce be expected to comport themselves according to the code of conduct characteristic of peaceful family life. Each band of rulers will vie with all others in the race for world power and plunder. Plunderers of their own workers with much of that plunder in order to fasten it upon others, they will get into all sorts of quarrels with each other that can only be settled by calling upon their respective working class victims to murder a few thousands, or millions of each other, and even that will settle matters only temporarily, at the most. So it is a waste of time to lay down commendable rules of conduct for the guidance of nations whose very breath of life consists of the exploitation of Labor and the conquest and plunder of the earth. The world divided into nations and nations divided into a ruling class and an enslaved working class affords the ground work for the complete negation of "peace on earth."

WORKERS WANT ACTION

Is the Great Northern Living Up to Its Pledges to the City?

Reports which reach The Federationist office show that it is about time Vancouver aldermen got busy in connection with the building of the Great Northern station. When the bylaw, which gave the railway the valuable holdings it now claims at the head of False Creek, was before the voters, one of the strong arguments advanced for the measure was that the reclamation work, building of station, etc., would employ for a large number of men. Just how far this promise has been

MACHINISTS ARE "PEEVED" WITH CONGRESS OFFICIALS

A DISTINCT NOTE OF OPPOSITION, on the part of the organized machinists of Canada, to the policy of having differences of opinion as to wages and working conditions of members of the trade employed on war munition work settled by means of the Lemieux Act was sounded in the course of an interview with Mr. D. McCallum of Winnipeg, organizer of the International Association of Machinists throughout Canada. Incidentally, Mr. McCallum states that the members of his union are severely criticizing the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in connection with the matter, it being claimed that these responsible Labor officials did not show sufficient energy in pressing the claims of Labor engaged on war munition work for a "fair wage" clause in such contracts. Special criticism in this regard is directed against J. C. Watters, president of the Congress, who, in a recent communication to local unions in Canada, stating the decision of the government to cover the case through extending the provisions of the Lemieux Act, added the sentence: "It is not mine to comment." It is stated that the whole matter will come up at the Congress convention at Toronto next September and that there will be "something doing" in the course of the discussion.

COMPENSATION ACT BENEFITS ALL WORKERS

J. H. McVety Explains Position of Men Not Directly Covered

Status of These Workers Is Bettered on Common Law Actions

IN VIEW of the fact that the new Workmen's Compensation act will take the place of the present Compensation act and Employers' Liability act, both of which will be repealed by the new legislation, Mr. J. H. McVety was asked this week by The Federationist as to the position, under the new regime of wage-workers whose callings are not included in the classifications of the new act.

"Roughly speaking, the classes of labor which are not covered by the new measure are farm laborers, hotel employees (except engineers and elevator operators) employees of wholesale and retail establishments, and casual labor where the industry is not covered by the classifications of the act.

"Personally, I believe that all wage-workers should come under the Compensation act. There are, however, reasons which have led to the leaving out of some classes. In some callings, there is but slight risk involved. In the case of casual labor, where not covered, there are difficulties of administration as in the great majority of cases the employment could not be listed as an industry. In the case of farm laborers, the class is generally exempted in the United States. The reason for this course is somewhat of a political nature, as it was found that the state legislatures were numerically stronger from the rural districts and, with farm laborers included, there was liable to be "tinkering" with the compensation act at every session.

Unclassified Worker Benefits.

"The position of the wage-worker not covered by the new compensation bill now before the legislature, is not any worse than it was before. On the other hand, the measure considerably benefits their position on claims against employers for injuries sustained while carrying out their duties.

"The excepted classes noted above were not covered by the old compensation act or by the Employers' Liability legislation. Their recourse, in case of claim, was an application of common law. They still have this common law remedy, but with an important amendment.

Better Off In or Out.

"Under the old legal procedure in such cases, the employer usually based his answer to a legal action on the grounds that the injury was one where the employee took the risk when taking his position, that it was due to contributory negligence or to the negligence of a fellow employee. Sec. 70 to 73 of the new Compensation act considerably alters the position of the employer in defending such actions. In the case of contributory negligence, for instance, the new act provides that cognizance of this claim can be taken into account only on the question of the assessment of damages.

"It should also be borne in mind that employers whose lines are excepted from the new act may, if deemed advisable, have their trades or callings placed under its classifications.

"The new act is certainly to the advantage of the wage-workers of the provisions," concluded Mr. McVety, "and it also places the man who does not come within its scope in a much more favorable position as regards claims for injuries."

carried out remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that the employment afforded by the Great Northern on the project has at no time been a very serious drain on the labor market of the city. The voters have the right to expect that the aldermen shall protect them in this instance as it was a case where valuable city property was given in exchange for certain stipulated benefits. The wage worker has certainly not received much benefit so far and it appears to be up to the aldermen to follow up their enquiries and have the company show whether due recognition is being given the clause of the agreement which provides that B. C. labor and materials shall be used as far as possible and that the rate of wages paid shall be up to the specified standard.

POWELL RIVER PAPER MAKERS' UNION SECURE INCREASE IN WAGES

The members of Local 142, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, at Powell River, B. C., have secured an increase in wages, dating from May 1st, under the provisions of a new schedule signed last week. The agreement had been ratified by the executive council of the I. B. of P. M., with headquarters at Albany, N. Y. The agreement was secured after negotiation for some days between representatives of the union and the company. It provides for an increase, for some classes of work, of as much as \$1 per day. It also secures a 10 per cent. increase for men not covered in the new wage scale, which, needless to say, is very much appreciated by them and goes to show the beneficial effect of organization in setting a pace for those on the outside.

NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT IS APPROVED OF

Parker Williams Concedes It To Be the Best Measure Yet Introduced

THE NEW B. C. WORKMEN'S Compensation Act was up for second reading in the legislature this week, prior to being sent to committee. On Monday Parker Williams discussed the measure at some length, and the debate was adjourned by H. C. Brewster. Mr. Williams conceded that "the bill, as proposed, would compare most favorably with any in any other state or province, and who ever drafted it had a good understanding of labor conditions in the province." At the same time he believed that "there was opportunity for amendment to some of the provisions of the act." Mr. Williams thought that great care should be exercised in the choice of the three commissioners, farm laborers should not be excluded, and suggested minor amendments which will probably be dealt with in committee. He closed by saying that at least it was the best measure the attorney-general or the government had ever introduced. It will likely be another week before the bill is enacted into law.

Later—the bill has passed second reading, after speech by H. C. Brewster, who alleged theft from Liberal platform, but approved of the measure.

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(Continued on page 4)

MILK WAGON DRIVERS NOW REFUSE TO PAY FOR OTHERS

THE MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION went on strike on Wednesday evening, after every other method to avert an open conflict had been tried out. The dairy owners flatly refused to deal with the union officials, nor would they discontinue the pernicious system of holding their employees liable for all collections. The issue was not one of wages, nor even working conditions, but rather a unanimous protest against forfeiting their wages for bad accounts with customers of the respective dairies. The strike was decisive, and the issue was to be fought to a finish. While it lasted the fight was a lively one, but after the strikers were out for only one day it was suggested that the controversy be referred to arbitration. This was agreed to last evening, with the result that this morning the genial union "milkman" will make his usual round, and his true worth in the community more keenly appreciated.

Tire of Paying Customers' Bills.

A few weeks ago The Federationist outlined fully the unfair conditions under which the milk wagon drivers of the city were working, owing to their being held liable by their employers for a dilly cash settlement for milk delivered, whether customers had paid for it or not. In the police court Magistrate Shaw pronounced this plan to be unjust and some sections of the Vancouver press have made comments on the practice, declaring that it was unfair to the men.

These articles have met with unanimous favor by the general public, the feeling being practically unanimous that it was unfair to find a driver for doing what, in his judgment, was for the best interests of his employer in holding trade.

Assured of the support of the public, the milk wagon drivers submitted to their employers a new agreement covering their work, one of the clauses of which provides for the abolition of the practice above noted.

Collections the Bosses Business.

This clause reads: "It is distinctly understood and agreed that no moneys shall be deducted from the drivers on account of amounts outstanding and due from customers for milk supplied and that the drivers shall not in any sense be required to carry accounts due by customers, provided, however, that the drivers shall be required to turn in their books daily to the company and the company shall be at liberty to object to any accounts being further carried, thereupon any additional extension of credit to such customer shall not be given."

This clause places the responsibility for charge accounts upon the employer. A perfect check on credits is provided, however, as the daily examination of the driver's book will show at a glance just how far the customer is in arrears and enable the employer to issue instructions as to how the case shall be dealt with.

Wonderful Abnegation.

"The House of Lords is doing its bit by the practice of economy. Envelopes much less substantial and ornate than those hitherto in use have now been introduced there."

Thieves go well armed. Assassins, detectives, manhunters must always be prepared against invasion—a troublesome necessity of their calling.

He who has lost all confidence can lose nothing more.

COAST STEAMER MEN SEEKING BETTER CONDITIONS

Sailors' Union Business Agent Is Acting for All Em- ployees Involved

Effective Organization Work Has Been Accomplished During Last Month

BUSINESS AGENT BURNS, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, was approached during the week by representatives of the men employed by practically all the steamship companies operating along the British Columbia coast, and asked to aid them in securing a betterment of their terms of engagement. Mr. Burns promptly got busy and investigated the case. Finding that the movement was endorsed by practically every man on the coast steamers, the case was taken up and definite work done at once. The results of which indicate that the demands of the men will receive full consideration.

The demands made by the men are as follows:
Sailors on deck work; wages of \$55 per month, nine-hour day, 50 cents per hour for overtime. Sunday and holiday work and work outside of ordinary ship's duty.
Firemen; wages of \$60 per month. Stewards' department, increase of \$10 per month over present rate.

In outlining these demands the men took as their basis the rate of wages and conditions which constitute the minimum for similar work on coast steamers operating from ports on the other side of the line. The United States employers met their men and discussed the situation. Without any serious difficulty the men secured practically all that was asked, the result being the outlining of even a better agreement than is now being asked for by the British Columbia men.

Men Are Unanimous.

Assured of the backing of the men, Business Agent Burns went to the managers of the coast steamship lines and stated the case. He was received in a courteous manner and the matter was talked over in an amicable spirit. After discussion, the employers advised him that it was practically impossible for them to obtain an authoritative statement from their employees, and Mr. Burns was asked to obtain the signatures of the men to a petition covering the demands put forward. When this had been done, the employers promised to again meet him and go further into the matter. Naturally, Mr. Burns pressed for recognition of the men as an organization, rather than as individuals, in any agreement which might be reached. The employers asked that this matter be left over for the time being.

During the week Mr. Burns has secured the signature of about every Vancouver man working on the coast steamers who could be reached. On Wednesday he left for Victoria where, in company with Business Agent Townsend, the representative of the Sailors' union at that port, he will secure additional signatures.

When the petition is as fully signed as possible, Messrs. Burns and Townsend will place it before Capt. Troup of the C. P. R. coast service, whose decision on the demands will be accepted by all others operating on coast runs.

Amicable Spirit Prevails.

The negotiations between the men and their employers have been conducted in an amicable spirit, and it is believed that the petition outlining the formal demands will be received by the employers in the same manner. The men mean business, however, it being considered that their requests are perfectly fair in view of the even better conditions now prevailing at States ports.

While securing the signatures of the men to the petition, Business Agent Burns did not overlook the cause of the union which he represents, and his organization work of the week has been very successful, the men immediately seeing that it was through the medium of the union that the men working south of the line had received benefits and that, if British Columbia men expected similar treatment, the matter could best be handled through an organization.

MR. JOSEPH TRACY MET TRAGIC DEATH AT VICTORIA PIER

Fellow-Employees Attended the Funeral in a Body and Will Assist the Widow

VICTORIA, May 3.—On Friday last Joseph Tracy, employed by Messrs. Grant, Smith & McDonnell on the new breakwater and pier, met with an accident which resulted in his death the following day. The verdict of the coroner's inquest on Monday, in effect, reads:

"We find that the deceased Joseph Tracy met his death as the result of a fall while removing the spout of the cement mixer on the Grant, Smith and McDonnell job, at Rosebank quarry, and we are further of the opinion that proper precautions were not taken by the company on such dangerous work, and recommend that in future such steps be taken as to prevent accidents of a like nature."

In spite of the wishes of the company the men all quit work to attend the funeral in a body. The victim's fellow-employees also donated one-half of a day's pay to the widow, and in addition have given instructions that the amount ordinarily deducted for the patriotic fund be diverted to the same fund for the month of April.

LABOR CONGRESS OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

Officials of the Trades and Labor Congress came in for severe criticism at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night. Two resolutions contained in the report of the parliamentary committee were approved, one of which covered alleged dilatory action on the part of J. C. Watters, in connection with pressing demands for a "fair wage" clause in munition contracts; the other covering the subject of conscription, (on which the Congress has already registered a strong negative) as noted in last week's Federationist.

Then, just as though the council had not put a tough enough proposition up to the Congress officials, Del. John Sully said he was in an inquisitive mood and felt submitting a list of questions concerning the actions of some officials of the Congress. These ranged from inquiries concerning the wife of Pres. Watters having a house built at Victoria by non-union labor to a request for information as to whether it was not once proposed that a portion of the Congress funds be invested in Canadian war debentures, Pres. Watters again coming in for attention as to alleged delay, caused by a pleasure trip to the "Frisko" exposition, in getting back to Ottawa after the Congress session in order to attend to the case of the Machinists Organizer.

Machinists Organizer Present.

At the request of Vice-pres. Pettipiece, who occupied the chair, Mr. D. McCallum, organizer of the International Association of Machinists, addressed the council. He asked for assistance in his organization work here, saying that in the few days he had been on the coast he had great need of their best efforts. In munition shops here work was being done for from 20 to 25 cents per hour although the employers were getting the same price as was paid in the east where, generally, the union scale of wages was being paid. The speaker said he had also found it difficult to obtain information concerning the local plants which were turning out shells.

Wage Clause on Munition Work.

The resolution of the parliamentary committee dealing with munition contracts was as follows:
Whereas, at the Vancouver convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, last September, the executive of the Congress was instructed to ask the federal government for a "fair wage" clause in all contracts for war munitions; and
Whereas, there was unnecessary delay in carrying out these instructions, due to the absence of President Watters in the United States for some two months after the convention; and

Whereas, when the request was finally made, the federal government refused to act, on the ground that it had no authority in the premises, it being a question for the imperial authorities to settle; and
Whereas, the same government at the same time proceeded to extend the jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, which makes it unlawful for the employees to strike for decent wages and working conditions; and
Whereas, President Watters neglected to fully inform the members of organized labor of this pernicious legislation in time to permit of a protest, but rather issued a belated circular advising what had been done, with this to say: "It is not mine to comment on the action of the government, rather is it mine to watch very closely the effects of such a view to being prepared to suggest or urge where improvements may be made or a completely different policy adopted."

Therefore be it resolved: That this council condemns the government for its inconsistent action in evading responsibility on the one hand for the miserable wages and conditions obtaining on war contracts, and then giving the profit-mongers a legislative handicap over those who do the work producing and most of all, for the attitude of the government in favor of the fighting. Be it further resolved: That this council condemn the untenable position taken by President Watters that it was not his duty to comment upon the not his duty, then what are they? Be it further resolved: That we call upon the executive council to see that President Watters gives closer attention to his duties in future, and keep organized labor advised when their interests are threatened.

Del. Cotterill moved an amendment that the clause condemning Pres. Watters be deleted as sufficient facts to warrant the action were not known and Del. Rigby thought the criticism might well be laid over. Del. Sully said Pres. Watters' holiday trip to "Frisko" after the last Congress meeting had resulted in the man from the old coun-

try who should have been seen concerning the munition contracts being allowed to leave Ottawa before the proposed conference of Labor interests could be called and Del. Brooks added that the Vancouver council was really a lap behind others as the Montreal and Toronto councils already had put Pres. Watters "on the carpet" for his actions. The amendment was defeated and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Resolution Re Conscription.

The resolution dealing with the conscription issue was as follows:
Whereas, at the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a resolution was unanimously adopted setting forth the position of organized labor in the matter of conscription, as follows:
"For these, amongst many other valid reasons, this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, registers its unshakable opposition to all that favors of conscription, either here or within the empire."

Whereas, President Watters has taken it upon himself to reopen the question, and himself asks for a further pronouncement by organized labor, with all sorts of suggestions, previously condemned, as a possible answer; therefore be it
Resolved, that this council sees no reason for changing its opinion, and now reaffirms the resolution set forth above, believing that it should stand as the decision of organized labor in Canada.

This resolution was approved without question.

Del. Sully's Enquiries.

The questions of inquisitive Del. Sully were as follows:
Has the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at any time considered the question of investing a part of the Congress funds in Canadian war bonds?
Is it a fact that President Watters and Secretary-Treasurer Draper favored the proposition?
Is it true that the reason the purchase was not made was due to the opposition of Vice-President Wainman?
If it is true that the wife of President Watters had a building erected, a short while ago, in Victoria, by non-union labor?
Why does the executive of the Congress not publish an account of the proceedings of its meetings, in the same manner as is the custom of the American Federation of Labor?
Has an account of the executive meetings of the Congress ever been given to the trade union movement of Canada, either in the reports of officers at convention or in any other way?
Did President Watters go on a trip to the San Francisco exposition immediately after the Vancouver convention of the Congress, instead of proceeding straight to Ottawa to press the federal government to place fair wage clauses in the contracts given to corporate firms for war munitions and supplies?
What was the date of President Watters' arrival in Ottawa after the Vancouver convention?

On these queries the council instructed the secretary to forward the entire (Continued on Page 4.)

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

- SUNDAY, May 7—Moving Operators; Bartenders.
- MONDAY, May 8—Amalgamated Engineers; Pattern Makers; Electrical Workers, No. 213.
- TUESDAY, May 9—Stone Cutters; Pressmen; Barbers.
- WEDNESDAY, May 10—Stenographers; Street Railwaymen.
- THURSDAY, May 11—Horse-shoers; Sheet Metal Workers; Milk Wagon Drivers.
- FRIDAY, May 12—Machinists.

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“Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World”

FRIDAY, May 5, 1916

THE WAR IN EUROPE has now drawn its bloody trail across the page of history for well on to two years. The tremendous slaughter attendant upon this ruling class pastime of conquest and glory is forcing the various nations engaged in CONSCRIPTION, the delightful game to resort to more and more stringent measures in order to maintain a sufficient supply of “cannon fodder” to make good the “wastage” incidental to the wear and tear of the bloody business. Great Britain and her colonies, being non-military powers at the outbreak of the festivities, had no compulsory measures in effect to bring sufficient men to the colors to cope with a difficulty requiring such extraordinary military strength. The war had been on but a few months before it became apparent that volunteer service would eventually have to be substituted by some method more closely akin to compulsion, if the military strength was to be kept up to the point necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. With the war now on for nearly two years it begins to look as though a resort to compulsory military service is inevitable. In fact the recruiting methods now followed throughout the Empire are falling somewhat short of legal compulsion in efficiency, while being infinitely more contemptible and indecent. Big, hulking and uncouth ruffians in uniform halting, soliciting and bulldozing people upon the public streets, or shallow-pated and impudent creatures in skirts attempting to pin white feathers upon male passersby, are by no means displays calculated to appeal to the patriotism of possible warriors, or inculcate the citizen of average intelligence with any wholesome respect or admiration for a government that would stoop to such practice.

It is a matter of much satisfaction that the Labor organizations of Great Britain and her colonies have, generally, placed themselves on record as opposed to conscription. If it should become imperative that conscription be put in force in order to insure the defeat of the Central European powers, we hope that every Labor organization with refuse to comply with it, except upon the following terms: First, that compulsory military service shall be for, and during the present war only. When that is finished a return shall be made to the status existing previous to the war. Secondly, that conscription shall include all income from property or business, exemption only in such cases as said income or revenue may be necessary for the sustenance of such owners or their dependents as may be incapacitated for both military and industrial service. In such cases the amount to be exempted to be determined by the prevalent trade union rate of wages. If the trade union rate of wages is sufficient to provide for the needs of a worker's family in times of peace, and the business fraternity asserts that it is all of that, and more, it should certainly be sufficient for the requirements of a business patriot's family in time of national stress and danger.

If workers are to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of a country that belongs, not to them, but to those who control the country's industrial, commercial and financial operations, then it is no more than reasonable that the owners should likewise sacrifice their all upon the same altar. While Canadian soldiers are dying by the thousands at the front it is a well-known fact that Canadian property and financial interests are reaping a greater volume of revenue than they ever were able to enjoy in times of peace. The same is equally true of the other countries involved. Nations are being bled to death, as far as their labor forces are concerned, while certain financial interests are prospering as never before. It is time the workers called a halt on this iniquity. If sacrifice is necessary, and in this case we believe it is, let all sacrifice alike. The worker in sacrificing his life, sacrifices the future support of his dependents. Let his master be compelled to make the same sacrifice. The life and prospects of the one are of neither more nor less value than the other, in the solving of those great problems that are involved in the progress of mankind from the primitive and crude to the civilized and complex.

The New York constabulary bill, which was intended to provide a force of mounted constabulary to overawe and terrorize the workers of that state, a la Pennsylvania plan, was defeated in the legislature at Albany. The workers will be foolish if they rest in fancied security, however. Similar measures may be counted on to appear at future sessions, as long as the employing class rules the political roost. The Bethlehem Steel Company confesses to having squeezed over \$1000 clear swag out of

each one of its thousands of employees last year. That capitalist concerns boast of their achievements along these lines, with utmost unconcern, is proof conclusive of their confidence in the inability of the working class brain to solve the simplest of mathematical problems. That such mathematical impossibilities as getting rich by selling more than one buys, as we are led to believe the trader does, or getting something for nothing as does the captain of industry, can pass muster as sound and lasting possibilities, would rather lead to the inference that there are many cabbage heads in this world unfit for culinary association with corned beef.

HERE IS ONE CROP on this continent that is continually growing in magnitude, if not in quality. That is the crop of surface-skimming humanitarians who are continually discovering that the moral and physical IS IT health of the workers, COWARDICE? both male and female, is being seriously endangered, if not already impaired, because of the poverty of their circumstances. Insufficient and improper food, clothing, housing, etc., is in the eyes of these worthy ones, the reason for this low state of physical and moral well being. This poverty is the result of low wages, so we are told. All these precious souls have to offer in the way of a remedy is that the employers ought to pay higher wages. There they stick. We beg to suggest that poverty is not the result of low wages. Poverty, as we know it in modern civilization, is purely a slave condition. It is a concomitant of slavery, a logical attendant phenomenon of that peculiarly Christian institution of wage-slavery. It is the legitimate fruit of the wage system. There is no such distinction possible as that expressed by high vs. low wages. Wages are always around the life line, whether termed high or low. It is the average, alone, that we must deal with and this is always low enough to preclude all tendency to gout and fatty degeneration, as a result of high living on the part of the recipient of such wage. The wage system spells poverty, misery and degradation for the workers. Why is it necessary to slough the responsibility for its evil effects on to the shoulders of individual capitalists and concerns, who are just as powerless to avert those evils as the workers themselves? It is also worthy of note that all of these humanitarian saviors invariably stop just in time to save themselves from eternal damnation at the hands of the employing class. Had they brains enough to be able to see the real truth of the matter and courage enough to proclaim it, they would get damnation good and plenty, not hereafter, but now. Perhaps that is why they stop short of it.

NO MATTER HOW widely men may differ in regard to political verities or superstitious vagaries, they are practically a unit in their loyal devotion to the god of property. All alike worship at its shrine. Blessed, indeed, is he upon whom the god of property smiles and doubly damned is the un-lucky wight upon whom this modern divinity bestows his frown. In referring to property as the god that rules the modern world we hope to escape harsh criticism, or accusation of blasphemy, for we know of no other god, either heavenly or mundane, who is held more sacred, or who is more widely and loyally worshipped. Probably nine-tenths of the laws enacted by legislatures are intended to conserve property and safeguard its sacred character against the attacks of the ribald and profane who would, perchance, attempt to take its holy name in vain. The most emphasized tenet of the present dealogue is, that the possessor of property must not be deprived thereof, except by due process, and in strict accordance with the code of ethics and legal flimflam duly made and provided by that portion of human society that the god of property has blessed with a “place in the sun.” In other words, the ethics of property is to obtain and hold, by any and all means, from legal chicanery up to sandbagging, provided you can get by with it.

What really constitutes property? Stripped of all sham and pretense, wherein lies its value, what constitutes its virtue and why is he who possesses it in ample measure vouchsafed a “place in the sun,” while he who hath it not is, redordomed to the black night of economic torture, misery and despond? The disposition to seek knowledge is about the only redeeming trait possessed by human kind. It is about the only characteristic that indicates any superiority upon the part of man over the other squirming, wabbling and wriggling things of creation. The query “Why” is the key that has unlocked the rich storehouse of knowledge in the past and is to uncover still further and undreamed of treasures in the future. Hence we feel justified in asking, what is property, and why does it bless those who possess it and curse those who have it not?

The institution of property, the creation of that god that now rules the world, is of comparatively recent origin. Strange to say the birth of property and the birth of human slavery were simultaneous events. Perchance this was merely a coincidence, but it is worthy of note. The term, property, is used herein in the strictly modern sense. It applies to all things, either material or otherwise, that are capable of being dealt with and measured in terms of exchange, i. e., in terms of the market. Anything that possesses no exchange value, or in other words, cannot be sold in the market, does not come within the category of property. Robinson Crusoe, for instance, upon his island and with a few implements saved from the wreck, found it possible to obtain sustenance from the island and adjacent waters. The island and waters did not feed and clothe him, but he fed and clothed himself by his own efforts out of such resources as he found available. While there was no one to dispute his right to make use of whatever he might find upon or about the island, no one would be so stupid as to refer to Crusoe as a property owner. The term property would no more apply to the island and its resources under the circumstances than it would in case a jackass had drifted ashore instead of a specimen of the genus homo. Presumably the jackass would have found grass and other edibles to satisfy his appetite and reward his efforts, much as did goats' flesh, clam juice and other dainties satisfy the needs of Crusoe. It will be remembered that, in time, Friday came along and lo, behold, a transformation in the aspect of things immediately occurred. Friday became Crusoe's slave. The island and its resources afforded the means whereby Friday's talent for ensnaring goats, clams and other things could be turned to the laudable purpose of providing an abundance for Crusoe and a modest filling for himself. The very corner-stone of the institution of property was therein laid. Crusoe became a property owner and Friday was the property. Had Crusoe not been separated from the rest of his kind by thousands of miles of unknown waters his island and his slave would have been capable of measurement in terms of exchange, i. e., dollars and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence. The magnitude of that exchange would have been determined, in the case of the island, by the number of slaves that could be employed upon its resources in the production of saleable things. Friday's exchange value would have been determined by the condition of the chattel slave market of his time. He would probably have

fetched \$600 or thereabouts. A wage slave of today possessed of far greater talent and cunning in production, although perhaps, mentally and morally inferior, under some circumstances, will sell, upon the instalment plan, for as much as \$1.10 per instalment. Be that as it may, however, there is no other basis for property other than enslaved workers.

The resources of the earth, as well as those material factors of production that have come into existence as a result of the creative instinct and power of Labor, appear to function as property, but they do so merely because they become the legal means whereby those who possess vested rights therein are thus enabled to control the only wealth producing factor in human society, i. e., the working class. It is the workers who produce all of the world's boasted wealth. It is the workers who represent the fabulous billions in which the world's wealth is measured. It is from the unpaid sweat of the workers that all of the profit, interest and dividends upon these billions are paid. It could not be otherwise for the very simple reason that no other power on earth ever did, or ever can, produce anything that carried, or can carry, exchange value into the market, except human labor and we mean by that, human labor expended in production and not human labor expended in useless and unproductive effort. Stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, debentures and other paper evidences of vested rights in resources of the earth and the machinery of production and exchange are but title deeds to the brain, bone and sinew of the working class. The transfers of these paper titles often termed securities, run into millions of dollars every day. Such transfers are merely the buying and selling of legally certified interests in the working class, the magnitude of such interests being duly specified in each case by the financial measurement expressed in stock, bond, or other artfully concocted instrument.

Now for a concrete and brief illustration of the power and significance of property as up-to-date. The United States Steel Corporation for the year 1915 produced approximately 12,000,000 tons of finished steel products. Its year's business amounted to a little over \$726,000,000. It averaged 191,000 employees. After setting aside huge sums to cover depreciation of plant, to provide for enlargements and other new ventures it announces a net remainder of a trifle more than \$140,000,000. This is for dividend purposes and may, presumably, be properly termed a reward of merit for the owners for having, with due abstinence, thrift and diligence, refrained from doing anything to in any manner aid in the production of iron and steel during the year. A little work with the pencil will disclose that the net revenue divided by the number of employees gives the eminent- ly satisfactory result of \$730 of clean swag taken from each employee of the steel corporation during 1915. \$730 is 10% of \$7300. If we assume that 10% is the average rate of profit upon investments during these glorious days of the rule of property, then we are safe to assert that the value of one working man, in steel production, is \$7300, per year mind you, don't forget that. Now the value of our colored brother in the south before the war was from \$800 to \$1500, and that was for life. He had to be a tough and young “nigger” to bring the higher price. How mean and contemptible was the lot of the chattel slave of a half century ago in comparison to that of the “free laborer” of today. Chattel slavery was so cheap as to be positively nasty when we come to view the matter from the standpoint of the corner-stone of property today. Let every workingman who reads these lines ponder these facts well. They may prove the means of looking elsewhere for a solution of the evils that not only press upon the workers, but upon human society as a whole, than along the channels that we have so persistently, though stupidly, followed in the past.

When the wealth of nations is expressed in terms of exchange, i. e., money, it implies only that the workers of that nation are capable of producing sufficient, in excess of the cost of their own keep (wages), to bring to their owners a revenue upon the sum mentioned. It might be more simply stated by merely saying that the workers of that nation, as a property investment, were worth the sum specified. If 191,000 employees of the steel corporation bring to their masters and owners \$140,000,000 revenue per year, no further evidence is required to prove that bunch of slaves to be an exceedingly valuable bit of property to own. That the steel corporation's property values consist solely of working people, whose services the corporation is in position to command, is a distinction not confined to this concern alone. It is equally true of all revenue-producing property upon the earth, for the simple reason that nothing can bring forth revenue but human labor. The laborer is property. There is none other.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, in its annual report, shows net earnings for 1915 of \$1077 per head, for every one of its 22,064 employees. That is \$1077 clear to the company. It cost nothing. It was all the same as “mannn” from heaven. It represents what the slaves produced but did not get. It is the price they paid for the privilege of being slaves during the year. The negro slave of the South prior to the war got off cheaper than that. And he never stood in fear of losing his job, either.

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PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1915-17: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-presidents—Vancouver, John Brooks, E. Morrison; Victoria, C. Sivert; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158; Rossland, H. A. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Head; District 12, U. M. W. of A. (Crows Nest Valley), A. J. Carter. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesdays. Labor hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p. m. President, G. Taylor; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER

BARTELDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, Local 784, New Westminster Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. Secretary, F. W. Jamieson, Box 496.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: James H. McVety, president; R. P. Pettipiece, vice-president; Helous Gaultier, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Fred Knowles, treasurer; W. H. Cotterill, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; A. J. Crawford, Jas. Campbell, J. Brooks, trustees.

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

BARTELDERS' LOCAL No. 678—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424; phone, Sey. 4752; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', No. 1 Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p. m., Room 307. President, H. P. Wand; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 58; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. No. 281, I. U. Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., Room 207. President, H. P. Wand; day of each month, Room 802, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, Chas. A. Thomas; secretary, Chas. G. Austin, 732 Seventh avenue east.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, A. Campbell, 73 Seventh avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1161 Howe street.

DEEP SEA FISHERMENS UNION OF THE PACIFIC—Meets at 437 Gore avenue every Tuesday, 7 p. m. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 218 Meets room 305. President, D. W. McDougall, 1102 Powell street; recording secretary, R. M. Elger, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Local 3852, Office, Association hall, 10 Powell street. Meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. President, Thomas Nixon, 1102 Powell street; recording secretary, J. McVoy; financial secretary, J. H. McVey.

MACHINISTS, No. 182—MEETS second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. President, J. McVoy; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVey.

MOVING picture MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 848, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, W. H. McVety; Business Agent, E. J. Huttlemeyer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 845.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA—Vancouver and vicinity—Meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmorland, 1512 Yew street; phone Bayview 2088.

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION (VANCOUVER), No. 69—Meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Room 204. President, W. Bell, 2220 Vine street; secretary-treasurer, E. Watmore, 1167 Georgia street; recording secretary, W. Shannon, 1730—28th avenue east.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:30 and 8 p. m. President, W. H. Cotterill; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2408 Clark drive.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p. m. President, Francis Williams; vice-president, Miss V. Gutteridge; recording sec., C. May Donald, Box 503; financial secretary, H. Nordland, P. O. Box 503.

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

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TEMPERANCE OR PROHIBITION WHICH?

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the Noted Labor Leader, Strongly Advocates Temperance As Compared with Prohibition.

“I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the Prohibition movement.

“I know of a better way than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and the temperate habits in any of the personal activities of men.

“There is no movement in all the country so potent to make the people temperate as is the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized Labor movement of the country. Increasing wages, establishing a shorter workday, affording better tastes, better aspirations, higher ideals which the better standard of living and freedom of burdensome hours of toil will bring, the opportunity for better homes and surroundings, and better working conditions; all these, I repeat, have been more potent in establishing Temperance and temperate habits than to inaugurate Prohibition by law.”

Readers of The Federationist, fellow workers with thousands of men who would be thrown out of work should a Prohibition law prevail in British Columbia are asked to carefully consider the above query and argument.

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Old Methods and Tactics Is No Longer Capable of Bringing Results

Trade Unions Must Attack Enemy Under Political "Curtain of Fire"

"Under its present leadership the American Federation of Labor will never endorse political action. This may incline some to doubt the value of the big unions in the working class movement, but a moment's consideration will show that the doubt has no valid basis," observes the Winnipeg Voice. "Federation of labor on a great scale is plainly an inevitable accompaniment of industrial evolution. As the economic process consolidates branches of production formerly unrelated, it brings the men together. They have one master to deal with, and they recognize a mutual interest against him. In the early stages of their organization small successes are obtained which apparently indicate that in trade unionism they have found the sovereign remedy for their troubles.

Industrial—Political.
"This belief finds its strongest expression in the union leaders. An instrument they have helped to create has been useful. It promises to be more useful still, and their natural enthusiasm makes them fiercely critical of rival methods. Samuel Gompers, for instance, cannot endorse political action without casting reflections on the ultimate utility of purely unionist methods. If the political method acquires more prestige, the union method will lose prestige. There cannot be two sets of working class leaders. Labor will follow either the Gompers type or the Debs type. It will not hold both in equal honor.

Struggle for Supremacy.
"There must be, in the near future, a struggle for supremacy between the two schools of labor thought. The political school will inevitably win. State power has been demonstrated to be the greatest power of all, and it is absolutely unthinkable that the workers should persist in ignoring it. But the victory of the political school will not mean the end of the unions, any more than the victory of steam over sails meant the end of ships. Sailing ship masters in the middle of the nineteenth century loathed the steam engine. Some of them thought the new invention would send all the ships to the bottom. But steam increased instead of diminishing the utility of ships, and the only persons who suffered were the sailing ship masters who couldn't adapt themselves to the new conditions. They were replaced on the bridge by new men.

"Law Makers" Will Survive.
"Some trade union leaders today oppose political action on the part of labor because they believe its adoption would mean the end of their personal supremacy. But political action will not diminish the value of the unions. As instruments for getting more pay and shorter hours, they will be as strong as ever. Only in the larger field of working class purpose, in which is contemplated the destruction of the wages system, will their utility be superseded. This may inconvenience a few leaders, but it will have only good results for the working class at large."

PROBABLY NO ONE will assert that even all the powers of government could raise the wage of the working class, against the adverse dictum of the labor market, or raise the conditions of the workers to that of affluence and independence, under the wage system, even if those powers were directed to such purposes. But he who realizes the purpose of government and the reason for its existence, knows full well that as long as it remains as the undisputed instrument of a ruling class and the sole means whereby that ruling class can enforce its will upon the class over which it exercises its rule, the enslaved working class will be at an overwhelming disadvantage in whatever struggle may be made by that class for relief from the exactions of its tyrannical masters and overlords. Government is the sole bulwark and defense of privilege, and privilege spells plunder of the working class. There is nothing else to plunder, for there is no other source of wealth. Without the "strong arm" of government, capitalist rule and robbery of labor would be impossible, just as it would have been impossible for chattel slavery and feudalism to have existed without it. In fact that is all there is, or ever was, to government. Government came into being with

slavery, and must pass away when that peculiar institution has run its course. When there are no longer slaves to be held in bondage by masters, it can readily be seen that the maintenance of an establishment for such a purpose would be no longer necessary. It would die out in consequence of becoming a superfluity; a thing no longer required.

Government the Obstacle.
The only obstacle in the way of labor obtaining a thousand and one betterments of conditions under which the workers may live and work, is government. If safety precautions are required, in order to lessen the danger to life and limb of the workers, all of the governmental powers are arrayed against the workers and on behalf of the masters and a flood of energy is expended by the workers in trying to obtain that which they could, and no doubt would, take offhand if the powers of government were within the control of their own class. Mention has recently been made in these columns of many instances where laws have been placed upon the statute books in labor's behalf only to be ignored by those governmental departments upon which their enforcement depended. These illustrations and incidents can be duplicated without limit to show the utter and abject helplessness of labor in its struggle against capital, so long as the control of government is left in the hands of the latter. It must be an extremely dense type of mentality that cannot grasp that fact. There is no power that holds the workers in bondage except that of government. In face of that fact, childish indeed, is he who fancies that the workers can obtain even temporary relief, without successfully assaulting that buttress and bulwark of the class that gains its living and its wealth by robbing working people of that which they produce, under the slimy swindle known as the wages system.

Distinction Without a Difference.
One hears a lot of talk about an economic struggle. Some are so thoughtful as to make a distinction between economic and politics. This is, no doubt, done for the purpose of preventing weaker minds from straying into paths leading to confusion and disaster. That is, confusion to thick-headed labor officials and disaster to their clumsy schemes. In the eyes of these workers an economic organization has one certain purpose and a political movement quite a different one. The respective purposes or objects of these movements, it is asserted, are in no way related, and yet every time the disciples of "economic organization alone," find their efforts for better wages and conditions balked by the acts of employers in utilizing strike-breakers, thugs, gunmen and military ruffians, and ignoring all law bearing favorably upon the side of the struggling workers, they lustily appeal to the law for protection and call upon the government to do for the workers what their boasted economic organization is unable to accomplish. They appeal to the political machinery of the state to save them from the disaster which their economic weakness has not only made possible, but inevitable. In other words, to save them from the inevitable results of their own folly.

Economics and Politics.
Economics has been defined as "the science of man's temporal well-being." It deals with the "production, preservation and distribution of wealth, and the means and methods of living." Politics deals with the control of "the means of living, and the production, preservation and distribution of wealth," in such a manner as to conserve the "temporal well-being" of that portion of mankind, that, for the moment, may be in possession of the physical expression of politics, i. e., government. With such possession goes absolute control of all social and industrial activity and thus is the "temporal well-being" of the governing class assured, so long as it remains in control of government. All that this means to the working class is temporal damnation, for a like period. It may readily be seen that economics and politics treat of the same things. They are merely two names for the same thing. The latter is called into being solely as an expression of economics, in a society split into warring classes or factions through the enslavement and robbery of one part of such society by some other part. No economic organization, whether made up of workmen or masters of property can safeguard the "temporal well-being" of its members without successfully doing politics, as the expression goes. No security can rest with a master class except it is fortified in its mastery by a government sufficiently powerful to hold its slaves in leash. No slave class can ever free itself until it becomes wise enough to attack the master class politically, and strong enough to push that attack to a victorious conclusion. The potential strength requisite for the task lies in the overwhelming numbers of the workers as compared with the masters. This potential strength will some day be awakened to activity along political lines in spite of the efforts of dull-witted or designing labor officials and apostles. And right upon the heels of this European war will be the accepted time. Let it come and come good.

When one notes the attitude of scientific dogmatism assumed by certain noisy ones, who have attended "economic classes" long enough to have memorized numerous Marxian phrases and have then taken upon themselves the task of steering humanity straight through the hogs of capitalism to the very gates of the Elysium beyond, it is as refreshing as a cooling breeze to listen to the words of Marx himself, whose disciples these scientific worthies profess to be. It seems that if there was one thing that Marx had a pronounced aversion to, it was "socialistic dogmatism." "Nothing prevents us," he said, "from combining our criticism with the criticism of politics, from participating in politics, and consequently in real struggles. We will not, then, oppose the world like doctrinaires with a new principle; here is the truth, kneel down here! We expose new truth to the world out of the principles of the world itself. We don't tell it: 'Give up your struggles, they are rubbish, we will show you the true way-out.' We explain to it only the true real object for which it struggles, and consciousness is a thing it must acquire even if it objects to it."

A girl's heart is like her dressing table—crowded with tenderly cherished little souvenirs of love; a man's, like his pipe, carefully cleaned and emptied after each flame has gone out.

PROHIBITION NOT LABOR'S PANACEA FOR REFORM

Rather a "Red Herring" to Distract Attention from Real Issue

Folly of Trying to Make Men "Good" and "Moral" By Law

The United States Anti-saloon league is circulating throughout the continent an article by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is described as "a spokesman of the labor organizations," in reference to the attitude of organized labor against prohibition. "Mr. Stelzle is not, and never has been a spokesman for labor. He is a professional reformer, who is trying to persuade the workers that they should vote for laws regulating their personal tastes and habits at the dictation of a small minority of the people. The labor unionists of the country are not fooled by Stelzle for a minute. They know that prohibition is being used as a 'red herring' to draw organized labor away from its demands for shorter hours, higher wages and better social conditions. They know that, instead of drinking being the cause of poverty, low wages, long hours and bad housing conditions are the chief causes of drunkenness. They believe, that the true remedy for the evils of intemperance is the establishment of a just social order, in which the workers will have an opportunity to become better educated, acquire better tastes, and have a higher standard of living. And they know that if they are diverted into supporting the false remedy prohibition the movement for social reforms in which organized labor is engaged will be long delayed, if not entirely defeated.

A Question of Temperance.
No one denies the abuses and excesses derived from the use of liquors. But even the natural elements such as fire, water, etc., (not to mention religion), could, and do, become very disagreeable if served up in too large quantities or under special circumstances.

Can't Make People "Good" By Law.
Sitting around a banquet table or even being "in solemn convocation assembled" and passing resolutions will not reconstruct mankind, not even if the said resolutions should be imposed by the government in the form of law. Making men "good" and "moral" in their personal habits and in their minds by "law" has always been a disastrous failure. Posterity, if it cared to read, has always been in a position to see the folly and hypocrisy of such a proceeding. Some people can never learn by study or the experience of others. They must always be forcing their experiments upon a long-suffering humanity, despite the less noisy voice of the student and thinker.

"THE PEST."
Emanuel Julius of the New York Daily Call staff, advises the Federationist that three of his one-act plays will soon be on the presses and ready for distribution, under the title of "The Pest, and Other Plays." In "The Pest" the writer pokes fun at American novelists. This play contains a thorough criticism of American literary art in a form that will be attractive. His second play, "Slumming," is frankly a socialist's opinions on present-day conditions. In the third, "Adolescence," puritanical intolerance is hit betwixt the eyes. These three plays, says Julius, are certain to fail, because they break the great American commandment: "Thou shalt not commit irony." Federationist readers are advised to send direct to Emanuel Julius, Box 125, Girard, Kan., for a copy of these plays. There is no desire to make a profit. Persons who forward their order at once may get a copy for only 25 cents. Take advantage of this offer now.

"If all of the Chickens in this country went to roost at sundown, there wouldn't be so many automobile accidents and divorce scandals."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

A municipal, a provincial and a federal election will take place during the next few months. Unless YOU are classified with the Indians, lunatics and propertyless women, register at once. Do it now or hold your peace on election day!

DONT ARGUE!



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The LECKIE reputation stands behind every LECKIE shoe whether it is the heavy boot or the gentleman's dress walking shoe. Every LECKIE shoe is made of KOWHAT leather—KOWHAT workmanship—KOWHAT material throughout.

Your dealer will be glad to show you LECKIE BOOTS and SHOES. Ask him today.

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Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories—Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

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TRANSIENTS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP
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Union Cigars and best brands of beverages our specialty.
First-class cafe in connection.

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National Gas Range Week May 8 to 13

Gas is the ideal fuel for summer in the home; no coal or wood to carry; no dust or ashes, and the heat is just where you want it.

You should not fail to visit the demonstration of the household uses of gas in our showrooms next week. You, Mr. Manufacturer, may learn something about the economical operation of your plant by gas.

See toffee being made Another interesting exhibition

Messrs. Nelson, Shakespeare and Watkins will demonstrate all the week the making of Nelson's Luxury Toffee by the means of gas. Samples of this delicious toffee will be given away.

The W. H. Malkin Co. Ltd., also will show the use of gas in Coffee Roasting Starch drying Baking Something of interest to everyone

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First Vancouver Run of All "Triangle" Pictures.

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In his latest Essanay success

CARMEN

This is a burlesque on the original play of the same name.

Entire change of programme for latter part of the week.

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or more—members of any trades union in Canada may have **The FEDERATIONIST** mailed to their individual addresses for \$1 a year

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TYPOS. WILL ELECT OFFICERS ON 24TH OF MAY

Pres. Pettipiece and Vice-Pres. Metzger Decline Renomination

Pithy Secretarial Notes of Interest to Members of No. 226

Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 held an especially well-attended regular meeting on Sunday last. President Pettipiece was in the chair, and all the officers were in their places. In addition to the usual routine business, nomination of officers for the coming year, which created considerable interest, was held. The result was as follows: For president, Messrs. H. C. Benson and W. H. Youhill; vice-president, Mr. W. R. Trotter; secretary-treasurer, Mr. B. H. Neelands; executive committee, Messrs. J. Thompson, H. Fleming, W. H. Jordan, F. Fowler, H. Connell, E. H. Gowen, J. R. Melsom, W. S. Armstrong, J. Munro and J. Rankin; audit committee, Messrs. M. B. Archibald, M. D. Buchanan and J. E. Wilton; conciliation committee, Messrs. H. C. Benson and R. P. Pettipiece; trustees, Messrs. Geo. Wilby, W. R. Trotter and H. C. Benson; reading clerk, Mr. J. E. Wilton; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. C. H. Proski; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Messrs. R. H. Neelands, R. C. Hartson and Geo. Bartley; delegates to I. T. U. convention, Messrs. W. C. Metzger, W. R. Trotter and W. S. Armstrong; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. R. P. Pettipiece, H. C. Benson, J. R. Melsom, W. H. Youhill, W. S. Armstrong, W. R. Trotter, H. L. Corey, Geo. Bartley, J. E. Wilton and J. Rankin; delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Messrs. W. R. Trotter and H. C. Benson; delegates to Northwestern Typographical conference, Messrs. H. L. Corey, J. E. Wilton, W. R. Trotter and A. Pelky; sick committee, Messrs. W. S. Armstrong, F. Fowler, W. H. Jordan, W. C. Metzger and A. Pelky.

New Member Admitted

Mr. Frank Hobbs, who has just completed his apprenticeship in the News-Advertiser job office, was obligated to full membership. It is understood that he does not intend to follow the printing trade at present, but has enlisted for military duty instead.

To Care for Overseas Members.

An assessment of one-quarter of one per cent. was agreed upon by the meeting for the purpose of raising funds with which to pay International Typographical union dues for members enlisted with different military units, and thereby protect their international benefits.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Considerable discussion took place on the section of the Workmen's Compensation act, now before the provincial house, which stipulates that workmen shall contribute one cent per day for every day worked each year to create fund from which to provide medical aid for beneficiaries under the act. The matter was finally tabled without taking action either in favor or against the measure.

I. T. U. Election, May 24.

Secretary Neelands is just in receipt of the ballots for the election of International officers. The ballot shows that thirty-four members are candidates for positions on the board of auditors established by a recent referendum vote taken, and constitutes somewhat of a maze from which to make a selection of three. Possibly more than usual local interest is attached to the election of I. T. U. officers inasmuch as Mr. W. H. Trotter who is a member of No. 226, is a candidate for national delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mr. Trotter was given splendid support by the unions throughout Canada, as well as by a large number of unions across the line, and the time nominations were made in February.

Geo. Bartley's Mother's Death.

Mrs. Margaret Bartley, widow of the late Charles Bartley, passed away at her residence, 1829 Stephens street, Kitsilano, at 11.10 Wednesday night. She was in her eightieth year, and daughter of the late Dr. Charles Young of Renfrew, Ont. She leaves to mourn her loss three sons and two daughters—George, a member of Vancouver Typographical union, of this city; Henry, of Leslie, Ont.; John, of Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Harry Cowan and Mrs. C. S. Philp, both of this city. She was well known and highly esteemed by the old-timers, having resided in this city for the past 28 years.

Election Day Must Be May 24.

Word received from International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays points out that the election of I. T. U. officers must be carried out in accordance with the constitution and the vote taken on Wednesday, May 24. As that day is generally observed as a public holiday in the printing trade, members of the local union should take particular notice of the time and place of voting, and arrange their affairs in such a manner as will permit them to cast their ballot on the voting day. The vote will be taken in the union offices, room 206, Labor Temple, on Wednesday, May 24, the poll being open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

LABOR PRESS UNITY

Los Angeles Trade Union Officials Rise to the Occasion and Re-Unit.

The Los Angeles Labor Press, recently introduced in the field there as a rival of the Citizen, one of the best Labor papers in the United States, announces that the Citizen has been purchased and will be published by the Union Labor Temple association, thus eliminating the Labor Press and making it possible to heal the rent caused in the Labor movement at a time and place when better things could have been expected of trade unionists. It means that Labor will once more present a united front at Los Angeles. It is a tribute to the trade union officials of Otisville. It was the correct thing to do, at the right time and place. Here's to the new, bigger and better Los Angeles Citizen.

An Exceptional Display of Silk Sport Coats

THE FACT that our display is more replete now than at any other time should induce you to view assortments. We particularly direct attention to the fine showing in Italian and Milanese silk which we offer in various popular plain colors and combination effects.

These coats are in the newest styles and many of them have caps to match. Fine values at \$19.50, \$22.50, \$25 to \$35.

Special line of fibre silk coats in white, rose and Paddy green, made with sash and with pockets at sides. A limited number only at \$8.50.

575 GRANVILLE STREET

London & Spence Limited

MACHINISTS ARE "PEEVED" WITH CONGRESS OFFICIALS

(Continued from page 1)

character would have enabled the gathering to have met Mr. Hichens, the representative of Lloyd George. The Congress convention was held in September, but Pres. Watters visited the San Francisco exposition and did not return to Ottawa for many weeks, then dilly-dallied about the matter and did not call the conference until toward the close of the year. What did this delay mean? It meant that eventually a number of representatives of the trades gathered at Ottawa only to find that Mr. Hichens had left the city. From what I know of Mr. Hichens I am certain that he would not have failed to be on hand if the importance of the matter had been put before him in a proper light. On the other hand, if his engagements at other points were of such a nature as imperatively demanded that he leave Canada, why was not the conference called earlier?

"Well, with Hichens absent, what could the conference do? Of course, there was a discussion of the matter and the representatives met the premier and some members of the cabinet. The premier appeared to be impressed with our demand for the insertion of a 'fair wage' clause in munition contracts, but added that it was a matter for the Imperial authorities to consider. Chairman Flavell of the shell commission flatly said that he would not yield on the point unless he was forced to. And, with Hichens away, what could be done?

"Even at this time there was a general opinion among the machinists that there was evidently a lack of interest with regard to the insertion of a 'fair wage' clause on munition contracts and that the officials were gradually veering around toward a position where the Lemieux Act would be declared the governing policy in case of disagreement.

"Immediately after the Ottawa gathering a number of machinists, accompanied by Mr. Watters, hurried to New York and there met Mr. Hichens and explained their position to him. He appeared to be impressed with the fairness of our statements and the committee found him very fair and reasonable. He promised to lay the representations before Lloyd George and I believe that he carried out his word.

Machinists Sore at Pres. Watters.

"We feel that Pres. Watters had no right to make public a statement justifying the extension of the Lemieux Act as I have noted. After his dilatory action in carrying out the instructions of the Congress convention, a message of such a character as to practically justify the government's policy certainly strikes the members of my union as peculiar.

"The effect of the government's action is already evident in my trade. As I said, organization work has been well done in the east, but if the Lemieux Act is going to govern on munition work, it is certainly going to lessen the benefits of this work.

"You can quote me as saying emphatically that the machinists all over Canada are certainly 'sore' at the deal which has been handed out to them and that the last word has not been heard on this matter," said Mr. McCallum in conclusion.

If there were more husbands there would be fewer suffragettes.

WITH THE STREET RAILWAYMEN.

Dispute Concerning Employees of Meter Department to Go to Arbitration.

All kinds of business done and through at 9.40 p.m. This was the record of our last meeting and there is no reason why this cannot become the rule instead of the exception if the boys will get down to business. So far as we know there was only one party disappointed. Brother Jim Fletcher had figured on a late session and signed off his first shift next morning.

The dispute between the company and the Division regarding certain men in the meter department will, in all probability, have to be settled by arbitration. Too bad the officials cannot agree with us on this little matter as we consider the Division has a clear case.

Members who come to a meeting after the Division is in session should at least know enough to pay their respects to the vice-president.

Before setting out on any fishing excursion brothers are invited to have a chat with Motorman Cade. Tim knows the kind of tackle required, the best places to go and will willingly give amateurs the benefit of his vast knowledge of the piscatorial art. While Tim has never been known to catch anything (except a bad cock) it is owing to ill luck and not lack of experience.

If Bro. Tom Miles would vote his secretary a raise of pay, we believe there would be fewer mistakes on his medical attendance cards.

Brothers, don't forget to carry your badge when off duty. We have lots of new conductors on the road now. Ask Joe Hubble. Four times in one day (so he claims) he had to dig up a nickel.

If you have any tools that require grinding, such as shears, lawn mowers, scissors, etc., you are invited to leave them at Bro. Wooten's house. Charlie is a crackerjack at the grinding business. Nothing too large, nothing too small, nothing to pay. J. E. G.

REGULATE FUEL SUPPLY TRADE.

Attempt to be Made to Oust Asiatics From the Business.

Following the lines of his recent interview with The Federationist in which he took a strong stand against Oriental labor, Ald. Hamilton is now working on an amendment to the trades license by-law which will bring dealers in wood and coal within the provisions of the measure. If possible, a clause will be inserted which will limit the issuance of such licenses to ratepayers and voters, thus making it possible to eliminate Asiatics from the business.

While the city fathers are considering this bylaw they might well do something in the line of providing a workable measure governing the weight of coal and the measurement of wood. And, though the weather may be warm just now, the amendment might cause them to scratch their heads and remember the proposals of last winter concerning a municipal coal yard, thus enabling the authorities to do something worth while next winter should the dealers boost the price of coal.

LABOR CONGRESS OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

(Continued from Page 1.)

list to Mr. Draper, secretary of the Congress, for reply.

Public School Curriculum.

Two letters were received on the Council's protest as to the action of the school board in dismissing its supervisors, etc. The city council said it had no control over the school curriculum. The school trustees said the reductions were made on account of the aldermen being pressed financially when estimates were considered. It was thought however, that readjustment of classes might be made, the instruction of singing carried on by the regular teachers and provision made for domestic science and manual training which would somewhat meet the demand.

The council decided to again press upon the aldermen and the school board their views as to the cutting out of the supervisors being uneconomical.

On a resolution of Del. Nagle, it was decided to open an office in one of the Labor Temple stores and endeavor to secure an enrolment of the unemployed of Vancouver. The mover thought that the results would fully bear out the report of U. S. Consul Mansfield as to the amount of unemployment here.

Del. Tenney said that the Moving Picture Operators' union would shortly place a card in the vestibule of all "fair" movie theatres in the city.

The question of the organization of the city fire fighters was brought forward and Del. Nagle stated that the men had already been organized and were connected with the "Canadian Federation of Labor." In connection with his announcement Del. Nagle asked how it was that a local connected with the same Federation had its office in the Labor Temple, which was supposed to be a strictly union house.

Protests on Voters' List.

The delegates were asked to notify their members to ascertain whether their names were on the new voters' list, Del. Smith bringing up the matter along the lines of his report as covered by another article in this issue.

Del. Miss Gutteridge reported on conditions prevailing in connection with the union label on garments manufactured by Turner, Beeton & Co., of Victoria, and the secretary was instructed to inform the firm of the council's attitude in view of its workers not being affiliated with any labor body and also notify the locals connected with the council of the facts of the case.

Del. Wilton said he was pleased to note that in the provincial measure for the aid of shipbuilding, provision was made for the ships to be built and manned by white labor, this being a contention previously put forward by the council.

The council decided to affiliate with the Vancouver Institute and Dels. Wilton and Miss Gutteridge were appointed as representatives on the executive of the organization.

The man with a pot of gold finds plenty willing to take pot-luck.

What a profoundly silent place this world would be if we should talk only when we have something to say.

Flirtation is a fascinating experiment in the laboratory of Love, in which the foolish carelessly play with combustibles.

Mistress: "Now, mind, if this occurs again I shall have to get another servant." Mary Ann: "I wish you would, mum, there's quite enough work here for two of us."

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

For the Best Range of Garden Tools

Here you will find not only the right price and quality, but the most complete range of garden tools to be secured in any one store.

Garden Barrows \$4.90
4.50 and \$2.75
Navy Barrows, each \$1.50
Garden Hose—50 feet, coupled ready for use, with nozzle; the best value in B. C.; roll, \$3.90
Lawn Mowers—Compare our 5-blade ball-bearing with any similar machine.
14-inch; each \$7.75
16-inch; each \$8.25
18-inch; each \$8.75
English Grass Shears \$1.35
\$1.45 and \$1.50

Hoes—each 50c, 65c, 75c
Garden Rakes; each 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c
Cultivators; each 85c
Forks; each \$1.45, \$1.65
English Spades; each \$1.75 and \$2.00
Canadian Spades; each \$1.10 and \$1.35
Garden Potting Trowels; each 20c, 25c and 35c
Weeding Forks; each 15c and 25c
Weeders; each 10c
Grass Hooks; each 35c
Brush Hooks; each \$1.10
Daisy Grubbers; each 35c and 50c
Atomizers; each 90c

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council. Friday, May 8, 1891.

C. W. Harris, H. Green and H. E. Montgomery of the Timmers and Cornice-makers' Union; J. Saint, Lathers' Protective Association, and Alex. Dobbie, Moulders' Union, admitted to T. and L. Council as delegates.

W. Davenport elected chairman of Parliamentary committee, vice W. Fowler. Resolved to distribute and collect registration forms among all members of unions. Also that unions suggest a name of a candidate to represent them in the Provincial Parliament.

The T. and L. Council passed a vote of commendation and confidence in F. L. Carter Cotton, M.P.P., for his services in Parliament.

Delegate W. Fleming wanted the services of Walking Delegate Irvine dispensed with. Not agreed to.

STREET RAILWAY LEGISLATION

Six-day Week Will Be Assured for the Street Railwaymen.

In accordance with the promise of Premier Bowser to the representatives of the Street Railwaymen's union, legislation was introduced in the provincial house this week covering the establishment of a six-day week for street railway employees. The legislation provides for the passing of an order-in-council limiting the working week of the employees, should the occasion arise, the idea being that should the B. C. Electric voluntarily arrange its running schedule so as to meet the desired conditions, action under the authority of the legislation would not be taken. The amendment to the Railway act covering the matter, as presented to the house, is as follows:

"(1) The Lieutenant-governor in council may make regulations limiting the number of days in a week during which employees or any class of employees of a street railway company may be required or permitted to work.

"(2) The power conferred by the next preceding subsection may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of any agreement respecting hours of labor between a municipal corporation and a street railway company, or a street railway company and its employees.

"(3) Every street railway company contravening or committing a breach of any provision of the regulations made under the authority of subsection (1) shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to the penalty provided in section 287."

It takes two to make a bargain, but one can start a fight.

Some men measure their fun by the amount of misery they have the next morning.

BECAUSE OUR LEASE IS UP

We are compelled to offer our complete stock of Men's Wearing Apparel to the public at a big sale to open here Friday morning May 5th.

THIS MEANS BARGAINS FOR YOU

In high-class Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. Prices below present day factory prices on goods that are

GUARANTEED FAST COLORINGS

Something impossible again until after the war.

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—Watch Our Windows—

Two Big Stores for Men in B. C.

J. N. HARVEY, LIMITED

127 Hastings Street West
ALSO 614 YATES STREET, VICTORIA

As important as your watch

—LET US SAY FOR COMPARISON—
Your teeth perform, let us say, fully as important duties as your watch—their services cannot be dispensed with any more than your watch.

It is even more important to keep your teeth regulated. If it came to a pinch you might get on a watch, and still be in a position to fulfil your duties in life. But your teeth are positively indispensable. You must have them, and to get proper service out of them you should have them in good condition all the time. Come in and let me regulate your teeth. I examine them free—no cost for consultation and advice—expert advice that will tell you what you do not know about your teeth. Telephone or call in for an appointment and save your time.

Expression Plates Permanent Crowns and Bridges
\$10 a set Guarantee with all my work. Evening office hours—Tuesday and Saturday, 7 to 8. per tooth.

I study your case, then I model the plate to suit the exact form of your face; and then I make the mould, taking the correct impression of your natural teeth, so that you have the functions of the teeth perfectly restored.

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