

HOW "OUR" FISHING INTERESTS ARE DEVELOPED FOR PROFIT

Interesting Sidelights on Political Collusion With Big Interests—How Graft Culture Has Been Reduced to a Science—When a Tax Is Not a Licence But a Licence Is a Tax—Some Finesse By Old Parties

IN A RECENT number of The Federationist some reference was made to the manner in which the fisheries of this coast had been manipulated in the interest of the favored big concerns, and the all but hopeless outlook for the white fishermen in that particular industry.

JURISDICTION

Up to the year 1913 the province of British Columbia claimed jurisdiction over the tidal waters. By a decision of the privy council, however, such jurisdiction was secured to the Dominion government.

LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING OF TYPOS.

Matters of Interest to the Trade and Gossip of the Craft Long List of Local Typos. Who Have Gone to the War

A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING OF VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

On Sunday last in Labor Temple, President W. H. Youhill, who has again reported for military duty and is attached to the 321st battalion at Sydney, Vancouver island, secured leave extending over the week-end and was in his place as presiding officer.

What Becomes of the Loot.

The amount expended by the province upon the maintenance of fisheries for the fiscal year 1914-15 was \$23,266.28. It may have been overlooked by many that among the numerous offices held by the Hon. W. J. Bowser in the present government, is that of commissioner of fisheries.

Some of the Big Ones.

In District No. 1 (Fraser river), all fishing is done with gill nets. In the other two districts the great bulk of it is done with purse and drag seines. Licenses are held by the various fishing concerns for 60 purse seines and 100 drag seines.

Ripe for State Ownership.

In no other line of production in British Columbia are conditions so favorable for the inauguration of state ownership and operation, as in the fish industry. There is next to nothing standing in the way of either provincial or federal enterprise along these lines.

ROYAL CITY UNIONISTS

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 28.—Nothing startling at last night's meeting of central labor body. All unions reported trade conditions better than for some time. A special effort is being made to reorganize the building trades of the Royal City, with good prospects.

NOTES OF INTERESTS FROM TORONTO

THE GOOD

Some Speculation As To the Work of Trades and Labor Congress

Local Happenings Along the Battle Line of the Labor Market

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—This session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which begins on the 25th inst. in this city, bids fair to surpass in interest and importance all previous ones. There will be some 300 delegates present from the Dominion—about 100 attending from this city, Hamilton 45, and Montreal about 20.

LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING OF TYPOS.

Matters of Interest to the Trade and Gossip of the Craft Long List of Local Typos. Who Have Gone to the War

A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING OF VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

On Sunday last in Labor Temple, President W. H. Youhill, who has again reported for military duty and is attached to the 321st battalion at Sydney, Vancouver island, secured leave extending over the week-end and was in his place as presiding officer.

What Becomes of the Loot.

The amount expended by the province upon the maintenance of fisheries for the fiscal year 1914-15 was \$23,266.28. It may have been overlooked by many that among the numerous offices held by the Hon. W. J. Bowser in the present government, is that of commissioner of fisheries.

Some of the Big Ones.

In District No. 1 (Fraser river), all fishing is done with gill nets. In the other two districts the great bulk of it is done with purse and drag seines. Licenses are held by the various fishing concerns for 60 purse seines and 100 drag seines.

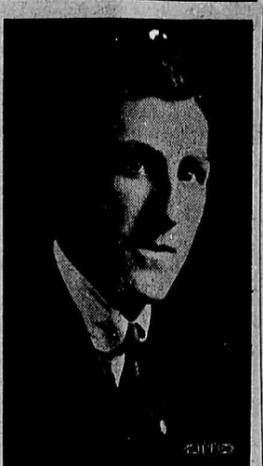
Ripe for State Ownership.

In no other line of production in British Columbia are conditions so favorable for the inauguration of state ownership and operation, as in the fish industry. There is next to nothing standing in the way of either provincial or federal enterprise along these lines.

ROYAL CITY UNIONISTS

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 28.—Nothing startling at last night's meeting of central labor body. All unions reported trade conditions better than for some time. A special effort is being made to reorganize the building trades of the Royal City, with good prospects.

LATEST MEMBER OF TYPO. UNION TO ENLIST



CLARKE W. PETTIPIECE Twenty-one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Pettipiece, who this week left for Camp Hughes to join the motor cycle section of the Western University corps and who expects to proceed to England next month.

DITCH LEMON ACT AT ONCE SAYS LABOR

Aroused Workers Condemn Lemieux Act and Ask for its Repeal Will Stand No More Patch-Work, in Whole or in Part

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—By an overwhelming majority, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, just before adjournment this afternoon, went on record as being opposed to the Canada Industrial Disputes (Lemieux) Act in its entirety.

Entire Country Awake.

From north to south, from east to west, in Australia, conscription is denounced. The miners, the farmers, the seamen, and the other workers of Australia—both in town and in village; in city and in bush—have joined forces against the conspiracy which sought to place them beneath the iron heel.

Hughes Becomes Chastened.

Since the above memorable meetings in Sydney, all kinds of rumors have been noised around. It is freely asserted that a meeting of the federal parliamentary cabinet was held at which the prime minister broached the matter of conscription.

Milk Drivers' Union.

The Milk Drivers' union are negotiating with their employers for a new agreement. This union has been making more progress than any other union in the city. Their relations with their employers are now satisfactory.

Election of Officers.

Election of officers will probably not take place until Saturday afternoon. Lemieux Act and addresses of "infernal" delegates, together with passage of thirty resolutions, consumed four days of convention.

McVety Re-endorsed.

A motion was unanimously passed reindorsing appointment of Jas. H. McVety as Labor representative on B. C. Workmen's Compensation Act board.

BIG MASS MEETINGS CONDEMN SCHEMES OF MILITARY

160,000 Australian Voters Vigorously Repudiate Conscription

Entire Country Swept By a Veritable Storm of Opposition

[By W. Francis Ahern] SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 8.—On Sunday, Aug. 13 last, I attended (in the largest park in Sydney, Australia), the greatest gathering of men and women ever witnessed in Australia in the whole course of its history.

STREET RAILWAYMEN URGED TO GET ON VOTERS' LIST

Time Very Short in Which to Register for Next City Election

MEMBERS of Pioneer division are reminded that they have only to the end of this month to get on the civic voters' list. The coming municipal election is a matter that all wage-earners should especially interest themselves in.

Advice Touching on Pruning, Political Plums and Bathing

Can you imagine a sane man taking a cold bath every day throughout the year? And yet that is only a small event in the daily life of Bro. Joe Johnson. Stay with it, Joe; the pleasure is all yours.

Convention a New Inspiration.

"As the rays of light converge towards the centre and in turn radiate out from that same focus, so should it be with the Congress and all its delegates, especially in this convention in the central city of the Dominion.

Local International Representative of Street Railwaymen Is Back.

Sixth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover of the International Association of Street Railway Employees and business agent of Division No. 101, returned to Vancouver on Wednesday evening in time to attend the regular meeting of his organization.

As to the War.

The closing paragraph of the executive's report, dealing with the war, says: "Out of the chaotic confusion of this war will naturally arise many powers, organizations and combinations that, by their very nature and character, will be antagonistic to the interests of the working class; it therefore behoves all representatives of Labor to keep a steadfast eye upon present conditions and all signs of the conditions that are to come, to keep a firm hand upon the helm and not allow the vessel which has hidden so many billows of opposition in the past to be swamped in a sea of new and adverse conditions in the future."

FRED. A. HOOVER RETURNS

Sixth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover of the International Association of Street Railway Employees and business agent of Division No. 101, returned to Vancouver on Wednesday evening in time to attend the regular meeting of his organization.

As to the War.

The closing paragraph of the executive's report, dealing with the war, says: "Out of the chaotic confusion of this war will naturally arise many powers, organizations and combinations that, by their very nature and character, will be antagonistic to the interests of the working class; it therefore behoves all representatives of Labor to keep a steadfast eye upon present conditions and all signs of the conditions that are to come, to keep a firm hand upon the helm and not allow the vessel which has hidden so many billows of opposition in the past to be swamped in a sea of new and adverse conditions in the future."

CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONVENTION AT TORONTO, ONT.

Over Three Hundred Delegates in Attendance From All Parts of the Dominion—Fraternal Delegates from England and the United States—Executive Report Touching Phases of Labor Problem

WHEN THE giant Labor shall have awakened from his age-long sleep, to a complete realization of his importance and power in the great scheme of things, no doubt his political and economic activities will be directed from those citadels of empire, those robber roosts of capitalist piracy known as houses of parliament.

Executive Council Outlook.

"In the circle of time the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada comes back this year to hold its annual convention in the city of Toronto. Since 1905 the Congress has met in almost all the great commercial and industrial centres of Canada; the far east and the extreme west have had the advantages of conventions; from Vancouver, where last year we met, the representatives of Labor come back now to the hub, the 'Queen City.' Toronto has been the cradle of the Congress.

Interesting History.

"It would be an interesting study and a profitable one to trace the progress and development of Toronto since the day when the first Trades and Labor Congress was held within its precincts; even would it be so to follow the ever-growing importance of Toronto during the eleven years that have elapsed since the last meeting here; but these are things so well known here, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon them.

Commencing New Era.

"This year's convention should be a memorable one; it is held in Toronto; it marks, so to speak, the commencement of another era in the life of the Congress; its atmosphere is rendered very peculiar by the clouds of conflict on the 'brow of the world; the problems to be studied and solved are of a character never before anticipated; the past has to be taken into consideration, the present must be gauged carefully, and the future, when this war is over, must be calculated with in calm earnest.

Convention a New Inspiration.

"As the rays of light converge towards the centre and in turn radiate out from that same focus, so should it be with the Congress and all its delegates, especially in this convention in the central city of the Dominion. From all sections of Canada they come and meet in serious deliberation here; and from this point shall they go back to the uttermost circumference of the country carrying each one his mission of instruction and guidance for those who in the great world of labor look to their representatives as their mouth-pieces and their messengers. There must be a unity of purpose in all the proceedings and a determined aim in every action taken by the Congress this year. Misunderstandings are always misfits and petty bickerings over personal matters are a menace to the success of the convention. The problems submitted for study and solution must be approached with an open mind on the part of each delegate, and individual as well as sectional considerations should be entirely merged in the common welfare of the most important cause that challenges the attention of the world today. In a word, it should be the earnest desire of each and all that out of the deliberations of this convention shall go forth strengthening principles which the different delegates will bring home to their respective parts of the country and will inculcate into the minds of the thousands whom they represent in Toronto this year."

As to the War.

The closing paragraph of the executive's report, dealing with the war, says: "Out of the chaotic confusion of this war will naturally arise many powers, organizations and combinations that, by their very nature and character, will be antagonistic to the interests of the working class; it therefore behoves all representatives of Labor to keep a steadfast eye upon present conditions and all signs of the conditions that are to come, to keep a firm hand upon the helm and not allow the vessel which has hidden so many billows of opposition in the past to be swamped in a sea of new and adverse conditions in the future."

FRED. A. HOOVER RETURNS

Sixth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover of the International Association of Street Railway Employees and business agent of Division No. 101, returned to Vancouver on Wednesday evening in time to attend the regular meeting of his organization.

As to the War.

The closing paragraph of the executive's report, dealing with the war, says: "Out of the chaotic confusion of this war will naturally arise many powers, organizations and combinations that, by their very nature and character, will be antagonistic to the interests of the working class; it therefore behoves all representatives of Labor to keep a steadfast eye upon present conditions and all signs of the conditions that are to come, to keep a firm hand upon the helm and not allow the vessel which has hidden so many billows of opposition in the past to be swamped in a sea of new and adverse conditions in the future."

INCORPORATED 1855

MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

96 Branches in Canada

A general banking business transacted. Circular letters of credit. Bank money orders.

Savings Department
Interest allowed at highest current rate

INCORPORATED 1855

BANK OF TORONTO

Assets \$66,000,000
Deposits 48,000,000

Household Banking Accounts

The Bank of Toronto has been found by many to be a great convenience. The accounts may be opened in the names of husband and wife, and either may deposit or withdraw money. Interest is paid on these accounts twice a year.

Paid up capital 5,000,000
Reserve fund 6,489,822

Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.

Free Homesteads

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

Along our line, beaver meadows and open prairie lands. We locate you. Room for thousands. Call at our office and see our land cruiser.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway
Wilton Block

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & Co.

Men's Hatters and Outfitters

Three Stores

Some of Our Best Customers

are among the trade unionists of Greater Vancouver. In some cases, where a customer MAY NEED EASY TERMS we are willing to talk it over. Come in and look over the biggest and best stock of furniture in British Columbia.

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
41 HASTINGS ST., WEST



W. R. OWEN

Malleable Ranges, Shelf and Heavy Hardware; screen doors and windows.

2337 MAIN ST. Phone: Fair. 447

British Columbia Land

Splendid opportunities in Mixed Farming, Dairying, Stock and Poultry. British Columbia Grants Pre-emptions of 160 acres to Actual Settlers—Free

TERMS—Residence on the land for at least three years; improvements to the extent of \$5 per acre; bringing under cultivation at least five acres.

For further information apply to
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LANDS, VICTORIA, B. C.

SECRETARY, BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

Office: Room 217, Labor Temple
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495

Subscription: \$1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, \$2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, \$1.00

REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster: W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert: W. E. Denning, Box 531
Victoria: A. S. Wells, Box 1538

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916

The Great Northern pension system, recently established, gives employees with twenty years' standing retirement pay ranging from \$20 to \$75 a month. Retirement is allowed at the age of 65 and is compulsory at 70. This pension plan is some deterrent of future strikes.—Daily press news item.

THE SMearing of the twigs of trees with some sticky substance in order to catch such small birds as might chance to alight thereon, has often been resorted to, with more or less success. This practice is termed birdliming. It is now becoming quite the fashion for great employers to in some manner birdlime the jobs, upon which the wage slaves alight in order to obtain sustenance, so as to make them stick thereto, instead of going off on strike every time they become possessed with some imaginary grievance. This stunt of pensioning them off after an uninterrupted life sentence of sweat and agony, provided they have been tough enough to have withstood its vicissitudes close up to the time they are about ripe for the scythe of old "Father Time," is an old and threadbare, withal. But it is still called upon to do duty every time some labor-skinning concern is struck with a spasm of benevolent solicitude for its kinneers. For be it never forgotten that the benevolence of masters, when such benevolence is directed towards their slaves, always implies the furtherance of some sordid and selfish material interest of the master. And we are by no means sure that any other expression of benevolence upon their part should not be measured by the same yardstick.

THE FINE ART OF BIRDLIMING.

Happy, indeed, is to be the lot of the slaves of the Great Northern, under this munificent pension scheme. Just think of it. After successfully dodging the grim reaper for a period of only twenty years, the slave is entitled to retire upon a pension of from \$20 to \$75 per month, provided this period of dodging has brought him up to the ripe old age of 65. If, however, he is still shy of that age, he retains the glorious privilege of continuing the dodging process until that age is reached, when he may proceed to gather in his reward for successful dodging. Henceforth he may freely enjoy all of the comforts and even luxuries that are brought within his reach by the munificent sum of from \$20 to \$75. And this to continue throughout the remainder of his natural life. Just think of the splendid vista thus opened up to this sexagenarian, and at such insignificant cost to himself. If perchance he did not start to work for the company until he was 45, it may be easily seen that he gains this splendid inheritance at the trifling cost of only twenty years' continuous servitude. If he started at less than 20 years of age, as most railway slaves do, why even at that he would needs serve but a matter of 45 years or so before entering into his Elysium. A mere nothing, a mere bagatelle, in so far as service is concerned. Why it is almost as simple and easy as getting money from home, or working in a brewery.

Of course the favored one must not expect that these favors are to be granted him without incurring obligations upon his part. He must express his profound gratitude to his kind employer by comporting himself in a decent and seemly manner, by refraining from indulging in those annoying balky fits that are the distinguishing earmarks of wicked and ungrateful slaves, who fail to properly appreciate the benevolent goodness of their employers in so unselfishly providing them with work and thus supporting them. They must not strike. If they do, they will forfeit their patrimony they must cultivate loyalty, devotion, meekness and humility, the choicest virtues that a slave can possibly possess. Of course, everybody knows that it is not one railway slave out of a hundred that ever escapes death anywhere near up to the age of 65. The most of them get theirs long before that and those that do pass that milestone might just about as well be pensioned off at a million dollars a month for that matter, as at any smaller sum, for all the difference it would make to the company. It is easy enough to get rid of the one in a thousand of tough old guys that promise to reach that age of 65. Any one at all familiar with railway service will know how easy it is. If the slave had any of the makings of a man in him, he would at all times repudiate these birdliming schemes of his masters. They are only calculated for his undoing. They are only calculated to bind him more securely to the chariot wheels of his master. But it is scarcely to be expected that slaves will avoid being caught with birdlime. It requires men to do battle with the machinations of masters, and slaves are not men. If they were, they would not be slaves. The first evidence that the slave possesses even the rudiments of manhood, is manifested by an intelligent effort to

break his chains, and the chains of his class. And that evidence is not yet very plentiful among railway or any other class of slaves. So the art of birdliming still flourishes.

A CAPITALIST COURT, the supreme court of Massachusetts, it seems recently rendered a decision to the effect that, "the right to work is property." * * * It is as much property as the more obvious forms of goods and merchandise, stocks and bonds." This remarkable pronouncement has caused a most absurd and violent flutter of excitement throughout that dove-cote of simplicity known as the Labor world. Laborious efforts are put forth from various quarters to point out to an anxious world the utter absurdity of such a decision, and these efforts are launched with just as much earnestness and zeal as could possibly be the case if it made an iota of difference to the working class whether such decision was, or was not, correct. Among the numerous yappers against the iniquity of this terrible court decision we notice a certain capitalist senator, one Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. This worthy yaps something as follows: Thus the highest court of one of the thirteen original states holds that labor is property. * * * The right to work is the right to live. * * * Labor cannot be property. The only way to possess labor is to possess men. That means slavery." So much for that republican yapper.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTED CAPITAL.

factory, mine or field as do the countless millions who evidently have not brains enough to acquire revenue-producing property. We are told that the reason that certain ones get along in the world so much better than others, and attain to wealth and influence in the world's affairs, is due to their superior brain power. If such is the case, then the miserable lot of those who eke out a narrow and miserable existence that is

but one continual round of toil and poverty from the cradle to the grave, is due to the fact that either they possess brains of an inferior quality, or none at all. At any rate, they who possess the wealth of the world, also lay claim to a monopoly of the world's intelligence, and their material possessions and the comfort and leisure they enjoy affords ample circumstantial evidence to substantiate their claim. To contrast their lives with those of the human work animals of modern society ought to satisfy any one as to the location of any brains that might exist.

Much is said about the value of real estate and invested capital. Although the average man may not be possessed of a cent's worth of either, and has no prospect of ever acquiring any, he can still gab as loquaciously about them as though he was a Charley Schwab or a Baron Shaughnessy. And there is just about as much truth and sense to his utterances as there is to those of the capitalist type referred to. The value of real estate and invested capital in the United States is said to be about 200 billion dollars. In other words, that means that the control of said real estate and capital, brings to those who hold it a rate of revenue that conforms somewhere near to what they consider to be a reasonable return upon what they term an investment of 200 billion dollars. In fact the net revenue accruing to the owners and masters of real estate and capital in the United States amounts to about 16 billions per year at present. This means that their investments (!) bring them in about 8 per cent, which may be taken as the normal rate of profit. If their holdings, therefore, bring them 8 per cent, upon this alleged 200 billions of real estate and invested capital, then these holdings are really worth that sum. At least that is what would appear to be the case at first glance, and that is what is generally accepted as true. But a little reasoning will disclose some facts that have a most important bearing upon the matter, and lead to the conclusion that there is a good deal of truth in that old saying, "that things are not always what they seem to be."

In the first place, real estate possesses no exchange value, in itself. By real estate we mean all of those natural resources that are stored up in the earth and the control of which passes from hand to hand under the name of real property, as distinguished from chattel property. This real estate, this "real property," may appear to possess exchange value, under certain circumstances, even if it is absolutely barren of all means of affording sustenance to human beings. For instance, the ground upon which the city of Vancouver is built is practically devoid of any agricultural possibilities. Upon the entire area covered by the city it is more than doubtful if enough food, etc., could be raised to satisfy the requirements of a Siwash family, let alone that of a white man. Not only does it possess within itself no exchange value, but it possesses no use value to human kind, except as a location upon which is carried on some activities in connection with the social life. If some industrial activity, some production of wealth is to be carried on at a given point, then the real estate at that point appears to take on an exchange value, but it does so merely from the fact that the control of land around such a locality enables those who control it to realize some of the values that spring into existence through the operation of the productive forces engaged at that point. The sole productive force in the matter of bringing forth exchange values, is labor. All exchange value is produced by the expenditure of the labor power of the workers. Labor is the sole source of all exchange value that finds expression in the world's market. Such being the case, the working class constitutes all there is to the boasted wealth of the world. It is all there is to property. It is the only real property there is. The control of real estate means only the control of human work animals. The ownership of real estate means the ownership of slaves, no matter how completely it may be disguised by the appearance of things. Owners of real estate who draw revenue from such ownership, do so merely as part owners of the working class of the world. The extent of their ownership may be in individuals, be much or little, but in the aggregate along with the rest of the labor exploiting bunch, that ownership is complete and absolute.

Invested capital is another myth that needs exploding. It is purely a myth, because it only exists in the imagination. As a matter of fact that which is termed capital is nothing more or less than merely the control of labor. That it represents anything else is a mere legal fiction. There is nothing else to it. He who is in a position to command the services of workmen and women in the industrial process, is a capitalist. These workers produce all there is in the way of wealth, so called. All the tools and materials required for the operation of industry at any given moment have been produced by workers previously. The capitalist has provided nothing. He could provide nothing, for he produces nothing. That being his only product, what else could he provide for, or contribute to the undertaking? It is not his business to provide anything towards the conduct of industrial production. It is merely his business to own the product after it is turned out. He does this merely because he owns the workers who produced it. That is all there is to his invested capital. The working class is all the property there is in the world, that is taking the term property to apply to

that which produces revenue to its owners. There is no other thing or animal, which ever way you choose to put it, that can bring any revenue to anybody. Consequently there is no other thing worth owning. There can be no other basis for property that will pay. Even a Henry Dubb ought to see that.

Copper Hill, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Guy E. Miller of Denver, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, was seized by a mob as he returned from a meeting near here today and was taken to the outskirts of the town, whipped, and ordered to leave.—Daily press news item.

It is not difficult to guess the composition of that mob. It was made up of the "better element," the first citizens of that delectable burg. The "law and order" element. Either it was that or it was a gang hired for the occasion by this "better element." At any rate, it was not a mob of workmen. They may be uneducated, but they are as a rule, far too decent to engage in such ruffianism and coarse brutality. That sort of culture is reserved for the masters and their vulgar camp followers.

Viscountess Barrington, whatever sort of a female that may be, declares in a recent issue of the Nineteenth Century and After, that the British working class is spending far too freely, and is thereby squandering a considerable part of the nation's wealth. On the other hand, the middle and upper classes are feeling the pinch keenly, and are compelled to cut down their allowance for dress and amusements, and even to reduce their consumption of necessities. Very sad, indeed, but then all hope is not lost as long as the supply of enterwauling and useless females remains with us to read certain lectures to prodigal and reckless wage slaves because of their extravagance. In time these humorous old profs may succeed in weaning these cut-rate spenders from the evil of their ways. But come to think of it, the old girl is mistaken about these workers squandering the nation's wealth. It is their own that they are blowing in, and besides it is nobody's business at that.

The Ohio State Industrial Commission has issued a pamphlet on the evil of job selling in Ohio industrial establishments. The remarkable discovery has been made that foremen and straw bosses have been levying tribute upon job seekers, for the privilege of being put to work. And every alleged Labor paper has wasted good space in heralding this remarkable discovery to the world, just as though it was something new. The fact is that it is a practice that is as ancient as the institution of wage slavery itself. Yes, and it is even more than that, for it is a matter of record that chattel slaves were not altogether strangers to the noble art of currying favor with their overlords by contributions which though perhaps not expressed by cash payments, were equally efficacious. But then come to think of it, it does not take much to excite the average labor man, or journal, provided it is paked forth through some official channel of the ruling class. All the soap box orators on earth might bawl themselves black in the face about "job selling the Ohio evil," and no one would have even taken notice of it, much less become excited about it.

Myself was slain. 'Twas thus I gained release, I gave my life for freedom—This I know; For he for whom I fought has told me so.

—Australian Worker.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated):

Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344.
Longshoremen's Association—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, west, Sey. 8708.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Exchange Seymour 5000.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th avenue west.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowdroy, 1885 Thirtieth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 793 7th avenue east.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—C. W. Pulham, 1308 Seymour street.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—M. D. Jordan, 1060 Granville street.
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Condo, 226 Clark drive.
Cigar Makers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 73 Water Street.
Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers (inside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horsehoopers—Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177-17th avenue west.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Longshoremen—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell St.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 845.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 808, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206 1/2, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 8911.
Pressmen—E. Waterson, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Elvetham avenue east.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Seamens' Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 2591, Trinity street.
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2591 Trinity street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 842.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 509.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allan, Box 711.
Tilayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.;
First vice-president—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass.;
Second vice-president—James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.;
Third vice-president—D. A. Hayes, Philadelphia; Glass Blowers' association.
Fourth vice-president—Joseph Valentine of Cincinnati; Molders' union of North America.
Fifth vice-president—John R. Alplie, Chicago; United Association of Plumbers.
Sixth vice-president—H. B. Perham, St. Louis; Order of Railway Telegraphers.
Seventh vice-president—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; United Brotherhood of Carpenters.
Eighth vice-president—William Green, Ohio; United Mine Workers.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.;
Secretary—Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.;
International Typographical union.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers: 1917: President, J. H. McVey; vice-presidents—Vancouver, John Brooks; Victoria, C. Sivas; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, H. E. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Head; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crest's Nest Valley), A. J. Carter; secretary—Chas. G. Austin, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.
VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 6 p. m. President, G. Taylor; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 496.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.
PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, J. J. Anderson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

ORGANIZED LABOR COMPANIES.
B. C. FEDERATIONIST, LIMITED—Meets each year at the Secretary of the Interior, Vancouver, B. C. Directors: James Campbell, president; J. H. McVey, secretary-treasurer; A. Watchman and A. S. Wells, R. Farm. Pettepiece, managing director. Room 217, Labor Temple. Telephone Seymour 7495.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BODY
TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA—Meets in convention September of each year. Executive officers: President, W. A. Waters; vice-president, A. Watchman; Secretary, P. M. Draper, Drawer 615, Ottawa, Ont.

SIX SOULS

One of the finest poems the war has yet produced is W. N. Ewer's "Six Souls":

First Soul.
I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left the plow, because the message
Russia in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul.
I was a Tyrolean, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite;
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul.
I worked at Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When, suddenly the Prussian despot
hurl'd
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul.
I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main
Until the Vaterland, begirt by fogs
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul.
I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde,
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died,
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Recently, says the Labor Leader, a schoolmaster gave copies of the poem to the children in his class. A girl of fourteen years brought her copy back with this verse added:
I was a soldier of the Prince of Peace,
'Thou shalt not kill!' is writ among his laws.
So I refused to fight, and for this cause

AS GOOD AS GOLD
Is Gold's best recommendation
AS GOOD AS ROYAL CROWN
Is Soap's best recommendation

Accept no substitute for any Royal Crown products
SAVE ALL ROYAL CROWN COUPONS AND WRAPPERS
THEY ARE VALUABLE

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.
(We keep British Columbia clean)

REAL ESTATE

FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW IN POINT GREY
CLOSE TO MAGER STATION. Thoroughly modern in all respects, having furnace, fireplace, etc.
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE GULF OF GEORGIA and surrounding country. FULL PRICE \$1500.
CLEAR DEED. \$250 CASH, Balance to be arranged.

FIRE INSURANCE
We would be glad to quote you prices on your fire insurance. We are making a specialty of this department, and will guarantee you as cheap rates as can be had, also complete satisfaction in all your transactions.
We want listings of houses to rent, both furnished and unfurnished. Any information or assistance cheerfully given.

JOHN A. BARBER
590 RICHARDS STREET

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated):

Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344.
Longshoremen's Association—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, west, Sey. 8708.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Exchange Seymour 5000.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th avenue west.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowdroy, 1885 Thirtieth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 793 7th avenue east.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—C. W. Pulham, 1308 Seymour street.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—M. D. Jordan, 1060 Granville street.
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Condo, 226 Clark drive.
Cigar Makers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 73 Water Street.
Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers (inside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horsehoopers—Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177-17th avenue west.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Longshoremen—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell St.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 845.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 808, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206 1/2, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 8911.
Pressmen—E. Waterson, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Elvetham avenue east.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Seamens' Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 2591, Trinity street.
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2591 Trinity street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 842.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 509.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allan, Box 711.
Tilayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers: 1917: President, J. H. McVey; vice-presidents—Vancouver, John Brooks; Victoria, C. Sivas; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, H. E. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Head; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crest's Nest Valley), A. J. Carter; secretary—Chas. G. Austin, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.
VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 6 p. m. President, G. Taylor; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 496.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.
PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, J. J. Anderson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

ORGANIZED LABOR COMPANIES.
B. C. FEDERATIONIST, LIMITED—Meets each year at the Secretary of the Interior, Vancouver, B. C. Directors: James Campbell, president; J. H. McVey, secretary-treasurer; A. Watchman and A. S. Wells, R. Farm. Pettepiece, managing director. Room 217, Labor Temple. Telephone Seymour 7495.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BODY
TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA—Meets in convention September of each year. Executive officers: President, W. A. Waters; vice-president, A. Watchman; Secretary, P. M. Draper, Drawer 615, Ottawa, Ont.

SIX SOULS

One of the finest poems the war has yet produced is W. N. Ewer's "Six Souls":

First Soul.
I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left the plow, because the message
Russia in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul.
I was a Tyrolean, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite;
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul.
I worked at Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When, suddenly the Prussian despot
hurl'd
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul.
I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main
Until the Vaterland, begirt by fogs
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul.
I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde,
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died,
I gave my life for freedom—This I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Recently, says the Labor Leader, a schoolmaster gave copies of the poem to the children in his class. A girl of fourteen years brought her copy back with this verse added:
I was a soldier of the Prince of Peace,
'Thou shalt not kill!' is writ among his laws.
So I refused to fight, and for this cause

AS GOOD AS GOLD
Is Gold's best recommendation
AS GOOD AS ROYAL CROWN
Is Soap's best recommendation

Accept no substitute for any Royal Crown products
SAVE ALL ROYAL CROWN COUPONS AND WRAPPERS
THEY ARE VALUABLE

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.
(We keep British Columbia clean)

REAL ESTATE

FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW IN POINT GREY
CLOSE TO MAGER STATION. Thoroughly modern in all respects, having furnace, fireplace, etc.
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE GULF OF GEORGIA and surrounding country. FULL PRICE \$1500.
CLEAR DEED. \$250 CASH, Balance to be arranged.

FIRE INSURANCE
We would be glad to quote you prices on your fire insurance. We are making a specialty of this department, and will guarantee you as cheap rates as can be had, also complete satisfaction in all your transactions.
We want listings of houses to rent, both furnished and unfurnished. Any information or assistance cheerfully given.

JOHN A. BARBER
590 RICHARDS STREET

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated):

Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344.
Longshoremen's Association—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, west, Sey. 8708.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Exchange Seymour 5000.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th avenue west.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowdroy, 1885 Thirtieth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 793 7th avenue east.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—C. W. Pulham, 1308 Seymour street.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—M. D. Jordan, 1060 Granville street.
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Condo, 226 Clark drive.
Cigar Makers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 73 Water Street.
Cooks, Walters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers (inside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horsehoopers—Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177-17th avenue west.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Longshoremen—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell St.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 845.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 808, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206 1/2, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 8911.
Pressmen—E. Waterson, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Elvetham avenue east.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Seamens' Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 2591, Trinity street.
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2591 Trinity street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 842.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room

CANADA'S BEST



"The Beer Without a Peer"

A CANADIAN PRODUCT BREWED FROM CANADIAN BARLEY AND HOPS

Drink Cascade Beer

With your meals—Cascade is a healthful, nourishing beverage.

Pints FOR SALE EVERYWHERE **Quarts**
\$1.00 per BREWED AND BOTTLED **\$2.00 per**
dozen AT THE BREWERY **dozen**

Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.

"The Temperate Man's Drink"

PHOENIX BEER

Brewed from the finest Malt and Hops, and, incidentally, furnishes a living to some forty odd brewery workers.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company, Limited

On Sale at all Liquor Stores in VANCOUVER and VICTORIA

Britannia Pale or Premier BEER

The Best

Westminster Brewery, Ltd.

A. E. SUCKLING & CO., LTD.
Vancouver Distributors

PITHER & LEISER, LTD.

WHOLESALE

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

VANCOUVER VICTORIA, B.C.

REPRESENTING—

C. H. Mumm & Co., Champagne

"Johnny Walker," Kilmarnock Whisky

Old Smuggler Whisky

Whyte & Mackay, Whisky

William Teacher & Sons, Highland Cream Whisky

White Rock, Lithia Water

Dog's Head, Bass and Guinness

Carnegies Swedish Porter

Lemp's Beer

G. Proller & Co.'s Clarets, Sauternes and Burgandies, etc., etc.

10 SUB. CARDS

Good for one year's subscription to The J. Federationist will be mailed to any address in Canada for \$10. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten to-day. Remit when sold.

UNION OFFICES

This Official List of Allied Printing Offices

- CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE ALLED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL
- BAGLEY & BONS, 151 Hastings Street, Seymour 316
- BLOCHBERGER, F. R., 619 Broadway East, Fairmont 203
- BRAND & PERRY, 629 Pender Street, West, Seymour 2678
- BURRARD PUBLISHING CO., 711 Seymour Street, Seymour 3530
- CLARKE & STUART, 380 Seymour Street, Seymour 3530
- COWAN & BROOK, Home, Labor Temple Building, Seymour 3
- DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 487 Dunsmuir Street, Seymour 4490
- KERSHAW, J. A., 529 Howe St., N. Van, 80
- LATTA, R. E., 839 Gore Ave., Seymour 1098
- MAIN PRINTING CO., 3861 Main St., Fairmont 1938
- McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver, Seymour 4543
- MOORE PRINTING CO., Cor. Granville and Robson Sts., Seymour 1098
- NEWS-ADVERTISER, 137 Pender St., Seymour 41
- NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver, N. Van, 80
- PACIFIC PRINTERS, World Building, Seymour 9592
- PEARCE & HODGSON, 518 Hamilton Street, Seymour 3928
- ROBBER, G. A., 616 Homer Street, Seymour 284
- SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 517 Cambie St., Fairmont 1140
- TERMINAL CITY PRESS, 308 Kingsway, Seymour 470
- THE STANDARD, Home, Labor Temple Building, Seymour 4543
- THOMSON STATIONERY, 825 Hastings W., Fairmont 3920
- TIMMS, A. H., 280 Fourteenth Ave. E., Fairmont 6212
- WESTERN PRESS, 828 Cordova W., Seymour 8526
- WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., 381 Dunsmuir St., Seymour 1214
- WHITE & BINDON, 528 Pender West, Seymour 1214

Write "Union Label" on Your Copy when You Send It to the Printer

LATE ACTS OF INFAMY UNDER MILITARY ORDERS

Offices of Trades Unions and Labor Papers Ruthlessly Raided

Australian Labor Minister Sets Up a Form of Dictatorship

(By W. Francis Ahern)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 8.—(Special to The Federationist)—Of late many acts done by the military under orders of the defence minister in Australia, have caused a growing feeling against the Labor government. First we had the jailing of socialist and I. W. W. speakers, along with the confiscating of their papers and pamphlets. This was had in itself, but organized labor—perhaps because of the fact that these two bodies were not wholeheartedly allied to the Labor movement as it is in Australia—suffered these acts in silence or with little demurrance. Now the self same acts come on us in just the same way as they came on the other two bodies. Recently, as cases in point, we had the raiding of the Labor Call office in Melbourne, the raid on the Melbourne Trades Hall, the seizure of the Barrier Truth, (The official organ of the workers of Broken Hill), and raiding of the Melbourne Socialist office, and many other lesser acts. All these, bear in mind, have been authorized by the Labor defence minister, for in each case the military have answered, when asked who was responsible for the raid—"the minister of defence." Recently, when the conscription issue was at its height, the defence minister said that the Labor unions could prepare the case of the unions against conscription in pamphlet form and distribute it among the workers of Australia. At great expense these booklets were got ready and on the day they were to be delivered for circulation, a squad of soldiers marched into the publishing office—"by order of the defence minister." The matter objected to now is that the manifesto issued by the trades unions is "likely to prejudice recruiting." As copies of the manifesto have already appeared in the press of Canada from my pen, readers may be able to judge for themselves as to whether this is true or not. Candidly, I do not believe it is so.

Military Strategy.

No thought of interference by the military authorities ever entered the minds of the Labor union executive responsible for drawing up the manifesto, and when the boys behind the guns entered into the Labor rooms late at night and demanded the booklets, and the type used in printing them, the astonishment that followed can well be imagined. And since the documents have been seized we have been served with a new set of military regulations telling us what we can do and what we cannot do. It now seems as if our voice is to be entirely stifled on the conscription question in Australia—which is significant, for when you stop the agitator against the motion talking, you have no opposition, and when there is no opposition, the suggestion becomes the law. Brilliant philosophy, to be sure. Under instructions issued a week ago, we have unlimited, unrestricted freedom for all statements and arguments in favor of conscription, but we are not permitted to write anything against conscription, except under conditions and limitations that prevent us from answering conscription arguments. We are allowed to say that the voluntary system is a failure, and not to say it is a success. We can also say that there are not enough reinforcements going to the front, but on no account must we prove that there are sufficient reinforcements. There are told we can quote England, France, Russia or Japan, as arguments for conscription, but we must not quote them as arguments against conscription. Anything in favor of conscription will be regarded as favorable to the British Empire, but anything against it will be suppressed as calculated "to create an opinion adverse to the British Empire, or some part of it." Now, if you can find a way out of those regulations, you "beat Mexico," as the saying goes.

Even Capitalist Press Protests.

The raid by the minister of defence on the Labor press, brings in its wake serious thought for even the jingo press, for it is a direct stab at the freedom of the press to criticize the actions of the government. This is pointed out in an article in the Sydney Bulletin, which cannot be said to have any sympathy with the Labor organs. It says, in part: "Deacon, minister for defence, with power to employ first the soldiery and then to call in a censorship behind which he can shelter, with his motives unsuspected and his actions beyond the reach of criticism, has become to all intents and purposes a dictator, assuming the right to act for us and think for us. And Australia has not raised him or anybody else to that position. The dic-

VANCOUVER PICKLE CO.

ASK FOR

B.C. HOME BRAND PICKLES, KETCHUP, SAUCE

Phone High. 21 Factory 801 Powell

Ask for

Thorpe's Soft Drinks

Phone Seymour 181

tatorship which has been created is really, therefore, a usurpation of the people's rights; and if it is allowed to continue, democracy in this country may as well order its tombstone." That is plain talk and it is certainly justified, for every union throughout Australia has held indignation meetings and voted motions of censure on the defence minister. He also showed bad taste in stating that the reason why he ordered the raids was because of the disloyalty shown. This brought the workers down on him, in quick time, for over 90 per cent. of the fighters in Australia's 300,000 army are workers, who have not volunteered because of any disloyalty. He now tries to back and fill on the question, saying he meant that some only were disloyal, but it seems as if he has got farther into the tangle and it will be a difficult task to get him white-washed out of the whole business.

Workers No Longer Fools.

I guess he must feel like kicking himself, after having viewed the rising indignation now fast growing throughout Australia. And it all comes at a time when the workers will not be trifled with. We are living in times when we will not be fooled, when we cannot afford to be fooled, and even a Labor government would be wise to reason out the fact that even in Australia the people, tired of being forced like dumb-driven cattle might turn their attention to the parliamentary dictators, and insist that as they got them into the bloody business they must get them out of it. Thus it can hardly be imagined that when the defence minister personally ordered a military raid upon the trades union headquarters at Melbourne he realized what unholy mess he was stepping into, and nobody should have realized it better than he—as a Labor man.

He Could, But He Didn't.

Pearce, as head of the defence department, had the one brilliant chance of dispelling the ever topical parrot cry on the part of the capitalists that the workers are disloyal to their country. He could have shown how they were the most patriotic citizens in Australia, and could have shown up who were the real enemies in the land. He had the one golden opportunity. But on the other hand, while overthrowing the one great opportunity, he has ordered raids at midnight on the headquarters of Labor, with orders to the military "to enter by force, if necessary," as well as raids on the private dwellings of the very organizers who have helped to get him into his position, he now holds. What better advertisement could he have given the capitalists to boom their old parrot cry of "disloyalty" among the workers.

Pooh Bah!

The minister of defence has set himself up for the present as the modern Pooh-Bah, Lord High Executioner, and Dictatorship—all rolled into one. But nobody should be able to realize better than he that the electors of Australia have a chance every three years of weeding out the excesses of the Labor movement. Pearce, the defence minister, may be on top now, but the ballot box wins in the end. Even Labor politicians should remember this.

One Big Union.

The arrangements for the formation of the projected "one big union" organization in Australia are nearing completion. The New South Wales state unions meet in conference in September at Sydney. Till this date the committee has been busy drafting the constitution, and a manifesto is now to be printed and distributed, and the various unions will be given an opportunity of discussing the programme and instructing delegates in reference to the congress proposals. The grouping of the unions, as far as New South Wales is concerned, has been completed. It comprises seventeen groups taking in over 150 unions. Each group is composed of individuals or sections of unions in allied trades or industries. It was intended that the group councils would be the controlling body in each, but each separate unit would, as far as possible, retain its identity, or classification, and possess autonomy in matters of purely local or individual character. The central council, or governing body of the whole, would be composed of delegates from each group, and would control matters of policy, operation and finance. It would be the final court of appeal for all group councils, unions or individuals. A skeleton constitution has been drawn up, and the organization of the congress is already arranged. The congress will prove the dawn of a new era for unionism and Labor in the Australian commonwealth.

Peace Alliance Makes Demand.

The Australian Peace Alliance has made a demand on the federal parliament of Australia which is assembling on August 30 as under: "We call upon the Commonwealth parliament to instruct the government to ask the British government in the interests of humanity and freedom, on what terms they and the Allies are prepared to begin peace negotiations, and further this alliance declares its uncompromising opposition to all forms of conscription which involves military domination and serious encroachment upon the vital rights of citizenship as proved by long experience on the continent of Europe, and by recent events in Great Britain."

Just at the present time the peace alliance of Australia is working under a serious handicap inasmuch as the war movements are boycotted by the daily press of Australia, while the military are especially alert in seizing every pamphlet they issue. Recently the military made an organized raid on the premises of the alliance at Melbourne at night, as well as on the private residences of officers connected with the movement. All this of course was authorized by the Labor minister for defence.

The Peace Alliance is especially anxious to get into touch with kindred bodies in Canada and the United States, and to assist in this work the Australian representative of this journal (W. Francis Ahern, box 2471 G. P. O., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia), will be pleased to act as the medium of bringing kindred workers into touch with the movement in Australia. Denied by the public press the right of free speech, other means have to be adopted. The movement is grateful for the sympathizers of the peace movement who have already communicated with this journal on the matter, and much good is resulting from the interchange of opinions now taking place.

"The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of the ruling class to win the battle for democracy."

An employee of the Ottawa car company has been discharged for signing a petition for more pay. He can now enlist and aid in the fight for liberty and democracy.

UNCHECKED POWERS OF LAW MAKERS A DANGER

Present Election Methods Makes Corruption Possible

Political Chicanery To Be Checked By Electoral Reformation

Editor B. C. Federationist,—All political parties agree in accepting the principle that "the will of the people must prevail," but if any legislative assembly be, for any reason, not truly representative, legislation and control of government ceases to be in harmony with that principle. With unfair representation in the "house," the unchecked powers of government, becomes dangerous to democracy and self government becomes an illusion. It is therefore plain that the proper constitution of all legislative assemblies is of vital interest to true democracy. The prevailing plan of electing Dominion and provincial parliaments, as well as municipal and other councils is abnormally defective. The provinces and cities are cut into a number of divisions called "constituencies" and "wards," in each of which, (with few exceptions in provincial elections, such as Victoria and Vancouver, each of which has several representatives), a majority of voters elect a member. Electoral statistics have proven that the system of single member constituencies does not give just and adequate representation to all parties, for the following reasons: (1) The majorities and minorities on the legislative bodies are not in proportion to the voting strength of the country. The minority in each constituency is disenfranchised. Large minorities all over the country have no representation, e. g. Conservatives in Alberta and previous to the recent bye-elections the Liberals in B. C., not to mention Laborites and socialists all over the Dominion. (2) In many districts political life is dead, because one or other party has no chance of electing representatives. A division of party supporters by running two candidates secures the defeat of the party and renders the votes ineffective. This leads the electors to seek a nominating convention to control the selection of candidates. Special interests which seek special legislation can thus secretly control the selections of candidates. The small group, or machine, which effects this, can sell its influence to the special interest. The agent who makes the "deal" is the "boss." Under this system the elector, who prefers his own party to any other, but who, as times and circumstances change, seeks modifications in the party "creed," has only the choice of a man for whom his political affection is, at best, lukewarm, or probably whose policy he actively dislikes. The elector may have voted against this particular candidate in convention. Thus we see that this class of elector has no representative in parliament. Nor has he any means of saying that he endorses any particular programme. If it is possible that this can be done, and it is the object of these articles to prove that this is possible, why should not this class of elector have all the liberty obtainable, for the expression of his political views? In this matter of free franchise, there surely should be freedom. The onus of proof must necessarily fall upon those who affirm that the curtailment of the elector's freedom is necessary, and it is necessary for such that they should show just cause against any electoral system, if such can be found, that will give absolute freedom to both voter and representative alike. The net result of the present system is to increase, at the electors' expense, the powers of those who concern themselves with the organization of parties. The simple fact that a small margin of votes can give a disproportionate effect to an election encourages corruption, and again, a small displacement of boundaries of a constituency may alter the political representation. This encourages gerrymandering. A minority of the whole electorate may secure the majority of seats. This happens when one party is concentrated in one part of the country, and its opponents are spread, so as to have small majorities in many places, though actually a minority of the whole electorate. Legislation is rendered unstable, too rapid advance is followed by too violent reaction, as illustrated in the recent provincial election. Are such conditions necessary?

FRED. KNOWLES.

Vancouver, Sept. 27, 1916.
(To be continued.)

Municipal Elections Next.

With the provincial elections over, Greater Vancouver's next campaign will be that relating to municipal selections at the New Year. Civic polling comes on the second Thursday in January. So far there are no announcements from candidates for the mayoralty. Mayor McBeath has not yet made any statement of his intentions, though in well-informed civic circles, it is taken for granted that he will be found in the field for a second term.

A new Socialist Party has been launched in the United States, with headquarters in Detroit. Its manifesto reads well and it promises to be heard from in the future.

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.

UNDERTAKERS

Refined Service

1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.

Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons

Telephone Seymour 2425

HARRON BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 3486.
North Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 122—Sixth St. West, Phone 134.

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY

—LET THE—

HILLCREST DAIRY

supply you with pure, fresh Milk—Ours is a Sanitary Dairy—not sanitary in name only—having every modern facility for handling milk. All bottles and utensils are thoroughly sterilized before being used. The milk comes from the Fraser River Valley.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS TO FAIRMONT 1934

THE HILLCREST DAIRY
131 FIFTEENTH AVENUE WEST

Union Delivered Milk for Union Men
The Best on the Market

Beaconsfield Hygienic Dairy

Office: 905 Twenty-fourth Avenue East. Tel. Fairmont 1897

Ring us up and we'll tell you all about it. Or watch for our drivers.

Milk Fresh from the Ranch to the Consumer
STRICTLY UNION

ISLAND DAIRY

M. McNAIR, Prop.

Purity and Cleanliness Guaranteed Delivered in sterilized bottles daily
TELEPHONE 2161-1

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital.....\$15,000,000 Res.....\$13,500,000

Main Office: Corner Hastings and Granville Streets, Vancouver

CITY BRANCHES

- COMMERCIAL DRIVE.....Cor. First Avenue and Commercial Drive
- EAST END.....Cor. Pender and Main Streets
- FAIRVIEW.....Cor. Sixth Avenue and Granville Street
- HASTINGS AND CAMBIE.....Cor. Hastings and Cambie Streets
- KITSILANO.....Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street
- MOUNT PLEASANT.....Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street
- POWELL STREET.....Cor. Victoria Drive and Powell Street
- SOUTH HILL.....Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road

Also North Vancouver Branch, Corner Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade

Are your teeth in good order?

ARE your teeth efficient? Have you your full equipment of thirty-two teeth in good working order? Each one of them is important, and you cannot afford to do without a single one of them—your health and efficiency depend on your teeth being able to perform their function completely.

PERMANENT CROWNS AND BRIDGES

Beauty of expression as well as full efficiency restored—made to fit the face—heavily cast in solid gold, with Medal of Honor Teeth.

\$4. per tooth

Consultations and examinations free.

Telephone Seymour 3331.
Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 8.
Office closed Saturday afternoon.

My painless methods most modern known to dental science.
Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 HASTINGS STREET, COR. SEYMOUR

Prolong Life

of Furnace, Grate Bars and Linings by using

GAS COKE

COAL is transformed to COKE in your range.

Before uniform heat is obtained

USE GAS COKE

and relieve appliances of this preliminary work.

Ask for Booklet

"How to Burn Genuine Gas Coke"

Vancouver Gas Co

Coke Sales Phone Seymour 5000

New Brussels Rugs



—A SPECIAL showing of new designs in fine Brussels Rugs, in colors and patterns that are right up-to-the-minute, and a variety wide enough to suit every taste. Included are some extra fine bedroom effects in two-tone greens, blues, rose and grey, also combination effects of green and rose, fawn and green, grey and blue, grey and mauve, etc. The quality carries the H. B. Co. guarantee, which means value. All the popular sizes at these prices:

- Size 6.9x 9.0; price\$16.75
- Size 9.0x 9.0; price\$21.50
- Size 9.0x10.6; price\$25.00
- Size 9.0x12.0; price\$28.50

The Hudson's Bay Company.
Granville and Georgia Streets

VANCOUVER NON-UNION FIRM

Is Placed on the Unfair List By Nelson Trades and Labor Council.
F. Pizarri, secretary of Nelson Trades and Labor Council, writes The Federationist, under date of Sept. 22: "At a meeting of Nelson Trades and Labor Council, held here last night, it was unanimously voted to place the following firm of contractors on the unfair list: Snyder Bros. & Brather, a Vancouver firm, who have the contract for the erection of the B. C. Telephone building at Nelson. After having been interviewed by members of the council, they positively refused to displace non-union bricklayers, and also assumed an antagonistic attitude towards unions in general."

BIG MASS MEETING CONDEMNS SCHEMES OF MILITARY

(Continued from page 1)
The Labor movement of Australia, of which Hughes is official head as prime minister, has solidly and uncompromisingly declared itself against conscription. His own electorate to whom he is responsible for his own seat in parliament, has conferred and reiterated this antagonism with most decided emphasis. The political Labor leagues of Australia have met in conference and turned down conscription with a thud that echoed like a cannon ball on the floor of an empty room. The Australian trades unionists have met in conference and by a 250,000 vote in favor of no conscription, have stated what their opinion is. And last, but not least, Prime Minister Hughes, a year ago (when matters looked very black for the Allies), rose in his place in the national parliament and said: "In no circumstance would I agree to send men out of Australia to fight against their will." Hughes says he will do his duty. Judging by the above, his duty will be to scotch conscription for all time. It is the only duty he has to do to those who have made him what he is. And since he made that declaration in Melbourne, the jingo press of Australia, fearing that Hughes does not intend to do their bidding, and conscript the Australian people, has become strangely silent.

The Strengthening of Demos.
The fight against conscription has given industrialism a very healthy lift-up in Australia. It has resulted in the industrialists gaining control of the political machine—and the Australian political Labor machine is one of the wonders of the world for solidarity—to the bitter discomfiture of the less radical Labor members. Even now several well-known Labor leaders have been thrown overboard because their opinions were growing fossilized, and didn't conform with present day standards of democracy, while others are in danger of losing their parliamentary offices. This is a good sign, for it makes for a more honest democracy, as well as having a steady effect on those who are apt to beget conservative opinions. But in this progress, grand as it is, much yet remains to be done. We must have the real industrial movement cover the whole of Australia for our rights and liberties are being menaced in a way that nothing less than a complete solidarity will meet the situation. The organized wealth of Australia is now openly hostile to Labor more than ever, and if the unions do not at once take steps to organize the workers into a complete unit, and arm that body with power to speak and act in their behalf in any emergency that may arise, they will gravely imperil all that they hold dear. At the present time, while the workers of Australia think as with one mind on the vital question of conscription, they have no means of expressing themselves as with one voice, or of acting as with one will. And nothing else is of any use. They must have some means of impressing upon the government the unanimous nature of their opposition to military and industrial compulsion.

Will Resent Betrayal.
To rely upon the knowledge that the government was placed in power by the votes of working men and women would be fatal now. We are likely to be betrayed if we rely on that fact, and the unions must not leave any excuse to them. It must be made clear to the government that any use of the power given it by the people contrary to the principles of Labor will be sternly resented. That is why the unions must consolidate into one body, for at present they lack an organization capable of making manifest their combined thought and purpose.

Latest Capitalist Conspiracy.
The enemies of Labor have consolidated their forces into one body—the massed money wealth always sees to this little item—and are making a supreme effort to enslave the workers through the agency of what they call a "Universal Service League." This league is the embodiment of capitalist conspiracy to get the workers enmeshed in the web of militarism, with the object of destroying their unity, and rendering them an easy prey for exploitation. Something must be done at once to combat this sinister objective. And the unions of Australia must remember that any laxity on their part will be interpreted in a way that will be harmful to their interests, as before they know what is happening, a deadly blow may be struck at their very vitals. If Australian Labor organizes to appoint a vigilance committee, composed of delegates from the whole of the industrial bodies of Australia, with a sub-committee for each separate state, empowered to say things and do things in the name of every Labor man and woman in Australia, it would have the desired effect on political developments in many ways, and thwart at the present the deep-laid plots of the conspirators.

I. W. W. Gains Strength.
To show that such a movement would find favor with the workers of Australia, it is only necessary to state the rapid rise of the I. W. W. in Australia. That body a couple of years ago was very small, but since the war they have been adding hundreds monthly to their ranks, till now their numbers can be counted in thousands. I attended a recent meeting of the body at Sydney, at which money was being gathered to defray the court expenses of jailed comrades, and I saw \$250 showered on the stage like hailstones, which is a healthy sign in the I. W. W. movement. Their meeting halls are today too small and their audiences can be seen filling the halls, and stretching out across the street in front of the meeting place. They are making themselves felt in Australia, and permeate every avenue of industry, to the discomfiture of the boss and his paid press. They are solid with Labor against conscription, and threaten "direct action" of conscription is forced in Australia. And between the two bodies in Australia, they should be able to settle once and for all any prospect the government may have of conscripting the workers.

Three Special Values in Infants' Outfits

AT \$9.75—Consisting of 2 flannel binders, 2 woven bands, 2 vests, 2 Barra coats, 2 long skirts, 2 night gowns, 2 flannelette night-gowns, 1-2 dozen diapers, and 1 pair booties.

AT \$14.50—Infants' outfit, consisting of 2 pinning bands, 2 woven bands, 2 vests, 2 Barra coats, 2 long skirts, 3 day gowns, 1 doz. diapers, 1 pair booties, 1 wool jacket and 3 night-gowns.

AT \$20—Infants' outfit, consisting of 3 flannel binders, 3 silk and wool bands, 3 silk and wool vests, 3 flannel Barra coats, 3 long skirts, 3 day gowns, 1 dozen diapers, 1 fancy kimona, 1 pair wool booties and 1 novelty blanket.

ARNOLD'S KNIT WEAR FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Edson Specialty Limited
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Wishes to Know Why.
Editor B. C. Federationist: So, the Dominion executive, S. P. of C., has polled over 100 votes in dear old Cumberland constituency. Glorious victory. Why our old Comrade Gribble had more than that number of students in his economic class in that area in the dim and distant past and the old-timers, years ago, looked upon that district as an almost sure thing for any socialist who might decide to run.

W. Lafoux contested that riding at the previous election, and came near to carrying it, I believe. Now, when an educational genius like W. A. Fritchard appears as a candidate, the workers ought to be a little bit wiser. It cannot be that socialist economics are any less true than in other days, for labor power is still a commodity and the means of production are still privately-owned. Neither can it be accepted that the voters object to the candidate, because he is what Roy Matthews called him years ago, a carbon copy for such an objection would imply a knowledge of Balfour's literature, unattainable by the average hard-working slave.

Yes, my dear editor, are well aware that we socialists have certain articles of faith and one of them is that an ever-increasing exploitation will, as the means of production develop, and so long as the present system, and the growth of working class consciousness must at least approximate to that development. The thought provoked by modern productive forces of the material world, itself through those individuals capable of receiving it, and sooner or later appears in the form of literature, but, mark you, literature based on dialectics and, therefore, not final or ultimate.

Inspired by the thought which in this way is spread abroad, other men, less susceptible but not less sincere, have attained to the class spirit, form themselves into parties and endeavor to arouse in their fellows that revolutionary consciousness which they themselves possess, and so long as the class spirit is in the ascendant all goes well.

The organizations grow and become menaces to governments and all conservative institutions, and soon gain the respect and confidence of earnest and thoughtful people; but unfortunately, in their growing, they attract to themselves these anti-racial elements which are not intelligent enough to appreciate the beauties of revolutionary activity and thought, but are cunning enough to undermine the work of the men who have made the existence of the parties possible.

These little creatures grow ambitious, not for the movement, but for themselves, and the dreams of strutting prelate through the corridors of the world's legislatures. They also form themselves into groups of some opera conspirators, and plot against any man who dares to be possessed of sincerely held and other human sentiments. They repeat gibbly and without understanding, statements made by speakers from the public platforms; and while the masses of the ignorant party propagandists, cherish in their minds the secret desire to become far-famed orators themselves. And they succeed with much difficulty in fighting their way through the first five pages of "Value, Price and Profit." They are, by this time, full-fledged Marxian economists and writers, and after awhile they painfully and with great effort produce one of those hitherto known as "The Communist Manifesto," which has been hashed and rehashed times innumerable, and finish it off most artistically with the abbreviated quotation, "Yerh Sap."

JOINS UNIVERSITY CORPS

"Pat" Pettipiece Started for Camp Hughes Wednesday Morning.
Clarke W. ("Pat") Pettipiece has donned the khaki, and yesterday said goodbye to his friends, leaving Wednesday morning for Camp Hughes, where he will join his battalion, the 190th Western Universities. "Pat" has gone with a bunch of boys that will make a name for themselves, and his friends all wish him the best of luck. The composing room of the Daily Province will be shortened by one member by "Pat's" leaving, as he has been on the staff for several years, serving his apprenticeship here, and finishing about three months ago. He was a well-known figure on the motor-cycle racetrack, and is to go in the battalion as a dispatch rider. At a meeting of the Province composing room chapel on Wednesday, "Pat" was given a wrist watch, suitably engraved, and a swagger stick as memento from his printer friends—Daily Province.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Sec.-Treas. A. S. Wells Visiting Local Unions of Provincial Organization.
Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Victoria, was in the city again this week engaged in Federation work. While here he visited all the local unions which held meetings and where not affiliated, urged the membership to get in line without delay. Bro. Wells, as the result of his recent visit to the Old Land, in the interests of the Amalgamated Carpenters, picked up a great deal of information, which is proving of particular value and interest to local trade unionists, and this experience he is now using to splendid advantage for the Federation. He returned to Victoria yesterday, but will be back again before the January convention at Revelstoke.

leaps and bounds. We judged, and rightly, that the principles for which we had longed and striven, were about to receive much larger measure of recognition. We knew, and we still know, that because of the conditions which only now are passing, the socialist sentiment in British Columbia is stronger than ever before.

Why then is there so great a decline in the proletarian vote? Socialists, being in the minority, are naturally not to be despised by the war. In truth, the war should increase our voting power for the fighting forces are more largely drawn from the laboring classes. The old argument re "a floating population" will give us no light, for that phrase implies an "incoming" as well as an "outgoing," and anyhow, the decisive factor in elections is the vote of the relatively stable portion of the population. What then is the answer? You will remember doubtless that Marx, in his treatment of the factory legislation, said that the stress on the action of the people when the struggle for the shortening of the working day was taking place. The professors of political economy, the politicians, colleges, the nobles, the capitalist commoners, and all the other forces that wealth and power can command, had all unitedly and solemnly declared that if the day of toil was reduced by one hour the whole country would be ruined. Well, the people insisted, and mark you, the same people were intensely ignorant, but they had instincts and the economists were compelled to admit that instinct had proved right. Engels also lays much stress upon popular instinct and says that the ruling classes, he uses the phrase, "puer robustus sed militans."

I shall ask you to consider with me two of the men who have played no small part in the political drama of this province, but before proceeding to our self-appointed task, let us determine what we mean by a "candidate" as two separate propositions, without bias resulting from like or dislike, favorable or unfavorable political view. We will first of all take the case of the candidate who has gone to Fort George in search of work after being defeated for Grand Forks. In the recent campaign he ran as a socialist in the former riding and in the latter as a conservative candidate is elected. As a compensation to our old comrade, Mr. Bowser opposed to him a well-known and very capable laborer, a well-informed man, a man of letters, a man of letters, and a man of letters, and whose instincts tell them that he is a man to be treated.

The same is true of P. Williams, only that no one ever accused him of being a profound student of socialist science; and I am ever ashamed of doubting his honesty. I am of the opinion that if the two men appeared before a well-informed people with a view to gaining their suffrages, one of them being an insincere but avowed socialist, the other an honest and sincere man, and a man of letters, the latter would be elected. And I also contend that the decline of the socialist vote is due to the recognition by the people of the untrustworthiness of the present shining orb of the S. P. of C.

There are in British Columbia thousands of earnest men and women who are ready to support the B. C. Federationist, but they will not adequately represent our class. We and they are sick unto death of the existing parties. Will the B. C. Federationist bring the arena of organized labor, sound the call for which we are waiting and have waited for long? I, for one, hope so, and feel sure that it will be the first step to build up an organization which will be worthy of the name of the B. C. Federationist.

Tranquillo Santeramo
Kamloops, B. C. Sept. 20, 1911.

CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONVENTION AT TORONTO

(Continued from Page 1)
signs that might indicate what is to be expected in that direction; finally record deeper study of all problems affecting the cause of Labor, and a determination that out of this clashing and shattering of familiar conditions Labor will come forth perfected in every way and better prepared than ever to face the greif and heretofore unexperienced difficulties that the future has in reserve for it."

Conscription.
"It is scarcely necessary to refer again this year to the subject of conscription, beyond a reassertion of the unqualified opposition to that method of enlistment so emphatically recorded last year in the report of the deliberations of the Trades and Labor Congress held in Vancouver, and while realizing that a portion of the press and some public bodies are very industrious in their efforts to force this kind of militarism on the workers of the Dominion, your executive would recommend that the delegates to this convention reaffirm the position taken at the Vancouver convention and register an emphatic no to anything that savors of conscription."

Munitions.
"When it was known by the executive council that the conditions resulting from the outbreak of war would necessitate the manufacture of munitions in Canada it was urged that the government undertake the same by utilizing its various shops for that purpose. The position of the government in connection therewith and the arguments of the executive council in support thereof is summed up in excerpts taken from a letter written by Presi-

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

You Pay the Lowest Price on Stanfield's Underwear at Spencer's

We Buy in the Quantities That Command the Lowest Price—No Store Can Undersell Us

- STANFIELD'S HEAVY RIBBED Underwear; unshrinkable natural wool; sizes 34 to 44. A garment\$1.25
- STANFIELD'S "RED LABEL" heavy cream wool underwear; sizes 34 to 44. Price.....\$1.75
- STANFIELD'S "BLUE LABEL" heavy cream wool, ribbed; sizes 34 to 44. Per Garment\$2.00
- STANFIELD'S "BLACK LABEL" heavy cream wool; sizes 34 to 44. Price, garment.....\$2.25
- STANFIELD'S FINE ELASTIC ribbed underwear; natural wool, in three weights at per garment, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
- STANFIELD'S CREAM SILK and wool Underwear; magnificent. Price, per garment \$2.25
- COMBINATIONS in all the above lines at twice the price of single garments.
- NOTE—All Stanfield's garments are guaranteed unshrinkable.

David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

dent Waters to R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, machinists' representative, in reply to information asked for relative to the leasing of the Transcona shops to a private shell-making company."

Permanent Congress Headquarters.
"Your executive council cannot allow this year's convention to pass without expressing the pleasure of the trades unionists of Canada at the step taken by the American Federation of Labor in establishing their permanent headquarters in Washington, D. C. This move on the part of the executive council of the A. F. of L. was taken after many years of development and not until such a progressive move could be justified. The Trades and Labor Congress has occupied a similar position. Economic necessity has determined that the headquarters should be modest in physical appointments and conducted at a minimum expenditure. During the past seven years the Congress has more than doubled its affiliated membership, and the finances have been placed on a more substantial basis. A reserve fund of \$10,000 has been deposited in the bank for such purposes as would further the best interests of the Congress. In the light of these facts your executive council feel that the time has now arrived to seriously consider the advisability of purchasing a property in the city of Ottawa where the permanent offices of the Congress can be established. We feel that now is an opportune time to take the step forward, both from the standpoint of the possibilities and needs of the Congress and from the standpoint of economy in the purchase of a suitable property. Property values have been much higher than they are at the present time and the indications are that they will rise just as soon as the war is over and the financial and industrial uncertainty has passed away. We would therefore recommend that the executive council be empowered to purchase a suitable property, not to exceed a price of \$20,000, to be used as the Congress headquarters, the terms of purchase to be satisfactory to the executive council, and having in mind the financial status of the Congress, and its ability to meet its financial obligations. We would further recommend that the executive council be empowered to call in such advisors as they deem necessary to make the purchase an advisable one, both from the standpoint of utility and profit to the Congress."

Workmen's Compensation Acts.
"The good example set by Ontario respecting legislation providing for compensation to workmen for injuries sustained by them in the course of their employment has, since last we met, had its influence in Manitoba and British Columbia. The reports of the executives from those provinces will demonstrate to the delegates the progress made, and it is recommended that renewed efforts be made in the remaining provinces to secure the enactment of similar laws."

Industrial Disputes Act.
"As pointed out in the convention call, your executive had prepared a new Disputes Act. Copies have been distributed freely and the close scrutiny of the delegates is requested to be directed to the draft act. While no one expects that our committee has given us a perfect act, at the same time we are satisfied that the draft more clearly approaches our wishes than anything else yet presented. Mr. O'Donoghue will be present during the discussion of the bill to explain its provisions and to answer any questions the delegates desire to ask."

Remember the Labor Press.
"A most gratifying feature of the year has been the encouragement given to the Labor press by the members of the various unions. This is as it should be. A virile press can do much to disseminate the views and aspirations of organized labor; to inform and advise the public of our attitude on public questions, and to meet the buncombe that too often passes for wisdom as to Labor affairs that appears in some of the daily press. The delegates should, upon their return home, advocate the appointment of strong local committees to aid in every way the Labor press of the country in its loyal and encouraging support to the Labor movement."

What of the Near Future?
"We cannot too strongly impress upon each and every delegate the importance of his mission here. Whatever may be his own special views on any particular subject, he is the mouthpiece of thousands scattered over the section whence he comes, and he will be the speaking-trumpet of the convention in carrying to them the results of all the deliberations of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The future prosperity and happiness of the working people of Canada constitutes the one grand and paramount aim of the Congress, and in the attainment of such an object the co-operation of each one, within his own sphere of action, is necessary. Before another convention is held the entire face of affairs in the world may be changed. What aspect the new conditions will present we are unable to foretell, but the representatives of organized labor should be prepared to meet them no matter what their form or their complexion. Once the great curtain is dropped upon the last of the war-tragedy that now holds the world-stage, it will be raised anew to present a very different drama; and

in that performance, of readjustment and reorganization, there will be times with big problems that require big men. Labor must emerge from the wreck with a clear conception of the part it is to play."

"Mother" Crothers Again Present.
Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of Labor, is attending some of the sittings of the Congress, as usual, where he has much, but remembers little.



If you are interested in securing a free 160-acre homestead along the new P. G. E. Railway, in the fertile valleys of Northern British Columbia write for particulars to DRAWER 3, c/o Federationist, Room 217, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

PANTAGES

Unqualified Vandeville Means PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE THEATRE SHOWS DAILY 2:45, 7:30, 9:15 Season's Prices: Matinee, 15c; Evenings, 15c, 25c.



CON JONES Sells Fines Gobacco.

BAGGAGE

Delivered to any part of the city. Furniture and Pianos Moved or Stored at reasonable rates. Phones Seymour 405, 605. Night and Sunday calls, Secy. 3589.

Great Northern Transfer Co. (McNeill, Welch & Wilson, Ltd.) 80 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

The weather test

—is what puts footwear "on its mettle"—and the weather test will soon be here—we had a taste of it on Monday—wet, sloppy streets.

The man with a pair of LECKIE BOOTS can defy the "weather man" at his worst.

Go to your dealer now and ask for a pair of LECKIE BOOTS for "heavy weather" wear.

They will be as sturdy and staunch as an oak, yet, mark you, not clumsy looking—not a bit—on the contrary they are a "gentleman's" boot in every sense of the word.

The Quality goes IN before the Name goes ON that's a LECKIE

Nabob Baking Powder

—is a pure food product, conforming to all the requirements of the Dominion Act of Parliament referring to Pure Foods.

It is as good and pure Baking Powder as was ever put up in a tin.

For use in Biscuits, Cakes, etc., it has not a peer in the world—that's a strong statement—it is meant to be strong—and Nabob Baking Powder will back it up.

Try it in your next baking.

Your Grocer Has It

The Pickling Season IS NOW ON

Pure Vinegar is essential with which to make good pickles. Our Vinegar manufactured under government supervision. New season's Apple Cider will be ready Sept. 15 at our branch factory, Vernon, B. C.

Also new B. C. Sauerkraut, made from Lulu Island finest cabbage.

B. C. Vinegar Works
1365-7 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C. and Vernon, B. C. Telephone at Vancouver, High 285

Phone Seymour 4490

Cowan & Brookhouse
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKBINDERS
Labor Temple Press Vancouver, B. C.

Here Is a Chance For the Wives and Friends of Trade Unionists To Help The Federationist and Make a Little Money for Themselves Without Much Effort

During the recent milk wagon drivers' strike one of the union men said to The Federationist: "The women are the best union men of the lot."

Read every line of this extraordinary announcement; acquaint yourself with its terms; it means money in your pocket and will immeasurably help The Federationist to grow.

No red tape; no delay. Cash on presentation of purchase slips.

The Federationist will pay cash money to those of its readers who are awake to their own interests and patronize our advertisers in preference to those who don't think enough of the organized workers to bid for their custom.

Save Your Purchase Slips—They are worth money to you whenever you buy of advertisers in The Federationist, save the purchase slips you get with each sale—bring them to Room 217, Labor Temple, and we will immediately

PAY \$1.00 FOR EVERY \$50 WORTH OF PURCHASING SLIPS

We intend in this way to compensate our readers and make it worth their while to patronize our advertisers, and in turn to convince our advertisers that it pays to advertise in The Federationist.

Save your purchase slips with each sale and when you have \$50 worth of slips from any or all advertisers combined—send them in and we will immediately send you \$1 in cash.

Do not mail your purchase slips to this office until they total \$50.

CO-OPERATION MEANS SUCCESS

The B. C. Federationist is the only bona fide Labor paper published in British Columbia—in fact, west of Winnipeg. When you are engaged in a struggle for better conditions it throws its full power into the controversy to help you succeed. It is owned and published by the B. C. Federation of Labor, and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and you are therefore one of its shareholders.

In view of its great usefulness to you, is not The Federationist deserving of your support to the degree at least that you help it by the judicious use of your purchasing power?

We endeavor to organize the purchasing power of the working class of this city for the purpose of throwing it behind our advertisers; we ask you to co-operate with us and SPEND YOUR MONEY WITH THOSE WHO SPEND THEIRS WITH US.

Make the advertisers' place of business shopping headquarters for organized workers—and when in need of any commodity enumerated exercise the adopted slogan of organized labor:

"WE PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US."

B. C. FEDERATIONIST
ROOM 217, LABOR TEMPLE
Phone Sey. 7495 VANCOUVER, B. C.

P.S.—We will not honor purchase slips other than those of Federationist advertisers