THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

EIGHTH YEAR No. 29 — SIX PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

Provincial Library Dec 31

FROM "SOMEWHERE" IN THE WAR ZONE OR OUT OF IT

Well-known Canadian Sends Along His Impression of Men and Things

A Communication Replete With Human Interest and Philosophy

FROM "somewhere" outside of Canada we have received the following interesting communication. In order that no information of military value may reach the kaiser and his cohorts we positively refuse to disclose either the name of the writer or his whereabouts. Suffice it to say that he is a well-known Canadian who took it upon himself to enlist for the purpose of "doing his bit," without waiting to be gently but effectively urged thereto by any conscriptive measures put through by a servile government at the instigation of those whose patriotic interests impel them to remain safely at home and do their "bit" principally by bawling other people out as slackers and German sympathizers. Our correspondent's sizeup of men and things in general, as he has seen them outside of Canada, bears unmistakable evidence of close scrutiny, and powers of observation that are not dulled nor yet led astray by the mere surface indications that present themselves. His deep insight into things that are usually obscured to the vision of the chronic surface-skimmer, gives us an invaluable addition to our meagre knowledge of at least some of our confreres in the great struggle—be it either drama or tragedy, as you will—that is turning the world of ideas and conceptions topsy-turvy today. His communication is, in part, as follows:

The Great Enigma.

"I wish I could give you a clear and lucid account of the political and industrial affairs of this country, or better still, an insight into the character of that great enigma, the British workingman. But to be honest about it I feel that all I can know or hope to know about him is that he is an enigma. And all the events and news that mark the trend of social happenings here convinces me that the wiseacres and statesmen themselves regard him as an enigma that has very dangerous possibilities concealed in his make-up, while at the same time they treat him as a dead certainty.

"One has not come in contact with the British workingman soldier very much before discovering that he has 'mental strabismus' in a most aggravated form. If he has been at the front in France or Saloniki he is heartily 'fed-up' with the whole business and detests army life with its endless injustices, privations, horrors, unequal and inferior treatment. On the other hand, he is greatly incensed at the thoughts of the Irish and other favored classes who evade conscription. His patriotism is almost entirely of the negative variety. He will admit and assert that 'the Empire be blowed! This war is only for the profit and benefit of the rich!' He hates the German with a deep and lusty hatred. 'The German prisoners are treated far too well,' and German populations should be slaughtered without mercy in retaliation for their raids on English towns.'

"Pugnacity and vindictiveness seem to be the leading characteristics of all ranks of Englishmen. And these qualities, while not just exactly the ideals of the Sunday school fraternity, are capable of making a tolerable working combination when tempered with a sense of humor. But when you are placed as to be under a rigid military discipline domineered over by Englishmen whose vindictiveness overshadows the other two qualities, and who regard Canadians who happen to be under them as equally fit as Germans as objects of their attentions, then you will be able to appreciate somewhat the position of those Canadians who were patriotic, weak-headed or otherwise deluded into enlisting in the . . . . of the Royal Engineers. However, please understand that I am not squealing. I am trying to give you an impression of the general concensus of opinion among the Canadians in this unit.

The Welcome to Canadians.

"Every Canadian on arrival here has the rank conferred upon him in Canada stripped from him. His pay is generally many weeks in arrears, and the surprise with which the commanding officers hear of this is of an unstarting quality in appearance, although they have heard the same com-

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Socialist Party of Canada

MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock

REX THEATRE

¶ THE ONLY WAY to put a stop to strikes in Canada is for the government to put an end to the conditions that produce strikes—and war profits.

¶ SUCH colossal profits as are now being made on every hand, by corporations in Canada, were never before equalled in the history of capitalism.

¶ EVERY daily paper, in every issue, contains ghoul-like records of the immense profits being made by food speculators, cold storage artists, mining companies, and mush-room corporations of all kinds engaged in the production of war supplies.

¶ THANKS to some of the members at Ottawa there is now a possibility of a general election, and an opportunity for the electors to preserve some of the elements of Democracy they are supposed to possess.

¶ INASMUCH as the electors have never had a chance to express their contempt for the incapables in charge of the affairs of state at Ottawa since the outbreak of war, the news will be received with general satisfaction among wage-workers.

¶ WHAT the electorate will do when election day comes round is, of course, problematical. But what The Federationist would like to see done is unfit for publication. Words fail.

MACHINISTS' MEMBERSHIP INCREASES EVERY MEETING

Special Open Meeting Scheduled for Next Monday Evening of Machine Shop Employees.

Six months ago, a machinist carrying a union card and working in a contract shop in this city was afraid to admit that he was a union man, and in some cases would rather walk several blocks out of his way than be seen talking to the organizer or other representative of the union. This was not surprising when the conditions were looked into, as some of those men had been very severely discriminated against, and kept walking the streets for years, blocked at every turn by the firms they came out on strike from. What a change today. A man can not carry a card, but also wear his button, and even talk unionism to his fellow workmen. Employers today, instead of turning men away because they belong to the organization, are applying to the representative for men, and have in most cases expressed entire satisfaction with the men supplied.

The new local, No. 777, is making splendid headway and although only a few weeks old, is getting very near the 200 mark. Every meeting new members are enrolled and applications for membership are received.

At the last regular meeting it was reported that a number of shops were now 100 per cent. organized.

The railroad shops, which were looked after by local No. 182, have been 100 per cent. for some time, and by the way they look after all new-comers there is no danger of them being anything else.

On Monday, the 30th inst., an open meeting is to be held and all machinists and machine shop employees in the city are invited to attend. It is probable that after the above date, the initiation and reinstatement fees will be doubled.

ORGANIZED MUNITION WORKERS AT VICTORIA

New Mixed Union Instals Officers and Celebrate Occasion With a Social and Dance.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—On Saturday night Federal Labor union, No. 15663, installed its officers, Organizers McCallum of the Machinists, and Watchman of the Shipwrights, officiating. This local is composed entirely of munition workers, both male and female, and is starting with very bright prospects.

Although it is only a few weeks since organization was first suggested, they have already a membership of almost 200, who are already receiving consideration which they never did previously.

After transacting the necessary business on hand, the meeting was turned into a social, and a very pleasant evening was spent, tea, coffee, sandwiches and cakes were served, and singing and dancing was kept up until midnight. Great credit is due the officers and committeemen who made all arrangements and conducted the entertainment for the excellent manner in which everything was carried out.

A list of the officers will be published in next issue of The Federationist.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' STRIKE

Remaining Camps Decide to Make Fight for Eight-Hour Day Unanimous.

SEDRO WOOLEY, Wash., July 16.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Large strike all over this district for eight hours. In one logging camp 700 to 800 men walked out; not a man left. Coming out clear to Gray's Harbor. Everything quiet; no trouble. Notify men not to come here.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM SUNNY ALBERTA

The Unity Club of Calgary Shows Fine Spirit in Facing Problems

Will Use Its Influence in the Cause of Labor and Humanity

[By Rachel J. Coutts]

CALGARY, Alta., July 16.—The resolution below was passed by Unity Club, an organization of women formed for the purpose of furthering the cause of the Unitarian church in Calgary. The club is anxious to lend what influence it can to the Labor cause at this crisis, and it was with this end in view that the resolution was introduced.

The Resolution.

At a meeting last night of Unity Club, the following resolution, moved by Mrs. Marie Hansen and seconded by Mrs. Clara Robertson, was passed:

"Whereas, notwithstanding the appeal made by thousands of our fellow-countrymen that wealth be conscripted, the federal government has passed the second reading of the military bill which includes the conscription of manhood only; and

"Whereas, if the war is not paid for by conscription of wealth, at the time it is being waged, it will have to be paid for, in part, by the returned soldiers, who will thus be subjected to the injustice of bearing the double burden of fighting the foe on the battlefield and paying for the war, including interest on war bonds, thereby further enriching the financially-strong from whom no sacrifice is forced; and

"Whereas, the next-of-kin of soldiers are being shamefully neglected on account of inadequate funds to meet their requirements,

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Unity Club, endorse the principles of a general strike of producers with a view to bring to the attention of the government the importance of our demands, and to make them realize that the producer is the all-important factor in any country, and that his opinion should receive consideration."

IRON SHIPBUILDING YARDS FLOURISHING

Business Agent Carmichael of the Boilermakers Takes Cheerful View of Labor Situation.

Reporting on the iron shipbuilding yards, Business Agent Carmichael says conditions are very good. So far, nearly 600 members are employed at the present time, with prospects of many more in the near future, as the Wallace shipyards are preparing to lay down two more keels of the same type as the War Dog, recently launched and now nearing completion at No. 1 yard.

Coughlan's yard is in very fair condition for a new yard. There are the usual small grievances, which, so far, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The contract shops are all in good condition with two exceptions—the Vancouver Engineering company, where no agreement obtains, and Ross & Howard's, where a strike is on at the present time.

"To sum up the situation in general," said Business Agent Carmichael, "The Federationist can say 'that conditions are much better at present for organized labor than at any time during the past 17 years I have been on the British Columbia coast.'"

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN LATEST TO ORGANIZE

Lusty New Union Gives Promise of Becoming One of the Best in Vancouver.

For some time the automobile repair men and garage employees in Vancouver have felt that some steps should be taken to improve their conditions, so with that end in view they held a meeting in the Labor Temple on Monday evening to discuss the matter.

The meeting was a decided success, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to organize, and affiliate with the International Association of Machinists immediately. Forty applications with the necesary deposit were handed in, and it was decided to hold the list over until after Monday, the 23rd inst., when another meeting will be held in Room 301, Labor Temple, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Victor R. Midgley, secretary of the Trades and Labor council, and Organizer McCallum were present, the former presiding and the latter explained the jurisdiction of the Machinists and the benefits to be derived from affiliating with same.

STILL ANOTHER "DOWN TOOLS" DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY

Employees of Vancouver Engineering Works Want Same Conditions as Obtain in Other Shops.

At noon yesterday the Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Machinists and Patternmakers employed in the Vancouver Engineering Works came out on strike on account of the refusal by the company to recognize the agreement submitted by the Metal Trades to all firms some time ago, and which has been accepted and signed by all of the larger concerns. The walkout was a clean one, and there is no question but the men will win out in short time. All the munition workers, including the women, may also quit if there is not a speedy settlement.

President Wilson surely has his troubles. He is now being accused by Washington suffragettes of being the man who put the "moe" in democracy. —Daily Province.

BRAVE CITY COUNCIL GRANTS FIREMEN'S DEMANDS

One Day Off in Four to Cost City Enormous Sum of $1,300 Each Year

Much Aldermanic Wisdom Displayed Over Weighty Matter

A line-up Vancouver trade unionists should remember when they go to the polls on January 10, 1918:

The vote of the City Council on the question of granting one day off in four to city firemen:

Yeas	Nays
Ald. Marshall.	Ald. Kirk.
Ald. Miller.	Ald. Hamilton.
Ald. Owen.	Ald. Woodside.
Ald. Gale.	Ald. Rogers.
Mayor McBeath	

AFTER THE CITY COUNCIL had gone through its usual "stunt" of talking for over three hours and saying what any ordinary business man could have said in ten minutes, the city firemen were, by the casting vote of the mayor, assured of one day off in four during the present year. The bright redeeming spot of the whole dreary session was the energetic address of Ald. Gale, in which he told some plain truths which were not very palatable to some of his fellow aldermen. His words were, however, so soundly based that no denial was entered.

As far as the general public is concerned, it is fortunate that the council took the action it did, for, had the decision been against the men, it is certain there would have been another strike of the men. And it is telling no tales out of school when it is stated that the "walk-out" would have been even more sweeping than

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¶ FROM LATEST advices The Federationist is led to believe that a Dominion election will be pulled off within the next few months.

¶ IT SEEMS that the Borden government has so completely discredited itself that it can no longer rally enough support even among those who are of its own political kidney, to afford an excuse for a further ursupation of power and authority.

¶ IT IS therefore compelled to go to the country, and where it will go to from there, may be left to the imagination or to history.

¶ THE question is: What are you workers of the Dominion going to do in the premises?

¶ YOU workers who are organized; you progressive and radical thinkers, outside of the ranks of organized labor, many of whom are banded together for purposes in line with human progress, and who are unalterably opposed to the present regime of things economic and political, what are you prepared to do?

¶ IF YOU are not at this moment prepared to do anything more than plaintively protest and howl against the iniquities that are upon you,, have you sufficient ginger in your makeup, have you enough of the fighting spirit in your poor soul, to turn your energies in the direction of aiding in setting on foot immediately an active campaign against those iniquities?

¶ THIS BY putting a ticket of live men in the field on behalf of real democracy and sane progress, as against the baneful influences that now dominate the social and industrial life of the Dominion, and are manifesting such a grim determination to sweep away all democracy and completely strangle all aspirations for peace, order and human uplift.

¶ IF YOU possess any disposition to do anything, do it now, or henceforth and forever hold your peace.

STOLEN POTTAGE AND THE "LIBERTY" JOKE

South Wellington Miners Much Entertained by Pleasing Tale

How Progressive Brewster Legislation Boosts the Patriotic Fund

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., July 17.—At the last meeting of South Wellington Mine Workers' union, Sunday, July 15, the new officers were installed and several matters of extreme importance were taken up. Communications with the newly-created department of labor were read. We have been trying to obtain a schedule of the wage-rates obtaining in Nanaimo on July 1 and so far the department of labor has failed to secure it. We would not like to say, at present, that the Western Fuel Co. is more powerful than the government, but the fact remains that we have not received a direct answer to a direct question.

Stole the Pottage.

A copy of our international's appeal to the president of the United States was read and provoked an intelligent discussion. It appears that after our international officials have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, the plutocratic interests have stolen the pottage back. They have stood supinely by and allowed the burden of militarism to be forced upon the men who are looking to them for leadership, and now the United States' president has appointed a coal commission, composed of labor-hating coal barons, who are proceeding in a most efficient manner to chain the miners to their jobs. In other words, industrial conscription is following military conscription, as is inevitable.

Willing Servility.

The appeal says, in part: "Our organization spontaneously, and with deep devotion to our country, has pledged its membership to every service in defence of the nation, whether in the armies or in the mines." It has suspended its constitution and authorized its boys to train in the boy scouts. It has set aside for the period of the national emergency its opposition to the militarist spirit. It has subscribed $50,000 to the "liberty" loan bonds. And again it says that "this great, patriotic and solid organization of the workers stands ready to dig from the earth all the coal necessary for all possible needs of the nation." And so on ad nauseum.

$50,000 Worth of "Liberty."

This epistle created quite a howl. It was thought that the $50,000 invested in "Liberty" bonds could have been spent more efficiently in several ways. For instance, in helping the miners of District 18 out, or in giving the organization another boost on Vancouver Island, even though it did mean breaking the constitution. If the constitution can be broken to aid militarism it w asthought that surely it could have been stretched to aid the miners of District 18, to resist tyranny.

There was an insistent demand from many quarters for a breakaway from the international. During the discussion it was pointed out that while the present system of organization is out of date it would not be wise to destroy it until the majority of the Henry Dubbs were willing to accept a more efficient from of organization.

Seeking the Light.

An outline of a better form of organization was given, in which labor would organize upon the same plan as capitalist governments, and at the same time follow the reasoning of Marx et al, it being conceded that, for the time being anyway, each country has to solve its own problems. The problems of Canada, not being capable of solution by the workers across the line and vice versa.

A policy was outlined in which the workers of the various countries could be organized nationally upon an industrial union basis, the local unions to correspond with local governing bodies; the provincial organization corresponding to provincial governments; a Dominion body to correspond with the Dominion parliament, all affiliated with the mother country, making a solid body of labor throughout the empire, fighting upon a common ground, and having agreements with neighboring countries, to correspond with international treaties.

This is an ideal worth looking forward to, having for its goal, a World Federation of Labor.

The discussion terminated with a motion instructing the secretary to write the executive board and repudiate the board in their militarist attitude. They are to be given to understand that we are not to be included in the bunch that they have pledged to service in the army.

That Infernal Poll Tax.

The question of the poll tax was then dealt with. The Brewster bunch dug into our pay envelopes this month and stole $5, and, as a protest against the highway robbery and in accordance with our resolution to Brewster, the meeting decided to discontinue paying into the patriotic fund.

Miners Propose an Excursion.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of holding an excursion at a later date, most of the members being anxious to visit Victoria, the Evergreen City, while others wanted to make it Vancouver, where the brains are. However, a committee was picked to work the matter up, so in the future, one of the suburbs of South Wellington is apt to be invaded by a number of those wild animals called coal miners.

And a Brass Band, Too.

The next proposal was the formation of a brass band. It was thought that

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¶ EVERY UNION in Western Canada that can possibly do so should send its full representation of delegates to the Ottawa convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in September.

¶ IF THE federal government is to be impressed with the almost unanimous determination of organized labor to refuse to accept legislation calling for enforced labor and the loss of what little liberty already possessed, then an expression must be displayed at the Ottawa convention.

¶ THE profiteering variety of patriots with which Canada is infested must be given to understand that the wage-workers do not and will not stand for anything short of the nationalization of industries entering into the prosecution of the war, before consenting to be led into the shambles of industrial conscription.

¶ THE coming convention gives the organized labor movement of Canada an opportunity to be heard in the land. Some definite steps must be taken to resent the scant treatment of Labor in the past and ensure a voice in the future Democracy.

¶ SEE THAT your union is represented. It will pay.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE

With Vice-president Hoover, Vancouver in Charge, Strikers Certain of Early Victory.

Advices received from Vice-president Hoover, our business agent, who is now in charge of the strike situation at Tacoma, Wash., now a veritable "foreign agitator," indicate that he is busy. He expects the stret railway systems of both Tacoma and Seattle to be tied up for at least a few more days before anything definite will materialize in the way of a settlement. The strikers are out to a man, and standing firmly, with a knowledge that they must win, especially as the "public" is with them. And all this for the "right to organize" in the democratic land of the free!

President Jos. Hubble, acting business agent, has been requested by several of the members of Pioneer Division, No. 101, to look into the provisions of the recently-enacted B. C. poll tax imposed by the Brewster government. It had been thought that the poll tax fight was at an end, after its repeal some two or three years ago. But evidently the food speculators and profiteers need the money, so the government decided to reimpose this pernicious tax. The membership want to know all about it. Then they will decide what shall be done. The paymaster of the B. C. E. R. advises President Hubble that the poll tax, $5, will be deducted from the employees' envelopes the first payday in August. He will, however, post notices, which makes provision for certain exemptions. For instance, any one already paying $5 or more property tax will not be soaked a second time for the privilege of earning profits in British Columbia for some corporation or other.

The next regular meeting of the division will take place next Wednesday afternoon in Oddfellows' hall, Mount Pleasant, and the evening meeting in the Labor Temple at 8 p.m. "A live wire is never stepped on." Attend the meeting.

Among recent casualties at the front is that of Charles Hubble, youngest brother of President Hubble. He was wounded by an Austrian aeroplane in Italy, dying six days later.

MACHINISTS OF ROYAL CITY TO GO AFTER 44-HOUR WEEK

New Agreements Will Be Immediately Presented to All Machine Shop Employers

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 19.—At a regular meeting of Local No. 151, International Association of Machinists, held Wednesday evening, it was decided that since the city is practically 100 per cent. organized, that agreements be presented to all machine shops, asking for the 44-hour week and other conditions, and Organizer McCallum was asked to take the necessary steps to have same established. Several new members were initiated, as well as a number of applications for membership being received. The auditors' report for the past quarter was read, and shows that the local has made splendid progress, and is in a flourishing condition.

Engineers' Local 620.

Business Agent W. A. Alexander, reports that in future, the business meetings of Local 620, will be held on Mondays, at 7.30 p.m., in place of Thursdays, so as to enable delegates to the Trades and Labor council to attend meetings of that body. The engineers have, like many other crafts, been compelled to realize that, in order to obtain better working conditions, it is necessary for them to co-operate with the others in the Labor movement throughout the province. Membership still growing; trade conditions fair; prospects good.

KEEN CONTEST FOR EVERY OFFICE OF LABOR BODY

Last Night's Meeting Resulted In Several Changes of Official Personnel

Banner Session and Plenty "Pep" Augurs Well for Future Usefulness

EXCITEMENT reigned supreme at last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, when the order of business, election of officers, was brought on. Delegate Kavanagh was nominated to oppose Pres. McVety, Del. Thomas withdrawing in the favor of the former, and a neck and neck contest resulted in a tie of 36—36. Despite a suggestion by Del. Benson that the chair declare a casting vote, a second ballot was taken, this ending in the election of Del. Kavanagh by 38 to 36 votes. Thus, after nine terms in the office of president, J. H. McVety stepped down to hand the lines to others, he expressing himself, in refusing a nomination for the vice-presidency, as being ready for a period of rest, although willing to act on the executive if required.

For the office of vice-president, the result was the election of Del. J. Hubble, of the Street Railwaymen, being elected by 39 votes as against 30 polled by Del. Miss Gutteridge.

Del. Midgley remained in the position of general secretary by 40 votes, Del. Welsh, his opponent gathering in 31.

Office of secretary-treasurer for the ensuing term went to Del. Knowles, the ballots showing 47 for the delegate and 23 for Del. Cottrell.

Trustees elected after a process of elimination were as follows: Delegates McVety, 40; Kelly, 39; Crawford, 35; and McDonald, 37.

The sergeant-at-arms' post was competed for by Delegates Harrison and Thomas, the former winning out by 37 to 27 votes.

Following the installation of the incoming officers, President Kavanagh thanked the delegates for the honor accorded him, and assured them that any ruling he was called upon to make would be in the interests of the class he represented and no other.

A motion to extend the time of the meeting in order that a communication from the Socialist Party of Canada might be dealt with was lost, the council adjourning at 11 p.m.

No Labor Congress Delegate.

Considerable debate as to recommendation made by the executive that a delegate be sent to attend the Trades and Labor Congress convention in Ottawa on September 17, took place, the committee's report, suggesting one delegate with $300 expenses, being opposed by several delegates present. Delegate Trotter thought two at $150 each would mean greater representation. This, however, being opposed by Delegates Crawford and Hubble, the latter setting his face against both proposals, as he felt the representatives who were going from the west could handle all things which would come up. Del. Kavanagh agreed with this, and remarked that so far as the conscription issue was concerned, the central body had taken no definite stand, save to go on record as opposed to a general strike, and therefore he believed labor would be represented by representations from locals. Del. McDonald moved that two delegates at $200 each be sent, this being lost. The voting on the two at $150 also going against the movers, the motion meeting with a similar fate, a condition which caused applause. The vote was 24 for, 34 against. The "call" was filed, as was a communication from the Winnipeg Anti-Conscription League, asking that a delegate be sent to that city.

Reports of Unions.

Del. Welsh, Plumbers, reported things going smoothly.

Del. Hardy of the Sailors' union, reported the winning of the strike carried on by them, and thanked the president and Del. Kelly for their assistance. The men now had Sundays and

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LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

Sunday, July 22.—

Monday, July 23.—Amalgamated Engineers; Patternmakers; Boilermakers; Steam Engineers; Electrical Workers; U. B. Carpenters; Garage Repair Men; Streetrailwaymen's Ex.

Tuesday, July 24.—Barbers; Machinists No. 777; Bro. Loco. Engineers.

Wednesday, July 25.—Press Feeders; Com. Metal Trades Council; Streetrailwaymen.

Thursday, July 26.—Sheet Metal Workers; Painters; Shipwrights and Caulkers; Machinists No. 182.

Friday, July 27.—Pile Drivers & Wooden Bridgebuilders; Shipyard Laborers; Plumbers.

Saturday, July 28.—

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

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.

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FRIDAY.....July 20, 1917

A GENERAL ELECTION IMPERATIVE

NO GOVERNMENT that ever sat at Ottawa was more completely and indisputably the servile tool of the great capitalist interests than the present one. Among the governments of the various countries involved in the present war, none are more pronounced in their devotion to the profit-hungry interests that find opportunity in time of war to greatly accelerate the rich stream of plunder that flows into their coffers through their control of labor and industry. No government has been more careful to avoid levying exactions upon the profit-lords or unduly interfering with their delectable game. None has been more brazen in its determination to abrogate all democracy and put the finishing touch upon the liberties of the common people, through its infamous conscription and kindred schemes, while at the same time keeping impious hands off the property and profits of the sacred business interests of the country, that are having the most glorious opportunity in history to glean the golden grain from the blood and agony of war's brutal harvest. Once already has this precious aggregation of governing talent, with the aid and connivance of the most loyal opposition, prolonged its mischievous life, by mere impudence and sufficient gall to abrogate and repudiate all rights of the electorate and just merely hang on by sheer usurpation of authority. For more than a year past the Borden government has carried no mandate of the electorate. It has had no authority other than that which it has arbitrarily assumed. And the past year has been especially marked with the most cringing and servile obedience to the behests of the profit-frying patriots who gather stupendous gains from transportation, munitions manufacture, banking, food speculation and bacon grease, and an utter disregard of, and absolute contempt for the rights of the wealth producers and useful ones in the land.

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For the second time does this discredited government propose to extend, if possible, its baneful existence, by its own arbitrary and usurped authority. But upon this occasion the opposition appears to be less loyal to the dominant capitalist interests behind the Borden government, and whose servile tool that government is. The vote taken in the house at Ottawa on Tuesday last upon the impudent proposal to extend the life of the present government for another year, showed 82 in favor and 62 against. With this narrow majority it is hardly probable that the infamous proposal can be put through, although none who have followed the servile meanderings of the Borden government since the outbreak of the war, need be surprised at anything it may undertake to do in obedience to the forces that skulk behind it and direct its hand. But the demand is daily becoming more insistent throughout the Dominion that an election be called, and a government be returned that will at least carry the mandate of the electorate, and not the mandate of its own arbitrary will and impudence.

* * *

It may be well to note that when the extension proposal was being considered, the Hon. George P. Graham introduced an amendment calling for a postponement of the matter "until steps had been taken to make provision for the taxation of those best able to pay," and to provide that "industrial, transportation and national resources of Canada will be organized so as to insure the greatest possible assistance to the empire and the war, and reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people." The amendment was lost by a vote of 78 to 61. This narrow majority of 17 carries with it a significance that should not be overlooked nor underestimated. It is an augury of what may be reasonably expected when the electorate at large is afforded an opportunity to pass judgment upon that and similar questions. If, in a rookery of professional politicians, such a proposition could only be defeated by such a narrow majority, it is safe to assume that it would be overwhelmingly carried once put to the vote of the vast multitude that now does all of the suffering, bleeding, dying and "paying." Let us have an election. Let the demand therefor be insistent. If we are to lose the last vestige of the poor democracy and liberty we now possess, let it be done at the hands of the majority and duly recorded at the polls. If it be the will of the majority, and so expressed at the polls it would be unmistakable and therefore unquestioned. We will then bow to that will and take our fool medicine along with the other fools who are thus inclined. But as for having this infamy thrust upon us by the usurped and impudent authority of any government, we object most strenuously. Not only do we object, but we refuse to submit to it. Let the would-be kaisers of the earth put that in their pipes and smoke it to their great content, as Pepys might say. Let these matters and policies be threshed out in an election campaign and the verdict rendered at the polls.

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The silly reason offered against holding an election now, "that it would distract the country and thus seriously interfere with the prosecution of the war," should be spurned by every one capable of the exercise of common sense. The country could, by no possible stretch of imagination, be more distracted by an election, nor the prosecution of the war more seriously interfered with, than it is now through the imbecility of the Borden government in not listening to the voice of the common people and its meek servility in obeying that of the overlords and pirates of plunder and profit. Let us have an election. The Borden government will be overwhelmingly elected to remain at home. And there will be some handwriting upon the wall that those returned to power may read with great profit to themselves and their future safety. Let us have it, by all means. Nothing less will satisfy us.

IS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

IN THE YEAR 1348 the Great Plague made its appearance in England. During the years immediately preceding it, it had swept continental Europe and decimated its population. At the time of its appearance in England, that country had a population of about two million. The ravages of the plague speedily reduced this nearly one-half. Deaths were so numerous in many places that it was almost beyond the power of the living to keep pace with it in the burying of the dead. The industries of the time were terribly crippled by the death of laborers and, by the same token, fields went untilled. A scarcity of the necessaries of life resulted in consequence and prices went skyward. The scarcity of labor likewise expressed itself in a stubborn and persistent advance in wages, the workers pressing the point upon every occasion. During the years following, the struggle between masters and men over the matter of wages became each day more bitter. The Statutes of Laborers was introduced and every penalty that ruling class ingenuity could devise was brought to bear upon the workers to force them to relinquish the advantages which the condition of the labor market had placed in their hands. Some of the most brutal practices ever recorded in history were resorted to in order to force the wages back to the level previously prevailing, but for more than a century and a half the advantage remained upon the side of the laborers and the wages were never reduced to a level satisfactory to the masters until the labor market had once more regained a normal condition through the increase of working population, by means of the birth rate.

* * *

From the moment when the scarcity of labor began to impress itself upon the masters, every effort was directed towards throttling the laborers and preventing them from taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to increase their wages. Restriction after restriction was placed upon them, and the masters even went so far as to brand offenders with a hot iron upon the forehead and sometimes trim their ears, for the offense of having demanded or accepted wages above the sum specified by law. So brutal and severe were these exactions and penalties that eventually the workers were driven to open and violent revolt. This outbreak is known as the Peasants' Revolt, or the Wat Tyler rebellion. The workers were urged thereto by the preaching of John Ball and his fellow priests and followers, whose utterances bore a most striking semblance to those of the socialists, and other advanced thinkers of today. When the storm broke thousands of workers rose and marched upon London, under the leadership of Wat Tyler. Incidentally, upon that journey they took occasion to kill every lawyer they could lay hands upon and burned their houses. Though Tyler was murdered by the mayor of London, they succeeded in getting a promise from the king that they should no more be "called serfs" and should be granted other measures of relief. Needless to say, all of which was subsequently repudiated by the king and his advisers, as opportunity offered.

* * *

Nearly three years ago another Great Plague broke out in Europe. Probably more than forty million men have consequently been taken from legitimate and life-giving production and set to the pleasing task of killing and mutilating each other and destroying, to the utmost of their capabilities along that line, the things needful to human existence and comfort, and laying waste vast territories that under normally decent conditions would be fruitful beyond human calculation. The result of this normally healthful ruling class visitation has been to bring about a world condition strikingly similar to that brought upon England by the plague of the 14th century. The withdrawing of such a vast force from the production of food, clothing and the other necessary things for human sustenance and comfort, and the turning of it to the eminently sane and worthy purpose of not only destroying foodstuffs, clothing, shelter, etc., but everything else of value to the human race that comes within its reach, has brought in its wake the most phenomenal advance in prices the world has ever experienced, and the most threatening demand for increased wages that ever brought the cold sweat of fear to the bargain-counter heart of the capitalist since unkind fate and human ignorance placed the crown of majesty upon his fat paunch and the sceptre of rule in his greasy paw. Just as the economic life of England was turned topsy turvy by the Black Plague of the 14th century, so is the economic life of the entire world being thrown into chaos by the Bloody Plague of today. And just as the masters of those times tried every means that cunning and brutality could devise to forestall the efforts of the workers to break the intolerable conditions under which they suffered and rise to a fuller participation in the good things of life which were created by their own hands, so are present day masters throughout the world leaving no stone unturned to not only prevent the workers from gaining anything out of the opportunities afforded by the war, but to shove them back into worse conditions than even obtained previous to the outbreak of the present most glorious ruling class calamity and pestilence.

* * *

For confirmation of this one needs but note what has taken place since the outbreak of war and what is now daily occurring. From the firing of the first gun every effort of every government interested has been directed along the line of curtailing even the few miserable privileges the workers previously possessed. The manner in which the workers, say, of Great Britain, were tricked out of their boasted liberties in the earlier days of the war, by the smooth talk and the specious promise of the masters and their tools and agents, is well known. It is all strangely remindful of the smooth talk and specious promises of the English king and his boosters in the time of Wat Tyler. That those promises and the smooth talk of the British capitalist government and its instruments are of neither greater nor less value than were the promises and the smooth talk o fthe English king and his, in the 14th century, may safely be conceded. It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the gradual preparation for and the subsequent military and industrial conscription that so neatly followed in the wake of the first successes along the line of hamstringing the stupid slaves. This is all a matter of history. The moves in question have not been confined to Great Britain. The same line of action is being earnestly followed here in Canada and the United States. But here it is not accompanied with the same artistic finesse as in the old country. Here it is more raw and brutally open. This is perhaps due to the fact that this is a newer country and has not yet had sufficient time to acquire that polish in infamy, that is the characteristic earmark of the older civilizations. Here we are being pushed rather rudely from our pedestal of fancied freedom and democracy and brutally taught our proper place in the ruling class cosmos. Strikes against economic pressure and their brutal suppression are the ordinary events of the day. I. W. W. persecutions and the tramp of armed men in connection therewith have become so ordinary a part of the daily life of this western continent as to scarce call for even passing notice. Legal "frame-ups" against workers who may have aroused the ire of noble lords of capital, have become of such frequent occurrence and meet with such hearty approval from high-brow intellectual circles that even the most flagrant case creates less excitement in the community than would the advent of a new Charlie Chaplin movie stunt in silliness. When we come to size up the present world situation and compare it with that in England following the Great Plague, we are forced to the conclusion that history is repeating itself, and the working class of all lands is due for an experience in ruling class training that will cause it to sweat blood for many years to come. And we do not see any very promising signs of any Wat Tyler rebellion or Peasant's Revolt. As far as that is concerned history has probably laid down owing to the poor quality of the material at hand. There is nothing in it sufficiently virile to repeat anything more threatening than a pitiful whine for kind words and gentle treatment at the hands of its masters. It is too devoid of guts to fight in any cause but that of its masters. And even then it merely goes about it as an ordinary incident in the daily routine of work, and out of which it fervently hopes to receive "fair wages."

ITS LIGHT SHOULD BE HIDDEN

The following is an extract from a letter received by one of our residents written by a relative whose home and factory were completely destroyed when the Germans occuped Lille (France). Three of his four sons have been killed in action, and the fourth and last recently succumbed to gas poisoning. His only child, Lucienne, lives with her father:

"Yes, Lucienne is making great progress in English, and at the first opportunity she is going to write thee a long letter in English, which she tells me she reads far better than she writes it, and does not have to consult the dictionary very often now, although she tells me there are some sentences of which the meanings are somewhat obscure that she intends to ask thee to be good enough to explain. Of course, as I am still interested in commercial affairs, she translates these to me from the papers received and whilst it might seem somewhat impolite for me to criticise, still, entre nous, the publication by the press of the colossal profits that have been made since the beginning of this tragic struggle, is to say the least, extremely indiscreet. To urge economy in order to prosecute the war to a victorious finish and in adjoining columns relate the stories of prosperity that various industries and corporations have enjoyed, reveals a most startling lack of proper discernment.

As thou knowest, I have lost everything except by brave Lucienne, and yet * * * Socialism is to me abhorrent, but in my humble opinion the policy pursued by the commercial institutions in thy adopted country are doing more to propagate the disease than the orations of the most blatant demagogues. The masses are beginning to think and to analyze, therefore, the commercial class should not so vociferously proclaim or allow the press to announce the tremendous profits they are making, especially when they are so anxious to obtain more recruits for the army. The working class may see the hole in the millstone, and the workers may ask if you are so anxious to prevent your establishments being destroyed by the Boches, as has happened in northern France and Flanders, why instead of paying for the insurance by being satisfied with a moderate profit, do we raed every day that you have enjoyed an era of stupendous prosperity, never dreamt of before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe?

To ask men to sacrifice their lives on the field of battle whilst publicly announcing their phenomenal gains is exceedingly impolitic, and I might as well add, dangerous to the welfare of the state. The Canadians are magnificent soldiers, but if they were as mentally alert as our people, I hardly think the papers would be guilty of such incongruities as are commonplace in the copies of which Lucienne makes me the translations.

* * *

After the kindly manner in which the writer of the above has been treated by the present delightful regime of class property and class rule, it is quite easy to understand why the very thought of socialism is still "abhorrent" to him. Having lost home, factory and all of his children except one daughter, through the normal and perfectly logical working out of the present system of slavery and brutality, there is every reason left why he should be possessed of a feeling of abhorrence to that concept of a social order that is based upon freedom and equality, and with human welfare and happiness as its goal, and still fondly cling to the present disorder that has for its foundation human slavery with poverty, misery, wealth and vulgarity as its normal condition, and war with its bloody sacrifice and wicked devastation as its supreme and loftiest achievement.

We feel, however, that the writer's criticism of the flagrant flaunting of their immense profits in the faces of their deluded victims, by our splendid Canadian patriots of the commercial type, is due to a lack of understanding o fthe real inner meaning of the "national service" that is so immensely popular throughout the English-speaking countries. Should he remain long in Canada and include Flavelle's breakfast bacon in his daily morning menu, he will no doubt get to know us better and more fully appreciate the peculiar virtue of the patriotism and "national service" that so unquestionably inspires our commercial brigands to heroic deeds and most mighty efforts. We agree with the writer that it would be far better for the continued success of the delightful and inspiring game of rule and loot, if these worthy players were a trifle more modest and less given to loud and vainglorious boasting about the magnitude of their swag. It would be far safer for them if they would but "hide their light under a bushel."

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT

"Incredible numbers of the strongest and best men are killed. Incredible numbers of others are wounded and blinded. The ordinary casualties of industry, which concerned us so much but yesterday, are almost forgotten. The birth rate decreases. The death rate increases, even in the civil population, and in the neutral countries near the seat of war. Infant mortality, unless superhuman efforts are made, reaches a dizzy height. Tuberculosis breaks through all the modern restraints built up so skilfully, and develops into an epidemic of such dimensions that 'the white plague' is no longer a figure of speech. Typhus and cholera and scurvy and malaria reappear to ravage the more backward nations, and such novelties as trench-foot and gas poisoning and nervous shock literally overwhelm the medical services of the most enlightened. The venereal diseases, never under efficient control, overrun the armies and training camps. Public opinion as to sexual imorality is relaxed. Illegitimate children are born in unheard-of numbers. Prostitutes increase. Undernourishment, exposure, anxiety and other hardships undermine physical and mental health. Insanity increases. Orphans are multiplied. Juvenile crime and lawlessness become alarming. Education is neglected. Recreation loses its recently acquired standing among the necessities of life. Children and women are allowed and induced, if not compelled, to work too hard. The standards of living fall. Provision for the future is forgotten under the pressure of immediate needs. High wages, like high prices and high taxes, continue, but they are no longer an indication of a high standard of living for workingmen and their families. Family ties, family interests, individual initiative, individual development, and all else that forms the foundation of social work, lose their importance, save as they can be made to contribute to the national purpose, and that national purpose is destruction. All the resources and forces of the nations at war are organized—more or less thoroughly, more or less intelligently—for the destruction of enemy life and the things that sustain life, with the indirect result, also, it would seem, of self-destruction."—Edward T. Devine, in Report to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

* * *

The above is especially recommended for perusal by professed followers of the gentle Nazarene, board of trade members and similar "foremost citizens," public officials, self-appointed custodians of morality, disciples of economy and uplift among the poor, conscriptionists, anti-pacifists, editorial scribes and pharisees and all other patriots and worshippers at the shrine of war, glorious war. May its perusal tend to strengthen their faith in the virtue and glory of war and impel them to still greater efforts towards making it a permanent institution and a continuous performance, to the end that "Prussian kultur" may be so thoroughly spread throughout the earth that the enervating influence of decadent and effeminate peace may be forever removed from the noble pathway of the human race.

Helen, aged seven, was feeding the cat at the dinner table. Her father told her that the cat must wait, whereupon the small girl answered, "I think it is a shame, just because she is a poor dumb animal, to treat her just like a hired girl."—The Truthseeker.

The most illuminating press dispatch of the season appeared in a local daily sheet on last Saturday. It read as follows: "Assistance of two troops of United States cavalry was necessary to quell a riot which started in Miami, Arizona, tonight, when the local police force was unable to break up an I. W. W. meeting." Evidently the Miami police force needed strengthening.

It is related that Philip Scheidmann, the "great leader" of German socialism, upon his return from Stockholm recently declared, "that the greatest obstacle to peace was the domination of German policy by the autocratic and military elements under the antiquated and reactionary system of administration." And Philip saw it before the war had completed its third year. It is really marvelous how he discovered it so quickly. Evidently the German is not the phlegmatic and slow thinking person we had imagined.

The only piece of progressive legislation pulled off by the Brewster government of this province during the recent session, was the resuscitation of the hated poll tax, that had been abolished during the reactionary McBride regime. Immediately the South Wellington miners were called upon to pay the tax, they discovered that it amounted to about the sum they had been contributing monthly to the "patiotic fund." So they promptly cut out their contribution to that fund. They are now some eleven monks to the good, thanks to Brewster and his brainy bunch, giving them the tip.

Charges have been made on behalf of the crews of German liners interned at Ellis Island, New York, that "they are compelled to live in insanitary and squalid surroundings that are a menace to their health." And yet it is not clear why any such kick should be made, in view of the fact that "insanitary and squalid surroundings that are a menace to health" is the normal condition of the vast majority of the "free citizens" of that great American metropolis, both in time of peace and time of war. What the deuce do these silly Germans expect? Isn't what is good enough for "free citizens" of the greatest republic on earth good enough for them? D—— their impudence, anyhow.

It is gleefully recorded by the "kept press" that "only 12 English-speaking members of the Dominion House of Commons voted against the conscription bill when the vote was taken upon its second reading. Well, it is at least some satisfaction to know that even that small number are opposed to reversion to the normal slave status of half-a-dozen centuries ago. Even at that, it speaks volumes in support of the contention that the English-speaking tribe is the most backward and dull-witted among the various tribes of the earth. It is so childishly simple and easy for political rogues to snare and hamstring the common herd of that particular tribe that there is not even humor in it. Just why any rag should go to the trouble of chortling over it is beyond our ken. It is such an unmistakable matter of fact and so indisputably a foregone conclusion that it is almost an insult to human ignorance to even mention it.

A wealthy Massachusetts manufacturer who recently died left $1,000,000 to be divided among 400 of his oldest employees, with further provisions giving them 60 per cent. of the income on $2,500,000. This latter sum is to be divided among them later on, with certain limitations. All of which is alleged to be done in appreciation for faithful service rendered. Perhaps the good man felt that restitution of at least a part of the plunder that he had extracted from his faithful slaves was a graceful and proper thing for him to do. The fact that he did not make such restitution until he could no longer make use of the plunder himself, would tend to lessen rather than add to the meritorious nature of his action, however. Even the freeing of slaves by deathbed repentance upon the part of the master, does not appeal with especial force to us. We would be much more pleased to see the slaves free themselves by kicking the master from their backs without waiting for death and repentance to do the job for them.

It is all very simple to demand that present governments destroy the fat snap of the so-called profiteers. It is also only very simple souls that will bother to make such demands and still more simple ones that would expect it to be done. It never seems to occur to the noisy ones who clamor for such action, that for the government (the executive committee of the capitalist class) to carry out such a procedure would be equivalent to the capitalist class abolishing itself. It would seem that any one mentally fit to actually be allowed to sojourn outside of a crazy-house, ought to have better sense than to expect capitalists and their governments to do anything so supremely foolish as that. We have heard of no other method of abating the profiteering nuisance that is worthy of consideration for a moment except that advocated by the much-derided and despised socialists. When the wealth producers turn their collective strength to the conquest of the power of the state and having conquered it, use that power to effect their deliverance as a class from the mastery and exploitation by the capitalist class, the job will be done. Until then, nothing doing, poor simps, nothing doing but barking up the wrong tree, and expecting the capitalist coon to come down and deliver himself up to a silly tot of barking pups.

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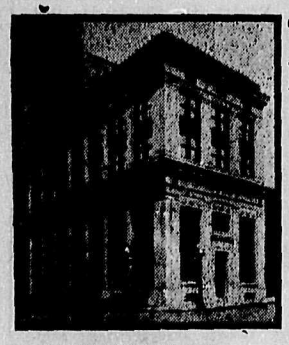

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JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Albernia street.

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BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. No. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, A. Spree; secretary, A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth avenue west.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 220—2nd Street business agent, J. H. Carmichael, room 212, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS — Local No. 620. Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, William Walker; vice-president, J. R. Flynn; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE Pacific—Meets at 437 Gore avenue every Tuesday, 7 p.m. Russell Kearley, business agent.

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 304 Pender street east. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Mahone.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Small; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 211 Labor Temple. Seymour 7495.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATors' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. R. Foster; business agent, Sam Haigh, financial and corresponding secretary, O. A. Hansen, P. O. Box 845.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS—Local No. 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, room 303, Labor Temple. President, H. Pink; vice-president, R. Spring; financial secretary, recording secretary, O. Lenon, room 303, Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, J. Hubble; vice-president, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, phone Highland 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P. O. Box 503.

SHIPYARD LABORERS' UNION, No. 1565—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, C. Scams; recording secretary, W. Hardy, 445 23rd street west, North Vancouver; financial secretary, S. Phelps.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 694. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 London street. Kootenay District: A. Goodwin, Box 26, Trail. Crows Nest Valley: W. B. Phillips, 176 McPherson avenue. Secretary-treasurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 387; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, 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.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 879, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Wm. Ivens; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, S. Portray; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

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Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

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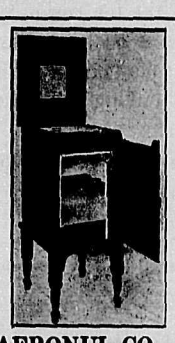

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A STAND SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR PEACE

Some Light Thrown Upon Screen of Diplomacy and Statesmanship

At End of War Real Fight Against Militarism Will Just Begin

[By G. Stafford Whitby]

IT IS HIGH TIME to recognise that the fight against conscription should be linked definitely with a demand for an early and democratic peace. It should be recognised before it is too late that if those who oppose the imposition of conscription on Canada acquiesce, either directly or tacitly, in an indefinite continuance of the war, their opposition will be paralysed from the start. The Labor movement should declare boldly that, at the present stage of the world situation, one of its reasons for resisting the imposition of conscription is the belief that that war should not be allowed to continue indefinitely, in the manner that the British war cabinet is apparently prepared to see, but that an early peace can and should be secured on democratic lines.

Make no mistake. If it be agreed that it is necessary that the war should be continued indefinitely, then there is no secure ground for resisting conscription or any other attacks on civil liberty that may be made on the score of military exigency. And the people in authority, the government and the ruling classes generally, know this, and know that, so long as the overwhelming majority of the country believes or by its silence tacitly accepts the belief that an indefinite continuance of the war is necessary, they can be as autocratic and tyrannical as they please. Labor must definitely repudiate this belief; and the way to do so is to make a declaration of solidarity with its Russian comrades and demand that the Entente express its readiness to conclude a democratic peace in accord with the formula, "No forcible annexations; no punitive indemnities."

Peace and Evasion.

It is hardly open to doubt that if the Entente would agree to this formula the way would be clear for an early peace and a cessation of Europe's human shambles. It should be clearly recognized that the Entente has refused to accept the position which the Russian democracy advanced. When the Note proposing this formula was sent to the allied governments, the official bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates said: "It is necessary to reply distinctly yes or no. If yes then there should immediately follow an offer to start peace negotiations. If no, then the allied governments take equal responsibility on themselves with the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary for the continuance of the war. No evasive reply is acceptable . . . Our ministers will see that there is brought about a position of clearness which will not allow the question of war and peace to be sunk in the waters of diplomacy and evasion."

Allies and the Russian Formula.

Yet it was precisely with evasion that the allied governments tried to meet the Russian peace formula. Who does not feel, particularly if they have read the suave and shifty speeches of Lord Robert Cecil, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that for some time past the British politicians have been doing all they could to "allow the question of war and peace to be sunk in the waters of diplomacy and evasion?" And, yet, if we pierce through the evasive phrases of the politicians, we see that they have not accepted the Russian formula but are still prepared to continue the war indefinitely in the hope of being able to secure finally a military preponderance such as will enable them to make forcible annexations. When Mr. Snowden brought in a motion in the British house of commons on May 18th, welcoming the repudiation by the new Russian government of "all proposals for imperialistic conquest and aggrandisement," and calling on the government "to issue a similar declaration on behalf of the British democracy and to join with the allies in restating the allies' terms in conformity with the Russian declaration," Mr. Asquith explained that the Russian formula must be properly "interpreted," and the motion was voted down without division after the application of the closure. More recently (12th July) we have heard that the French government has definitely declared against admitting a plebiscite in the case of Alsace and Lorraine. It should be noted that the Russian formula, "No annexations," does not rule out all transferences of territory, as, for example, Alsace and Lorraine. It merely claims that any such interference should not be forcible, but should depend upon the democratic principle of making the future allegiance of any territory in dispute depend upon the wishes of the population inhabitating it, as ascertained by plebiscite.

Germany and the Russian Formula.

That a declaration in conformity with the Russian formula would compel the German government to make a similar declaration and would thus lead to an early peace should be clear enough now. The Austrian government has already definitely declared for the Russian formula, and the present situation in Germany shows that the German government could not refrain from accepting the formula if the allies, on their side, were now to accept it. It appears that the conservative party is the only party in the Reichstag which opposes the Russian peace formula. The conservative party consists of pan-Germans, who, like the imperialists in Britain and the Chauvinists in France, cherish the desire to aggrandise their nation by force of arms, and will oppose a reasonable and democratic peace so long as they think that there is any chance of securing a militaristic one favorable to themselves. But the great majority of the Reichstag agrees with the Russian formula. The present situation in Germany adds force to the declaration which Scheidemann, the leader of the government socialists, made some months ago: "If the entente declares for no annexations; no indemnities and Germany insists thereon, there will be a revolution in Germany."

If the allies were now to declare in favor of the Russian formula, they would be assisting both the democratisation of Germany, which they desire, and the coming of a democratic peace. This is recognized even in the ordinary newspapers. A press dispatch, dated 14th July, from New York, appearing in the Vancouver Daily Province, concludes with these words: "The crisis in Germany, provoked by the Russian peace formula, is probably of such a nature as to make a definite issue inevitable. It is nothing but a fight between the awakening Teuton democracy and Prussianism, and one of the two is bound ultimately to lose. Russia has precipitated this struggle within the German stronghold. It is up to the allies and the United States to accelerate its development." Russia remains in the war for the present, but has declared that its chief object is to bring about an early and general peace and "to devote its efforts to compelling the imperialistic governments of Great Britain and France to the principles proclaimed by revolutionary, democratic Russia."

The Opposition to Conscription.

Opposition to conscription has been made by Labor in Canada on the ground of individual liberty, on the ground that the working of conscription will inevitably involve industrial coercion, and on the ground of that democratic principle which claims that human life is more important that privileged "interests" and material wealth and which expresses itself as a demand for the conscription of wealth. This opposition should be continued; but it should also be recognized that it will not be effective unless there is joined with it a definite repudiation of the prevalent assumption that Labor acquiesces in an indefinite continuance of the war.

Begin the Fight Against Militarism.

At the conclusion of the war, militarism will be deeply entrenched in the organization of the British empire, and there will be a terribly strong tendency to incorporate it as a permanent feature in the life of British communities. Lord Milner, one of the Council of Five which rules the British empire, who, like his colleague, Lord Curzon, is an out-and-out imperialist, expressed the hope as recently as August last, that conscription would remain a permanent feature of British life. In fact, he said, he fully expected that such would be the case, but, speaking to a meeting of conscriptionists, he said: "It was the wisest plan under the present circumstances to keep quiet in order to ensure the permanent adoption of their principles."

If Labor is to fight successfully the introduction of compulsion into industry as well as into military service and to resist the establishment of the servile state, it should begin the fight against the militaristic principle by backing the Russian demand. Let Labor in Canada refuse any longer to allow it to be assumed that it sanctions any continuance of the war that the politicians in charge of the British empire chose to demand. Let it insist with the Russian proletariat, and with the large groups of men in Australia, the United States, Italy and Britain, that the allies shall declare their readiness to end the present slaughter in accordance with democratic principles by accepting the Russian formula. This is the only ground from which Canada can do its bit to stem the growth of militarism in the world and the imposition on Canada of that institution which is the very essence of militarism, viz., conscription.

[The writer of this article makes no claim that what is said in it represents the official Labor view of policy. The article wishes merely to present a point of view in regard to the conscription issue, which, it is felt, should be earnestly deliberated.—Ed. Fed.]

"NATIONAL SERVICE"

Upon a gross business of $6,120,783 during the past year the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., which operates the copper mines at Britannia, B. C., made a net profit of $1,574,860. This was the miserable little sum left as a reward for the thrift, industry, and abstinence of the owners after all expense of operation was paid, including such absolutely necessary charges as those for interest and a suitable allowance for depreciation. The net as above given amounts to only an insignificant 25 per cent. upon the business done. As an instance of faithful "national service" and unquestioned patriotism, it is well worth recording.

The Rambler-Cariboo Mines Ltd., Three Forks, B. C., announces net earnings of $49,844 for the year ending April 30th. Some contribution to "national service," that.

The annual report of the Hedley Gold Mining Co. for 1916 shows a net profit of $248,617, as compared with $347,745 for the previous year. The Company evidently was not so zealous in "national service" as during 1915. The Federationist is pained to note this evidence of cold feet.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. has issued its annual report for 1916, showing a profit for the year of $340,501. This is one of the companies that could not pay the slight advance demanded by the miners recently, and which had been made necessary by the increased cost of living. The owners are reported to be great boosters for "national service," especially of the right kind.

A certain person known as Joseph Flavelle, who has a title handle prefixed to his name and which for the moment we have mislaid and therefore cannot use, is the Canadian head of the imperial munitions board. He is also the head of a packing company whose business is that of surreptitiously extracting and alienating the fat from bacon as it passes through the concern's hands on its way from the hogs that grew it to the hogs that consume it. During the past year the Flavelle fat-frying concern alienated the precious and much coveted fat to the tune of $5,000,000 worth, greatly to the comfort of the Flavelle and allied souls, but mightily to the discontent of those who got none of the soothing grease. Take it all around the fat gathering feat ranks close to high water mark as an achievement in "national service." It was a most noble effort and exceedingly well carried out. Much credit is due to both Flavelle and his pals in the "service," regardless of the ribald envy of chattering small-minds, tainted with "pro-German" proclivities and warped with "seditious" and disloyal bias.

HOW IT WORKS IN BRITAIN

Military Service and Industrial Compulsion.

In April, 1916, three months after the passing of the first conscription act in Great Britain, the motormen of the South Metropolitan Street Railway struck. They were told that unless they returned to work the claim put in by the company for their exemption from military service would be withdrawn.

The motormen of the Wallasey street railway threatened to strike in July last year. "The strike," said the Daily Mail, "did not materialise, the men giving way at the last moment. The news that they came under the provisions of the Munitions Act came as a big surprise to the men. It was pointed out that, apart from the question of the Munitions Act, such men as were exempt would, by leaving work, render themselves liable to have their certificates withdrawn and be called upon for military service."

The late Minister of Munitions in Britain, Dr. Addison, speaking in the house of commons on August 16th last, admitted that "a military working party of 102 soldiers, under an officer, was supplied to the Llanelly Steel Company." . . . "These men," he said, "like all soldiers temporarily lent by the war office as working parties, remain in the military service of the crown, and are under military discipline. They receive no wages, but continue in receipt of their military emoluments."

The above are examples of the way in which conscription either by threat or directly, involves a greater or less degree of industrial compulsion.

The way in which the strike on the French railways was broken in 1910 by the employment of conscription has often been quoted, but it is perhaps not so generally known that a similar incidnt occurred in Spain last year. In July the men on the great northern line in Spain struck work. The minister of war at once ordered all men among the strikers who were in the reserve to wear the armlet and return to work. 87 who refused to obey their officer were at once made prisoners by the military authorities.

A statement in the Sheffield Independent for 12th July, 1916, indicates, significantly enough, the way in which conscription will help the employer to increase profits and reduce wages. Examples of huge profits are quoted. "A motor company was able in 1915 to pay off all its share capital and realize profits of £440,000. A grenade manufacturing company made a net profit of £160,000 in eight months on a turnover of £440,000." The comment made by the newspaper is: "In spite of this tremendous profit-making on the part of the employers, wages show scarcely any increase—labor being compulsory and cheap."

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UNION ACTIVITY IN THE GOOD CITY OF TORONTO

American Federation of Labor to Commandeer U. S. Navy

Toronto Labor Becoming a "Terrible Example" to Single Taxers

[By L. E. Dennison.]

TORONTO, Ont., July 14. — Organized labor is coming into its own as far as the Imperial Munitions Board is concerned. The arraignment of the Imperial Munitions Board by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and representatives of international unions at their recent conference at Ottawa, with reference to their treatment of organized labor, has already had an effect upon the board, and the business secretaries of the local carpenters' and bricklayers' unions and officers of the Building Trades League report that union men will be able to work on the aviation plant at Leaside. Colonel Lowe, who has charge of the work at Leaside, has entered into an agreement with the representatives of the unions to pay the union rates of wages, and the carpenters will get an increase from 35 to 55 cents an hour. As a result of the increase over sixty union carpenters have been recently employed. The bricklayers and all other trades will also receive the union rates of wages, and their members will be employed in the future.

May Use Battleship.

Owing to the submarine menace on the Atlantic ocean, it has been proposed by the chief officials of the American Federation of Labor that Mr. Frank Farrington, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. John Golden, president of the United Mine Workers of America, fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress, to be held in September, be conveyed to England in a United States battleship. It is understood that President Wilson looks with favor upon the proposal. The two delegates are making all the necessary arrangements to cross the Atlantic, but have been instructed to defer arranging for transportation until near the time for their departure, when it is expected some of the big battleships will be crossing to England.

Is an Owner.

Organized labor in Toronto owns real property to the extent of $175,000, consisting of the Labor Temple, on Church street, the Musical Protective association building on University avenue, and the Building Laborers' union building on Nelson street. In 1904 the Trades and Labor Council committee with Alfred Raynor, chairman, and James Simpson, secretary, purchased the present Labor Temple building for $30,000, and had it remodelled at a cost of $8,000. Four years ago the last debt was paid, and today, with the rise in downtown property, the building is easily worth $85,000. In addition to the above, Toronto unionists have a newspaper and printing plant completely out of debt. Joseph Marks, of London, had struggled along with a little monthly called "The Industrial Banner," for years. Toronto men induced Mr. Marks to issue his paper in Toronto and publish it weekly. This was in 1912. The paper has been a financial success from the start. In 1913 a printing plant was purchased for printing the "Banner" and doing job work for the various unions. This plant successfully competes with other city plants, yet the week is of 44 hours, instead of 48. Mr. Marks is the present editor; while Mr. F. A. Stevenson is manager; Mr. James Simpson is secretary-treasurer and managing director.

Conditions Improving.

Representatives of the local Painters' union have organized a local at Oshawa, with a membership of fifty. The Electrical Workers report business as very brisk, with one firm giving a 10 per cent. bonus. The Moving Picture Operators have adopted a new wage schedule of $18 and $25 weekly. Many local unions are arranging for their annual excursions to the many delightful picnic grounds in the country. Speakers from the Greater Toronto Labor party continue to address meetings of the various local unions, and with gratifying results. Bridge and Iron Structural Workers busy, and it will not be long before every man in the trade here will carry a card. The trades connected with the Building Trades League were never in better shape is the report of the secretary. Typo. union No. 91 has signed up the job scale for two years at $24 per week; also the newspaper scale for five years, at $26.50 for day, and $28.50 for night men for first three years, and a dollar a week increase for remaining two years.

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—ELLIS O. JONES.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

The Surgeon's Knife or the Sabre of the Assassin?

Editor B. C. Federationist: The editors of the mouthpieces of imperialism are doing their best for the empire. And if ever the time comes when garters, metal discs, gold braid and other paraphernalia begin to be handed out lavishly by our democratic empire to these false prophets, we shall raise no voice of protest if the editor of the Province gets his.

On the other hand if, as is more likely, these relics of feudalism in the British empire go by the board in the general melee which looms large on the horizon, and an emancipated democracy takes hold of the wheel, we can assure the editor of the Province that his services in attempting to stem the tide of freedom will not be forgotten.

We do not forget his article of November 25, 1915, in which he said, "Democracy is a muddle," and "a real business government is autocratic." His very latest is a gentle rebuke to the Sinn Feiners. "They want their own parliament, perchance their own president, and their own way," comments the editor. And also this, "they are nursing a grievance (which) is a serious handicap to a nation." And this, their extreme attitude, "may have the effect of linking the Ulstermen and Nationalists in a common cause," presumably against the Sinn Feiners.

When the Ulstermen and the Nationalists "link" we shall advise the editor of the Province to keep out of the ring, as it will not be an embrace of love. There are men in Ulster, however, who are not Orangemen, and likewise there are Nationalists who are not Catholics, and it is our opinion that these are more likely to join their forces with the Sinn Feiners against that religious element which has kept Ireland in a turmoil for centuries. For be it noted the Sinn Fein movement is anti-clerical and in this fact those who are well acquainted with the Irish question seem to have cause for much hope.

There is no doubt the Sinn Feiners "want their own president and their own way." It was this heinous crime against England of wanting to mind their own business which gave birth to the United States. It was for this crime of wanting to mind their own business that Serbia precipitated the present affair in Europe, and to support which cause Great Britain has plunged the empire into anguish; and by conscription and the Defence of the Realm Act has ridden rough shod over the liberties of her people. And we shall not be greatly astonished if this same heinous offence of wanting to mind their own business does not precipitate civil war in Quebec through the bungling of Sir Robert Borden.

The editor of the Province, and likewise Sir Robert Borden, would do well to consider the words of Mirabeau, the lion of the French revolution, when he said "It is my belief that the people which complains is always in the right." And no statesman worthy of the name would ever attempt to coerce or suppress a people which has a grievance. His business should be to remove the cause of the trouble even if it should mean recourse to the surgeon's knife, instead of using the tool of the autocrat, the sabre of the assassin.

If Ireland or Quebec or Poland or any other people wants to mind its own business what right has any son of man to say "I forbid." The world is sick unto death with this interference with the rights of man. Imperialism has shackled mankind ever since the dawn of history. Some Caesar or other has demanded tribute. Crush German imperialism by all means, but remember there never will be peace on this tumultuous planet so long as any swashbuckling imperialist is allowed to stride too and fro and rattle his sabre.

The people of this and every country should demand that one of the terms of the peace treaty shall read: Henceforth every people shall be allowed to mind its own business. And if they cannot mind their own business, to satisfy our superb christian civilization, then they shall be allowed to fight it out amongst themselves until they can mind it. Speed the day!

GEORGE F. STIRLING.
Salmon Arm, July 14, 1917.

Christianity?

Editor B. C. Federationist: On Friday, the 8th of June, I had an hour or two to spare in the evening, my boat not being due to leave Vancouver until 11.45 p.m. Having disposed of my travelling bag, I took a stroll down Hastings street. The sight of a large wooden structure at the junction of Cambie with Hastings, where two reformers were holding meetings was too great an attraction to pass by. The singing was good, and I began to congratulate myself with the thoughts of an evening well spent. The subject of the speaker's discourse was "Remember the Creator in the days of thy youth.'" The text at the commencement was handled in a scholarly fashion, as he talked about the plasticity of youth, and the necessity of the early impressions of the children being pure and clean. One of his illustrations impressed me forcibly, and that was when he referred to the necessity of having a pure vocabulary. The reverend gentleman told about how a learned professor of Harvard university when lecturing to a large body of students, stated that he was ashamed of the extent of their vocabulary, which consisted principally of Rotten and Bully. My evening's pleasure received a rude shock during the telling of another story later on, which from its sentiment, plus dramatic rendering, was fast laying the youth of the audience at the mercy of the speaker. Assuming a Napoleonic attitude the exhorter gazed angrily at someone in the audience, he made an imaginary attempt to resume, but seemed determined to make a public demonstration of the man who had dared to interrupt him, and again glared defiance while two attendants walked off with the cause of his annoyance. I wonder what the eminent professor of Harvard would have said if he had listened to what I and the youth of the congregation heard, words such as "drunken wretch, miserable brute," etc., also saying that the men who served them belonged to a certain class of scoundrels. It made me consider how it could be, that he, the speaker, had been made a judge among men. Afterwards the call was sent out for those who wanted to serve Christ to come and shake the preacher's hand. This method was used as a means of getting them in the front rows so that they could be dealt with by the helpers. Then the call came for Christians to stand, leaving the man who does not care to advertise his goodness (if he has any) condemned to death by the whole audience. While these demonstrations were proceeding, my mind was with the man who had been cast out. Christ who was being held as a pattern to the youth gathered there, left the ninety-nine, and went in search of the one that was lost. He also said to the crowd who were anxious to condemn the woman who had been taken in the act of committing sin, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." I put on my hat and coat and followed the man who had been expelled, glad to get out into the freedom which nature allows. Who knows but what an ordinary judge in this life, if he had to pass an opinion on the value of this exhorter compared with the one who was expelled (if it were possible for him to have access to the merits or demerits of each man) would not give the latter the first place. It is not what we are on the surface that counts. The value of a man cannot be estimated, and often those who according to the tenets of civilization are cast aside, upon closer inspection, possess noble qualities.

OBSERVER.
Victoria, July 16th, 1917.

Everything bad is now laid to the I. W. W. A mill at Klamath, Ore., burned down the other day. Of course the I. W. W. got the credit. According to the poor owners, its "storage bins contained enough flour and wheat to have fed all the people of Klamath county for a year.'" As this wheat and flour did not belong to the "people of Klamath county" we fail to see where the "people" lost anything by the fire. One thing we would like to know is, how did the Martin Bros., owners of the mill and contents, come into possession of this wheat and flour, sufficient in volume to "feed all the people of Klamath county for a year." What is the actual status of people whose food supply is in the hands and under the control of others?

Dr. Gordon S. Mundie, assistant neurologist at the Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, speaking of "battlefobia," one of the new maladies bequeathed to humanity by the present war says, "it is not a real form of insanity or a fear of war or of being killed, but it is a fear similar to the fear that makes a football player shake just before the kickoff. The more serious cases are found in men blown up in the trenches. 'Battlefobia' victims usually return home with the mind of a child, delighted over some simple thing like a dish of ice cream and talking about it for days." The only cure, according to Dr. Mundie, is to "keep the patient's mind occupied with subjects other than war." It seems that this is the way Mars makes "pacifists" without actually killing them. On with the war until the world has been thoroughly converted to peace and ice cream.

When the Teuton consul made application to General Gonzales, commander of the northern military zone in Mexico, for the release of a German prisoner, he did so in the name of the "Imperial German government and the kaiser." The general instructed his secretary to "tell the German consul, he, the Imperial government and the kaiser may all go to hell." That is just what the alleged diplomats of the world have been telling the governments of other country's than their own to do, ever since diplomacy began. The chief art in their diplomacy, however, has been to tell it so that the common herd would not be able to realize what a simple and everyday matter it all is. Thanks are due to General Gonzales for reducing diplomacy to terms clearly understandable by the average man. Much confusion will be thus avoided in the future. "White books" and "blue books" and "green books" and "red books" and similar tomes of deceit and verbal ledgerdemain will no longer be necessary.

Rapid strides are being made in the noble struggle to "make the world safe for democracy." "The Masses," a radical publication, which has upon its staff some of the best known artists and writers in the coutnry, has been excluded from the United States mails. The sum of its offending appears to be a demand for the repeal of the conscription law; an essay by Max Eastman, in which he shows that President Wilson has reversed himself in the last six months without any justification for such reversal; an article asserting that there is now an opportunity for peace and advantage should be taken of it, and a call for peace without annexations or indemnities. Democracy thus being rapidly made safe and the right of free speech and free press amply safeguarded by repression and suppression in the name of liberty and the rights of small nations, all fear of a recrudescence of tyranny or the triumph of Prussian "kultur" should be removed, even though it becomes necessary to have the victims of such ungrounded fear either arrested, beaten up or both.

One of the most convincing reasons why all peace talk should be prohibited and the last available man be conscripted and thrown to the dogs of war in Europe, was put forward by Dr. George E. Zeller, Peoria, Ill., at the convention of the Alienists and Neurologists of America, held at Chicago, recently. He said: "Whether it is the delirium superinduced by poisonous gases, the depressing effect of life in trench and dugout, the endless strain incident to expected attack or the gnawing hunger of lonely men separated by thousands of miles from home and finding surcease from misery only by beholding greater misery, certain it is that human nerves never gave way to such an extent as in this war. In the present war the number has not infrequently reached the rate of 40 in 1,000. An army of 1,000,000 men may have 40,000 insane soldiers, more than housed today in all the state hospitals of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana." Now, let every squawking "pacifist" hide his diminished head and every anti-conscriptionist be forcibly thrown into the Christian jackpot of murderous misery where he will stand a chance of becoming as insane as the rest.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Trades and Labor Council Elects Officers and Gains Strength

Workers Up the Coast Fully Alive to the Events of the Day

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., July 14.—The semi-annual meeting of the Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council was held on Tuesday evening, July 10th, and a large number of delegates were present. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers and the spirited manner in which the election was conducted, augurs well for the coming term. Every office was contested with the exception of the presidency, the present incumbent, President S. D. Macdonald, being unanimously re-elected for a fourth term.

Good live officers have been selected and the Central Labor body of the northern metropolis starts out to surpass what has been the most successful term since institution.

The following are a list of the officers:
President—S. D. Macdonald.
Vice-president—R. T. J. Rose.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Thompson.
Treasurer—S. V. Cox.
Warden—J. H. Willis.
Finance Committee—J. Hammond, J. Morrison and G. Waddel.
Literary Committee—Geo. B. Casey, W. E. Thompson and G. Waddell.
Legislative Committee—W. E. Thompson, R. T. J. Rose and L. W. Reilly.

The finance and other reports showed the council to be in a sound condition.

A deputation from the city fire department were present with a request that the council assist in the forming of a union. Secretary W. E. Thompson, who is official organizer, will get in touch with the Vancouver brigade with a view to placing the fire "laddies" in the ranks of organized labor.

The executive committee of the Labor council will draw up a protest against the high cost of living, and send in the same to Ottawa.

A communication from the Social-Democratic Party of Victoria, asking for subscriptions to the B. C. Messenger, a pamphlet issued by that body, setting forth its views on conscription was received, and on motion an order for 25 copies was placed.

A communication was received from the department of Public Works, Ottawa, in connection with a grievance of the local Boilermakers' union over unfair competition of a "philanthropic gentleman" who gives his labor gratis. The matter was referred to the executive with power to act.

Credentials were received from the following:
Longshoremen—William Jefferson, Albert Carlson and Geo. Waugh.
Boilermakers—J. Harris and W. S. Hammond.
Engineers—S. V. Cox, J. Ryan and Meth Davis.
Carpenters—C. V. Tattersall, John Vierick and W. E. Thompson.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Big, Sound Insurance Company Decides to Do Business With Federationist Readers.

In this issue of The Federationist readers will find the advt. of the Confederation Life Association, illustrating by half-tone, "The Fathers of Confederation." This company, which originated about the time of the confederation of the provinces of Canada, from which it derives its name, is one of the oldest and most progressive Canadian life insurance companies. This company, known for its sound business judgment and safe investments, has contracted with The B. C. Federationist to run its advt. in each issue from now on, realizing it to be the best medium by which to reach the wage-workers of B. C.

It might also be stated that one of their most popular and successful agents is Wm. T. Allinson, who is ready always to render any service he possibly can to the man whose object it is to protect his family, himself, and create an estate which will give him independence in his later days. Mr. Allinson is a member in good standing of Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226, and prides himself with the fact that the year 1917 completes his 25th consecutive year as a member of the I. T. U. ***

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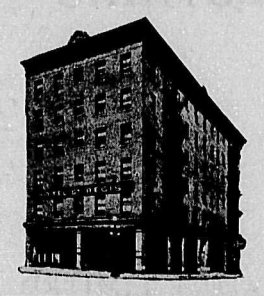

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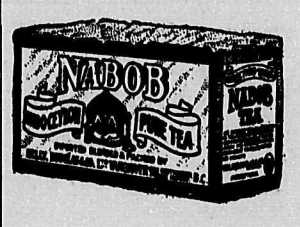

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The Quebec Conference, held in Quebec, September, 1864

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FROM "SOMEWHERE" IN THE WAR ZONE OR OUT OF IT

(Continued from page 1)

plaint daily ever since Canadians first commenced to arrive. The rations are scanty and execrable, not so much because food is scarce as because needy officers can pinch out a tidy bit by skrimping and evading rations regulations. The more unpalatable it is, the more there is left, and out of what is left and what the men don't get, someone profits somewhat.

A Good Joke.

"The Englishman is dragged into these camps under conscription laws which are simple subterfuges for enslavement. Permission to visit home is only granted to a few. The English workers accept their hard fate with a heartbreaking stoicism that is only relieved by an occasional suicide. The Scotch, with their clannishness, stick together and cheer each other up. The Canadians relieve their feelings with most lurid profanity, which reveals the innate rebellion that lurks in the breast of the enslaved freeman. But perhaps that's a pun.

Reason for Being Peeved.

"We Canadians have been lied to, cheated, snubbed, overlooked, mistreated and otherwise made to feel like miserable dupes instead of honorable men who have volunteered to help in a war. It is the wholly unnecessary discomforts, insults and privations that hurt most. Personally I have been so far able to bear it, though the 'grin sometimes rubs off.' I have come here to learn what I can of human nature under pressure of exceptional circumstances. When my heart and mind are filled with black rage and despair that I have often seen the unmistakable signs of in others, I pray that I may have the strength to make a bold effort to get clear of it all. And this is where I have a bit of advice for you who remain in Canada. Hold dearly the right of free speech and free expression, and do not allow jingo conscriptionists to have their way. Those Canadians here whom I have met, unlike the English, are not in favor of conscription in Canada, though perhaps they are not keenly enough so to resent it if passed, especially if they think it is aimed at the Quebec French.

Something Dimly Seen.

"It is, as I have mentioned, very difficult to obtain leave to travel, so a Canadian like myself is badly handicapped in properly estimating opinions and conditions, but in the main it seems generally to be accepted that Germany was the aggressor and, therefore, war was unavoidable. That German methods and ideals should be stamped upon by all who love freedom and justice, we may all agree. But while the majority will readily subscribe to those ideas, they can dimly see another great truth which the press and politicians try to hide, namely: that which every Socialist and student of social evolution knows—that the promised freedom, republicanism and democracy of the Entente are but high-sounding names for the freedom of capital to control governments and grind profits out of the workers.

The Russian Revolution.

"The Russian revolution is the one event of major importance to true social progress, but, as usual, it is greatly misunderstood by the mass of people here. The black treason of the Russian ruling class which, true to the traditions of all ruling classes, whether in Russia or England, was prepared to trick and starve its own people into a dishonorable peace with autocratic Germany, should, if the lesson were well understood, explain the action of semi-autocratic England in bolstering up what they are pleased to call 'limited monarchies' such as that of Greece. England will leave its mark among the nations as the one where autocracy held on to the ruling power the longest, by eternally praising itself as the very acme of democracy. In Russia the rebound from the oppression of autocracy seems to be leading the long-suffering and imprisoned revolutionists into the errors of an extravagant idealism, more heroic than comfortable for those who take part in it. The prevailing opinion here seems to be that Russia is to be censured because she is not prosecuting the war more vigorously, although many are inclined to take the Socialist view, that Russia, in getting rid of her autocracy, has got farther along the road to freedom than England with her conscript armies and ruthless exploitation.

The British Premier.

"Lloyd George is the man most respected here and so far his leadership is flawless as that best calculated to advance both national and working-class interests. His rebuke to labor men not to be looking back to conditions before the war so much as to take a bold view of the changed conditions which the war has caused, cannot help but appeal to all lovers of progress. But that expression is capable of a dark meaning when one contemplates the terrific burden of taxation for war debt and the taste for increased profits that England's master class evidently intend to solve for its own advantage after the war. And that the masters are not out in their calculations is attested so far by the people allowing open and shameless profiteering in war necessities and provisions. Is there any measure for the hypocrisy of a nation that allows this and the spoilation of soldiers' rations, while at the same time inflicting a heavy fine on an old American lady—mother of a war hero, and herself a war worker—for feeding a few crumbs of stale bread to her birds!

Militarism and Popularity.

"I could relate to you a hundred tales of the irascible exercise of arbitrary military authority by incompetent and class-biased officers. I heard one today of a soldier's dependents being charged with the price of the blankets in which their soldier hero had been buried upon the battlefield. The king visited this camp a short time ago and large 'fatigue parties' worked most of the night previous 'dolling up' the place in order to please his eye. Result: Extreme disgust upon the part of those who were compelled to do the work and pronounced signs of contempt and derision by those who were not. I began upon that occasion to understand the reason for the publicity campaign in the English press, showing how 'popular' the king and queen are, and how 'close' they are to the common people. That is, the papers have the effrontery to assert what all know in their hearts to be untrue, and the wonder of it all is that some people will sometimes somehow believe what is thus blatantly asserted in print, rather than the evidence of their own eyes.

Capitalist Sentiment.

"There seems to be considerable republican sentiment in England, but not very outspoken. If the time ever comes when the military governors, controlling large war industries, come into conflict with the genuine capitalist profiteers, it is possible the latter may see in American republicanism a political weapon that will enlist the support of the democratic forces in the nation. At present both classes of vampires do very well together, well knowing how to compromise their differences in the face of national danger. They may be trusted to keep right on compromising their little differences after the present war is over and the real war for democracy and liberty is on. . . . . We all want to see the Germans licked into a proper frame of mind, that is from our standpoint, of course, but from what I hear and see I am of the opinion that Napoleon's famous criticism of the English army has not altogether lost its point. I wisely refrain from reproducing it here for fear it might shock the sensibilities of some who have neither seen or heard as much as I have about it. It has been said 'that England is a nation of shopkeepers,' but that is such a self-evident fact that it would be a waste of space to talk about it. Therefore, I refrain, lest I get lost in the mass of evidence at hand to prove it.

BRAVE CITY COUNCIL GRANTS FIREMEN'S DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1

was the case in connection with the previous strike.

The decision was not gained without a bitter conflict in which Ald. Kirk and Hamilton played a leading part. Ald. Kirk, although not taking a leading part in the debate, voiced his objection by fathering an alternate proposal based on giving the men one day off in five, a proposition which the firemen had previously declared would not meet the demands of the case. This proposal Ald. Hamilton endorsed in a speech in which he intimated that in view of the attitude of the men in asserting their right to proper treatment, the only thing the city could do was to get rid of these men as quickly as possible. Ald. Woodside, while speaking often, said nothing more than that he objected to the one day off in four because of its entailing an additional expenditure of $1300 for the year. Ald. Rogers appeared to be more concerned about the closing of the fire hall in his district, his opposition to the one day off in four, as expressed by his remarks, being based on the fact that as the men had dared to strike for what they believed to be their rights the council should see that they did not get what they asked for.

Ald. Gale's address stood head and shoulders above the rest of the councillors flow of words. He took the bull by the horns and reminded the aldermen that they had shilly-shallied with the request of the firemen for better treatment until the men, driven in a corner, had no alternative but to retreat from their position or to leave their work. While they had done wrong in leaving at such short notice, their action, when all the facts were understood, was not nearly as reprehensible as it had been proclaimed to be. Ald. Owen, after delivering a wicked side jab at the underwriters as to their profits on the fire insurance game in the province, declared that no right thinking man would run the risk every alderman knew was before them of taking action which might mean placing in jeopardy property valued at millions for the paltry sum of $1300 per year. Ald. Marshall said that while the men had possibly done wrong in going out so quickly, he, for one, could not blame them very severely for going out again should the council go back on its word as the result of which they returned to work last week. Ald. Miller contented himself by saying that the matter had been threshed out over and over again and there was no sense in wasting words while every alderman knew how he intended to vote.

Mayor McBeath's contribution to the discussion was a constant effort to get the aldermen to a definite decision and when the aldermanic vote was declared a tie, declared that in accordance with his promise to the men, for which he would make no apologies, he would declare in favor of the one day off in four.

A Year's Job

Chief Carlisle, while making no positive declaration on the one day in four proposal, presented reports which showed how the arrangement could be worked without impairing the efficiency of the department to any serious extent. On the question as to what would be the result if the request was not granted, he told the aldermen that he would then probably have no firemen, adding that it would take a full year for him to break in a new crowd to any real degree of efficiency.

Underwriters Gabble.

The underwriters contribution to the gabfest was based solely on the maintenance of a high degree of efficiency for the department, so that the report of their companies might show the same satisfactory dividends for the shareholders as in the past. They intimated that they intended to bring in an expert to enquire as to whether the department was really efficient. Mayor McBeath said there were two sides to every question and the city should be represented in any such enquiry. Ald. Owen questioned the need of any such enquiry in view of the fact that government records showed that the insurance companies last year collected over $3,000,000 in premiums in the province and paid out only $1,800,000 in losses. To which statement there was no explanation offered by the underwriters.

A Deadly Comparison.

An interesting comparison of aldermanic methods was afforded by the fact that, just before haggling for over three hours on the question of increasing the fire department estimates by $1,300 so as to provide for the one day off in four for the men, the council voted unanimously a grant of $500 for the entertainment of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which is to visit the city on July 24. Ald. Hamilton and Woodside, who opposed the firemen's request, declared themselves heartily in favor of the proposal.

The merry melange of council comedy opened with a mix-up in which the council went into committee to consider the bylaw fixing the hours of the firemen, only to find that they were sitting in the wrong pew. Then they went back into council session and proceeded to discuss the whole question.

Horse Flesh Sacrificed.

Chief Carlisle stated that he originally reported that an increased appropriation of $4,000 would be necessary to work the one day off in four plan Later he had rearranged his estimate and could now do the work on an increase of $1300 for this year. The only decrease in efficiency would be that the horses now provided for the fire engines would be sold and these pieces of apparatus would be towed to large fires by motor hose wagons which would be sent back to the halls for the purpose. A test of this idea had been made and a hose wagon towed an engine around the Fairview belt line with such a showing as proved the efficiency of the plan.

No Use, Anyhow.

With reference to the engines the Chief said they were now never used in the outside districts. Last year the engines were used only at one fire and then some were not taken out. The cost of maintaining these engines was now $16,000 per year. For years he had been advising the purchase of a large gasoline pumping apparatus and now insisted on this recommendation being followed out. If the council didn't have the money, they might easily dispose of some of the old firehall property which was not now used.

The question of the efficiency of the department being impaired by closing the two outside halls was introduced and the Chief admitted this was the case to a certain extent, although his flying squad would cover the field to a greater degree. Ald. Gale thought it was "penny wise and pound foolish" to impose risks upon the outside districts, the property in these sections meant even more to their owners than did the large buildings in the centre of the city. Ald. Owen also objected to the halls which had been closed, saying that there were others which might have been closed with less danger of harmful results.

In reply to Chief Carlisle's statement that the men would probably go out on strike if not granted the one day off in four, Ald. Hamilton asked if he considered men who would follow such a course proper men to be in the service of the department. The Chief said they had been doing good work in the past and, if they went out, it would mean a full year's work to break in a new crowd. He could train them to handle a hose, etc., in a few months, but to feel that they would be able to meet all fire conditions, he would not be assured for at least a year.

Not Afraid of a Gun.

Ald. Rogers here broke in with the remark that if the firemen could come and, without giving 30 days' notice, go on strike, it would be a good thing for the city if the men did quit work He didn't believe in acting when a gun was placed to his head. When the increase of pay was given the men the Chief had said he thought this would satisfy the men.

Ald. Kirk then introduced his one day off in five proposal which would mean, he said, a reduction of $1,144 from the estimates in accordance with the Chief's plan.

Criminals and Inefficient.

Ald. Hamilton supported the proposal. He said that the public felt very bitter toward the firemen because, in spite of existing conditions and the vote on the two platoon system, they had gone out as they did. The proposal of one day off in five was a handsome concession and he did not think the men were so unreasonable as to turn down the plan and enter on a strike, which was a criminal offense. As far as the men were concerned, he doubted their efficiency, as they had not been faithful. He could not have the same confidence in the department as in the past. It was unsafe to have such men on the force and, after what had happened, these men should be replaced as rapidly as possible.

Ald. Rogers remarked that with one day off in four and the annual holidays, the men were off for 104 days each year. Ald. Marshall said this might be so but that, when they were working, they were serving for hours such as were no other class.

Ald. Miller said the aldermen were wasting time going over the same ground again and again. The aldermen would stultify themselves if, after promising the one day off in four, went back on their word. Ald. Owen said he did not intend to risk a strike such as he felt sure would be the result if the men's request was not granted, especially when it meant an expenditure of only $1300 per year

Council Did Its Best.

Ald. Gale took the floor and said the men were not so much to blame as had been publicly stated. The agitation for the two-platoon system, the source of all this trouble, had originated, not among the men but in the council chamber itself. The question came to an issue last year and what did the council do? Nothing but dilly dally with the men. Then the men proposed a compromise of one day off in four early this year and what did the council do again? It again delayed action and went backward and forward but did nothing. Were the men entirely to blame if they took action? He did not agree with the manner in which the men went out. There they made their one mistake. But human beings when in a corner might do things which, under other circumstances, they would not do otherwise. As far as the firemen's work was concerned, even on the one day off in four, it meant 72 hours out of 96 as compared with the eight hour day plan under which other workmen toiled, which totalled only 32 hours out of 96 with Sundays off as against the firemen with Sundays and holidays on. As an employer he felt the necessity of having satisfied men on the department, as good work would not be done under other conditions. The Chief with 32 years' experience had brought in a plan which was within reasonable limits which he said would cover the field and give the men one day off in four. Was the council to run the risk of property valued at millions being endangered for the sake of a paltry $1300. For one he would not share in such responsibility. He would rather resign than place himself in such a position.

They Also Gabbed.

Ald. Woodside said he might as well admit he was the alderman who had introduced the two platoon system question. After he had discussed it, however, there had been an increase in the pay of the firemen, and, as far as he was concerned, this met the condition in another way. In fact, he was so told when the increase was granted.

Ald. Marshall said that while the firemen had not done right in going out at such short notice, he certainly could not blame them so severely if they went out again after what had been done during the last week There had been some talk of proceeding criminally against the men if they went out. He did not think the council would adopt such a course. What would be gained by it? The question of labor was today a serious one and the council might as well face the matter squarely and not beat around the bush. Personally he was not afraid to face the citizens on the platform next January if he made no more serious error this year than granting the firemen their one day off in four.

After some desultory discussion the vote on Ald. Kirk's amendment providing for one day off in five was taken and the proposal lost on the casting vote of the mayor. The vote on the one day off in four was then taken with the result of the favorable decision as noted in the opening paragraph of this article.

STOLEN POTTAGE AND THE "LIBERTY" JOKE

Continued from Page 1

the camp was too quiet and a brass band might be able to disturb the stillness of the desert air. Although it was generally conceded that if hot air was music there would be no necessity of any band. Anyway, a committee is working on the proposition, and we expect very shortly to have the place disturbed.

Will Enforce Fortnightly Pay Day

The question of the fortnightly pay was then taken up and the dilatoriness of the company in settling this question was condemned and as an incentive for them to get a move on an answer is requested by Saturday, July 21, under pain of a cessation of profit-producing, if unfavorable.

That Ambulance.

Our "white elephant" then came in for a few slams. The employees, just over a year ago, purchased a motor ambulance and since that time it has hardly even been operative, so an appeal was made for a bumper attendance at the annual meeting of the accident fund next Sunday.

The meeting ended with the singing of—nuff sed.

1,000,000 Chinese for Canada!

The tendency of opinion among the employing class towards the importation of Chinese keeps peeping out here and there. The following paragraph is from the Boston Christian Science Monitor:

MONTREAL, Que.—A well-known railroad man, A E. James, formerly manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, and for many years previously with the Canadian Pacific Railway, is in favor of bringing into Canada a large number of Chinese. He believes it would be a good thing for Canada to secure on a three-years' contract 1,000,000 Chinese to work in the mines and forests of British Columbia and on the wheatfields of the prairies, while Canadians are fighting their country's battles in the trenches. In support of his views, Mr. James pointed out that the French had 500,000 Manchurian Chinese working in various ways in France."

Regarding the last statement: The figures given—500,000—is a great exaggeration; but, in any case, the importation of Chinese labor into France serves to indicate that the attack on the living standards of the white workingman, which such importation signifies, is easier in a country which is under a severe system of military and industrial compulsion, as France is today, than it is in countries which do not suffer from such a system.

DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

Timely News of Camp Furniture

FOLDING CAMP COTS—All steel, with link fabric spring $3.65

CAMP COT—Wood frame, folding legs, woven wire spring $2.25

ROLL-UP MATTRESS—Filled with cotton felt, for above cots $2.50

OLD HICKORY CHAIRS—For gardens, lawns and porches, $2.90 to $10

CANVAS DECK CHAIRS—With arms, reclinig back, adjustable to four positions, $1.50; with foot rest, price $1.90

TELESCOPE CAMP CHAIRS—Canvas seat and back, folds flat. Regular $1.50. To clear.....65c

CANVAS CAMP STOOLS 40c
With back 50c

FOLDING CANVAS CAMP COTS—Prices $1.75, $2.25, $2.90

FOLDING CAMP TABLES—Size 20x20. Price $2.00

—Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

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DENTIST

407 HASTINGS ST. WEST

Phone Sey. 2229. Close Saturday 1 p.m.

A Cool Straw or Panama

Should help a lot these days. Our "Ecuadorian" Panamas are the "last word" in head comfort. We've a splendid line of Men's Panamas that range from $5 up.

Ladies' Panamas, $5.
Choicest Straws, $1.50 to $5.00

RICHARDSON & POTTS, Ltd.

417 Granville Street, near Cor. Hastings

ALL THE "KIDDIES" LIKE IT—

LIKE WHAT?

EMPRESS

STRAWBERRY JAM

1917 pack now on the market. Get it from your grocer.

The name "EMPRESS" says it's pure. Get your money back if not satisfied.

EMPRESS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
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10 SUB. CARDS $10, PAY FOR WHEN SOLD

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital.....$15,000,000 Rest..... $13,500,000

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Also North Vancouver Branch, Corner Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade

The FORD

Is the car you can afford to buy and maintain

Its price is within your reach, and yet it will give you just as good all-round service as any car on the market.

It will go anywhere that any other car will go, and at the lowest cost of any car for operation and upkeep.

Phone us and we will arrange to demonstrate a car for you. We will also give you particulars as to price, terms and cost of operation, which will show you that you can afford a Ford.

DELIVERY

JUST now we have a shipment of 60 Fords coming in, and can promise you prompt delivery. You can have your new car for a run next Sunday if you want it.

PRICES

WE cannot guarantee to deliver Fords at prices quoted here for any definite period. If you are wise, you will buy your Ford now.

Runabout **$475** F.O.B. FORD, Ont.

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UNIVERSAL CAR CO.
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LARGEST FORD DEALERS IN B. C.

1260 GRANVILLE STREET

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"If I had only known"

—this is the cry of many people who come to me after suffering severe pain, impairing their health and undergoing severe nervous strain—all on account of defective teeth.

Come to my office the moment your teeth show a sign of defect or that "soreness" tells you something is wrong. It will save you both trouble and money.

My office is fully equipped for every form of dental work—including X-ray equipment, which tells positively the condition of the roots of the teeth. My work is thorough, and my prices are reasonable. See me before having any dental work done.

Phone Sey 3314
Make appointment with dental nurse or call

Dr. Wm. H. Thompson
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
602 Granville Street
Cor. Dunsmuir Private entrance

MILLINERY

SEE OUR WINDOWS FRIDAY NIGHT FOR GREAT BIG BARGAINS

THE PATRICK MILLINERY CO.
(B. PATRICK)
Sey. 3291 532 GRANVILLE STREET

SHOP AT
SLATER'S

Bacon, sliced, per lb.	30c
Ayrshire Bacon	30c and 35c
18 lbs. B. C. Sugar	$1.65
Slater's Tea, lb.	30c
Slater's Coffee, lb.	25c
Apex Jam, 4-lb. tins	45c
Tomatoes, large cans, 2 for	25c
Evaporated Milk	10c
Jello, 3 for	25c
McDonald's Pork and Beans	10c

FRESH MEAT A SPECIALTY
Delivery to All Parts

131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
830 Granville St. Sey. 866
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OWEN & McCALLUM
Malleable Ranges, Shelf and Heavy Hardware; screen doors and windows.
2337 MAIN ST. Phone: Fair. 447

Leckie Shoes

Highest Quality--

—that is the thought that confronts every member of the Leckie organization -- it's the only thing that counts.

Everything else is subservient to this one outstanding factor.

SO WHEN YOU BUY

Leckie Boots

whether for use in the mines—on the farm—in the woods—over the hills—on the city streets—out in the suburbs—for boys and girls going to school or in vacation time — REMEMBER that there is a LECKIE BOOT made for each of these particular purposes and each is of Distinctive High Quality.

The "Leckie" trademark is stamped upon each pair as your assurance of the fullest possible value.

The Quality Goes IN before the name Goes ON — that's a "LECKIE"

AT YOUR DEALERS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

July 15, 1892.

T. Tyson, molder, accepted as delegate.

Messrs. G. Leaper, W. Pleming, T. Green, R. Cosgrove, and D. O'Dwyer appointed committee on constitution and bylaws.

Messrs. W. Pleming, Geo. Pollay, T. Coulthardt, J. Rumble, J. Lundy appointed committee to take steps towards the formation of a provincial trades assembly.

The matter of selecting a labor candidate for the provincial legislature was discussed.

G. Leaper stated a case where a contractor and employment agent were in league to defraud men. The agent charged them $2 each for jobs for them. The contractor would keep the men a couple of days and fire them.

Chinamen were spreading over the city.

Winning Number, 110.

The winning number in the drawing conducted by Messrs. Perry & Dolk, Labor Temple tailors, on behalf of the H. M. Fitzgerald fund, was 110, held by Mr. Rushforth, Granville street. The Shakespeare set awaits the winner at the office of The Federationist. A tidy sum was realized.

A TOAST FROM THE TRENCHES.

By Thomas P. D. Gray.

Here's to the end of kings and queens,
And general staffs and submarines!
Here's to the day when men grown wiser,
Refuse to bow to Czar or Kaiser!

Here's to the end of shrapnel shell!
Here's to the end of war and hell,
The wrecks of men, the hate, the fears,
The wounds, the mighty flood of tears!

Here's to the end of exploitation,
Poverty's grinding degradation,
The waste of Competition dead,
And one Grand Commonwealth instead!

Here's to the day that is to be,
With Man and Child and Woman free!
Here's to the end of all autocracy!
Here's to the coming World Democracy!

Unionizing the Maid.

He printed on her lips a kiss—
Her "type" and "form" were fine—
And then he just inserted this
"To be continued" line.
—Make-up.

He printed on her lips a kiss—
She thought he could do better,
For lo, the criticising miss
Perceived a wrong-font letter.
—Heading Man.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
But is it not surprising
That this wee bit of spooning bliss
Should need so much revising!
—Copy Holder.

When printing on her lips a kiss,
Why did he not invite her
To have a "mat" made of the job
By some good stereotyper!
—Printer's Devil.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
But, if he put no slug,
I challenge her to find the guy
Who thus defaced her mug!
—Galley Boy.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
As well as he was able,
And then to have and hold the miss
He used the union label!
Hamilton, Canada. —R. J. ROBB.

* * *

He printed on her lips a kiss,
And thought himself in luck—
But later, like that label,
He found that he was stuck.
—PASTE POT.

UNION OFFICES

This Official List of Vancouver Allied Printing Offices
CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL

BAGLEY & SONS, 151 Hastings Street	Seymour 316
BLOCHBERGER, F. R., 319 Broadway East	Fairmont 203
BRAND & PERRY, 629 Pender Street, West	Seymour 2578
B. C. PRINTING & LITHO. CO., Smythe and Homer	Seymour 3233
CLARKE & STUART, 320 Seymour Street	Seymour 3
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE, Labor Temple Building	Seymour 4490
DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 487 Dunsmuir Street	Seymour 1106
EVANS & HASTINGS, Arts and Crafts Bldg., Seymour St.	Seymour 5650
JEFFERY, W. A., 2168 Parker Street	Highland 1137
KERSHAW, J. A., 539 Howe St.	Seymour 8674
LATTA, R P., 353 Gore Ave.	Seymour 1039
MAIN PRINTING CO., 3651 Main St.	Fairmont 1988
McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver	N. Van. 53
NEWS-ADVERTISER, 137 Pender St.	Seymour 41
NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver	N Van. 80
PACIFIC PRINTERS, World Building	Seymour 9592
ROEDDE, G. A., 816 Homer Street	Seymour 864
SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 517 Cambie St.	Seymour 6509
SUN JOB PRESSES, 711 Seymour Street	Seymour 8534
THE STANDARD, Homer Street	Seymour 470
TECHNICAL PRESS, 500 Beatty Street	Seymour 8825
THOMSON STATIONERY, 325 Hastings W.	Seymour 3520
TIMMS, A. H., 230 Fourteenth Ave. E.	Fairmont 621R
WARD, ELLWOOD & POUND, 318 Homer Street	Seymour 1515
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WHITE & BINDON, 528 Pender West	Seymour 1214

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

JAPANESE LABOR UNIONS ARE STEADILY GROWING

Development of Old Capitalism Is Producing the Same Results Among All Peoples

Another step in the organization of labor in Japan was recently made when the Yuai Kai or Friendly Society, Nippon's nearest approach to a labor union, decided to divide its membership according to the trades of the workers. The present branch system, under which the society is divided for geographical convenience, will also be continued. The society decided to erect a labor hall here, which hereafter will be the headquarters of the "union."

B. Suzuki, the founder of the society and known as the Gompers of Japan, was re-elected president at the recent annual meeting. A significant feature showing the broad and increased interest in the movement was the speeches made by three prominent Japanese university professors.

On August 1 of this year the organization will celebrate the fifth anniversary of its founding. Since its establishment the society has made steady progress and has 110 local offices and branches all through the empire.

The roll of members totals over 27,000 workers.

WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Shingle Weavers Present Demands for Reduction of Hours With Same Pay.

Shingle mill owners on practically the whole Lower Mainland were notified by officials of the Shingle Weavers' union on Wednesday that those of their employees belonging to that organization requested a change in the hours of labor from ten to eight, dating from Monday next, and without any reduction in pay.

In the face of such a world shortage of food, clothing and other things requisite for human comfort, that prices have gone so high as to be almost prohibitive to thousands of people, and in view of the very obvious probability that countless thousands will suffer the extremes of poverty and even death by actual starvation in the near future, what has become of the alleged "savings of the people," represented by the fabulous sums supposed to be deposited in the "savings" banks? Did it ever occur to you that all the specious and pleasing talk about finance, credit, savings, etc., is nothing but senseless "bunk;" a fairy tale so artfully designed as to befool, not only he who hears it, but he who relates it, as well? And that it is the most stupendous hoax that ever perpetrated itself upon human gullibility, since time began and space first made its appearance in the great scheme of things? A world shortage of food, etc., so pronounced that frantic appeals for economy are heard from all quarters, alongside of "savings" running up into billions of dollars, affords a situation out of which such an excruciatingly funny joke is at any moment likely to come forth, that it will cause the last button to fly from the pants of humanity through the outburst of pent-up hilarity touched off by the humor of it.

The United States government has scored another most notable victory in that splendid task that it has so unselfishly set for itself of "making the world safe for democracy." Those two fearsome intellectual villians, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the sum of whose combined villainies has been expressed in the blurting out of a few simple truths relating to conditions existing in industry today, the practices and usages of governments in general and ideological speculations as to future society of the notoriously harmless type which afflicted the philosophic Herbert Spencer during the greater part of his lifetime, have been apprehended in their villainies, duly convicted thereof and are now safely ensconced in durance vile for the term of two years. The safety of the great republic of over one hundred million people is thereby secured for at least that period, and all of the splendid energy of those people may now be turned to the noble and lofty purpose of carrying democracy and liberty to the unfortunate people of other lands whom tyranny and autocracy hath deprived of those blessings so dear to the American heart. Now that this great peril has been removed from its pathway, that great nation may rise refreshed and reinvigorated for the Gargantuan task of rescuing the downtrodden and oppressed from underneath the heel of the blind tyranny and brutal ruffianism of Prussian militarism. Three cheers for the only real champion of the weak against the strong; the only clean and wholesome combatant in the ring of the world's circus at the present time. Three cheers and a tiger.

"A man is not necessarily a fool because he has the faculty of sometimes making others think he is."

WHERE ARE THEY?

"Since the referendum recruiting has fallen away to less than before the vote was taken."—News item.

Shirkers and cowards, the "Noes" we know,
Afraid to live near the firing line;
Or, loving Australia too much to go,
And leave our land for the alien swine;
But the patriots of the affirmative,
Who voted to join in the battle press—
Has there been a plague, and do any live?
Where are the million who voted "Yes"?

Full of courage and fight were they;
Strong for the Empire and the King;
With their teeth filed sharp for the frightful fray
And no fear of death, or of anything,
A million patriots, stern and grim,
Making the bloody Germans less,
Each with the fire divine in him—
Where are the million who voted "Yes"?

With the eagle eyes, and the eagle beak,
They bravely stared at the distant foe;
They promised a dire revenge to wreak
On the filthy horde that laid Belgium low,
Forgetting their women sweet at home,
The children's kiss, and the wife's caress,
Their blood to give to the Flanders' loam—
Where are the million who voted "Yes"?

Twenty-five inches around the chest,
Thirty-six inches across the mouth;
Drivellers, sending the last of our best—
Men of the land, fighting flood and drouth;
"Would-to-Godders" who cannot fight,
Nor even as fathers find success;
Bloodless ancients, who mouth of right—
Where are the millions who voted "Yes"?

People who know not this land of ours,
Immigrants who do not understand;
People who see not that danger lowers
Over the destinies of the land;
Fools who would strip us of all our youth,
Who for our land but half-love confess;
Blind to the danger, blind to the truth—
Where are the million who voted "Yes"?

Some in the pulpit yell and bray;
Mosman At-Homers are shocked and shamed;
"Shocked" at the men who have dared to stay
"Shamed" of the youth that dare be blamed;
"Merchants" of "Yes," and drivellers all,
Old dames in the flappers' curtail'd dress—
Why are they deaf to the Empire's call?
Where are the million who voted "Yes"?
—RANDOLPH BEDFORD
in "Australian Worker."

Warner's

Dancing and Sport Corsets

$1.75 a Pair

This is a corset that we have sold in very large quantities by reason of its great popularity. It is a very low bust corset with an elastic top, is very lightly boned and is stylish, serviceable and comfortable. The model is essentially a corset for all who want corset restraint only to a limited degree. A splendid model for wearing at tennis, golf, dancing or for general service. All sizes from 19 to 26. Special at $1.75 a pair.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

Shipyard Laborers' Union, Local 15615.

This union is organizing at a rapid rate. Thirty-two new members were initiated at last Friday night's meeting. Business Agent Hardy reported good organizing work, the only stumbling block to be met with being at Coughlan's. All other yards are lining up in fine shape.

An effort is to be made to organize the boys in the several engineering works in the district.

A special meeting, for initiation, will be held tonight in Labor Temple, at 8 o'clock.

The new union buttons will be here in about ten days.

Painters Quit Work.

Men working on the painting and repairs at the plant of the Shell Oil Company, near Barnet, walked out at noon yesterday on strike because their employers had refused to accede to their demand for a raise in wages made about a month ago.

Shipbuilders

—AND—

Mechanics

will do well to avail themselves of the

J. N. Harvey

LIMITED

Store Service

Our clothing is made by two of the oldest and most reliable wholesale tailors in Canada.

JULY SALE NOW ON

SUIT PRICES:
$12.75, $14.75, $18.75, $21.75 and up.

Men's Pants	$2.75 to $7.50
Overall Pants	$1.50 to $2.50
Men's Shirts	75c to $4.00
Working Gloves	50c to $3.00
Mechanic's Aprons	$1.00
Mechanic's "Allovers"	$3.50

Carpenter's Overalls.
Carhartt's Overalls.
Boilermaker's Overalls.

We sell everything you wear except boots.

Every article guaranteed.

Two Reliable Stores for Men
125-127 HASTINGS ST. WEST
Also YATES ST., VICTORIA

Look for Big Red Arrow Sign

CARPENTERS WILL HOLD MASS MEETING THIS EVENING

New Wage Scale to Be Put Into effect Next Monday Morning With or Without Strik.

The recent active organization campaign put on by the Carpenters' unions of Greater Vancouver is now bringing results. So much so that the locals have, by an overwhelming majority, decided to demand a raise in wages from 50 cents per hour to 56¼ cents, effective next Monday morning, July 23.

For the purpose of making preparations for whatever eventualities may take place on Monday, a mass meeting of carpenters will be held in the Labor Temple this evening, at 8 o'clock. Every carpenter should be present.

BRICKLAYERS AT THE FRONT

Vancouver Unionists Who Are Doing Their "Bit."

Bro. Walter Stackhouse, who went away in the early days of the war with the 6th Canadian Field engineers, and who was dangerously wounded in the arm, leg and back, has returned to the city, but has to go to the convalescent home in Victoria for six months.

Corporal Jimmy Hartlett was one of two hundred picked out from the Canadian forces to study up "gas culture." He is now in Paris hobnobbing with the aristocracy, and we hope to see him come back a general at least.

At the battle of Vimy Ridge, Fred Brown was slightly gassed, but is now all right again.

Saturday's list of casualties contains the name of Bro. J. Elliott as being wounded. He has a wife and three small children residing on William street, Grandview. Mrs. Elliott states that she received a telegram advising her that he was wounded on June 18, but has received no further particulars.

Jimmy Haslett is just as keen on getting his Federationist as ever, and sends kindest regards to all the Labor Temple bunch. W. D.

KEEN CONTEST FOR EVERY OFFICE OF LABOR BODY

Continued from Page 1

legal holidays off, together with an increase of approximately 15 per cent. and recognition of a day's work.

Del. Midgley for the City Firemen, stated the particulars of the strike of that body, and said the boys were standing firm. Pres. McVety called attention to the honorable stand taken by the Returned Soldiers in the matter of the strike, in refusing to act as strike-breakers.

Del. Winch of the I. L. A. auxiliary, told of valuable concessions won by the members of that body and reported that the organization was growing rapidly.

Del. Thomas, Longshoremen, said the members of that union were making headway.

Del. Alexander, Steam Engineers, also reported progress—all working.

Del. Bellamy, Sugar Refinery: No change. Delegate complained of policemen searching him for a black-jack. Asked that matter be taken up with chief of police. President McVety said it had been spoken of, and was stated to be a case of an over zealous officer.

Del. Crawford, Sheet Metal Workers—Few unfair shops. He reported that Vancouver Engineering Works' men had gone on strike, some seventy men being affected, these being machinists and metal trades workers.

Re report that the seamen were having trouble with Chinese strike-breakers, President McVety said as a result of his endeavors these strike-breakers had been withdrawn and Orientals advised to keep away from such labor.

The president also stated that he had informed Messrs. Sears and Patton that there would be no difficulty in supplying any labor needed in the event of clients of that firm opening a shipbuilding yard.

Patriotic Fund Committee.

The committee appointed to probe the Patriotic Fund reported progress, a motion to dismiss the committee being lost by a large majority.

New Delegates Seated.

Credentials were presented for the following delegates: Teamsters—Dels. Poole, Kerr, Byers, Sampson and Petrie; Longshoremen—Dels. Tree, Kavanagh, Thomas, Sinclair, Savident, Kelly; Boilermakers and Helpers—Dels. Young and Ley; B. C. Rly Mail Clerks—Del. McLeod; City Firemen—Alex. Betts; Street Railway Employees—Dels. Cottrell, Hoover, Hubble, Haigh, Lofting, Rigby, Hougham, Kermode; Pattern Makers—Watt; Bartenders—Smith, Kelly, Weir, McCaffery, Leer; Sailors' union—Peel, W. Hardy; Press Assistants—Huddlestone; Steam Engineers—Hodges, Flynn, Walker, O'Neill, Alexander; Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Welsh, Cowling, Rose.

Statistician's Report.

I. L. A. Auxiliary—W. Wright, W. Savident, W. J. Gillespie, E. Sollis, E. Winch, W. H. Yates, W. Stein.

Barbers—J. P. Ferris.

Boiler Makers—V. J. Young, J. Leg, W. Marshall.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—R. Massecar.

Cigar Makers—A. P. Tietjen, G. F. Swartz, H. Kirbitz.

Printing Pressmen—E. B. Stephenson.

Civic Employees—G. Harrison, V. R. Midgley.

Cooks and Waiters—A. Graham.

Bro. of Carpenters—A. McDonald, J. R. Campbell, G. Thom.

Amal. Carpenters—R. McCormack.

Electrical Workers—M. Gerrard, E. Morrison.

Teamsters—G. Petrie, J. Poole, W. H. Kerr, W. H. Kin, H. Samson.

Plumbers—J. Cowling, F. Welsh.

Pattern Makers—A. Watt.

Painters—R. Stevenson, W. Knight.

Press Assistants—G. Huddlestone.

Retail Clerks—C. D. Bruce, A. Glen.

Railway Mail Clerks—J. A. McLeod.

Street Railway Men's Association—E. S. Hougham, F. Haigh, A. V. Lofting, R. Riby, J. Hubble, E. Kermode.

Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Friend.

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"FOR FUTURE USE."

When conscription was introduced into Great Britain, Will Dyson drew a cartoon which attracted a good deal of attention at the time. It represented a German officer and a British capitalist, and the legend was a follows: "For Future Use."

The German Prussian: "Ah! You admit you have to copy our method of conscription to beat Germany?"

The British Prussian: "Oh! You silly man; to think we want conscription for the defeat of Germany. We want it for the defeat of England."

". . . . I trust the workers all over the Dominion will steel their courage to the sticking point and stand in solid phalanx, shoulder to shoulder, with their most effective weapon, the general strike, to the fore, to oppose the flagrant injustice of conscription of manhood, while money-power is exempt. The Prussian spirit evidently dominates the halls of the legislature at Ottawa. From that spirit which seems to have gotten possession of the minds of a large majority of those who call themselves the people's representatives, good Lord deliver us. Let us fight for justice and a democratic method of carrying on this war."—Rachel J. Coutts, Calgary, Alberta.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Official Minutes of Meeting Held Last Tuesday Evening.

Regular meeting Building Trades Committee held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday, July 17th, 1917.

Credentials—Hodges, Engineers; Simmons, Leighton, Lathers.

Reports of Unions. — Massecar—Iron Workers: Question of joint office left to discretion of business agents. 70 members in good standing.

McDonald—Carpenters: Increase of wages going into effect July 23rd. All working.

Crawford—Sheet Metal Workers: All members employed.

Engineers—Few out of work. Prospects good.

Lathers—Trade fair.

New Business.—Crawford, Midgely moved that we recommend to the Trades and Labor council that the council issue monthly working card. Carried.

Midgley, McDonald: That the Lathers be asked to place the charges against the Plasterers' union in writing. Plasterers union to be notified. Carried.

McDonald, Massecar: That the Trades and Labor council be asked to investigate the conditions under which school board alteration work is being done, and take up the question of painting and decorating of the City Hall. Carried.

Mover and seconded that the business agents be requested to meet every Monday morning, 9 a.m. Carried

Building Trades Committee to meet the Tuesday prior to the Trades and Labor council meeting. Carried.

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