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. 32 — SIX PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

THE USUAL METHODS OF RULING CLASS JUSTICE

Brazen Attempt to Fasten Brand of Criminality Upon Strikers

A Call for Aid in the Battle Against Capitalist Persecution

ADVICES received from John W. Bruce, general organizer in Canada for the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, indicate that two members of that organization are receiving a raw deal in the effete east. Inasmuch as Organizer Bruce is so well known to the trade union movement of B. C. The Federationist has no hesitation in reproducing the "call" sent out by the central labor body of St. John, N. B., setting forth the circumstances leading up to the appeal for assistance. While the trial of the two men charged brought out only the flimsiest kind of evidence and a jury disagreement, the crown has ordered another trial, involving more expense than the St. John unions can bear. Hence the appeal, and the necessity of British Columbia unions doing all they can to help our fellow unionists battling for their rights, even at the risk of incurring the enmity and persecution of the employing interests.

The Appeal from St. John.

St. John, N. B., July 23, 1917.

To the Organized Workers of Canada:

Brothers: For the first time in the history of Eastern Canada we are compelled to call your attention to the serious condition confronting one of our sister local unions and which affects the whole labor movement of Canada.

On April 23, 1917, local 531 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters were compelled to go on strike to better their conditions, after every effort had been made by General Organizer Bruce to arrange an amicable and satisfactory settlement, and which struggle is still in progress.

The effectiveness of the strike was apparent and the master plumbers were in a serious condition with the work being held up and they were desperate, and every effort was made to secure men and to force a division among the strikers, but without avail, as up to the present time only two men out of 42 who quit, have returned to work.

But a serious condition has now developed. The men were active in the work of picketing, and their good work in that direction caused the authorities and the master plumbers to make efforts to intimidate the men, and if possible, to hamper them in their progress. One evening a non-union man was assaulted on a lonely highway and injured, from which injury he died a week later, and the following evening the country cottage of a master plumber was destroyed by fire, and these events were heralded through the press, without any existing proof, as the work of the striking plumbers. Then the Master plumbers, the police and city officials, started their campaign to fasten the blame on the striking plumbers. Two members were arrested on the charge of arson and were committed for trial. After a trial of over a week, in which the Labor movement was severely and unjustly condemned, and the presiding judge charging strongly against the accused, the jury after five hours of deliberation could not agree, and were discharged. Then we were confronted with a new and unparalleled situation, the judge at the instance of the attorney-general, ordering a new trial to take place before him for the following week, and we are now preparing for same.

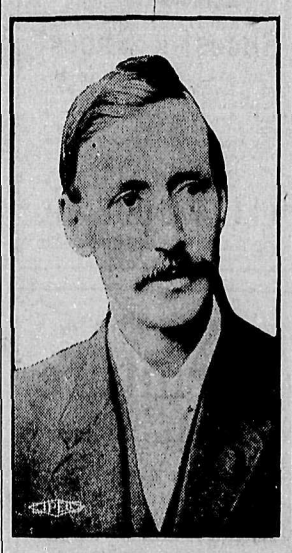
The coroner's inquiry into the death of the non-union man was conducted in a method at variance with the established procedure of the courts. The city was represented by counsel, and the master plumbers was represented by one of the great corporation lawyers and anti-labor agitators. After an exhaustive inquiry, extending over a month, in which nearly every member of the Plumbers' union were compelled to undergo the ordeal of cross-examination at the hands of the counsel of the master plumbers, and after a charge to the jury by the coroner, in which he endeavored to connect two of the striking plumbers with the death, the jury failed to take the prejudiced view of the powers opposing us and brought in an open verdict as the evidence could in no way connect any one with the death.

In the efforts to connect the striking plumbers with the death of the non-union man and to hold some one responsible, they caused charges of intimidation to be filed by a strike-breaker against four of the members of the union, who have been held in jail over a month on remand without bail, two of them now have been charged with having caused the death of the non-union man, and while these men are under detention, their wives and families are suffering as a consequence.

The local labor movement, having the

(Continued on Page Five)

An official "call" for a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be issued by Sec. Wells on Monday, to take place in Vancouver on Labor Day. Every union should be ready to give it immediate attention. It is more than important. It is imperative.



H. S. NIGHTSCALES

Acting business agent and past president of the Vancouver branch of the Pattern Makers' union, with offices in Room 212, Labor Temple; a delegate to the Metal Trades council, and one who has assisted considerably in organizing the local shipbuilding trades during recent weeks. The Pattern Makers' union has been moving along quietly for some years, but it promises to become a more militant factor in the local trades union movement, with changed conditions now obtaining, thanks to the untiring work of Business Agent Nightscales, who has not been unknown locally for some years.

STRONG DEMAND FOR WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

An Appeal to Reason and Sane Judgment to End the Brutal Business

A Call for Disarmament and Formation of a World League of Peace

[By Rachel J. Coutts]

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 5.—I am sending you a copy of a resolution which originated with Unity club, an organization of women connected with the Unitarian church in Calgary. The members of this club are of the opinion that the view here presented in regard to the continuance of the war is that which women, the world over, with their instinct for the preservation of the race, naturally take; and they appeal to the motherhood of Canada to raise their voice in the interest of peace on the broad principles laid down in the resolution.

They appeal to all whose sanity of judgment can rise above the racial antipathies and national prejudices that have been fostered by a press controlled by the interests of the governing class.

They appeal to those who can see through the sham patriotism of men in control at Ottawa, who wave the flag and pocket war profits; who urge thrift and economy and meatless days while they wax fat through the control of foodstuffs; who tell us manufacturers must be encouraged by big profits, to furnish war necessities, but the young artisan whose only wealth is in his power to labor, must be conscripted at $1.10 a day, to endure the horrors of trench warfare.

They appeal to all who can discern the gross injustice meted out to the working people by those in control through their cry of "Win the War." Win the war and grow rich, is the real interpretation of their programme while they sit with the noose around the neck of the workers.

The resolution below was submitted Sunday night to the Unitarian congregation by the Rev. Wm. Irvine. It was moved by Mrs. Wm. Carson and seconded by Walter Smith and unanimously endorsed:

The Resolution.

While realizing the great difficulty there is in arriving at any consensus of opinion in regard to the method of arresting this world war, with what seems to be a hopeless complication of interests and aims; and fully appreciating the fact that national hostility and race prejudices have reached such an acute stage that suggestions for peace seem rather, in some quarters, to augment the war spirit, still we believe that:

First: Our interest in humanity demands that we do all we can to prevent a "fight to a finish," with its irrational sacrifice of the innocent, its depletion of manhood, its maimed and broken human survivals, its intensification of national animosities.

Second: That there are vast numbers in all the warring nations, in all classes, but especially among the great silent masses of the people who are anxiously desiring peace. That this desire of scattered groups and individuals, if directed into a common channel would gather such a force that it would be a powerful factor in bringing about the aim sought for, namely, a basis for peace that would be acceptable to all the belligerent nations.

For the above reasons, we, the members of Unity club, Calgary, Alberta, are sending out this declaration with the idea of linking our strength with those who can unite with us in endorsing the following:

Resolved, First, that we deplore what seems to us the undue delay of the governments of all the warring nations in trying to find a common basis for peace.

Second, that we approve the principles for peace as embodied in the proclamation of the Soldiers' and Workmen's council of Russia.

(a) No forcible annexation, (b) no punitive indemnities, (c) free development of all nationalities.

Third, that international peace be maintained by universal disarmament, by internationalization of commerce, and by forming a league of nations to enforce peace.

DO SIGNS ON SOCIAL HORIZON POINT TO A NEW POLITICAL ALIGNMENT?

Are the Forces of Reaction and Tyranny Being Driven into One Camp and the Forces of Progress and Democracy Lining Up Against Them?—Are Old Political Lines Breaking Down Under the Stress of the Storm and Tempest of War and New Lines Being Drawn?—What Do the Signs That Flash Along the Horizon Portend?

THE THOUGHTS OF thousands of men are now venturing along paths that were strange and unexplored to them three years ago. Old social and political shibboleths are no longer receptive to their minds. Many appeals that would formerly meet with ready response now fall upon ears that are deaf. A strange and weird transformation has occurred or is in process in the minds of men, relating to social, industrial and political problems. Many men are now drawing conclusions that are completely at variance with those to which they tenaciously clung but a few short months ago. Evidently they are reasoning from premises to which they were hitherto strangers and a new light has come unto them. Out of the crucible of war comes forth new concepts, new thoughts, new visions and new formulae, that press with such insistent force upon the receptive mind of progressive man that a new world unfolds itself before him replete with such intellectual treasures and sublime truths, as to transform an erstwhile dark and gloomy future into a glorious panorama of eminently satisfying possibilities that imperatively beckons him on, to struggle, to realize and to attain.

What Is Happening in Canada?

One need make no mistake as to what is occurring in the political field in Canada.

That is, if they have followed the trend of events in governmental circles at Ottawa and have noted the response thereto throughout the circle of the various schools of political and economic thought in the Dominion.

All governmental activity since the outbreak of the war has been of an essentially reactionary character.

It is difficult to recall a single act that might be properly construed as progressive and in line with the advanced thought of the age.

Every sinister and reactionary influence and interest in human society has met with the most tender and solicitous regard at its hands.

No profit-grabbing enterprise has met with serious check at its hands, or suffered any damaging curtailment of its power for mischief.

No demand, so far as known, that has been made by the great dominant interests in order to strengthen their hold upon the industrial life of the nation, has yet been turned down.

The supreme demand, supreme in its unsufferable impudence and damnably so in its complete destruction of the last vestige of democracy and liberty of the people of Canada, has been pushed through to a conclusion, i.e., to its enactment into law, in the face of the most manifest objection to it upon the part of the Canadian people and their repugnance for it.

And it has been condemned by every organized school of thought in Canada, that makes any pretense to being progressive or can make such pretense with any show of truth.

Organized labor has condemned it.

Socialist organizations have condemned it.

Organizations connected with religious bodies have condemned it.

All of the progressive element in the Liberal party has condemned it.

Individuals, many of the ablest and most advanced thinkers in the country, have condemned it.

Its approval has been left to the great dominant interests of the Dominion and their retainers and pensioners, of press, pulpit and platform, the type that has always been the apostle of reaction and the missionary of tyranny.

The Present Prospect.

It now looks as though the round-up of reactionaries and disciples of military autocracy and tyranny, is to be made fairly complete under the Tory banner.

From the appearance of things at the Liberal convention at Winnipeg it seems that the separation of the sheep from the goats is now on and the camp of reaction and anti-democracy will be enriched by at least some recruits that have previously paraded themselves as stanch Liberals.

It really looks as though the impending campaign will be fought upon the lines of reaction and military autocracy vs. progress and at least capitalist democracy.

It matters but little what other issues may try to work themselves into the contest, the fight will be between reaction and progress.

In the United States.

A similar transformation in political alignment appears to be likewise going on in the United States, only the political division there that is supposed to be the counterpart or political equivalent of the Liberal party of Canada, happens to be for the moment the custodian of the interests of reaction and anti-democracy.

It is, however, aided and abetted rather more loyally and overwhelmingly by the reputedly reactionary Republican party than is the Canadian political custodian of the hopes and ambitions of reaction and anti-democracy, Borden and his Tory colleagues, aided and abetted by the Liberal party here.

From all over the United States there are being recruited the forces that are lining up for the struggle of democracy against reaction.

The People's Council, the Union Against Militarism, socialist, and other progressive bodies and individuals are mobilizing their forces for the fight.

The most advanced and capable thinkers of the nation are enlisting for the struggle.

All the baneful and sinister forces of tyranny and reaction, it is needless to predict, will be driven into one camp and the battle will then become fierce.

That the next regular election for the congress of the U. S., November, 1918, will be a lively one and that the issue will be that of reaction and anti-democracy vs. progress and democracy, is a reasonably safe prediction.

A Few Queries.

If it so happens that a new political alignment results from the disturbance that is now going on in social, political and economic thought and the alignment is along the lines previously indicated, where is the progressive element in human society to be found in the fight?

Upon which side of the controversy will the organized labor forces stand?

How will the advanced and progressive thinkers of all schools of political thought act in the premises?

Will socialists, single taxers, I. W. W.s, Democrats, still cling to the stubborn determination to set their own particular programs as the supreme dictum of all things, and refuse to recognize the self-evident fact that with reaction triumphant and military tyranny once again firmly in the saddle, all the weary road of struggle must once more be trod with the bleeding feet of martyrs, ere the trail of democracy can again be blazed for the guidance of those that are to follow it?

Shall the disciples of democracy and freedom allow their often slight differences in regard to the details of their realization, stand in the way of the rescue of the few remaining remnants of that democracy and freedom from the deadly clutches of reaction and military tyranny that are now impudently perfecting their stranglehold in gloating contemplation of the day when that tyranny shall stand supreme?

Special Convention Summoned.

The B. C. Federation of Labor is calling a convention to be held on Labor Day.

May it be a representative one and may it answer some of the questions that are forcing themselves upon us in these days of swift and sweeping social and political change.

LABOR DAY SPECIAL CONVENTION OF B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Summons Momentous Gathering of Labor Forces in Vancouver

[By A. S. Wells]
(Sec.-Treas. B. C. F. of L.)

VICTORIA, B. C., August 10.—(Special to The Federationist.) — All the B. C. members of the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor have voted unanimously, by wire, that a special convention be held. President Naylor, who is here, suggests Labor Day at Vancouver, and as I have no time to further consult executive will issue the official call on Monday for that date. The situation, politically and industrially, makes a special convention imperative, so that the members of organized labor can decide upon what action is necessary to fight conscription, if necessary, and take steps to seek representation legislatively at the forthcoming elections. Please notify all unions to be on lookout for "call," so that they can govern themselves accordingly.

VANCOUVER ENGINEERING WORKS IS STILL TIED UP

Metal Trades Council Will Not Handle "Struck Work"—Votes Financial Aid.

The strike of the Metal Trades at the Vancouver Engineering Works, is still on and from the strikers' viewpoint, everything looks good. The pickets are doing excellent work, and are turning men away daily who are looking for work. The strike is now well advertised throughout the Dominion and there is no chance of any mechanics going to the Engineering Works until the trouble is settled.

Material has been sent by the above firm to other plants, thoroughly organized, and if there is any attempt made to make the men handle this material they will immediately quit work.

The Metal Trades are determined to fight this strike to a finish and every means within reach will be used to make this company come to time.

During the week several men who went back to work have quit and joined the ranks of the strikers again, and it is evident, from reports, that even the strike-breakers are dissatisfied and that there is general unrest in the plant.

At the last meeting of the Metal Trades Council, an order was passed granting sufficient funds to meet the immediate demands of any who may require financial assistance.

The committee in charge reported that they had notified the Imperial Munition Board that no material from the Engineering Works would be handled by organized labor throughout the province or elsewhere.

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LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Aug. 12—Stage Employees; Musicians.

MONDAY, Aug. 13—Amal. Engineers; Pattern Makers; Boilermakers; Iron Workers; Steam Engineers; Electrical Workers; U. B. Carpenters, No. 617; Bro. Loco. Engineers; Garage Repairmen.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—Stone Cutters; Pressmen; Barbers; Machinists, No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—Plasterers; Metal Trades Council; Brewery Workers.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—Trades and Labor Council; Maintenance-of-waymen.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17—Railway Carmen; Moulders; Civic Employees; Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridge Builders.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18—Blacksmiths.

FISH PACKERS HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT

Basis of Settlement At Meeting Called Last Night.

PRINCE RUPERT, July 30.—The threatened strike among the fish packers has been averted, for a basis of settlement was reached at a meeting held last evening. The men already employed at the cold storage plant will receive 50 cents per hour. New men will receive 45 cents the first three months, 47½ cents for the next nine months and 50 cents after that period. All will receive 60 cents overtime, and 75 cents on Sunday or any legal holiday.

ROYAL CITY MACHINISTS NEARING 100 PER CENT. MARK

Open Meeting on Wednesday, August 15—Eight-hour Day Agreement to Be Presented.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 9.—On Wednesday next, the 15th, local 151, I. A. of M., will hold an open meeting in the Labor hall, and are inviting all non-union men, who are eligible for membership, to attend. There are only 18 or 20 men in the city who are eligible who do not carry union cards, and a number of them have agreed to line up. Organizer McCallum spent all day Wednesday visiting the shops and automobile garages, and was able to get most of them to agree to affiliate.

At Wednesday's meeting it will be decided when the agreement for the 8-hour day and other conditions will be presented.

TEAMSTERS' UNION HAS MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 250

Enthusiastic Organization Meeting Wednesday Evening Resulted in Over 50 New Recruits.

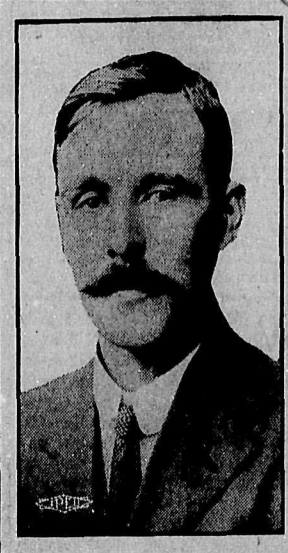
To get a life-sized reproduction of the old 1903 spirit of B. C. unionism one only had to attend the mass-meeting of Teamsters, held in Labor Temple on Wednesday evening. It was a humdinger, with pep to burn. More than 50 new members were added to the roll during the evening, making well over the 250 mark. Business Agent Petrie is the busiest man in town. With the assistance of the newly-elected business agent of the central labor body, Victor R. Midgley, and Messrs. G. J. Kelly of the Longshoremen and Jas. H. McVety, manager of the Labor Temple, the new-old union settled down to business. Officers, save the positions of president and secretary, were elected, but for obvious reasons the personnel will not be announced just at this time.

There will be no undue haste shown in presenting a schedule to employers, but when the time comes the organization will be able to meet the situation. But it is interesting to observe that already some of the employers are anticipating what organization means, by increasing wages and bettering working conditions.

With all the transportation trades thoroughly organized the Teamsters' will have many allies to help them make a success of their effort to firmly re-establish the old-time teamsters' union.

MACHINISTS' WANT BUSINESS AGENT

At a joint executive meeting of the Machinists' locals in Vancouver and New Westminster, held last Saturday afternoon, it was decided to recommend to the locals that a business agent be appointed, and that the grand lodge be requested to give its consent, and the usual financial assistance. It was also decided to ask Victoria and Prince Rupert to co-operate, and appoint representatives to act in conjunction with the above.



J. BLOMFIELD

Business agent for the Shipwrights, Shipjoiners, Caulkers, Boatbuilders and Millmen, local 1803, with headquarters at Rooms 212-14, Labor Temple. Mr. Blomfield is past president of his local; a delegate to the Metal Trades council and to the Trades and Labor council, and although a comparatively new figure in the local organized labor movement, is not new to the trades union movement, he having been treasurer of Durban, Natal, Trades and Labor council in 1904-5, and later identified with the wage-workers at Newark, N. J., California and even as far north as Alaska. He is a welcome addition to the Labor Temple rostrums of business agents and is making good.

SOUTH WELLINGTON MINERS TALK PAYDAY

Want Rations Issued Each Fortnight Instead of Once a Month

Sundry Matters Threshed Out in Eminently Proper Style

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., Aug. 9.—A special meeting of local 872, U. M. W. of A., was held here on Sunday, when the report of the committee, named to interview the president of the coal company, was discussed. The first question taken up was the proposed change in the system of payment. The management made a proposition to pay on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month, all moneys earned from the 1st to the 15th of the month to be paid on the fourth Saturday, and the remainder of the month paid on the second Saturday. The management thought that if the men and the company agreed to this system, it would answer instead of the government measure, which is rather unwieldly.

It was pointed out to them that it was hardly possible to agree to break a law. Anyhow, the semi-monthly pay bill has a clause which expressly forbids any such agreement.

Some discussion took place, in which it was pointed out that if a sufficient number of industries affected by the semi-monthly pay bill, were to inaugurate a system that closely followed the government measure, it would possibly have a tendency to cause the amendment of the bill.

The meeting refused to accept the proposition and decided to wait for the government measure, which becomes law on October 1st.

To Abolish "Cut-throat" System.

The next question was the request of the management for a change in the methods of working contract places in the mine. Heretofore they have been worked on what is known as the "cut-throat" system, that is, a place running three shifts, and the men on each shift getting what they make. The company is anxious to see the six men working co-operatively. After quite a discussion, in which it was plainly shown that the new system was right in line with a union policy, and would tend to eliminate a lot of the dissatisfaction and squabbling bred by the "cut-throat" system, the men agreed to adopt the new system.

Price of House Coal.

The company requested the men to consider the question of the price of house coal. Some time ago, the old management raised the price of coal to the men without so much as by your leave, and of course there was a row. The matter was taken up with the new president, and he put the coal back to its old price again. In view of the fact that wages had been raised, and the price of coal also raised to the consumer, he thought that the company should get a little more from the men for coal purchased. This question was thoroughly discussed, some men talking an attitude of "heavy-on-the-take,-but-light-on-the-give," but when all the phases of the question were gone into, such as the price of house coal to the employees of other companies; the fact that there is a possibility of us getting an inferior coal in the future, and also the fact that there is at present no published scale of wages, it was not thought advisable to agree to a change in the price of house coal.

The committee reported on the attitude taken by the company president towards his employees. He had expressed his willingness to meet the committee every month, and is desirous of meeting any man at any time, to hear his troubles. His attitude was one of seeking to meet the men half-way on any question that arises.

That Ambulance Again.

The committee of the Medical Accident fund had an interview on the day following and have got the promise of a third of the cost of the ambulance station, and the company to instal light

(Continued on Page Five)

WATERFRONT LABOR MAKES NOTABLE PROGRESS

Notes of the Recent Strike and Some of the Gains That Were Made

A Few of the Interesting Things Disclosed by the Episode

[By Longshoremen's Press Committee]

In spite of the hullabaloo raised, that the Longshoremen's main aim was to tie up commerce and was not a raise in wages; in spite of the cries of pro-Germanism, socialism, I. W. W.-ism and every other "ism," hurled at us by the editorial scribes of the daily press, who always rise to the occasion, when their masters' interests demand their services, we say in spite of these calumnies, the Longshore strike is settled, and was settled just as soon as the Longshoremen's reasonable demands were granted.

The strike came to an end on Monday, August 6, by the vote of a mass-meeting, on the C. P. R. agreeing to the following proposition, i.e.:

To grant an increase on deep sea dock-work (trucking and piling from sling to first pile) from 45 cents per hour, day work, and 65 cents per hour overtime, to 50 cents per hour day work and 75 cents per hour overtime;

Second: To enter into conference with representatives of the warehousemen and freight-handlers, known as Local 38-52 Auxiliary, I.L.A., and attempt to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the demands made by the auxiliary.

Upon a satisfactory settlement being arrived at by the Auxiliary, the Longshoremen's union has agreed to enter into an agreement with the C. P. R. which will insure peace and harmony for some months to come.

Such, in brief, are the terms upon which the recent strike was settled.

Now that the strike is over, a few lessons have been taught us, that all organized labor may well profit by.

First and foremost is the lesson of solidarity, which was exemplified by the workers on the S. S. Niagara. Without exception every department, whether seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards, etc., absolutely refused to allow themselves to be used as tools by the employers to break the strike, and their action will be remembered by the Longshoremen of Vancouver for a long time to come.

In marked contrast to this manly conduct, the workers of Vancouver want to remember the power of the corporations over their Oriental workers. While not a man was available aboard the Niagara the C. P. R. was able to requisition the services of all their Chinese workers.

There is another class hardly higher than the Oriental in intelligence, certainly no higher in independence of spirit. We refer to those menials known as the office staff. Ordinarily these individuals imagine they are above the man who toils with his hands and though they are not much of a menace in a strike owing to their physical ineptitude, still it is not because of any unwillingness to try, as the Longshoremen found.

Another feature is the attitude of the returned soldier. Although we have nothing official, yet in conversation with quite a few of the boys we are convinced that the employers will be sadly disappointed if they expect to use our returned boys to break strikes.

Even though insidious news was being circulated that the Longshoremen were responsible for the holding up of war munitions, etc., dozens of returned soldiers with whom we came in contact, thoroughly understood that it was not the Longshoremen, but the C. P. R. (who, in view of its immense profits could well afford to pay the increase asked) who were responsible for any delay in the transit of military supplies.

Another episode was the attitude of parties of Russian political exiles returning to Russia.

In one case a party of 40 going home on the "Empress" and in another case a party of 25 going in the Monteagle, having heard of the strike, called at our office, and demanded an assurance that the strike was off, declaring emphatically that they would not travel on any "scab boat," but would revoke their passage first.

So, you see, there is still hope for the working class.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR AND GARAGE EMPLOYEES

Almost 100 Members Now Enrolled—Another Meeting on Monday, August 13.

The Automobile Repair and Garage Employees are making splendid headway, and have already almost 100 members, with new ones coming in daily. The charter will be here in the course of a few days, and permanent officers will be elected. This local will not only be a valuable asset to the Machinists' organization, but also to the general labor movement. Another open meeting will be held on Monday evening, August 13, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, and all men employed in the automobile industry are invited to attend.

An official "call" for a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be issued by Sec. Wells on Monday, to take place in Vancouver on Labor Day. Every union should be ready to give it immediate attention. It is more than important. It is imperative.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....August 10, 1917

WHENEVER an assault is to be made upon a people's liberties, it has long since become the fashion to lead the victims into the belief that whatever is done is only calculated to be for their own good and for the final purpose of securing to them still greater liberties in the days that are to come. In fact, no sane reactionary would for a moment admit the intention of curtailing the liberty and democracy of a people. To do so would be to raise such a storm of protest against his schemes as to perhaps preclude the possibility of their success. In times of popular unrest and excitement, and more especially when this excitement is due to the existence of conditions of war, conditions that more completely unseat the reason and upset the judgment of men than any other, the forces of reaction sneak out of their burrows and prowl around in the confusion and turmoil of the occasion, seeking opportunity to recover that which may have been previously lost to the forces of progress and an advancing civilization. No sooner was the first gun of the present war emptied of its message of death and hell, than every reactionary element in human society at once got busy and commenced to fish in the troubled waters for a return of the privileges and powers that had been wrung from the tyranny and oppression of the past. And every tool of reaction, every political and other ruling class scalawag in the service, has been busy, and is still busy at the work that is so destructive of human progress and so threatening and deadly to human liberty.

THE ETHICAL AND MORAL CODE OF REACTION

* * *

The Federationist has repeatedly pointed out the reactionary and dangerous character of all conscription and similar schemes, and that the real purpose lying behind them is a most deadly one to democracy and liberty. In order that our opinion may not be considered an unduly biased one, the following from no less an authority than Sir James Lougheed, member of the senate, and one of the ablest conservative disciples of reaction in that somewhat moribund institution, is offered as corroborative evidence of the truth of our assumption. In speaking upon the Military Service Bill when that precious measure was up for second reading in the senate, he said:

"This is one of the occasions on which the government has to forego considering what may be the popular will, but to determine the grave and crucial question as to what the interests of the state demand."

Louis XIV. is said to have declared once upon a time: "I am the State!" Now it would be up to the capitalists—the dominant interests—to say: "We are the State!" At any rate the State is not the people as a whole. This is affirmed by Lougheed when he declares it to be the purpose of the government "to forego the popular will" and conserve the State. The "popular will" can mean nothing but the will of the people, and this can only be expressed by exercise of the democracy of the franchise—the vote. As conscription is to be forced upon the people of Canada, not by the "popular will" but by the arbitrary act of government, thus flaunting the "popular will" and impudently defying it, what more need be said to prove the present government's concept of the State to be purely Prussian and its ethical and moral code as essentially reactionary and destructive of all democracy and liberty, as that of the kaiser and his junkerdom? As he is the big noise of the present Tory government in the senate, his evidence should be quite sufficient to remove all doubt.

THE WISDOM OF OUR FOLLY.

JUST HOW LONG the struggle has been going on for better wages and working conditions it is difficult to say. But that such a struggle has been continuous ever since the very beginning of the wage system of exploiting labor, is certain. In fact such a thing as a wage earner entirely devoid of aspirations for higher pay is really unthinkable. Even the dullest of them are not quite dull enough to be thoroughly satisfied with any wage that is likely to be freely offered them by their masters. It is not quite true to assert that any of the workers are altogether satisfied with wage conditions that are so narrow as to admit of nothing but chronic misery and distress. And because of this, there is always more or less of an inclination to struggle, be it ever so feebly, against such conditions, with the hope in view of being able to gain some relief. When this disposition becomes emphasized and is expressed through the united action of a considerable number of workers it often assumes the nature of a serious threat to the orderly processes of industry and at times even endangers the stability of the existing social order. Never were strikes and other labor disturbances of such frequent occurrence as at the present time. Never were the workers more stubbornly persistent in their demands for some relief for the miseries that press upon them. And never were their masters more helpless, either in refusing such demands or in acceding to them. For let it be known that it is as equally impossible to successfully accomplish the one thing as the other, for the very simple reason that nothing is settled in either case.

* * *

Now for a few facts. In the first place, it is well within the truth to assert, that never in the history of the wage system of exploitating labor has the average wage been lower than at the present time. Never has its purchasing power been less than now, and that is the real test. Never was the economic pressure upon the workers so great. The tremendous increase of labor unrest and violent outbreaks can be accounted for in no other way. One needs but to compare the wages of today and the cost of living, with the wages and cost of living at any previous time, either within one's own memory or of which we have historical record, to be made painfully aware of the fact, that to say the least, there has been no permanent advance in the average wage the workers have received during all of the period covered by the organized efforts of the workers to better their conditions by forcing wages up, or avoid sinking to worse conditions through their dropping to lower levels. That there have been fluctuations up and down no one will deny, but that the tendency has at all times been in the direction of lower average wages and a narrower and more uncertain existence for the workers, is beyond dispute.

* * *

There are good and sufficient reasons for this. The workers of today are compelled to work for others, just as truly as was the case in the days of the chattel slavery of old. Being compelled to work for others implies that the workers can possess no control over that which comes forth as a result of their labor. The food they produce does not belong to them but to those for whom they labor. Likewise with everything else they produce. It needs no argument to show that under such circumstances of enforced labor for others, that the most the thus enslaved workers can possibly expect for themselves is sufficient to enable them to exist only so long as their employees desire to use them. And that sufficiency will be determined not so much by their own conception of what is requisite, as by the will of those for whom they toil. This will be, and can be modified only by such circumstances as may occur in relation to the number of workers available as compared to the number necessary to supply the requirements of the masters, that is supply and demand.

* * *

For some thousands of years the workers have centred their efforts upon trying to beat the wage game, by forcing it to deal more kindly with them in the matter of wages and working conditions. They have failed. A survey of world conditions amply proves it. Never was existence more precarious and uncertain to the wage slaves of the world than now. Never was such a multitude of them veritable outcasts and Pariahs as at present, nor so relentlessly driven from pillar to post in search of surcease from their miseries. Never was the general outlook for labor more gloomy and threatening. Never in all the history of ruling class ferocity and brutality were so many millions of these slaves driven to recklessly butcher themselves and lay waste to the earth, as now. And all this after centuries of struggle upon the part of labor to lessen its misery and "lift its eyes to the stars" as the poet might say.

* * *

All that wage slaves can possibly get for their labor, upon the average, is enough food, clothing, housing, etc., to keep them in working condition while the masters require their services. That is while they work. It is so manifestly clear that slaves are not entitled to any more than that, that it seems almost an inended reflection upon human intelligence to restate it. Any one with average intelligence knows that a horse, mule or ox could not be allowed any more than that, if the master had any disposition to economically conduct his affairs and avoid foolish waste. And what sensible masters practice with their horses, mules, etc., along this line, why should they not practice with such human animals as providence may place within their stewardship? Being men of sense they will no more throw unnecessary fodder to their human employees than they will to their equine, bovine, or canine attendants. If the former do not like to be classified with and treated like the latter, they must lift themselves from the slave category, as a class, by assuming control and mastery of their means of life (the resources of the earth and the tools of labor) and end the wage system by setting up production solely for use by those who produce, in the place of the present productionl by wage slaves for the profit and glory of those who do nothing but own. Relief from their miseries can not come to the workers through mending and patching the wage system of skinning them out of what they produce. The magnificent result of their centuries of effort along that line ought to convince them of this. It can only come by the ending of the system whereby they are skinned. Ordinary horse sense would have long since taught us that. That the course we have been pursuing has brought us out at the same place we went in is painfully apparent. It has proven to be as ridiculous as "whipping the Devil around a stump" and equally as sensible as "a dog chasing his own tail." The wisdom of our folly should begin to dawn upon us in the course of another couple of centuries or so. Then our class will storm the governmental citadels of ruling class power, breach their walls and spike their guns, by removing the parchment shackles that have been placed upon the limbs of labor during the centuries of slavery.

A LOATHSOME AND BRUTAL OUTRAGE

AS ANNOUNCED in a recent issue of this paper, Mrs. Rena Mooney was acquitted by a San Francisco jury of any participation in the bomb outrage perpetrated in that city a year ago. Although not a shred of reliable evidence has yet been produced to show that any of the accused persons had anything to do with the horrible affair, Warren K. Billings is now under life sentence and Thomas J. Mooney, husband of Rena Mooney, has been sentenced to hang, for alleged participation in the affair. These sentences were secured through resort to the most palpably framed-up evidence that was ever offered before a court. The instruments in human shape that were used for this delectable purpose were composed of some of the most degraded specimens that it was possible to recruit from the underworld of a civilization that is so rotten, even upon its surface, that it stinks to high heaven in the nostrils of the small modicum of decency that has been able to so far survive its poisonous and debauching touch. Nothing ranker and more disgusting has even been pulled off by the slimy and degraded tools of ruling class ruffianism, in all of its accursed history of vicious degradation. But the crowning achievement in this infamy has ben reserved by the lowest and most conscienceless tool that was ever employed by cowardly ruffianism to carry out its nefarious purpose, one Fickert, district attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, to be heaped upon the head of Mrs. Mooney. In spite of her acquittal by a jury, Mrs. Mooney is still held in jail, by the orders of this thing called Fickert, who declares that he will try her yet again upon the remaining six charges—all alike—that the unsufferable farce of the law and its attendant low court practice has allowed to be filed against this valiant and courageous woman of the working class. She is to be put in jeopardy of her life again and again to satisfy the vengeance of Fickert and the dirty and blood-thirsty interests back of him, against those who have committed no other crime than that of taking active part in the struggles of slaves to obtain better treament from their brutal and arrogant masters. Never was there exhibited a more fiendish determination to commit murder, by the hanging of persons innocent of all crime, than this. It is a wonder how the patience of the workers can be equal to the task of refraining from outbreaks of violence in the face of such reckless brutal attempts to take the lives or heap tortures upon those among them who may be singled out as victims for the sacrifice.

* * *

Needless to say that while Billings serves his life sentence, while Mooney awaits the hangman's noose and Mrs. Mooney is still held in jail, that vile scum of the earth consisting of dope fiends, prostitutes, perjurers, detectives, legal crooks and similar ruling class spawn and backwash that was used in the "frame-up" against them, remains at liberty, complimented and coddled by the evil-smelling interests that lie snugly behind the whole damnable scheme of torture and murder—those interests that are banded together in brigandage, under the title of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

It is also needless to add that almost without exception press, pulpit and officialdom is hand in glove with those interests and vigorously applauds their murderous efforts. "Birds of a feather flock together" and filth breeds maggots.

* * *

These persecuted workers, whose lives are murderously sought by the baneful interests that live and fatten upon the exploitation and misery of enslaved labor and are thrown into fits of frenzied ferocity whenever slaves too loudly complain against their torture, may look for no assistance outside of their class and the few, the very few among the masters, who are still possessed of sufficient decency to prevent them from experiencing intense disgust at these attempts to stifle human aspirations by the process of murder. The struggle to save these imperilled ones of our class from the clutches of the inhuman monsters who now hold them and would take their lives, must still go on. We can not afford to allow these brothers and sisters of ours to be sacrificed to the blood-lust of capitalist property and its beneficiaries and retainers. We must still come to their aid with all we have and all we can spare, until they are out of danger and again free to take up their part in the struggle for labor's emancipation from capitalist slavery.

* * *

Financial aid is especially required. The machinery of capitalist justice will not work unless properly and most copiously lubricated. Justice, unlike salvation, is not free. The International Workers' Defense League, 210 Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal., calls upon the workers everywhere for funds to continue the fight for the lives and freedom of those whom the Chamber of Commerce and its vile tools would murder. Let the response be immediate and generous.

After the American Socialist, the official organ of the Socialist, Party had been shut out of the mails by the post-office department of the United States, the publishers were summoned to appear before Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery and "show cause why it should not forfeit its second-class mail privileges." Whether this was intended as a joke or merely as adding insult to injury, is not clear. Perhaps both.

The national board for historical service is conducting a sort of guessing contest, for which prizes are to be given as follows: For the best guess as to "Why the United States is at War," $150, and for the second best guess, $75. The Federationist needs that $150 and therefore makes its guess with the full intention of getting it. The reason the United States is at war is "Henry Dubb." Please send along the money.

A Wisconsin paper asserts that Socialists are "holding meetings and denouncing in the most flagrant language everything that makes for the continuation of law, order and respect for individual and property rights." Probably the sort of "law, order and respect for property rights" now being so emphatically affirmed in Europe. Ruling class law, order and respect for property rights. They ought to be ashamed of themselves for denouncing anything so exceedingly lovely as that.

In speaking of the high prices and the general unrest and protest in consequence, the Milwaukee Leader asserts: "It is within the power of government to solve the problem completely and permanently, if it only sees fit to do so. But any complete and permanent solution of this problem would be decried as Socialism, of course." As government is nothing but the instrument, or rather the expression of ruling class requirements, and is entirely unthinkable and impossible except human slavery exists, and Socialism is equally impossible except slavery be abolished and freedom come into its own, why does the Leader infer that "it is within the power of the government to solve the problem completely and permanently?" Does the Leader expect the government to commit suicide? Or is the Leader still befogged with the notion that government ownership of things has something to do with Socialism? If so, the time has certainly come for an awakening in its editorial sanctum.

An official "call" for a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be issued by Sec. Wells on Monday, to take place in Vancouver on Labor Day. Every union should be ready to give it immediate attention. It is more than important. It is imperative.

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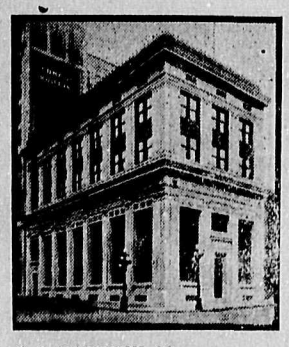

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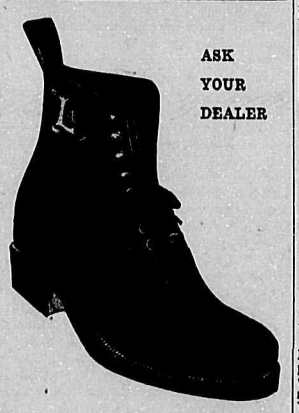

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg.; Box 424; phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

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 Alberni street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, NO. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Chas. F. Smith; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes.

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, F. Graham; 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 Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, D. Hodges; vice-president, P. Chapman; 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, 804 Pender street east. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Mahone.

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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 545.

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, G. H. Weston; recording secretary, D. Lemon, 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 1568R; 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. Soams; 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.

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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.

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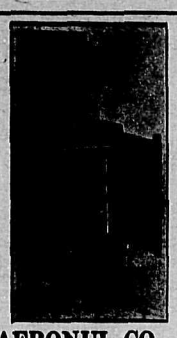

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TERRIBLE DISASTER OCCURS IN N.B. COAL MINE

Many Miners Killed but All Owners Come Through Without a Scratch

Persecution of Plumbers on Strike Still Goes on Right Merrily

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 1.—(Special to The Federationist.)—One of the worst mine accidents to occur in this part of the country occurred at 7.30 on Wednesday morning, at New Waterford when an explosion caused by a misshot killed 68 men, and injured several others. Officials of the Dominion Coal company have not yet stated on whom the responsibility of the tragedy should be placed. Two hundred and sixty men were working in the pit, when the explosion took place and many of these men were driven temporarily insane, caused by the shock of the explosion, which like a thunderbolt rent the bowels of the earth, and which was followed by gas fumes.

The explosion occurred between No. 6 and No. 7 landings about 2100 feet down the slope. Down in the mine shaft several bodies were recovered terribly mutilated. In some cases the heads and legs were blown off, and others were mutilated in various ways.

Summary of Disaster.

Scene of disaster, No. 12 colliery, New Waterford, C. B.—Probable cause of disaster, a mis-shot or explosion of gas; number of lives lost, 68; number of men in mine at time, 260; number of bodies located, 68; number of Cape Breton men killed, 30; number of foreigners killed, 16; number of Newfoundlanders killed, 22; colliery owned by the Dominion Coal company; mine is one of the largest producers in Cape Breton; no fire in mine at time of disaster; two men died after being brought to the surface; of the Cape Bretoners, twelve are married and eighteen single.

Labor Enlistments in the East.

According to the sixth annual report of trade organizations in Canada issued by the department of labor, the Maritime Provinces have contributed from the ranks of organized labor over 2682 men. Considering the fact that the labor in this section of the country is not unionized as it is in either sections of the Dominion, the figures evidence with no uncertainty the fact that the union labor in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is well represented at the front.

Persecution Still Continues.

The "persecutions" of two of the striking plumbers still continues in this city. In the police court at the preliminary hearing of Everett Carland and John O'Brien, the counsel for the plumbers asked the father of the deceased boy, who it was that got him to make out the information. The father replied that he declined to answer. Another feature showing the manner in which the case is being carried on was the fact that the information was made out against a man who did not have one word with the deceased boy. In this respect, the father, Robert Harris, admitted that he did make a mistake in charging the wrong man.

May Put Candidate in Field.

It is current in labor circles that a nomination will be made for the next federal elections from the ranks of union labor in this city. Although at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council nothing definite was decied upon. The matter was taken up and laid over for further consideration.

An official "call" for a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be issued by Sec. Wells on Monday, to take place in Vancouver on Labor Day. Every union should be ready to give it immediate attention. It is more than important. It is imperative.

Announcement

THE
Orpheum CAFE
has enlarged its dining room capacity to 135. We are now operating the Castle Hotel dining room in conjunction with the **Orpheum Cafe**, known as Vancouver's specialty cafe. Union cooks of the first-class; day and night.

UNION HOUSE

762 Granville Street

FRED. KNOWLES

Secretary-treasurer and statistician of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, a delegate from the Letter Carriers' Association, who has just been elected by referendum vote of the western provinces as one of the three delegates to the Ottawa convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada next month. National President Beaupre of Montreal has been elected to represent the eastern provinces, while Sec.-treas. McMordie of Toronto will go as the delegate from Ontario, leaving the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to Del.-elect Knowles.

ATTENDANCE ROLL AT LAST MEETING OF LABOR COUNCIL

Official Report as Compiled for The Federationist by Statistician Fred. Knowles.

I. L. A. Auxiliary—W. Gillespie, W. Steen, E. Winch, A. Sollis, W. H. Gates.
Bricklayers—W. Pipes.
Barbers—No delegate.
Bartenders—O. S. Weir.
Bookbinders—No delegates.
Brewery Workers—G. Gilbert, J. Pike.
Boilermakers—V. J. Young, McAninch.
Structural Ironworkers—R. Massecar.
Cigar Makers—A. P. Tietzen, C. F. Swartz.
Civic Employees—V. R. Midgley, G. W. McFarlane, G. Harrison.
Cooks and Waiters—A Graham.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—G. Thom, G. H. Hardy, A. McDonald, W. Thomas, J. R. Campbell.
Amalgamated Carpenters—R. W. Jackson.
Deep Sea Fishermen—R. Kearley.
Electrical Workers—H. Woodside, E. H. Morrison.
Firemen—A. McElree, E. W. Barnett, R. McCormack, A. W. Betts, A. Hull, G. J. Richardson.
Garment Workers—B. P. Bennett.
Hodcarriers—
Letter Carriers—F. Knowles, J. Dodd, N. Barlow, R. Wight.
Longshoremen—J. Kavanagh, G. Thomas, P. Sinclair, A. Tree, G. Kelly.
Lathers—No delegate.
Machinists—J. H. McVety, F. Edney, H. Fleming, G. Lyle, A. R. Towler, J. Brooks.
Moving Picture Operators.
Molders—A. H. Donaldson, W. J. Donaldson.
Pressmen—No delegate.
Plumbers—G. Rose, G. Cowling, F. Welsh.
Pattern Makers—H Brown.
Painters—No delegate.
Press Assistants—No delegate.
Piledrivers—E. Stewart, W. Henderson, W. Ironsides.
Plasterers—No delegates.
Retail Clerks—No delegates.
Railway Mail Clerks—J. A. McLeod.
Street Railway Employees—E. G. Kermode, F. Haigh A. Lofting, J. Hubble, W. H. Cottrell, R. E. Rigby.
Sheet Metal Workers—A. J. Crawford.
Sailors—P. Peel, W. S. Burns.
Shoe Workers—No delegate.
Stage Employees—A. N. Harrington.
Shipyard Laborers—No delegates.
Steam Engineers—D. Hodges, T. P. O'Neil, W. A. Alexander, R. Barr.
Shipwrights—J. Bromfield, A. W. Osterburg.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—A. W. Cochrane.
Tailors—H. Gutteridge.
Typos—W. R. Trotter, H. C. Benson, G. Bartley.
Tilelayers—No delegates.
Telegraphers—No delegates.
Teamsters—J. Poole, G. Petrie, Kerr. Also Fred Grilbe, A Collidge.
Total—85.

SHIPYARD LABORERS' TO PAVE WAY FOR 45-CENT RATE

Local 15615, With Co-operation of Metal Trades Council, Will Make It Unanimous.

A special meeting was held on August 1, at which Business Agent Hardy reported that the Metal Trades Council, at a meeting the night before, recommended that a delegation of business agents of other crafts, together with the business agent of the Shipyard Laborers' union, visit the Wallace Shipyard Co., and the Lyall Co., to negotiate on behalf of that union and try to fix the minimum of 45 cents per hour, and to report back to the Metal Trades Council at next meeting.

The business agent also reported that Mr. Davey, on behalf of the Wallace Shipbuilding Co., offered 40 cents per hours, dating from July 15.

It was resolved that Mr. Davey's offer be refused and the business agent was instructed to go ahead negotiating on the 45-cent basis.

During the week a communication was received from the secretary of the Federal Labor Union, Victoria, asking that the demands for a minimum rate of 45 cents be made universal in Vancouver and Victoria, and that the demands be made at the same time.

It is the object of the Vancouver local to establish, as soon as possible, this rate and to co-operate with other locals in the vicinity to that end.

Will some kind soul please tell us what Europe ever did for this western continent that justifies the sacrifice of even one life upon the altar of the vulgar ambitions of either her brutal military ruffians of the autocratic type, or her equally vulgar and contemptible scalawags of the capitalist brand of bargain hunters and financial jugglers?

SOCIALIST GROUP OF JAPAN DOUBLE GREETING

Words of Hope and Cheer to the Revolutionists of Russia

Words of Prophetic Doom to Capitalist Rulers of All Lands

Socialists of Japan, in resolutions adopted in Tokyo, hail the Russian revolution as the beginning of a series of revolutions which will end in the downfall of capitalism. According to letters received here, says the Milwaukee Leader, the resolutions are as follows:

"We recognize that the Russian revolution means in one respect a revolution of the newly rising bourgeois class against the mediaeval absolutism and at the same time a social revolution of the Heinim Kaikiu (proletariat) against the modern capitalism. Therefore, make the progress of Russian revolution advance further towards the goal of Socialist revolution is not only a responsibility of Russian Socialists, but also really that of international Socialists.

Capitalism Near End.

"The capitalist system of every civilized country has reached now its last stage of evolution, the period of full matured capitalistic imperialism. At this time socialists of all the countries, without being misguided or disturbed by a psychology of capitalistic imperialism, standing firmly on the principle of internationalism, ought to consecrate the fighting forces of the proletariat of each nation that are today abused and squandered by the ruling classes and direct them against the common enemy of their own; because to do so is to complete the historic mission of the international proletariat.

Urges Fight on Masters.

"At the present opportunity, therefore, it should endeavor to realize the declaration of immediate cession of the present war and at the same time the proletariat of the belligerent countries should turn the guns that are aimed at the selfsame proletariat in enemy countries at once on the ruling classes of their own respective country. This is the responsibility of Russian Socialists as well as that of international Socialists.

"We trust and depend on the persevering courage and heroic fighting of the Russian Socialist party and comrades of the world. We hope sincerely for the steady penetration of revolutionary spirit!"

LETTER CARRIERS' HOLD SNAPPY BUSINESS SESSION

Assist St. John Plumbers—Endorse Central Labor Body's Action—Plan Moonlight Excursion.

The regular monthly meeting of the local Letter Carriers' organization held in Labor Temple August 3, was a larger and more enthusiastic gathering than usual.

Bro. Buck reported on the finances of the recently-held annual picnic, and the committee was tendered a vote of thanks.

Bro. Carl reported on the activities of the Postal Employees' War Fund.

Dels. Wight and Knowles reported on the activities of the Trades and Labor Council.

A communication was received from the St. Johns, N. B., Trades and Labor Council defence committee, asking for assistance in aid of the Plumbers', on trial for arson at St. John. The secretary was instructed to send $5.

The branch endorsed the Trades and Labor Council's stand re the Patriotic Fund, and a telegram was sent to the Great War Veteran's convention at Victoria notifying them of same.

A proposal to run a "moonlight excursion" was non-concurred in.

Several routine matters were disposed of before adjournment.

It is quite refreshing to see some signs of life among the boys, and the members will help their executive officers a whole lot if they will prove it is no "flash in the pan."

Next meeting, September 7. All be there. F. K.

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ACTUAL SIZES

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Insists on Putting Things Right.

Editor B. C. Federationist: As I perceive a little change in the tone of your remarks regarding we paytriots to whom the Good Book undoubtedly refers when it mentions "the salt of the earth," I venture again to endeavor to correct some of your ideas with regard to our class.

I'm an aristocrat. As far as I can ascrtain, my ancestory dates clean back to Adam. I have a strong contempt for labor, and do not possess much in the way of brains. With these qualifications who could be better able to present our views upon the plebeian rabble?

I am also a conscriptionist, over the age of fifty. I consider it a great lack of foresight that we did not have conscription long ago. If we had conscription do you think that those "cruel" and "avaricious" firemen of Vancouver would have dared, like Oliver Twist, to ask for "more soup" when they could not even point to a single case of actual starvation? No sir, we could have squelched them in a jiffy! The working stiffs are also beginning to kick, all over, if the gruel is a little off color; in fact, they want to eat like mayors, aldermen, or any of the rest of us that God has placed in authority over them. We must curb their "avaricious," "cruel" and gluttonous tendencies, and how can we do it without conscription?

In days of yore, and history sometimes repeats itself, those working critters sometimes got the upper hand and amused themselves, by cutting out the tongues of the pettifoggers. We aristocrats look upon lawyers as a kind of lice which our system necessarily breeds; we don't love them, but we need those lying tongues of theirs to fool the dubs and the good Lord help us if they lost them. We never could trust them with the pen again after the way one noble knight of the guild laid bare his secret soul in that working man's friend, "The Province." We must have conscription if we are to continue the divine order of things; to maintain aristocrats and tramps, millionaires and paupers, preachers and prostitutes, real estate men and burglars, lawyers and hold-up men, churches, jails and bawdy houses, to keep the working class in the place we are assured that heaven intended them to be, or else some brains would have been put into them.

We must light up the genuine old hell of fire and brimstone again; we made a mistake letting it cool off of late years. It used to throw a scare into them, and may work again all right. We must conjure up a simon-pure old devil again, with all the paraphernalia necessary to prod the dubs into the fold. We might also with advantage borrow from the Koran, a few attractions with which to further embellish our golden heaven, such as some "King George," Bull Durham and "fags," as a reward to souls ascending from a field of gore.

Blood and glory! Murder and liberty! Patriotism and profit! Wealth and poverty, anguish of the widow and orphans, freedom and conscription! We must have war or the whole plan of the universe will be overthrown. To hell with those who talk of peace.

PAYTRIOT.

SELF-EXPLANATORY CORRESPONDENCE

U. S. Department of Labor Asks Trade Union Officials to Become "Stool Pigeons."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1917.

Mr. J. Kavanagh,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir: I am taking the liberty of inclosing herewith a circular for your perusal, which is self-explanatory, and in so doing would request that any information you may be able to obtain relative to the matter contained therein be forwarded to the department of labor, 4115, Washington, D. C. Your co-operation in this matter will be very much appreciated. If so desired, the name or names of those giving information will be treated as absolutely confidential. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

The Circular.

"It is the desire of the U. S. department of labor to be helpful in promoting the public safety during the war. It is our belief that the great mass of enemy aliens resident in the United States will be loyal to it, or in any event passive. All such should be treated with the utmost consideration, courtesy, and respect. They are passing through a very trying ordeal. There will undoubtedly be some under the pay of the Imperial German Government or inspired by other motives who will seek to injure the United States, its citizens, or their property. We feel that the officers and members of trade unions can be of great assistance in promoting a friendly sentiment towards those aliens who are loyal to the United States and at the same time keep the government advised of those who are seeking to injure it. You probably are, because of your coming in contact with them at work and elsewhere, picking up here and there little bits of information relative to alien enemy activities, which, when woven together with similar information gathered from other points, may be of great value to the United States. It is therefore requested that anything heard or seen by you which in any way affects the safety of the United States shall be reported to the Department of Labor, 4115, Washington, D. C. To insure prompt delivery of the report, unopened, it is important that the number 4115 be placed upon the envelope with the address."

Kavanagh's Reply.

W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your communication of July 31, 4115, with circular letter enclosed, received and contents carefully noted.

It is undoubtedly through association with some officers of organized labor that you have conceived the idea that some, if not all, officers and members of labor unions might act in the capacity you suggest.

To me your communication comes as an insult. I realize the need of protection against our enemies, both alien and native. Our enemies, however, are not all the same.

It is true the ruling class of Central Europe is an enemy of mine as it is of all workers, but so is the ruling class of this North American continent—an enemy just as rathless and barbarous in its treatment of the American working class as is the Germanic rulers towards those whom they rule and rob.

If you doubt me look up the records of Cripple Creek, Ludlow, Calumet, Patterson, N.J., Bayonne, N.J., and a host of other places which have been the scenes of outrages perpetrated upon the toilers of this continent. Recall the assassination of Frank Little but a few days ago, and then ask yourself, "Where is the enemy of the American working class?"

I fear you have made a mistake. No man of the working class, who is a man, could sink to such governmental depths as to act in the manner you suggest. That position is fit only for that species which functions as Thiel thugs, and Pinkerton stool pigeons, a species so despicable that an organism lower in the scale of organic development is inconceivable.

J. KAVANAGH.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 8, 1917.

It is stated that 14,000 bank clerks are serving with the German armies at the front. The number of bankers is not stated, but after considerable study of their characteristics and habits it is but fair to say that they, as a rule, have better sense than to engage in such dangerous work.

One of the saddest features in connection with the terrible heat wave that has afflicted the east recently, is the enforced shutting down of the cartridge factory at Lowell, Mass., for several days in consequence of it. Still no one has yet accused the ruler of the universe of pro-Germanism of I. W. W. affiliations.

Just to show how necessary conscription is in the United States in order to provide food for the murderous cannon of Europe, it may be well to note that volunteers for the regular army continue to come through at a rate that is equivalent to about 750,000 per year. Enlistments for July 28 were 2,631.

According to press dispatches "more than $100,000,000 has been spent in Chicago recently for food, clothing and equipment for the new national army." And yet there are pacifists and other equally silly souls who are so infernally stupid as to fancy that "food, clothing and equipment" could be better used for the sustenance of those engaged in peaceful, life-giving and civilizing pursuits, than to be diverted to the savagery and brutality of wholesale murder and devastation. Poor silly souls! Forgive them, for they know no better.

The recent strike at Chicago of 2,500 switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmmen, was broken by the United States government threat to take over the roads affected and "enlist the strikers forcibly under the conscription act and put them to work as private soldiers on the roads." The real meaning of government itself, as well as the hidden virtue of Wilson's "selective service" monstrosity, is thus being most effectively disclosed by governmental acts and agencies themselves, and not by the mouthings and agitation of wicked I.W.W.'s and sinful socialists.

In his instructions to "Members of Local Boards," those precious "tribunals" that are to decide all applications for exemption from the draft in the United States, Provost Marshal General Crowder says: "From everyone is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept in mind: THE SELECTED MAN OFFERS HIS LIFE." From every one grabbed by the press-gang method of "selective draft" a sacrifice is not only demanded but seized by the government. The "selected" one has nothing to say about it. He never had anything to say about the inauguration of the beastly business, in the first place. It is only his to obey, and suffer and die, not for anything that he may consider worthy to fight and die for, but merely because he has been seized and thrown to the sacrifice by the brute force of an assumed authority beyond his control. And in being so seized and sacrificed the doughty general says, "the selected man offers his life." In other words the man that is seized by brute force and thrown to the mad dogs of war, "offers his life." The General is a great joke, the General is, though he is so absolutely devoid of humor himself that he does not know how intensely humorous he is.

There is a strike on at the International Smelting Company plant at Toole, Utah. As usual a regiment of soldiers have been called to serve at that point, in order to protect the property of the company, and incidentally do whatever may be necessary to break the strike. One of the strikers is alleged to have made some remark about being able to take a gun away from the captain in command of the troops. The gallant captain "ordered the striking worker arrested, and placarded his back and breast with the inscriptions, "I am sorry," and "I will never again insult a uniform," or similar words. Tin cans were tied to the offender and two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched him through the streets, keeping the cans jingling with the points of their bayonets. In this able and convincing manner is the honor and dignity of the army upheld and due and proper reverence and respect for that delectable institution gently but effectively impressed upon the dull mentality of ribald scoffers and other ill-behaved and vulgar specimens of the unwashed ununiformed, undrilled and uncultured mob. All hail the day when this delightful Prussian "kultur" shall be established throughout the earth and the gallant and intrepid soldier be universally acclaimed as the ultimate expression of all that is noble and worthy of emulation in human conduct.

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An opportunity unusual to supply your underwear wants for fall and winter-wear at half today's value. A special purchase line from one of Canada's leading underwear manufacturers. Made of the finest Belgian yarn, in a natural shade, pure wool quality with a thread of silk running through to give added softness and service. Comes in shirts, drawers and combinations—a perfect fitting underwear that is a wonderful value at this priceing.

Today's value, per garment—
Regular $4.50 for $2.49

Todays value, combinations—
Regular $9.00 for $4.98

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

Our Half-Price Sale of Men's Straw Hats and Ladies' Panamas--goes with a swing.

Our determination not to carry over a single one into the summer of 1918 is making good.

The fashions change so little in these lines, it will more than pay you to buy at these prices and carry them over yourselves.

MEN'S STRAW HATS, HALF-PRICE
LADIES' $5.00 PANAMAS.....$2.50

NOTE—The advanced styles in Men's Autumn Felt Hats have arrived. You ought to see them.

RICHARDSON & POTTS, Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE HATTERS
417 GRANVILLE STREET NEAR HASTINGS

10 SUB. CARDS $10, PAY FOR WHEN SOLD

You get extra value in every package

—WHEN YOU BUY—

EMPRESS BRAND
TEA OR COFFEE

ABSOLUTELY PURE
GOES FURTHER

Backed by our "money back" guarantee

EMPRESS M'FG. CO.
VANCOUVER

B.C. Cars for B.C. Babies

Do not buy an eastern, or imported car, for your baby. Let him ride in one of our English style, but Vancouver-made cars, the safest, most comfortable, and most reliable cars ever seen in this province.

Made in our own local factory, under the direct supervision of MR. SHAW; designed to give comfort and safety; made roomy and convenient; most moderate in cost. Illustrated catalogue describing the newest models sent free on request.

Shaw's Baby Cars
(G. S. SHAW & CO.)
904 ROBSON — Opp. Court House

Vancouver Exhibition

August 20 to 25, 1917

Great Woriham Shows
Seen for First Time in the West
Horse Races Every Day

Prizes for All Kinds of Work

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 12

OFFICE: 214 LOO BLDG. H. S. ROLSTON, Manager

PROHIBITION IN ANY EVENT

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE "WETS"

Say Prohibition Agent and Prohibition Executive Have Deliberately Planned Present Scheme.

The first official statement since the appointment of the Parliamentary commission, was issued from Anti-Prohibition Headquarters at noon yesterday following a meeting of the Executive Council of the Merchants' Protective Association, at which their counsel was instructed to reply to the Prohibition announcement in the daily press that a Prohibition Bill would be introduced at the adjourned sitting of Parliament.

At this meeting spirited and caustic comment was made by the chairman with reference to what was described as an indecent and cowardly attempt of Mr. Bayley to influence public opinion when the charges of irregularities were still sub judice, and particularly when Mr. Bayley had in honor bound himself with the Commissioners not to discuss or comment until their report had been officially made.

On this account, Counsel for the "wets" stated that it was with some reluctance that he felt compelled o discuss the issue, but in the welfare of his association, Prohibition claims, having no foundation in fact, should not be allowed to go uncontradicted. He further went on to say:

"The present procedure as to policy and publicity adopted by the Prohibition committee has been deliberately planned with the object of obtaining a Prohibition enactment in British Columbia by hook or crook, fair means or foul, and such was never more evident than at the present time.

"The British system of constitutional and representative government in vogue in B. C. is presumed to deal fairly with all sections and classes and therefore provide even-handed justice and equity for all. Absolute good faith, between the Legislator and the citizen is essential to the proper working of the State. This principle is peculiarly interpreted, however, by a section of Prohibition agitators, who in furtherance of a sectional propaganda would mete the 'Justice of Tiberius.'

"Prohibition is not and never has been a plank in the platform of the present Liberal government, therefore there is no mandate from the people on this issue. On the other hand, the Liberal party was elected to office on the 'Principle of the Referendum,' which means that Prohibition was a matter for the people to decide and not the legislature. In fact, this was the argument used by the Prohibition party at the time a referendum was demanded from the late Government; it was strenuously put forward after the Liberal leader, Premier Brewster, and the Liberal party had replied to the official Prohibition communication, that if the Liberal party were elected to power, a referendum on the subject of prohibition would be submitted, in other words, the people would decide the question, not the Legislature. In fact, it was this almost unanswerable argument that the people should decide the issue, which compelled the late Government to grant a referendum.

"Since the result was apprehended or known, the People's Prohibition executive, strange as it may seem, abandoned the argument that the people should decide, invaded the capital and demanded the enactment of a war masure of Prohibition despite the verdict of the people.

"It must be remembered that although the Prohibition delegation made general charges of irregularities, they did not ask for an investigation, but, as stated before, demanded immediate enactment of Prohibition.

LATE SIR RICHARD McBRIDE

The members of organised labor throughout the province may not have agreed with the policies of the late Sir Richard McBride, but they appreciate that, as a native son, he was at least the popular idol of the electorate for a number of years in this province. He was a genuine "mixer," suave, canny and polished and possessed the happy faculty of making the members of any delegation "seem happy," even though they were unable to report the result to those who paid for the delegation. However one disagreed with "Dick" McBride politically, personally he was worth while, a born "harmonizer" and a successful leader of men. The Federationist joins with thousands of his admirers in extending heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

An official "call" for a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be issued by Sec. Wells on Monday, to take place in Vancouver on Labor Day. Every union should be ready to give it immediate attention. It is more than important. It is imperative.

In regard to the charges made, the Anti-Prohibition forces asked that no action be taken in any event until an independent, no-political tribunal, judicial in character, had thoroughly investigated the subject. It came as a surprise to the interested citizens of the Province when the Government announced a compromise with the Prohibition party by the appointment of a tribunal from its own ranks. This surprise was somewhat intensified when the Prohibitionists cooly announced that Prohibition was now assurd, because the three members of the tribunal were all Prohibitionists, and further, that they had received the assurance of the Premier and Hon. Mr. Oliver that no matter what the report of the commission might be, Prohibition would be introduced.

The present programme of the Prohibition party is well worth noting. Although the Prohibition commissioners have not yet returned, nor has any report been received from them, Mr. Bayley and other associates are already discussing the evidence presented, the report to be made and action taken. The Prohibition organ, th Daily World, in its editorial and news columns, has already begun to intimidate and threaten the government. The Prohibition party cannot and will not wait for a decision on this matter (quasi judicial), but, fearing the result, are attempting to prejudice and color popular opinion in their favor.

The Prohibition executive will not accept any report that is not in their favor and desire a Prohibition Bill whether the vote of the people was with them or against them. This last statement has never been denied by Prohibition officials and never will be, because they are afraid to deal fairly and squarely with the issue. ***

THE USUAL METHODS OF RULING CLASS JUSTICE

(Continued from Page One.)

fullest confidence in the innocence of the men held, has done everything possibl to assist in their defence, which has cost considerable money and has depleted our treasury, and we will be compelled to undergo a larger expense yet before they and the labor movement can be cleared of the charges levelled against us. We need the active support of all workers throughout the Dominion, to raise their voices in protest against the persecution of men whose only desire was to make better conditions of life possible.

We therefore earnestly appeal to you to immediately give this matter your serious consideration by donating all you possibly can to aid us in defence of these men, and insure that they secure a fair and impartial trial which is impossible unless we are in a position to secure the best legal talent possible. With the evidence we now have, we are conscious of the fact that every attempt will be made to fasten all the blame on the men involved in the strike, and to send to the penitentiary innocent men in order to complete their design to discredit and destroy the efficiency of the organized labor movement.

We, the committee, elected by the Trades and Labor council of St. John, and representatives of various locals, commend this matter to you and believe its seriousness will appeal to all, and urge a liberal and ready response.

Endorsed by the St. John Trades and Labor Council.

EDW. McGINNIS, President.
J. L. SUGRUE, Secretary.

St. John Trades and Labor Council Defence Committee:

J. L. Sugrue, president N. B. Federation of Labor, chairman of committee; Edw. McGinnis, president of St. John Trades and Labor Council, secretary of committee; C. Gust. Langbein, secretary-treasurer local 273, I. L. A., sec.-treas. of committee; W. H. McDonald, president N. B. Freight handlers; J. E. Tighe, business agent local 273, I. L. A.; H. Beck, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, local 794; W. W. Williams, president United Bro. Carpenters and Jointers, No. 909; Thos. Mooney, secretary B. M. and P. Int. union, local 1; B. McLean, president Div. 663, A. A. of S. and E. R. R. Employees; F. Freestone, president local 810, I. L. A.; Wm. Howard, Int. P. P. & A. union, local 36; C. H. Stevens, Cigarmakers' Int. union, local 349; J. E. Lynch, secretary U. A. Plumbers and Steamfitters, local 531; A. Taylor, Socialist party.

Send all remittances to C. Gust. Langbein, 35 Water street, St. John, N. B.

SOUTH WELLINGTON MINERS TALK PAYDAY

(Continued from Page One)

and heat. Tenders are being called for and no doubt before many weeks have passed, we shall have an efficient ambulance station, which will fill a long-felt want. The ambulance station will consist of a garage for the motor ambulance, and a dressing station, where an injured man will be attended to before taking the journey to the hospital, six miles away.

Very Few Accidents.

So far, the casualty list is low, there having been very few serious accidents. During the last two weeks two men have been hurt, one, an engineer, got his thumb tangled up in moving machinery. Another, a brakeman, got his foot badly crushed between the drawbars of two cars in making a coupling.

Compensation Board Should Help.

We have been trying to interest the Workmen's Compensation board in our ambulance station. We think the board should help us, under the Medical Aid clause of the act. We are paying the one cent per day for medical aid, and in addition to that, have provided a motor ambulance, a doctor, and will shortly have a first aid station. So it is perfectly in order for the board to do their share, as the medical aid clause authorizes the board to provide doctor, hospital, transportation, nursing, etc. It is their move next. So far they have refused to meet us, except in an offer to pay for use of ambulance.

Assist St. John Plumbers.

We received an appeal from the Labor Defence league of St. John, N. B., on behalf of the striking plumbers, some of whose members are at present in jail on an apparent frame-up. We donated $50 toward their defence, as we have somewhat of a fellow feeling having been in the same predicament ourselves some time ago.

Fitzgerald Fund.

The collection on behalf of H. M. Fitzgerald realized $6.60, which amount has been forwarded to "Fitz."

English officials and trade circles are now giving great consideration to questions vital to labor after the war. Among many things proposed we note the following: "Establishment of regular methods of negotiation with a view to preventing differences between master and man." In the term "master and man" there is, of course, nothing in the least suggestive of slavery. How different is would be, however, if the term "master and slave" was used. It is easily seen that the relationship between the master and that thing over which he holds mastery would be altogether different. Quite plain, isn't it?

Among the other pleasant experiences afforded the applicant for employment by the mining companies in a certain copper district in the United States, is submission to what is termed a physical examination, under which the applicant is stripped and "handled like a mule at an auction sale, before being allowed to go to work." Incidentally the data derived from such examination subsequently becomes very convenient as an instrument of the "black list," in case, the examined one becomes sufficiently obnoxious to the employing company to justify its use in order to protect other companies against his employment. It is about the cleverest scheme that has yet been devised to safeguard self-sacrificing capitalists against the dangerous machiniations of peripatetic freemen who, in selfish pursuit of happiness, oft allow themselves to trespass or attempt to do so, upon the liberty of their employers to rule and rob most gloriously and not altogether without profit. The "mule at an auction sale" is not free, however, although he is handled like a freeman applying for a job.

Announcement has been made at Victoria that the public schools of the province will not reopen until September 4.

YOUR HEALTH DEPENDS ON YOUR FOOD

Milk

Is the Natural Food

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, famous food expert, says:

"Milk differs from every other food substance known in the fact that it is a complete food."

When you drink a glass of milk, costing 2½c, you fortify your body with as much energy and nutriment as you would obtain from a can of tomatoes or a half-pound of chicken.

Eat less heavy food and use more Milk, Butter, Cheese and Ice Cream.
Be Healthier,
Spend Less.

DAIRY PRODUCTS PUBLICITY BUREAU

DAIRY FOOD STORE ECONOMY

The First Trouser Shop in Vancouver

We are offering almost as good values as in 1914.

Hundreds of pairs of the trousers that are here now were actually made in that year, and compare in a tremendously favorable light with today's wholesale values. Start in here at $2.25 for men's tottonade pants in neat grey stripe; tweeds and worsteds in a big range of pleasing stripes and mixtures at $2.25 to $4.50. Still better qualities of fine worsted dress trousers at $5.00 to $7.50. Navy serge trousers, $3.90 and $5.50.

Flannel Trousers

Best for outings because they are more comfortable and you won't be afraid of getting them out of shape. Made in first-class style with tunneled waist and loops for belt, cuff buttons, two hip, two side and a watch pocket. All sizes:

Grey $4.25
Cream $4.00
White Duck Trousers—price $1.75

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Smashing

big victories are only won on the fields of war and peace by the efficient. You may depend upon it that the prizes will not fall to the toothless, or those with poor teeth. You need not fear the dentist's chair when you come to me, for my methods are modern. I guarantee my work. Dental nurse.

Tel. Sey. 2715

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings.

Doctor Grady
Suite 202 Bank of Ottawa Bldg.
602 Hastings Street W.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

President: SIR JOHN AIRD

Main Office: Corner Hastings and Granville Streets, Vancouver

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

Also North Vancouver Branch, Corner Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade

ORPHEUM

ALL NEXT WEEK

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

The World's Greatest Melodrama in Motion Pictures

Produced on an elaborate and mammoth scale with special effects

300 Impressive Scenes in this mighty thriller

Planned to eclipse all others—Sensation of two continents.

ONE WEEK ONLY

Prices: Evenings 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

Orpheum Peerless Orchestra

Prices: Matinee 15c, 25c

SEATS NOW SELLING

"Every seat in the Orpheum is a good seat"

Don't it pay to have "work done right"?

As a workingman, you know the advantage of having work done right—so that it gives satisfaction and don't have to do be done over again.

APPLY THIS PRINCIPLE TO YOUR TEETH.

The greatest danger from your teeth lies in diseased conditions or trouble at the roots—where it cannot be seen or, in many cases discovered by ordinary dental methods.

The onlyl sure method of learning these conditions is by having an X-ray film of the teeth taken. This enables "right" work to be done.

I will take an X-ray film of your teeth without charge. See me on this subject before having 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

OUR MID-SUMMER AND EARLY FALL

MILLINERY

IS BECOMING AND MOST CONVINCING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

THE PATRICK MILLINERY CO.
(B. PATRICK)

Sey. 3291 532 GRANVILLE STREET

"THE DIVORCE QUESTION."

At the Empress Theatre Week Commencing August 13.

The Empress Stock Company, which has made such a decided hit with the Vancouver theatre-goers, is presenting a play out of the usual next week, entitled "The Divorce Question." This play propounds an up-to-date topic of vital importance and while it touches upon a number of delicate subjects in a plain, outspoken manner, it points out a great lesson in unmistakable terms. Everyone should see this great play. Summer prices still prevail. ***

A Vote of Condolence.

The members of Pioneer Division, No. 101, wish to extend their sympathy to Conductor E. Carter and Mrs. Carter, who, during the past week, suffered the loss of their only daughter and child, who died at Toronto, after an operation had been performed.

Chairman T. S. Baxter has resigned from the local Patriotic Fund. He is succeeded by H. M. Morris.

Your Prescription is ground into your lens--here.

WHEN we examine your eyes by means of the most modern scientific apparatus, there can not be the least doubt about the glasses prescribed. They are the means by which your eye defect is remedied. They remedy that defect. No drops or drugs are used. The exact correction is ascertained, and the correct lens is supplied by us here. The work does not leave this establishment. . . We grind the correction into your lenses. . . There is no possibility of error. You are safe in the matter of the glasses—safe in more ways than one. Your glasses will be right, and they will be moderately priced.

Sey. 1993

J. D. GAMBLE
Manager.
Ground Floor Dept.
549 GRANVILLE STREET

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL SURVEYS ACT.

Corporation of Burnaby

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 3 of the Special Surveys Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the plans of the special survey of the following numbered district lots, viz:—Ten (10), Forty-two (42), Forty-three (43), Fifty-six (56), Fifty-seven (57), Fifty-eight (58), Seventy-one (71), Seventy-two (72), Seventy-three (73), Seventy-five (75), Eighty-one (81), Eighty-four (84), Eighty-nine (89), One Hundred (100), One Hundred and Two (102), One Hundred and Eighteen (118), One Hundred and Twenty (120), One Hundred and Twenty-five (125), One Hundred and Twenty-six (126), One Hundred and Thirty (130), One Hundred and Thirty-five (135), One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137), One Hundred and Forty-one (141), One Hundred and Forty-three (143), One Hundred and Forty-eight (148), One Hundred and Fifty-one (151), Two Hundred and Five (205), Two Hundred and Seven (207), Two Hundred and Sixteen (216), Two Hundred and Fifteen (215), Two Hundred and Fourteen (214), Two Hundred and Thirteen (213), Two Hundred and Twelve (212), One Hundred and Fourteen (114), One Hundred and Fifty-five (155), being portions of the Municipality of Burnaby, which Municipality was directed to be specially surveyed by Order dated the 31st August 1912 for the purpose of correcting any error or supposed error in respect of any existing survey or plan, and of plotting land not before subdivided, and of showing the divisions of land of which the divisions were not shown on any plan of subdivision; together with a tabulated list of occupied or improved lands the boundaries of which appear as altered by the said plans, and also a statement of the costs incurred by such special survey showing in what proportion they are taxed against the Corporation and against the lands affected thereby, have been filed with the Provincial Secretary, and that the said plans will be submitted for the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and that any complaints that may be made against such special survey or plans by any person interested in the property thereby affected will be heard by John Stuart Jamieson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, at the Municipal Hall, Edmonds, on the 21st day of August next at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that the costs and expenses of the said inquiry by the said John Stuart Jamieson, together with the total amount of compensation allowed and any other incidental expenses necessary finally to complete the special survey will be added to and become part of the costs and expenses of the said special survey.

DATED at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of July, 1917.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Attorney-General.

STATEMENT OF COST TO DATE

	Number of District Lot	Number of District Lot	Number of District Lot
	42, 56, 71, 72, 81, 84, 89, 100, 102, 126, 130, 135, 137, 141, 143, 148, 155.	43, 73, 75, 120, 125, 151, 205, 207, 216, 215, 114.	10, 57, 58, 118, 212, 213, 214.
Proportion to be borne by the Corporation of Burnaby in respect of streets and lanes. . .	$50.28	$99.21	$128.20
Proportion to be taxed against the owners in respect of lots or land	$2,378.74	$2,381.08	$1,890.67
Totals	$2,429.02	$2,480.29	$2,018.87

STREET RAILWAYMEN OF SEATTLE WIN BIG VICTORY

Complete Recognition of Union and Right to Organize

Big Increase in Membership and Gain in Prestige Some of Results

Eighth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover, who, when at home is business agent for Division No. 101, of the Street Railway Employees, was in Vancouver Wednesday, returning to Tacoma the same evening. During the 17 days' strike at Tacoma and 16 days at Seattle, in which the union, after a struggle of more than 25 years, secured complete recognition of their organization and returned to work as union men, Vice-president Hoover had many interesting experiences. In fact, he had a little taste of Uncle Sam's 'inj'unction" law and many other items that go to make up the modern street railway strike in most cities.

As a result of the victory, 350 men at Tacoma have joined the organization, while in Seattle the number will reach 1600. In addition, there will be another 500 enrolled from other parts of the service, making about 2200 new union men for the two cities. When it is noted that men who had been in the service of the company for 25 years, men who had been on strike before and returned to work defeated, are now enrolled as union men, the magnitude of the victory can be appreciated the more.

G. E. B. McMorrow of Chicago, and Vice-president Hoover will remain on the job until after arbitration proceedings, to cover the question of wages and working conditions, are concluded. The sessions begin on the 20th.

The atitude of the press assisted the strikers materially. The Tacoma Times and the Seattle Star were flat-footedly on the side of the men, while popular public opinion forced the rest of the press to at least take a fair stand.

Good reports are coming from Spokane, where the street railwaymen are also organizing and will soon be ready to present a schedule.

Tentative Terms of Settlement.

The text of the terms upon which the strikers returned to work follow:

"Seattle, Wash., July 31, 1917.

"Charles A. Reynolds, Esq.
"Attorney for former employees of Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company, Seattle division.

"Dear Sir: Following the conference held in your office today, we hereby submit to our former employees the following proposition:

"1. All matters relating to wages and working conditions now in dispute between the above named company and its former employees shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of Dr. Henry Suzzallo, C J. Franklin and J. A. Duncan.

Binding from August 1.

"2 The findings of such board, or a majority thereof, to be in effect as of August 1, 1917, and to be binding upon the company and its employees for one year and thereafter until such time as either party may serve upon the other a 15-day written notice of desire to change any provision of the findings of such board. If, after the service of such notice, the parties cannot agree through conference, such dispute shall be resubmitted to three arbitrators, one of whom shall be selected by the company, one by the employees, said two arbitrators to exchange lists of ten names from which the third arbitrator shall be chosen. In the event of resubmission, the same board of arbitrators shall act for the cities of Seattle and Tacoma.

"3. Such board of arbitrators to prescribe such reasonable rules and regulations governing the hearing before it that each party may have timely notice and a full and free opportunity to be heard as well as represented by counsel. Any controversy hereafter arising between the company and its employees before final findings of the arbitrators and not covered by this agreement, and which would, after its appointment, be a subject for consideration of the employees' committee, shall in the meantime be settled by such arbitrators.

Grievance Committee.

"4. Within ten days after the board of arbitration has submitted its findings, the employees of the company shall select four representatives from among their number to act as a standing committee for the employees of the company, and a fifth member from their number to be chosen from the craft involved. This committee shall represent the employees of the company and act for them in dealing with the company on all matters in dispute that may arise with reference to wages and working conditions. In case an agreement shall not be reached, the matter shall be submitted to arbitration, as provided in section 2.

"5. Upon acceptance of this proposition, Mr. Tate and Mr. Norvell will be forthwith reinstated.

Recognize Union.

"6. There shall be no discrimination made against any employee who is now a member of any union, or who shall, in the future, at his option, determine to become a member of any union; nor shall there be any discrimination on the part of any union of our employees or any employee to any of our employees who are not now members of the union, or who shall not wish to become a member of a union Any of our employees shall be permitted to use freely his option as to whether or not he shall become a member of a union.

"7. All former employees who shall desire to take their former position with the company must return immediately, or on or before 9 o'clock a.m. of August 5, 1917. Those returning by that time may take their former positions with the company at the same seniority existing on the 16th day of July, 1917.

To Deport Strike-breakers.

"8. Upon the acceptance of this proposition by our former employees in the manner hereinafter provided, the company shall permanently remove all imported employees from their premises before the former employees shall resume work, and deport them as speedily as transportation facilities can be secured. Imported employees shall be housed at Georgetown until deported, and former employees prevented from returning to work by reason of such imported employees' presence at Georgetown, shall be fully compensated for the time lost, unless given suitable temporary employment at other points in the company's service.

"9. The acceptance of this proposition by our former employees at a mass meeting on or before August 5, 1917, shall constitute the agreement between us, which shall be binding for a period of one year from the date hereof, or as long thereafter as mutually satisfactory.

"Yours very truly,
"PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.
"By A. W. Leonard, president."

SAFEGUARDING DEMOCRACY IN THE GREAT REPUBLIC

An Elegant Pipeful for Trade Unionists to Smoke When in a Reflective Mood.

Chicago's strike of railroad switchmen was ended today by direct orders of the government.

The strikers 2,500 switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, were ordered to return to work at 6 o'clock this morning, after agents for the government had directed them to stop the strike or take chances of being conscripted into army service and forced to work on the roads as privates in the army.

This heroic means of determining the strike was made known today by men who attended the allnight conference which resulted in the issuing of orders by heads of the railroad brotherhoods to the men at the close of the conference at 5:30 o'clock this morning to return to work.

The men had no choice. It was either return to work now and save their salaries and union organization or return to work as government conscripts, at soldiers' pay, later.

According to conferees, a federal government representative arrived shortly after the seven chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods had come to Chicago, taken the reins of the strike out of the hands of local officials, and sought a conference with officials of the nineteen roads affected.

This government representative, it was said, told the men plainly that the government would not tolerate any organized effort to tie up the country's freight traffic at this time when speedy transportation of munitions and army and navy and food supplies is imperative. They were informed that the government stood ready to take over operation of the roads if necessary transportation was interfered with, enlist the strikers forcibly under the conscription act and put them to work as private soldiers on the roads.

It was pointed out that similar measures were carried out in France, where a railroad strike threatened disaster to the country, and that not only were the roads operated by the government and the men enlisted and put to work as soldiers, but the unions were disorganized.—Chicago Evening Post, July 30.

The adjourned session of the B. C. legislature will convene at Victoria on Tuesday next.

PURE BRED FLEMISH GIANT HARES
TWO MONTHS OLD
$2 Each, at Brockton Point Lighthouse.
Phone Sey 2051.

Empress
Theatre
PHONE SEY. 2492

Week Commencing Monday, August 13

A Wonderful Play of Naked Truths

"The Divorce Question"

'It will make you think'

Summer prices:
10c, 25c and 35c

"Viyella Flannel"

Will Not Shrink

Price to be advanced to $1.25 yard September 1—75c per yard while our stock lasts. Incidentally we might mention that our Fall stock has just been delivered, therefore, the assortment is considerably greater than usual at this season of the year. About 150 pieces in dainty stripe and check designs, suitable for making suits, dresses, dressing gowns, pyjamas and for all underwear purposes.

Present price 75c per yard.

September 1—$1.25 per yard.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

SHINGLE WEAVERS TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING SUNDAY

Will Meet at Royal City to Discuss Situation and Take Some Drastic Action.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 9.—(By Long Distance Telephone.)—A special mass-meeting of the Shingle Weavers' union, at which the Chinese strikers will also be present, is scheduled for next Sunday at 11 o'clock, when the situation, as it affects the union, will be discussed. The membership is out to enforce the eight-hour day, with ten-hour pay. Most of the strikers are already working, either for the mills which have conceded the demands of the men or for other firms, work being plentiful at better wages than the shingle weavers were receiving. However, the officers of the union, in conjunction with officers of the Engineers' union, will discuss ways and means of more effectively forcing an immediate settlement all round. Even with a settlement favorable to the union it will require some time to secure enough men to man the mills, as the employers will discover. Otherwise, the employers can whistle, as B. T. Rogers would say, 'till the crack of doom." "Every dog has its day." The union men of B. C. are now having their postponed innings.

—NEXT WEEK—
PANTAGES
THE NEW PRODUCER—Bits From Grand Opera
—CURZON SISTERS—Aerial Marvels—Other Features
Prices—10c and 20c Nights—15c and 25c

THE ONLY UNION MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE IN VANCOUVER

The Finest Men's Hats in the City

These are newly arrived, and we want you to come in and see them, try them on—we know you'll like them. The newest shapes and latest shades and, under our Right Selling Plan, lower priced than elsewhere.

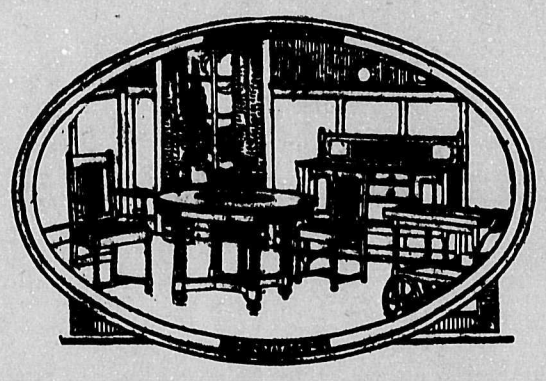
Mallory Hats $4.00
Crofut & Knapp Hats, $5.00 to $6.50

"HOME OF HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES"
CLAMAN'S LIMITED
155 HASTINGS ST. W.

The Hastings Furniture Co.
41 HASTINGS STREET WEST LIMITED

FURNITURE =SALE=

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

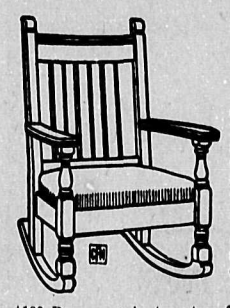


to refurnish or buy new furniture for that extra room that you have been planning on for so long. For the happy couple who are just going to furnish "that little home" this is an exceptional opportunity to do so, obtaining the best values at a great saving in price. If you are in the market for furniture of any kind it will pay you to visit our store and look over the many bargains you will find awaiting you here.

Read the following prices--they will convince you that we are giving you REAL BARGAINS

Miscellaneous Items

$65 Mahogany Parlor Cabinet for $37.50
$45 Fumed or Early English (Macey) Bookcase for $32.50
$75 Early English (Macey) Bookcase for $42.50
$80 Golden (Macey) Bookcase for $50.00
$47.50 Mahogany Finish China Cabinet for .. $27.50
$75 Fumed Oak China Cabinet for $49.50
$25 Mahogany Dinner Wagon $11.90
$20 Mahogany Dinner Wagon $9.90
$125 Mahogany Wardrobe (2 mirrors) for .. $75.00
$36 Fumed Oak Chair leather back and seat . $21.50
$65 Golden Oak Chair, Spanish leather, for .. $37.50
$725 Walnut Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces, for .. $475.00
$700 Mahogany Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces $450.00
$390 Mahogany Bedroom Suite, slightly damaged, 8 pieces, for $275.00
$600 Walnut Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces.. $375.00
$137.50 Chesterfield, upholstered in tapestry.. $95.00
$150 Chesterfield, upholstered in denim $100.00
$90 Chesterfield, upholstered in denim $57.50
$75 Sofa, upholstered in denim, for $42.50



Rocker
(Same as Cut)

Quartered Oak, early English finish, very massive, spring seat, upholstered in genuine leather or tapestry. Reg. $25. Special for $15.90

Arm Chair to match above. Reg. $25. Special $15.90

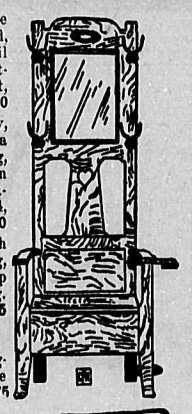
$100 Davenport in tapestry, for $70.00
$115.00 Davenport in tapestry, for $80.00
$100 Library Suite, 3 pieces, for $60.00
$125 Parlor Suite, solid mahogany, 3 pieces .. $85.00
$100 Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, for $80.00
$25 Hall Rack, for $16.00
$27.50 Half Rack for $17.50
$12.50 Butler's Tray, all finished, for $4.75
$15 Tea Table $7.50
$45 Brass Bed, 3-0 size, for $22.50
$60 Brass Bed, 4-6 size for $42.50

Extra Special Bargains in Brass and Iron Beds Complete

Brass Bed—Double size only, slightly damaged, with extra heavy coil spring and all-felt mattress. Reg. price $85 at, special $62.50

Iron Bed—Double size only, very heavy with extra heavy woven wire spring, mattress with cotton on both sides and edges, sateen ticking. Reg price $24, special $15.50

Iron Bed—All sizes, with double woven wire spring, edge supports, cotton top mattress, twilled ticking. Reg. $9.75, special $7.75

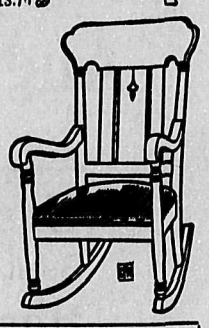


Hall Rack
(Same as cut) Early English finish, regular price $20. Sale price $13.75

Rocker
(Same as Cut)

Quartered oak, golden or fumed finish, strongly made, spring seat, upholstered in imitation Spanish leather. Reg. $12.50 Sale price—

$8.75



Mattress—Made of curled wood fibre, heavy twilled ticking, all sizes special $2.85
All Felt Mattress—All sizes. Special $6.50
Woven Wire Spring—Double Weave, edge supports, all sizes, special $1.75

These lines are only a few picked at random from our immense stocks. Come down and see the rest and you'll benefit.

Watch our Windows for BARGAINS During This BIG SALE

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS TERMS ARRANGED

Hastings Furniture Co.
LIMITED
41 Hastings St. West, Vancouver Opp. Pantages New Theatre