THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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PREMIER PLANS FOR EXPENSIVE TRIP TO PEACE

Reported He and Members of Cabinet Will Make Excuses for Conduct

Government Wants to Get Out of Serious Obligation to People of Interior

[By a Staff Correspondent]

PREMIER BREWSTER, it is reported, is soon to gather about him such members of his cabinet as will travel with him, and hie them to the far beyond. That is, to the Peace River country. The premier, and probably his cabinet also, has at last rolled over and listened to the call of the Peace country. So they are going to take a big, expensive trip for which the taxpayers will go down in their jeans. Brewster, Oliver, et al, trust no one. They wouldn't take an engineer's report of the Peace country, while, as for paying any attention to Charles E. Tisdall, former member for this city who spent some months in the Peace giving it the once-over for general information purposes, it would never do to listen to C. E., for was he not one of the Bowser gang? One might think Brewster and his satellites would quit squealing about the high cost of government, at least until after they have finished with a few such jaunts as they contemplate. Perhaps the premier is able to travel on his face, and carry his ministers on it, and thereby save the taxpayers money for the trip. But it is safe to guess that a thousand dollars won't cover the cost. In other words, it is only the price of a couple hundred poll taxes. With the poll tax, and the surtax, the doubling of the penalty for owning a farm in this province and farming it, it is easy for the government to enter upon petty extravagances which are a worse irritant than a big expenditure for a respectable purpose. The reason the premier wants to visit the Peace country is to satisfy his curiosity. That is his make. The development of the province during his reign will be absolutely limited within the scope of his intelligence—very limited as it were, one must admit. In this the premier is stamped like old "Honest John" Oliver. But there is one thing about John. He's rough and ready and doesn't try to be oily. As mentioned before, the cabinet crowd is going to visit the Peace, out of curiosity, and, incidentally, do a bit of campaigning on the side, and try to square the government by honeyed words with the natives of the Fort George and Peace district whom the government's small perspective has cheated out of a railroad upon which to ship their goods to market. Also, this narrow, suspicious disposition of Brewster, Oliver, et al, bids fair to postpone the building of the Pacific Great Eastern railway indefinitely.

As a matter of fact, it begins to look very much as if the P. G. E. scandal, so-called, isn't any scandal at all, insofar as the contractor, P. Welch, is concerned, though the special legislative committee which "investigated," tried its best to make good and besmirch the contractors. While the average "blanket stiff," or the men who perform the great labor of building railroads, are not always very friendly-disposed toward the same Pat Welch, they do not think he would stoop to the things intimated against him by the P. G. E. inquisition. But the government, on the hustings, had roared and bleated about this railroad and the "boodlers," and wanted to make good with the public. It came down to this sum and substance: The promoters of the line divided up a sweet piece of coin, and with part of it they crossed the palms of the political parties. The naughty Conservatives probably got the biggest slice, but then, the pure, democratic dears, the Liberals, they got a slice, too, and the public was quite shocked that such things could be. But, worse than that, even the premier himself is reported to have authorized taking boodle from another public service corporation—the B. C. Electric—to help defray campaign expenses. Took some $5,000, the "official" provincial Liberal party did. And admitted it.

However, to return to the P. G. E. It came to pass, during the investigation, that things began to be apparent reflecting discreditably upon those whom it were best should be protected. In other words, the thing got so hot they had to drop it. So it was taken to court to settle. The courts will deal with it fairly and justly. Something a political investigation would not, probably if it could. S. S. Taylor gets a fat thing out of it, if he charges for his legal learning, and nobody ever accused S. S. of not charging. Rather his reputation is that his services come high.

It comes down to about this: the government would probably build the line if it could with a wheelbarrow. But it is such a tremendous undertaking it is past comprehension, so the premier is going to take a little trip up into the country it will tap to find out if, after all, they need the blamed old thing, anyway. Why not pull up the rails and send them to Europe? That would be a good way for the government to dodge this monstrous responsibility. Dodge it if it could. But the rub comes in that the owners of the line, Foley, Welch & Stewart, whose notes the government backed and now seeks to repudiate, have an equity in the property. Surely it is a worry!

Miners Want Increase.

Negotiations are pending between mine owners and the Hedley Miners' and Millmen's union for a wage increase based on the increased cost of living. The miners have been working for a scale based on the price of copper However, though copper is going up, its rise doesn't approach the ascension of the cost of necessities of life.

WILL HOLD LABOR DAY CELEBRATION AT PRINCE RUPERT

Trades and Labor Council Is Arranging for Cracking Good Time for All

Lord High Executioner Lays Down Law to Would-be Wage Criminals

[By S. D. M.]

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Aug. 20.—There was a good attendance at the semi-monthly session of the Trades and Labor council on Tuesday evening last, and a considerable amount of business was disposed of. President S. D. Macdonald occupied the chair.

It was decided to go ahead with the annual Labor Day celebration, and a strong committee, consisting of J. Vierick, S. V. Cox, R. T. J. Rose, J. M. Carmichael, C. F. Kemp, Secretary W. E. Thompson and President S. D. Macdonald were given full power to carry the celebration to a successful conclusion. For the past few years Labor Day has been the big sporting event of the northern metropolis, and the committee will set to work with this in mind.

The committee appointed to look into the coal question justified their creation if for no other reason than the fact that it brought to the attention of our citizens that the Cold Storage Co and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway are able to sell coal to their empolyees at $8 a ton, while the coal dealers of this city charge $12. In view of the excessive price paid by the citizens it was thought by the council that such a state of affairs was to say the least unsatisfactory. The committee was retained on the good work.

The executive committee reported on the bringing in of outside labor from Victoria, and the discriminating of mechanics, when any work "happens" to be doing at the drydock—the famous three-million beauty, and the only one of its kind inactive at this period of the world's history. Some months ago there was little dispute as to the rate of wages and apparently the matter was settled by the naval officer in charge at Prince Rupert seeing the justice of the men's demands, and promising to use his good offices at headquarters. Not so with the Lord High Executioner at Esquimalt, however. In wrathy terms did he state that if the Rupert mechanics were not satified with his pittance he would bring all the labor he required from the capital city. This threat he carried into effect and on the last job on the drydock, Rupert labor was conspicuous by its absence, and here we arrive at the bone of contention; the fact that union workers from the coast come here to accept temporary employment—with a $2.50 per day board bonus thrown in—while members of the same craft in this city are on the unemployed list. Some square deal (?) The coast members have promised to co-operate in an adjustment.

A committee was appointed to consider a local case respecting the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act. A worker who was injured recently in Rupert on applying for medical aid was informed by two members of the medical fraternity that they were not anxious to handle compensation cases. The labor council will endeavor to find out why.

It was unanimously decided to send representation to the convention at Vancouver on Labor Day, when the main question to be considered will be Labor's attitude on conscription. While the proposition to give the B. C. Federation executive power to call a general strike was defeated by a very large majority, the workers of Prince Rupert do not propose to submit to Borden's plan of conscription. The local central labor body recently passed a resolution pledging its support to the cause of the Allies, and adding that that cause can best be served by the conscription of wealth and industry preceding that of manhood. This resolution was passed by a very large majority.

It was brought to the notice of the council that the factory act is being violated by certain institutions in this city. This will receive attention at once.

The council meetings are being well-attended—twenty being an average attendance. This speaks well for a city the size of Prince Rupert, and the field still looks promising from a labor standpoint.

And never mind what the Knocker says it doesnt' always rain in Rupert.

Will Send Delegates.

The next meeting of the Trades and Labor council will see delegates from the Blacksmiths' union which has decided to affiliate with the central body.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Aug. 26—Typographical Union.

MONDAY, Aug. 27—Amalgamated Engineers, Boilermakers, Patternmakers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Electrical Workers, Steam Engineers, Iron Workers.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—Barbers, Machinists No. 777, Bro. Loco. Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—Metal Trades Council, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1—Bakers, Blacksmiths.

WARBLERS FOR CLASS RULE STILL YAP VALIANTLY AND VAINGLORIOUSLY

Fine Aggregation of Patriotic Talent Boastfully Entertains Itself With Bombastic Utterances—With Stereotyped Concatenations Makes Welkin Ring Raucously at Horse Show Building—Noisily Demands More Blood and Gore and Hungers Mightily for Return of the "Press Gang"—"The People Speak," They Do

IT IS WELL KNOWN that little dogs may always be relied upon to bark lustily and with great display of courage on behalf of their masters. They spring to the task spontaneously, as it were. They do not even wait for word of command. Instinctively they scent the approach of danger and give noisy warning thereof, and should the master but whisper the suggestive "seek 'em," the noisy racket they will kick up will so enlist the attention of the entire neighborhood as to make it appear that events of great moment are at hand. Even curs have been known upon occasion to noisily yap in some given direction as though danger approached therefrom, while the master was purloining sheep or carrying out other criminal intent in quite another quarter. Sometimes curs manifest almost human intelligence in such matters. They seem to instinctively divine the particularly human thing to do in aid of the aims and ambitions of their dearly-loved masters. In this repect their ways may be well copied and followed by the human canine, if such there be, who happens to be fitted for the delectable billet of serving masters with dog-like fidelity and perseverance.

The Raucous Racket.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land there ascends to high heaven a perfect din of yaps, howls and squawks in denunciation of all and sundry who may not be convincingly impressed with the necessity or advisability of surrendering the last vestige of liberty to the sinister purposes of those reactionary forces in human society that always find their opportunity for rejuvenation in the atrocities and horrors of war, and were never known to allow such an opportunity to pass unnoticed and unprofited by. Although Canada has already voluntarily thrown into the hell of blood and slaughter conjured forth by the brutal and bloodthirsty ruling class of Europe more than 400,000 of her sons, while the equally brutal and conscienceless rulers of the Dominion have at the same time fastened upon the future a debt so prodigious that it can never be wiped out, though succeeding generations sweat blood and die from exhaustion, all the yappers and boosters in the community are lustily and disgustingly yapping and howling that more human beings shall be hurled to the sacrifice, and the burden of debt piled still higher upon the future. So far have they gone in their vulgar subservience to the blood and plunder appetite of the great masters of industry and exploitation, that they openly and brazenly proclaim the ending of all human liberty, and the return to absolute powers of the unbridled and unquestioned tyranny of the dark ages.

What Lies Behind It.

It needs no argument to prove the so-called "selective conscription" now about to be put into effect to be nothing but a return to days of the "press gang," that peculiarly British institution that illumined the pages of her history with such a glorious effulgence down to comparatively recent times. Enforced military service in foreign wars. That is what it really amounts to. Men are to be seized and thrown into the fiery furnace of dynastic and class wrangles in bloody Europe. And if that were all it would not be so bad. From conscript military service to conscript industrial service is a short step. In fact they are practically one. Once conscript military service is inaugurated, the way to quell every outbreak of labor unrest and smother every working class aspiration for relief from the miseries heaped upon it by the brutal exactions of its masters and exploiters is opened to the latter and we who know them are fully aware of the manner in which they will use the opportunity thus afforded. As there has never yet been any official call or demand from the entente allies for more men from Canada to be slaughtered in Europe, and there is every reason to be assured that a shortage of men is the very least of their troubles, the only conclusion to be drawn is that the real purpose lying behind the conscription infamy is something entirely different to what has been pretended. No observer of current events can fail to note the continually increasing unrest among the workers, not only of Canada but of the world. That this is due to the continually increasing economic pressure being brought to bear upon them through a constantly lessening wage and a constantly increasing speeding up of industry, is equally plain to be seen. In the face of this it becomes a matter of imperative necessity that the workers be deprived of all legal right to struggle against the increasingly oppressive and unbearable conditions which ruling class sagacity and "business foresight" is continually forcing upon them. That is why conscription. The voice of labor is to be stifled in all matters relating to conditions of either work of slaughter. The workers are to be set at either task at the will of their masters, and the "press gang" is to be revived for the purpose of seeing that they respond to the demands made upon them.

"The People Speak."

On last Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the interest of that excellent copy of Prussian military autocracy and tyranny, that the powers that be in the British empire seem determined to fasten upon all British people. The usual bombast and piffle was, of course, prolifically indulged in. Great glee was manifested by the local daily sewer pipes of the following morning. One of them spake editorially and with great profundity under the caption, "The People Speak." True they did, too. There was an excellent aggregation of talent upon the platform, mostly composed of lawyers, with a sprinkling of rev. principals and plain rev's., mayors and ex-mayors, chamber of commerce dignitaries and business men, female politicians and some of the other sex, C. P. R. officials and real estate worthies, a lieutenant-colonel, and a private, Bowser and a police magistrate. Some talent that, especially for the purpose in view. Not a progressive mind in the whole bunch. Nothing above the level of a dull mediocrity that is too painful to listen to in the sober times of peace and only to be endured in the drunken days of war and pestilential slaughter and devastation. Among the whole lot, the speakers as well as those who merely adorned the platform with their presence, and added to the impressiveness of the occasion by their decorous and convincing silence, there was but one who might be reasonably supposed to have ever did anything useful during his or her earth-

(Continued on Page 6.)

CARPENTERS LOCKED OUT AT BIG SMELTER

Carpenters are warned to stay away from Trail. The warning is issued by Victor Midgley, business agent of the Trades and Labor Council, following information that the Trail smelter has locked carpenters out. The smelter management insists that carpenters work on Sundays, and those who refused were met with a lockout. Business Agent Midgley has received the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

Trail, Aug. 21, 1917.

Victor Midgley, Labor council, Vancouver.

Many of the carpenters have been locked out at the Trail smelter for not working Sunday. Balance are acting in sympathy. Please advise our local and Federationist letter following.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Secy. Carpenters' union, No. 285.

ORGANIZATION OF MILL WORKERS IS COMPLETED

Men Have Decided to Demand Eight-hour Day—Union Takes in All Mill Workers and Loggers.

About 350 sawmill workers met last Sunday afternoon in the first organization meeting this class of labor here has ever held. The men have decided to ask for an eight-hour day. A union charter is being secured from the International Timber Workers, and the union will be in good shape in a short time. It is understood three Hindu sawmill workers have applied to join. The union will take in all sawmill workers and loggers. The shingle weavers have a separate organization. Victor Midgley, business agent of the Trades and Labor council, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Business Agent Rayner of the shingle weavers, who are now on strike, and also by Business Agent Alexander of the steam engineers, and J. H. McVety, vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

TEAMSTERS DECIDE TO RAISE INITIATION FEE

Some Employers Reported To Be Discharging Men Who Have Joined Union

The newly-organized union of teamsters chauffeurs, helpers and stablemen met Wednesday night and appointed a committee to visit various organizations and get them to insist that any deliveries to them be by union men. Organized labor can assist the Teamsters' union very materially by insisting that milk wood, moving and other deliveries to their homes be by union men.

It was reported some employers are discharging men who have joined the union, hoping thus to create a demand for non-union teamsters. Kempton and Showler were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor council. The union decided to raise the initiation fee one dollar a month until it reaches $5. The union will meet at the Labor Temple every Wednesday evening.

WHITE WIVES ARE FOND DREAM OF HINDU MALE

No one has ever accused the Hindu of a lack of imagination, and, according to the following incident, some Hindu imagination is running strong to white women. Hundreds of Hindus are employed in British Columbia, by the way, and the average white woman never expresses any fear of them, for they have become so common. Nor does a woman pay any especial attention, nor have any fears, at some of the bold, leering glances of the black eyes peering from under dirty turbans.

But there is one girl who has a great fear of Hindus now. This young lady was waiting for a Fourth avenue car to come downtown the other day. Two Hindus came along. She paid no heed to them, for there are many Hindus in that particular section of the city. In fact their temple of worship is there.

However, the girl's surprise may be imagined when the Hindus stopped before her. "How do, miss," said one. Thinking they wanted to ask an address, or have an address interpreted, which is a frequent request of the Vancouver Hindu, the girl replied civilly.

Imagine the shock she received immediately she replied, when one Hindu said to her: "White men pretty soon all killed, and Hindu marry white girl."

Needless to say this particular young lady feels like crossing the street every time she sees a turbanned Indian now.

PICNIC ON SUNDAY BY THEATRICAL WORKERS

Musicians, Picture Operators and Stage Employees Will Visit Wigwam Inn.

It isn't often that theatrical employees can get away for a holiday, but when they do nobody on earth has a better time, so that is why the basket picnic of the Vancouver Theatrical Federation, of musicians, moving picture operators and stage employees, promises to be such a big success. The picnic will be at Wigwam Inn, that picturesque little resort at the mouth of Indian River The picnic date is next Sunday, August 26, so don't forget. There will be band and orchestral music, and opportunity for hearty recreation and enjoyment. Get out of town on Sundays. It's good for health and disposition. The theatrical employees offer a splendid opportunity to spend a fine day with them. The boat leaves the foot of Gore avenue at 10 o'clock in the morning. Tickets are $1 for adults and 50 cents for children of 12 or under.

MACHINISTS' UNION IN SPLENDID CONDITION

Important Business to Be Considered at Next Two Meetings.

As there are several unfair firms in this vicinity all machinists coming to Vancouver should call at Labor Temple before looking for work. Furthermore, never a day passes but employers apply there for competent machinists. So many firms have found this a satisfactory plan of getting men that some days the representatives are kept busy filling orders. The union man is the right kind of man to get, and employers, for the most part, find that it pays to be fair to organized labor.

On Tuesday evening, Local 777 will meet and a number of membership applications received since the last meeting will be dealt with. The members of this local are doing excellent service to the cause of unionism in refusing to handle the product of the unfair workmen.

The Machinists' lodges joint committee will meet on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 in Labor Temple, Vancouver, to hear reports of the locals and make final arrangements for the appointment of a business agent.

The strike situation at the Vancouver Engineering Works will be considered and some action decided upon to reorganize the picket system and more fully advertise the trouble. During the past week the New Westminster machinists presented a proposed agreement to all firms in that city asking for the same rates and conditions as exist in Vancouver and Victoria. The city is well organized and the machinists are determined to procure the desired conditions. The time limit expired on August 27 and unless there are prospects of a satisfactory settlement action will be taken.

Rossland Chinks Form Union.

The celestials of Rossland, who have heretofore been glad to push the buck-saw for $1.50 per cord will no longer do this, it being reported that the Chilnamen have organized themselves into a litle close corporation and will not saw any wood in future for less than $2 per cord. When it comes to paying a "Chink" $2 per cord for woodcutting, it looks very much like the high cost of living had surely reached us to the limit. An opportunity for a live wire citizen to get a gasoline portable sawing outfit and go to work systematically is open for someone with an eye to business.—Rossland Miner.

UNION LABOR WILL TAKE COMPLAINT TO VICTORIA

Compensation Board Is Receiving Much Criticism for Delay

Committee Want to Receive Any Data In This Connection

Complaints against the Workmen's Compensation board are to be taken to headquarters by a committee of the Trades and Labor council and the B. C. Federation of Labor, as soon as an appointment can be arranged with the chairman of the board. The committee of Joe Hubble, street railwaymen; G. J. Kelly, longshoremen, appointed by the Trades and Labor council, has joined with the B. C. Federation of Labor committee of J. H. McVety, Vancouver; Wells, of Victoria, and Yates of New Westminster. This joint committee is gathering data bearing upon the numerous complaints against the compensation board, which seems, so far as any ability goes, to be decidedly lacking.

The administration of the act has received general criticism from workers all over the province, and complaints are being gathered by the committee which, when it has them in proper shape, will put them squarely up to the board, and demand on behalf of the workingman some signs that the board is really in existence. The board has had plenty of time to get thoroughly organized. There seems to be no legitimate excuse for the delay in payment of compensation under the act to those entitled to it.

If the committee fails to receive satisfactory assurances from the board, it is the intention to take the matter up with the cabinet, which was responsible for the board's appointment.

Just when the committee will go to Victoria cannot be told at present, for there is considerable data to be arranged and more to be received.

The committee desires any one having complaint to make, to hand such information to any member of the committee, which naturally wants to go to Victoria well armed. Those with complaints should come forward with them, so that they may be taken up with a view of getting the subject straightened out, and working for the benefit of workmen, as it was originally designed to. The act, in order to be of any benefit whatever, must be properly administered, and the committee is determined to do all in its power to this end.

SAW MILL FILERS TO MEET HERE ON SUNDAY

Will Join With Rest of Lumber Industry Employees in Organization Campaign.

The filers, who attended a meeting held in Vancouver last Sunday, have decided to call a meeting of all filers working in the timber industry, to meet at Labor Temple, Vancouver, 2:30 p.m., August 26, for the purpose of drafting a wage scale, arranging working condition, and discussing any other matters that may come before the meeting. The following committee has been appointed to arrange details: A. Raynor, A. Corbin, R. Grant, H. Anderson J. Allison, W. Firrier, H. Gallant, A. McDonald, M. White, D. O'Donnell, N. Ball, H. Welsh, J. Dunn, E. Larson, and C. Daucett.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES OF NORTH SHORE ORGANIZE

About 75 Members Have Joined the Union and Will Have Three Delegates to Central Body.

Civic employees of North Vancouver now have an active union, something which they have felt the need of on the north shore for a long while. The union numbers about 75 members, and this number is expected to shortly be increased to one hundred at least. The North Vancouver civic employees have elected three delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

Butchers Will Organize.

Plans are under way for the organization of butchers and meat cutters into a union. Prospects are good for an early meeting, at which complete success will be reported.

HERE IS SOME ENLIGHTENMENT ON RECRUITING COMPILATIONS

Some figures which will be interesting to many persons who have been criticizing the enlistment figures of Quebec. In respect of recruiting in the various provinces throughout the Dominion a list of figures was recently tabled in the House by Mr. W. S. Middlebro, Conservative member for North Grey, Ont. This list gives the number of men enlisted and the percentage of enlistment of of the Dominion. The figures are as follows:

Province—	Population	Number recruited	Percent of population
Quebec	2,003,712	44,000	2 1-4
Prince Edward Island	93,728	2,700	2 7-8
New Brunswick	351,889	17,500	5
Ontario	2,522,074	168,300	6 2-3
British Columbia	392,466	39,200	10
Alberta	374,663	35,000	9 1-3
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	948,046	79,500	6 2-3
Nova Scotia	492,330	22,300	4 1-2

A recent statement shows the number of British born (born in the British Isles) and also gives the percentages of native born in six of the nine provinces of the Dominion The figures are as follows:

	British born (born Brit. Isles)	Percent to native born
Quebec	68,000	3.7
Ontario	349,000	17.
Manitoba	91,000	34.
Saskatchewan	77,000	30.
Alberta	66,000	40.
British Columbia	107,000	63.

A careful study of these two tables proves that in every province where there is a large percentage of British born (born in British Isles) enlistments for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces have been good. In fact, these figures prove conclusively the more "British-born" the greater were the enlistments.

DOES GOVERNMENT AT VICTORIA FEAR WET FEET?

If Not Why Are Bye-elections to Fill Vacancies Not Held?

Or Is It Merely a Matter of Political Mediocrity and Low Intrigue?

[By a Staff Correspondent]

Isn't it about time the people of Vancouver knew who is to represent them in the legislature in the place of the late Hon. Ralph Smith? And the same of the people of Newcastle, Alberni, and also Similkameen? The Brewster-Oliver government does not seem to have been able to muster up nerve enough to bring these elections on. At first they were waiting till equal suffrage became operative. Whereupon it did, they counted women's noses and decided they just didn't want to get their feet wet yet. So next they decided to wait till prohibition became operative. Either shortly before October 1, or shortly after, one would suppose the by-elections will be brought on now, unless the powers that be can find another excuse with which to allay fears. It was expected the adjourned legislative session would have determined something about the byelections, but it did not.

W. J. Bowser, leader of the opposition, challenged the premier to bring the byelections on, and assumed a cocksure tone which the premier was inclined to take as bombast. However, Mr. Bowser had just come from a visit to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and it is said that he made the boast he would keep the government during the adjourned session dodging for two months. Well, he didn't, though through no fault of his. He did, however, manage to kick up a lot of dust during the four-days' session.

The outburst of the former premier may result in a similar political journey. On this, probably two or three ministers will go. It may be expected that either Mr. Bowser will be following government political missions about, or ministers may be trailing the erstwhile premier every time there is dust enough to leave tracks

Mr. Bowser may be expected to make a great ado about the closing session, and the many things which he desired to bring up, all, of course, "in the interest of the province." There is no doubt he can have a heap to say upon the subject, too, and if he gets away to a good start it will take a lot of explaining. As a matter of fact, the members wanted to get home as soon as possible, and most of them did. As far as intentions went, they attended the adjourned session to deal with the prohibition matter and after this was disposed of they did not believe there was any sense in taking up other public questions at this time—some of the members. Some were rather in favor of cramming the Bowser assertions back down his throat, figuratively.

As one member said, "If we stay, and let him talk, he'll talk for three hours!" The other replied, "Well, if we don't stay, he'll talk for three months." And there you are. Whether it were better to remain and listen for three hours, or go away and plug one's ears that was the question, the great question supposed to have been decided after careful deliberation in caucus.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Bowser's "want of confidence" resolution was about as parliamentary as a pig's tail is straight. According to Hoyle, or May, or even the Marquis of Queensbury, the opposition leader wasn't observing the rules. According to Hoyle, he shouldn't have any aces tucked away—which he seemed to indicate—and May is reported to be authority that all those whereases criticizing laws on the statutes, attacking the ministers, and throwing slurs, weren't permissible at all. And the whole caboodle was outside the Marquis' rules and were rather logging rules. They were perfectly excellent logging rules, where everything goes—biting, gouging, kicking, and all such finer points such as susing chairs and bottles.

However, perhaps it were better for Mr. Bowser that this want-of-confidence move didn't get jumped. If properly stirred between now and the next session it can be made quite noisesome—all of which was why it was hatched in the first place. Just why Mr. Bowser's resolution was not swooped down on, and amended back into a vote of confidence inverted as it were, is not quite clear to the outsider. Perhaps it is quite clear to the government. Then again, perhaps it isn't. Anyway, the writer has it on perfectly good authority that something of the sort might have been done with it, and justly within the rules of almost any sporting game.

Bowser said Brewster was afraid.

Brewster laughed.

So did Bowser.

Calling to mind: "He who laughs last," etc.

However, neither was a regular laugh.

"KENO."

PROBABLY AN OVERFLOW FROM SOUTH PACIFIC COAST

Structural Iron Workers Out for $1 a Day Increase All Round

A province-wide strike of Structural Iron Workers is in sight—maybe. Negotiations for increased wages are to be entered into during the coming week, when 90 days' notice of a new schedule will be given employers to give the subject the fullest consideration. The men demand a new scale of a general all-round increase of $1 a day. Steel men have been receiving $5 a day for eight hours, and reinforcing men $4.50. The increase demanded also provides for the shopmen. More than 200 men are involved. Some big work may have to close down unless the contractors decide to accede to the men's demands.

THE INCORPORATED 1855

BANK OF TORONTO

Assets $73,000,000
Deposits 54,000,000

JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....August 24, 1917

WHAT A GENEROUS lot of good advice we are getting these days about how to economize. With what convincing eloquence is the superlative virtue of eliminating unnecessary expense and thus accumulating savings, as against the proverbial rainy day that is sure to come, dinned into our ears and hammered into our poor understanding. That the most of this wholesome advice and appealing eloquence comes from the ranks of the unselfish well-to-do and the self-sacrificing do-nothings of the world, does not lessen the value of the advice nor render the eloquence any the less convincing. But however good their intentions may be, there are excellent reasons why all advice to the working people in regard to the matter of avoiding waste and effecting economies, will "waste its sweetness upon the desert air," no matter who may offer it. The wages of the slaves of modern capitalism is a far more powerful incentive to thrift and economy and affords a much more compelling and convincing aid thereto, than all of the advice and exhortations that may be poured forth from the impudent throats of those who have assumed the task of guiding the poor along the pathway of what is good for them. The working people of the world never knew anything but the most rigid economy. Failing its practice they would inevitably perish, for it is all they can do to hang on to their existence, even at that.

THE CHIEF VIRTUE OF ECONOMIZING

* * *

The peculiar virtues of saving may be easily disclosed by anything like a thorough examination of the matter. If all persons, without distinction or difference, were to cut their daily living down to the narrowest limits that would allow of their continued existence, the immediate and cataclysmic result to the whole business world may be readily imagined. The whole precious shebang would at once go upon the rocks of bankruptcy. No argument is required to further prove it, for it is a self-evident fact that the only thing that can possibly enable the business-game to continue is the spending by the people of that which comes into their hands. The moment they begin to hold back any appreciable amount of this, the business world feels it adversely through the immediate falling-off of trade, that supreme blessing that divine providence has bestowed upon it and has so safeguarded through the impossibility of the poor saving anything and the wisdom of the rich in refusing to contract any such foolish habit.

* * *

The plain fact of the matter is that nothing can be saved. That is, nothing that is of value to mankind. That which is produced by human labor, and that means everything that is measured in the calculations of men in terms of exchange or money, is used up as fast as it is produced. It is not saved. It is not stored up. It cannot be, because it is perishable. It will not keep. If there be any person who finds himself in possession of more of it than he can use before it spoils, or that for other reasons he is not able to personally use, he must get rid of it, or it will perish on his hands. Now, it is a very simple matter of fact that there are but two ways in which he may get rid of it, and thus avoid having it perish in his possession. He may give it away or he may sell it. If he sells it he can only do so on credit, for the very simple reason that there is nothing on earth, nor can there be anything brought forth wherewith to make payment therefor. Let it be distinctly understood that this is not intended to apply to individuals who may barter the products of their own labor one with another. That is not sale. That is trade between individual producers of wealth and does not involve any goods that have been produced by slave labor for the specific purpose of being turned to the account of the master, and which can only be so turned by being sold in the market. All things that are bought and sold in the world's markets are sold on credit. There is no other way. The credit slips or tokens that are given in exchange are gotten rid of only through some calamity like fire, shipwreck, etc., that may destroy them without possibility of their duplication. The only saving, therefore, that is possible is the saving or accumulating of these credit slips, tokens or accounts. These savings mobilize in banks, etc., and thus become the means of controlling and still further manipulating the industrial machinery of capitalism to the end that the exploitation of labor may be perpetuated and the power and aggrandizement of the ruling class accentuated and conserved. The chief virtue in economizing and saving, therefore, lies in a most perplexing paradox, namely: the utter confusion and confounding of the entire business world, while at the same time the sinews of wind (credit) with which all business is carried on, are more speedily mobilized for that delectable purpose. Carried to its logical conclusion the more the people of the capitalist world become addicted to the silly habit of saving, the sooner will that world's boasted business scheme meet with collapse, because of curtailed spending, while at the same time the accumulation of business wind (credit, sometimes called cash and more often capital) will have reached its greatest proportions. And it is all so simple, too, when you come to think of it. To plunder a world of slaves armed with the greatest power of wealth production imaginable, and sell that plunder in a market that consists almost entirely of the plundered slaves themselves, without selling any more to those slaves than just barely sufficient to keep them alive, is such a simple mathematical possibility, that babes and sucklings ought to be able to figure it out. And, to tell the truth, they can do it just as successfully as can our most eminent financial authorities and able statesmen. So there you are. Saving is such a doubtful virtue, however, from the capitalist standpoint, that in self-defense the business world ought to hang any one addicted to it.

A CERTAIN PAPER, published in in one of the large cities of the United States, makes grievous complaint because of the lack of enthusiasm among the people over the present war preparations going on in that country. It says that "when 500 soldiers paraded" through the streets of that city a few days since there was an almost complete absence of enthusiasm manifested by the populace. "Throughout the entire time of the parade and along the whole line of march, there was not a cheer, not a hurrah, not a single demonstration of applause, except at one or two points there were a few feeble hand-claps." Now all this is indeed very disconcerting and may mean that the Henry Dubbs are not heartily in sympathy with the energetic prosecution of the war by the United States. At least not so earnest in their sympathy as they no doubt would be if they really understood what a terrible menace to their democracy and liberty a German triumph in the present struggle would be. It is really deplorable that they fail to realize the terrible danger of a Hun invasion of the United States immediately after the kaiser and his minions have cleaned out the rest of Europe. But surely if the Dubb family have only read the daily press with due diligence they should be better informed than that, for goodness knows that that stream of truth, purity and noble endeavor has poured forth an unbroken flood of sound advice and reliable information anent the matter, ever since the first gun was fired.

WHY THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASM?

* * *

But then, perhaps the Dubb family has taken note of some of the things that are already becoming quite common in the States, that are being pulled off by men wearing the army uniform, and that are not at all calculated to increase Henry's reverence for the military establishment nor to give him increased confidence in the good intentions of the interests behind it and that are responsible for its actions. The Boston spectacle of uniformed hoodlums breaking up legal meetings and parades of decent, orderly and peaceful citizens, wrecking the headquarters of the Socialist Party and burning and destroying its property and archives; the tacit approval of such action, not only by the city authorities, but the federal authorities as well; the pulling-off of a similar affair in Oakland, California, by some hundreds of so-called soldiers, who wrecked the I.W.W. headquarters, destroyed its furniture and burned several hundred dollars' worth of literature in the public street; the fact that seventeen policemen looked calmly on while this hoodlumism and crime was carried out and the city fire department refrained from responding to calls of fire, wrung in by alarmed citizens, until the work of destruction had been carried to completion; the almost daily repetition of such affairs all over the country and the brazen use of the military in every strike area to protect corporation gunmen and murderous criminals in general in their efforts to beat, club and shoot the workers into compliant submission to the patriotic exactions of their brutal and conscienceless exploiters, are not especially calculated to strengthen the loyalty of even the stupid Dubb family, to the present regime of things. These happenings are far better calculated to remove from their minds the soporific delusion of their own freedom that has been for so long the dope that has made their easy undoing possible, and to disclose to even their dull wits the fact of their complete slavery to as unscrupulous, bloodthirsty, vulgar and conscienceless a master class as ever ruled, robbed and maltreated slaves in all previous history

THE HANDWRITING UPON THE WALL

* * *

The Dubb family must be awakened from the stupefaction and lethargy of their fancied security in freedom and the proud privilege of citizenship, that hocus-pocus dope with which they have been gassed into quietude and meek submission to the brute forces that have robbed and bruised them. And the wisdom of their precious masters and ruffianly rulers may be trusted to attend to the awakening. They will pile it on to the Dubbs and rub it in so effectively that the awakening will be sure to come in time, and then there will be something doing that will be worth while recording in human history. Henry Dubb will never wake himself up. He has too long depended upon an alarm clock to do it for him. But just as his masters have devised the alarm clock and the factory whistle to call him to his slave task in the material processes of capitalist civilization, so may they be trusted to eventually awaken him, with the club and the gun, to the necessity of effecting his own deliverance therefrom. Evidently he is now waking up. That probably accounts for his waning enthusiasm for the military, that instrument that has been so unmercifully used to beat and club him into submissive insensibility during the ages of his slavery. Strength to the wisdom of those ruelrs. May it never grow less. We know full well that it will never change in quality. All the wisdom ever yet possessed by the rulers was the wisdom of brute force. There is none other that will justify their right to rule and rob. Just why rulers in general should have any animosity to the kaiser and his brand of "kultur" is not clear. In fact we are quite sure they do not. But there is some consolation in the fact that the Dubb family is waking up and losing reverence and enthusiasm for the chief instrument of its own enslavement.

THE ENTIRE civilized world appears to have gone mad. All the organized powers of civilization are turned solely to the work of devastation and slaughter The individual efforts of countless thousands are aiding in the bloody and destructive business. There is everywhere a shortage of food and other things necessary to human comfort and sustenance. The world stock of eatables was never so low. The supply of cattle, sheep and hogs in the world has been enormously reduced in the last three years. This reduction is still continuing at an alarming rate. The world crop of cereals is far below the average. Millions of people are actually starving in many parts of the earth. Millions will thus perish within the next few years, even though the war was to stop now. It is a safe bet that bread lines of a magnitude greater than ever known before will be seen on this western continent during the coming winter months. The horrors of hunger that will be suffered by millions in Europe this coming winter will be beyond the power of language to describe. And still the delightful game of butchery and devastation goes on apace, and the lickspittles, toadies and flatulent babblers of ruling class fury and stereotyped piffle, raucously gloat over the, to them, pleasing spectacle, and noisily demand that it be continued and more human sacrifices be fed into the gory furnace. It looks as though ruling class civilization, having gone mad, has become possessed with a mania of self-destruction. It seems a case of deliberate suicide.

THE HANDWRITING UPON THE WALL

* * *

To one who realizes that all civilization, since that peculiar distinction for human society emerged from the savagery and barbarism that preceded it, has been based solely upon human slavery, the eventual suicide of such a civilization will come with no shock of surprise. It is a foregone conclusion that no civilization based upon such a fundamental crime as the enslavement of man by man, could possess the requisite virtues to ensure stability and long-continued existence. Such a manifest wrong, such an indisputable crime as that, could not but result in such a host of lesser crimes, vices and evils as to eventually so rot and canker the social structure built upon it, that it would sooner or later either perish from its own rottenness or lose its balance in insanity and quite likely suicidal mania. It is just as logical to arrive at such a conclusion, in the case of the social organism, as it would be to reach a similar conclusion in the case of an individual who became likewise addicted to all that is criminal, low, mean, vulgar, degenerate and morally perverted, rotten and unclean. Either such an individual will perish because of his filthiness, or will go off his "nut" and lapse into a condition of irresponsibility. And that is but another name for insanity. That appears to be what is the matter with ruling class civilization just now. It is busily engaged in committing suicide and a multitude of its boosters are doing all they can to help the good work along, though perhaps unwittingly.

* * *

But all capitalists and capitalist boosters are by no means crazy. There are some who are quite sane. Some "international financiers" are even now becoming able to read "the handwriting upon the wall." Rumors are afloat of a conference of financiers being recently held in Switzerland to find means of calling off the present war in order to stop the growth and threatened triumph of socialism. They evidently realize the suicidal tendency of the organized efforts of ruling class civilization in the present European embroglio. They scent the danger that threatens. They see the inevitable consequence to the ruling class, the custodians of whose flimflam strong box these "international financiers" are, if this suicidal mania is not checked ere it is too late. They can see the lightning flashes of the oncoming revolutionary storm along the social horizon. Their ears distinguish, above the din of ruling class cannon, the terrifying roar of the approaching tornado that will sweep rule and robbery, master and slave into the receptacle of things that were, but are no more.

* * *

But even these still sane capitalist watchdogs ("financiers") are too late in making their discoveries. The handwriting is upon the wall. The die is cast. The day of reckoning is at hand. In marshalling its slaves upon a more gigantic and magnificent scale than ever before, for the pleasing spectacle of world butchery and world devastation, the rulers little thought they were marshalling them for the suicide of their own pet scheme of skinning slaves and getting fat upon the plunder. The slaves are now becoming awakened to the fact of their slavery, not by the "wild theories and platonic teachings of socialism," but by the vigorous application of the sane and sound facts of capitalism, driven home by the stern logic of the bayonet, the cannon and the bomb. And that is the only logic that ever did or ever can justify human slavery, or convince wage slaves that they have it. There is more than sufficient evidence coming up from each and all of the belligerent countries to convince most any one that the days of capitalism and class rule are numbered by the days that shall elapse ere this war is brought to an end. It's end is well within sight, for it is beyond human possibility that any or all of the combatants can much longer continue at the murderous business without bringing the entire world to the very threshold of actual starvation. It is beyond all probability that such a result can be reached before the workers of all countries will be in open revolt, for the purpose of ending the brutal regime that has brought the world to such and appalling extremity.

It is claimed that fully a third of the American doctors will be required for service with the army before the present conflict ends. This will greatly increase the chance of life for the civilian population at home. It would be better yet if nine-tenths of the remaining two-thirds would also be called to the colors. It would be a case of no small loss without a very great gain.

"An honorable gentleman says that I do not think much of the knighthood. I do think a good deal of knighthood when it is earned. I want to see the gentleman in Canada who has in greater degree earned his knighthood than your humble servant has," said Sir Sam Hughes in speech in Commons. And even Sir Sam's well-known modesty does not prevent his rallying to the defence of virtue attacked, though that virtue, perchance, be his own. A veritable modern Don Quixote is Sam.

"The Lemieux Act is a dead letter because the workers refuse to obey it, and it cannot be enforced," says the Hamilton Herald. About the same thing would happen to many an other iniquitous capitalist law if the workers only had sense enough to manifest a little intelligent unity of action in refusing to meekly obey it. In fact it would be a pretty tough job to enforce even so commendable a law as that of conscription if the workers should become generally obsessed with the determination that they would not obey it.

Miss Ruth Crocker, one of the suffragist pickets of the White House, at Washington, while carrying an unlettered tri-color banner recently was set upon and assaulted by a gang of hoodlums consisting of so-called men and boys. She was knocked down and dragged in the street by these courageous cattle. To his credit, let it be said, Lieut. Elmer Pindell, an army officer, came to Miss Crocker's assistance, fought off the mob and rescued her from its loathsome clutches. The lieutenant was promptly arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. Democracy was thus vindicated right on the very doorsteps of the White House, as it were. Down with European autocracy.

From current reports it appears that from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all those appearing before the draft boards in the United States for examination are found to be physically unfit for military service. In Chicago out of 38,076 examined, only 3,275 were accepted. It looks as though the surest way to get rid of militarism would be to leave it to the tender mercy of capitalist democracy, of the type now predominant in the United States. Another decade or two of that democracy will have so reduced the physical status of its free citizens as to leave no material fit for soldiers and hoodlums. Mars will then find his occupation gone. He will no longer find tools with which to ply his glorious trade. The world will then at least have peace and a chance for decency.

There has been introduced into the United States senate a resolution passed by the Phoenix, Ariz., chamber of commerce, urging the passage by congress of an industrial conscription law, so that the mine owning capitalists of Arizona and other western states may be able to work their mines under involuntary servitude. The Phoenix capitalists likewise recommend legislation which will prohibit in every form advocation of crime, sabotage violence and any unlawful methods of securing industrial or political reforms." The capitalists of Phoenix evidently desire to retain a monopoly of criminal and unlawful methods, knowing full well that by resorting to such they can easily forestall all efforts of the workers to unduly inflate themselves with extended privileges and more comfortable conditions of labor.

Among the many papers suppressed in the United States because of their activity in opposing the reactionary schemes of the Wilson government and the thieving interests that shape its policy and determine its course, is "The Rebel," of Texas. It was the mouthpiece of the suffering and brutally exploited tenant farmers of the state. One of the largest land-owners in Texas is Albert S. Burleson, postmaster-general in President Wilson's cabinet. Another big one is David Franklin Houston, secretary of agriculture. And still another is Thomas Watt Gregory, Wilson's attorney-general. Not that there can be any connection between these three big Texas land thieves and the suppression of the organ and mouthpiece of the fiercely-exploited tenant farmers of that precious "neck o' the woods." It is just a coincidence, that's all.

"Robinson Crusoe had no labor-saving machinery but he produced his food and clothing easier than you do. Why? Because there was no capitalist to divide with." Sure thing, boy! Sure thing! And after Friday came along and had been rescued from the brutal "Huns" of his time, who threatened him with the horrors of the stewpot, things were different. He was introduced to the beauties of "democracy," of the Morgan, Rockefeller, et. al. type and henceforth Robinson got his living for nothing. He no longer had to produce it himself. All of which goeth to show that in a world that has been "made safe for democracy," brains win and the only real "labor-saving machinery" is a human slave. Let every simple son of a gun who enjoys the delightful privilege of job-chasing half of his time, and laying awake nights the balance for fear of losing the job he may have temporarily have caught, fly to arms in defence of the glorious democracy that secures to him so proud a privilege.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 624. 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 367; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 372, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 3.30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, A. Westley; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

RUSSIA'S STRONG MAN

[Common Sense, London]

A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle contributed a striking interview with M. Tscheidze, chief of the Petrograd committee of workmen and soldiers, the popular organization which has committees all over Russia and in the army. He is described as the "most powerful man today in Russia," being chief of the organization of which M. Kerensky is the political and official representative. He is of Georgian extraction, and is described as, in appearance, "our own John Burns in duodecimo." Though ready to answer any question about Russian socialism put to him by the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, he desired first of all to ask a few questions concerning political conditions in Great Britain. This part of the conversation we reproduce from our contemporary:

Briefly, his questions come to this: Is it not true that the war has destroyed English Liberalism? Is it not a fact that we have surrendered all those liberties for which we profess ourselves to be fighting? What has happened to our right of public meeting, our free speech, our liberty of the press, even to our right of trial by jury? In a word, has not this war forced us to abandon the democratic principle of government which has been Britain's glory for so many years, and obliged us to adopt the Prussian system of a military dictatorship, which we denounce?

Very earnestly did I seek to persuade M. Tscheidze that there is all the difference in the world between democracy's deliberate choice of a certain curtailment of its liberties, in its own general interests, and an absolutist system of government holding in its iron grip a nation which has never been free to decide under what form of government it will live.

He saw what I meant, but was not convinced.

His point was that Britain's action had acted as a check to the democratic movement all over the world; that it had tended to discredit the democratic principle, and that those men who were fighting for freedom in other nations felt themselves depressed by Britain's submission to virtual dictatorship.

"Is it not true," he demanded, "that your soldiers decide what shall be printed and what not?"

"Only in the interests of our strategy," I replied, believing at the time that what I said was true.

"Is it not true," he demanded, "that your soldiers decide what meetings should be held and what suppressed?"

I made a like answer. "Is it not true that your soldiers seize people and lock them up in prison without trial?"

I flatly denied this, not knowing at the time that Miss Howson, for one, had been so treated—she has now been nineteen months in prison without legal advice and without a trial.

After this the Russian leader discoursed upon the general theme that war is the most dangerous enemy of freedom, that in war rights are surrendered which may never be regained, that reason gives way to force, that thinkers are displaced by the professional soldier who can only think in terms of slaughter and destruction: "He has no political instincts, no sense of statesmanship. His one business is to kill. He kills, and keeps on killing till there is nothing more to kill. It is not safe to trust the world to such a man. The thinkers must continue to think. Discussion must be free, so that truth may emerge."

The leader of the Russian socialists and his followers must not be dismissed, so the interview insists, as sentimental dreamers. They have been a very practical policy. M. Tscheidze believes that he can achieve by conference what others think can only be achieved by slaughter. "Rightly or wrongly (who shall say?), he trusts German democracy. He believes that the Germans themselves will destroy kaiserism." The ideals which British statesmen have said can only be achieved by war and by crushing victories can only, in the opinion of M. Tscheidze, be achieved by peace negotiations.

In connection with the above it may be added, that from London advices under date Aug. 18, it appears that an official proclamation has been issued applying the Munitions War Act of 1915 to the differences between the British railway companies and their locomotive drivers, firemen and engine cleaners. Stoppage of work is prohibited, and it is made illegal to apply any union funds for the purpose of paying strike benefits. This affords additional evidence of the way military rule safeguards democracy and democratic institutions. It should not be overlooked by M. Tscheidze.

And now comes word that all veterans of the Spanish-American war have been called upon to meet at the armory in Seattle, "to devise some means of stopping the preaching of sedition upon the streets" of that city. "Sedition," of course, consists of criticism of the present autocratic regime of things, including its conscription laws and other expressions of military infamy. The ways and "means" to be devised for the throttling of free discussion and free discussion of opinion are too well-known to require further elaboration. They are in daily use wherever militarism is in the saddle, whether it attempts to mask its brutality under the hypocritical prtence of defending democracy or goes to it with the frank and open recklessness of the Prussian article that is at least decent enough to declare its blood-thirsty intentions in the open. Evidently M. Tscheidze knows what militarism means to democracy.

War's Legacy of Hatred.

"The enemy has displayed virtues which it would not be right for us to deny; for one honors one's self by recognizing the valor of those whom one combats. He has gone to death in deep, compact, disciplined masses, with a blind, obstinate, hopeless heroism, for which history furishes no example equally sombre, and which often has compelled our admiration and our pity. Our soldiers who return from the trenches are not deceived on this point. They execrate the enemy; they have a horror of the aggressor, unjust, arrogant, gross, too often cruel and perfidious; they do not hate the man, they pity him; and, after the battle, in the defenceless wounded or disarmed prisoner they recognize with astonishment a brother in misery who, like themselves, has been trying to do his duty, and who has laws which he considers high and necessary. Underneath the intolerable enemy they see the unfortunate mortal who likewise is bearing the burden of life."—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian Essayist and Dramatist.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

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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 58; 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 457 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, 1128 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.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52 AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers) headquarters, 436 Howe street. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

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

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. R. Foster; business agent, Sam Haigh financial and corresponding secretary, O. A. Hansen, P. O. Box 345.

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.

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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.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION—LOCAL 279—President, Chas. D. Bruce, 1022 McLean Drive; Secretary-Treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1073 Melville Street, Phone Sey. 5846-R. Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Tuesdays, 8.15 p.m.

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W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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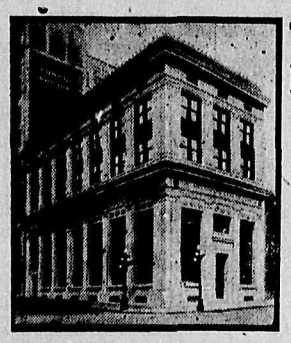

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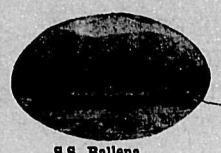

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COAL MINERS DO NOT YEARN FOR THE "PRESS GANG"

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The Menace of Industrial Conscription Lurks in Background

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., Aug. 21.—The committee appointed by Local 872, U. M. W. of A., is at work on the details of the big union excursion to Victoria, September 1, and everything points to a big day. We are trying to get the same stopover privilege as obtained last year, to enable some of our members to take in Victoria's Labor Day celebration. Although September Labor Day is a gift from our masters, and we must beware of the Greeks bearing gifts, we are always ready to work for the success of Labor holidays.

B. C. F. of L. Labor Day Convention.

The "call" for the special convention of the B. C. F. of L. is in the hands of our secretary, and will be dealt with at our next regular meeting, Sunday, August 26, when a delegate will be elected.

What the delegate's instructions will be are a foregone conclusion. Our resolution to oppose conscription with all the means in our power still holds.

We are still waiting for the conscription howlers to give us their reasons for the inauguration of a Prussian military system in Canada. We hear several excuses, but never any reasons, unless we take the words of the English financier who said that, "'We' are going to make conscription permanent, and put the working man where he belongs." Subsequent events have amply proved the truth of that assertion, when German prisoners have been used to scab on British workmen.

We are supposed to submit to conscription to enable us to combat German militarism. It wouldn't be a bad idea to combat cannibalism by eating the cannibals. We mustn't forget that the central powers are not the only powers cursed by militarism for I have read somewhere that France and Russia, in twenty years, spent round about $2,000,000 more on their fighting machinery than did Germany and Austria.

Things We Are Told.

Then we are told that we must combine to combat the German lust of dominion. But again, we find that as far as land-grabbing is concerned Germany is well down in the scale and Great Britain heads the list with a grab in the last 20 years of 3,000,000 square miles of territory, with the corresponding domination of 13,000,000 people.

We are again told that we must have conscription to provide relief for the Canadians now in the trenches. But what we would like to know is: What has become of the men already sent from Canada, when at least half of them have never been to the trenches yet?

Some Things We Know.

We read where the world-renowned Teddy Roosevelt made the statement that the United States would have to send 5,000,000 men to be able to hold their own with Canada. Well, Teddy, we will call a halt until you furnish the 5,000,000, by the same method Canada has used.

Canada has sent all the men that can be spared from production, which is proved by the fact of the continued agitation on the part of some of our industrial magnates for a larger supply of Asiatics. And don't forget that Mr Chink is taking the advantage of the shortage of labor, as some of us who have to handle them know to our sorrow. They'll tell you that they can do pretty well as they please, as "bime by lots white men go way, Chinaman catchem four dollar one day."

We all know full well that customs, once established, have a tendency to stay established, as we on Vancouver Island again know to our sorrow, by the hordes of Asiatics employed in the mines at Cumberland.

We do not want the country flooded with Asiatics, because once here they will stay, and at the termination of this war the returned soldier will have to compete with the Chink, and possibly that may be one of the reasons for the inauguration of conscription. So any returned soldier who howls his head off for conscription would do well to practice eating rice.

How Returned Soldier Is Used.

But, believe me, the returned soldier doesn't want conscription. It is only a few of the stool-pigeons that are doing the howling and possibly some who are afraid of their measly pensions.

The general policy pursued with regard to the returned soldier is for some tool of a newspaperman to get hold of him and put an article in the local paper extolling his unswerving loyalty to King and country, etc., making him very anxious to get back again. I have seen such articles in the local papers when the man has expressed himself, privately, as being sick of it and saying that he wouldn't go through his past ordeals for $50,000.

No! my conscriptionist friends, you will have to give some better reasons for the inauguration of your cursed military conscription.

I think that the statement of the English financier gives as good a reason as any. "We want to put the working man where he belongs." Curtail his right to strike; tie him down to the job and in general subject him to conditions of abject slavery.

Miners' Treatment in Scotland.

I have at hand the results of an inquiry into the treatment received by the miners on the Island of Ransay, in Scotland. Their masters would not "allow" them to lay off work to lay their grievances before the solicitor-general and others who visited the island in an admiralty vessel. But the miners were laid off on a previous afternoon to bury a German prisoner. However, many witnesses did attend and give evidence before the solicitor-general, who was openly hostile to the men. In all, some 36 witnesses were heard, the solicitor-general refusing to hear any more. One man asked for more than 18 shillings ($4.50) a week and was told he would either work there or go to France. His place was taken by a German prisoner. It was proved conclusively that German prisoners took the places of men who could not work for the small wages, and others were doing work that inhabitants of the island were willing to do, conditions were spoken of that would shame the old Russia. A man and his family of nine, living in a one-room shack, 15 feet by 14 feet.

I am in possession of full results of the inquiry and intend to use the information whenever necessary.

These are the conditions that the would-be conscriptionists would wish upon us, and I, for one, will try to prevent them in their base designs.

If it does became necessary to send more men from Canada, let the powers that be guarantee the payment of a wage sufficient to keep them and their dependents without recourse to charity. At the present it is neither necessary nor advisable to take any more men away from the productive forces of the country.

A Japanese scientist has discovered the germ that is responsible for typhus fever. It is the Spirochoete Exanthematotyphis. All persons are hereby warned against too close association with any germ of that name that they may happen to meet. It is presumably of German origin.

London dispatches recently told of mysterious consultations between leading bankers of Europe which resulted in an unanimous decision for immediate peace in order that international socialism might be checked. It is a shame that such an abominable thing as socialism should thus rise to interfere with the delectable capitalist game of international slaughter. As some people have claimed that the war was recklessly sprung upon the world by its brutal ruling class for the purpose of killing off the wicked and disreputable socialists and destroying the socialist movement, and now it appears that the longer it continues the stronger the movement becomes, it rather looks as though the ruling class is doomed, no matter which way the wind blows. It is damned if it has war and it is damned if it don't. And the workers of the world haven't a d——d thing to lose but their chains, anyhow. So let her go as she looks.

Let it not be forgotten that the president of the United States is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of that country. His word is law with those forces. They can engage in no campaign except by his orders. They can be withheld from any service by his word of command. If soldiers or sailors commit any offense either against the civil or the military laws of the land, they can be punished or shielded from punishment only by his sanction. If, under the fancied security of the uniform, they violate the rights of citizens by playing the part of ruffians and hoodlums in breaking up meetings, beating up those who are present, destroying property and committing other criminal acts, they cannot escape apprehension and proper punishment except with the consent and connivance of the commander-in-chief. In case troops have not yet been incorporated into the federal army, they are under the supreme command of the governor of their respective states, and the responsibility for their conduct and use rests with that worthy officer. But in either case the responsibility can not be dodged. If soldiers are allowed to commit criminal acts and go unpunished, the civilian should have no difficulty in placing that responsibility.

A pretty New York girl fainted upon the subway platform during the rush hour of a very hot day, recently. After recovering she said, "I just got dizzy for a moment. I'm working as a cloak model downtown and all day I've been trying on fur coats. I'm just tired." And yet Vancouver has not a few young females that are not only not pretty, but don't look as though they even had good sense that can trot around all day in the intense heat of August, clad in summer attire from top to toe, and in addition pack a jag of cat skins, fox skins, coon skins or skunk skins, that would smother a mule. And they neither sweat, nor faint, nor yet do they tire. New York girls may be pretty. They may even have good sense and we hope they have. But when it comes down to toting the dried hides of dead animals neath the scorching heat of the midsummer sun, they can not make good, even though they are paid wages for so doing. Vancouver hath girls aplenty who get away with it without money and without price, other than the pleasing delusion that they are making a fashionable hit. But the sight of them is enough to make a horse laugh or excite the risibility of a Scotch presbyterian deacon.

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THE INSISTENT URGE OF CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY

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[By Harold A. Rider]

MELBOURNE, Aus., July 5.—(Special to The Federationist)—The Australian people have become quite accustomed to sensational developments in the arena of politics during the recent months, and have now come to that stage when such happenings are regarded as ordinary passing events which have no possible relation to the future of the commonwealth. But the latest development, whether true or false, has caused a serious thought to occupy the minds of the people throughout the commonwealth.

Quite recently, Mr. Randolph Bedford, the author of many realistic Australian novels and probably the most brilliant dramatist in Australia, had an interview with Dr. A. J. Gilruth, the administrator of the Northern Territory, and, in the course of this chat, Mr. Bedford alleged, and has made an affidavit to that effect in a Queensland journal of high repute, that Dr. Gilruth had informed him that he had made an offer, in the interests of a chartered company, to purchase the Northern Territory from the federal government for £5,000,000, and guarantee to expend an additional £10,000,000 on developmental work in the course of a few years. Mr. Bedford has adhered to the remarkable statement, and alleges that such a proposition has been advanced for the destruction of the White Australia policy.

When the statement appeared in the daily press, Dr. Gilruth made an explanation. He said he never made an offer to the government. He admitted that he had mentioned to Mr. Bedford that he thought a chartered company would be willing to purchase the territory, pay off the debts, and develop the northern lands, but he had never made a direct offer to the government. The minister of external affairs states that Dr. Gilruth had mentioned the matter to him three years ago, but as the administrator had made no direct offer, he did not seriously consider the proposition.

The allegation has been made by a man whose honor and character is irreproachable, and the allegations, which are indeed serious to the workers, have not been refuted to the satisfaction of the people. More light is necessary, and the people demand an investigation into the whole affair.

In many circles there have been demands for the importation of indentured labor to undertake the development of the northern areas, and the people want to know what was behind the whole affair, even, if, as Dr. Gilruth and the Hon. P. M. Glynn declare, no direct offer of purchase was made to the government.

Now American people must know that the Northern Territory is a vast tract of country—an area of 523,620 square miles or 335,116,800 acres. It has a frontage of 1200 miles to the Indian Ocean, and in area is much larger than either Austria-Hungary, the British Isles, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Spain, France, or Italy. It is larger than Holland, Greece, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro combined.

Do the workers of British Columbia wonder why the pirates of capitalism are anxious to capture this great tract of country for purposes of exploitation? There are numerous navigable rivers, and the harbor at Port Darwin is one of the best in the southern hemisphere. Under the guidance of the great powers which constitute the government of Australia it has been an abject failure, but to the capitalist it is a land of unlimited possibilities, for, situated as it is, in the same latitude as Samoa, Abyssinia, Mozambique and Senegambia, does it not produce on a commercial basis such products as tea, coffee, oil plants, rubber, pineapples, cocoanuts, cotton, millet, rice, linseed, sugar cane, maize, etc.? The lands are rich in verdure, capable of carrying two or three million sheep, whilst at the present the cattle ranches are heavily stocked, one estate having 100,000 cattle, whilst others have from 35,000 to 75,000 head fattening on the splendid grasses.

But should a chartered company secure the territory it could not develop it without the aid of cheap and colored labor. Wages are indeed high at Port Darwin, but the Chinese have control of commerce there, and force the price of commodities to deplorable heights. Greeks, Pantagonians, and Chinese make great money here, and then forward it to their respective countries. Where would the colored labor come from? India would supply its share, as it does to the Fijian slavery and the Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and Greeks would be prominent, whilst only five days' steam from Port Darwin are the millions of Java and Singapore.

As the allegations are serious, no doubt some awkward questions will be asked in the house of representations next week, and interesting information should be available for my next epistle.

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"WIN THE WAR" SONG WITH BAND WAGON CHORUS

Conventions of Standard Bearers Seek Havens of Refuge

A Shepherd Rotund Rounds Up the Bleating Lambs and Brands Them

[By W. W. Lefeaux]

Verily the much-heralded millenium is upon us. The convention of the Great West Liberals has come and gone, and the party that has resolved graft and patronage from off the political map has launched its campaign that shall save Canada from the dear people. No iota of wealth, man-power, or gaseous explosives, shall now be spared, for has not the famous win-the war resolution been firmly engraved upon the banner of the Great Liberal party? No "banner with strange device" was ever more proudly unfurled upon variegated air currents than this all-things-to-all-men the get-on-the-band wagon chorus evolved at Winnipeg. Now shall all the sinews of war and necessary energy to prosecute this business in Europe be applied thereto, save and except the necessary to win this election, of course. No more shall contractors wax rich, neither shall contributions to campaign funds be accepted any more by this our converted and purified party from such aforementioned scoundrels.

To the man-in-the-street, and to the average working individual, the political situation is interesting today; the times are determining that all men sit up and take notice, such, very apparently, being far from the case usually. To the worker who thinks, with any pretense to originality, the political situation is always interesting. Even the Grits and Tories of the rank and file, whose fathers were "true Liberals or Conservatives in the good old days" (whatever that may mean) are blinking their truth-proof eyes at the antics of the shepherds of their respective flocks and dreamily enquiring if the commotion of current events shall be allowed to jar them in their slumbers; fear, that a little thinking on their own account may be necessary to escape the oncoming debacle, being quite apparent.

A Dominion election is among the possibilities of the near future and there is a stampede on to elect standard-bearers to lend the respective parties to victory, if may be, and to ensure the safety, integrity, honor, loyalty, veracity, etc, ad nauseum of "our" country. Of course, the crowds of political heelers and flag-wavers have no axes of their own to grind in the new great Liberal party and patronage and graft shall for ever be done away with should the dear public only entrust "us" with the purse strings.

Of such is Revelstoke and undoubtedly all other constituencies of the earth; wherever the members of the useful class abound there will be found the exact conditions of soil for implanting high-sounding meaningless phrases and for the development of an enthusiasm over some outworn shibboleth that, as far as the workers are concerned, should have been buried in merited oblivion many decades ago; the clay of the potter is clay the world over and shall we gather figs of thistles?

So there was a summoning with momentous summons of delegates of the Liberal faithful from all over the West Kootenay riding to gather, deliberate in the country's interest and select a harbinger of victory from the party of pure ideals—if not the party of ideal purity—yclept the great Liberal party, and to put in motion this section of the machine that shall surely out-machine all other machines in the effectiveness with which it shall obliterate the infamous machine garbed in other paint now blocking the much-coveted halls at Ottawa.

Some seventy strong, chaperoned and shepherded by a certain gentleman of rotundity and boss aspirations known as "Tammany Sandy"—outstanding idealism and unquestionable motives are so well known to all acquainted with him—they flocked to the trysting-place; presided over by a really big man known as Noble Binns, they foregathered in the hall of the descendants of the worshippers of Thor and proceeded to emulate the thunderous characteristics of the latter, in the vehement calling of the heavens to witness to the purity of Liberal ideals, and in calling for "big men" to lead them in the crusade against unrighteousness as typified by the camp of the opposition party.

Of large men in rotundity there was an ample number; of a really conspicuous Moses there seemed to be a very considerable uncertainty among a large section of the assembled deliberators. However, the matter was finally settled and the mantle placed upon the broad shoulders of one William Anstie, Esquire, who, it appears, is customarily associated with things wooden and practically defunct enterprises; he will find himself qute at home in his new role.

Floods of eloquence, ebbing and flowing about the theme so dear to the hearts of all the really-truly-faithful of Liberalism, "the Immaculateness of Liberal Ideals," were inflicted upon that gathering and assimilated with becoming appreciation. Numerous, too, were the quite evidently first attempts at oratory that were perpetrated with all good intent upon that assembly of idealists. Were it not for the high ethical standard of the individuals there seated, it would be a matter for conjecture as to what would have happened to several with ambitions stronger than their perception of the fitness of things. Happily an intermission with coffee and sandwiches for the crowd, and other refreshments for the posted desirant, saved the situation, relieving very considerably several who showed signs of the undue strain upon their restraining powers.

Excepting, of course, the matter of high ideals, the only incident worthy of interest was the announcement by the chairman of the resolutions committee that the resolutions committee at Winnipeg had had intimated to them that the Imperial government did not view with enquanimity the possible creation of another Ireland in Canada; that they—the Imperial government—had to keep a large number of troops on hand to cope with possible trouble there, and that the same situation in Canada was not desirable; that the governor-general would not sign a conscription bill and that other means had to be adopted.

This intimation was no doubt used with very good effect upon the conscription Liberals, and that masterpiece of ambiguity concocted, known as the "great Liberal win-the-war resolution."

After listening to the unanimous resolutioning and resolving, accomplished by this as by all other conventions of the old parties, it seems incomprehensible that the proletariat should doubt the safety of property and of our country. Both are undoubtedly safe, as they ever have been—safely out of the reach of the workers.

We may now go back to our jobs—providing the boss can see his way to extract some surplus value from us in the morning—or we may proceed to hawk our abilities to prospective masters as of yore, safe in the certainty that no Liberal, or any other capitalist party, will ever burden us with the responsibilities and worries attached to the ownership of our means of existence; an all-wise Providence having, undoubtedly decreed that it is not mete for the mule to handle the reins. Had we the disposal of the things that we produce, we would no doubt indulge in too much high living and debilitating luxury. But the workers give no sign of any such undesirable design, and we can safely leave the protection of already entrenched capitalist interests to either the Liberal or Conservative parties; neither will ever be responsible for shaking up the interests of their friends; if there be no representative of the revolutionary working class to vote for, the workers may safely stay away from the polls.

At times we find ourselves in strange company. Happily the writer is not often condemned to put in an evening at a convention of either of the orthodox political parties; the editor is quite at liberty to place such assignments elsewhere.

Mr. Nicholas Romanoff and family have left Petrograd and taken up their residence in Siberia. It has been suggested that the Romanoff purpose in so doing is to establish the nucleus of a colony to be built up solely by erstwhile royal throne-sitters and crown-toters who have been repudiated by the vulgar and irreverential commonalty. It is expected the colony will rapidly increase in membership during the years immediately following the ending of the present royal row in Europe.

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(a) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold, mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, prospects, mining lands, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, and turn the same to account, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them, or any interest therein.

(b) To dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce, amalgamate and otherwise treat gold, silver, coal, copper, lead ores or deposits, and other minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell and deal in the same or any of them.

(c) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, milling and refining company in all or any of its branches.

(d) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise such timber lands or leases, timber claims, licences to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, mills, factories, furnaces for smelting and treating ores and refining metals, buildings, machinery, plant, or other real or personal property as may be necessary for or conducive to the proper carrying-out of any of the objects of the company.

(e) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work, and operate on the property of the company, or on property controlled by the company, any canals, trails, roads, ways, tramways, bridges and reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-courses, aqueducts, wells, wharves, piers, furnaces, sawmills, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works, coke-ovens, electrical works and appliances, warehouses, buildings, machinery, plant, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the company, and, with the consent of the shareholders in general meeting, to contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise aid or take part in any such operation, though constructed and maintained by any other company or persons outside of the property of the company; and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen and servants.

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(g) To carry on business as quarrymasters and stone merchants, and to sell, buy, get, work, shape, hew, carve, polish, crush and prepare for market or use, stone of all kinds.

(h) To carry on business as road and pavement makers and repairers, and manufacturers of, and dealers in lime, cement, mortar, concrete and building materials of all kinds, and as builders and contractors for the execution of works and buildings of all kinds in the construction of which stone is required.

(i) To carry on all or any of the business of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, earthenware, china, glassware, terra cotta and seramicware of all kinds.

(j) To carry on business as manufacturing chemists.

(k) To carry on business as manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in soil fertilisers.

(l) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable, any of the company's property or rights.

(m) To acquire, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(n) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company.

(o) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, municipal, local, or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority, any rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(p) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(q) To construct, maintain, and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company.

(r) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(s) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business.

(t) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promisory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

(u) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

(v) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.

(w) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company.

(x) To carry on business as aforesaid throughout the Dominion of Canada.

(y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(z) And it is hereby declared that the word "Company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and the intention is that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company.

The operation of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Pacific Mining and Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company (registered office) to be at 569 Hornby street, in the city of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia.

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THOMAS MULVEY.
Under-Secretary of State.

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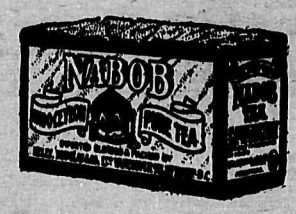

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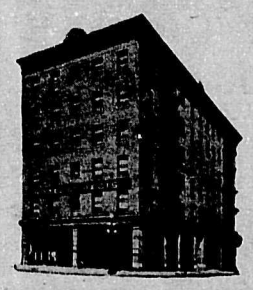

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REAL THREAT BEHIND ENFORCED WAR SERVICE

Hon. Frank Oliver Throws Light on Some of Its Peculiar Features

Purpose of Government Is Evidently Industrial Compulsion

[By G. Stafford Whitby]

It has often been pointed out that the same spirit of coercion which inspires the demand for military conscription is also behind the suggestions which are now so frequently made for a full-blown measure of industrial conscription. This demand is being made unashamedly in the Uinted States. One may note, for example, an article in the current issue of the North American Review, headed "Why Not Industrial Conscription?" One of the Vancouver ladies, who are so vociferous for the outpouring of more young Canadian blood on the mud of Flanders, blurted out at a meeting in the Orpheum on Sunday last, "Why should laborers, too, refuse to work for many times the $1.10 which our soldiers receive?"

Mr. Currie, in the House of Commons debate on the Conscription bill, on July 10, arguing that the bill ought to be used in the direction of industrial compulsion, said, after referring to the soldier's pay of $1.10 a day, "I can't see that there is any necessity to pay him (the munition worker) any higher wages than the other men, as a matter of honor and justice."

Conscription and Private Profit.

Mr. Currie applied his argument particularly to the manufacture of munitions; but, if the conscription bill, giving the necessary power, is enacted, there is nothing to prevent the argument from being extended to any other industries that the authorities choose to consider or that the employers induce the authorities to consider as "vital," and from being used to bring about the conscription of men to work in such industries, for private profit, at soldiers' wages. Mr. Currie fails, apparently, to recognize any substantial difference between a soldier's service for the state, and a worker's service for the enrichment of a private profit-maker. Strictly "as a matter of honor and justice," if labor is to be conscripted for industry, capital should be conscripted too.

Men conscripted for industry, either directly or indirectly, by means of the threat which can be exercised through "conditional exemption," devote their energies not only to the benefit of the state, but also to the profit of private individuals. Men conscripted into the army devote their energies solely to the benefit of the state. Although this distinction may seem clear enough, there is in actual practice absolutely no clear distinction between the two aspects of conscription—military and industrial. One of the reasons for this is obvious. There are numerous "vital" industries which, although in private hands, are as essential for success in modern war as actual military service in the field, And the authorities are always left to decide what shall be considered "vital" industries.

Thus we must be quite clear, not only that it is largely the same spirit which is behind the demands both for military and for industrial conscription, but also that the working of military conscription inevitably involves a greater or less degree of coercion in industry.

Industrial Compulsion in Europe.

The last fact can be seen most clearly in the two European countries where a harsh military system has been established longest—Germany and France. The Germans, in their pursuit of military "efficiency" have already carried the idea of conscription to its logical conclusion by subjecting to compulsory service not only those of military age, but also the whole civilian population above military age. The French, too, have no compunction whatever in ordering the whole population of military age (up to 55) to perform, at soldier's pay, whatever task may be chosen for them. Thus vast numbers of Frenchmen are serving in factories of all kinds, as compulsory laborers at soldier's wages. And the profits of French industries are correspondingly vast.

The story of how time after time strikes have been broken by conscription in the continental European countries has often been told.

In Great Britain compulsory service is comparatively new to the nation, and organized labor still retains some of its power; with the result that it has not yet been possible there to employ the military service acts for the purposes of industrial compulsion in the wholesale and outright fashion that prevails in France and Germany.

Indirect Coercion.

Nevertheless, and in spite of solemn pledges from ministers, even in Great Britain, the conscription acts have been used to a very considerable extent for the purposes of industrial compulsion. Instances of this have been given in past issues of The Federationist. Numerous strikes have been broken by calling up the men under the military service acts, by bringing into operation the Munitions Act, by using soldiers as strike-breakers. Or, again, "working parties" of soldiers, under military authority and receiving only their military "emoluments," have been lent to private employers. Men prominent in trade unionism have been "released for military service." The most general use of the acts in the direction of industrial compulsion has been to bring pressure to bear on the men wherever "labor unrest" appeared. (The cost of living has been rising continually, but wages have not risen proportionately) by employing the acts as a threat; by threatening to send the "restless" men into the army.

The Munitions Act.

There have been signs of late that labor in Great Britain is plucking up its courage again. Under the stress of appeals to its patriotism, it agreed to the conscription acts. It did not then recognize how, despite all ministerial pledges, the acts would inevitably operate in the direction of industrial coercion.

The Munitions Act, which provides for undisguised industrial coercion in certain matters, and takes away the right to strike in certain industries, appears to have provoked particularly bitter dislike. Dr. Addison, until lately the minister of munitions, went to Woolwich recently to address the workers. A list of 400 questions for him had been prepared by the workers. Dr. Addison took with him General Sir W. Robertson, but when the commander-in-chief arose to address the gathering, he was howled down and was unable to deliver his speech, so indignant were the workers with the ministry of munitions. The censor suppressed the fact that Sir W. Robertson had been present at the meeting, but the facts came to light in the House of Commons.

In New Zealand a conscription act was imposed in an autocratic manner similar to that which is being followed in Canada, and has been in operation for some time. Strikes have been dealt with very drastically by the employment of a $2500 fine for those instituting them, and by the threat of sending strikers to the firing line by the first transport. The latest news from New Zealand is that the government there is headed straight for a measure of full-fledged industrial conscription.

The Dominion Bill.

In connection with the Canadian conscription bill there have not even been the pledges against its use for industrial purposes which were given in Great Britain. And, in fact, the Canadian bill seems in some respects peculiarly adapted to the purpose of indirect industrial compulsion. Before examining more closely the way in which this is the case, it may be noticed that, although the purpose of the bill is said to be to raise an army of not more than 100,000, there is brought within its scope the whole male population between the ages of 20 and 45, amounting to some 1,800,000 men. On the face of it, it would appear to be decidedly unnecessary to include all these men.

Now one of the clauses providing for exemptions under the bill reads as follows:

"That it is expedient in the national interests that the man should, instead of being emuployed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged, and for which he has special qualifications."

Exemption on the ground that a man would be better occupied in his habitual employment than in the army is provided for in another clause. This clause or subsection, is quite peculiar. There is nothing like it in either the British or American conscription acts.

Hon. Frank Oliver.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who was practically alone in his criticism, did good service in the House of Commons debates, by emphasizing, in the face of ministerial attempts to belittle the significance of this clause, the manner in which this clause could be employed, and is likely to be employed. "This is the other barrel of the provisions of the bill," he said. "One barrel is to catch the needs of the front trenches; the other barrel is to catch the needs of industry at home. . . It is amply evident that there is no need for the subsection if it is merely intended to exempt men from service at the front. Every possible circumstance of exemption is provided for under the preceding subsection. This subsection is inserted for the express purpose of giving direction to the labor of the country under the threat of military service, to the fulfilment of the requirements of the directors of industry in our great cities, I presume,"

He charged the government bill with aiming at "forcing labor into employment of so-called vital industry under the threat of military conscription." He said that the purpose of this subsection of the bill was "the conscription of men for civil employment for private profit."

During the course of the same debate Mr. Currie, who argued in favor of using the bill for industrial compulsion, obligingly gave the following as a concrete illustration of the way in which the bill would work. "A young man who is working on a farm is to be conscripted. He says to the farmer: 'I want $100 a month.' The farmer says: 'I will give you only 50.' He has his choice, therefore, of taking $50 from the farmer or of being conscripted."

The Principle at Stake.

If the principle of conscription is accepted, the result will inevitably be to bring about at once indirect compulsion in industry to a greater or less degree. The Dominion bill is framed so that the degree would be more likely to be greater rather than less.

But, further, if the principle is admitted, effective opposition in the future to undisguised, direct compulsion for "vital" industries will be almost impossible.

PERCENTAGE IS HIGH ON EXHIBITION SKIDROAD

Public Gets Worst of Majority of many So-called Attractions

Bad Form of Gambling—Small Chance to Win Anything

What has become of that sanctimonious citizen who is always so ready to raise a fuss about somebody having a quiet game of penny ante? The same individual may be found out at Hastings Park having a devil of a time being trimmed for his money by the worst kind of games of chance. The word "chance" is a misnomer in this case. There's but a ghost of a chance to win anything on some of the high percentage grafts which King Kelly, the bird in charge of the skidroad concessions, has permitted to come in and bunk the public. This man Kelly was the moving spirit in the war dance last spring. And, by the way, as the war dance was more or less of a public thing, and did not belong personally to Kelly or the others of the committee having it in charge, isn't it about time some form of itemized statement was turned in? However, the war dance has no connection with the skidroad, except for similarity to a degree, and the presence of the same King Kelly. Kelly may not have run the whole show in the case of the war dance, but he's the whole show on the skidroad. It is about time, if Kelly is to run things as he has been running them the past two seasons, that the management of the exhibition itself ran the skidroad.

Of course King Kelly is doing it out of patriotism. He loves the town. Kelly doesn't like money himself, but it is strange that he should permit the influx of a lot of grafters who are reaping probably the richest harvest of that sort ever reaped in this town. As manager of the skidroad, Kelly is responsible for the kind of "attractions" that receive concessions at so much per foot. A lot of fairs would not permit the sort of (one chance in some hundreds) so-called games of skill which the public is made to fall for by the respectable auspices of the Vancouver Exhibition association.

If any one of these high-velocity grafts were run uptown, the police wouldn't stand for them five minutes. Chinese lottery chuck-a-luck, the great indoor sport, "penny ante," faro, roulette, three-card Monte, and even the time-honored circus shell game are respectable business enterprises compared with the chances on the skidroad.

King Kelly, of course, no doubt thinks these are great, and if anybody makes a holler probably says that same anybody lost a dime and is sore about it. However, the public of Vancouver isn't sore about losing any dimes, but pretty hot under the collar that the crusaders who are horrified at the suggestion of a game of cards, should permit Kelly to get away with the rough stuff on the skidroad.

WHEN FAILURE WINS

[By Rev. Charles Stelzle]

Apparent failure may really spell success. Some years ago a genius sent a raft of logs from Canada to New York. This method of transporting logs was then unknown. When near New York a great storm snapped the cables which bound the logs and they were scattered far and wide. The chief of the hydrographic department at Washington heard of the accident and sent word to shipmasters the world over to watch out for the logs, noting the latitude and longitude in which they were discovered. Hundreds of captains reported, with the result that remarkable discoveries were made as to the courses of ocean currents. Joggins lost his raft but the world gained new knowledge of marine geography and navigation.

Perhaps your raft has been destroyed. You had hoped great things for it; but th logs are not lost. You will find them scattered all through your life and perhaps in a time of storm they will save you from shipwreck. They have gone into the building-up of your character. Also and more important still, they will save some other fellow from disaster. Columbus failed in finding a back door to India, but he discovered America. The Spanish court could see in Columbus' discovery merely a few Indian souvenirs, but to the world it meant a vast continent.

When a man has honestly done his best, he may have the consciousness that no one can do better than his best.

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

This Is the Store To Buy

Men's Trousers In

Men will be agreeably surprised to find what excellent values are here in these days when you practically have to alter your whole conception of values. But these are to all intents and purposes the same values as obtained in 1914.

Hundreds of pairs of the trousers that are here 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 cottonade 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.

Men's Work Trousers

There are no tougher or more durable trousers than these. The man on the ranch, the prospector, excavator—all men engaged in rough work that calls for clothes of exceptional durability, will find these trousers all they could desire. Well cut, thoroughly stitched and equipped with a full complement of pockets. All sizes.

CORDUROY $3.90
COTTON WHIPCORD $2.25
KHAKI DRILL ..... $2.00 and $2.25
GREY STRIPED COTTONADE PANTS $2.25

—Men's Store, Main Floor.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

"Quality Dentistry"

The Strongest Man

could not long withstand the ruinous effect of bad teeth on his health. For bad teeth injure the digestive organs and damage the entire body. They harbor the germs of many diseases, mar the appearance and breed sickness and loss. It costs you nothing to learn the condition of your teeth if you come to me. And you need have no fear.

I give Ten-Year Written Guarantees.

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings.

Doctor Grady

"The Quality Dentist"

Suite 202 Bank of Ottawa Bldg.

602 Hastings Street W.

To members of any union in Canada a special rate for The Federationist of $1 per year—if a club of 10 or more is sent in.

10 Sub. Cards

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

ORPHEUM

Reserve Your Seats Now For

By REX BEACH

Coming MONDAY August 27th

"BIGGER & BETTER THAN THE SPOILERS"

A powerful photo-drama of the last frontier from the famous book by America's leading author.

SPECIAL MUSICAL SCORE

Evening prices:
25¢, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢

Matinee Prices:
15¢, 25¢, 35¢, 50¢

The Treat of the Season

I make dental work easy for my patients---

I HAVE made a special study of the various forms and methods of alleviating pain while dental work is in progress, and apply in all my work that means and method which will best suit your individual case.

MY methods in this connection are as thorough as modern science can make them. There is no need of dread or fear on your part when coming to me for attention.

IN addition to these special advantages, I offer you dental work of a superior character done in such a manner as to assure its permanency. This I am able to offer because of my complete equipment, which include an X-Ray apparatus, which is employed when ordinary dental methods are insufficient to assure sure work.

Call on me before having any dental work done. You will find my methods are thorough and my charges reasonable.

During August I will take X-ray films of your teeth without charge.

Dr. Wm. H. Thompson
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
602 Granville Street
Cor. Dunsmuir Private entrance
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PANTAGES
"OH, DOCTOR!"—BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS. AL. WOLMAN—VAUDEVILLE'S AL. JOLSON.
Other Features.
Matinees 10c and 20c. Nights 15c and 25c.

Shoes! Shoes!

We have footwear for all purposes. The best of leathers and the very best workmanship. You will find here exactly the style of Shoe you wish. Stronger shoes for the laboring man. The very finest of Shoes for the business man.

Prices, $4.50 to $12.00

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649 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Greatest Stock of
Furniture
in Greater Vancouver
Replete in every detail
Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
41 Hastings Street West

SHOP AT SLATER'S

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

FRESH MEAT A SPECIALTY
Delivery to All Parts

131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
830 Granville St. Sey. 866
3214 Main Street. Fair. 1683

OWEN & McCALLUM
Malleable Ranges, Shelf and Heavy Hardware; screen doors and windows.
2337 MAIN ST. Phone: Fair. 447

LECKIE'S School Shoes

"The House of Leckie" makes School Shoes for Boys and Girls with the same honest thoroughness that characterizes every shoes of every kind turned out from this big western factory. That's literally true.

Ask to see No. L246—sizes 1 to 5; No L346—sizes 10 to 13—heavy, strong lines. Here are also splendid, serviceable School Boots but in finer leathers—a little more style—No. L214—sizes 1 to 5. No. L314—sizes 10 to 13.

NOTE: We make the "SKOOKUM" line of boots at slightly lower prices, but remember this—a "SKOOKUM" is as good a boot as any made anywhere—a "LECKIE" is just a little better.

At your dealers—Name **Leckie** on every "Leckie" shoe—Name "Skookum" on every "Skookum" shoe.

BAKERS OBJECT TO WORKING AT NIGHT

Endangers Public Health As Well As the Health of the Bakers

Bakers are seeking a new arrangement with their employers, the particular cause of complaint being night work. Bakers maintain that night work is not only bad for the employee's health, but bad for the general public as well. The master bakers, in opposing the employees' demands for an all-day job, argue the public demands fresh bread. This, however, is not borne out by the popular demand at all, which is not for bread so fresh that it must be made at night. If night work is bad for the health of the baker, leading to consumption in some instances, it must be very unhealthy for the public which eats bread manufactured by an unhealthy baker, whose condition is caused by the employers demanding that he work throughout the night.

The Bakers' union met last Saturday night and generally discussed working conditions. They will hold another meeting Sept. 1. Although they have had a local organization for some time, they have not been affiliated with the Trades and Labor council. They have decided to go back to the international organization.

The bakers want night work abolished altogether, arguing there is absolutely no necessity for it. It accentuates ill-health and the public does not require bread made at night under such conditions. The men say the demand of the public for fresh bread may be met with a delivery every morning of bread made in the afternoon before, and a big delivery in the afternoon of bread made in the morning. Bread delivered in the morning would not only be fresh, but warm, and equally as good as were it baked during the night.

WARBLERS FOR CLASS RULE STILL YAP VALIANTLY AND VAINGLORIOUSLY

(Continued from page 1)

ly career, and that one was the pte. already referred to. The very fact that he is still a pte. affords ample justification for the supposition. The usefulness referred to means anything useful to humanity and the cause of human progress. That pte. has quite likely performed some useful service somewhere in the production of the things requisite to human comfort and welfare. No doubt that is why he remains clothing and sheltering all—"the who spoke so loudly and convincingly that thet daily sewerpipes heard and were greatly elated thereat. The wealth producers, the useful ones of Canada, they who carry upon their patient backs the burden of feeding, clothing and sheltering all, "the people" who spoke, well, and themselves not so well and oftentimes ill indeed—*may be dead sure that not a* word was spoken by this precious aggregation of self-appointed talent, that was not aimed directly against the highest and best interests of those wealth producers and useful members of human society. Every word there and then spoken was a boost for the powers that be, and that are leaving no stone unturned to make more complete the stranglehold they already have upon those over whom their rule is ruthlessly and brutally exercised. The wealth producers, the common people, do not need to attend meetings of this character in order to find out whether anything there said or advocated is calculated for their benefit. The only thing necessary to know is who calls or arranges for the meeting. What interest in human society is responsible for it and from what calling in present day society are the jawsmiths and phrase-peddlers selected who are to administer the verbal dope. From the wealth producers the farmers and wage workers, there might come words of wisdom and good advice to members of that class in human society. Of course there are among even those occasionally to be found some who can be used for dubious purposes by the ruling class and its venal tools. But most men are loyal to the economic class in human society to which they belong especially once they recognize those class lines. The paid tools of the ruling class may always be depended upon to remain loyal to their employers. Lawyers, Rev's., professors, public officials, politicians, more especially of the skirt variety, and that grand galaxy of editorial pundits and penny-a-liners that shout their prostituted vacuity in daily slaverings at so much per slaver, are compelled to come through with the goods or suffer chastisement. If they fail, lawyers will be without clients, Rev'. without pulpits, professors without chairs, politicians without skirts and pundits and penny-a-liners probably be forced to depend upon perpetual tag days in the tenderloin district, which, by the way, isn't so very much of a come-down after all.

Bow—Wow! Yap—Yap—Yap!

From the many gems of eloquence and great gobs of logic most convincing, that dropped from the inspired lips of various speakers upon the memorable and epoch-making occasion above referred to, the following choice selection is offered for the earnest consideration and perhaps mental invigoration of those whom unkind fortune prevented from attending that "feast of reason and flow of soul." That the selection is the very best that could be made from the material furnished by the platform talent of the occasion, is amply attested by the fact that it was made by the Daily Province of this city, to whom all credit should be given, not only for its zeal in the spread of educational matter of a high order, but also *for its keen* discrimination in separating the wheat of reason and convincing logic from the chaff of confusing platform piffle and stereotyped flubdub. The selection is the very best possible under the circumstances Here it is. Read, be convinced and forever after hold you peace.

"So long as this war lasts I will not vote for a party of which a French-Canadian is the head. . . When the war is over Canada should enact clear and explicit legislation preventing Germans or Austrians from entering this country. The Germans have shown themselves unspeakably unclean beasts."—E. P. Davis, K.C.

"I am only a woman but I would like to help in stripping Armand Lavergne of that uniform. . . . Make your women capable of filling the places left vacant by conscription and give equal pay for equal work."—Mrs. Ralph Smith.

"*We need conscription so that the* 30,000 Canadians who have fallen in France shall not have died in vain."—J. N. Ellis.

"It is a crime to divide ourselves at such a time as this, but if an election becomes necessary we should elect a government pledged to carry out conscription for all Canada. I am not too old to go and help enforce it."—S. L. Howe.

"Shall we sacrifice the lives of our heroes to save the lives of our cowards? The answer is yours."—President Laughnan of the Provincial War Veterans' Association.

"Canada promised to support her men in the trenches. If she does not do it I do not wish to live in Canada."—Lieut.-Col. Macdonnell, D.S.O.

"If it would be of any help I would gladly walk barefoot from Vancouver to Ottawa with this resolution."—A. C. Flumerfelt of Victoria, formerly provincial minister of finance.

"Our family has grown into thousands tonight. The heart of British Columbia is sound on great questions."—Rev. Principal Vance.

"Some modern Cromwell may be needed to lead a united people in the Dominion."—Nicol Thompson.

"An attempt to carry on party politics and an election now would tend towards the defeat of the very object we all should have in view."—L. G. McPhillips, K. C.

Can you beat it?

Will Send Delegates.

The next meeting of Trades and Labor council will see delegates from the Blacksmiths' union which has decided to affiliate with the central body.

Successful Campaign.

The Cooks and Waiters' union, with which is affiliated the waitresses, is in excellent shape, and negotiations with the Hotel Vancouver are expected to be thoroughly successful. A reorganization campaign is on full blast with the most encouraging prospects. The waitresses expect to send two delegates to the Trades and Labor council.

WHO MADE THE LAW?

Who made the law that men should die in meadows?
Who spoke the word that blood should splash in lanes?
Who gave it forth that gardens should be boneyards?
Who spread the hills with flesh and blood and brains?
Who made the law?

Who made the law that death should stalk in valleys?
Who spoke the word to kill among the sheaves?
Who gave it forth that Death should lurk in hedgerows?
Who flung the dead among the fallen leaves?
Who Made the Law?

Last October a young man was killed fighting on the Somme, and the above lines which he had written prior to his death, were found on his body. Conscriptionists are especially recommended to read the lines, although it is a foregone conclusion that such reading will not change their nature.

"I sometimes wonder if the Australian workers know what they have escaped by their referendum against conscription. First of all, under conscription, you get everyone registered, so that they can be kept track of. Then you get certain "exceptions" to military service, mainly parsons. They stop at home and pray and look after the girls, while the congregation go out scrapping for the glory of the Lord."—From an English letter.

Pretty
Crepe de Chine
Undergarments
at Attractive Prices

FROM THE most inexpensively priced to the most elaborate, every garment is an artistic example of careful and skillful designing and workmanship. Values of most noteworthy nature are represented in the following. Note these:

ENVELOPE CHEMISE

In flesh or white, with deep yoke of heavy filet lace, fine lace or Swiss embroidery, plain hemstitched or shadow lace and net trimmed styles. Splendid quality garments and unusual values at $3.75.

Flesh or White Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise, with colored forget-me-nots, or with shadow lace yoke and Georgette crepe inserts. Shown in all sizes, at $4.50 each.

NIGHTGOWNS IN MANY STYLES, INCLUDING THE SLEEVELESS GOWN SPECIAL AT $8.75

This assortment embraces hand embroidered, lace and Georgette trimmed designs in a wide variety of styles, affording a splendid opportunity for individual selection. These come in flesh or white, in all sizes—$8.75 each.

Washable Satin Bloomers, in flesh or white, with double seat, at $3.75 to $5.00.

Gordon Dye & Co. LIMITED
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

SAYS DOESN'T WANT ANY UNION TRADE

Discharges Teamsters and Won't Recognize Any Unions

There is one firm in Vancouver that doesn't give a hang for all the unions in this or any city, won't have anything to do with a union, nor with anybody connected with a union. This firm is Turners' Dairy. That, in substance, is what the management of the dairy wished to impress upon Business Agent Midgley of the Trades and Labor council. A union of teamsters was recently organized, and the majority of employers are prepared to recognize the fact that teamsters, like everybody else, have a right to have a union and to get a decent wage. But the Turner dairy doesn't.

Discovering that it had hired a union man for a driver of one of its milk routes, what does the management do but promptly fire the union man, accompanying the discharge with the added information that that firm didn't want anything to do with unions nor anybody connected with them.

The Turner dairy, as almost every dairying establishment, does business with union homes. So why should not union men see to it that they patronize firms which recognize their rights as citizens of this country to organize themselves into a union and draw down a decent, living wage?

The Turner dairy, with others, recently put the price of milk up. In order to affect such a deal which is a contemptible thing to say the least when there is such a large profit in milk anyway, the dairymen entered upon an organization for the particular purpose of combining in such a manner that they could boost prices. But the Turner dairy objects to the workman having his union.

It is a matter for serious question whether or not the dairymen's combine is legal, and if it is not in restraint of trade. It is morally wrong for dealers in food, especially food so necessary for the welfare of growing infants, to raise prices.

However, almost anything might be expected of the Turner dairy in light of its treatment of the newly-organized union. Teamsters wish the general public, especially the unionized public, to bear in mind the fact that the Turner dairy has discharged a teamster for belonging to a union.

ON HUMAN GRANDUER

[Goldsmith]

An alehouse-keeper near Islington, who had long livd at the sign of the French King, upon the commencement of the last war pulled down his old sign, and put up that of the Queen of Hungary. Under the influence of her red face and golden sceptre he continued to sell ale, till she was no longer the favorite of his customers; he changed her, therefore, some time ago, *for the King of Prussia, who may prob*ably be changed, in turn, for the next great man that shall be set up for vulgar admiration.

In this manner the great are dealt out, one after the other, to the gazing crowd. When we have sufficiently wondered at one of them, he is taken in, and another exhibited in his room, who seldom holds his station long;—for the mob are ever pleased with variety.

I must own, I have such an indifferent opinion of the vulgar, that I am ever led to suspect that merit which raises their shout; at least I am certain to find those great, and sometimes good men, who feel satisfaction in such acclamations, made worse by it; and history has too frequently taught me, that the head that has grown this day giddy with the roar of the million, has, the very next, been fixed upon a pole.

There is scarce a village in Europe, and not one university, that is not furnished with its little great men. The head of a petty corporation, who opposes the designs of a prince, who would tyrannically force his subjects to save their best clothes for Sunday; the puny pedant, who finds one undiscovered quality in the polypus, or describes an unheeded process in the skeleton of a mole, and whose mind, like his microscope, perceives nature only in detail; the rhymer, who makes smooth verses, and paints to our imagination when he should only speak to our hearts;—all equally fancy themselves walking forward to immortality, *and desire the crowd behind to look* on. The crowd takes them at their word. Patriot, philosopher, and poet, are shouted in their train. "Where was there ever so much merit seen? No times so important as our own! Ages, yet unborn, shall gaze with wonder and applause!" To such music th important pigmy moves forward, bustling and swelling, and aptly compared to a puddle in a storm.

I have lived to see generals, who once had crowds hallooing after them whereever they went, who were bepraised by newspapers and magazines,—those echoes of the vulgar,—and yet they have long sunk into merited obscurity, with scarce even an epitaph left to flatter. A few years ago the herring-fishery employed all Grub street; it was the topic in every coffee-house, and the burden of every ballad. We were to drag up oceans of gold from the bottom of the sea; we were to supply all Europe with herrings upon our own terms. At present we hear no more of all this. We have fished up very little gold, that I can learn; nor do we furnish the world with herrings, as expected. Let us wait but a few years longer, and we shall find our expectations—a herring-fishery.

CARHARTT EXHIBIT AT THE EXHIBITION THIS WEEK

Every union man sure will be proud of the Carhartt exhibit at the Fair. It is the biggest thing at the Fair, and it is sure only right that a union shop, that is proud to be a union shop, should have the lead.

There has been quite a few people getting free overalls. There were six the first day, and nine the second. And the manager says there will be more to follow. All the winners' names will be published next week in The Federationist. You want to be sure and get your name among them.

We think it is a good motto that they have to look for the sign and we know every good union man will look for the Carhartt sign and more than that see to it that he gets it.

There are a good many union jobs that were in Vancouver this past year, because we have the big Carhartt factory here. See to it that everybody wears them. It all helps us all out. ***

The Only Union Men's Clothing and Furnishing Store in Vancouver

Men's Trousers
A Large Shipment Has Just Arrived

The fabrics are of durable Worsteds and Tweeds in neat grey and brown mixtures, grey and black and white stripes.

Exceptional values $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00

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

AMONG THE GLADIATORS

Poor old Bob Rogers! Everybody knows what writing letters means. It is one of the stages. He will be talking religion next. Hon. Robert Rogers was a great figure in Canadian affairs, and some thought during his activities that he would cut some ice in world matters. Of course, this latter was wrong, but in the days of his political prime, he was known as the power behind Sir Robert Borden, who in 1917, absolutely lost control of the Tory party, which seemed to become disorganized by mismanagement. While Bob Rogers had his many faults, now that he shows signs of decline, his worst enemies even are disposed to think of him charitably. While the real cause of his trouble is unknown of course, it is thought that he worried too much over the high cost of war material, food, political pull and such things which in his day came very high. When another political history of Canada is written, after the war, Rogers may not be mentioned in it as a statesman, but he may find a place in its pages as a politician, in the guile and tricks of which he was a past master. But, alas, politicians do not live in history, only statesmen do, so we shall shed no tears over the passing of another.

Why don't the Tories and Grits hang out this sign: "Wanted — soldiers to join our ticket." That's what they're both trying to get—some respectable soldiers who have done their bit, to now do a political bit for somebody *else's benefit. The returned men,* by the way, who are entitled to consideration as brave men who didn't bother about politics or anything else, but just went along, are falling for a lot of bunk let loose in the Tory "news" factory. Some of it is cleverly conceived, and the work of the brain of some underpaid newspaperman, who writes like a carpenter drives nails—according to plans set before him. For all of which some politician will get the credit and forget that some newspaperman made him. And after he's made, he'll worry lest he be unmade again by the same, or similar, hand. There's comfort to the newspaperman to know that occasionally opportunity presents itself to take a solid rap at a publicity-made national character.

The way the delegates to the Winnipeg Liberal convention have been dodging is startling. Every man who can muster up an excuse for not going to the front, has been taking a whack at the convention. Whenever a man comes to you and urges conscription, just look him over. He wouldn't make any kind of a soldier in some instances but, as a rule, he would be a pretty husky chap with the fat off.

That noted Liberal, Charlie Campbell, is after the nomination among the Liberals to contest the Vancouver Centre federal riding in the elections which distress signals from Ottawa indicate. *The best way for the Tories to win is* for the Grits to run Charlie. Many Tories believe this. So do many Grits.

Come to think of it, what's become of Doc McGuire in this national crisis? Why doesn't the little dentist come forward and settle the matter once and for all. Because he is peevish about not getting a senatorship is no reason why in this great emergency the country should not have the benefit of his political genius.

The present crisis among politicians shows one thing—Sir Wilfrid Laurier keeps all his opponents guessing by just saying nothing. Meanwhile, the Tories are running round in circles trying to catch their tails. Impossible when they haven't a real head. The centrifugal force of the merry-go-round seems to have thrown Sir Robert upon his knightly ear.

A trouble in Grit ranks seems to be there are too many ambitious to be leaders. Of course Sir Wilfrid is getting old, but at that he seems to have a firm grip upon the Grit steering gear. And he no doubt will visit a reckoning upon the mutineers eventually.

It is said that the provincial government has decided to postpone the operation of the Civil Service Act awhile longer, and that the "no patronage" plank, which has been worn quite thin, is to be repaired. On Friday night, just after the house prorogued, the most of the government members, including those so anxious to get home "to their farms," caucussed the patronage subject till the small hours of the morning. The decision reported is that hereafter the Brewster-Oliver government will not go over the heads of the local members in making appointments, as in the past, which same created all kinds of ill-feeling among the members, who at one time would have ditched the premier and his band, but thought better of it when they decided should an election be held, their chances for return were not as safe as they should like them to be.

George E. French, of Hedley, an oldtime typo., is in the city on a visit.

LOCAL TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—E. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 Seventh avenue west.
Bartenders—W. H. Smith, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill, B. C.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Boot and Shoe Workers — Tom Cory, 132 Templeton drive.
Brewery Workers—A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth Ave. West.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—G. H. Page, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1346R
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—H. G. Savage, 1235 Hornby St.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Corado, 236 Clark drive.
Building Trades Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—R. Craig, care Van Loo Cigar Factory, Georgia street.
City Firemen's Union—Syd. Jackson, No. 2 Fire Hall, Seymour street.
Civic Employees—G. Harrison, 1423 Kitchener street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Engineers—(Steam and Operating)—W. A. Alexander, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers—Labor Temple
Lathers—J. Leighton, Holdon Building, Hastings street east.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177—17th avenue west.
Longshoremen—F. Chapman, 10 Powell St.
Longshoremen's Auxiliary, No. 38-52—E. Winch, 1218 Howe street.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Musicians—E. J. Jamieson, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—G. F. Nichols, 121 Sixth avenue west.
Moving Picture Operators—A. A. Hansen, P. O. Box 845.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Jas. Wilson, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers — Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 3611.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Eastman, P. O. Box 320.
Pressmen—E. Waterman, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—Geo. Rush, 2276 Fourteen Ave. west. Bayview 2215L.
Pattern Makers—Vancouver—E. Westmore-688 Hamilton street.
Retail Clerks' Association—A. P. Glen, 123 11th Ave. West.
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Shipyard Laborers' Union—W. Hardy, 445 23rd Street West, North Vancouver, B.C.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—Chas. Feree, 95 Powell street.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Foppin, Box 842.
Tailors—H. Nordland, Box 508.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated).
Boilermakers—J. H. Carmichael, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—R. Massecar, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 617—Walter Thomas, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 2647—F. L. Barratt, Room 208.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207. Sey. 3510.
Cooks and Waiters—A. Graham, Room 304.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Fairmont 1525X.
Longshoremen's Association—Gordon J. Kelly, 804 Pender street west; phone Sey. 6359.
I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, 436 Howe street. Phone Sey 6359.
Musicians—E. A. Jamieson, Room 305.
Painters—H. Grand, Room 303.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Ironsides.
Plumbers—J. Cowling, Room 206½. Sey. 3611.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Sey. 8703.
Shipbuilders' Laborers—W. Hardy, Labor Temple.
Steam and Operating Engineers — W. A. Alexander, Room 216.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Prior. Phone exchange Seymour 5000. Residence, Fairmont 541R.
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