THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

NINTH YEAR. No. 38 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

THE SPORT OF WAR WITH ITS JOYS AND THRILLS

Pastimes of Dull Pagan Days No Longer Satisfy the Human Soul

Disciples of War God Would Prepare Children for the Sacrifice

IT IS ONLY a world gone mad with blood lust and sunk to the lowest depths of beastiality through a surfeit of carnage and close association and familiarity with brutality and gore, that could be regaled with the awful tales of reckless slaughter and inhuman conduct that are gleefully related and boastfully headlined in what passes for the public press of today. The columns of the daily press have been quite recently illumined and glorified with such accounts as that of one, who "in one cellar, himself, bayonetted three Germans and attacked single-handed seven others in a crater, killing them all," and "he alone killed at least sixteen of the enemy" during two days of fighting. Another "bayonetted three and killed a fourth with the butt of his rifle." These tales are continued in such fulsome recital as to lead one to believe them to be tales of heroism and noble effort, instead of a record of the blind fury of blood-crazed men driven insane through the awful atrociousness of this supreme achievement in ruling class brutality and ferocious disregard and repudiation of all those qualities and virtues that are supposed to avouch the superiority of modern civilization over the brutal, vulgar and obscene savagery of past ages. One would almost think that common decency and the possession of even the rudiments of those finer sensibilities to which all inhuman and brutal savagery are both repugnant and repellant, would cause any clean-minded person rather to forget such atrocious and execrable incidents of this most horrible tragedy, than to play them up as examples of the brave deeds and the praiseworthy achievements of heroic men. We have talked with many returned soldiers who have seen much service at the front, and are pleased to be able to state that not one of them has indulged in any boasting of heroic deeds either performed by themselves or others. To their credit let it be said, that they, as a rule, appear to be far more inclined to forget the awful things with which they met and the horrors they experienced, than to keep them ever in their mind's eye by everlastingly talking about and recalling them.

A Glorious Sport.

In the days of pagan Rome, sport used to be afforded the multitude by gladiatorial combats and by feeding the early Christians to the wild beasts in the arena. To witness a combat to the death between a couple of slaves in the Roman arena, must have been an inspiring sight. The spectacle of the vanquished combatant prostrate at the feet of his conqueror, the hero of the hour calmly awaiting the thumb signal from the Imperial Nero that determined whether he should spare the life of the prostrate one or shove the short Roman sword through his vitals, no doubt brought the thrills of an intense joy and satisfaction to the admiring multitude that thronged the amphitheatre. To see one of the combatants drop with a dull thud upon the sawdust of the arena, pierced to the heart by the sword of his antagonist, must have been as a heaven-sent intoxication to the onlooking rulers and their high-brow retainers and intellectual attorneys. Then again, during the ages of chivalry what an enchanting

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Teamsters' Subscribe in a Body.

Five hundred and twenty-eight members of the new Teamsters' union decided at their meeting Wednesday evening to subscribe for The Federationist in a body, each copy to be mailed to the individual address of the membership. It's one of those little incidents appreciated by the man who "pays the printer." Admitting that it will crowd an already rapidly-growing mailing list a little, the management of The Fed. is still prepared to make room for the membership of a few of the remaining unions in the province which have not yet emulated the example of the Teamsters'.

Trades Congress Sentiment

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Favors Repeal of Conscription

Two-Day Debate Indicates All Elements Are Strong for Political Action at General Election, But Sentiment for Nation-Wide Strike Weakens—Trotter Is Candidate for Vice-Presidency

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—(Special to The Federationist.)—After two days' debate by delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in session here this week, discussion on conscription is still proceeding with the dominant sentiment in favor of working for the repeal of the act. All elements are strong for political action at the forthcoming Dominion general election, but there appears to be only slight sentiment in favor of a general nation-wide strike.

A motion to elect officers today was decisively lost. President Watters appears safe for re-election, but Sec.-Treas. Draper's re-election is doubtful. W. R. Trotter, Vancouver, is candidate for vice-presidency, vice A. Watchman, Victoria, who is not seeking re-election.

CONSCRIPTION BILL ATTACKED BY M'INNES

Says This Is a Time for "Straight Shooting and Speaking"

Judge McInnes Resigns to Be Candidate in the Comox Riding

"I declare emphatically that at the present time in Canada conscription of men is not necessary, and furthermore, that the coercion of men without conscripting money and resources and without regard to previous contributions of men from each province is unfair, lopsided and un-British."

So declared Judge W. W. B. McInnes, late senior judge of the county court bench, who resigned his position to become the candidate of the Liberals in the federal riding of Comox. After listening to all the claptrap of the so-called "win-the-war" patriots who never expect to do anything to win the war, it is refreshing to read the sound statements of Judge McInnes.

Furthermore, Judge McInnes promises a lot of plain speaking during his campaign. In his public statement issued a few days ago, he declares, "This is a time for straight shooting and plain speaking."

As a matter of fact the statements by this well-known member of the judiciary are very much along the lines of argument by members of organized labor. For instance, he goes on to say that politics, snobbery and favoritism have been rampant in the Canadian army, and the Canadian Patriotic fund has been unsavory. "Correct the abominable economic conditions that have been created by profiteering and the other abuses, and recruiting will survive."

Continuing, Judge McInnes says: "Can we get enough men without coercion? Undoubtedly yes—if conditions are made right in the army and at home. What has slackened recruiting has been the rank conditions allowed to exist in the army and at home."

The judge has some very positive opinion as to the Patriotic fund, of which he has this to say:

"The bargain to look after the soldiers' dependents should be between the government and the soldier. It should be fixed and absolute, no matter what betides. If a soldier's wife buys a new bonnet, goes to a picture show, or takes a jitney ride, she should not be catechized, humiliated and deprived of her allowance."

Cooks' and Waiters' Make Progress.

The new scale of the Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses union is pretty well completed now. At the meeting of the union last Friday night a number of new members came in.

Mass-meeting Sunday Evening.

Rev. D. A. McRae of Cloverdale speaks on the Conscription of Wealth at the Open Forum, O'Brien's hall, Sunday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. Questions and discussion.

ASK MRS. J. KEMP TO RESIGN AS PRESIDENT

Meeting of Association of Wives and Mothers of Soldiers Is Warm

Women Reporters Are Not Permitted to Be Present During the Session

Judging by all reports the meeting of the Association of Wives and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors, in Eagles' hall Wednesday night, was nearly as warm as the meeting two weeks previous, when President Mrs. Janet Kemp fainted during the heat of discussion over her resignation, which she refused to put in. The last meeting, however, put it up to her very forcibly, and asked for her written resignation. At the previous meeting all the other officers except Mrs. Kemp resigned voluntarily. The women wanted a new deal. They took occasion at the meeting two weeks ago to demand a better deal from the Borden government, too. With Mrs. Kemp as president things were not satisfactory by any means. There was considerable talk of efforts to develop a political organization out of the association, and any such efforts will be strongly fought by the women, who are not blinded to the fact that the government has not given them a square deal.

Women representing the local press of the city were not permitted to remain during the deliberations. In fact rather rude attempts to verbally eject them were made by some in the excitement of the occasion by those unused to the methods in vogue in such emergencies. Finally the question of whether press respresentatives should be permitted to remain or not, was put intelligently to the meeting, which decided they should not remain. It is reported that one or two of the women were so excited about the press having reported the previous meeting, that they were more than rude in their insistence that the reporters leave before the question was voted on by the gathering.

There was considerable disorder before the meeting was finally brought to order by Mrs. J. K. Macken, who was asked to take the chair.

Mrs. Shrimpton, who was called upon to address the meeting, said the president, Mrs. Kemp, had been asked to resign and had refused after the members had decided they did not want a president who was working for the government—or words to that effect. The women desire to be led by a president who is heart and soul for the association.

A resolution was formally passed asking for the written resignation of Mrs. Kemp and all the original officers. The intention is to elect new officers at the next meeting.

While, on account of closing the doors to the press, there is some difficulty of ascertaining just what did transpire, it is reported that the gathering was not all in favor of excluding the press. One member even said she was ashamed to wear the association's button after witnessing the proceedings. The meeting at times got very warm.

Very few public organizations exclude the press any more, for the reason that it is generally recognized that unless press representatives are present to get a correct report, garbled accounts of proceedings may get into circulation and do injury.

BUTCHERS GROWING AT SPLENDID RATE

Although Only Two Weeks Old This Union Is Going Strong.

At the meeting of the newly-organized union of Butchers', last Monday night, the gratifying report was made that the union now numbered 136 members. Five delegates to the Trades and Labor council were elected. It was formally decided that meetings should be held in the Labor Temple every Monday night. The present initiation fee is $1 but this is to be increased to $2 at the first meeting in October. There are to be other increases later.

Organizer Coming.

In connection with organization work for the Retail Clerks' union, Wm. H. Hoop of Winnipeg is coming to the coast shortly.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO VOTERS

¶ Everything having been fixed to the satisfaction of the present government, a Dominion election is in sight.

¶ The provincial voters' list, with the elimination, as far as possible, of the names of all persons objectionable to the present regime, will probably be used at that election.

¶ The provincial list closes on October 1.

¶ Are you on the list?

¶ If not, and you do not attend to the matter before that date, you will not be allowed to give expression to your precious democracy, at the forthcoming election, as so benevolently safeguarded in the delectable "war-times election act" so unselfishly prepared by that brilliant, progressive and self-sacrificing bunch of win the election patriots that constitute the government of the Dominion at the present moment.

¶ If you are not on the list, get on at once, even if you are forced to assume the fierce and warlike mien of an anti-conscriptionist of wealth, in order to get by the government censor of patriotic political fitness.

¶ Do not overlook this.

¶ Attend to the matter at once.

¶ Go to the court house at once and see that your name is properly upon the list.

TRADES AND LABOR CONVENTION IN SESSION

Convened on Monday Last and Adjournment Not Yet in Sight

Conscription and War-Time Election Act Up for Discussion

WITHOUT official information regarding the doings of the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa, The Federationist is not in a position to speak with authority. This office has not yet been favored with even a copy of the report of the executive committee of the Congress to the convention. It appears, however, that the time of the convention up to now has been chiefly occupied with consideration of the executive's report and in determining the attitude that shall be taken by organized labor in reference to conscription and the "war-time election act." From such reports as have appeared in the daily press it looks as though the majority of the delegates to the convention are unmistakably hostile to the present discredited government on account of its high-handed and arbitrary infliction of conscription upon the people of Canada, as well as for its reactionary impudence in shamelessly violating all principles of democracy by deliberately disfranchising whom it feared might be inclined to repudiate arbitrary and undemocratic policies at the polls. Up to the time of going to press a number of amendments to the executive's report, dealing with the attitude to be assumed by the Congress in regard to conscription and the election act were still under discussion.

Soul-saving by Defiance of Law.

As loyal and law-abiding Canadians it is easy for the political shepherds to keep the workers corralled, by merely passing a law, no matter how infamous, for they right well know that the workers are too lacking in backbone to ever think of refusing to obey any governmental edict. They have got us sized up for fair in this respect. If there is anything that is ingrained in our mental makeup it is that servile propensity to lay down in the face of any imposition that our masters through their henchmen may see fit to lay upon us. Of course, it is a disposition most becoming to slaves, and well calculated to bring a soporific satisfaction to the souls of those solicitous scalawags whom heaven, amply aided by our ignorance and docility, hath duly appointed to watch over us and safeguard us against the dangers of contracting the gout through too frequent indulgence in epicurean feasts. But it comes with somewhat of a shock to learn, through the fraternal delegate to the convention from Great Britain, that the Welsh miners had "saved the soul of trades unionism of Great Britain," not by obeying an obnoxious law, but by "openly defying it and refusing to obey it." Although we know the workers of Canada are altogether too tame and well trained to indulge in any such antics as that, it nevertheless opens before us a wonderful field of speculation as to what the world might be made like if such outrageous conduct were to become general. It might then not be so infernally simple and easy to round up cannon food as it is at present. And that would be a most serious state of affairs, indeed. In next week's issue we expect to have a complete report of the proceedings of the convention. That is, provided the freight train does not get off the track.

SHIPYARD WORKERS ARE MARKING TIME

The Shipyard Laborer's union, local No. 15615, is rapidly gathering strength. Good work is being done in New Westminster and Coquitlam where the organization of the shipyards in these places is going fine. In the course of two weeks it is expected that 100 per cent. organization will be effected.

The situation with regard to the 45-cent minimum rate is left in abeyance until the result of the conference in Washington, D. C., is known and also the conference between a delegation from the metal trades council with the Imperial Munitions board at Ottawa.

The action of the M. T. C. in asking the locals affiliated to defer action till the return of the delegates from Ottawa was endorsed at the last meeting; also the resolution which called for representation being made to the national and international boards of the several locals affiliated, to the effect that it would be desirable to notify the locals that the rulings of the M. T. C. be respected.

President Soams has resigned and the election of a new president will take place at the next general meeting, September 28.

Again Vice-President.

According to a dispatch received from Providence, R.I., Wednesday, Mr. Fred A. Hoover, business agent for the Vancouver Street Railway Employees' union, has been again elected to the office of vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America, at the annual convention of that body. Mr. Hoover is in Providence attending the convention as representative of Vancouver.

Mr. Joseph Gibbons of Toronto has also been elected a vice-president.

ANOTHER LOCAL TYPO. WOUNDED

Pte. W. C. Fogarty, a member of the Vancouver Typographical union, was wounded in a recent engagement in France. He is in No. 7 general Canadian hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds. He left for overseas with a Victoria battalion early in the year. At the time of his enlistment he was employed on The World.

MINERS WILL MEET NEXT YEAR AT NELSON

Western Federation of District No. 6 Closes Successful Meeting

Marcus Martin of Nelson Will Be Head of Miners of District This Year

Marcus Martin of Nelson was elected president of District 6, Western Federation of Miners. Nelson was chosen for the next annual convention, which will be held in September, 1918. Three other delegates, George Dingwall of Rossland, Albert Goodwin of Trail, and T. Roberts of Silverton, were nominated for the presidency, but declined in favor of Mr. Martin.

For first vice-president there were two nominations, James Roberts of Greenwood and J. A. McKinnon of Trail. Mr. Roberts was elected.

F. C. Botha of Sandon was elected second vice-president, the other nominee for this position being H. H. Demick of Silverton.

G. C. Marshall of Rossland was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer. H. H. Demick and J. A. McKinnon were also nominated, but declined in favor of Mr. Marshall.

Several amendments to the Metalliferous Mines act were asked in resolutions passed.

The convention asked that Clause A of section 8 of the act be strictly enforced. It provides that notice of dangerous places in mines be posted at the headworks by inspectors. The same resolution asked:

"Whereas, When inspectors make their inspection of the mines generally they are taken only to such places as will stand inspection; be it resolved, We petition the government to amend the Metalliferous Mines act to compel the inspector to post a copy of his report showing the working numbers of the different places inspected and the condition found in."

The case of Hanson, a miner injured at the Hudson Bay mine prior to the coming into force of the new Workmen's Compensation act, will be supported by the district. It is now before the courts.

A committee composed of J. R. Wiseman, G. Omlie, Marcus Martin, Edward Fraser and George Garden was named to go into the question of the wage scale in the silver-lead camps.

A proposal to elect district officers by the referendum plan was found to be out of order.

The convention, which lasted three days, came to a close with a renewed expression of appreciation of the action of Nelson citizens in taking the delegates to the Bonnington Falls power plant.

DECIDE TO HAVE A JOINT AGREEMENT

To Further Interests of Unions Building Laborers' Will Help Each Other.

An important decision was arrived at last Tuesday night, at the meeting of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' in the Labor Temple. Steps are to be taken to have a joint agreement with the Lathers' and Plasterers' to the end that neither of these organizations will do work on buildings where either trade has had trouble. In other words they will not work on a non-union job.

Wins $5 Prize.

At the last meeting of the Teamsters' union the $5 cheque hung up as a prize to go to the member bringing in the application of the 500th teamster or driver was paid. Another prize of $10 was put up to go to the member bringing in the 600th member. The Teamsters' union is growing rapidly.

Send Wreath

The accidental death of Bro. Newman, one of the pioneers of the Teamsters' union, by a fall down the elevator shaft at the Douglas block, was a shock to his fellow union men, among whom he was very popular. The local, at its last meeting, decided to send a wreath to the funeral.

Big Mass-Meeting.

A big meeting of timber workers, sawmillmen and loggers, is advertised for a week from today (Friday) in the Labor Temple. This is a young organization and has excellent prospects before it. All sawmill employees and men who work in the woods, are requested to attend the meeting.

LABOR CANDIDATES ARE SOON TO BE IN FIELD

Call Has Gone Out for a Nomination Convention on October 9

Socialist Party Already Has Candidate for Vancouver Centre

No time was lost by the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor in getting busy with the arrangements for nominating working class anti-conscription candidates to contest seats in the forthcoming federal elections. A call has now gone forth to organized labor in Vancouver and district for a nominating convention at the Labor Temple, on Tuesday, October 9.

It is not the intention to put a candidate in Vancouver Centre for the Socialist Party of Canada already has nominated W. A. Pritchard, and the executive committee does not propose to contest seats where the S. P. of C. already has candidates.

The call is as follows:

To All Organized Labor in the City of Vancouver and District.

Greeting:—At a special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, held in this city on Labor Day, the recommendation of the executive committee to place working class anti-conscription candidates in nomination for the Dominion parliament, was unanimously adopted.

The executive was instructed to call nominating conventions in such constituencies as they deemed advisable, representation to be on the same basis as the representation to the annual conventions of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

There are three constituencies in the Vancouver district. The Socialist Party of Canada has nominated W. A. Pritchard in the centre and the executive does not propose to contest seats where the S. P. of C. has candidates already nominated. This leaves two constituencies in this district for the Federation candidates to contest, and a call is hereby issued for a nominating convention to meet on Tuesday, October 9, at 8 o'clock p.m., in room 301, Labor Temple. Each labor union is entitled to representation on the following basis: One delegate for the first hundred members or less; and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof. The Trades and Labor council is entitled to two delegates. Please elect your delegates at once and send credentials to V. R. Midgley, room 210, Labor Temple.

Yours fraternally, J. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, vice-presidents for Vancouver district.

ROYAL CITY STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Will Hold Another Banner Smoker on Thursday Next—Invite Vancouver Unionists.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 20.—The members of Division No. 134, A. A. of Street and Electric Railway Employees, will stage a smoking concert in St. Patrick's hall, next Thursday evening, the 27th inst. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a fund for sending Christmas boxes to fellow union men at the front. The tickets are only two bits, and can be obtained from any of the interurban conductors or from Jos. Hubble, acting business agent and president of Vancouver Division No. 101. A special invitation is extended to Vancouver street railwaymen, and also to any of the unionists who enjoy a good time and appreciate Royal City hospitality.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL FAVORS DOWN TOOLS

Last Night Requested Federation to Call Strike on Conscription

Long Debate Over McVety Being Named on the Exemption Board

THE TRADES and Labor council at its meeting last night instructed the secretary to send a letter to the secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor stating that the council was in favor of calling a general strike when the conscription act was brought into effect.

J. H. McVety, former president of the council who was appointed on the exemption tribunal for this district, was asked to explain why he accepted the position, being an anti-conscriptionist. His explanation in brief was that he accepted this as a duty as he would accept duty on any jury. He had not sacrificed any principles of his in so doing, he declared. In answer to a question as to what he thought of Del. McVety's position, President Kavanagh said it was his opinion McVety could not sit on the exemption tribunal and be consistent. McVety had been appointed, not because he was McVety, but because he was a labor leader, and Judge McInnes had hoped to gain politically thereby, as he hoped to gain by his opposition to conscription. He said McVety would not be able to do any good for the working class on the commission. If he could he would be removed. Labor's only position was to say to the master class, "If you touch a man of us, we will touch your industries."

A motion by Delegate Thomas of the Longshoremen, seconded by Del. Tree of the same organization, that McVety be asked to resign as a member of the executive of the council, was defeated overwhelmingly.

A question was asked if it were a fact clearance cards were demanded in the shipbuilding industry. A delegate explained that it was understood they had and by orders of the munitions board. It was said on this account there was conscription in force in the shipyards already.

Dels. McVety and Welch were elected as delegates to the nominating convention for working class anti-conscription candidates for the coming federal elections.

Miss Helen Gutteridge drew attention to the question of the food shortage and the appeals to women to conserve food. She said the real question was whether or not women could get food enough. The food controller, she said, was beginning at the wrong end. The cold storage plants were groaning with piled-up food, more than for years. One concern on Water street had so much butter in storage it was necessary to brace the floors to hold it. Her resolution, that the secretary write to the food controller asking him to see that the food was released so there would be enough to eat, was passed overwhelmingly.

The Butchers' and Meat Cutters' application for affiliation was accepted.

The following new delegates were obligated: Steam Engineers', F. L. Hunt, H. M. Olson, J. McDonald, W. L. Vaughan; Carpenters', J. E. Smith, R. McCormack, R. Edmonds; Meat Cut-

(Continued on page 8)

Unions Gain Great Strength

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During Past Twelve Months

UNION LABOR in Vancouver is making great strides forward, and every union in the city is constantly adding to its membership for the principle of unionism appeals to the working class now as probably never before. The powerful unions of today are not the result of accident, but of painstaking, intelligent management, and a willingness for individual sacrifice for the benefit of all. It is the spirit that wins, and is winning. There is always some good reason why one union is able to weather the worst storms, while another may fail. The union men who are willing to make sacrifices are the one who become strong.

The public is with the unions, and unorganized labor's sympathies are with those more fortunate who happen to be unionized for their common benefit.

Vancouver is fact becoming solidly unionized. Several new unions of classes not before brought together in a common bond have been formed and with every prospect of success. The older unions have all increased their membership and never were in better financial condition nor spirits.

Union labor is now "on its feet," one might say, and a power not only in Vancouver but other parts of British Columbia. To the uninitiated the figures below will prove very startling and eye-opening. The remarkable increases in membership and general solidarity are due to good management and an intelligent awakening to the benefits which unions are to a community.

The best town is the union town. The best men are union men. They are the kind of men who insist that they be paid a decent wage for their labor, and the business houses in this city, and in any organized labor town, appreciate the fact that the union man makes the best citizen.

One of the best indications of the way the local unions are growing is the number of business agents now employed. A year ago, there were only two or three. There are at least fifteen now. Also, every meeting of the Trades and Labor Council sees some new union affiliated with that body.

During the past few months there have been several newly-organized unions started and are growing steadily, until now practically all of them are in good shape. For instance, the following new unions and their approximate membership is a good sample of progress being made by the powerful labor movement in this city:

Civic Firemen, 140; Teamsters', 550; Butchers, 136 (two weeks old); Retail Clerks', report progress; Auxiliary International Longshoremen's Association, 500; Machinists', (two new locals) 220; Lathers, 100 per cent. organized; Musicians', (reaffiliated) 100; Plasterers', 50; Railway Mail Clerks, 100; Boot and Shoe Workers', 75; Shipyard Laborers', 250; Shipwrights', 400; Civic Employees of North Vancouver, 100; Structural Iron Workers', 100; Blacksmiths', 125; Amalgamated Carpenters', (reaffiliated), 75; Timber Workers', (comprising sawmill men and loggers), report progress.

The older unions are all going strong. During the year the Longshoremen have increased from some 500 to 1200; Cook's and Waiters', from a baker's dozen to 150; Cigar Makers', large increase; Painters', from about 15 to nearly 100; Plumbers', extinct a year ago, now have about 125; Barbers', doubled in last few months; Steam Engineers', since amalgamation, about 250; Civic Employees', from about 12 to 150; Boilermakers', now more than 600.

Monday, October 1, Is Only Ten Days Away!

After that date wines and liquors will cost more than double their present price as they must come from outside the province.

Order at Once **Don't Delay**

Telegraphic orders may be sent us "collect."

Our stock of wines and liquors is the choicest in the Dominion. Everything we sell is pure and true to brand. If you are not satisfied you can have your money back.

SOME OF OUR PRICES

We have everything in the line of wines and liquors. If what you want isn't here, send for our Special September Price List.

OUR PRICES cover carriage to any point in Western Canada, also, cost of jugs, packages, war stamps, etc. They mean the laying down of the goods at your station without any additional charge.

CANADIAN RYE

(Cases 12 quart bottles.)
Gooderham & Worts, bottled at the distillery $13.00
Gooderham & Worts, Special bottling, at $9.00
Hiram Walker's Special bottling .. $9.00
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EXTRA SPECIAL
Gold Bond Canadian Rye, 12 years old. Oldest Canadian Rye obtainable. Per case
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(In bulk.)
Jos. E. Seagram's, Hiram Walker's, Gooderham & Worts, B. C. Distillery and Corby's splendid old whiskies of government aged lines—$4.50, $4.75, $5.00, $5.25 and $5.75 per Imperial gallon.

BOTTLE SPECIAL
Very fine Scotch, Mackintosh's Dundee Old Perfection (Black Label) Regular $2.25. Special per bottle **$1.65**
Only one dozen bottles to each customer.

BOTTLE SPECIAL
Magnier & Cie Pale Cognac Brandy, Three Star (Gold Label). Regular price $2.00. Special, per bottle **$1.60**
Only one dozen bottles to each customer.

Highland Scotch Whisky, in cases of 12 quart bottles, per case ..... $14, $15, $16, $17 and $18

Extra Special Scotch—"White and Gold," per case $17.50

Highland Scotch (in bulk), John Dewar's, Distiller's Co. Limited, Caledonian Reserve, Gold Bond, Kilmarnock, Usher's, Gilbey's, Jas. Buchanan's and House of Parliament, gallon $7, $7.25, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $8.75, $9, $10

French Cognac Brandy—Case of 12 quart bottles, per case ..... 13.50, $14.50 and $16

Holland Gin in case of 15 large square bottles, case $17.00

London Dry Gin, in case of 12 quart bottles, per case ..... $11.00, $12.00 and $14.00

Overproof Rum, Jamaica and Demerara, case of 12 quart bottles, per case $14.00, $16.00, $18.00

Old Port and Sherry—Case of 12 quart bottles, per case ..... $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $10.00 and $12.00

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GAMBLERS IN FOOD UNCHECKED IN VANCOUVER

Local Food Controller Does Not Seem to Have Accomplised Anything Yet

Not Food Conservation But Food Control Is What Is Mostly Needed

Is it a fact that Charles Macdonald, a candidate in South Vancouver, for federal honors, is food controller for this neck o' the woods? If so, what has he done? Has he made any attempt to find out who are food gamblers in this city, and how they are going about it? If he hasn't, then it is up to the government to shear Macdonald of his erstwhile title. If he has, it is due the public to know who the food gamblers are.

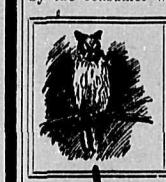
The cause of high prices is food gambling. But food gamblers are protected by the Borden government at Ottawa. They have been months talking about food conservation as the cure for high prices. That is all rot. The general public believes the cure is government control of prices. But this the people do not expect, for the government seems to be hand in glove with food gamblers. The public, by reason of the system of gambling in food, are forced to pay two or three profits on the original price of the goods. As a rule it is thought the only prices are the wholesale and retail as well as the original price. But there is another price in some instances—that of the broker. The broker buys the lot, or output, for a certain figure, and he sells to the wholesaler, getting his profit. This is at times the case in canned goods.

The Vantoria, Cannery of this city, through its manager, last week admitted to The Federationist it sometimes sold to brokers. It is very probable that most of the fish canneries and the vegetable canneries sell through brokers. It is a quicker way for them to dispose of their products. Thus there are three rakeoffs before the general public gets the goods at a price stepped up from the original cannery price by, first, the brokers; second, the wholesalers; third, the retailers. And the price the general public pays must put a profit into the pockets of each of these classes.

The brokers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers all have their associations whose functions are to meet at intervals for the purpose of discussing prices—profits, rather. They all work in together. If a retailer cuts below a certain stipulated price on an article, he gets in bad. The probability is that in such event he would have a hard time to get some particular brands. The consumer is compelled to maintain the middlemen who, by their system, extort unconscionable profits.

If there are any jobbers, or wholesalers in this city who object to such references to their business, will they sell direct to the consumer? Try them?

For instance, will old Jolly Rogers sell his sugar direct? He raised a horrific cry not very long ago about Chinese sugar being imported. He spent thousands of dollars in an advertising campaign to scare the public about unclean Chinese sugar. He would have got just as excited about any other kind of competition. A recent exposure of Rogers' methods of keeping the prices up proved conclusively that there is an unearned profit paid by the consumer who buys sugar.



From Parm's Potato Patch

A Great Speech.

The Vindicator says a great meeting was held down at Hyack Canyon last Sunday afternoon, when Judge Jones made a great speech on Canada's great industry. The great industry of making shells for the great war, he said, arose at a time of great depression in our industries. (Applause.) This great boon has given work to great numbers of women and men all over our great and glorious country. (More clapping of hands.) As a result we, the people of Canada, have sent our great mother country, we all love so well, great supplies of shells of great and genuine effectiveness. (More applause.) Now, the astounding report has gone forth that those great industries have in a gfireat number of cases quit making shells. (Profound silence.) This is a great national calamity. Many of these loyal workers in the great cause of freedom are not fit to be soldiers, but they are fit to make shells, and so help keep the old flag flying at the mast head. (Great applause.) Save us from the Huns. (Loud applause). Great amounts of money have been made by the banks and people. I say millions and billions have been made by us. (Hear, hear.) I protest against the mad notions of a few pacifists to stop making shells. The great and glorious work of making shells must go on. Shells we need and shells we'll have. (Rapping of feet.) Let's wave the great union jack and all stand pat for more and more shells. (Cheers.) We, the people of Canada, are to a unit willing to work harder and eat less—just so long as we are able and allowed to make great supplies of shells. Even our cocks and hens are busy making shells. (Loud laughter and hear, hear.) And why can't we keep busy making shells—not only now but continue the great work after the war? Once this great industry of shell-making is stopped, we will become a decadent and lost race, and will be compelled—like the poor Irish—to take to potato patches. I say down with traitors and slackers who are too lazy to make shells. His Honor Judge Jones took his seat amidst thunderous applause and deafening cheers.

Chairman Perkins then formally presented him with a new iron key with a tag on it extending him the freedom of Hyack Canyon.

The Borden government cannot be mended. It must be ended.

Firms Hungry for Increased Profit

******* ******* *******

Exploiting Child Labor in Vancouver

The child labor question is one which needs attention in Vancouver. It is something to which Mrs. Janet Kemp, who is proposing to raise a women's battalion, might devote some of her surplus energies along a line which would be of much greater service to her country. There are concerns in this city which employ girls of tender years, and boys as well.

On Sept. 1 the Federal Child Labor bill in the United States became effective and the cotton mill interests of North Carolina have already taken it to the supreme court, which body has declared it unconstitutional. In view of this latest development it is interesting to read the following by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who strikes would-be exploiters a hard blow:

On Sept. 1, 1917, the Federal Child Labor act became effective. Under its provisions articles and commodities are prohibited from shipment in interstate or foreign commerce if they are products upon which children were employed within 30 days prior to the removal of the product under any of the following conditions:

1. Children under 16 years of age.
(a) In any mine or quarry—
(b) In any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment—
1. Children under 14 years of age.
2. Children between 14 and 16 years of age.
(a) More than eight hours in any workday.
(b) More than six days a week.
(c) Before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

Even before this act becomes effective Rep. Robinson has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to suspend the Child Labor law until after one year from the date of the conclusion of the war between the United States and Germany. No more indefensible measure could be introduced. It is indefensible from the standpoint of idealism as well as from the standpoint of practical results. Every right-thinking humanitarian citizen would hesitate to take from children their birthright of unhampered opportunity for fullest and best development.

In connection with this proposal of Rep. Robinson the experience of European countries now engaged in the war is very interesting. In France, as well as in England, the first impulse after war was declared was to abolish standards that had been established for the protection of workers as well as children. After two years' experience with war exemptions which permitted children under 18 to work at night in special cases, France restored night work prohibition for an increased number of night workers under medical supervision. The reason for this act has been officially stated in a French Bulletin des Usines de Guerre for July 31, 1916:

With the continuation of the war it becomes necessary not only to find the best possible disposition of the forces available for our war industries, but also to avoid every cause for exhaustion or weakening of the labor employed in our factories. There is a close relation between the conditions in which we place our workers and the improvement or the increase of our war products. For the very sake of the national defense we must conserve all their physical strength for the workers who are responsible for the manufacture of arms and for the output of our factories.

Based upon her war experience France has now under consideration an educational bill to raise standards even in war times. The bill proposes a system of continuation schools and would make compulsory school attendance during working hours by all children under 17 years of age. The minister of commerce and various business interests of France have endorsed the proposal.

The British departmental committee on educational and juvenile employment after the war has recommended that our children be required to attend school until 14 years of age and that the exemptions permitted under the present law be abolished. It is important to note that in England exemptions permitted under the war emergency did not include lowering of age limits for factory work. The exemptions were for agricultural and light employment and these are now emphatically condemned by the general educational authority which is responsible for its existence.

Italy is also making an effort to restore pre-war standards. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have maintained existing standards with a few variations. Victoria has permitted slight relaxations of standards permitting additional overtime for women and children in special cases. Manitoba has reduced its legal overtime.

As the experience of these warring countries demonstrates, the demand for relaxation of child labor prohibition in our country is without justification.

We have only recently entered into this war and have not yet made the effort to meet war needs under existing standards for the conservation and welfare of the workers. Only by actual tests should the problem be determined. Until the men of the nation shall prove themselves unable to cope with the emergency, no atempt should be made to shift the responsibilities of industry upon the shoulders of children.

We owe it to the children to guarantee to them opportunity for fullest physical and intellectual development. We have no right to impose upon the children conditions and service that would blight their future, would lessen their possibilities for the remainder of their days and render them mental and physical weaklings incapable of motherhood and fatherhood except for a degenerate Americanism.

The cause which involved our country in this war is that human life might be safer and freer. All our policies and methods of fighting the war must square with this dominating ideal. It is fundamental that we give equal care to maintaining freedom and democracy in our own land, while we fight to maintain them internationally.

The labor movement has for years fought to establish safeguards for the child life of this country, and it will resist every effort to tear down those safeguards.

". . . . Many thanks for the issue of The Federationist just received. Your Labor Day edition does credit to your ability and reflects credit upon the cause of Labor. I will use the copy to secure subs. with. . . . In case of any official action being taken by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council against conscription, you may be sure of the Finlanders' co-operation, either through the strike or by the vote."—Excerpt from letter.

The Dentist and the Public

By W. J. CURRY, 301 Dominion Building

[SERIES IV.]

¶ In the last two issues of this paper I demonstrated by facts the unfortunate results following from the conflict of financial interests between the dentist and the public.

¶ The question now presenting itself is: By what method can this be abolished?

¶ To this problem there is but one answer, and it also applies to the far-reaching evils today arising in our system of production and distribution of practically all social necessities, and that is to abolish the cause.

¶ It was said that "the love of money is the root of all evil," and it is evident this evil must vanish when the chance of profit is removed.

¶ The solution of this problem of commercial dentistry and medicine was well presented some time ago in this city, when a medical man, who is also the head of a university, said to an assembly of dentists: "You can never have ethical dentists or doctors in the true sense of the term, until the financial factor is removed, and until dentists and physicians are the salaried officials of the public."

¶ Under these conditions there would be no incentive to put "gold caps over sound teeth," or to treat a "common stomach-ache" by removing the appendix, since there would be no money in it. The public officials who attended to the physical well-being of the community would be selected, not because of their bluff and egotism, but for their ability and desire to serve humanity. The evil of money would not be present, and the only question would be, "what is the correct treatment indicated in this case?"

¶ This system, instead of developing knaves and shielding dunces, would develop the scientific and ethical fibres of the men serving the public, as well as those served. The reward, besides a liberal living, the necessary leisure and provisions for sickness and old age, would be the reward of gratitude and praise for service; and after all this is a higher incentive than dollars ever can be. "He who would be greatest among you, let him serve."

¶ Today many of us are living off the rottenness and misery of our race, and the modern physician or dentist who exposes the social or economic root of these corrupt fruits, is often branded as a crank or criminal. Yet it is evident that when the community is wise enough to socialize the science and art of healing, it will be wise enough to demand prevention and to insist on their enlightening the public on the basic causes of their afflictions. This will apply not only to the physical ills of our race, but to our mental and moral delinquencies as well.

¶ We now know that economic pressure and physical defects are the prolific sources of mental and moral failure. We must learn that intellectual democracy is the only true foundation on which real liberty and progress can rest; and any religion, any cause, or any ruling class which penalizes free speech or the right to criticize governments and their laws, is already damned and doomed to failure.

¶ In medicine and dentistry we already have the basis of this new system. In many sanitoria and hospitals, the financial factor between physician and patient does not exist. In the city of Toronto, twenty dentists now care for the teeth of the school children. In our city, two salaried officials have started on the same course. In these cases there is no cash nexus between the dentist and those he serves, no "guarantee of painless dentistry or permanent bridge work." There is no premium paid on imposition.

¶ This is the road the world must follow. We must have democracy in the production and appropriation of wealth and social service. To that age-long question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" only one reply is today possible, and that is, "Yes."

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--A--
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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ISLAND COAL MINERS NOT HUNGRY FOR MILITARISM

Anxious That Some Move Be Made by Labor Along Political Lines

Some Prognostications of the Happy Time to Come Soon

SOUTH WELLINGTON, B. C., Sept. 17.—The bunch of "anarchists" here held their usual semi-monthly session on Sunday, when a considerable amount of air was disturbed and a minimum amount of business transacted, unless the payment of a large number of bills can be termed business. A sum in excess of $400 was paid out, the two largest items being the expenses for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada delegate, and $100 general expenses for the widow of one of our lately deceased brothers, per capita tax, B. C. F. of L., delegate's expenses, and the usual Federationist bill, made up the total amount.

The state of our treasury at present calls for what our capitalist masters are pleased to term, "a policy of retrenchment," because the coming Dominion election will no doubt call for the expenditure of more money, if a successful fight is to be pu up against Borden's Prussian military system.

The way the situation is shaping at present indicates the changes in methods of fighting necessary to combat the oppressive schemes of our masters.

No sooner does Labor adopt a certain policy than the powers taht be devise ways and means of counteracting the effects of that policy.

The general policy of Labor throughout Canada is to fight conscription, or at least fight for its repeal, on the political field, when lo and behold, as soon as this fact penetrates the thick layer of bone surrounding the small amount of grey matter contained in the heads of the self-elected politicians at Ottawa, the above-mentioned politicians proceed to enact a War Times Election measure which has for its object the disfranchisement of all and sundry who make a noise like voting against the inauguration of the Prussian military system in Canada.

If there is any necessity to make the "world safe for democracy," there is no need to go to France to make the fight.

Democracy, like charity, should begin at home.

In this crisis, Labor will have to wake up, and whenever the powers that be, impair one of its weapons, it must use the other, which, glory be, it still possesses. And should the necessity arise, and arise it will, if the powers that be have their way, Labor will have to put up a fight on the industrial field, and strike the ruling class in their most vulnerable point, the pocketbook.

Political Chances in Newcastle.

As far as a political fight in this constituency is concerned, the opinion of reliable men is, taht chances of electing an anti-conscription candidate are good, so far as the mining part of the constituency is concerned.

The wheels of the military juggernat are being well oiled. The exemption tribunals are being selected very carefully, and judging by the squeals of some of the war-mongers, the onl men eligible to serve on a tribunal are the conscription howlers, who are so anxious to be brave with something else's life.

Seeing taht the skids of militarism are so well greased in this glorious land of the free, it is to be hoped that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will formulate some policy that will be Dominion-wide in its scope, and will be effective in bringing about the repeal of such a dastardly piece of legislation, and also be the cause of retiring the present self-elected bunch at Ottawa.

If such a policy is formulated, the workers will either have to do their share or suffer the consequences, bearing in mind that now is the accepted time.

Later on, when the "press gang" starts its deadly work, the fight will be that much harder, for the present shortage of labor will not always obtain, and then the black list will be in active operation and any worker who is not highly acceptable to the master, will be shipped off to the trenches.

We hear so much about the dire consequences of the failure of conscription; Canada will go to the eternal bowwows if we don't have conscription, etc. That it is refreshing to note that Australia is still on the map, in spite of Billy Hughes' failure to saddle conscription on the workers of Australia. According to papers from that democratic country, they have economic conscription in full swing. New South Wales has an unemployed problem, recruiting officers are bringing about the discharge of eligible men, and women are replacing men at lower wages. On May 24 last, a Capt. Glassop, R. N., who had only been a few days in the country, said he was surprised to see young men in a retail shop. A week later 79 men were instantly dismissed.

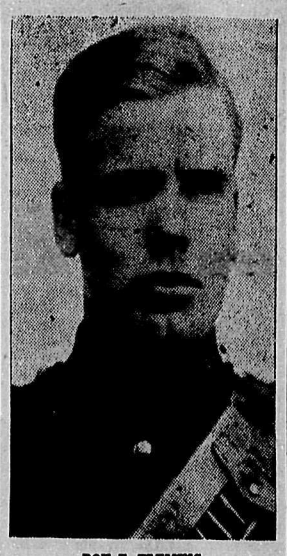
If the workers of Canada want that kind of medicine, all they have got to do is to let the powers that be have their own way. That being granted, the merry dance will begin. It might be treason to strike for a living wage. The little freedom that has been gained for us, by past generations, will disappear in the twinkling of an eye. No longer will "foreigners" be permitted to strike against being forced to pay to the pay-triotic fund. The Vancouver World will at last have its way, and make the London miners pay their day's wages a month to the Patriotic Fund, and the Chinks will reap the harvest they are expecting when all the white men are conscripted.

I would dearly like to compel some of the loud-mouthed conscription howlers to handle a bunch of Chink's, and hear the kind of talk they put up about the hopes they have of running things to suit themselves, because they think that the white men are going to be driven out.

Let the conscription howlers do this for a short time and they would soon want to keep the white men at home and conscript the Chinks.

I used to have fine ideals about the brotherhood of man, and the Chink having the same kind of blood, etc., but now I realize that "east is east, and west is west, but never the twain shall meet."

VANCOUVER TYPO. REPORTED KILLED



ROY F. FLEMING

Another Vancouver Typographical Union member who was reported as having "died of wounds," in the local dailies of Tuesday, but who evidently has at least another chance, as his sister, Mrs. Walter Teetzel, 998 Thurlow street, has not been officially advised of his death by the war office. "Slats," as he was familiarly known to Vancouver printerdom, was wounded some weeks ago, but according to letters received he would recover. Another Vancouverite of the same name, who had lived at Grandview, may be the victim.

SPECULATION ON WHAT MAY HAPPEN

Pleasing Sights That Will Be Possible When Rich Go to Work

[Milwaukee Daily Leader]

It is said that all those who do not have any visible means of support are to be put to work.

This will be very hard on the rich.

We take it that by "visible means of support" is meant a visible means of earning one's own living.

The rich do not earn their own living.

They gouge it out of others.

Therefore since they do not earn their own living, it follows that they are to be put to work.

We think we see them working in the harvest field, shocking oats and wheat. We think we see them, their shirts wringing with sweat, pushing the hay back in the mow. We think we see them, plastered with dust and dirt, pitching bundles to the steam threshers. We think we see them, stiff and sore from a long day's work in the field, milking the cows by starlight. We think we see them, rubbing the sleep out of their weary eyes, responding to the call of the farmer at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Yet, we have a shrewd suspicion that we shall never see these things except in imagination.

The call of enforced "patriotism" is not likely to reach back of the threshold of the rich.

By living off the people, these parasites have taken millions of dollars of unearned wealth to themselves. Their damage to society has been enormous.

But they will not be forced to work.

On the other hand, the tramp—a parasite also, but one who has taken only a little tiny amount from society and damaged society only slightly—will be forced into the harness.

FIRST-HAND IMPRESSIONS OF VANCOUVER UNIONIST

Some weeks ago, a Vancouver trade unionist, well known round the Labor Temple, wended his way south. While en route he evidently picked up a few impressions, if little else, and these he forwarded to The Federationist. They are worth repetition. Says the correspondent, in part: ". . . . Was glad to have a few copies of The Fed. precede me. Read them with anxiety, as I was glad to hear from the old burg on the Inlet. . . . . In the shipbuilding line I found things booming all down the coast, wooden ships being built in every little inlet on the coast. In 'Frisco I met a number of Vancouver unionists. The striking Carmen were putting up some fight and scabbing was made to look like a dangerous job. . . . . There is one thing that I have noticed very particularly down this way, that is, the patriotism of the workers and their allegiance to the flag and the war policy of the government. In many cases the union button seems to have been superceded by a patriotic emblem of one sort and another. I have heard the word 'slacker' used in Vancouver, but usually by some old gink; but on this side the workers seem to be using the term just as much as the bosses and their lackeys. It surely is amusing. In 'Frisco one of our boys was nearly deported for passing some rude remark about the war. . . . . After meeting and talking with a great many members of organized labor on the way down to this land of sunshine I failed to find one out-and-out in opposition to war. I will never wonder again how the selective draft law passed so easily. Perhaps industrial conscription, which must inevitably follow, will awaken even the American workman." The balance of the writer's letter would undoubtedly be of interest, but the censor is looking all the way from Ottawa. Hence the whichly.

DETAILS OF STRIKE AT EDMONTON RECEIVED

Lack of Action on Part of International Is Subject of Criticism

Mayor Henry and Civic Officials Acted in High-Handed Manner

FOLLOWING ARRIVAL in Vancouver of a union man of Edmonton, with more details of the failure of the street railway strike of Edmonton than have been received in this city before, local labor men are disposed to ask an explanation of the street railwaymen's international officers, owing to the fact that they appeared to have deserted the local at a time when the presence of a man from the international unquestionably might have held the men together. As the case now stands, the Edmonton local has lost the strike, though the matter has been taken to Hon. T. W. Crothers, and if he does not do something to relieve the present condition, it will go before the Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa.

The local demanded an increase amounting to 0 per cent., and gave the city of Edmonton, which owns the street railway, thirty days' notice. The local was willing to do anything in its power to prevent a strike, but Mayor Henry acted despicably throughout the negotiations, as did other members of the civic government. At the last conference before the strike was called, the men offered to take a 10 per cent. increase, and leave the question of further increase to arbitration, and then made a further offer afterward to accept a six per cent. increase to help an amicable agreement along and have the matter arbitrated. The men felt they had a perfectly good case, and were eminently fair throughout the negotiations.

But, following the last conference, what was the surprise of the men to see a statement published in the papers to the effect that the city had offered a 10 per cent. increase which the men had refused. This was absolutely untrue, and was evidently concocted by the mayor and some of his henchmen for the injury of organized labor. Up to the day before the men struck, the mayor and civic officials practically ignored the union, which on August 1, had given a thirty-days' notice.

At the conference which was held with the men, on a Monday, a report was to have been submitted the following day to the council meeting, but it never got there. The lame excuse of Mayor Henry was that a certain alderman was out of town.

The men went out on Sept. 1, and the strike lasted ten days. When the fair wage officer got back to town (and, by the way, the men have no kick on the fair wage officer's efforts in their behalf), he got civic and union representatives together and the men agreed to return to work on the city's conditions and at their old standing, or seniority, pending arbitration.

So the men were told to show up next morning for their customary places. But the city went back on this agreement also, and demanded that the men make new applications for positions. A sign was displayed in the street car men's roo mtelling them to turn in all city property such as uniforms, badges, punches, etc.

Through the instrumentality of the Edmonton newspapers, the men were placed in a wrong light before the public, and the people were led to believe the men were receiving $125 a month, and were demanding $165, which was deliberately and absolutely false.

As a matter of fact, the men's agreement with the city had expired and negotiations were for a new wage scale on account of the high cost of living. No change in conditions were asked for, though conditions of the railway service in Edmonton were very bad.

Several telegrams were sen to the international asking that an officer be sent to help with negotiations, but beyond one reply, "that the officers were busy on account of the international convention," or words to that effect, no reply was received.

However, it was a well-known fact that International Vice-president Hoover had just returned to Vancouver from Seattle, where he had been aiding in the conduct of the street railwaymen's strike there and in Tacoma. Hoover was to have left to attend the internatoianal convention but, on hearing of the trouble at Edmonton, he postponed his trip and, in the meantime, sent two wires to international headquarters informing the officers of the situation at Edmonton and asking if they desired him to go there and assist in the negotiations. Strange to say, Hoover did not receive acknowledgment of his message.

There certainly seems to be a question here that the international should be called upon to answer, because it is quite clear that if this strike has been lost, it would appear it was through lack of unity of the men. No doubt an official of the international on the ground would have been able to unite the forces, and the men would have won.

After the I. W. W. had for so many years clearly and emphatically set forth to the befuddled multitude the fallacy of political action in the battle against the employing class, and had many times and oft affirmed the efficacy of "direct action" in bringing that class to time, it comes as a cruel shock to learn that the organized powers of the capitalist class swooped down upon all of the I. W. W. headquarters in the country and dealt out high class "direct action" from the political standpoint. But we sincerely hope that even this will not cause our I. W. W. brethren to lose faith in that splendid philosophy of how to do the wrong thing in the right way, that has brought them such satisfactory and praiseworthy results in the past.

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

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St. Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m.: Sey. 7497K

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

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New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....S. D. Macdonald, Box 268
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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....September 21, 1917

SWEEPING BACK THE TIDE WITH A BROOM.

IT IS SCARCELY probable that the first men who were seized and enslaved by their fellow men, took very kindly to the innovation. Government being a new thing to them, and a condition entirely foreign to previous experience, they no doubt chafed under its influence, and were none too favorably impressed with its beneficence of purpose. But as time wore on, and generations of slaves have followed each other down the path of history, their necks have become better accustomed to the yoke of government, so much so in fact that the slaves have come to actually love and venerate this institution of their masters, and in many cases to really believe it to be something designed and maintained for the especial purpose of their material and spiritual uplift. The one-time hatred of slaves for all of that which government implies, has, through centuries of enforced submission and servile acceptance, been transmuted into the most implicit confidence in the necessity of being governed, and the most profound faith in the benevolent intentions of government and of its power to safeguard them from evil and promote their comfort and well being.

* * *

To government, with its eternal "thou shalt not," the slaves are always look expectantly for relief from the galls inflicted upon them by the yoke of slavery. Their unbounded faith in the power of the law—always forgetting that it is their master's law—prompts them to be always crying for relief at its hands. If individual masters are unduly severe in stripping the hides from their slaves, humble petitions are put up to government for a "thou shalt not" to be directed towards the offending masters. If the vicious dig of slavery hits them in the stomach by means of the "high cost of living," a howl is at once set up that the government should step in and come to their relief by a "thou shalt not," against those who demand the high prices. And when government does not come through to the satisfaction of the malcontents, they often set themselves up as an itinerant law-making authority and promulgate a few "thou shalt nots" on their own account. And the most interesting thing about the whole business is that the "thou shalt not" of government and the "thou shalt not" of the Labor movement, are of equal value when it comes down to the solving of any social and economic problem. Needless to say, that value is nil.

* * *

But faith in the efficacy of the law is not altogether confined to the slaves of modern society. It also permeates the phantasmology of masters and rulers. Were they not both obsessed with it, our precious capitalist slave civilization would not be possible. It would be even more impossible than it is now, and that would be something fierce. But as the faith is still there, we will still be blessed with the law and more "thou shalt nots" will be continually added to the generous store already provided by the wise men and statesmen of the past. One of the most interesting experiments in the actual demonstration of the power of man made law to upset those unwritten laws that underlie and determine the growth and development of human society, is now being made in the matter of governmental control over and fixing of prices. And yet to any one who is at all capable of grasping the simplest fundamentals of the science of wealth production and exchange, as carried on in present capitalist society, these attempts to regulate or control prices, either by government or by less pretentious aggregations of power, will not appear as experiments, but as efforts to sweep back the tide of inevitability with the broom of an economic ignorance that is remarkable only for its magnitude.

* * *

A few self-evident truths about the exchange of commodities ought to be quite enough to convince any one capable of being convinced of anything at all, that all attempts to force prices up against what is termed a falling market must fail, and that all attempts to force prices down against what is termed a rising market, must likewise fail. When the supply of any commodity is in excess of the actual requirements of the market, there has never yet been discovered a means, either governmental or otherwise, to prevent the downward trend of prices. When the supply has been less than the requirements of the market, there has not yet been found a way to prevent the upward trend of prices. And this applies to all commodities, not for a moment forgetting the commodity, labor power, which is the basic commodity from which all other commodities come. All of the efforts of all sorts of commodity dealers throughout the ages of slave civilization, have not altered that unwritten law of value and exchange, which is commonly referred to as the law of supply and demand. When supply and demand have been at all equal, the exchange of commodities has approximated to that of value for value. When supply and demand have been thrown out of balance, this exchange of value for value has been correspondingly thrown out of balance. When the supply of anything exceeds the demand therefor, the fact discloses itself by a falling in the price of that commodity. When the demand exceeds the supply, the fact discloses itself by the price advancing. And it requires no argument to show that nothing short of a reversal of the relativity of supply and demand will in either case reverse the price trend. When a short supply has been converted into an ample one, the price will drop to the exchange level of value for value. When an excess supply has been reduced to a normal one, the hitherto low price will rise to a normal level. And no law made by man will stand any show of upsetting this unwritten law of the market. With slavery as the basis of our social and oconomic life, all the things we now have legitimately follow. They are inevitable. The wholesale slaughter in Europe—that glorification of class rule and rapine—calls millions of slaves from the avenue of production and sets them to the noble ruling class art of death and destruction. The turning of the energies of this great mass of slaves from the production of food, etc., to the destruction of billions of dollars' worth of wealth, causes such a terrific disturbance in the world's market, and so completely and sweepingly destroys the balance between supply and demand in regard to the great staples of life, that the most phenomenal rise in prices occurs that was ever recorded in history. And then all the old Mother Partingtons get busy with their little brooms and attempt to sweep back the tide of adversity and calm the squawks of the affrighted multitude. And their efforts are no less futile than were those of good old Mrs. Partington in her memorable attempt to put the tide hors de combat with her trusty mop. It is to laugh. But we dare not do so in these days when any conduct out of the patriotic ordinary is quite reasonably attributed to pro-German leanings, and more than apt to be punished as sedition.

THE MYTH AND HUMBUG OF FINANCE.

THE PRESENT war is being fought and paid for by men now living. No part of its cost in either men or materials can be foisted on future generations. It is all paid for from day to day by the men and women who work, and the men and women who fight and kill. The wealth producers of the future will have no bill to pay on account of this war, no matter what wily schemes of credit-juggling may be perpetrated by statesmen (?) and financial magicians of our day. The producers of the future will have no bill to pay that they would not have had if this war had never occurred. So long as the present system of property and control of production stands, slaves will have to pay for their slavery with their lives and their products, just as they are now paying for that supreme curse that is inflicted upon them solely because of their own ignorance as a class. They will sweat, suffer and endure, with becoming fortitude in times of peace, and kill, destroy and die, with commendable loyalty and devotion to their masters in time of war, just as the present precious generation of enslaved and tortured braves of industrial tyranny are now doing. But thank goodness, they will be paying their own bill for stupid ignorance, even as we who are living today are paying ours.

* * *

Let us assume that John Smith is a wealth producer, either an independent producer or a slave outright. If the former, as for instance, a farmer who does his own work, he first coins his labor power into certain commodities such as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., which he is compelled to sell in the market in order to obtain the wherewith to purchase the many other things he must have in order to maintain himself and family. If he be a wage-earner outright, he must sell his labor power, as a commodity, just as the farmer sells his wheat, etc. In either case, the sale must be made on credit, for the very simple reason that there is nothing on earth with which actual payment can be made. This is due to the fact that there is nothing on earth outside of the labor of the John Smiths (the workers) that can produce exchange value. It logically follows, therefore, that no payment can be made. Credit must be given if a sale is made. John accepts either a cheque, or a bank note. Neither carry any exchange value outside of that which attaches to them through the general confidence that they will be accepted in exchange for real value. In case payment to John is made in gold, he may be said to have received certain real exchange value in the commodity, gold, but it is only valuable to him owing to the fact that it is readily exchangeable for the food and other things he requires. The coin itself practically becomes the same as the paper token of credit, for the simple reason that John can use it for no other purpose than he can use the cheque or bank note. The credit token accepted by John may have already been in existence for a long time, continually passing from hand to hand. John passes it along to others. It is never eliminated from the process except through some accident that may result in its destruction, in such manner as to cause it to be lost from the records. All of the so-called accumulated wealth of the world, the currency, notes, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages and all other paper securities are forms of credit. They are all charges against the future, calculated to enable the holders to sap the substance and suck the blood of the producers of wealth for all time to come. The present system of slavery makes such financial flimflam imperative. The control of production by the capitalist class is continuously maintained through this financial flimflam of pretended payment where actual payment is at all times mathematically impossible.

* * *

There is no payment, other than that made by labor. There can be none. Labor produces all values measured or measurable in terms of exchange. These values may be seized, and they are seized. They can not be bought and paid for, as there is nothing, and can be nothing wherewith to make such payment. They can be seized, but even then they can not be thrown into the market and thus be disposed of, except they be sold upon credit, a credit that can never be wiped out for the same reason that the producers can not be paid for their production in the first instance. That this accumulation of credit is referred to as "capitalization," or an "accumulation of wealth," or as evidence of the "great wealth of the nation," by no means alters the fact that it is neither wealth nor evidence of wealth, but is purely evidence of the vast products of the labor of the past that have been taken from the producers thereof, without any payment whatsoever having been made. The sum total of it now runs up into hundreds of billions of dollars, and it is always increasing in the exact ratio that each year's wealth production increases over that of the preceding year. All added or increased production (Marx's "surplus value") calls for additional credits — currency, stocks, bonds, mortgages and other investments—in order that it may be disposed of and the masters of capital given a still more complete cinch upon the future. The actual wealth produced by labor is consumed as rapidly as it is produced. The paper evidences (various froms and records of credit) of its seizure and sale alone remain to tell the tale of what happened.

* * *

However, it is none of the wealth producers' business what sort of financial schemes his masters may devise and put through in order to perpetuate their gallant pastime of skinning slaves and building paper air castles out of the proceeds. If they can run these up into the trillions, it will not increase the load upon the producer's backs. They are robbed out of all they produce anyway, so what difference does it really make how the thieves divide the plunder among themselves? Just now, in these days of most glorious war, the great dominant interests are patriotically feathering their nests by so manipulating the financing of the war as to best reward them for their goodness of heart in allowing it to be fought, and for their patriotic sagacity in compelling their slaves to do both the fighting and the paying. So long as slaves possess no vision beyond that of sticking their servile snouts into the family affairs of the class that rules and robs them, and bawling themselves hoarse over the manner in which the family exchequer is conducted, ruling class interests are in no serious danger. We refer to the matter here only for the purpose of pointing out the sham and the pretense of capitalist finance. It is a huge joke, when you come to look at it. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is very simple indeed.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

MONDAY, Sept. 24—Butchers and Meat Cutters, Boilermakers, Patternmakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Amal. Engineers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Streetrailwaymen's Exec., Iron Workers.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25—Canadian Bro. Rly. Employees, Barbers, Machinists No. 777, Bro. Loco. Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—Metal Trades Council, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Streetrailwaymen.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27—Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Machinists No. 182, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28—Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Shipyard Laborers, Timber Workers No. 3.

JACKALS AND BUZZARDS BECOMING ALARMED.

MENTION HAS already been made in these columns of a secret conference of international financial harpies having been recently held in Switzerland, for the purpose of considering plans to bring the present war to an end before it shall have conjured forth the whilwind of social revolution that will sweep the present capitalist regime into oblivion. It now leaks out that this conference was attended by bankers from all the big belligerent countries, not excepting Germany. The tremendous inflation of the capitalist balloon of world credit caused by the terrific demands of the present holocaust, has reached such threatening proportions as to presage a complete collapse if the storm of war be much longer continued. That this inflation of credit is expressed in the continually increasing prices of all commodities in the market, and that it can and does continue in spite of all ridiculous efforts to prevent it by means of price regulation, price fixing and other silly subterfuges, is one of the most outstanding facts of the times. The remorseless avidity with which all profit hungry interests seize upon the opportunity afforded by war and slaughter to add to the size of their bank accounts, expedites the process of hurrying the capitalist regime to the brink of that yawning gulf of terror that has haunted the dreams of rulers and robbers for centuries, and that now looms before them as an impending horror of immediately threatening aspect.

* * *

The sum total of the world's debt has long since reached a magnitude of impossibility so great that it is beyond all reason that it should be longer tolerated by the men and women upon whose labor and exploitation all of this debt is predicated. For all of the world's capitalization is nothing but debt. It is all a charge against the future, an obligation which the future is supposed to pay. And all the wealth that is produced each year and that is not actually consumed either by the producers or their capitalist masters, is disposed of upon credit, and the charge therefor is added to the bill that is already charged up to the future for payment. And so the merry game goes on from year to year, the figures mounting higher and higher until such stupendous totals are reached that it is beyond the power of producers to bring forth sufficient to meet interest charges, let alone paying off any of the debt itself. The war fever sets in with undue and alarming frequency, and hastens the process of arriving at a complete and overwhelming demonstration of the mathematical impossibility of building a permanent social structure upon the unstable sands of human slavery. The essence of slavery is the robbery of the enslaved. They must be driven in the production of wealth, and the wealth so produced must be taken from them. It is not a question of payment or the denial of payment, for the very simple reason that no such thing as payment is possible, or even thinkable, in connection with slavery. Nothing exists, or can be brought into existence, wherewith payment could be made to slaves for the loss of their freedom, except it be in the misery and suffering consequent upon their slavery, and this would come to them not as payment but as punishment.

* * *

And now the delectable process of robbing slaves and disposing of the plunder and selling it upon credit to a future that can never pay, because payment is an impossibility, has reached the point where the dull-witted masters of the game themselves are beginning to see and recognize its impossibility. These jackals and buzzards are now becoming alarmed at the terrible consequences that are to fall upon them if their wind-inflated balloon of international finance should burst. And it will do so if this terrifically rapid war inflation is not speedily checked. The whole scheme of capital and finance is such an absurd hoax once it is understood, that a race of animals entitled to be termed hluman, and endowed with as much sense as is usually attribtued to geese, would not be fooled by it for a period of more than fifteen minutes. And for months thereafter they would no doubt split their sides with laughter over their own stupidity in having for so long been befooled by such a silly scheme.

* * *

Capital is really nothing but the control of labor It is not a material something that enters into the production of wealth and is necessary thereto. It is merely the power to command the services of labor and seize the products brought forth by its expenditure. The wealth thus acquired is sold in the only way it can be sold, and that is upon credit, a credit that in the last analysis can never be met, and the credit tokens (promises of payment, stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, debentures and other evidences of investment—all of which are but evidences of debt) become the visible evidences of capital. These legal contraptions, made principally of paper, and that represent nothing to their owners except the shadowy assurance that they will be wet-nursed by the future, constitute the sum total of all the capital there is in the world. It is by and through this fantastic flimflam of finance, with its hugely inflated figures of imaginary wealth, backed by the windy verbiage of legal bumptiousness and the glib garrulity of official utterance, that the slaves are held in awe of the cheapest and nastiest master class that ever cursed the earth.

* * *

And this paper junk represents nothing outside of the control of the workers and the seizure of that which they produce. The jackals and buzzards are becoming alarmed lest the mass of junk should become so unduly large and manifestly worthless that the working animals will get on to the hoax and kick the whole caboodle off their backs and bring the delectable game of slavery and its financial flimflams to an end once and for all. And well may they be frightened, for if the mutterings and threats now coming from the ranks of the toilers of all lands continue to increase as they are now increasing, and if those threats and murmurings mean anything, the arrival of that social revolution these financial jackals and buzzards fear is pretty well within measuring distance. And come it will, whether the war end now or later. Immediately upon its heels will follow that which these financial magnates fear. The common people will rise. They will no longer supinely consent to being ruled, robbed and slaughtered at command of masters and for their glorification and enrichment. The day of democracy and liberty is about to dawn. The day of reckoning with the tyranny and brutality of the ages is near at hand. The capitalist and feudal rulers of the earth may stop the war or not, just as they choose, but they are damned if they do, and they are equally damned if they don't. The social revolution is even now knocking at the door.

A New York detective agency has been caught in the pleasing occupation of sequestering intoxicated United States bluejackets over the ten-day period requisite to entitle the agency to the reward of $50 for their return as deserters. No reflection need be cast upon the integrity and patriotism of the proprietors of the agency, however, as it is presumed they fully intended to purchase liberty bonds with the proceeds of their enterprise. And besides this, their little game was as morally clean and sweet smelling as that of frying the fat out of wage slaves for the glory of God and the beatification of capital. What is the difference, anyhow?

Cleveland socialists in convention assembled, have solemnly declared "the present war, both here and on the other side, to be a logical outcome of the profit system, which even in times of peace, they assert, leaves millions on the brink of poverty." That is no doubt quite lucid, but as the same millions are still "on the brink of poverty," no matter whether it be in times of peace or in times of war, just what are the silly suckers fighting about, anyway? If such a delightful position "on the brink" can be gained and held in times of peace, what sense is there in going to all the bother and turmoil of war and slaughter in order to get the same thing? It does look most absurd, doesn't it?

Congressman Ernest Lundeen, of the Fifth Minnesota district, submitted a referendum to the voters of his district on March 30, 1917, on the question of whether war should be declared against Germany, and whether the voter favored conscription or not. Thousands of ballots were deliberately delayed in the mails until after the vote in congress on the war resolutions was taken. In the meantime the prostitute press published an interview with the superintendent of mails of Minneapolis, calculated to discourage the voting. The result of the vote was as follows:

For war	2023
For conscription	3198
Against war	16,822
Against conscription	15,381

Elections held in several cities and villages throughout the country have shown similar overwhelming majorities against entering the European welter of blood. It is a safe bet that could the delightful matter have been put to the untrammeled vote of the people of any or all of the countries involved before the first gun could have been fired, a similar judgment would have been reached. It is not the common people of any country that thirst for blood and gore. Not by any manner of means. It is the ruling class of autocratic democrats and democratic autocrats, that gleefully sniff the breeze of battle and cheerfully sacrifice their poor relations upon the altar of the country that is truly their very own. But it is undoubtedly all right just as long as the Simple Simons and the Henry Dubbs, collectively speaking, have just barely sense enough to fall for it. Stick to it, Simp and Henry, you are doing fine, and are surely earning the cast iron medals your masters so generously pin upon your manly and heroic breasts.

That blatant American ass, T. Roosevelt, Esq., is vociferously demanding "that action be taken to prevent speakers from criticizing the government." A government, or any thing else that can not stand criticism, is, by that token, ripe for being kicked into oblivion. The Roosevelt person is too dull to know that it is only that which is false, unclean and corrupt that can be made to squeal by the shafts of criticism. Truth, honor and decency are impervious to such weapons. And every blatant ass who lifts his discordant and ridiculous bray on behalf of that which can not stand criticism without squealing, only proclaims from the housetops, as it were, the weakness, the falsity and the lack of virtue in that which he would defend. Any interference by government with the right of free and open criticism of its policies and condemnation of its acts, is equally free and open confession that the criticism is justified and the condemnation well merited. "Truth wears no mask; bows at no human shrine; seeks neither place nor applause; she only asks a hearing."

The president of the United States is not an autocrat. He is a democrat, and in fact the greatest champion of democracy on earth. He has been writing letters to various congressmen advising an early adjournment of congress and that the congressmen get back into their respective districts and "talk with their constituents about the war aims and purposes of the United States." He no doubt realizes that these matters will require a good deal of explaining, and if the matter is not properly done, the voters will be liable to shoot the present supine congressional aggregation into political oblivion at the elections of 1918. Though the American voter doesn't know very much about "democracy," he has a nasty habit of being able to administer most uncomfortable kicks to political posteriors that may have given him offense. Probably the most advisable thing for the president to do will be to take a leaf from the Borden, et. al. book, and thus learn how to make elections safe for his kind of democracy, without the necessity of office holders wearing their jaws out talking to their constituents about it.

The brave soldiers and sailors of the United States are valiantly storming the front trenches of autocracy by seizing the suffrage banners carried by those bloodthirsty women who persistently picket the White Housce and annoy President Wilson by quoting from his writings and speeches numerous things that he would be pleased to forget. A bold sailorman, alone and unaided, recently wrenched a banner from the ruffianly hands of Miss Katherine Fisher of Washington, and tore it to shreds right before her face and eyes, utterly unmindful of the fact that she is undoubtedly one of the most ferocious and desperate members of the tantalizing lot of women who pestiferously attempt to ruffle the calm dignity of the great champion of "democracy." Though Secretary of War Daniels has recently promulgated an order forbidding the men of the navy from engaging in attacks upon these wicked White House pickets, it is to be hoped that the bold sailorman who thus bravely upheld the best traditions of both the army and the navy, will not be punished for his bravery in any manner more severe than that of having a leather medal pinned to his gallant breast in acknowledgment of his patriotic devotion to the "national aspirations" of his beloved country.

Many journals use up a lot of ink and space, and many a garrulous one wears out his voice in explaining to the ignorant rabble "how the public is robbed." As Labor alone creates all exchange value, and that is the only sort of value that can be measured in terms of the market, it stands to reason that if there is any robbery perpetrated, it can only be perpetrated upon the working class, therefore, all the sympathy expended upon the much-abused "public," that some tender-hearted ones fancy has been robbed, is "love's labor lost." As a matter of fact, the "public" is not robbed. The working class is robbed out of all it produces. That any of the plunder is handed back to the workers, is due to the fact that unless they have something to eat, they will perish, and the thieves will no longer have any one to rob. The precious "public" may be likened to a dull-witted long-eared ass, whose ridiculous braying, by proxy, about things it does not understand, (the so-called public press being the proxy), is often mistaken for a sane expression of opinion. As the "public" is defined as "all the people collectively," who does the robbing? As to who robs the working class, the answer is easy. Their owners and masters, the capitalist class. That they do it in the name of democracy and liberty is where the joke comes in. Good joke at that.

It is not long since we used to be terribly frightened by stories about how "socialism would compel us all to eat what had been determined by law; our hair would be cut according to government specifications; we would go to bed by official order and arise by the same token; we would all be compelled to live in houses exactly alike and that had been constructed according to government standard; all would wear clothes of the same cut and color and we would only be allowed to blow our noses upon certain days of the month at the hour and minute fixed by governmental edict. The way rules and regulations are now coming along prescribing what we may and may not eat upon certain specified days in the week, and in view of the further "thou shalt nots" already inflicted upon us in regard to drinkables, and the promises of additional benefits of a similar nature to be imposed upon us later on, it rather appears that good old capitalism bids fair to bring unto us all of those frightful things that socialism threatened to soak us with. All of which leads to the conclusion, that the sins that the disciples of capitalism accuse socialism of contemplating are the sole inherent virtues of capitalism itself. The accusations against socialism are merely repetitions of the old cry of "stop thief."

One of the most alarming tendencies of the times is that which makes for the increased conscription of profits for the purpose of financing the war. Little do the advocates of this suicidal policy realize the awful consequences that must follow the full fruitition of their hopes. If all profits are seized and turned to war purposes, it may easily be seen that all incentive for war will be destroyed, and the world will sink to the intolerable level of a continual condition of effeminate and enervating peace. Life would then become an intolerably drear and parched desert, utterly devoid of those peroidically refreshing showers of blood that brings the flush of healthy purpose to the cheek, the strength of righteousness to the arm, the impulse of lofty aspiration to the brain, the flash of inspiration to the eye and the song of patriotic joy to the lips of the highly war-cultivated civilized man of this most glorious age. The advocates of a policy that would destroy the incentive that makes all these glories possible, ought to be pinched by the police, pilloried by the courts or chased into the background of oblivion by male and female hoodlums of heroic mold. And happily they are so dealt with. The refreshing and invigorating showers will continue to nourish ruling class civilization, and bring to full bloom its choicest blossoms and to full flavor its sweetest fruits. At least that is the way it looks just now.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, J. Kavanagh; vice-president, J. Hubble; general secretary, Victor R. Midgley; treasurer, Fred Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Harrison; trustees, J. H. McVety, G. J. Kelly, A. McDonald, A. J. Crawford.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS — Local No 620. Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, D. Hodges; vice-president, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 804 Pender street east. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Gordon Kelly.

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, 1546 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Pt. Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION—LOCAL 279—Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Tuesdays, 8:15 p.m. President, Chas. D. Bruce, 1022 McLean drive; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1073 Melville street, phone Sey. 5846R.

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.

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

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

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.

Every Union Man Who Visits the Labor Temple

Should patronize the

Labor Temple Cigar Store

COSTS NO MORE, BUT IT ALL HELPS

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets 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 1515. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 69. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 Lond 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 38; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Dorman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 30, 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. Anderson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, A. Wesley; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, H. Richardson.

MEN'S SHOES

They Run from

$4.50 to $12

From $4.50 to $6.00 our Men's Shoes are as good as it is possible to secure anywhere on earth at the prices.

From $7.50 to $12.00—better, of course—in fact, as good footwear as a man ever put his foot into.

CLUFF SHOE CO.

649 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Opp. Bank of Commerce

KING OF BICYCLES

They are the finest bit of workmanship in the bicycle world; 8 different models in variety of colors.

Prices from $42.50 to $55.00, on easy payments if desired.

HASKINS & ELLIOTT

"The Pioneer Bicycle Store"

516 Howe St. 412 Hastings St W.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

Men's Hatters and Outfitters

650 Granville Street

619 Hastings Street West

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.

Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.

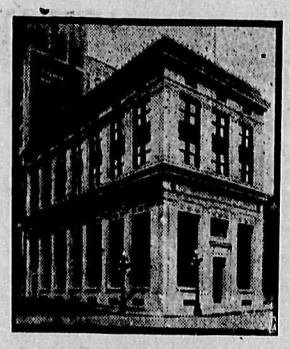
The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Branches throughout Canada and at NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND DAWSON

Savings Department

—SAVE YOUR MONEY— START A BANK ACCOUNT IN



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender

W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital paid-up .....$ 12,911,000
Reserve Funds 14,324,000
Total Assets 287,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

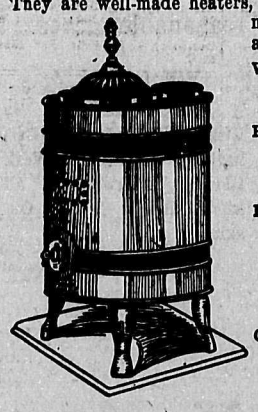
410 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc., of which 102 are west of Winnipeg.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Open an account and make deposits regularly—say, every payday. Interest credited half-yearly. No delay in withdrawal.

Heater Days Are Here

HAVE THE benefit of one during the whole season by buying it now. Our large stock includes all the desirable kinds, purchased at last year's prices, and selling in the same way. They are well-made heaters, built on lines to give the maximum heat for the minimum amount of fuel.



Wood Heaters—Size 18-inch, with steel legs, no lining, Special, each..... **$1.75**

Heavy Airtight Heaters—With cast iron legs and screw draught, at $3.25, $3.95, $4.25 and..... **$4.50**

Model Oak Heaters—With heavy cast iron firebox, large radiating chamber and full nickel trimmings. The ideal stove for coal and suitable also for wood. Different sizes at $6.95, $9.75, $11.75 and..... **$15.50**

Open Grate Heaters—For coal or wood, in assorted sizes and patterns. Special at $8.95, $10.95, $16.50 and **$18.50**

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT C. CHADWICK, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

Housewives Should Can All They Can

******* ******* *******

Of Vegetables As Well As the Fruit

In these days when the food gamblers are inclined to boost the price of everything to eat as high as they can, the good housewives are hard put to keep the cost of household expenses down. Fruit canning is general, but vegetables also may be put up just as well, and by "putting up" vegetables, it is possible to save considerably against the high prices which come with the season when fresh vegetables are not to be obtained locally, but have to be brought up from the south. Regarding the advisability of canning vegetables, W. S. Thorber, director of extension service, State college, Pullman, Wash., has this to say:

"For a good many years the majority of housewives have thought of canning as a process which applied to fruits alone. They have not thought much about canning vegetables and meats. They used vegetables when in season; and when out of season, they either purchased vegetables shipped from the south or bought such items canned or did without.

"Now that the world is confronted with the necessity of putting back a famine, which already is felt in Europe, and which may be felt in our own land of plenty, all of us are seeing new opportunities in canning. By canning we can keep a lot of food from going to waste. Corn that once dried up on the ear, beets that were allowed to overgrow, peas that once shelled out on the ground when our appetite for them was satisfied, carrots that were thinned out and thrown away or allowed to become so large and coarse that they were fit only for cow-feed, greens that were once allowed to dry up in the hot sun of mid-summer all of these things and many more, should be caught by the alert housewife when they are at their best, canned and kept ready for use in January or earlier or later.

"We relish new peas and young potatoes in the spring—why not relish them at Christmas along with cranberry and turkey? We relish young turkey at Christmas; why not can our surplus turkeys, and chickens and young pigs and young rabbits when they are tender and at their best, instead of allowing them to grow old and tough and eat their heads off? In the field of canning and drying applied to practically everything we raise on the farm, in season, there is a world of opportunity. We can save countless millions of pounds of food that in years heretofore have gone to waste. If only half the food America has wasted in her gardens in the last ten years could have been distributed in the famine stricken zones of Europe, some millions of people, including small children under the age of twelve, in all probability now would be living. As it is, they have starved. It is up to the housewives of America to can and keep canning."

THEATRES

(This Week)

Orpheum—Splendid bill.

Pantages—Worth seeing.

Globe—Edna May in a play of the slums is a splendid picture.

Broadway—"The Squaw Man's Son," a film sequel to the "Squaw Man." Said to be a great picture.

Empress—A good show.

(Next Week)

Orpheum—Manager says it is a dandy bill.

Pantages—Manager is convinced will please the patrons.

Empress—Howard Stock Company.

Globe—The famous picture, "Damaged Goods," has been secured by this house. It is claimed to be one of the finest acted plays seen here. Irrespective of whether or not one may like the theme, the story is wonderfully done.

Broadway—Pictures which the manager says will please.

UNION PRINTERS BOUGHT $1,215,000 LIBERTY BONDS

No. 226 Preparing for Big Farewell Smoker on September 30.

Through its executive council, the International union was one of the first trade unions to subscribe for the first issue of Liberty bonds. In the allotment of these bonds the International Typographical union's subscription was cut from $50,000 to $30,000. Subordinate local typographical unions subscribed to the amount of $54,850, while the subscriptions of individual members and the purchases made through chapel organizations amounted to $1,130,300, bringing the total subscriptions made by members of the International Typographical union up to $1,215,000. In order that the organization may obtain bonds to the full extent of its subscription on the second Liberty loan, the executive council of the International Typographical union contemplates dividing its second subscription between a number of cities.

Some doubt exists as to the correctness of the report that Roy F. Fleming, mentioned in this week's list of casualties as having died from wounds received on active service overseas, was the member of Vancouver Typographical union who enlisted here about two years ago. Relatives of the Roy known in printerdom have received no official notification of his death, and a similarity in names may have caused a mistake in identity.

W. C. Fogarty, formerly employed in the World composing room, is reported as having received shrapnel wounds in the face, and M. B. Archibald, formerly of the News-Advertiser composing-room, has been admitted to hospital in France suffering from appendicitis.

Arrangements are being completed by the executive committee for the smoking concert to be held on September 30, for which occasion an interesting musical and literary programme is being prepared.

A Granville street concern that is carrying on a hurry up sale in order to meet the demands of its creditors, naively announces by means of a huge cloth sign that it has "Tons of plunder yet to sell." While we knew that all trade was merely a traffic in the plunder taken from the exploited slaves of the earth, we are still somewhat surprised to find it thus openly acknowledged by members of the trading fraternity. It rather seems to us that good judgment should prompt them to keep the fact covered up as much as possible. If the slaves get on to it they may be inclined to kick against being plundered.

Men's Sweater Coats

Get Best Money's Worth and Best Variety at Spencer's

FOR $12.50—Highest grade pure wool coat, jumbo stitch, perfect knitting, heavy weight. Money cannot buy a finer wool coat.

FOR $10.00—A similar coat with all the best improvements of hand-knitting to the actual outline of the body. Jumbo stitch, but slightly lighter than the first-mentioned coat.

FOR $7.75—A splendid coat, made of four-ply pure wool, fine elastic knit, medium heavy weight, shawl collar or military collar as preferred.

FOR $6.50—A light-weight pure wool coat, elastic knit, smart looking, with shawl collar.

FOR $5.50—A heavy weight pure worsted coat in jumbo stitch. An excellent coat for mechanics, motormen and conductors. Will give splendid satisfaction.
Also a lighter weight coat, elastic knit, in pure wool, with shawl collar. The same coat can be obtained with 'V' neck.

FOR $5.50—A pullover sweater with deep roll collar and rack knitted bottom that prevents stretching. In white, grey and brown.

FOR $4.95—A heavy weight worsted coat, specially adapted for use of men working at arduous occupations.

FOR $3.95—Choice of four different coats at this price. All made of good worsted yarns and ranging from a comparatively light weight to medium heavy.

FOR $3.95—Penman's heavy worsted coat with shawl collar. A coat designed for hard wear. In brown and mole.

FOR $2.75—A medium weight worsted coat, tight knit to give excellent service. In brown and mole.

FOR $2.00—A good heavy weight worsted coat, designed for men who give a coat hard wear. In grey, Oxford and dark heather.

NOTE: In the above details, where colors are not stated, they consist of khaki, grey, fawn, maroon, Oxford and brown, all of which are dependable. Full range of sizes in all coats listed here.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

South Vancouver Night Classes

Session 1917-1918

OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1917

Provided a sufficient number of pupils enroll, the following subjects will be taught:

Bookkeeping and arithmetic, domestic science, dressmaking, millinery, shorthand and typewriting.

Possible Centres:

Carleton—Tuesday and Thursday—Kingsway and Joyce Roads.
Mackenzie—Tuesday and Thursday—Forty-sixth avenue and Fraser street.
Selkirk—Monday and Wednesday—Twenty-second Ave. and Commercial St.
Brock—Monday and Wednesday—Thirty-third avenue and Main street.

Time: 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Each subject twice weekly.

A fee of three dollars will be charged each pupil. This will be returned, after the close of the session, if 75 per cent. of possible attendances (reckoned from date of opening of class) are made in every class in which the student has enrolled. If less than 75 per cent., in either class, the fee will be forfeited. This fee permits a student to attend as many classes as can be arranged.

The number of centres will depend on the number of students. If only one class in each subject, all classes will attend one centre. If more than sufficient for one class in a subject, more centres will be opened.

Enrolment may be made at either public school on or before September 28th.

Information regarding subjects, courses, etc., may be obtained from the School Board Offices, Cedar Cottage, up to date of opening—after, from the class instructors.

By order of **SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

POLITICAL POT

Remeber the "no patronage" slogan of our misguided friends, the good Liberals, who may or may not have meant it? Well, listen to this: A few days ago Lew Gordon, motion picture censor, was asked to cast his eagle eye over the filming of that notoriously nasty French play, "Damaged Goods," which deals with, in the French version at least, an ancient Frenchman who practically sold his charming and innocent daughter to a burnt-out rounder whose numerous amorous adventures had diseased his system so that he communicated this to the young girl. The American version was painted up considerably, but the rottenness is there. Gordon, naturally, canned the film. But along comes somebody, probably with a political pull somewhere, and asks that the film be reviewed again. Attorney-general Farris, accordingly, asked Gordon to reconsider and give the picture another going-over with his shears to delete the most objectionable features. Gordon wouldn't and quit forthwith. He had seen it already and figured that it was impossible. And Gordon hasn't long hair, either. Anyway, Gordon quit. Now, who do you suppose was given the job of censor of the movie films? Nobody but Walter Hepburn, the non-union building contractor and an ex-secretary of the Trades and Labor council. Why? Was it because Walter knows anything about movies, or art, or whatnot, except buildings? Certainly not. It was because the Brewster government wanted to appease Walter's wrath. It appears that Walter had been legging for a political job for some time. The plum he wanted especially was chairman of the Burrard Peninsula Sewerage board. He didn't get it. Jim Stables did. And Walter got as hot about it as though his crew had demanded a raise in wages. So Walter roared. Then, when Gordon quit, Walter was selected for the place. So Walter gives the nasty picture the once-over. It was too rotten in spots even for Walter. However, he passed it, with the recommendation that it be shown to nobody under eighteen years of age. Anything that isn't good enough for the young folks to see the grownups wouldn't suffer if they didn't see.

Judge "Billy" McInnes is back from a tour round Comox riding where he is to carry the standard for the Liberal party. He has come out flat-footed against the Borden government's political issue, conscription. The judge believes Canadians will support their men at the front, and neither the Borden government nor any other government need take them by the ear. This is very splendid coming from a man of Judge McInnes' standing in the community as a man of the highest integrity and good sense and fairness. While he was up in his riding he was surprised to find that the Tory forces had been distributing literature trying to make it appear that the military law of the country in Sir Wilfrid's time was more drastic and anybody could be conscripted under it. Which was all rot, of course, for the object of that law was to give power to call up men for the defense of Canada. However, if such a law were to be construed as the Clement gang would have it, what's the use of the Borden conscription law. Answer: Politics.

It is noticed by the daily press that E. P. Davis, K.C., the ardent conscriptionist, who would force the workingmen to take up arms without giving opportunity for voluntary enlistment, is being groomed to run for the Tories in Vancouver Centre, and Harry Stevens, our present inefficient member in Ottawa, for Burrard. Davis declares he wouldn't have it under any circumstances. Somebody must have told him he could not win. Davis wants it. He would like very much to become a political power in the west. However, it is a sneaking ambition which in only that, after all. Davis might better continue his law practice and keep away from the nest of politicians who are trying to use him, as everybody in Canada. As for Harry Stevens, he makes a living at it, and he no doubt will get the nomination from the Burrard Tories—though that is no cinch.

Mayor MacBeath has returned from Seattle where he spent the city's good money amusing himself watching the cabaret shows. The mayor is afraid Vancouver will stand for similar shows. If Vancouver does, it will be the mayor's fault, along with the rest of the council. This puts MacBeath in an odd position. It is more than likely that that wasn't the real reason MacBeath did the cabarets at all. He thought to play upon the long-haired men of the prohibition party still further so as to get them back of his next candidature. Politics, as MacBeath is playing it, is despicable. He is out to line up the prohibitionists and also bring the pulpit into politics. However, the people are on to Malcolm's curves.

The local Liberals are in a predicament over who to select for their candidates in Vancouver Centre and Burrard. The trouble is there are too many aspirants and they are all afraid to bring on a convention and settle the matter. It is a safe bet that the Liberal convention will nominate a dark-horse, and, if signs count for anything, a dark-horse that is against the Borden conscription law and in favor of voluntary enlistment which already has proven the calibre of the Canadians, but which the Borden bunch have just about killed with their burglar methods of running the government in the interests of profiteers and other kinds of pirates.

Old Mother Brewster is still in the dark reaches of the Peace River country fooling the natives with promises of things that his government is going to do to make the Peace country bloom and blossom. Just when he will return nobody seems to know. And nobody seems to care very much, for, as premier, Brewster has been the best little blunderer this province has ever had, not excepting even "Fightin' Joe" Martin. With a retinue of guides and officials, experts, etc., Brewster went into the Peace River country to "see with his own eyes" the wonders of that resourceful hinterland. The seeing will cost the taxpayers of this province a pretty sum. However, by collecting a few hundred poll-taxes the expenses of Brewster's trip can be easily met. On the other hand there is on record and paid for already at the Victoria government buildings all details such as the premier has now probably "seen with his own eyes" and had Brewster looked them over the public would have been saved heavy expenses of the trip.

THE UNION MAN AND A MEMBER OF A UNION

The member of a union is the man that pays his dues only when he is forced to. Usually comes to meetings only when he has an axe to be ground. He is the man that will always say that the union has never given him anything, as he would get good wages if there never was a union in existence, says the Elevator Constructor. And he cannot see what the officers are doing with all the money.

The union man is a very different person. He attends his meetings regularly, takes part in the debate that is in the interest of the union, never permits himself to be suspended, always ready to extend a friendly hand or act to any brother that may be in distress. You can find him in a union shop because he is a union man at heart. And today the great labor movement is carried on by the union men and not by the so-called members of a union.

The union man criticizes when criticism is justified and fights for what he thinks is right. The so-called member of a union kicks at all things, but never fights for anything.

Reciprocity.

¶ A simple and effective method of assisting in the publication and usefulness of The Federationist is to patronize its advertisers and tell them why.

¶ Ask to be served by a union clerk and insist upon union-labelled goods.

¶ Costs little—helps a lot. Try it.

SEED DISTRIBUTION MISERABLY CARELESS

In light of the fact that Geo. H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, is here organizing the so-called "food control" committee of prominent male and female citizens, the "seed" control by Mr. Clark might be a subject for the newly-appointed committee to look into first. It is very important that the Dominion government, in aid of greater production of grains, should distribute seed carefully. An up-country newspaper, however, finds that instead of the seed distribution this season having been careful, the department presided over by Clark was miserably negligent. The newspaper alluded to is the Herald, of New Hazelton, on the outskirts of one of British Columbia's most potential farming districts. The article follows:

"Numerous complaints are being heard now about the seed grain which was supplied by the government last spring. Naturally the farmers expected to get clean seed, but barley seed contained wheat and oats; oats contained bearded barley, etc. As a result the crops on a number of places will be useless except for feed."

Are your teeth worth saving?

MANY people think their teeth are not worth saving and neglect them, looking toward the time when they will be extracted and replaced by a dental plate.

This is a great error. Save your natural teeth if at all possible. For practical purposes, they are much better than the best dental plate which can possibly be made.

Let me look at those teeth, and tell you whether they can be saved. You'll be surprised to learn how much can be accomplished by crown and bridge work—and at very reasonable prices. I'll give you an estimate of cost.

Will the work last? Well, I'll guarantee my work for 10 years, and give you a written statement to that effect.

Open until 8:30 Tuesday and Friday evenings, other days until 6 p.m.

Phone Sey. 3331

Examinations made by phone appointment

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Nabob Brand Coffee

Canada's Best Coffee

ASK your grocer to send you a tin of this excellent Vacuum Packed Coffee. It is the best at any price and it is always fresh. Order a tin today.

Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd.

WE WILL KEEP YOUR FAMILY ON THE PAYROLL WHEN YOUR NAME DROPS OFF

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

C. A. CRYSDALE, Manager for B. C.

411 ROGERS BUILDING

Phone Sey. 6770 for appointment and we will arrange same for your convenience.

"DAMAGED GOODS"

ALL NEXT WEEK

MATINEE: General Admission, 25c — Boxes, 35c.
EVENINGS: Lower Floor and first three rows in balcony, 35c — Balcony, 25c — Boxes 50c.
Schedule of Performances: 12:45, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:45, 9:30

GLOBE

The Broadway THEATRE

Corner MAIN and BROADWAY

For Friday and Saturday This Week

We present to our patrons

Wallace Reid and Anita King

—IN—

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A sequel to "The Squaw Man"

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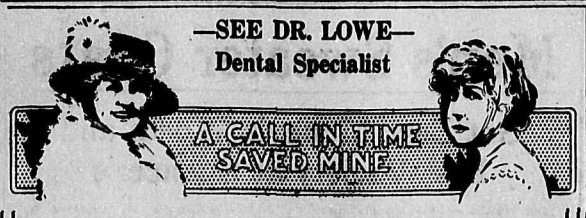

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The Conscription of Wealth

War Should Be Paid For As It Is Fought

By G. STAFFORD WHITBY

(Continued from last week)

National Policy Directed By Rich.

Now it has to be recognized that, whatever may nominally be the case, in point of fact the policy of a country receives its direction from the wealthy inhabitants of it. Therefore, in view of the consideration which I have just presented, it is of great importance, as a check on the danger to civilization which the reckless undertaking and particularly the unnecessary prolongation of wars involve, that war should be paid for during its course largely by the wealthy. Incidentally, the wealthy class is the only one in the community that can bear the major part of the cost of a large war such as the present one. I do not contend that the people in general should be relieved entirely of the cost of this war, but (1) that the wealthy members of the community are the only ones who are financially capable of wiping it off; (2), that the necessities of meeting the cost of war in this way would be an extremely valuable and wholesome check on a bellicose and militaristic national policy.

If, by means of loans, the financial burden of a war is thrown on the future, the class that, in effect, controls the national policy benefits, speaking generally, in a financial sense of the war, and thus not under the constant impulse, to which it would be subject were it suffering serious financial loss, to ask at each point of its progress whether the gains probable from a continuance of the war are worth the cost.

The Rich and Monetary Sacrifice.

It is no part of my case to contend that all the wealthy men of the country benefit pecuniarily by a financial policy such as that which has been pursued by the Canadian government; I contend only that for the most part they do so benefit or do not suffer seriously under it. Nor is it part of my case to contend that the wealthy suffer less than the generality of people in the loss of their relatives or are less ready than the generality of people to allow their relatives to take part in war. I do contend, however, that the loss of the whole or a substantial part of the fortunes of the wealthy would act as a far more serious check on war-making and would hasten the coming of peace far more effectively than does the death in battle of their

In contending thus, I have no intention of being cynical or of exhibiting the wealthy as morally inferior to the poorer members of the community who have sustained the loss of sons. I am merely giving recognition to what indubitably is a psychological fact. Under the present system of society, where the primary motive of production is profit and the private accumulation of wealth, almost all men think that wealth is the one certainly valuable thing in life. The whole atmosphere of modern society is filled with this belief; and the belief is so thoroughly incorporated into the outlook of the wealthy classes that, without conscious hypocrisy, they do, quite indubitably, feel money to be the most sacred thing in life and the one thing that should never be foregone. To the loss of their sons they can become reconciled, and can even be exalted thereby, again without conscious hypocrisy, by patriotic reflections; but the loss of their fortunes would act as a far more effective check on their support of war than does the loss of their sons. Will any candid man deny this?

The Natural Fruits of War.

Will the wisdom and morality of the following proposition be disputed? No important class in a community should benefit financially by war, particularly when it is claimed that the war has an idealistic motive. If we are to assume that we have left behind the era of wars of stark conquest, the natural effect of war should be to bring to all important classes of the community suffering without benefit. The natural *results of war per se are suffering* and loss. It may be right and necessary sometimes to bear these results for the sake of some great cause or in defence of the integrity of the territory of one's country. But it can never be right, to the present-day conscience, that war should bring material benefits to a nation: still less that it should ever bring them to a single class within a nation.

Any line of policy which has the effect of avoiding, for the wealthy class, the full natural results of war and even of bringing to it material prosperity can, in a moral view, hardly be condemned sufficiently strongly, as tending to permit, in that class, an insufficiently serious sense of the tremendous moral responsibility involved in supporting the resort to and persistence in that ultima ratio in human relationships, war.

The "common" people, it may be urged, support war as much as do the wealthy. But the common people are for the most part and all unbeknown to themselves at the mercy of the wealthy in the sentiments and opinions which they entertain. They are simply unaware of the subtle direction, sophistication and falsification of sentiment and opinion which privileged interests achieve in modern society. They fail to recognize the fact that, speaking broadly, the wealthy control the channels of publicity and the means by which public opinion is formed and that they can in this way almost invariably enlist the support of the generality of people for their policies.

It can safely be proclaimed that, left to themselves, the ordinary citizens would never prolong a war to the extent which the class in control frequently does. Governments, which, although elected by the people, consist mostly of men of wealth and their satellites, are, it is safe to say, more determinedly and persistently bellicose than the people in general. Even though the people may join in a war enthusiastically at it outset, yet, left to their unsophisticated feelings and opinions, they would always be ready for peace much earlier than their governments desire. Governments have always to pretend that the people are more eager to continue a war and more unanimously in favor of it than is really the case. By means of the delusions which they spread and foster as to the dire designs of the enemy; by means of the untruths which they circulate or which they fail to contradict; by their calculated minimizing and glossing over of the heartache, the horrors, the bloodiness, and the indecency of war; by means of calling out and sedulously cultivating collective egoism; and by sheer coercion which they exercise, the governing class is constanly engaged in whipping the people on to war.

Can it be denied that one of the most effective checks on the inconsiderate entrance upon and prolongation of war by the class in control would be the knowledge that war would seriously deplete the fortunes of its members?

How the Wealthy Should Pay.

If the conclusion—that the cost of war should not be thrown on the future—to which the arguments that have gone before have led, is accepted, the question arises for consideration as to how a sum sufficient to wipe out the war debt can be raised. Obviously the sum required, which is likely to be at least $1,200,000,000, cannot be raised by taxation. It must be raised by the conscription of wealth.

What Is "Conscription of Wealth"?

The phrase, "conscription of wealth," has, in Canada, been invested by much vagueness and uncertainty, which, one can hardly refrain from supposing, has not in all quarters, been entirely unintentional. Many people are genuinely puzzled about the meaning of the phrase. They have a feeling that it should mean something more drastic than taxation in the ordinary sense and should not be merely a grandiloquent term, adopted since the conscription of men was proposed, for taxation; and yet they cannot quite see what other meaning should be given to the term. Mr. Middleboro, speaking in the house of commons on June 20 last, expressed this puzzled feeling.

"Let me say," he said, "that the use of the phrase is very general and very few people seem to know exactly what it means. If it means imposing upon the people of Canada sufficient taxes for the purpose of effectively carrying on the war, I am in favor of the conscription of wealth. If it means anything different from or more than that, will some honorable gentleman please give us an accurate definition of it. If the conscription of wealth means the collection of taxes for the purposes of the war, we have already carried out that policy in large degree."

More Tran Taxation.

The newspapers and responsible ministers have avoided the use of the phrase under consideration as meaning anything more than taxation; and, indeed, the government obviously desire to suggest that the income tax which they have just expressed their intention of introducing is a conscription of wealth and meets the widespread demand for that measure. And the opposition, it would appear, accept the income tax substantially in that sense. Doubtless a large proportion of the population will also accept it in the same sense; for it may not unfairly be said, I think, that in the majority of the resolutions which have been passed of late by bodies of all kinds demanding the "conscription of manhood and wealth," the emphasis has been on "manhood," and "wealth" has been included more as a matter of form and in order to forestall criticism.

In Great Britain an income tax, of a much more severe nature than that which is to be instituted in Canada, is in operation, but it has never been suggested there that the measure represents a conscription of wealth.

It may be pointed out that, despite their acquiescence in the assumption that "conscription of wealth" means merely taxation, some members of the government are probably not entirely without an inkling of the real direction in which the phrase should be applied. A short time ago, when the phrase was particularly prominent, the minister of finance, again with a special solicitude for the small man, announced that thrifty people who had accumulated some small savings in the banks could rest assured that the government had no intention of making a raid on savings. In what sense, then, should the phrase "conscription of wealth" be employed, so as to mean something different from the taxation of income or profits? It should be employed to mean **a levy on capital.**

How Should a Levy Be Made?

Opinions may differ as to how a levy should be made. Mr. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has made the suggestion, as I understand it, that the state should confiscate for the period of the war the munition works, mines and manufacturing plants necessary for the prosecution of the war. From the point of view of such considerations as those which I have advanced earlier, this plan has drawbacks and does not go far enough. It would, of course, bear hardly on the small man who held stock in such undertakings; it would exact a large sacrifice from capitalists who happened to have most of their wealth invested in the kind of undertakings which were confiscated and would allow other capitalists who happened to have their wealth in undertakings of a different character to escape any similar sacrifice.

Certainly there would be no theoretical objection to the plan on these counts, if the principle of conscription of men is accepted. For conscription of men does not involve equality of sacrifice; it calls upon those who happen to be so circumstanced as to be particularly suitable for military service to make a great sacrifice and calls for little or no sacrifice from those who do not happen to be so circumstanced. In a similar manner the conscription of wealth on the plan under discussion would simply call for special sacrifice from those who happened to have their wealth in undertakings that are of particular value to the military operations.

The chief drawbacks which the plan appears to have are, firstly: That it would not greatly assist to wipe off the war debt and leave the future unburdened, but would, rather, one imagines, increase the debt, for the state would come into possession only of the capital stock of the undertakings and would still have to pay out for wages for labor and management; secondly, the plan would not have insufficient degree that moral effect on which I have placed so much emphasis, for it would touch only a proportion of the wealthy, and not the whole class.

Rate of Levy.

To meet the requirements of the case a levy should be made on all the wealthy members of the community sufficient to cancel the war debt. As to the scale on which this levy should be made it is impossible to give exact figures, for there are no data in regard to Canada that will enable a computation to be made. Some very approximate ideas on the subject may, however, perhaps be obtained by considering the case of Great Britain. I take an estimate of the value of estates in Great Britain recently made by Ramsay Macdonald, on the basis of the report of the commissioners of inland revenue, and I assume that the value of estates in Canada bears the same proportion to that of estates in Great Britain as does the population, viz., one-sixth. I then apply the scale of conscription given in the table.

Value of Estates	Levy	Estimated Yield of Levy
$ 50,000-$100,00	5%	$ 43,000,000
$100,000-$250,000	10%	$125,000,000
$250,000-$500,000	20%	$175,000,000
$500,000 and up	40%	$933,000,000

It is perhaps unwise for me, as giving opening for criticism, to give, in the absence of any really adequate data, any table which may be regarded as suggesting the scale on which wealth should be conscripted in Canada. I give the table purely by way of illustration. As it is probable that there are not so many, proportionately, of the largest class of estates in Canada as in Great Britain, it is possible that in the lower classes of estates the scale would have to be higher than that given in the table. If a first levy proved insufficient to cancel the war debt, a second levy could be made.

Can it be claimed that to take $5,000 (5 per cent.) from the man with a fortune of $100,000, leaving him with $95,000, or to take $400,000 from the man with a fortune of $1,000,000, leaving him with $600,000, would be to exact a greater sacrifice than taking the limbs, the eyesight, or the life of another man?

Objections to a Levy.

Objection to a levy on wealth on the lines just indicated can hardly be made, by those who advocate the conscription of men's lives, on the ground of unfairness. Objection can hardly be made to the proposal on moral grounds; indeed, as my argument has endeavored to establish, the proposal has a very firm moral foundation. Objection is more likely to be made on the plea that the proposal is impracticable and that it would hamper the industrial development of the country. Let us, then, consider this objection.

It is said that a levy on wealth is impracticable because wealth exists largely in the shape of factories, land, manufacturing plants, securities and so forth, and that these could not be realized in cash or could be so realized only by a disastrous depreciation of the market. But, in truth, the circumstance need not present a serious difficulty. A man with wealth to the extent of $200,000 has to find the government say $10,000. He can pay cash from his income or bank balances if possible. Suppose, however, that he is so circumstanced that he cannot pay the whole amount in cash. In that case, he hands over to the government securities to the value of the balance. The government can employ the securities as it chooses. It may realize them or it may hold them and draw the dividends. In the latter event, it would become a part owner in the business to which the securities referred. Thus the war debt would be wiped out at once to the extent of the cash which the levy brought in; and, as regards the portion against which securities were held: there would be tangible assets behind it, and in the meantime it would represent productive capital.

If thought desirable, the government might undertake not to realize during the course of the war or during a fixed period after it any securities that their former possessor expressed a wish to have the opportunity of buying back at their conscription value.

Similar to Death Duties.

In point of fact a levy of wealth is substantially of the same nature as the death duties in Great Britain and need not present any more difficulties in collection or occasion any greater interference with the course of business than do those duties.

There is probably no method of raising money from the wealthy for governmental purposes which is not susceptible to some extent of being evaded; the burden being thrown to a greater or less extent upon the ordinary consumer of goods. Paying for war by loans particularly is open to the objection that the burden is likely to be thrown on the ordinary consumer by highr prices or on the wage-earner by lower wages. This is especially the case in a country with a protectionist system. The burden of a levy would be much less susceptible of being shirked by the wealthy citizens on whom it was imposed. It need not be contended that a levy is entirely without defects. But, then, no method of raising money for state purposes is entirely without defects. I quote from a conservative economist, Dr. N. G. Pierson: If "due consideration be given to every remote and possible effect of a tax, it would scarcely be possible to point out a single tax which" is without defects. All that need be contended is that a levy would be the best way of wiping out the war debt.

"To pay for wars by levies from capital," says Ramsay MacDonald, "is the best way of securing that the contributions are really from those best able to bear them and most justly burdened by them. It does not prevent *further accumulation*, but would 'make room for saving to an equivalent amount' (Mill. Bk. V., Chap. ii, Sec. 7). It would stimulate saving without increasing prices."

It would seem clear that a levy on wealth represents, not only, from a political and moral point of view, a sounder method of paying for war than the raising of loans, but is also superior from the point of view of national economics. Loans have to be paid for over and over again; the burden of them falls in general on those least able to bear it and most injured by bearing it; they make money dearer and hamper enterprise. A levy on wealth is taken once and for all. Even from the most material view of national efficiency and success, a levy would be, in a long view, by far the soundest policy.

An examination of the doctrine which the minister of finance, Sir T. White, and the minister of trade and commerce Sir G. Foster, have put forward as a justification of the policy of throwing the cost of the war on the future by means of loans may serve to elucidate certain important moral and political considerations concerning war-making.

Already, in the early days of the war, in February, 1915, Sir T. White, speaking in the House of Commons had, after pointing out that borrowing for national works was considered legitimate, enunciated the doctrine, "we need have no reluctance in borrowing to meet the expenses of this war, because such borrowing is for the purpose of accomplishing for future generations that which is infinitely more precious than nosional undertakings, namely, the preservation of our national and individual liberties, and the constitutional freedom won out by our forefathers." Again, in 1916, in introducing his budget, the minister contended that they were "justified in placing upon posterity the greater portion of the financial burden of this war," not only because Canada was a developing country, but also because the war was being waged "in the interests of human freedom, and for their (posterity's) benefit in equal if not greater degree than our own." Speaking two days later, Sir G. Foster said that "the interests of posterity justified the expenditure of these hundreds of millions of dollars and the entering of that expenditure as a capital charge upon the country."

Contemporary War Beliefs.

This doctrine, I hold, could, in its general form, be used to justify the burdening of posterity to almost any extent and, in an objective view, for almost any reason. It has been just be-

(Continued on page 7)

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THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

(Continued from page 6)

cause this doctrine has been implicit in the attitude of mind which has marked almost all former wars, that European countries have been so severely burdened in the past by war debt. Of former wars it has been thought, by contemporaries, that they would benefit posterity; and this belief has, it may be assumed, been largely responsible for the readiness with which modern nations have almost always allowed the cost of their wars to be thrown on posterity.

But if history is to teach us anything as to the general issues of war and peace, it should teach us to distrust the beliefs of war time; to doubt, not the intensity with which beliefs are then held, but their justness. The more objective view of any war—of its origins, issues and results—which posterity enjoys is always, it is safe to say, very different from and often directly opposed in many important respects to the view of contemporaries; and the beliefs which contemporaries hold, even with passionate convictions of their all-importance, often appear, in the light of history, to have had their importance grossly exaggerated, or to have been in large part the result of delusion.

The psychology of war-time is peculiar. It is a psychological necessity for the successful conduct of a serious war, that the members of the warring nations shall link their efforts with fine ideal aims and shall hold convictions as to the all-importance of their efforts so strong as to seem to them unquestionable. But the subjective condition of even the most intense and sincere conviction in time of war must be distrusted; and, however much we may feel that the present occasion will prove to be an exception to the rule, and that history will endorse contemporary beliefs, we should see that the safest course will be to refrain from throwing the cost of the war on posterity.

Napoleonic and Crimean Wars.

The generation which fought the great war with France, and which threw the cost of it on to posterity, made declarations which present interesting parallels with the declarations which are made today regarding the war with Germany. Burke urged England "to keep the French infection from this country, their principles from our minds, and their daggers from our hearts. We are," he said, "in a war of a peculiar nature. . . It is with an armed doctrine that we are at war. . . . Pitt, in 1795, said that the war was "undertaken to repel usurpation, connected with principles calculated to subvert all government."

A recent writer has pointed out that "the Allies in the Napoleonic wars proclaimed their purpose to be "the reconstruction of the moral order," "the regeneration of the political system of Europe," the establishment of "an enduring peace founded on a just redistribution of political force." Nationality was to be preserved and respected, treaties were to be sacred documents, war was to be ended by arbitration and a court of nations."

At the time of the Crimean war it was proclaimed that, in fighting for Turkey against Russia, Great Britain was supporting the cause of freedom and progress, just as unhesitatingly as, in the present war, it has been proclaimed that, in fighting with Russia against Turkey, she is fighting for the same cause. During the Crimean war, the Times said that England was fighting because of the "sympathy of this people with right against wrong," and in order to prevent "the predominance of a power which has violated the faith of treaties and defies the opinion of the civilized world;" a power "menacing nothing less than the conquest of all Europe."

At the time of the Boer war, the great majority of the British people believed and proclaimed that their country was fighting for the just and fair treatment of its citizens in the Boer republics.

The Verdict of History.

In all these cases the cost of the war was for the most part, thrown on posterity, yet in none of them has the estimate which posterity made of them agreed with the contemporary estimate. Posterity is now, for example, inclined to believe that a peace as good as that which was obtained in 1815 could have been made in 1793, or again in 1800; Lord Salisbury dismissed the Crimean war saying that we "backed the wrong horse," and historians are agreed that to it can be traced all the great European wars between 1856 and 1878; the Boer war ranged the whole continent of Europe in sympathy against Great Britain, and Great Britain herself is now not a little ashamed of the war and conscious that the designs of capitalists upon the Rand mines were an important factor in it.

For a quotation expressing a historical verdict on these wars, I have not to go further than an article, which I encountered today, in the May issue of Current History (New York). Reviewing British foreign policy during the century preceding the present war, the writer, Thomas G. Frothingham, an American who strongly supports the present war, says of the war against France: "England strained her resources in the Napoleonic wars, but it is doubtful if her course was altogether wise. Her influence has been thrown to revive the empires of Europe. Of these Prussia, Austria and Russia were destined to have an evil effect on England's future." Of the Crimean war, he says: "It is really pathetic to realize that England went to war in 1854 to prevent the independence of Serbia, Bosnia and Bulgaria, the provisional occupation of Constantinople, and a Russian protectorate of the Greek church in the Turkish Empire."

History teaches conclusively that wars, which to those contemporaneous with them, appear as indisputably conferring benefits on posterity are frequently condemned by that posterity as unnecessarily prolonged, or even as harmful, and as having brought no benefit at all commensurate with their cost. The sincerity of contemporary beliefs as to the importance of war is not to be questioned; what is to be pointed out is that war-time has always been and is inevitably a time of delusion and gross misestimation. Appreciation of this fact should lead us to see that, no matter how sincerely we may think a war in which we are engaged to be of inestimable value to posterity, it is not, in fact, fair to posterity to throw upon it the cost of the war.

Another and more strictly economic point may be glanced at. The minister of finance argued that, because borrowing is legitimate for the construction of national works (roads, bridges, canals, etc.), it is therefore legitimate for war. But, in an economic view, the raising of loans for national works is justified because and only when such works have the ultimate result of producing revenue equal at least to the interest on the loans. I may quote again the economist Dr. Pierson, who lays down this doctrine thus: "Permanent loans should only be contracted in order to meet such expenditure as is certain to produce revenue amounting to not less than the interest on the debt. We do not mean that this income must accrue forthwith. The state frequently executes works which procure it no direct, but only an indirect gain, inasmuch as they increase the welfare of the country and thus the yield of its taxes."

Now, war loans do not represent borrowing for a revenue-producing undertaking, and, on the economic canon just formulated, cannot be justifiable. Even when a war is definitely aggressive in intention, it is so much of a gamble, that its financing by loans cannot on this canon be justified. Still less are loans justified when, as in the case of the present war, the war is proclaimed to be, not for commercial ends, but for human freedom and other non-material ends.

Of course insofar as the present war aims at securing commercial benefits, and is inspired by the spirit which the Paris conference, attended by the Canadian minister of trade and finance, represents, its capital cost may possibly be looked upon as a revenue-producing investment; but it is safe to say that other aims form the main inspiration of the mass of people who support the struggle.

A Concluding Consideration.

In concluding my examination of the doctrine under discussion, let me suggest for reflection a certain wide view of war as an incident in the military policy and foreign relations of a modern state. A writer so whole-heartedly militaristic as the German Clausewitz said: "In our world, the art of war is only a part of political intercourse, and therefore by no means an independent thing in itself." And, so long as the foreign policy of modern nations is informed by the conception that national security and advancement rest finally on armed force, Clausewitz is, undoubtedly, entirely right.

When war is upon a nation, the people fail to realize that the war is only an incident in the course of their foreign policy and a part of that policy. They think of it as something disconnected, as breaking their "peace," as a calamity against which they could not have provided, but which must now be met and finished with. When they have finished with it, they think, they will resume the path of peace again. The people quite genuinely feel in this way, but they do so only because they are ignorant and short-sighted and fail to recognize the war as an incident in the course of the foreign policy in which they acquiesce.

If the defence of a nation's security and interests is considered as resting on force of arms, then war is only a part of the general policy of national defence. In time of "peace" the force of arms, represented by military and naval armament, is dormant. The foreign policy of the country, as usually conceived, consists for a large or the most part in diplomats wielding this force in its latent condition. Behind the exchanges of diplomats is always the dormant military and naval forces of the nations. In time of war, the force passes over for the time from its latent into an active phase. That is all.

If it is correct that the expenditure called for by the military and naval defence of a country in time of "peace" should be met by revenue and not by loans, then, since war represents only an incident in the course of that defence—the active phase of it—it too should not be met by loans. If, in war-time, as our responsible ministers argue, the defence of British institutions, freedom, justice, etc., justifies throwing on posterity its cost, it might be argued with equal cogency that the cost of the armed force which is considered to defend them in time of "peace," should also be thrown on the future.

I will not elaborate these reflections, but will leave them for the reader to ponder.

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Statements Show That Food Gamblers Have Stowed Away a Monster Meal

While the "high cost of living" commissioner at Ottawa has published some figures as to how much food is held in cold storage, only some eighty odd per cent. of such establishments have been heard from. What does the commissioner intend to do about the others, and how is he going to ascertain whether the cold storage concerns are truthfully reporting. The general public will not believe that the food gamblers have told it all, and are willing to believe anything of the class of people such as Sir Joseph Flavelle, head of the munitions board, who was shown to have cleaned up $5,000,000 on bacon alone since the war, not to mention many other lines he is interested in.

The figures as follows are "official": The statement includes skilled as well as frozen meats, fish and dairy products. The quantities on hand the first of the month were: Eggs, 14,948,540 dozen; butter, 20,480,809 pounds; cheese, 19,693,704 pounds; beef (frozen and fresh), 13,648,782 pounds; beef (pickled), 566,895 pounds; beef (total), 14,215,677 pounds; pork (fresh or frozen), 10,302,645 pounds; pork (pickled), 19,689,874 pounds; pork (total), 29,989,515 pounds; bacon, 10,856,548 pounds; ham, 1,619,137 pounds; bacon and ham, 1,543,558 pounds; bacon and ham total), 14,019,243 pounds; mutton and lamb, 295,588 pounds; fish, 15,546,732 pounds; fowl, 1,844,207 pounds.

The above figures include the reports of thirteen cold storage plants, and cover about 88 per cent. of all the cold storage business of Canada. To estimate the total quantity of any commodity in Canada, about 10 per cent. should be added to the present quantity for the six firms whose reports have been delayed and to cover goods in transit in Canada. Each commodity, except eggs and butter, shows an increase.

The holdings of the firms reporting on quantities of food commodities on hand September 1, 1917, and September 1, 1916, show the following comparisons:

Eggs	10,499,291	9,713,824
Butter	10,285,988	11,960,164
Cheese	10,838,149	12,251,431
Beef	6,599,587	8,373,037
Pork	14,658,317	20,194,226
Bacon and ham	9,638,961	13,119,730
Mutton and lamb	210,490	105,002
Fish, all kinds	4,440,133	6,969,991

Assuming that the holdings of the remining firms show approximately the same proportion of quantities of food commodities on hand September 1, 1917, and September 1, 1916, there were about 2,800,000 pounds more butter, 2,260,000 pounds more cheese; 3,000,000 pounds more beef; 8,000,000 pounds more pork; 3,500,000 pounds more bacon and ham; 75,000 pounds less mutton and lamb; 8,000,000 pounds more fish; and 1,250,000 dozen fewer eggs in storage on September 1, 1917, than on September 1, 1917.

The exports for the month of August, 1916 and 1917, were as follows:

	1916	1917.	
Butter	2,046,150	336,748	lbs
Cheese	29,001,629	29,962,152	lbs
Eggs	337,256	141,025	doz
Bacon, ham	14,464,956	24,109,997	lbs
Mutton	676	49,695	lbs
Beef	229,344	4,495,757	lbs
Pork	1,244,350	582,595	lbs

The following table shows the distribution of the local quantities of each commodity in store September 1, 1917, reported according to districts:

Butter (pounds)—	
Maritime Provinces	583,268
Quebec	7,415,455
Toronto	4,370,303
Ontario (exclusive of Toronto)	1,928,324
Manitoba	2,503,435
Alberta and Saskatchewan	1,853,662
British Columbia	1,821,372
Cheese (pounds)—	
Maritime Provinces	72,560
Quebec	14,324,135
Toronto	1,917,148
Ont. (exclusive of Toronto)	2,129,717
Manitoba	370,974
Alberta and Saskatchewan	501,002
British Columbia	278,168
Eggs (dozens)—	
Maritime Provinces	413,630
Quebec	4,626,212
Toronto	2,420,522
Ont., (exclusive of Toronto)	4,243,686
Manitoba	1,192,824
Alberta and Saskatchewan	1,133,238
British Columbia	837,370
Beef (pounds)—	
Maritime Provinces	120,364
Quebec	1,091,091
Toronto	3,453,330
Ont., (exclusive of Toronto)	119,427
Manitoba	5,401,924
Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,574,581
British Columbia	10,732
Mutton and Lamb (pounds)—	
Maritime Provinces	11,943
Quebec	108,135
Toronto	15,250
Ont., (exclusive of Toronto)	45,517
Manitoba	55,063
Alberta and Saskatchewan	38,101
British Columbia	14,769

It must not be assumed that increased holdings are for speculative purposes. Much thereof is due to shortage of export transportation facilities.

Lets Contract to Union Firm.

Business Agent Thomas of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' reports that T. B. Hill, gents' furnishing store, 69 Hastings street, has refused to accept a lower tender for some $1500 worth of fixtures in his new store at 113 Hastings street east, and given the contract to contractors who employ an all-union crew. This action is appreciated by the Carpenters' and Mr. Thomas thinks it should be borne in mind by all Vancouver union men.

Lieut. Hardy Killed.

W. Hardy, business agent of the Shipyard Helpers' union, has received word that his brother, Lieut. W. J. Hardy of the Royal Horse artillery, died of wounds received at the front.

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SILK POPLIN has always been a favorite fabric and it is a very serviceable one. We have received direct from the makers a new shipment embracing a wider assortment of shades than you will find elsewhere. The material is 36 inches wide, and the shades include black, white, maize, navy, Belgian, saxe, Russian green, emerald, reseda, nigger brown, purple, amethyst, gold, pearl, taupe, rose, pink and wine. In spite of the increased cost we are going to offer this poplin at the old price.

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SCANTY-CLAD GIRLS HAVE MAYOR FOR SPECTATOR

Mr. McBeath Pays Visit to Seattle at Public Expense to View "Cabaret"

With Other Vancouver Citizens Spends Interesting Evening in Joints

ISN'T IT ABOUT time this man Mayor McBeath took his disguise off or that somebody took it off for him, and disclosed the real article which would be sanctimonious but in reality, isn't anything of the sort? Mayor Malcolm, to be quite frank, isn't a bad sort of a chap if he would cut out the subterfuge. He has been circulating a petition, it is understood, asking himself to "accept" a third term in the mayoral chair. Of course, from the mayor's way of thinking, it is all right to go about it this way. A whole lot of others would, and, probably, have. But McBeath would make more headway if he were honest about it and came out with the frank admission that he wants the job again, wants it badly, because he needs the salary. It is a pretty fat salary, too, for these times, when the ordinary workingman finds the cost of living still aeroplaning. A popular excuse among officeholders, when they want a "salary," is that it "costs so much to maintain the position." Anybody who knows McBeath knows that the cost of "maintenance" of the mayoral chair under his regime isn't a nickel a year. If he spends a cent extraordinarily, the public pays, and there is not a penny's subtraction from the mayor's salary. All of these jaunts taken by the mayor are paid for by the city.

The other day Malcolm visited Seattle and had a whale of a time in the cabaret shows, feeling the effects of soft drinks and girls. He returned suitably astounded with horrific hallucinations. No, dear reader, the mayor was not led astray on two-per cent. beer or any such insipid beverage, for he had taken along with him Police Chief McRae, and there were members of the board of trade and a few more upstanding citizens in the party having a real old prohibition "time."

It does most folks good to get out of town now and then, even Mayor McBeath, who, though he would have people believe otherwise, is just the common garden variety of human being, and office work pales at times. That this is true is shown in the fact that McBeath takes a jaunt on all and every occasion.

It was mentioned that some of the hotels planned "cabaret" shows. Shocking! The very name shocked McBeath (publicly) so he must hike to the Sound metropolis and find out something about them. Respectable cabaret shows have been held right here in Vancouver, in the Vancouver hotel, but Mayor McBeath never got excited about them. Nor did anybody else. There was no breath of suspicion that there was anything wrong.

But when a campaign for civic honors is approaching again, little McBeath and his big pipe must hie them to Seattle. In Seattle, naturally, they picked out the joints where the police restrictions are not very tight. Of course, there was seen a first-class leg show. (Picture McBeath covering his face and departing so as not to look back upon them). But this can't be pictured. So after slopping up ginger ale, pop and whatnot, we have our mayor back among us busy with his little typewriter pounding out a report to the city council telling of those horrid girls.

If the mayor would attend more to business in Vancouver, and not bother his dear head so much about Seattle's way of running her town, Vancouver would be less vice-ridden than it is. Boomers say that Vancouver is perhaps the rottenest city on the coast in point of the number of street-walkers who go unmolested about. Vancouver is infested with a whole flock of these night birds and their male prostitutes. And they don't haunt the alleys. They boldly display their wares on the streets and rub elbows with decent persons. One of Mayor McBeath's stool pigeons in the now famous episode of the hotel raids, may have been one of these, who knows? Stool pigeons always are of this class— male and female.

However, Mayor McBeath might just as well prepare to go back into civil life and get a job bookkeeping somewhere. Or he might join the army. The public has had enough of him as mayor. The city has been in a continual turmoil during the past year. Since taking office, McBeath has done nothing very seriously for the public, but has devoted much time to politics in an effort to lead the public into the misbelief that he is "the only little mayor for them."

Many Attend Funeral

The funeral of Armourel Hazel Wand, the 14-year-old girl who died suddenly last week, was held Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. Mitchell officiating. Several pallbearers were members of the fire department, the father of the deceased, an old-time member of the Bricklayers' union and having been a former chief of the South Vancouver Fire Department. They were: Lieut. J. Stein, No. 14 firehall; Captain E. Mitchell, No. 6 firehall; Captain E. Frost, No. 11 firehall; Operator J. Burke of the fire alarm department; Fireman B. Hull, No. 14 firehall and Mr. J. Hall, secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose. Chief Carlisle and other members of the fire department were in attendance. The floral offerings were numerous and many friends of the family accompanied the body to the Mountain View cemetery where interment took place. Post mortem examination failed to disclose the cause of death, the case baffling several physicians. The young girl had a large circle of friends in the city.

Strikers Go Back.

SEATTLE, Sept. 19.—Strike headquarters announced that the Anderson Shipbuilding company has agreed to use only eight-hour lumber. The men on strike at the Anderson plant will resume work, it is stated.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

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STREETRAILWAYMEN TO MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY

Business Agent Hubble Urges Membership to Take More Interest in Union Meetings.

Donald McDonald, Hugh Mathieson and Robert Scott, members of Pioneer Division, No. 101, who went overseas early in the game, are reported as having paid the supreme sacrifice during recent weeks. Much regret is felt among their fellow employees on the local B. C. E. R. system.

The auditors of our division have been busy during the past week. They draw attention to the fact that with Sept. 30 ends the current quarter, and all delinquents should make it a point to lighten the work of the officers by promptly paying all dues to date.

President Hubble wishes to draw the attention of the membership to the necessity of having a well-attended meeting of the union next Wednesday, Sept. 26. In fact, he feels that it would be better for the organization if every member attended every meeting possible. It would facilitate the work of the officers and avoid any possibility of misunderstandings. Matters of vital interest to the membershiup will be up for consideration during the coming few months. And unless the members voluntarily attend meetings it is not improbable that the resolution shelved some weeks ago, providing for a fine for non-attendance, will have to be reintroduced. President Hubble goes further. He thinks that it is essential that every member of the division should "get the habit" of attending meetings. No other dates should be made for the evenings upon which the union meets. Routine business may not be as full of interest as it might be. It may drag out unnecessarily long. But, after all, that is largely the fault of the members themselves. The place and time to put matters right is in the meeting. Let the kicking be done there and not outside the union room. Remember, says President Hubble, "the organization and its effectiveness is what the membership make it. The old slogan still stands: 'Workers of the world unite; you have a world to gain and nothing to lose but your chains.'"

Business Agents Laid Up.

"Teddy" Morrison of the Electrical Workers' was laid up with sickness for four days during the week, and Business Agent Hardy, of the Shipyard Helpers' and Victor Midgley, business agent of the Trades and Labor Council, were also under the weather.

G. G. McGeer to Wed.

VICTORIA, Sept. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. David Spencer, sr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Mr. G. G. McGeer, M.L.A., of Vancouver. The wedding will take part the latter part of November.

According to the New Times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sam Gompers' "American Alliance for Hypocrisy and Capital" got a frosty reception when it held its recent convention in that city. At the public mass meeting, held in the auditorium, with a seating capacity of 3000, barely 400 attended. When such a galaxy of talent as Gompers, Simons, Spargo, Stitt Wilson, Charles Edward Russell, Morrison, Duncan, Stokes et. al., with oceans of boosting by the daily press, can do no better than pull off such a fizzle, it rather looks as though the workers were getting wise to the moribund philosophy and stupid policies that have been so long foisted upon them by the knight errantry of economic ignorance, political rascality and reaction.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

The Stupidity of the Workers.

Editor Federationist: Will you kindly allow me a space in your paper to say a few words in regard to remarks made on the platform of the "Win-the-War" people? My husband is a union man. He gave up his job like thousands of other union men to fight the Germans, not to bring down the wages of workingmen. You condemn the workingman for "asking $3 a day when the soldier is only getting $1.10." You must remember that the soldier's family is provided for, but the workingman that is not fit for military service has to provide for his family, with everything at such a price that he cannot live on any less. I would like to know what pay these people get that make the remarks above quoted. The union soldiers will be glad to clasp their union brothers by the hand when they come back and thank them for holding the trenches from the enemy at home while they were holding the trenches in France.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Vancouver, Sept. 9, 1917.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL FAVORS DOWN TOOLS

(Continued from page 1)

ters', A. H. Beresford, B. W. Cane, E. E. Elliott, B. J. Hunt, Alex. Morrison; Musicians', J. Dennis, P. Duguid, A. J. Malacord, F. R. Weaver, W. B. McQueen; Painters', H. Grand; Robt. Bryce, D. Hughes; Lathers', J. H. Leighton; Cigar Makers', J. Walters, George Ernst; North Vancouver Civic Employees, Colin Macdonald, P. Rathbone, F. H. Leigh.

A protest was laid by the Plasterers' union against the importation of plasterers to work on the C. N. R. depot. The matter was taken up with the immigration authorities.

Attorney-general Farris wrote in answer to a letter asking when the company towns would be opened. He said this was under the minister of lands who was away.

Sir Ribert Borden sent a telegram in answer to the council's objections to the War Elections act. He said the act was not understood and a letter was following. The letter had not been received yet.

Secretary Midgley read a copy of an appeal sent out by the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor for campaign funds. The executive recommended the council vote $50 to the fund. Del. Tree of the Longshoremen, moved an amendment that the report of the executive committee be concurred in and that the secretary be instructed to notify Secretary Wells of the B. C. F. of L. that the council desired a general strike called on conscription being brought into force. Del. Tree said if the labor men thought they could flood the house of commons with anti-conscriptionists, they would be badly fooled. He said there never was as good an opportunity in this country for labor to stick together. If a letter along those lines were sent to the executive there was a chance a strike would be called. The Longshoremen had already sent such a letter. The delegate said the only way to be effective in the present emergency was to tie up industry. Labor was as free now as white slaves could be, and should keep that little freedom. Military tyranny would be used to put organized labor out of business. Conditions in the old country were deplorable. Now was the time, for the bill would be in force by next meeting date.

In answer to a question as to whether labor in any other province had united against conscription, President Kavanagh said that Quebec had, but he had no information as to others.

Del. Tree said the issue must be faced. Labor had to fight anyhow and might just as well start at once.

The amendment was carried.

The recommendation that two delegates be sent to the convention to nominate working-class candidates was concurred in. Dels. McVety and Welch were elected.

Business Agent Midgley reported that the newly-organized unions were making splendid progress.

The new wage schedule for the Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' union was endorsed.

Under reports from unions, the Blacksmiths' brought up the question of the minimum wage scale on city work, and asked the assistance of the council. The city was the cheapest employer of labor in the city.

The Barbers' had a kick coming that union men did not demand the shop cards. It was expected the union would be 100 per cent. soon.

Cooks' and Waiters' reported new members were coming in right along.

The Retail Clerks' were having an uphill fight but were confident. Union men should demand the button.

The Letter Carriers' reported that indications for relief were that they would be inadequate and trouble was brewing.

The Cigar men asked the union men to all demand the Cigar Makers' union label.

The Steam Engineers' reported to be in a flourishing condition.

A delegate from the Streetrailwaymen drew attention to the fact that many union men were riding on jitneys, which were not organized.

It was reported that "Tom the Tailor" was violating the Factories' act by working women nine hours a day and 54 hours a week.

Other delegates, reporting for their unions indicated satisfactory progress.

A long discussion took place on the advisability of issuing monthly working cards. The principle was adopted and the secretaries will be called together to discuss the form the card shall take.

THE SPORT OF WAR WITH ITS JOYS AND THRILLS

(Continued from page 1)

spectacle it must have been to see two or more tin-clad horsemen with cast-iron helmets ride madly and furiously up and down the plain trying to poke each other off their noble steeds in such a manner as to secure a broken neck for him who fell. And what a wild acclaim of joy and approval met the successful jouster upon the perpetration of his achievement. Ah, that was real sport, a sport worthy of kings, emperors, and other ruling class ruffians. It was indeed. That is, it was a good enough sport for those primitive times. It was the sort of sport that could marshal the live[illegible] cession of tintillating thrills p[illegible] those effete days and cause them to tickle the backbone of the soulful multitude to its exceeding great joy. But those good, old days are gone, never to return. Something more sporty is now required to appeal to the high-class taste that the sport-loving fraternity has acquired during the intervening years since the days of pagan Rome and the days of chivalry. It has come, as the following clipped from the editorial columns of that morning luminary whose compelling beams of pellucid light illumine the dark corners of human understanding, and surcharges the dull wit of mediocrity with all of the intellectual profundity of the pundit and the sage. It is superflous to add that we mean the Vancouver Sun. It could be no other.

"Though there is nothing more unromantic than trench fighting, there is nothing more appealing to the imagination than some of the features of the present war. Man has never witnessed anything more picturesque than air fighting or taken part in any form of war or sport more thrilling. Nothing ever afforded such opportunities for adventure. No madcap cavalier of the age of chivalry ever had such wild moments as the air fighters experience in the ordinary run of things. Seated in a plunging spider's web of wire, wood and canvas, the cavalier of the air hunts his game."

Now there is a conception of sport worthy of this day and generation. It is really a high-class conception and one well calculated to cause a tintinnabulation of joy bells to cavort up and down the porcine spine of the fattest and most blase capitalist at the modern hog trough. What a grand sight it must be to see slaves mounted upon eagle's wings poking and thrusting at each other with vicious enthusiasm, some miles up in the sky. How exhilirating! How noble! How heroic! And more especially so in view of the fact that these slaves have no grudges against each other, never did each other any wrong, probably never met before, doubtless experience no enjoyment in the delectable performance, do it for nothing, and get paid at that in the coin of death if they lose and perhaps cast-iron medals if they win. What a glorious spectacle; what a magnificent exhibition to delight the eye and thrill the soul of the morbid savage with the vulgar twentieth century ruling class taste for horror and atrocity, safely esconced in some editorial sanctum or other place safe from the danger of being hit by falling fragments of sky gladiators who might be shattered by their own petards. Grand conception. Great sport, to be sure. Far more exciting than a circus. Much more thrilling than Mary Pickford or Charlie Chaplin in the movies. And morally and ethically it is in a class by itself. It may well be wondered what further new beauties in the sport line the aforesaid Sun's rays will bring to the delighted gaze of a sport-loving age.

Youth to Be Clutched by Mars.

The following will be appreciated by those parents who are not altogether devoted to the gospel of militarism, as practised in the land of the kaiser, and which we are told has resulted in this awful carnival of death and destruction. And the primal sin which our rulers and their spokesmen, with a prolific diarrhoea of words, have charged to the kaiser and his lieutenants, that is the militarization of the nation, beginning with the young and saturating their plastic minds with the duty of obedience to their officers, even to the shooting of their own fathers and mothers, is being insidiously fastened up us with the same brutal indifference to our wishes as has been manifested by the brutal German rulers in fastening and promoting the same curse upon the people of that land. No wonder that frightened mothers have been ringing up and making anxious enquiries about this ominous and sinister hint pointing to the conscription of their young boys in preparation for being fed to the cannon of ruling class ferocity and glorious pastime. It is impossible to conceive anything more conscienceless, savage and brutally vile than that of seizing upon children and forcibly molding them into instruments of blind obedience in the art of ruling class murder, rapine and devastation. In another column will be found an account of what recently happened in Germany when the brutal rulers of that country desired to have striking workmen shot down by the soldiery. The only battalion that could be used for such a horrible purpose was one composed of young boys, who had been drilled in the duty of implicit obedience to their officers and whose years and experience had not yet ripened them to rebellion against such a repugnant and revolting task as that of murdering their own fathers, brothers and friends, at word of command. Let the fathers and mothers of this country set their faces against this proposed training of their children for so vile and execrable a purpose. Steps cannot be taken too quickly to let the rascally powers that be know that no such infamous policy will be tolerated. It is blind folly to dawdle along supine and apathetic until a brutal and unscrupulous government has enacted a compulsory measure and then lay down to that silly old class-promoted humbug that it is every good citizen's duty to obey the law. Steps should be taken right now to let the present or any other government understand that no such law is to be put upon the statute books and if it is put there it will not be obeyed. The time to make such a declaration is now. It is little use to lock the barn-door after the horse has been stolen. Read the following, ponder it well and carefully, assimilate its meaning and, if possible, comprehend its sinister significance. It is clipped from the Province of last Wednesday:

"According to a letter received at the meeting of the School Board last night from the corps of cadet instructors, some difficulty is being experienced in inducing boys to enter cadet corps in Vancouver. To meet this it was suggested that the board should recommend to the department of education that it be made compulsory for boys on reaching twelve years of age to join the corps. Municipal Inspector Gordon informed the board that there were in the city schools over 4,000 boys who would come under such a ruling, and he doubted if there were sufficient instructors to handle so large a number. No action was taken, beyond receiving and acknowledging the communication."

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT OPENS FOR BUSINESS SEPT. 29th.

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