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. 42 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

How To Avoid Patriotic Funds

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Victory Loans and Tag Days

A Simple Lesson in Simple Finance That Will Lick the Huns

How to Win the War Without Robbing the Poor Rich People

The Federationist is not a victim of the greenback theory that had such a vogue among financial simps a generation ago. The profound financial knowledge possessed by this great family journal has been gleaned in the bitter school of experience, through some years of persistent effort in attempting to get something for nothing out of that which never had anything in it to start with. And we affirm, and we do it without fear of contradiction, that what we do not know about the financing of great undertakings upon nothing more substantial than windy promise and doubtful performance, is also unknown to the greatest financial experts of this great financial age. But all of that knowledge, in all of its pristine profundity, is hereby given to an anxious world, sorely perplexed by the vexatious problem of how to pay its impossible bills with a cash that does not and cannot exist, except in the elastic imagination of financial astrologers and meatphysicians.

How to Make Money.

Did you ever take a good look at the stuff that is called money? Well, if you did you must have noticed that it consists of nothing but a promise printed upon a piece of paper. Of course, if it is metal money it contains the commodty value of the metal of which it is composed, but if it is the paper stuff it contains nothing of any greater value than the promise it conveys. The most of it being paper—bills, notes, checks, drafts, bonds, mortgages, and all of that sort of punk which amounts to the same thing—any one can readily see that all that is required is a printshop to make all of the stuff that could be required. The entire stock of the world's money consists of nothing but promises that can never be redeemed, with the exception of that portion of it which is of metal, and that only carries possible redemption to the extent of such exchange value as may be vested in its metal content.

Why Need to Borrow?

A government bond is of no greater value than a government note, with the exception of such interest as it may also promise to the holder. If a government is financially sound enough to make its bond good, then it is financially sound enough to make its notes good, not only to the extent of the face value of the bond, but also to the value of the interest such bond is to draw. Now if that be so, then why these "liberty bond" and "victory bond" drives? Why all of this ridiculous monkey business of begging, borrowing, enjoling, besecching, coaxing, and soliciting for funds to finance the war, and provide for its mutilated and tortured victims and their wives, children and other dependents at home? Why the necessity of vulgar loan drives, shameless tag days and other despicable charity-mongering schemes? And besides all this, that which it costs to pull off these liberty and victory loan schemes and other money-raising subterfuges, would far more than cover the entire cost of printing enough flimflam money to finance the war from now till the end of time. It is all flimflam anyway, so what is the use of making all of this fuss about it?

The End of It All.

Of coure, everybody knows full well, that is, if they know anything and possess even the rudiments of any mathematical faculty, that this percious system of skinning slaves out of the products of their labor and disposing of it by selling it on credit, must in time break down and the whole ridiculous affair collapse in universal ruling class bankruptcy. The fact that nothing can be sold except upon credit, and that is a fact that will be easily established if one but goes to the trouble of examining the process of production and sale, by following the article produced, all the way from its production to its final removal from the market by the ultimate consumer, it will thus be discovered, that inasmuch as the original producer (the worker) is not paid for its production because there is nothing in existence wherewith to make payment, that initial fact of non-payment follows the article in question all through its existence, and still remains to continually pester the sons of men by eternally proclaiming the crime that has been committed against the slave in chains who produced the goods.

That final bankruptcy must come. It is a mathematical impossibility to forestall it. Borrowing will neither hasten or retard it. It is even now knocking at the door and by the time the curtain has been rung down upon this glorious Christian carnival of blood and gore, the collapse will be upon us. If ruling class governments, and there are none other, need a little money in their delectable business, now is the accepted time to make it. It will at least be more dignified and less vulgar to print the eventually worthless stuff, than to get it by playing the mendicant and the bum. And it should be easy enough now that they have been told how. Of course, other financiers, of wider fame than this humble sheet, could have told how to do it, but wisely try to keep the terrible secret to themselves so as to conserve their own game as long as possible. And let the reader not take that for a joke.

Wages in Civic Waterworks.

The waterworks committee on Tuesday fixed the pay of men on special work at $85 and the patrolmen at $75 a month. Teamsters at Capilano and Seymour will receive $84.50, the chauffeur $95. One caretaker will have $100, two will have $95, and five will receive $85 a month.

LONGSHORE WORK SLACKING AWAY

After a Month, Which Was Very Busy, Work Is Letting Up, Says Union Official.

From information that has been obtained, it seems probable that the big rush of work on the shore for the past month, will materially slacken during the next few weeks and the Longshoremen's union [illegible] the auxiliary will be able to handle the work that is necessary. The work recently increased to such a degree that outsiders had to be engaged. The union will be able to handle the work without assistance for awhile now.

The big banquet and dance which the longshoremen tendered the crew of the steamer Niagara on her last trip here, in recognition of the stand of the crew in the late strike, is still the topic of conversation, though the boys are settling back into their old routine again.

The locals are in splendid condition of organization, and the headquarters on Pender and Howe streets, between boats, is among the busiest places in the city.

DATE OF ELECTION SET FOR DEC. 17

Not Improbable That the Guess Is Somewhere Near Correct

An Ottawa correspondent, in a dispatch to the local daily press of yesterday, says:

"Elections will be held before Christmas. That is definite and only unforeseen circumstances will change the decision. December 17 is the tentative date. Nomination day will fall twenty-eight days before that, and the soldiers overseas will start polling their votes the day after nominations. The polls will keep open overseas for the whole period thereafter until election day."

SHIPYARD HELPERS WORK UNDER PROTEST

Proposal of Munitions Board Representatives Has Been Accepted.

The Shipyard Helpers' union has adopted a resolution accepting under protest the offer of the munitions board that the men continue at work pending a settlement of the wage scale in the United States shipyards, and that this scale will be granted by the board here and be retroactive to September 1.

During the past few days the union has added seventy new members, bringing the total enrolment up to 450.

A branch union of the shipyard helpers of New Westminster and Coquitlam has been formed, and will meet on the 1st and 4th Mondays in each month. It will be affiliated with the Trades and Labor council of New Westminster.

With reference to an article in the daily press a few days ago, to the effect that there was an "agitator" working among the shipyard men of Coquitlam, Business Agent Hardy here says that was pure misrepresentation, and that he objected to anything of this kind, though welcoming legitimate opposition which puts spunk in the men. No recognized agent of the union had been out to that yard for a considerable time.

The union has started taking in the outside men, chippers and foundry helpers, on the north shore, and the North Shore Iron Works is now fully organized.

President C. Soams, who resigned, has been succeeded for the balance of the term by E. Oliver, the vice-president.

VOTE TO DECIDE IF SHIPYARD STRIKE WILL CONTINUE

Unions Affected by Strike at Coughlan's Will Take Referendum

Question Is on Acceptance of Offer to Abide by Seattle Decision

A vote of all the members of unions affected by the strike at Coughlan's shipyard will be taken immediately, and a report made at a meeting next Sunday at 3 o'clock. This was decided on at a meeting yesterday afternoon. Coughlan's has offered to abide by the decision of the adjustment board appointed in connection with the shipyards strike in Seattle, and to make it retroactive to Sept. 1. It was said last night that the prospects for a settlement look bright.

Organizer Duncan McCallum of the Machinists' and Business Agent Carmichael of the Boilermakers', returned from Seattle yesterday morning, where they were in conference with International Presidents Johnston and Franklin and metal trades' officers, for some days.

SEATTLE SHIPYARD WORKERS GO BACK

Pending Decision of Adjustment the Board Work Will Resume

All of the metal trades of Seattle affected by the shipyards' strike, except the boilermakers and painters, will return to work on Monday, and possibly the other two may. This is pending the decision of the adjustment board. D. McCallum and J. H. Carmichael, representing the Metal Trades council of this city, returned yesterday from Seattle, where they attended various conferences leading up to the decision of the Metal Trades council of Seattle to declare the strike off, and asking the boilermakers and painters to reconsider and go back with the others.

It is expected it will take the adjustment board fully three weeks to return a decision, as sittings are to be held in Seattle and Portland, each possibly consuming a week's time.

International presidents, including Franklin of the boilermakers, Johnson of the machinists, Ryan of the sheet metal workers, Wilson of the pattern makers, Snelling of the engineers and others are in Seattle. All of them recommended the men return to work, pending the adjustment.

NEW UNION WILL SOON TAKE UP 9-HOUR DAY

Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Local Is Now in a Position to Talk to the Employers.

The Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' held a big meeting Wednesday night at the Labor Temple and discussed the enforcement of a nine-hour day on Nov. 1. A meeting with the general team owners is soon to be held. The union decided on another permanent officer and appointed Bert Showler secretary-treasurer. New members are coming in every meeting. Other unions are asked to assist the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' by demanding that milk, bread and laundry drivers show their cards. The union endorsed the B. C. F. of L. candidates and elected three members to the campaign committee.

PRELIMINARY PLANS LAID FOR LIVE CAMPAIGN

B. C. F. of L. Campaign Committee Gets in Line for Work

Takes Steps to Give Valley of Political Dry Bones a Good Shake-up

THE UNANIMITY and enthusiasm in evidence at Monday night's meeting of the Vancouver section of the B. C. F. of L. campaign committee, was refreshing, and bodes no good for the Borden union government or any other party that will tolerate profit-making in war times. The wage-workers of Greater Vancouver have evidently made up their minds to elect representatives of their own. The committee wasted little time and organization was the key note of the meeting. Preliminary plans were developed for a real live campaign, born of necessity, the only law that seems to drive union men to do their duty towards themselves.

The next meeting of the committee, with additional membership, will be held in the Labor Temple on Monday evening, Oct. 29.

Meantime the mainland vice-presidents of the B. C. Federation of Labor will hold a session at Victoria on Sunday next, for the purpose of reviewing the work to date, and planning for future work in connection with the forthcoming campaign.

So far it seems certain that the B. C. F. of L. will have at least five candidates in federal constituencies throughout the province. These are: Victoria, Nanaimo, Burrard, Vancouver South, East Kootenay and West Kootenay, leaving Vancouver Centre to the Socialist Party of Canada, with W. A. Pritchard as the candidate. Practically all of the B. C. F. of L. candidates named are also officials of that organization, Messrs. Wells, Midgley, McVety, Goodwin, with a possibility of President Joe Naylor for the Nanaimo riding.

The Greater Vancouver Committee.

At Monday night's meeting those in attendance were: Miss Helena Gutteridge, tailors; G. Kilpatrick, shipyard laborers; J. Brooks, machinists, No. 182; P. Bengough, machinists, No. 777; G. Harrison, civic employees; W. Walker, steam and operating engineers; A. McDonald, brotherhood of carpenters; F. W. Welsh, plumbers; B. Showler, teamsters and chauffeurs; A. O. Hansen, moving picture operators; R. P. Pettipiece, The Federationist; W. Dagnall, bricklayers; W. F. Ironsides, pile drivers; C. S. Cassidy, stonecutters. Other members of the committee are: F. Knowles, letter carriers; P. Rathbone, North Vancouver civic employees; T. Fawkes, boilermakers; H. Neelands, typos; A. P. Glen, retail clerks; G. Richardson, city firemen; W. McKay, electrical workers; G. J. Kelly, longshoremen; Fred. A. Hoover, street railway employees; B. W. Lane, butchers. Additional names added were: Messrs. Crawford, sheet metal workers; Rigby, street railway employees, and Nightscales, patern makers.

Unions Given Direct Action.

The secretary of the committee was instructed to circularize all local unions, asking that the committee be added to by sending one delegate for the first 200 members, and a second if over 200. This should result in a strong and representative central campaign committee by the time of next meeting, October 29.

Miss Gutteridge was selected by the meeting as secretary-treasurer and chairman.

A publicity subcommittee was named as follows: R. P. Pettipiece, V. R. Midgley, J. Brooks, J. H. McVety and Miss Gutteridge.

Upon motion, the mainland vice-presidents of the B. C. F. of L. were asked to arrange for a meeting at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of more clearly defining the position and duties of the respective committees being brought into being.

B. C. F. of L. Executive Meeting.

With the assistance of long-distance phone service, the Vancouver members of the executive of the Federation have arranged with Secretary-treasurer Wells for a meeting of the executive at Victoria on Sunday, the mainland delegates going over on Saturday night's ferry. Convener Pettipiece of the publicity committee, and representing The Federationist, will accompany the mainland delegation.

As to Finances

The question of how the finances, now being raised in response to a "call" by the Federation, or to be raised later, were to be disbursed, was discussed by the meeting. Some were of the opinion that all monies should go to the Federation treasury, and be disbursed from there. Others felt that appropriations would have to be made by the B. C. F. of L. executive to the various constituency committees. Again it was stated that there were local unions which would put up money for a particular choice as candidate, but would not pay into the general fund. Finally it was decided to leave the question over until after the meeting at Victoria on Sunday, to be again discussed at the meeting of the committee on the 29th.

Calgary Bricklayers Stop Work.

Calgary bricklayers on several buildings in the course of construction, quit work Tuesday, in sympathy with the Carpenters' union. All the works affected were employing non-union carpenters.

JUSTICE GREGORY HAS NOW PROVIDED A RAINBOW OF HOPE AND PROMISE FOR PATRIOTS WHO BECOME WISE IN TIME

Tip to Those Who Are Desirous of Obtaining Their Exemption—A Way Opened Whereby Escape From Press Gang Is Possible—A Call That Is Even Louder Than That of Our King and Country

OUTCOME WILL BE ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY MORTGAGE COMPANIES IN THIS CITY

AN INCIDENT is recorded in local history that is fraught with splendid possibilities in the way of opening a haven of refuge to those disturbed souls who do not wish to be seized by the "press gang" and fed to the cannon of Europe against their will. It is a veritable rainbow of hope and promise to they who possess such a strong prejudice against Prussian militarism and junker autocracy, that they do not experience heart-throbs of patriotic joy at the pleasing prospect of being sacrificed upon the altar of its triumph. It opens a way of escape from the objectionable pathway of military glory, decorated with rolls of honor, iron crosses, wooden legs, glass eyes and crutches, by steering a course that is louder and more insistent than that of even King and country, and that, though less noisily and bloodily patriotic, is far more sensibly and profitably so.

The Stage Setting.

The stage setting leading up to the incident in question began somewhere back in those days before the wind bubble of Vancouver's metropolitan ambitions had been rudely punctured by the sad fact, that something substantial cannot be built upon nothing tangible, with any reasonable expectation of a long continued and glorious existence. Be that as it may, however, two men, one a Mr. Greenwood and the other a Mr. Woodhouse, purchased a lot in South Vancouver and thereupon erected a house, for the accommodation of themselves and their respective families. In so doing they incurred an indebtedness to a mortgage company of $1.150, this to bear 10 per cent. interest and be paid off by monthly payments.

In the record of events, as disclosed in the court and as recorded in the public press, neither Greenwood or Woodhouse are possessed of any prefixes to their cognomens, either words or initials. They are merely referred to as "Greenwood" and "Woodhouse." This is no doubt due to their having defaulted in their payments to the aforesaid mortgage company. Such being the case, they are evidently not entitled to even the prefix of Mr. But having purchased the property and assumed a mortgage they proceeded to enter into the felicitous life that usually attends upon such a happy solution of the problem of habitation.

"Why Pay Rent?"

They entered upon the rosy pathway of avoiding the payment of rent by paying just as much and probably more, in monthly installments forever upon their own property. In this satisfactory and yet simple manner did they answer the oft-put query of the real estate sharp who has some of it to sell, of "Why pay rent?" They paid $700 of the $1,150.

And then the war broke out and both men heard the call of king and country and right nobly responded thereto. Greenwood left a $10 per day job in the north and landed in a corporal's job in the home guard, at $1.20 per day. Woodhouse is in the trenches of France at the pay of a common soldier. And the poor mortgage company has ever since been left out in the cold. No further payments have been made and no tag day has yet been set aside for the company's benefit.

The Girls They Left Behind Them.

Greenwood's family gets an allowance of $50 per month and out of that and Greenwood's magnificent stipend or salary of $1.20 per day they have their work fairly well cut for them in order to survive, in these days of cheap money and dear grub. The family of Woodhouse has an allowance of $45 per month and Mrs. Woodhouse has to help keep four grandchildren whose father was killed at Vimy Ridge. And the poor mortgage company gets nothing, not even a red cent. It wishes to foreclose under the mortgage and thus obtain that of which it has so long and malevolently been denied.

Under the painful circumstances it must be acknowledged that its heart strings have been most ruthlessly and relentlessly rent and torn asunder. Anybody can see that, at least anybody at all familiar with extremely sensitive nature of the mortgage company soul, a soul that is incorporated in a body of such peculiar construction that it is entirely minus any suitable place upon which an appreciative kick might be duly and properly administered.

A Judicial Way Out.

Happily, however, the court before which the foreclosure proceedings were heard had little difficulty in discovering a way out of the awful dilemma in which the mortgage company has been placed through the wicked perversity of Greenwood and Woodhouse in defaulting in their payments. The following, gleaned from the muddy current of the local daily sewer press, fully sets forth the discovery:

"Mr. Justice Gregory agreed that mortgagees should not be expected to go without a return on their investment and suggested a month's adjournment to see if Woodhouse can not get a release from the military authorities to enable him to return to civil life and thus resume his mortgage obligations."

Oh, Glorious Vista!

And what a splendid vista is thus opened to he who would gloriously serve his country, without the necessity of smearing the blood and guts of fellow mortals all up and down the landscape. And the more one looks at it the more is one convinced that this most glorious country can be fully as well served by defending her most sacred and notable institutions right here at home, as in hurling wicked Huns into the hell they so richly deserve over in Europe. The Federationist disclaims any intention, however, of intimating that the hell it refers to is in Europe, but wherever it is they, no doubt, ought to be chucked into it.

Now let every one who is so afflicted with cold feet as to dread the European journey to glory and the honor roll, at once get a mortgage placed upon him and demand exemption from military service upon the grounds, that it is far more necessary and for the good of the country that mortgage companies should get their due, than it is to win the war in Europe.

And it is plain enough that such is the fact, for what would there be left to live for in this great Canada of "ours," if all of the valiant and patriotic mortgage companies were to perish through lack of sustenance in the meantime?

To what a dismal and gloomy desert would Woodhouse return if such were the case. No mortgage companies, no houses to live in, and there you are, for it is well known that houses can be builded in no other manner than by running into debt to mortgagees.

And then again, what logical reason have the workers for fighting the wicked Hun in Europe if the most cherished and venerable institutions, those institutions for which our forefathers have so valiantly fought, bled and croaked all down through history, are to be destroyed during the patriotic absence upon the European fields of carnage, blod and guts galore. The Federationist also demands that Woodhouse be released from service at the front and returned to the noble calling of preserving those grand institutions of this beloved country, wrung from the tyrannies and the abuses of the past by the splendid struggles of heroic ancestors, and which it is our patriotic duty to hand down intact and undisturbed to the generations yet unborn and unhung.

Now get busy, all ye who would be honorably exempted from service at the front.

Get moregaged and thus defy the press gang.

Let "safety first for the mortgage holder," become your patriotic and undying slogan.

MARINE FIREMEN HAVE ORGANIZED

Every Port on Pacific Now Has Its Union of Marine Firemen and Oilers.

The Marine Firemen and Oilers of British Columbia is the latest union to join the ranks of organized labor. Some months ago a raise of $7.50 a month in wages was obtained by the men in their unorganized state. Since then the organization has been perfected, and a charter has been applied for to the international. If this charter is not obtained, one will be obtained from the Pacific Coast association. With the organizing of the marine firemen and oilers of Vancouver and Victoria, every port on this coast from San Diego to Skagway, Alaska, is organized.

Out of a possible 160 members here, the union has enrolled 130, and has promises of the rest to come in next month. Offices have been established with the Sailors' union at 213 Hastings street east.

The officers elected are Tom Baldie, president; P. F. Healy, secretary and business agent. The executive committee is composed of the president and M. Doris and Charles Martin.

TO HEAR REPORTS OF DELEGATES

Street Railway Employees Must Meet Increase in Per Capita Tax

Pioneer Division, No. 101, Street Railway Employees, will meet on Wednesday next, the afternoon in Oddfellows' hall, Mount Pleasant, and the evening meeting at the Labor Temple. "Owing to a misunderstanding," said President Hubble to The Federationist last night, "W. H. Cottrell, who was the division's delegate to the Ottawa convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, failed to reach the last afternoon meeting, but that portion of the membership atending the afternoon meeting, can rest assured that Bro. Cottrell will be present at next meeting to give his report. Because of the further detention of Sixth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover at Edmonton, on international business, he was unable to give a personal report of the big Providence, R. I., convention, but it has now been received by mail, and will also be read to the membership at the coming afternoon and evening meeting.

"The per capita tax, payable to the international, has been increased from 50 to 65 cents per month, which was necessary to ensure a sufficient fund to meet death and disability insurance claims. The local division, before the beginning of the new year, will have to arrange to meet the increase, and," continued President Hubble, "it must be clear to all the members that this increase cannot be met without some further adjustments being made in the present system and basis of dues and assessment collections.

"As this is a question affecting the entire membership, it will be necessary for every member to take an active part in making an equitable adjustment, one that will be satisfactory to the greatest number."

MIDGLEY ADDRESSES NORTH SHORE UNION

Labor Candidate in Burrard Gets Good Reception From Civic Employees.

Victor R. Midgley, the B. C. F. of L. candidate for Burrard, fired his opening gun last Friday night at North Vancouver, when he was well received by the North Shore Civic Employees' union. Mr. Midgley was promised the support of the organiation. This local is being very successful and will take in the city firemen, who are negotiating with the council of North Vancouver for the same terms as are given firemen in Vancouver. That the firemen will be successful is practically assured.

LUMBERMEN FORESEES AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Changed Conditions in Camps Predicted by Well-Known Lumberman.

Eight hours a day for loggers will soon be in operation, according to a statement made by Mr. J. S. Deschamps, lumberman, and formerly mayor of Rossland, who was in Vancouver yesterdey, on his way home, after attending a lumbermen's convention across the line.

This question, said Mr. Deschamps, would soon have to be settled, even if it were not decided upon at the convention referred to, which was not yet over. He did not think it would make much difference, however, as the loggers walked to and from their jobs on the employers' time, and if the eight-hour day was fixed they would have to do the full time at work.

GET EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Grand Trunk Railway Employees Are Given Wage Increase.

The Grand Trunk railway has agreed, it is stated, to grant the Engineers and Firemen on all its lines the benefit of the Adamson eight-hour day as it obtains in the United States. The men also have been granted an increase in wages.

Dredgermen Strong.

Regular meetings of the Dredgermen are now being held and it is reported that almost all the dredgermen employed on work on False Creek have joined the organization.

WAITRESSES GIVE MERRY DANCE PARTY

Big Crowd Turns Up and Makes the Dance a Tremendous Success.

On Wednesday night Moose hall was packed to the doors by a merry crowd of dancers who attended the ball given by the Waitresses'. The affair was a big success from every standpoint and good financial results were obtained. Much credit is due to the committees. The floor committee was Bro. J. Ricard and Bro. Glasshoff, and the amusement committee comprised Susie Drennan, Clara Glasshoff, Fred McLean, Joe Oulette and Joe Ricard.

INTEND TO PRESENT NEW WAGE SCHEDULE

Newly Organized Butchers' Union Is in Good Shape and Growing.

The Butchers' union will shortly present to the employers, the new schedule of wages and hours. Packing house employees are especially poorly paid, some receiving as low as 30 cents an hour and having to work ten and more hours a day. The union now numbers 225 and is increasing rapidly. Harry Graham was elected business agent at the last meeting. As the local's representative on the campaign committee of the Labor candidates in Burrard and South Vancouver, Hector Smith was elected. The local will give its enthusiastic support to the campaign of the working class anti-conscription candidates.

INSIST ON ALL-UNION SHOP

Refuse to Be Intimidated by Threat of Conscription.

Labor union representatives told the U. S. federal labor adjustment board in session at Portland this week, in an effort to settle the strike in the steel and wooden shipyards, that conscription of labor for the yards was preferable to any action or compromise which would not give the union men the principles for which they were out, in effect, an all-union shop. E. J. Stack, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, told the board that many of the union men would favor conscription over any compromise.

Civic Employees' Grow.

The membership of the Civic Employees' union is growing, the recent increase in wages of 50 cents a day all round from Oct. 1, having demonstrated the value of organization.

Poorly-Paid Working Girls

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Exploited for Advertising

"Clerks' Profit Sharing Sale," is the way that notorious slave-driving outfit, the Woolworth stores, is advertising a get-the-money sale in this city. It would be interesting to know what the "share" of the hard-driven, underpaid clerks in this store is. This is one of the cheap department stores which hire young women chiefly and pays them just enough money to exist on. Probably not that much.

If the books of this store could be opened to public gaze, and the public shown the miserliness of the wages paid to young women, the eyes of the public would be opened to the miserableness of a business which seeks public support and yet does not pay wages sufficient for the girls in its employ to keep body and soul together. Especially soul.

Not content with paying wages which are possibly the lowest in the city, this store is now using its clerks as part of its appeal to the public to pass along to it more money so that the proprietors may thus be able to pile up the tremendous dividends which they do annually.

When old man Woolworth, or young man Woolworth, whichever he is, faces St. Peter he will have a lot to account for, in grinding young girls till their backs ache and paying them insufficiently to live decently.

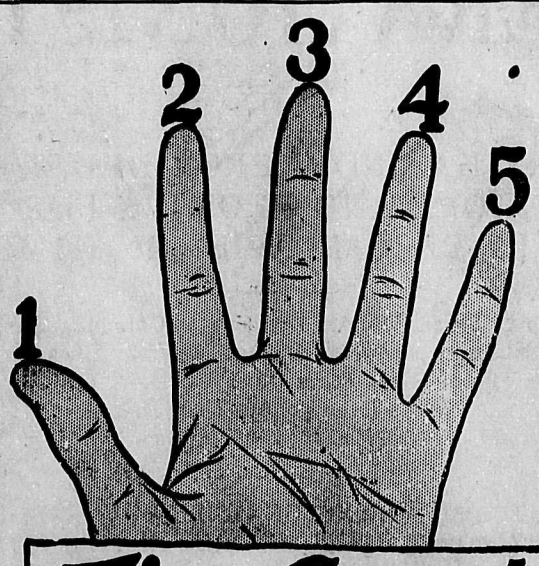
Some of the good ladies of this city who are so busy driving fallen women from place to place ought to get busy on employers of labor who do not pay girls wages enough to live decently. A little investigation of the social problem along these lines will show that a large percentage of women have been compelled to adopt illegitimate means of livelihood on account of the slave-driving employers who do not pay enough for their girls to pay room-rent and board.

A CONTEMPTIBLE LOT OF BUSINESS WOLVES

Some Very Mean Citizens Discourage Girls Who Want Better Pay.

During the strike of the waitresses at McLeod's cafe, who are asking better working conditions, the meanness of certain business men is coming to the surface. Some very well-known professional men, and storekeepers, bankers, etc., are showing little sympathy with the girl strikers, though generally, the patrons of restaurants are with the girls and want to see them succeed in their efforts to obtain better conditions.

It is noticed, too, that some of the store clerks, who appealed to and were supported by organized Labor in their efforts for a weekly half-holiday, which gives them not only Sunday off, but half of Wednesdays, are not displaying much sympathy with the waitresses, who are asking only Sundays off—one day, not a day and a half.



Five Good Reasons

Why YOU Should Trade at the Liberty Store

No. 1—OUR METHODS of buying stocks enable us to sell direct to you at almost one-half less than other merchants must charge.

No. 2—QUANTITY. When you purchase here you have a tremendous variety to choose from. Our stock embraces over $75,000 worth of seasonable and dependable wearing apparel.

No. 3—COURTEOUS SERVICE is another feature of our retail selling system. We have no mahogany fixtures but we have got the right goods at the right prices, and our staff of 21 salespeople assure prompt service.

No. 4—MONEY BACK GUARANTEE means absolute satisfaction or we will cheerfully refund your money.

No. 5—TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING. What we say it is IT IS. When we advertise merchandise at a certain price you can absolutely rely on getting the advertised merchandise

At the Price Advertised

We are now selling the Englewood Supply Co.'s stock at practically half price and invite your early inspection. Come tomorrow. Sale opens in the morning at 10 o'clock.

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CITY AUTHORITIES HAVE NOTHING TO ARBITRATE

Edmonton Officials Ignore Proposed Arbitration Proceedings

Some Aftermath of the Late Street Car Strike in the Prairie City

So far as the city of Edmonton is concerned, there will be no arbitration of the street railway situation. City Solicitor Bown has been given instructions to take steps to prevent the board sitting, and it is claimed there are very good chances of its never going on.

In case it is proceeded with, however, the city officials will ignore it, and will take no notice of any communications or requests from it in the way of discussing the recent strike. This course, as decided upon by the council, will be by way of protest against what some of the aldermen considered the "high-handed action of the minister at Ottawa," who has not given due consideration, they claim, to the facts submitted in the city's statement of the case

Will Ignore Board.

The council holds that there is no dispute, and therefore nothing to arbitrate. This was the spirit of the city solicitor's argument as forwarded to Ottawa, and in conformity therewith the city fathers have now decided to have nothing to do with the proposed arbitration. The feeling at the council meeting was to the effect that Edmonton knew the situation better than Ottawa did, and that if the unanswerable arguments from the city's side of the case had been properly and fully weighed by the department before ordering an arbitration board, no such order would have been given. If the department now chooses to continue with the arbitration, the city at any rate will not be represented in it, and the council declined to take advantage of its privilege to appoint three men to attend the board meetings in its behalf.

"Nothing to Arbitrate."

Ald. Kinney questioned the wisdom or the possibility of the city taking this stand against a government board, and said that the arbitration, having been ordered from Ottawa, would undoubtedly go on, and the city could not stop it. Ald. Macdonald pointed out, however, that, arbitration proceedings had been stopped before, and quoted a specific case in Montreal in which an order in court had been given restraining the board from holding its sessions. There was equally good reason in the present case, he claimed, for such action, and in view of the facts behind the recent difficulty, involving a plainly illegal strike, he moved that the city pay no attention to further negotiations toward arbitration, since there was nothing to arbitrate. Ald Grant was of the same mind, and the vote of the council as a whole showed that the rest of the aldermen, Ald. Kinney excepted, were also of the opinion that the city would not be a party in the proceedings.

"Joe" Clarke's Opinion.

In connection with the above, Joseph A. Clarke, an Edmonton barrister, writes The Federationist:

"I am exceedingly anxious that the truth about the Edmonton streetrailway strike should be given to the people of Canada. At this time, such action as that taken by the super-scab city council of Edmonton should be published broadcast to Canada and the world to show just how far and how much constituted authority is recognized by those who prate so much about law and order, when the proposed law and order is not to the liking of the wage-cutting union-baiting representatives of democracy.

"As provided by law, on July 30th, the employees of the Edmonton municipally-owned system gave notice that they wished to revise, alter or change the existing agreement, in respect to the wage clause.

"Although the council has been helplessly and incapably doing nothing all year, allowing the city to drift into chaos and meeting only once every two weeks, the communication of such importance was not even considered till Aug. 14th. It was then considered by a committee of two, with the mayor, and this committee has never even reported yet. After many almost daily efforts to get a meeting that would do something, on Aug. 31 the union delivered an ultimatum, when, being also ignored, the men decided to take a 'holiday' (strike). Much is now made by the union-baiters, who formerly did most of their howling over 'foreigners' and men from outside of Edmonton having anything to do with their employees or their system, of the fact that the union did not get the authority of their international board before striking, and did not apply for a conciliation board before their drastic action.

"Many union men and union sympathizers first pointed this out. The vote to strike in the union was just carried by a bare vote, those who tried to prevent the strike are the ones now left out of employment and are the ones discriminated against.

"The strike was in existence a week when, under the provisions of the city charter, the mayor was petitioned to call a citizens' mass-meeting, which he did, and at which meeting a resolution was unanimously passed and telegraphed to the minister of labor, demanding a federal conciliation board. The men went back to work, or offered to, after a ten-day strike, because Fair Wage Officer Harrison advised this action, assuring or implying that all would be allowed to work pending the report of the board of conciliation. At once, Moir, the traffic manager, who was hired specifically to break up the union, began to refuse employment to all the real union men who reported for work.

"In answer to the men's request and to Fair Wage Officer Harrison's report and to the unanimous demand of the citizens' mass meeting, a conciliation board was ordered by the minister, the city refused to appoint a member and the government appointed Frank Ford, K.C., to act for the city. Ford, and Mackie (for the men), agreed on Judge M. S. McCarthy for the third man and he was confirmed. The matter then came before the city council, on the report of their solicitor, and I enclose you the Edmonton Daily Journal report, as above, of what they did.

"Following so closely upon their refusal to do anything for patriotism, by the employing profiteers at the Fort William elevators, this action smacks of anarchy and then more anarchy. The spirit that strung up I.W.W. Little to the railway trestle in Butte, Montana, seems to permeate the entire profiteering non-working class.

"This is not an isolated case with this representative gang of profiteering union-baiters, who do not go as far as the chamber of commerce $1,000,000 conspirators in 'Frisco, simply because they don't think they have to.

Who Said, Go to—

"It is a fact that the alderman who actually moved the motion to tell the Dominion government to go to —— and mind its own business is Ald. C. H. Grant, who at the time of his election boasted of and showed his withdrawal card from the Winnipeg Street Carmen's union in good standing, although he did not tell why he quit or was let out of that job, and won't bother doing so now, since he is a real high-brow lawyer.

"The meeting, which passed unanimously the resolution demanding recognition of the union was called to discuss that question only.

"That there is great difficulty in getting all the facts before the people is shown by the whole method of procedure. I have not a copy of the resolution which was wired to the minister of labor, but the next day the following resolution was wired to A. Farmillo, then at the Trades and Labor Congress convention. This telegram shows just what was done.

"'At meeting which was called by mayor under charter provisions held in city hall, at least 100 unable to gain admission, resolution unanimously passed condemning city council for discrimination against old street railway employees; also demanded conciliation board and recognition of union. Resolution was not a union labor resolution and many things therein would require negotiation but principle of no discrimination and arbitration most important. Resolution telegraphed minister last night, Sept. 18.'

"This will give you an idea of the resolution of Sept. 18, in the absence of copy of same."

Some Comment Called Forth By Events of the Passing Show

Some of the Facts, Fallacies and Falsehoods of These Glorious Days As Seen Through Woman's Eyes

[By J. B.]

The Press Gang.

About thirty years ago the census was being taken in England and the officials came to a little place called Goole, in Yorkshire, and began to ask the canal boat men their names. The men were very much frightened because they thought it was the "press gang" come again.

Some of the citizens made very merry over the ignorance of the canal boat men who still feared the press gang which had been abolished and could not come again. Never again under the British flag could men be seized and carried away from their homes and sent to fight, against their will, in a war, in the making of which they had no voice.

Never again!

To End War.

It would be awfully funny, if it were not tragic, to listen to all the grave and reverend seigneurs giving their pet nostrum for ending all wars, and none of them finding the right cure.

It is an economic question entirely. Eliminate the profits, or better still, make it very improfitable to the war makers, and there would be no war.

Suppose, for instance, that all the emperors and premiers and presidents and diplomatists knew that they had to pay for the war, and pay now, like the working man does with his life, or his hands or eyes, so that he can work no more.

Many a working man was earning before the war, five or six dollars a day, and is now being paid a dollar and ten cents as a soldier.

If the war-makers had to pay in the same way, i.e., give up their entire income and accept in exchange a soldier's pay and have half of that withheld. When would they feel that they could afford to go to war?

Never! They would never do it.

But the working man goes to war under these conditions.

Why does he?

When will he stop?

When he feels that he cannot afford it, there will be no more war, for the workers are really numerous, if they only knew it.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' WIN

Portland Arbitration Award Acceptable to Union Carmen

The Street Railway Employees' of Portland, Ore., employed by the Portland Railway, Light and Power company, won practically all they demanded by the award, announced Saturday by a board of three arbitrators appointjointly by the company and the men to adjust existing difficulties. A rise in wages approximating 20 cents a day, together with an eight-hour work day were awarded.

Under the terms of the agreement between the company and the men, whereby decision of the issues was left to arbitration, Saturday's decision is binding until June 1, 1918, unless the company shall demand that the arbitration be reopened. This may be done after January 1, 1918.

The minimum wage under the new scale will approximate $3 a day for eight hours, graduating to $3.60 a day for men longest in the service.

The company recently petitioned the state public service commission for permission to charge six cents car fare, but the petition was denied. The company has signified its intention of going before the public service commission again in an effort to obtain relief, on the claim that it can not operate profitably under the present arrangement.

The United Mine Workers' Journal starts off an editorial with the statement that, "it is but a few years past when labor was the veriest drug on the market." Such language is seditious. Mr. Samuel Gompers has declared that "labor is not a commodity," and his judgment has been confirmed by the "Clayton Act," as well as by a court decision or two, not that such confirmation is at all necessary, however. And now the editor of the Journal has the audacity to actually fly in the face of Mr. Gompers' dogmatism and make reference to labor as though it were a commodity. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gompers will deal drastically with the seditious one. He should be most severely punished. He surely is unpatriotic and at least disloyal to Mr. Gompers, and he may be a pro-German for all we know. At any rate, he is "economically impossible."

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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NINTH YEAR. No. 42 | EIGHT PAGES | VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1917 | (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Ravages of Bridgework

¶ Almost every edition of our dental magazines contains endictments of gold crowns and bridgework as a most potent cause of dental destruction and of systematic afflictions as well.

¶ Last week I removed two large bridges which four years ago had been inserted as "guaranteed permanent bridgework" at a cost of $70.00, and this wife of a wage-earner had been led to believe they would last the rest of her life. This morning, a man told me he paid $125 for bridges which were out in six months.

¶ A bridge is only as strong as its weakest link and no amount of advertising or bluff can enable a couple of abutment teeth to long do the work Nature intended for half a dozen.

¶ Now our teeth as a rule do not get enough work to keep them in health but when a bridge is inserted, without any preparation and a couple of teeth unused to hard work are suddenly forced to bear the load of many, their loosening and loss is only a matter of time.

¶ It is safe to say that less than half the bridgework inserted should be made and that the only reason they are made is, first, because the victim does not understand, and secondly, because the dentist needs the money and is often himself ignorant of conditions and results.

¶ It is estimated that on this continent several million teeth are destroyed every year through the effects of gold crowns and bridges, and we are only now learning that health and happiness are sacrificed at the same time. Of course, part of the remedy to this abuse of confidence is to eliminate the financial factor by "making the dentist the salaried officer of the public."

¶ But bridgework is to fill the gap due to extraction and so a better remedy is to have your teeth filled early and not extracted. Of course, there are dentists who extract teeth which can be saved, for the more profitable object of making a bridge and so we get back to "the depravity of human nature," the proposition of removing the financial antagonism between the dentist and the public.

¶ I have just had a letter from our old friend, Chas. Lester, who is in jail for one year for speaking "disrespectfully of the flag." Read my letter to the editor on "The Flag of Plutocracy."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND FALLING INTO DISREPUTE

Labor Opposed to Soldiers' Dependents Being Fed With Charity Spoon

Demands That Government Treasury Supplies Their Needs

Wholesale withdrawal of support for the Canadian Patriotic fund, so far as the wage-workers of British Columbia are concerned, may be expected in the course of a few weeks. Some months ago, Vancouver Trades and Labor council served notice upon the federal government that such a course would be resorted to, unless something definite was done to change the "charity" aspect of the fund and the mode of its collection, in the following resolution:

"That we request the Dominion government to take over and administer the Patriotic Fund, with an equal allowance to all dependents, and that we continue our support for a period of four months; and we further instruct our membership that on and after December 1, 1917, to refuse further support to the Patriotic Fund.

"Also that a copy of this report be sent to all Trades and Labor councils and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

The coal miners of Vancouver Island and those of the Crows Nest Pass district did not wait even as long as the Vancouver council had suggested, evidently knowing full well that the government would do absolutely nothing. They refused to longer be parties to the employers' method of raising "voluntary" patriotic funds. Soon after, the metalliferous miners of the Slocan district emulated the example of their bituminous colleagues, which, by the way, resulted in considerable criticism of alleged "alien" influences at work, along with the usual bunk and sophistry indulged in by the kept press on such occasions.

Boundary District Following Suit.

Now the Greenwood Miners' union has decided to step in line and at last meeting the following resolution was concurred in:

"Resolved, by Greenwood Miners' union, that we request the Dominion government to take over and administer the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with an equal allowance to all dependents; and that we continue our support for a period of three months; and we further instruct our membership, that on and after January 1, 1918, they should not further support said fund."

Send Letter to Premier.

Covering the resolution the membership instructed Secretary Lakeland to write Premier Borden a letter explaining the attitude of Local 22. It reads:

(Copy)
Greenwood, B. C., Sept. 17, 1917.

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier:

Hon. Sir: A few weeks ago, the workers at the Motherlode mine of this city, ceased their contributions of one day's pay per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. On second consideration they were impressed with the idea that they had acted a little hasty or drastic, and held a meeting of all the employees of the camp.

The question was viewed by the members, from all possible angles and finally they decided that, in their opinion, the collection and administration of the fund was entirely wrong, that the man who was willing, but can ill afford, may continue to pay, while the unwilling one, although perhaps well able, has a clear option; that the only way to have the fund adequate and satisfactory to all, is for it to be handled on a compulsory taxation basis, which will not discriminate; that the proper office for such a fund is either the provincial or Dominion house; that we notify you of our intention to cease contributing on January 1, 1918, thereby giving you time to inaugurate some other method, and prevent the possible hardship from being imposed upon the recipients of the fund.

I was instructed to write you on behalf of this union and to forward the attached resolution.

I am respectfully yours,
WM. LAKELAND,
Sec'y Greenwoor Miners' Union.

What of Other Unionists?

Greenwood has postponed the date set by Vancouver central labor body one month. There are still a good many places to be heard from. Probably it would be just as well for union secretaries to advise Secretary Wells of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Box 1538, Victoria, of what action has or is to be taken. If the action of B. C. trade unionists is made unanimous it is certain that unorganized employees throughout the province will follow their method of protest, with a view to having the administration and collection of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in line with the resolutions quoted above.

And now the New York Call is up against the kaiser's edict and is called to the carpet for suspension from the mails. The Call is about the last of the Socialist papers left. The administration of kaiser Wilson at Washington will be due to go down in history—and that, soon—as the most execrable and contemptible attempt at cheap autocratic buffoonery ever recorded. Even that cheap political crowd now on the roost of power need not delude itself with the notion that it is making any name for itself other than an ignominious one. No cheap replica of kaiserism can get by with the goods on this western continent. The storm that will sweep it into oblivion is only being hastened by cheap and nasty petty tyrannies. Strength to its foolishness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

Official Circular.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 15, 1917.

To Organized Labor in the Federal Constituency of Nanimo:

Greeting: Following out the instructions of the special convention, held on Labor Day in Vancouver, a call is hereby issued to organized Labor, to send delegates to a nominating convention, to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 31, in the K. P. hall, Victoria, B. C., for the purpose of nominating an anti-conscription and labor candidate for the coming federal election. The convention will convene at 8 p.m. sharp.

Representation.

Each local union will be entitled to one delegate for the first 100 members or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for each additional 100 members or major fraction thereof.

Owing to the territory covered by this constituency, local unions situate in Victoria will be entitled to send delegates, such delegates to be resident in the riding, which covers Saanich, Oak Bay and Esquimalt. In other words, they may send delegates who reside in one of the three municipalities mentioned.

Nanaimo, South Wellington and Ladysmith will also be entitled to representation.

Your delegates should be elected as soon as possible and credentials sent to Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells, P.O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C. Fraternally yours.

WALTER HEAD,
Vice-president.
J. TAYLOR,
Vice-president.
A. S. WELLS,
Secretary-treasurer.

BARTENDERS' HAVE LIVE ORGANIZATION

Address Six Thousand Members of Labor Unions in Vancouver

The local bartenders are prepared to confront the new conditions placed upon them by prohibition, and will protect their organization and maintain their identity as a live union in this city. Although they have been decreased in numbers, there still remains not a few who must be provided for. This can only be done through thorough organization of the workers in the trade. Therefore, members of organized labor in this city are asked to patronize only the refreshment places taking the place of the public licensed bar, which employ union help. The following appeal explains itself:

To the Six Thousand Members of Organized Labor in Vancouver, B. C.:

Greeting: Bartenders' Local No. 676, working under a charter from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, and in affiliation with the A. F. of L. and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, wish to call your attention to the conditions which confront our members, and solicit your co-operation in an effort to preserve our identity as an integral part of organized Labor in the city of Vancouver.

The adoption of the B. C. Prohibition act has so changed conditions in the industry, in which our members were engaged, as to render it imperative to reorganize the craft to meet the new situation created thereby.

The immediate effect, of course, has been to deplete the membership through withdrawals and transfers, but notwithstanding these, there yet remains a considerable number to be provided for. This we propose to do by endeavoring to control the beverage end of the catering industry in such places as remain in business for that purpose. To accomplish this, it goes without saying that the maintenance of our organization is necessary.

Thousands of organized workers will, no doubt, continue to patronize places of refreshment substituted for the licensed bar, with which many of them have so long been familiar. And it is to the patrons of these places that we appeal to assist us in preserving wages and working conditions commensurate with a decent standard of living.

Many of our members are at present employed in such places, but, as yet, conditions therein, are more or less experimental and disorganized. We will endeavor to stabilize them with a view of providing employment for as many of our members as possible. With your assistance we believe this can be accomplished.

To this end we propose, from time to time, to furnish you with the necessary information regarding such places of refreshment as are worthy of your patronage—places employing our members exclusively, wherein wages, hours, etc., will be such as to commend them to our membership. In this manner we hope to maintain the place on the roster of local labor unions which we have occupied for the past fourteen years.

JOHN MARTIN, President.
WM. MOTTISHAW, Secretary.
P.O. Box. 424, Vancouver, B. C.
Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19, 1917.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, October 21, 1892

Geo. Pollay in the chair; Geo. Gagen, secretary.

Credentials received as follows: Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. D. McDonald, vice A. Wilson, resigned; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, D. J. McPhalen and Charles Kaine, vice W. Pleming and Thomas Oliver; Shaftesbury Assembly, K. of L., Thos. Allan, vice J. T. Beattie, resigned; Bricklayers, C. Carmichael, vice R. Dickie, resigned; Printers, W. S. Fowler, vice Percy Whitworth, resigned.

Secretary Nanaimo Miners' union wrote re non-union coal.

Following appointed to draft a labor platform: R. Watson, D. J. McPhalen, Robt. Cosgrove, Franey, Geo. Walker, Dan Stewart, Geo. Pollay, Colin McDonald, W. S. Fowler, G. Bartley.

Affiliated unions requested to fine members for patronizing non-union shops.

One of the most valued labor exchanges that comes to us is the A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter, Washington, D. C. It consists of a single sheet, printed only upon one side.

POLITICAL OFFICES GO TO PARTY HEELERS

Formation of Union Government Causes Big Ottawa Shake-up

Those Who Get "Shook" Land on Spots Just as Fat and Soft

A great deal of criticism of the "Victory Bond" committee is heard among financial men, for there is not a solitary soul on the committee who knows anything about selling bonds. It is another illustration of the Borden government's way of doing things—paying for political favors. Of course, the bond committee will be expected to do its work for nothing. It will be interesting, after the flotation has been made, to see just how large a percentage of the amount raised the expenses will reach.

Just like other government appointments, the men who know least about them, get the jobs. This city will soon be flooded with a lot of literature asking the people to go down in their jeans for more money to keep the war going, and, incidentally, to provide more fat spots of office for government heelers of one sort and another.

Little else might be expected from an administration wholly inefficient as Sir Robert Borden's. The so-called "union" government is no better than the old. It is made up of opportunists, selected entirely because of the coming elections, in hopes that the tide of public feeling which is strongly set against Borden and his war boodlers, will be turned long enough to firmly set the whole crowd back into office again.

In making room for the "Liberals" in his ministry, Sir Robert had the devil's own time finding soft jobs for those whose places would have to be disarranged. Before the government risks an election all the crowd will have been provided with soft things.

Dr. Clarence Jameson, Conservative member for Digby, has been given a $5,000 place as civil service commissioner, something about which he knows very little, if anything. Dr. Adam Shortt, whose place he is to take, will get something similarly soft and fat.

The position of inspector of storage dams on the Ottawa river has been given to Gerald Brabazon, Conservative member for Pontiac, and in our own British Columbia, Frank Barnard is to be inspector of dredging. Everybody knows Barnard knows nothing about dredging. A. C. Boyce, another of Borden's marionettes goes on the railway board at $8,000 a year. For eight or nine years there have been only five members of the board, though the act stipulates six to handle the herculean task of the politicians who comprise it.

J. D. Hazen, who had to be displaced as minister of marine and fisheries, to make room in the "union" ministry, lands equally well as before, as Canada's representative to the United States.

Sir George Perley is to be recalled as minister of war overseas and Sir Jim Lougheed is to get the place and "reorganize" it. Sir Jim sure will.

The whole thing is a mess for which the people of Canada are paying.

Some More Party Patronage.

Vancouver evidently hasn't been doing her bit for the Borden profiteers, judging by a survey of the office furnishings such as filing cabinets being used by registrar's department of the Military Service Board, otherwise the conscription tribunals. All such things are to be shipped from the east, where the makers and dealers are heavy contributors to the Tory campaign fund.

All you expect; all you hope for—that we promise you in a Semi-ready Suit or Overcoat.

Semi-ready quality
And style—and price—
And perfect fit.

These we guarantee you will be satisfied with—

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You'll be pleased and we'll be glad to show you the new designs which mark the Drift of Fashion.

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—are very smart this season, yet there has been no sacrifice of comfort.

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LOCAL STAMP

When Buying a Cigar See that this UNION Blue Label is on the Box

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YOU want the best street railway service you can get for the money.

The street railway wants to give you the best service it can give.

But the street railway may be prevented by lack of revenue or public support.

A street railway that is unable to replace old equipment and install new devices as progress brings forth, cannot give good service to the public.

You owe it to yourself to see that the street railway is able to give progressive service and not forced to die a gradual death owing to inadequate revenue.

Remember that a street railway must continue to grow and develop unless it is in a community that is dead.

B.C. Electric

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

R. 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.

REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....S. D. Macdonald, Box 268
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1538

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....October 19, 1917

"TO BE TAUGHT DEMOCRACY'S BENEFITS"

WE ALL KNOW how the German people were molded into willing tools of their autocratic government through decades of careful and thorough schooling in the tenets, concepts and "kultur" peculiarly to the liking of the autocrats who would use those people for the purpose of satisfying the world ambitions of the kaiser and his junker following. What thrilling stories we have been told of the artful cunning used by the Prussian military maniacs in cultivating the Teuton mind into an abiding faith in the divine mission of Germany to conquer the earth and bless it with the true "kultur" and the true greatness. Ever since the outbreak of the present war, we have been amply regaled with thrilling chronicles of the manner in which all governmental activity for the past forty years has been directed to the sole purpose of mentally and materially equipping the German people for the glorious task of purifying the world of the contaminating influences of the decadent and enervating civilization foisted upon it by the deluded, inferior and wicked people of less favored lands. And much of the initial success of the Teutonic powers in the present war has no doubt correctly been attributed to the artful and thorough administration of suitable educational dope into the common herd, during the years leading up to "the day," to properly equip it with the requisite degree of ignorance and docility to make the big drive when the hour should strike. That the Prussian government has proven itself a past master in the noble art of administering the dope, is beyond question, but that it is by no means alone in that line of business, current events are amply proving.

* * *

We are now officially informed, that "systematic education of school children in problems of democracy and community life, is about to begin by the United States government, "on request of President Wilson." "Leaflets as guides to school teachers" are to be "sent broadcast by United States Commissioner to teach children democracy's meaning." Being in the democratic United States this will no doubt cover the democratic significance of voluntary and involuntary wage slavery in industry; conscript slavery in military servitude; enforced deportation, by gunmen and civilian and home guard ruffians, of industrial slaves who may have usurped the right to kick about being forced to remain hungry under free institutions; the murder of a Frank Little for the exercise of his legal privilege of criticizing the obnoxious features of the sort of democracy meted out to slaves under the United States brand thereof, and his murder going unquestioned and unrebuked by either government authorities or the loudmouthed disciples and advocates of democracy outside of government; the tacit governmental approval of the breaking up of legal and peaceful meetings of citizens by hoodlums, some of them, at least, wearing the military uniform; the suppression of publications without other warrant than that of criticism of the government and objection to its arbitrary and impudent assumption of autocratic powers utterly subversive and destructive of all democracy; the creation and maintenance of an abominable and far-reaching secret service to dragnet the land for individuals and organizations who may offer objection to the rape of democracy and the destruction of the last vestige of the liberty that may have been wrung from brutal and rapacious autocracy and tyranny in the past; of the arrest and incarceration in filthy and lousy dungeons right in the capital city of the nation, of women guilty of no other offense than that of picketting the presidential shack for the purpose of calling the attention of the chief democrat to their grievances, all other efforts having met with failure, through being ignored, and a thousand other brutal and atrocious crimes against all that is democratic and progressive, that has been and is being daily perpetrated by the powers that be and the baneful and deadly influences that lurk in the background and shape their course.

* * *

The general trend of the instruction that is to be given the children, "on the request of President Wilson," may be gathered from the following:

> "Not only will the great present necessity for winning the war be taught, but emphasis will be laid upon the continuance of efficiency during times of peace to come. The production, distribution and conservation of food will be featured, with the purpose of emphasizing the interdependence and co-operation that are necessary in order to meet the fierce industrial competition that will follow the making of peace."

Very nicely summed up. Democracy in a nutshell, as it were. Not only efficiency for the purpose of "winning the war," but "the continuance of efficiency during times of peace." In other words, the children are to be taught how to accomplish the greatest amount of work upon the smallest amount of compensation, for that is all there is to "efficiency," from the present or capitalist standpoint. What other construction can be put upon the matter of doing the utmost possible, either in time of war or in time of peace, and at the same time effecting the greatest possible conservation of food, etc.? The maximum of effort and of economy is to be taught, not only for war purposes but also for those days of peace that are to follow, those days that are to be happily marked with a "fierce industrial competition." The children of Prussian militarism were molded and doped into suitable shape for use by their grandiloquent overlords in their particular schemes of world conquest and domination, but at least their overlords did not have the impudence to make pretense that their schemes were prompted by any love or admiration for democracy. The children of the United States are to be molded and doped into suitable mental obfuscation and trained docility, to enable their industrial and military overlords to beat the Prussian autocrats at their own game of war now, and defeat all comers in the "fierce industrial competition" that is to follow in the future.

* * *

And these self-appointed autocrats have the unsufferable gall to profess an undying love for democracy and to make pretense that their schemes are calculated to conserve her cause and establish her dominion throughout the earth. And while the lie is given to their words by their every act, the pity of it all is that so many well intentioned but extremely gullible democrats are stupidly led away from all that even bears semblance of democracy and use their talents and their strength to further the destruction of all liberty and democracy and buttress and balwark all that is viciously reactionary and brutally autocratic and execrable. The Labor movement of this western continent is especially culpable in this respect, so much so in fact as to lead some to feel, that whatever there is that may be properly classed as progressive and democratic is to be found only outside of that movement, While the powers of government are at all times used, as far as for the moment may appear to be expedient and safe, against the workers and for the purpose of checking their aspirations for industrial betterment and social uplift, the organizations of labor almost without exception are among the loudest in their vociferations of intense loyalty to that which oppresses them, and among the most blatant in professions of patriotic zeal in defense of the world-conquering and brutalizing schemes of the master class which rules and robs them. The entire attitude of the Labor movement, as expressed through its fulminations and its zeal for enlistment in ruling class service, with the only proviso that the daily recompense of slaves shall not be unpatriotically stinted, speaks volumes for the calibre of workers, as slaves, well deserving their slavery, but not so much as a line for their calibre as men deserving their liberty. They have evidently been fairly well educated along the same lines now being followed with their children, "on request of President Wilson." If the children are ever taught the truth, in regard to matters political and economic, it looks as though they will have to be taught outside of the so-called public schools.

THE PARADOX OF WEALTH AND DEBT.

THAT WHICH IS TERMED the wealth of nations now runs into figures that stagger the human mind. Those figures become more imposing each year and, as strange as it may appear, they have gone up by leaps and bounds during the last three years, years that have been marked by a far greater consumption and destruction of what is ordinarily termed wealth, than has ever occurred within any similar period of history. Newspapers, statisticians and alleged economists boastfully proclaim the wealth of this age, and fairly slaver at the mouth as they give voice to the juicily suggestive figures. Millions are no longer referred to. It is no longer considered good form to mention such trifles. The term billions is now required to express the wealth of even third-rate nations in the great family of national bandits. Now of what does this wealth consist? In what respect is the world any more wealthy now than a thousand years ago? Is that which we commonly term wealth really wealth, or is it wealth in outward appearance only? Is it, in fact a hollow mockery and a curse to the useful portion of human society, the real wealth producers, while at the same time serving as a veritable haven of refuge for the useless, the reactionary, and the parasitic? We shall see.

* * *

The wealth of Great Britain has been recently estimated at $80,000,000,000, and the consoling reflection has been drawn that as the national debt is now but $463 per capita, or about $20,000,000,000, her financial showing is excellent. But the fact is that all computation of a nation's wealth is based upon what the producers of that nation are able to pay as an investment. The stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, loans (public and private) and all other forms of invested capital constitute the sum total of the national wealth. In the estimated total of $80,000,000,000, as above given, is and must be included the national debt, for that is as certainly an investment of capital, and therefore an asset, as is any other capitalist venture or undertaking. These capitalist investments are wealth only when viewed through the eyes of the holders thereof, the capitalists. The value of their holdings are measured solely by the returns they are able to realize out of the productive labor of the wealth producers. To the latter all such holdings appear as debt, upon which they are to pay perpetual revenue or profit. The principal can never be paid for the self-evident reason that that which called it into being (the necessity of selling on credit all commodities taken from labor, because there never was, is or can be anything with which to make actual payment) precludes such payment. The national debt is owed to individual capitalists, and even if paid off by the government, that amount of capital would be again in the hands of those who had loaned it to the government and would be available for other capitalist investments and enterprises. The total of debt resting upon the producers and upon which they are to pay revenue in the shape of some form of profit, would not be lessened. It is a perpetual charge against the class of wealth producers. From the capitalist standpoint it is wealth; from that of the producers it remains an everlasting debt. It is a case where black is white, and white is black. It is a paradox.

* * *

One of our brilliant Vancouver dailies marvels with the usual editorial profundity over the astounding fact, that "the wealth of the United States has increased by the war profits of the last three years, so that it can withstand any strain the war is likely to place on it." Now that is really an astounding fact, that is it would be if it were really a fact. But the joke of it is that it is not a fact. Certain capitalist interests in the States have accumulated credits right valoriously since the breaking out of the glorious melee. But that is all. They have it is true, gathered a right tidy lot of orders on the future, but that future has long since become so burdened with that sort of thing that it is more than problematical whether the obligations now outstanding are really worth fifty cents on the dollar of their original value. Judging from the present high prices of all commodities—which only spells depreciated currency—and their continued rise in spite of all price-fixers, it looks as though another year or two of this accumulating wealth by war, would result in a currency level of value being reached very similar to that of the Southern Confederacy when it went broke in 1865. The possibility of a nation becoming rich by running in debt will then be most convincingly demonstrated. Also the possibility of skinning slaves and trading in their hides as a safe and sane cornerstone upon which to erect the fabric of civilization. And also the possibility of animal society, either human or otherwise, existing upon the planet for any length of time under the circumstances and conditions of the wealth producers being enslaved and robbed by their own kind.

* * *

The sheet in question quotes some statistician as saying, that "American wealth amounts to $2280 per capita," thus making that country the richest on earth. This means, if it means anything, that the wealth producers of that country can pay revenue upon that much per capita. In other words, they are in debt that much to the American capitalists. They are worth that much to their owners, for surely if they owe $2280 each to the capitalists, the latter own them body, boots and breeches. And right there is ample additional proof of the statement we have already made that debt can never be paid. $2280 per each man, woman and child in the country. Does there exist one so simple as to imagine that such a sum could ever be paid? Try as we may to explain it away, the fact still persists that all this talk about wealth is pure buncombe. There is nothing to wealth outside of the dailiy productive power of the working class of the world, and the results of that are used up by ruling class society as fast as they are brought forth. All food, clothing, shelter and all other usable things are consumed as fast as produced. Nothing is stored up, nothing is accumulated except the credit tokens, figures and other evidence of the wealth that is produced by the workers and is taken from them without any payment or recompense therefor. No payment can be made, for there is nothing to pay with. The entire finacial pretense is nothing but a sham and a humbug. It is pure and unadulterated flimflam, so involved and hidden as to even befool the majority of the alleged experts who work it. It is now rapidly breaking down, and thereby disclosing its humbug character to those who care to see it. By this present war capitalism is stripping itself clear of all humbug and disclosing itself in obscene nakedness as the clumsiest and most transparent subterfuge ever concocted by the animal cunning of a vulgar ruling class, to cover up the hideous crime of human slavery from the eyes of the victims of it. If the slave was not the original easy mark, he would have seen through it ages ago. It, or he, whichever you like, has been a good thing for rulers and robbers for the last ten thousand years. Their game is now about up, but it is no fault of the slaves. If the game was workable for another ten thousand years, the slaves would do their part. At least it looks like it.

WHY A "FIERCE COMPETITION" IN THE FUTURE?

NOT LONG SINCE Secretary McAdoo gave utterance to the statement, that after the war would ensue an era of competition of "unparalled ferocity." And now comes President Wilson as authority that a high state of efficiency in production and a thorough conservation of food will be "necessary in order to meet the fierce industrial competition that will follow the making of peace." Just why the human animals that inhabit the earth should be called upon to engage in competition against each other, either as individuals or as aggregations of individuals, in order to live, has never yet been satisfactorily explained by those who take it upon themselves to marshal the competitive hosts and urge them on in the ferocious struggle. To no other animal is allotted the unhappy fate of being doomed to an eternal struggle of competitive ferocity against his kind in order to gain a living. That is a distinction evidently reserved for man, the *only* animal in the whole lot that is supposed to be guided in his actions by intelligence and reason, instead of being left, as are the lower animals to the fallibility of instinct to guide him through the dangers and pitfalls of mundane existence. It would seem to be quite enough that men must fight each other to the death in times of war, without being also called upon to engage in a perpetual and deadly "competition of unparalleled ferocity," during times of peace. But if that is the best that the high priests of the present order have to offer to the sons of toil, it would seem to be about time that the latter made effort to solve the problem of why they should be made to suffer such an unhappy fate.

* * *

As this penalty of competition appears to be in some manner linked up with trade, and we are led to this conclusion by noting that our high priests of political and economic wisdom couple the two together, it only becomes necessary to apply the scalpel of enquiry to that world fetish of trade, to uncover the reason why we can only escape the deadly Scylla of war, by immediately falling into the equally fierce and almost as deadly Charybdis of a "competition of unparalleled ferocity." And what is trade? In its incipiency it may well have been a simple exchange of products between the individual producers thereof, who lived as neighbors in the primitive community. It measured but a very short step beyond the time when our primitive forbears aided each other in their simple pursuits by an exchange of labor, a practice that still prevails to a limited extent in many country districts. But trade has assumed an altogether different character. It has now become a world obsession and pursues its ruthless course by crushing all obstacles that may obstruct its pathway, under the merciless pressure of its cheap goods, cheap because they are taken from those who produce them, without anything being given in return. Trade, as we know it now, is but the world traffic in the plunder accruing to the owners and masters of slaves, as a result of the expenditure of the energy, the life force, of those slaves in the operation of industry. All that great volume of wealth, that presents itself to us in the form of goods, merchandise, commodities, factories, shops, warehouses, railways, ships, mines, and all that these imply, represents only plunder that has been taken out of the hide and sweat of the slaves of modern capitalism and is being swapped, traded, transferred, peddled, and otherwise disposed of, by the masters and owners, not only of the plunder, but also of the slaves that brought it forth by their industry. By means of their ownership of the means of life, the resources of the earth and the machinery of industry, the capitalists of this and all other countries of the earth, as absolutely own the wealth producers as did the chattel slave masters of the ancient world own their human chattels, or the Southern planters own their "niggers" prior to the civil war in the United States.

* * *

Out of that which the producers of wealth—the enslaved workers—bring forth by their labor, they get just enough upon the average to keep them in working condition. The balance is forever lost to them and might just as well never have been produced, as far as they are concerned. In fact, it is worse than wasted to them, for the very reason that its production called for an expenditure of energy upon their part which brought them no corresponding recompense. That is what slaves have always been doing. That is what they are for.

As slave masters find themselves in competition with each other for the customers that must be found in order to dispose of their wares—the plunder taken from their slaves—and as these masters (capitalists can only find customers and hold them by and through the cheapness and good quality of their wares, it is not necessary to seek farther for the reason why their slaves must be driven to efficiency and mercilessly exploited in a "competition of unparalleled ferocity." The only known way to produce goods cheaply is by driving the slaves without mercy and holding them down to the lowest possible amount of sustenance and shelter that they can be forced to exist and work upon. The common term for this sustenance and shelter is wages, and is only calculated to cover that which the chattel slave of the olden time got direct from the hand of his master in the shape of a hut, corn meal, molasses, sow belly and beans, and the horse, ox and ass of today gets as hay, oats and stable. And the beauty of it all is that wages are squared with a paper promise, which is subsequently redeemed out of the very same products that have been produced by the slaves themselves. But even after this paper promise has thus been redeemed it still lives, no matter if the redemption has been repeated a thousand times. It is the only created thing the immortality of which is beyond doubt. Hurrah for "competition of unparalleled ferocity!"

It is announced by the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company, that its profits for the year amount to $1,358,847. That means that the company got that sum for nothing. It is the reward received by the shareholders for their thrift and abstinence in refraining from doing anything in the shape of work, for the period mentioned. A very sad part of the affair is that the government of Canada stepped in and grabbed one-half of the swag in the form of taxes. That almost looks like robbery.

The brutal and autocratic authorities in their blind zeal to cram the youth of the land with "Prussian kultur" recently added from 40 to 80 minutes to the school day for military training. Six hundred high school students immediately went on strike against it and Miss Anna Lederer, as head of a students' committee informed the authorities that 4,000 would follow unless military training was discontinued. Oh, by the way, we forgot to state that this happened in the city of New York, in the land of kaiser Woodrow the I., not in Berlin or some other city in the land of Kaiser Bill the II.

Mr. Samuel Gomper's precious creation known as the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, is to send a commission composed of 50 appointees of Gomper's, to fix the Russian people up and instil into them a due and proper appreciation of Samuel and his philosophy of himself as set forth by himself to an astounded world of his own creation. It is to be hoped that the Russian workmen are sufficiently familiar with the hollow mockery of Samuel's impudent pretense of being anything other than a cheap political booster for Wilson "democracy" and a bombastic reactionary to whom all progressive thought is a stranger and who is utterly and hopelessly ignorant upon all matters having any hopeful bearing or influence upon any labor movement worthy of the name, to ignore his committee except by requesting it to remain at home and devote its energy to greasing the ways for Mr. Gomper's slide into the oblivion of useless and discarded things where he properly belongs and into which he is due to be launched in the near future, and also to which he should have been long since consigned.

A prominent Labor man in England asks: "Will the government, in peace times, use the factories they have built in war time to feed and clothe the surplus population which capitalism has always left to starve?" Without expressing admiration for that sort of grammar that always refers to government as "they," we would beg to remark that governments in Europe may build factories, but over on this side of the pond such things are always builded by labor. All that government does over here is to see that when factories and numerous other things that might be mentioned, are built, the titles of ownership and the supreme control thereof shall be secured to the capitalists, the modern slave owners and masters. This precious thing which so many supposedly erudite persons refer to as "they" is nothing but an instrument of the ruling class, the purpose of which merely is to hold slaves in leash for exploitation. The tools of government are the club, the gun and the bayonet, and houses are not built with such tools. No indeed. As to "surplus population," there will not be any by the time this delightful little government job in Europe is finished, that is, if it lasts long enough.

Very interesting indeed is the story of the military adventures of the valiant soldier who carried the first American flag in attack against the Germans in France, as told by himself through the columns of the press recently. In the course of his somewhat adventurous career along the battlefront during the last three years he was, according to his own confession, shot through the head three times without injury to his mentality. Of such stuff it is an easy matter to make heroes.

That pious old soul, the Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, general secretary of the People's Prohibition association, while on a recent tour of dry triumph through the interior, came "across a case of a man who had refused to come out of the hills until the bars were closed. 'I want my wad,'" he told a friend. And now the dealers in ginger beer, pink tea, reduced rain water and ice cream are laying for him when he does come to town. It is not written in the book of fate that wads should long survive in the dizzy whirl of city dissipation. If he comes to Vancouver, tag day will get him if nothing else does.

The only serious tactical blunder ever made by the late Sir Richard McBride was when he responded to a call from Ottawa. His subsequent pilgrimage was disastrous and he cut no further live figure in Canadian politics. Premier Brewster recently responded to a similar call, but having been given the "once over" by the wise men of the east the cannery magnate has been returned to the political wilds of B. C. And many there are hereabouts who opine that to be called but not chosen, may even lead to greater disaster than overtook Sir Richard, who was not only called, but safely ran the gauntlet of keen inspection. There are more reasons than one why erstwhile prominent politicians subsequently succumb to the oblivion-compelling weakness of inocuous desuetude.

The production of coal in the United States during the year 1916 amounted to 600,000,000 tons. The production for 1917 will be at least 10 per cent. greater. This would be equivalent to six tons per head of population, or 30 tons per family, or in other words more than sufficient coal to supply the legitimate and necessary requirements of the ordinary family for an entire generation, under living conditions not based upon slavery, trade, commerce and profit. The slaves of the coal industry produced all of that coal and got nothing out of it but their bare living. Being slaves that is all they were entitled to. And we note with much pleasure that their officials are emphatic in affirming the coal miner's loyalty to the government of his masters and owners, and his sublime willingness to continue at his lightsome task and even increase the amount of juice delivered from his servile bones, if the exigiencies of his master's warneeds should require it. Upon such a solid foundation of docility and servility as afforded by the dyed-in-the-wool wage slave of today, the noble structure of capitalist pomp, power and pelf is reared and rests securely.

"We will stand with the world against militarism. We are not in this fight because we love war. We are fighting because we love peace. We know that this world is not big enough for peace and Prussian militarism. Militarism, all militarism, must be destroyed, no matter what the cost," says Clarence Darrow. Quite so, Clarence, quite so. But believe us, Clarence, when we whisper it into your ear, that we are building up the finest replica of the Prussian military machine that even a Prussian junker could wish, and with that inborn cowardice and servility that has been bred into us by then thousand years of slavery, we are meekly preparing our fool necks for its merciless iron heel in a manner that would do credit to the meekest and most docile German helot that ever did his cowardly and cringing bit to make the hideous monstrosity of Prussian militarism possible. If this war lasts long enough to enable our most worthy and puissant rulers and masters to perfect their military machine and plans so as to make the world safe for their kind of democracy, we will have our work cut out for us in destroying militarism right here at home. Don't forget that, Clarence. And also do not forget that militarism will not be destroyed until the last slave is freed from his slavery. The military establishment and slavery are veritable Siamese twins. Born together, nourished together, the former to defend the latter and the latter to feed them both, as well as to fatten their common masters, they are inextricably bound together by the nexus of a common mission; that of the aggrandizement of rulers and the perpetuation of their vulgar right to rule and rob. They must pass into oblivion together. The one cannot go without the other. Keep that in mind, Clarence; keep that in mind.

Mr. Samuel Gompers says that "peace when it comes must mean the crushing of militarism for all time to come." This seems to us most unduly rash and quite dangerous, indeed. A most startling innovation and fraught with most terrifying possibilities. Why, fully 35 per cent. of the Bisbee, Ariz., deportees, that were chased out of the state by the gunmen and thugs of the copper companies, belonged to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers should not forget that these deportees were rescued from their pursuers at the Arizona state line, by the military forces of the United States, and have since been cared for and protected in their "democracy," their right of "collective bargaining" and their "right to strike," by these same military forces. And Mr. Gompers would crush "militarism for all time to come." Mr. Gompers would thus destroy all that stood and yet stands between the valiant souls placed under his economic shephership and the sad fate of being eternally chased across the barren deserts that lie outside the hostile precincts of the Arizona copper plantation. Had it not been for the paternal interference of the military authorities the deportees would no doubt still be kicking up the desert dust in frantic effort to outdistance the pursuing gunmen, and their "democracy" and other sacred rights would still be most seriously jeopardized. Just why Mr. Gompers would have the only saviour of the deportees destroyed, is beyond our ken. And more especially in view of the outstanding fact that he does not seem to have been able to pull off any saving stunt in their behalf, either on his own account or on that of his organization.

One of our exchanges remarks editorially, that

> "If every man amongst us realized his duty there would be no politics in this Dominion, there would be no mischief-making, no misleading of the less well-informed public, no manufacture of party capital out of issues of the battleeld, no misrepresentation of motives, no profiteering, no misstatement of facts by politicians who know the truth, no factionism, no opportunism, no slackers, no weakness, no cowardice, no sedition."

Now this may all be true, but still such a picture has its dark side. If we all realized our duty and fearlessly performed it, no doubt all of the above would be true, but what a list of horrors loom in the background to darken the picture and cause dismal forebodings to affright us, and terrifying chills of apprehension to course fitfully and furiously lengthwise of our ordinarily placid spinal column. Just think of it. Without the above we would have no masters and no slaves, no rulers and no ruled, no robbers and no robbed, no autocrats and no Wilson democrats, no Sam Gompers and no American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, no spiritual shepherds and heavenly goldbrick peddlers and no silly human sheep to be shorn of earthly wool and simple easy marks to be spiritually gold-bricked out of yellow-legged chickens and other toothsome delicacies, no riproaring Roosevelt and dull-witted Taft, no lousy penitentiaries for suffragists and I.W.W.'s alongside of a most noble struggle to "make the world safe for democracy," no kings, no queens, no emperors, no kaisers, no presidents, no governors, no General Sam Hughes, no sheriffs, no constables, no courts, no judges, no banks, no mortgage companies, no landlords, no rent, no interest, no profit, no police to arrest us and no jail to lock us up in, no gallows to be hung on, and no hell to be sent to after we are dead, no lawyers, no politicians, no platform and editorial liars, no uplifters, no tag days, no food controller, no censor of either the press or of public morals, no social evil, no redlight district and, in fact, a thousand and one things that are provided by the present delectable order of society and to which we have so long been accustomed that they have become necessaries of life to us and by means of which our parched and thirsty souls attain a satisfaction that the panting hart could find only in the water brook. But the picture is too dismal and forbidding. With a shudder we blot it out. Even with all of the humorous, the ludicrous, the absurd, the comical, the laughable, the paradoxical, the impossible, the fantastical, the grotesque, that is so lavishly displayed in this capitalist civilization, life is gloomy enough to satisfy the wildest ambitions of a confirmed hypochondriac. Why make it worse by wiping out all the funny stuff enumerated above?

"National Service" a la Private Car.

Mr. Robert J. Fleming, general manager of the Toronto Street Railway company, with a party of friends, arrived in the city early this morning in the private car "Ontario," over the Canadian Northern Railway.—Daily Province, Oct. 18.

"EVERY LITTLE MOVEMENT HAS A MEANING OF ITS OWN"

General Isaac R. Sherwood, Toledo, civil war veteran and Liberal Democrat who was re-elected last year on an anti-war platform, issued a statement on the recent primary election in Toledo, which he said gives an indication of the trend of public feeling toward the repressionist methods of the administration at Washington.

"Under the municipal code, recently adopted," he said, "the primary is to settle the question of who is to get on the ticket, only three being allowed to run for any office.

"The whole number of votes in Toledo is about 22,000.

"Edward T. Usher, president of the Central Labor union, composed of 91 locals representing over 10,000 men, also editor of the Union Leader, a labor organ, and follower of Samuel Gompers in the present war, received only 524 votes in the entire city. This is official.

"Hayworth, the socialist candidate, received 2259 votes, and is one of the three men nominated.

"The socialists carried eight wards out of a possible 16. In seven wards they polled 10,504 votes, and in eight they polled 11,054, or more than half of the aggregate in the entire city.

"This is conceded to be the most remarkable primary ever held in Toledo. Last fall, with a socialist candidate running for congress, they polled only 2000 in the entire district. In one ward, this year, they polled 2628 votes.

"The result is very remarkable, owing to the fact that the socialists apparently made no campaign. They endeavored to hold one meeting in Memorial hall, but were driven out of the hall by the authorities. Then they attempted to have a meeting outside on the street, and that meeting was broken up by soldiers, so that they were unable to make any campaign."—The Co-Operative News.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Oct. 21—Telegraphers.

MONDAY, Oct. 22—Amal. Engineers, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Pattern Makers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Iron Workers, Street Railwaymen's Exec.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23—Butchers and Meat Cutters, Barbers, Machinists No. 777, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Street Railwaymen, Metal Trades Council, Mill and Factory Workers.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—Machinists No. 182, Sheet Metal Workers, Shipwrights and Caulkers, Painters.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26—Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridge Builders, Shipyard Laborers, Timber Workers, No. 3.

"Highest quality through the strictest tests. Moderate prices because of direct buying."

BIRKS' DIAMONDS
"The Highest Grade Obtainable"

Engagement Rings in fine platinum settings at $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $75, and up.

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

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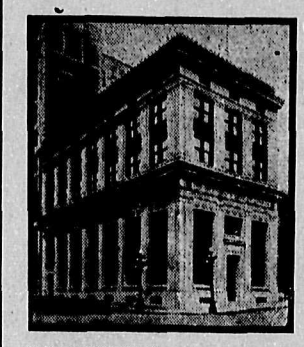

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410 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc., of which 102 are west of Winnipeg.

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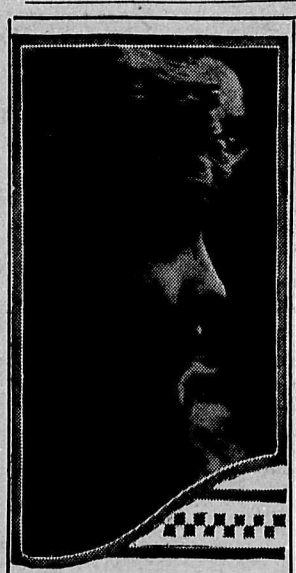

MARY MILES MINTER

—IN—

"Annie of Spite"

Second Episode of "PATRIA" with MRS. VERNON CASTLE

MON. — TUES. — WED.

GLOBE

Empress Theatre

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One week commencing Monday, Oct. 22

The great laughing hit

"A Pair of Sixes"

PRICES:
Night: 15c, 30c and 40c
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Corner MAIN and BROADWAY

For Friday and Saturday This Week

Jack Pickford and Louise Huff

—IN—

"FRECKLES"

Monday and Tuesday

Edna Mayo

—IN—

"Salvation Jones"

Wednesday and Thursday

Sessue Hayakawa

—IN—

"The Jaguar's Claws"

BROADWAY

Popular Prices
Main and Broadway

ORPHEUM

—COMING WEEK, OCTOBER 22—

2:30—TWICE DAILY—8:20

NAN HALPERIN
in a Character Song Cycle

JEAN ADAIR & COMPANY
in "Maggie Taylor," Waitress

DIERO
Original Master of the Piano Accordeon

Nellie—KOUNS—Sara
A Short Song Recital

McCARTY & FAYE
"Suicide Garden"

THE ACT BEAUTIFUL
William Egdirettu and his Posing Horses and Dogs

Mr. Martin Beck Presents the Official British Government Pictures of
THE RETREAT OF THE GERMANS AT THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
The Supreme Picture Sensation of the Great War

PRICES (Including Tax):
Matinee: 15c, 20c, 30c and 55c.
Except Holiday matinees.
Evening: 15c, 30c, 40c, 55c and 80c

From the Front Trenches

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

Of Tyranny's Armageddon

With Democracy Rampant While Autocracy Shudders Guiltily in the Background

Over 1100 conscripts have failed to report to mobilization camps from New York city. Thus autocracy scores a point and "democracy gets a shock, while the draft boards are in a devil of a stew over the matter of rounding up the wicked delinquents.

The federal authorities are holding twenty-eight members of the I. W. W. in the Pierce county, Washington, jail, as political prisoners. Russia used to send her political offenders to Siberia. The difference between autocracy and "democracy" may be clearly noted.

Hundreds of prostitutes are clustering around Camp Lewis, Washington, and the military hospital is said to be filled with venereal cases. The military authorities are said to be much disturbed. It is not stated whether these prostitutes are financed with "Hun" money or not. Postmaster General Burleson should be called upon to exclude them from the males, he being a past-master at that sort of thing.

A naval commander in uniform congratulated three sailors, also in uniform, at the White House gate recently for having valiantly torn a banner from the hands of Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's Party. The banner bore the startlingly revolutionary demand of "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?" and Miss Paul weighs less than 100 pounds. The commander should have bestowed upon the valiant trio war medals at least as large as pancake griddles.

Four militant suffragists were given sentences of six months each for the crime of picketing the White House, the residence of the democratic kaiser of the United States, recently, by a police court judge. Declaring that they will obey no law in the making of which women do not participate, the suffragists announce that they will hold a monster demonstration in front of the White House on Nov. 10. It seems that these feminine rebels against tyranny are not so obsessed with the duty of obeying every law made by masters to govern the conduct of slaves as are their masculine compatriots. To refuse to obey their masters' law is about the last thing that he-cowards would ever think of doing.

The New York papers admit that never before had such a tremendous crowd come together in that city for any purpose, as gathered around Madison Square Garden recently in a huge protest against the brutally Prussian action of the government at Washington in suppressing the socialist dailies. The garden will hold 20,000 people, but long before the time for the meeting to come to order, the police was compelled to close the doors and a detail of 200 patrolmen was required to keep the immense crowds that packed adjacent streets in order. It is conservatively estimated that fully 50,000 people participated in the demonstration. Tens of thousands marched through the streets from Madison Square Garden to the Union League club on Fifth avenue and then through the hotel district, after the meeting, shouting "Down with capitalism," "Give us a free press," and "Revolution." Wilson's battle cry for "democracy" seems to be going fine.

Twelve conscripts have been sent to the insane asylum from the American Lake cantonment during the last two weeks. Reports from many points show that a large number of men have killed themselves to avoid the degredation of enforced military slavery. Thousands have been imprisoned as draft evaders.

October 6 was a veritable field day for Wilson democracy. On that day occurred the battle of San Antonio. Casualties—three killed and one wounded. Draft resisters routed—Fred Fairchild, former socialist candidate for governor of South Dakota, arrested by the government; eleven members of Working Class Union sentenced at Enid, Okla., to six years imprisonment for opposing draft; Milwaukee Leader barred from the mails; Rainer Valley Citizen barred from the mails for patriotic organizations, charges filed against editor; Capt. Donald Fry bravely leading home-guards storms a pacifist meeting and captures 15 prisoners and an American flag; congress votes to investigate Senator LaFollette and adjourns. The morale of autocracy has been considerably shaken in consequence of these brilliant strategetical moves of militant "democracy" of the latest type.

IMMIGRANTS AND UNIONS

[By Rev. Charles Stelzle]

"Thim dagos is just spilin' this country for us Americans," said a patriot, recently. This remark reveals some interesting phases of the immigrant problem.

Fourd hundred years ago the original Americans—the Indians—looked with great disfavor upon the coming of "foreigners," and they gave pretty strenuous evidence of this disapproval. Ever since that time, history has been repeating itself. Those whom the Indians hated, scorned the "riffraff" which followed them. These in turn despised the Germans, the Germans could not tolerate the Irish, the Irish will fight the Italian, and already the Italian considers himself superior to the Slav.

But each incoming race has succeeded in lifting itself out of the ditch, until today it is difficult to distinguish the foreigner from the real American. The intermingling of the races has actually resulted in a better type of manhood than would have been possible in the pure stock. The ideal man will one day come out of this mixture of blood.

It is generally supposed that the foreigners who have been pouring into our country during recent years really dominate the political and economic life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the percentage of foreign born in the United States was practically the same in 1910 that it was forty years before. It is true that there are many more foreigners in America, and that in some cities the percentages are greater, but as a whole the American is holding his own in the matter of equal representation.

There is practically no danger to the economic life of the nation through the coming of the foreigner. At any rate, the danger is no greater than it was forty years ago. There are other dangers in our social and in our political life, but safety from them depends more upon the American than it does upon the immigrant. The American must show the immigrant how to hake the most of himself. In this task the trade union can help immensely. Indeed, the trade union already touches the immigrant, directly, as no other organization does. Here is a job which should engage the attention of the best statesmen in the labor movement.

THEATRES

This Week.

Orpheum—First-class vaudeville.

Pantages—An excellent bill, with variety.

Globe—Pictures that have crowded the house.

Broadway—A splendid reel of pictures.

Empress—A play splendidly acted and of gripping interest.

Next Week.

Pantages—The manager says the show will be equal to this week's.

Empress—Another offering of the Empress stock company.

Orpheum—Vaudeville of which the manager expects public approval.

Globe—Pictures.

Broadway—Pictures.

Comedy Week at the Empress.

Commencing Monday night, the Empress theatre will present New York's biggest comedy success "A Pair of Sixes," and Vancouver theatre goers are assured of one of the greatest laughing hits in local theatrical history. "A Pair of Sixes," contains one of those unique plots that is distinctly original, and is brim full of side-splitting situations that keep the audience convulsed with laughter, during every moment of the action of the farce. The entire company will be seen in the classy comedy, and those who don't want to miss one of the biggest laughing hits of the season, should order their seats in advance, as "A Pair of Sixes" is sure to pack the Empress at every performance.

At Pantages.

Not often does a spectacle of the beauty of "Dream of the Orient," next week's Pantages headliner, visit Vancouver, if the advance notices are not too enthusiastic. Headed by Madame Makarenko, there are ten people in the cast, all Russian or Polish, and all fine singers and dancers; there are two scenes of richness and beauty, and fourteen musical numbers are the foundation for the offering. "Dream of the Orient" is an ambitious affair, and makes the whole bill somewhat longer than usual.

SHOP AT

SLATER'S

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

FRESH MEAT A SPECIALTY

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131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
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PANTAGES

—Next Week—

"Dream of the Orient"

Magnificent Oriental Spectacle.

SIX OTHER FEATURES

Matinees, 15c and 25c Nights, 20c and 30c

B.C. Unionists Should Receive And Pay for Their Own Paper

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

More than ten years ago the officers of the International Typographical Union started a campaign among its members, urging them to make the subscription price of the I. T. U. Journal a part of the per capita tax. At that time the Journal had a meagre circulation and its influence affecting matters printorial was practically nil. The international officers, however, recognizing the imperative necessity of a more representative journal, were persistent and in the course of time the educational campaign vigorously carried on had had its effect and the referendum finally carried. The result is now patent to anyone acquainted with the Typo. union and its monthly official journal.

All this was made possible by placing a regular assessment of only five cents per month on the card of each member.

Intermittently for the past eight years the management of The Federationist has been advocating the adoption of a similar policy to that of the 65,000 members of the Typo. union, in this province.

At the Revelstoke convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, last January, the proposal was made the subject of considerable discussion, resulting in the matter being referred to the executive, with instructions that it be made a subject for report to the next convention, to be held in Vancouver three months hence.

Meantime the circulation of The Federationist has been more than doubled by the unions and unionists of B. C. But the plan has not been adopted by the B. C. F. of L. as a fixed part of its constitutional requirements of the affiliated membership.

Secretary-treasurer Wells will issue a circular to the unions of B. C., covering the subject, in the course of a week or two. The Federationist hopes that the membership will give the subject the consideration which it believes it deserves. The adoption of such a policy by the B. C. F. of L. must at once be manifest to those desirous of seeing a medium of publicity developed in the Labor world. It would solve the problem of securing circulation. It would result in a better-informed membership. This would soon reflect itself in a more militant Labor movement. It would tend to make "the unity of Labor" a possibility before the membership of this generation all die. The burden of financing The Federationist would be placed where it properly belongs—upon the rank and file. Five cents per month, with a circulation of 20,000, would make the proposal possible even for the present weekly edition of eight pages. That amount would work no hardship upon the individual member. But, in the aggregate, with no cost for collection, it would mean much to the success of The Federationist.

Surely this question can be disposed of, at the coming January convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, by the adoption of the policy which has proved such a boon to the membership of the Typo. union and other internationals since then. At any rate, the delegates should come to the convention prepared to deal with the subject in earnest.

MEXICANS AND U.S. WORKERS

To Hold Labor Conference at Border Towns This Month

"Fourteen thousand Mexican miners work in the copper, silver and gold mines of Arizona. Over half or the membership of the Arizona State Federation of Labor—an integral and representative part of the American Federation of Labor—is either of Mexican blood or birth," says the Mexican Review. "In this state, the wage-workers of the two sister republics have come to a fraternal understanding which marks the beginning of the end of all future border wars. With the inevitable spread of this understanding throughout the Labor movements of the United States of North America and the United States of Mexico, military aggression, interventions and conquests will become impossible, and to this end the convention at Clifton of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, during its second day's session, August 6, 1917, elected a committee of five to hold an international conference with representatives of the Sonora Workingman's Congress of Mexico for the purpose of devising practical plans for mutual aid in industrial actions."

This statement was made by the secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee, John Murray, at a meeting of this international body held in the A. F. of L. building, August 20, presided over by Samuel Gompers. In the course of his report Secretary Murray explained how the last great strike in the Clifton-Morenci district, Arizona, had been won by the solidarity of the Mexican miners. He asserted that the I. W. W. movement had no hold on either the Mexican or American miner in Arizona or Mexico. It was due to the mine owners and their managers falsely proclaiming every labor organizer to be an "I. W. W. agitator" that caused the lawless bands of vigilantes, under the direct control of these same copper barons, to terrorize and deport every wage-worker not to their liking. Proof was given to the committee that the copper mine owners financed these vigilance committees, the same copper interests that operate in Cananea and New Mexico, as well as throughout Arizona.

The proposed international conference will probably be held in October, on alternate days, in the two towns touching each other on the border line, Douglas and Agua Prieta. Invitations are to be given to the governors of Chihuahua, Sonora, Arizona and Texas to be present, as well as the members of the Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference Committee, with its representatives from Porto Rico, Santiago Iglesias; Cuba, Antonio Correa Gonzalez; Yucatan, Carlos Loveira; Federated Syndicates of Mexico, Edmundo Martinez; and Cardenio Gonzalez, representing the Chilian Labor movement.

As Mexico has today in her various Labor organizations over half a million men and women, this international conference means not only the binding of Labor ties across the border, but the beginning of an understanding between peoples of the western hemisphere guaranteeing a lasting peace.

STRIKE OVER, BUT—

Men Refuse to Return to Work on Argentine Railroads, Despite Decree.

BEUNOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—Despite the recent presidential decree announcing the end of the railroad strike and the agreement by the companies to increase wages ten per cent., the majority of the strikers are refusing to resume work. The strike has lasted nearly a month and its effects have been aggravated by the simultaneous paralysis of ocean and river traffic and the destruction of telegraph lines, causing many points to be completely isolated.

The Rude Interjector.

"Your son must be forced to fight."

"Of course," said the old maid.

"Hear, hear," said the married woman without a child.

"Quite so," said the clergyman who was exempted by the politician.

"Exactly," said the self-exempted politician, who was blessed by the clergyman.

"Them's my sentiments," said the usurer, who was waxing fat on blood-money.

"And mine, too," said the Big Employer, who dreamed of cheap colored labor and bigger profits.

"How perfectly unanimous we are," ejaculated the politician.

"In staying at home," said the rude worker, who was keeping the lot of them.—Australian Worker.

Vancouver Plasterers' Remembered.

That the membership of the Plasterers' union are "doing their bit" is evidenced by the fact that over 25 per cent. of them are serving overseas. At the meeting Wednesday night it was decided to send a Christmas hamper to each member now in France.

STEREOTYPERS STILL WAITING

International Arbitration Board Deadlocked on Issue

Two years ago, Local No. 88, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers union, served notice on the local Newspaper Publishers' association, asking for a new agreement, embodying among other items, a wage scale of $5 per day and $5.50 per night for journeymen, and a 7½-hour day. The wage then in force was $27 per week for an eight-hour day.

After considerable going back and forth and dilly-dallying on the part of the publishers, a demand was made by the latter that, under the terms of an international contract, to which the local union and publishers' association were signatories, it be submitted to arbitration.

Some months ago the local organization went to the mat. The local board consisted of Messrs. Barr and Nelson for the publishers, and President McKinnon and Moses Cotsworth for the union. Mr. Burd, of the Province, presented the case for the publishers and Mr. Benson of the Typographical union for the stereotypers.

Prof. Turnbull, of the B. C. University, was chairman.

This board, on the casting vote of the chairman, refused to grant any of the demands of the local union, upholding Mr. Burd's contention that the cost of living was cheaper now than three years ago, and making an agreement to run three years. The local union, of course, could not see this way, and apepaled to the international board. This board consists of three international officers from each side to the dispute.

This board has been sitting in Indianapolis during the past week, and from a letter received from President Freel of the Stereotypers', the information is conveyed that the board has deadlocked on the question.

And there the matter at present rests. What the outcome will be is hard to say, save that, until the issue is settled the boys must continue to work for a scale in effect three years ago. Naturally, the members of the local are restless, as well they may be, for with Mr. Justice Murphy granting an increase of 17 per cent. to the Electrical Workers' in their recent arbitration proceedings under the Lemieux act, and the company going him one better and granting 25 per cent. (owing to the increased cost of living) they find it hard to believe Mr. Burd's contention that living now is cheaper than three years ago.

The international board will meet again and take up the appeal of No. 88, but the outlook is not rosy for the local. A visit is expected from Vice-president Fitzsimmons, to see what he can do. In the meantime, No. 88 is not obeying the sentiment of the old Methodist hymn, "Wait, meekly wait, meekly wait and murmur not."

PRESSMEN THREATEN STRIKE

Montreal Job Men Out for More Money —Got 20 per Cent. Increase Last July.

Two hundred and eighty job pressmen are on strike in Montreal. They demand an increase in their scale of wages, which now runs from $16 to $23 a week. The pressmen were given a 20 per cent. increase in July, but claim the money paid them is not as large as that paid in Toronto.

THANKS, BOYS, THANKS

The Federationist Will Do Its Utmost to Deserve Larger Circulation.

Much credit for the rapidly-growing mailing list of The Federationist is due the business agents and union secretaries. All seem to be trying to outdo each other in an effort to make big additions to the mailing list. They want the membership to read The Fed. and they appreciate that the management is doing its best to give them a Labor paper worth while. The addition of more than 1,200 names during the past three weeks gives one some idea of the progress being made.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

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

Boilermakers—J. H. Carmichael, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 617—Walter Thomas, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 2647—F. L. Barratt, Room 208.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207. Phone Sey. 3510.
Cooks and Waiters—W. McKenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Sey. 4704; residence, High. 713R.
Longshoremen's Association—Gordon J. Kelly, 804 Pender street west; phone Sey. 6359.
I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, 436 Howe street. Phone Sey. 6359.
Machinists—D. McCallum, Room 212.
Moving Picture Operators—S. Haig, Room 304.
Musicians—E. A. Jamieson, Room 305.
Painters—H. Grand, Room 303.
Pattern Makers—H. T. Nightscales, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Ironsides, Room 206½, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—J. Cowling, Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 3611.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Phone Sey. 8703.
Shipbuilders' Laborers—W. Hardy, Room 217, Labor Temple.
Shipwrights and Caulkers—J. Bromfield, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Stage Employees—H. Pearson, Room 304.
Steam and Operating Engineers—W. A. Alexander, Rom 216.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover, corner Main and Prior streets. Phone exchange Sey. 5000; residence, Fair. 541R.
Teamsters—J. F. Pool, Room 206½.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

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We will sell a limited number of practical and up-to-date hats for the very SPECIAL PRICE OF $2.95

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NABOB COFFEE is now packed by the vacuum process in a tin which keeps in all the flavor, fragrance and richness. You are sure to like it when you try it. Order a trial tin today.

Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

OLD ST. PETER

Now, I think there is a likeness 'twixt
St. Peter's life and mine,
For he did a lot of tramping long ago
in Palestine.
He was union when the workers first
began to organise,
And I'm glad that old St. Peter keeps
the gate of Paradise.

When the ancient agitator and his
brothers carried swags,
I've no doubt he very often tramped
with empty tucker bags;
And I'm glad he's Heaven's picket,
for I hate explaining things,
And he'll think a union ticket just as
good as Whiteley King's.

He denied the Savior's union, which
was weak of him, no doubt;
But perhaps his feet were blistered,
and his boots had given out.
And the bitter storm was rushing on
the bark and on the slabs,
And a cheerful fire was blazing, and
the hut was full of scabs.

I won't want to talk to angels who
have never been out back,
They might bother me with offers of
a banjo, meaning well,
Or a pair of wings to fly with when
I only want a spell;
I'll just ask for old St. Peter, and I
think when he appears,
I will only have to tell him that I've
carried swag for years.

I've been on the track, I'll tell him,
and I've done the best I could;
And he'll understand me better than
the other angels would.
He won't want to get a chorus out of
lungs that's worn to rags,
Or to graft the wings on shoulders
that are stiff with humping swags;
But I'll rest about the station where
the work-bell never rings,
'Till they blow the final trumpet, and
the great Judge sees to things.

—Henry Lawson,
in Maoriland Worker.

NOT "YOU GO," BUT "COME WITH US"

Gifted Writer Suggests An Invincible Army of Patriots

[By Nellie E. Johnson, in Boston Journal.]

"I wish to write just a few lines in defense of our boys who do not feel enthusiasm enough about entering this war to be anxious to enlist. . . . I should like to see any army composed of our ministers, our bankers, our newspaper editors, who were anxious for this war, our senators and representatives, our president and our rich capitalists and food speculators and all those who were anxious for it, go over to France.

"Let Mr. Wilson lead one division, Col. Roosevelt another, Mr. Taft another, and let our patriotic capitalists be lesser officers. When we see that army going to the front we will work as never before to grow foodstuffs enough to prevent them from suffering the pangs of cruel hunger, because we shall know, then, that these men mean what they say. Then the German army would be ready to talk 'peace,' because they would know we were in earnest. But for these men to call our boys 'slackers,' 'malingerers,' while they take good care of their own hides, is anything but fair.

"Almost anyone can hoist a flag and hurrah as long as he knows he will be safe.

"Life is sweet to the most of us, especially when we are young. It is a gift from God, and we do not feel like throwing away the gift. We all know that when we die we are a long time dead and very soon forgotten.

"Some say we are fighting for the freedom of the seas. That can not be. For if that were so we should be fighting England as well as Germany. Some say we are in this war because Germany killed American citizens. That can not be the reason, because if it were we should be at war with Mexico. The newspapers say we are in this war to democratize Germany. Charity should commence at home first. When England, Ireland and India are republics it will be time to talk about democratizing Germany. If this country's doesn't come near being an autocratic form of government at present, show me one that does.

"No, you men who are staying at home, don't call our boys, who have just commenced to live, names until you go yourselves. You fat, middle-aged men can fight as well as you can play golf, and soldiers' rations and ditch digging will reduce this surplus weight you are dragging about with you. Now, enlist, or don't say 'slacker' to any boy who wants to follow in your footsteps. You will make just as good cannon feed as they will, and it won't be so bad for the country if you pass out, as you have lived long enough to do quite a lot of damage as it is. Leave the boys at home and you go."

RAY'S

Ar-Ray of Week-end Specials Is Worthy of All Union Patronage

200 baskets of Blue Concord Grapes for Wine and Jelly; to sell at, each 40c
Sunkist Oranges, to sell at per doz. 15c, 20c, 35c and 50c
Ripe Tomatoes, 2 lbs. for 15c
Eating and Cooking Apples, 48-lb box $1.60

MEATS

Sirloin and Wing Rib Roast, per lb 35c
T-Bone Roast and Steaks, lb 23c
Pot Roast of No. 1 Beef, per lb ..... 12½c, 15c and 18c
Sausage, Minced Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork.

GROCERIES

Laurentia Cream, special 5 tins for 25c
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B.C. Federationist

B. PARM. PETTIPIECE, Manager.

Labor Temple,
Vancouver, B. C.

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FROM time to time every line of business develops something new for efficiency. This is true of the profession of dentistry.

NOT all of these, however, stand the test of time and practice, and prove of the efficiency first claimed for them.

DR. LOWE, the dental specialist, uses everything in connection with his business that has been PROVED to have MERIT or is NEEDFUL or WORTHY as shown by scientific practice to be necessary in SKILLED DENTISTRY.

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This store has made special provision to meet the Footwear requirements of the workingman. See what we are showing in our heavy winter calf boots in black or tan, leather-lined or unlined, bellows tongue, double sole to heel. Soles and uppers are both waterproofed.

$7.00 to $12.00

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LETTERS TO THE FED

The Flag of Plutocracy.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Yesterday I received the following letter:

"Marshal's Office,
"Fairbanks, Alaska, Oct 1, 1917.
"Dear Friend: I am in jail here charged with speaking disrespectfully of the flag. Don't worry. Please take necessary steps re publicity. Sentence 12 months and $1,000 fine. Case appealed.
"CHAS. LESTOR."

This old world is now entering upon the greatest crisis of human history. Greatest because universal and because the next surge onward must land us above capitalism, the last phase of human slavery. Victory is mainly a record of class struggles and similar causes produce similar effects.

In our struggle upward from the animal world, so far, we have been ruled mainly by the more brutal types of man; the human tigers, jackals, weasels and cuttlefish. The claw and fang still dominate the jungles of civilization while the Christs of reason and brotherhood are still crucified for sedition and blasphemy against Mammon.

The flag which Comrade Lestor disrespected represents the state and the state is but the executive of the world's economic rulers, the capitalist class. In fact, the politicians have for the most part been purchased and are themselves among the exploiters.

Sir Robert Borden, for instance, in 1913 had an income from Canadian bank stock of $8,000 per, and from official reports, we learn that 38 others, members of parliament, are also shareholders in the banking trust of "our Canadian democracy." So we find that the flags of the world represent interest on capital and, to the world's rulers, a million men crushed in battle, a million children made fatherless, a million mothers and wives made destitute, and burdens of debt and toil for coming generations weigh as nothing compared with the unfolding of their flag over a few square miles of added territory or additional opportunities for trade. And this is the class to which we must bow!

Through these ideals, empires have developed. Invasion, slaughter, victory and "benevolent assimilation for God and country," such is the process of growth. After all, the destruction and casualties of peace are about as great as those of war and the grinding up of tender and tougher flesh and blood into dividends is the sacred process guarded by the forces of state and church. This is what our flags today represent and this is why they are so sensitive to insult. It is rule throught brute force, not reason.

Mr. Editor, we must remember that treason, sedition and patriotism are relative terms. They depend on what is, in our opinion, the most precious—property or humanity.

The thousands of socialists and rebels against war and military autocracy now in jail are represented by men like Karl Leibknecht, Bill Haywood; women like Gurney Flynn and socialists like Bainbridge and Lestor, and we who are still at liberty are indeed traitors to the state which places property rights above human welfare. The Bordens, the Hughes, the Roosevelts, the plutocrats and profiteers of Wall street and Canada, the lords of Britain and the junkers of Germany and their statesmen, press and pulpit—all of one class, have said so and they are right.

We plead guilty of the charge. Our concepts of things material, mental and spiritual are antagonistic to theirs and to their interests as exploiters and rulers.

We place property and dividends, territory and trade below human life and happiness. We would use material, mental and spiritual forces to promote the happiness and progress of mankind and we believe that the producing classes are in reality superior mentally and morally to the class that rules and robs them. Producers are always superior to parasites.

Mr. Editor, let us understand the present from the past. The ancient empires, such as Rome, were also built on slaughter, conquest and exploitation. In ancient Rome the patricians, the war lords and profiteers ruled and their scribes and priesthood and officials are represented today by our press, churches and parliaments. But oppression breeds revolt; it is the law of life and progress. Primitive Christianity was a slave revolt. Jesus and his followers were traitors and blasphemers according to the standard of Rome. On the other hand the rebel Jesus, scourged the temple of priests and traders as a "den of thieves." He and thousands of his comrades were jailed and crucified even as we modern traitors are today.

But who were the real traitors, who were the real patriots? Was the Nazarene with his message of brotherhood, of peace and industrial democracy, the destroyer and the enemy of Rome or did Rome rot and go down to death because of the class representing property and militarism, a class which ruthlessly destroyed human life and happiness even as their successors are destroying them today? No; the social gospel of Jesus, had it been adopted, would have saved the ancient world, and the same is true today. Economic freedom and co-operation alone can save the modern world from death.

Again, Cromwell, Garabaldi, Paine, were branded as traitors in their day. John Brown was executed for "treason." Lovejoy and Lincoln and Phillips were "traitors" according to the masters of chattel slavery and yet the soul of Jesus and John Brown and thousands of the martyred comrades "goes marching on" and upward to victory. We may know a man today by his enemies as well as by his friends. The hope of the world is in the workers, poor and ignorant as they are; they are still "the salt of the earth and the light of the world." And today they are hearing gladly the message which will in due time enable them to overthrow the class enemies of our race, and establish a social order in which peace and co-operation will prevail.

W. J. CURRY.
Dominion Bldg., Oct. 17.

Beware of Dominion Portrait Co.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Beware of the Dominion Portrait Co., being a branch of a non-union firm of Chicago, and turning out a very cheap portrait and also using the drawing game. They are also supposed to give away a painting that they say is worth $10 or more of a scene of some building in England, and they pay from 10 to 15 cents to the men that make them. I will leave it your own judgment as to what it is worth. This firm is sending agents to British Columbia to canvass for portraits and we feel it our duty to notify the union members of this unfair firm, and their methods of taking orders. Hoping that you will bring this before the members of your union and have them notify the members of their family, I remain fraternally yours,

G. R. OBERG,
Sec. Commercial Portrait Artists' Union.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1917.

A Plea for B. C. Prisoners.

Editor B. C. Federationist: On behalf of those individuals who have the misfortune to be incarcerated in the jails of this province, may I take this opportunity of reaching the executive of the Trades and Labor Council with the following suggestion:

That whilst it may appear inconsistent with the policy of organized Labor to deviate from points at issue, would it not be in the interests of Labor to appoint a committee to approach the minister of justice with a view of obtaining from him, sanction to allow a visiting committee from this body, to monthly or quarterly visit such jails to inquire into any irregularities, complaints and general conditions and to gather any data deemed necessary.

I appeal to Local 617, U. B. of C., to put this to their meeting at the first opportunity. Likewise to secretaries of any local interested, on the ground that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Whilst the above action may not appear essential, I am of the belief that such action is imperative.

Indirectly I learn that at present over 600,000 prisoners are at present serving sentences for political offences against the law in the United States. Among these are members of organized Labor.

Hence it would even be consistent with our policies on this side of the border to take such steps as are considered essential for the protection of organized Labor.

Officials of all locals should bear in mind that certain business conected with strikes may in the near future assume a more serious aspect.

From day to day international press news teaches us that a vast change is taking place in the Labor situation, and increased wages and the phenomenal raise in the price of commodities portends to perpetuate continuous strikes and political strife, which places the so-called "ring-leader," in a thankless position.

In no tone of hysteria do I call on the central labor body executive, but simply with the facts confronting it, compelling action along such lines as will protect its very existence.

The Defence of the Realms act has powers not to be found in any other statute passed in Canada, covering all points, and with a scope covering all emergencies.

S. H. COOKE.
17 Hastings St. West, Oct. 16, 1917.

Mr. Barker's Point of View.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The action of Labor recently, as seen through those supposed to represent it, at conventions, congresses and central bodies, has been of more than usual interest lately. As a trades unionist who endeavors to take an intelligent interest in the doings of such gatherings, would it be asking too much to be allowed to comment thereon?

If allowed, I would first of all congratulate the Trades and Labor Council upon its receiving and accepting the resignation of Mr. Kavanagh as its president. I venture to assert that if the delegates had truly represented the rank and file of Labor, Mr. Kavanagh would never have been elected to the position, as his ideas are out of harmony with those of organized Labor. As official head of the S. P. of Canada, he might be all right, but as president of the Trades and Labor Council, he was out of place. In many ways he is to be admired. He seems to say what he thinks and what he believes and you know just when he will be in and when he will be out, and that is something to one's credit these days. I wish I could say the same of all Labor leaders in Vancouver.

As to the re-election of Mr. McVety, I wish I could congratulate there, but I can't, as I believe a more prolonged rest from the duties of president would have done neither him or organized Labor any harm; it would at least have given another the chance of becoming acquainted with the duties of president, so that if anything should happen to Mr. McVety—and something happens to us all some time or another—the Trades and Labor Council would have someone to fall back upon to fill the gap.

At present I think they are to be condoled with, in apparently having no alternative to Mr. McVety or Mr. Kavanagh, and may I suggest to Mr. McVety that abnegation on his part for a brief period, at least, would have looked well?

About yourself, Mr. Editor, I really thought that the election and resignation of a president of the Trades and Labor Council, under such circumstances, would have called for editorial comment and perhaps most of your readers expected it; but then you may still be going to deal with that question, or can it be, that The Federationist is not the fearless paper that some have been led to believe that it is?

Then there is the B. C. Federation of Labor and its "down tools" chatter. Did they ever mean anything? If they did I trust the way things have snaped themselves will be a lesson to them another time, and if they did not mean anything by their chatter, then it seems to me that the true interests of organized Labor would have been better served if they had chattered less about "down tools."

The same applies to The Federationist. I think it must now be dawning upon the most foolish of the "down tools" babblers, that there will be no "down tools" policy, Trades and Labor Council resolution notwithstanding, for the simple reason that those most concerned do not want to and would not lay down their tools at the behest of either the Trades and Labor Council or the B. C. Federation of Labor at the present juncture.

Now we are going to have political action and such action at the right time, the right place and with the right candidates, would be all right. But is it not significant that the three standard-bearers for Labor on this occasion are three vice-presidents of the B. C. F. of L., the body which has been indulging in so much silly talk about "down tools," a policy which never had the slightest chance of being put into force and which, if it had, could only have ended in failure and disaster to organized Labor.

The political campaign will cost money and Labor will pay for it. Let us hope that the lesson Labor seems likely to get will be worth the money expended. Personally, I venture the opinion that the sun is just about as likely to rise in the west the morning after election, than that either of the Vancouver Labor candidates will be elected at this time.

In closing, permit me to suggest that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—notwithstanding your severe criticism—in passing the resolution which it did concerning conscription, more truly expresses the sentiments of the rank and file of Labor in the west than does The Fed. If that is not so we may expect the Labor candidates to poll a large vote, if not elected. We shall soon know.

Mr. Editor, I have told you how things appear to me. I believe the rank and file of Labor in the west have been badly misrepresented of late, by delegates to central bodies and conventions. Believing so, I think I am entitled to ask you to publish this letter as my protest against such misrepresentation.

WM. BARKER.
522 Eighth avenue east, Oct. 17.

Same Over Here, Brother!

When one sizes up the excessive prices for shoes on the one hand, and is informed on the other hand that the Central Leather Co., a pretty close combine, increased its profits of $3,500,000 for the three years before the war to $15,500,000 in 1916, one may be able to reason from cause to effect and guess why people are being patriotically but nevertheless effectively plundered by the slacking profiteers who stalk behind the battle lines like so many ghouls.—Cleveland Citizen.

"We cannot surrender that democracy we have inherited after so great a struggle," says Mr. John Spargo. Hear! hear! say we, most lustily and noisily withal. We cannot surrender that which we never had. And besides that we have already surrendered it. And still further, the democracy we have already surrendered never belonged to us anyhow. It is capitalist democracy; the democracy of the capitalist class. That class still possesses it and is so determined to hang on to it that it has set us all busy fighting in order to see that no brutal autocracy destroys it. Surrender nothing! We never had anything else to surrender and by the eternal we will hang on to that though the heavens fall. Having surrendered it once, that is enough.

Revolt In Italy Certain
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# If Peace Is Not Declared

"The soldiers will be out of the trenches by winter or there will be a revolution in Italy; the socialists are in control today, and the government cannot stop their revolutionary propaganda," said Vincenzo Vacirca, a leader of Italian socialists in this country, this week to the New York Call.

As a basis for his statement he drew attention to the numerous outbreaks of workingmen in Italy that have been ignored by the capitalist press, but which became known to socialists of other countries by underground channels.

Eighteen workingmen in Turin were killed just one month ago while on strike. Sicily, Piedmont and Sardinia have been convulsed by strikes. In Modica, near Syracuse, in Sicily, where no socialist activity was known before this year, the peasant women marched in a body to the city hall only three weeks ago, and nine of them were killed by the carbiniarie, while many more were arrested.

There are 800 cities in Italy controlled by socialist mayors and with majorities of socialist councilmen. On a certain date not far off, every elected Socialist official will resign as a protest against the war, and the masses are then expected to rise in revolt. This arrangement was made through a public announcement by Constantino Lazzari, general secretary of the socialist party of Italy, a veteran of 35 years' service, and the government did not dare to prevent the letter going out.

The government has censored, but has not had the temerity to suppress, many of the socialist, syndicalist and anarchist papers in the country, and the 100 socialist publications have doubled and trebled in circulation as a result of their anti-militarist agitation.

Avanti, the great daily of 100,000 circulation, the central organ of the socialist party, despite the terrible poverty of the Italian workingmen and peasants, has raised a fund of 100,000 lire, by contributions, many of them being as low as 2, 3 and 5-cent contributions. Much of it came from the soldiers at the front.

"Italy will be the first country to follow Russia," said Vacirca.

Sugar is sold at 69 cents a pound, and, as the wife of a soldier is only allowed 15 cents a day to live on, the poverty and privation of the people can be imagined.

The priests, says the Italian exile, who at the beginning of the war blessed the regiments and offered prayers for victory, have heeded the warning of the pope and are now working for peace, feeling that the entire population will go with the socialists unless they also join in the movement.

Although the Catholic party is negligible in the national chamber, it retains great strength among the peasants, and its force for peace is of great value, he said.

"Not to overthrow the monarchy, but to upset capitalism, is the purpose of the Italian socialists, and they are planning for a triumph within a few months," declared Vacirca.

Food Sharks Are Illegally
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# Manipulating Egg Market

One of the daily papers the other day "predicted" another rise in the price of eggs. Eggs would not go up in price if the so-called food controller for the country would make some effort to actually "control" prices. Commissioner O'Connor, appointed under Food "Controller" Hanna, recently startled the nation by the publication of figures showing how much food was piled up in cold storages and warehouses by food sharks. In this report it was shown that tons are in cold storage in Vancouver and thereby it is made possible to manipulate prices for the benefit of the bank accounts of the food gamblers.

This report showed there were 837,370 dozens of eggs stored here. These eggs, placed on the market now when the hens are laying off, would keep the price at a reasonable figure. But the unpatriotic food gamblers would not reap a rich profit. Therefore Hanna and his crowd of eastern profiteers do nothing in the way of "controlling" prices.

Just how long Hanna will permit such conditions to exist is a question, but it is not expected he will raise a finger to benefit the public by placing a limited price on necessaries of life, and thus interfere with the food sharks.

Eggs keep a long while in cold storage, and it would not be surprising if the price in Vancouver is run up close to a dollar a dozen. Oh, yes, the eggs will keep all right, and the sharks will keep them. In Japan they have a way of keeping eggs a hundred years, and, as a matter of fact, eggs one hundred years old are considered a great luxury by the Oriental epicure.

If the Vancouver food sharks ever discover this way of preserving the labors of the fruitful hen, who knows we may yet be eating some of last year's eggs many years hence?

However, Japan eggs a hundred years old are no higher in price than the Vancouver cold storage article.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

"But, did you take notice of her teeth?"

HOW often is that remark made—behind your back, of course—if you have defective teeth?

IT'S a perfectly natural remark when speaking about a person's appearance, for there is nothing which leaves such a bad impression as the sight of defective teeth—all too prominent when you talk or laugh.

CALL at my office and learn how perfectly those defects may be remedied—those missing teeth restored and you will understand how, at little cost, your countenance may be made as nature intended—not marred by conditions which cause critical remarks.

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Empress Coffee is Honest Coffee

We put good coffee—the blend that will make a satisfying and appetizing beverage—in every package.

We make the package so that it will "keep in" all the coffee flavor and aroma until it is used.

If you buy a package of Empress Coffee that don't come up to these specifications, take it to your grocer's and get your money back.

Empress M'fg Co.
The Home of Pure Food Products
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

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BLOCHBERGER, F. R., 319 Broadway East	Fairmont 206
BRAND & PERRY, 629 Pender Street, West	Seymour 2878
B. C. PRINTING & LITHO. CO., Smythe and Homer	Seymour 8233
CLARKE & STUART, 330 Seymour Street	Seymour 3
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE, Labor Temple Building	Seymour 4490
DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 437 Dunsmuir Street	Seymour 1106
EVANS & HASTINGS, Arts and Crafts Bldg., Seymour St.	Seymour 5660
JEFFERY, W. A., 2168 Parker Street	Highland 1137
KERSHAW, J. A., 589 Howe St.	Seymour 8674
LATTA, R P., 885 Gore Ave.	Seymour 1089
MAIN PRINTING CO., 3851 Main St.	Fairmont 1988
McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver	N. Van. 55
NEWS-ADVERTISER, 137 Pender St.	Seymour 41
NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver	N Van. 80
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ROEDDE, G. A., 616 Homer Street	Seymour 264
SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 817 Cambie St.	Seymour 6509
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THE STANDARD, Homer Street	Seymour 470
TECHNICAL PRESS, 500 Beatty Street	Seymour 8825
THOMSON STATIONERY, 825 Hastings W.	Seymour 8520
TIMMS, A. H., 230 Fourteenth Ave. E.	Fairmont 621R
WARD, ELLWOOD & POUND, 318 Homer Street	Seymour 1515
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WHITE & BINDON, 532 Pender West	Seymour 1914

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

J. Parliament C. Turcott
MEET ME AT THE
Pastime Pocket Billiard Parlor
—TWELVE NEW TABLES—
(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)
42 Hastings St., East

UNION SHOP
BOOTS AND SHOES made to measure at ordinary prices. Only best leather used. Family work a specialty. Boots and Shoes also repaired.
428 GEORGIA STREET WEST

Phone Seymour 4319
THE ALL RED LINE, LTD.
S.S. "SANTA MARIA"
S.S. "SELMA"
Powell River and Vancouver Service

REFER TO THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Telephone Directory is the standard book of reference because its information is always up-to-date and reliable. In each issue of the directory over 7,000 corrections are made; or over 21,000 in one year. The classified section contains every business firm in Greater Vancouver.

Being the standard book of reference, no other publication presents such advantages to the advertiser. With a circulation always in the home and in every office, there is no better advertising medium.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Union MADE Beer — Ale AND Porter — OF AMERICA
CERTIFICATE & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1908
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter, as a guarantee that it is Union Made. This is our Label

PRINTING
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Labor Temple Press Sey. 4490

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.
UNDERTAKERS
Refined Service
1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.

Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons.

Telephone Seymour 2435

HOTEL ALCAZAR
Opposite Labor Temple
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$2.50 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

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The Jarvis Electric Co., Ltd.
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CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
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UNION MILLED
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Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—The only Union Shop in Vancouver—

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—65575.

ROYAL CROWN PURE SOAP
TRADE MARK
THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Arnold & Quigley

OVERSTOCKED SALE

$70,000 STOCK OF MEN'S HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS MUST BE TURNED INTO CASH AT ONCE

Your great opportunity to save money on your season's supply of wearing appearel—take advantage of it

Doors Open 9 a.m. Tomorrow

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Is the Milk supplied to your home Real Milk?

—If it is not call up the

Beaconsfield Hygienic Dairy

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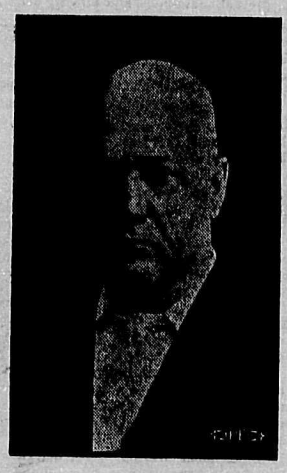
Or drop a card to our office, 905 Twenty-fourth avenue east.

WE GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU SATISFACTION. GIVE US A CALL

A booklet which every thinking wage-worker should read

'The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery'

By E. T. KINGSLEY



E. T. KINGSLEY

—the noted writer on wage workers' problems who has given the last word on this subject in "The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery."

The merit and real worth of this publication is shown by the fact that since it was issued on November, 1916, orders for thousands of copies have been received from all parts of the world and additional orders are coming in by every mail.

In a clear-cut and concise style this booklet goes thoroughly into the question of the economic position of capitalist society and the position of the working classes in relation to it.

The troublesome phases of the relations between the capitalist and the worker are dealt with in a manner which solves in plain and forceful logic many points on which the worker of today is often "at sea" when meeting arguments.

THE BOOKLET FORMS A VALUABLE TEXT BOOK AND WORK OF REFERENCE FOR WORKERS AND STUDENTS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Packages of 100 copies or more, 5 cents per copy (carriage paid).

Single copies, or in any number up to 100 copies, 10 cents each (postpaid).

Many labor organizations are now sending "repeat" orders for quantities of this booklet, their first orders having been readily disposed of by sale or distribution. These advices state that the booklet is eagerly sought and read with keen interest by their members.

Address all orders to

The B. C. Federationist

B. PARM. PETTIPIECE, Manager

LABOR TEMPLE VANCOUVER, B. C.

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SHAMROCK Brand

Lard Butter
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BURNS

Of Quality

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LTD.

Retail Stores in All Sections of the Province

WAKE UP---IT'S NOT AN UNDERTAKER YOU NEED!

TEN SUB. CARDS $10

ORDER 10 SUB. CARDS AND PAY FOR THEM WHEN SOLD

Ten or more members of any trades union in Canada may have THE FEDERATIONIST mailed to their individual addresses at the rate of $1 per year.

GIVE BABY A CHANCE-

Baby will need outings all through winter as well as outings on warm summer days. But for his winter outings he will need proper protection. Come here, and buy baby a safe, reliable car that is not draughty and leaking—a clean, sanitary car that will ensure his perfect health.

We have the most sensible models of winter baby cars—new English styles that are made specially for comfort and convenience and service. Our prices are most reasonable—write for our catalogue—or call and inspect.

WINTER MODELS FROM $19.75

Shaw's Baby Cars

(G. S. SHAW & CO.)

904 ROBSON — Opp. Court House

THE TRIFLING COST OF THREE YEARS OF WAR

Remarkable Efficiency and Economy of Up-to-Date Slaughter Methods

The Glorious Culmination of Ten Thousand Years of Human Slavery

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 16.—It is now three years since the cannons of the belligerent nations spat their defiance at each other across the frontiers—three years since Armageddon began in deadly earnest. The cost has been staggering—both in money and in life.

The cost of the war in actual cash to the various belligerents may be set down as follows:

Allied Powers.

Great Britain	£ 4,800,000,000
Dominions	500,000,000
France	3,000,000,000
Russia	2,400,000,000
Italy	1,170,000,000
Belgium	120,000,000
Servia	85,000,000
Roumania	90,000,000
United States	285,000,000
Others	50,000,000
Total	£12,500,000,000

Enemy Powers.

Germany	£3,850,000,000
Austria	1,350,000,000
Turkey	175,000,000
Bulgaria	125,000,000
Total	£5,500,000,000

Making a grand total of **Eighteen Billion Pounds Sterling.** And it is being continued at a daily cost of £26,000,000, or three hundred pounds per second—a sum that is well beyond the comprehension of the human brain.

The cost to humanity has been 6,000,000 killed outright, with a further 19,000,000 maimed in some form or other—making in all a total of 25,000,000 men. This is the actual loss in war, and does not take into account the losses sustained other than on the military field.

How much is eighteen billions of money? Unless the sum is visualized it is almost impossible for the human mind to conceive.

If the combined debts of all the world's nations at the outbreak of war were turned into actual gold and gathered into one vast pile; if to that pile were added every gold and silver coin of the world's currency; if still again were added the actual value in gold of the imports into the United Kingdom and the exports from that country for the year 1914—the aggregate value of this collective worth would still be £6,500,000,000 short of the cost of the war.

If, in addition to the above huge sums, the world was girdled with a ring of sovereigns laid edge to edge, and every man, woman, and child in the world (be they white, black, brown, red, or any other skin-color) were given five half sovereigns apiece as spare cash, it would make a sum equal to the cost of three years of war in actual cash.

If we had enough shillings in the world to represent the cost of the war, and they could be laid edge to edge and they were laid in one unbroken line—that line of silver would reach from the earth to the sun. Were a man to walk along this silver trackway at the rate of four miles an hour, hour after hour, day after day, year in and year out—never ceasing—it would take him (provided he could live that long) over 2,600 years before he would reach the last shilling—and he would have been walking along shilling every foot of the way.

Eighteen billions of money would pay the entire pre-war debt of every nation in the world twice over, and would leave a sovereign to be donated to every inhabitant in the wide world; would be seven times greater than the entire world's supply of minted gold and silver; would build 250 Panama Canal projects, and leave enough over to build half a dozen transcontinental railroads across Canada; or would extend railroads and steamship lines to every known corner of the globe.

So enormous is the cost of the present war that, if every nation in the world was called upon to pool their wealth in actual currency to pay the bill—they could only pay 2s. 11¼d. in the pound sterling.

If the entire population of Australia and New Zealand was completely wiped out, it would not equal the loss in actual dead sustained in three years of war. Were the corpses of the war's victims laid head to foot it would provide an unbroken line over 7,000 miles long.

If the entire population of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, and Scotland were maimed and broken they would about equal the loss in wounded and sick of three years of war. Were they to pass a given post on their crutches at the rate of two a minute without ceasing, hour after hour, day after day year after year, they would take nearly nineteen years to pass. Were their bodies laid out in single file, head to foot, it would give us an unbroken line of human wreckage reaching from Australia to England, thence to New York, across the United States to San Francisco, with a tail-end reaching as far as the Hawaiian Islands.

If the combined bodies of the dead and wounded were laid head to foot we could form with their bodies a human bracelet around the entire world, with enough bodies left over to line every foot of the Canadian Pacific railroad from Vancouver to Montreal.

But we have said nothing of the losses, other than actual money and lives on the battlefield—the losses of non-belligerent nations, of hunger, disease, increased infantile mortality, and other incidentals to the war. We have not dealt with the outright destruction of property, cities, ships, railroads, shops, factories, warehouses, bridges, industry, agriculture, and so on. Nothing has been said about the loss of production, decrease in foodstocks, metals and other materials, derangement of the machinery of distribution, and trade. Neither have we computed the dead loss of property which 25,000,000 soldiers would have created in three years had they not been fighting.

The loss to the world in these matters is greater than the entire cost of the war.

And, last but not least, we have not taken toll of the damage to humanity—the heartbreak of widows, of mothers and of orphans; the pitiful cries of millions of mothers whose babes have been starved; the sob of millions more whose husbands and sons have been buried neath Mother Earth; or the wailing of countless children who cry in vain for their "daddies." These agonies cannot be reduced to a cash basis.

From Parm's Potato Patch

Pete Klinch's Separation.

Judge Jones, strolled down Hyack Canyon, and accidentally went into Hank James' tavern last night. "Anything new down your way, judge?" queried Hank. "Yes, you heer'd about old Pete Klinch awhile ago, wantin' a separation from his wife—all over a difference of opinion about a bone dry town. You know the case, Hank, don't yer?" "Yes, yes." "I thought so," continued the judge. "Well, you see, on my way down the road, I had a most sorrowful and calamitous experience." "By the horn-spoon, judge, you're awfully shaken up—have a drink—what's th' matter?" "I'll tell you, Hank, soon's I get this down—I met Pete near Bog Green's bunkhouse—you know where it is?" "Of course I do—but what was it?" "Just this. I was hurrying along as fast as I could, when I ran slam bang into Pete and knocked him into—you see I'm all wet and kiner cold, but don't mind that." "No, no. Forget it—come to the point." "I will, if you'll have patience. I was about to ask him how his wife—you ought to have seen Pete gaze at me when I mentioned his wife. You know Pete's odd ways?" "Sure I do—go on, Judge." "I thought you knew Pete alright." "What in h—l does that matter? We both know he's an old fool." "You're right there, Hank. As I said before, I was hurryin' along as fast as I could, when I knocked him over into the old well alongside of the road which was full to the brim after the rain and poor Pete went to the bottom." "Great heavens, Judge, you don't mean to say he was drowned?" "No, Hank, I pulled him out when he came up for the fust time." "Why didn't you say that before?" "Just because you're too darn anticipatin'. But that's not the pint in this story, Hank. 'Tis sad, Hank, to relate—" "Have another lotion, Judge—(Judge takes another four fingers)—then what was it?" "Pete met his old friend, Col. O'Leary, here this morning, didn't he?" "That's so." "Then what'd he propose to Pete?" "The Colonel wanted Pete to start for France with 'im tonight—but I took no notice of that there yarn." "Well, Hank, was on the way there when I knocked him in the well." "Who'd thought it?" "Yep, he wanted separation and was so darn stubborn he wouldn't see his wife afore he went. However, he wrote her a letter thusly: 'Dear Mag: I'm off to France. Yours truly.' She wrote, 'Dear Pete: Von voyage.' See, she wrote the shortest letter—and you know what that means. She'll tell it all over how Pete wants her back again.'" "Well, well," said Hank. "Let's drink to Pete's health and separation allowance." Then they both swilled more booze.

The Lyall Shipbuilding Company has been able to write off the entire cost of its special plant for the manufacture of munitions in the last two years and, besides this, declare an eight per cent. dividend. A disptay of manna falling down from heaven, as it is reported to have once upon a time fallen upon the wandering Jews in the wilderness, would not command passing notice in these glorious days of war for democracy and the rights of weak nations against the strong.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had it

In the spring of 1896 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 963D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true —Pub.

Leckie Shoes

FOR THE BOY

It's always the part of wisdom to give a little thought to the Boy's School Shoes. We mention it because the "House of Leckie" turns out a splendid wearing, medium-weight shoe that'll delight him.

—Or, for his ordinary street wear—for the lad's strenuous clambering about during the holidays, fit him out with a pair of "Leckie" hard-wearing trimly-built street shoes for boys. The whole family'll appreciate them quite as much as the boy. Like everything made by "Leckie," they're made right.

AT YOUR DEALERS

LOCAL TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

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Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 Seventh avenue west.

Bartenders—W. H. Smith, Box 424.

Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill, B. C.

Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.

Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

Boot and Shoe Workers—Tom Cory, 132 Templeton drive.

Brewery Workers—A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth avenue west.

Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.

Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—G. H. Page, Room 208, Labor Temple.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348R.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—H. G. Savage, 1235 Hornby street.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—

Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Corade, 236 Clark drive.

Butchers and Meat Cutters—Alex. Morrison, 32 Eleventh avenue west.

Cigarmakers—E. Craig, care Van Loo Cigar Factory, Georgia street.

City Firemen's Union—Syd. Jackson, No. 1 Fire Hall, Seymour street.

Civic Employees—G. Harrison, 1335 Woodland drive.

Civic Employees, North Vancouver—G. T. Jenkin, 153 Sixth street west, North Vancouver.

Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—W. McKenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.

Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

Engineers (Steam and Operating)—W. A. Alexander, Labor Temple

Granite Cutters—Edward Harry, Columbia Hotel.

Garment Workers—Ada Hawksworth, Labor Temple.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers—Labor Temple.

Lathers—Thos. Anderson, 431 Seventh avenue east.

Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177 Seventeenth avenue west.

Longshoremen—F. Chapman, 804 Pender street west.

Longshoremen's Auxiliary, No. 38-52—E. Winch, 1216 Howe street.

Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.

Machinists, No. 777—W. Street, 13 Fraser block, North Vancouver.

Machinists, No. 720 (Garagemen)—H. H. Trail, 746 Gilford street.

Musicians—E. J. Jamieson, Room 305, Labor Temple.

Molders—G. F. Nichols, 121 Sixth avenue west.

Moving Picture Operators—A. O. Hansen, P. O. Box 345.

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Pressmen—E. Waterman, 1167 Georgia St.

Press Assistants—

Plasterers—Geo. Rush, 2276 Fourteenth avenue west. Phone Bay. 2215L.

Pattern Makers (Vancouver)—E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Retail Clerks' Association—A. P. Glen, 1073 Melville street.

Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P.O. Box 1365.

Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208, Labor Temple.

Stonecutters—Alex. Duff, Box 1047.

Sheet Metal Workers—

Shipwrights and Caulkers—Room 212, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers' Union—W. Hardy, 445 Twenty-third street west, North Vancouver.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—Chas. Feree, 95 Powell street.

Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street.

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Telegraphers—E. B. Poppin.

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Teamsters and Chauffeurs, No. 655—B. Showler, 1076 Robson street.

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Hemstitching, buttons covered, scalloping, button holes, pinking, sponging and shrinking, lettering, picot edging, pleating, ruching, embroidery, hemming.

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Milk

Is the Natural Food

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

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

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

Eat less heavy food and use more Milk, Butter, Cheese and Ice Cream.

Be Healthier, Spend Less.

DAIRY PRODUCTS PUBLICITY BUREAU

DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR ECONOMY

Motormen, Conductors, Automobile Drivers, Shipbuilders, Machinists

Want These Warm Wool Coat Sweaters—Best Values in the City

FOR $10.50—High-grade pure wool coat, jumbo stitch, perfect knitting, heavy weight.

FOR $7.75—A similar coat, knitted to the actual outline of the body; jumbo stitch, elastic knit, medium heavy weight, shawl collar.

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.

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 $2.95—Penman's heavy worsted coat with shawl collar; a coat designed for hard wear; 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

VANCOUVER UNIONS

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676—MEETS first Sunday of each month, Labor Temple. President, John Martin; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg., Box 424, Phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, P.O. Box 424, Vancouver, B. C.

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

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO.1—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Chas. F. Smith; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every first and third Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, G. H. Hardy, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. NO. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Wednesdays 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 Second street; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe 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 every Tuesday, 7 p.m., at 437 Gore avenue. 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, 504 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, Room 211 Labor Temple. Seymour 7495.

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

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point 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, D. Hughes; 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 Twenty-third 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 High. 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. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS', AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, J. H. McVety; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street, Phone Sey. 5679. Office, Room 206½, Labor Temple.

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

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PROVINCIAL UNIONS

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 367; vice-president, Christian Sivertz, 1276 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, A. Westley; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

TRAIL, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND Joiners, Local No. 285—Meets in Miners' Hall, every Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. President, _____; secretary, James Graham, Box S., Trail, B. C.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that The North Shore Real Estate Company, Limited, intends to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, one month after date, to approve its change of name to Patton & Company, Limited.

Vancouver, B. C., September 26th, 1917.

SEARS & PATTON, Solicitors for the Company.

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WINNING OTHERS' APPRECIATION

[By Rev. Charles Stezle]

Bill thought that he wasn't appreciated. He was perfectly honest about it. He hadn't the "big head." He did not imagine that he was a wonderful genius who would turn the world upside down if he were given half a chance, but he did feel that there were some things in him for which he was not receiving credit.

Bill was a gang-boss in a big machine shop. He had working with him, half a dozen men and two apprentices. One day he wondered if other folks felt about themselves as he did about himself. Then it occurred to him that he very rarely spoke a word of praise or of appreciation to anybody in his gang. And as he continued to think about it, his file flew faster, as the sweat stood out on his forehead, and when he finished the job in his vise, his body was all aglow—not only because of the physical exercise of the last half hour, but because his mind had been working harder than his body.

With this thought fresh in his mind he walked over to one of his apprentices and said: "Jim, that's a pretty neat fit—that patch you put onto that lever." Jim looked rather sheepish for a moment. Then he murmured somewhat indistinctly: "I didn't think that you had noticed the job."

That is all that was said. But at the close of the day, when they nodded "good-night" both Bill and Jim felt that a new tie bound them closer together. When the apprentice told of the occurrence at the supper table that night, he remarked that Bill was the most "observing" gang-boss in the shop. Jim's father was a machinist in another department. Next morning he told the boys on his job that Bill was one of the finest gang-bosses on his floor. When the men got together at lunch-time, somebody remarked that Bill Norton was "all right."

In less than a week a dozen men had said the same thing. One night Bill's wife told him that she had called that day on Dick Sander's wife, and that she had told her that the fellows in the shop thought a whole lot of him. "Oh, get out," said Bill, "she's only jollying you." But just the same Bill felt pretty good about it. He forgot to growl at the newsboy because he delivered the paper fifteen minutes late.

But the change had really come a week before—the day that he had spoken the words of appreciation to Jim. He had learned a very important truth that day. Long ago it had been expressed by the Master Workman:

"He that saveth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life—shall find it."

True, it wasn't a heroic service that Bill had rendered, but in forgetting himself in his appreciation of others, he had found the secret of winning others' appreciation.

NEWS STANDS

The Federationist is on sale in Vancouver at the following news stands:

UNIVERSAL NEWS STAND, 184 Hastings Street East

P. O. NEWS STANDS, Foot Granville Street

PANAMA PACIFIC NEWS STANDS, Corner Hastings and Columbia

McFADDEN NEWSTAND, 422 Richards Street

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Every purchase guaranteed 100 per cent. satisfactory.

CLUFF SHOE CO.
649 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Opp. Bank of Commerce

GOVERNMENT HASN'T LIVED UP TO PROMISES

Company Towns Still in Existence As of Old and Unworried

Brewster's Head Hunters Are Abroad Hustling Poll Tax

ALTHOUGH THE Brewster government has been in office many months now, and has held two legislative sessions, nothing seems to have been accomplished toward opening the company, or closed towns, about which spellbinders during the past months, aye years, raved and raged with much noise. It seems it is quite the thing to lambast company towns, which are a curse to any province, before election, but after election, politicians have a habit of forgetting all about company towns and, in fact, they sidestep their boasts as regards them.

This no doubt has been the case with the Brewster government. For many moons just previous to the election, the citizens of this province had continually dinned into their ears the evils of company towns, how certain interests with political pull had acquired valuable property upon which they had built fair-sized towns which contributed comparatively nothing to the exchequer of the province, aside from an acreage tax. The electorate, after so many years of the old regime at Victoria, had a right to expect the new gang would make good in some particulars. But it will take a microscope to discover where a solitary pre-election promise of the Brewster government has been carried out.

Organized labor fought for years, and is still fighting against company towns, over which the authority of the companies "owning" them is as strict as the throttling clutch of military power. A good deal of labor support went to the Brewster gang at the election because of the noise that was made about company towns. The new regime has been on the job at Victoria for many months now, has held two legislative sessions, and if a man should go tomorrow to Anyox, the town at the mouth of Goose Bay, owned by the Granby Mining, Smelting & Development company, he couldn't set foot upon the wharf if he didn't happen to look just so. Or, if his business wasn't known, the companies have a perfect right to put him out of the town as a trespasser. This is also true of the Britannia mines on Howe Sound. All of which is a nice state of affairs which not only has gone on unchecked in the past, but is permitted to exist even though the government made a great show of having passed some enactment or other purported to be directed at the regulation of company towns.

Is the Brewster government afraid to monkey with the moneyed interests owning these closed towns? If so, why?

What trade unionists demand is that company towns be thrown open to public business competition, the same as any other towns. That public streets be cut through them, that the public have a right to land on the company shores, walk the streets, engage in business or seek employment, just the same as in other portions of the province.

The system of company towns, is being permitted by the hypocritical Brewster government just the same as by past regimes. However, the public is not closing its eyes to the manoeuvres of the powers that be in trying to sidestep the promises they made so as to win office. The Brewster government has not made good. Its speakers during the campaign made many wild assertions about the dilapidated state of the provincial treasury and credit, which may or may not have been all true. The electorate took it for granted that the Brewster crowd, which apparently had facts and figures by the ears to the everlasting condemnation of the old regime, would bring about better conditions.

Nothing Doing But the Poll Tax.

But it has failed miserably to date. In place of improved conditions, all are heavily burdened with taxes, directly and indirectly, especially the workingman, who must pay a head tax of $5 for the privilege of living in British Columbia, and the farmer, for the privilege of making a living on land upon which he has toiled and sweated for many years clearing and making ready for cultivation the primeval growth of forest and brush, has had his taxes doubled. Then there is the amusement tax, by which a person is taxed for spending a few hours in enjoying himself after a hard day's work.

The sum and substance of what the Brewster government has done comes down to this: It has doubled the taxes on the poor man, and let the rich, relatively, alone. This in spite of the fact that it would have been much easier, and more honest and equitable, to have taxed big business which is using up the natural resources of the province at a great rate without a commensurate return to the provincial treasury. Every ton of ore taken out of the mines, every ton of coal, cannot be replaced. It is turned into money, and that is the end of it. The provincial treasury gets a very small proportion of the profit. The lumbering industry is reducing the standing timber at a tremendous rate and, though there will in a century or so grow up new timber, it will be of no benefit to the next few generations. The industry could have been taxed even very slightly, whereby the government could have raised a great deal more than by the poll tax, which is a relic of the dark ages of government.

Furthermore, Premier Brewster has cost the province by running round the country with a minister or two always tagging along with him, more money than a thousand poll taxes would pay for. Also, there are enough collectors, or head-hunters, out rounding up unfortunate men, to eat up whatever amount may be collected through the imposition of the poll tax.

The electorate is being steadily convinced that it has been badly buncoed in electing the Brewster crowd, and looks forward to the coming bye-elections, when the government can be induced to bring them on. Up to date, the government has been so fearful of public opinion, it has not had the courage to hold the bye-elections. These are to be held in Vancouver, Alberni and Newcastle, also possible Nanaimo, in the event of Hon. Bill Sloan, minister of mines, resigning to run for the federal house. In these elections, the government is due for a big surprise, if present indications are any forecast of the results.

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THOSE who seek warmth without weight, comfort and wearing qualities, will find their needs well met in the following lines:

Women's Fine White Wool Union Suits, in the "Wolsey" make, with Dutch neck, sleeves, Average sizes, $5.75.

Large and extra large, $6.50.

Women's Natural Wool, light shade, Union Suits, High neck, long sleeves, and ankle length. Highly recommended. Average sizes, $7.75.

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Women's White Pure Wool Union Suits, in the "Pesco" make; medium weight, reinforced, high neck, long sleeves and ankle length. Average sizes, $4.50.

Large sizes, $5.00.

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SOUGHT TO DEPORT MEN FOR LABOR ACTIVITIES

President of Labor Council Demands Explanation From Authorities

Council Last Night Decides Not to Withdraw From Labor Congress

Efforts which were made to deport two employees of the Pacific Dredging company on account of their activities in the late strike against the conditions imposed by that company, which was satisfactorily settled, were reported to the Trades and Labor Council last night. President McVety and Business Agent Midgley explained that they had demanded that the deportation order be withdrawn and an explanation given. Failing to receive a satisfactory explanation the matter would be taken before the minister of the interior.

President McVety also informed the council that an organizer for the Papermakers', who was here recently, had been deported, which was another subject of inquiry that was being carried on with the immigration authorities.

Communications.

A curt letter of thanks was received from the office of Food Controller Hanna, for the resolution of severe criticism of his department which the council passed at the last meeting. The letter was filed.

A resolution, passed by the Brantford Trades and Labor council, recommended that the authorities take immediate steps to prevent an imminent coal famine. The executive recommended that the resolution be concurred in. Action was accordingly taken. It was suggested that any such recommendation regarding the fuel situation would be treated as Food Controller Hanna had treated the suggestions made to him.

E. Gold's letter on his candidature in South Vancouver was filed.

Miss Laura Hughes, a Toronto speaker, will not come to this city to deliver an address. A letter was received asking the council to give its assistance in the way of $50. It was decided not to invite her. W. R. Trotter opposed the suggestion that Miss Hughes be brought here to "shoot off any fireworks." In answer to a question as to whether she belonged to any Labor organization, President McVety said she had done good work for the movement in Toronto. George Hardy had heard her and said she did a lot of ineffective talking and the Labor movement, he said, would do better to give $50 to a local committee to organize the women here.

McLeod's Cafe Unfair.

The Cooks,' Waiters' and Waitresses' union reported McLeod's cafe on the unfair list. It was proposed to appoint a committee to intervene and place the cafe on the unfair list if found necessary. Del. Welch suggested that the business men who are eating there should be put on the unfair list also.

The following new delegates were obligated: Pattern Makers'—W. Brown, C. Heys; City Firemen—J. Anderson; Teamsters' and Chauffeurs'—Bro. Grant, Bro. Phillips; Blacksmiths' Helpers'—W. Winskill; I. A. of M.—H. Fleming, Geo. Walker; Railway Mail Clerks'—J. A. McLeod; Longshoremen—W. J. Gillespie, A. Newton, A. E. Shirley, W. Steen, J. Webster, A. Hooton, E. Winch.

Business Agent's Report.

Business Agent Midgley reported that the strike of waitresses at McLeod's cafe was being carried on effectively, and that for the first time in the history of this city girl pickets were seen on duty. It was noticed that some business and professional men were patronizing the cafe now in an effort to break the strike.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs were going strong. The Timber Workers were not making very good progress, owing to overlapping of unions. The business agent, during the week, visited the North Shore Civic Employes, who were being well organized.

Two members of the Dredgermen's union had been ordered deported by the authorities, probably by reason of their activity in the strike of the employes of the Pacific Dredging company, but this order had been withdrawn after the matter had been explained to immigration officials by President McVety and Secretary Midgley.

The business agent further reported that a bank manager had called on him regarding labor conditions. He wanted to know if the "unrest" was caused by any "unruly" class. The business agent set him right.

Six girl tobacco strippers had gone on strike at one of the cigar factories, the business agent reported, but on investigation it was found that there were about 24 still working. This emphasized the need of a minimum wage and better working conditions for girls, he said.

So numerous have the duties of the business agent grown that he was compelled to ask for volunteer assistance. Several delegates volunteered to give what assistance they could in the way of attending meeting which the business agent could not get around to.

Report of Unions.

Various delegates, reporting for their unions, spoke very encouragingly of their organizations' prospects.

Del. Morrison reported the success of the Electrical Workers' in settling the strike with the B. C. Telephone Co.

Reporting for the Letter Carriers', Del. Wight said the minister of labor seemed to have no power to deal with labor questions in connection with civil servants. The letter carriers in the smaller cities were in favor of a strike and those in the larger cities favored a conciliation board.

Del. Hardy of the Carpenters' reported the big jobs were 100 per cent. organized and a meeting was contemplated to discuss a demand for another increase of 50 cents a day.

Del. Tree reported that the Longshoremen had endorsed the action of Del. Kavanagh in resigning as president of the council.

Reports of proceedings from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have arrived and show that out of 245 delegates only 10 voted in favor of conscription. Last meeting a resolution that the council withdraw from the congress on account of its position on conscription was postponed until the reports got here. Del. Trotter explained that the whole situation on conscription had been badly mixed up and that after the vote was taken on the committee's resolution not to take any action to interfere with the government, the straight question, for or against conscription, was demanded, resulted in there being but ten delegates in favor. There were several amendments and the delegates were all muddled. Del. Hardy, who also attended the congress, said it was his opinion the delegates were all afraid to place themselves on record after Secretary Draper had said it would be illegal to pass a resolution asking for the repeal of the conscription act. Del. Tree was in favor of dropping any organization that had failed to function as the congress had.

Del. Trotter wanted to know what Del. Tree meant by "function." Del. Tree replied that he meant that when Labor was in a position to make demands, and enforce them, they had failed to do so. Dels. Midgley and Welch opposed the resolution at considerable length and Dels. Tree, Thomas and others supported it. After a long discussion the resolution to withdraw was lost.

Del. Miss Gutteridge was elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy in the board of trustees for the rest of the term.

A committee of Dels. Midgley, Swartz and Miss Gutteridge was appointed to go into the matter of the Bartenders' new wage scale.

A committee of Dels. Trotter, Alexander, McVety and Midgley was appointed to inquire into the McLeod cafe strike.

Dels. Hardy and Dickinson were appointed a committee to work with the proportional representation election system association.

Just before adjournment, Del. Miss Helena Gutteridge delivered a brief address in the interests of the Labor candidates in the forthcoming federal campaign.

Del. Trotter drew the delegates attention to the fact that a meeting of the city council on the question of proportional representation was shortly to be held—on Nov. 5. The city council, he said, had the right to put the system in operation. The city should get away from "tinpot" politics and ward politicians, he continued. The statement was being made that very few people wanted it and the council should be shown that was not the fact. Del. Trotter said some of the aldermen were afraid to submit themselves for election at large.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES AT LAST COUNCIL MEETING

Attendance Roll Prepared by Statistician Fred. Knowles of Central Labor Body.

I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, W. J. Gillespie, A. E. Shirley, G. Webster, A. Hooton.

Bricklayers'—W. Pipes, W. Dagnall, F. Vaughan.

Barbers'—S. H. Grant, E. E. Herritt.

Bartenders'—J. A. Smith, W. Mottishaw.

Bookbinders'—No delegates.

Brewery Workers'—G. Gilbert.

Boilermakes'—J. McAninch, W. Marshall, Young.

Ironworkers'—R. Massecar.

Cigar Makers'—G. Ernst, J. Walters, A. P. Tietzen, C. F. Swartz.

Civic Employees'—V. R. Midgley, G. Harrison, J. McFarlane.

Cooks' and Waiters'—A. Graham, W. McKenzie.

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

Amal. Carpenters'—R. Jackson, R. Edmonds.

Deep Sea Fishermen—R. Kearley.

Electrical Workers'—E. H. Morrison, H. Woodside.

Garment Workers'—No delegates.

Civic Firemen—C. Ruddiuk, C. A. Watson.

I. A. M., No. 777—H. Fleming, F. E. Edney, G. Walker.

Letter Carriers'—F. Knowles, R. Wight.

Longshoremen—G. Kelly, A. Tree, G. Thomas.

Lathers'—J. H. Leighton.

Machinists', No. 182—J. H. McVety, A. R. Towler.

Moving Picture Operators'—A. O. Hansen.

Molders'—J. Dickinson.

Printing Pressmen—No delegates.

Plumbers'—F. Welsh, G. Rose.

Pattern Makers'—O. Heys.

Painters'—H. Grand, R. Bryce.

Printing Press Assistants—No delegates.

Piledrivers'—W. Ironsides, M. Nash, A. J. Campbell.

Plasterers'—No delegates.

Retail Clerks'—No delegates.

Rly. Mail Clerks'—J. A. McLeod.

Street Railway Employees—J. Hubble, F. Haigh, H. Cottrell, A. V. Lofting, R. Rigby, Kermode.

Sheet Metal Workers'—A. J. Crawford, J. W. Friend.

Sailors'—W. S. Burns.

Shoe Workers'—A. Collidge.

Stage Employees'—No delegates.

Shipyard Laborers'—M. Phelps, W. Hardy, G. A. Kilpatrick, H. Winger.

Steam Engineers'—J. McDonald, W. Alexander, F. L. Hunt.

Shipwrights'—No delegates.

Dredgemen—No delegates.

Tailors'—H. Gutteridge, J. P. Ellsworth.

Typos.—W. R. Trotter, H. C. Benson, G. Bartley.

Tilelayers'—No delegates.

Telegraphers'—No delegates.

Teamsters'—Poole, Petrie, Showler, Grant.

Musicians'—A. J. Malacord.

North Shore Civic Employees—P. Rathbone.

Meat Cutters'—B. W. Lane, A. H. Beresford, T. Brown.

Blacksmiths'—W. Winskill.

Visitors—W. A. Pritchard.

Total delegates, 90; visitors, 1.

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INCREASE IN A. F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP

Interesting Figures Given Out By Secretary F. Morrison

The membership of the national and international unions and the local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has materially increased during the past fiscal year," reports Secretary Frank Morrison. "We had an average membership of 2,072,702 for the fiscal year, which ended September 30, 1916, and an average membership of 2,376,265 for the twelve months of this fiscal year, ending September 30, 1917. Notwithstanding this fact, the membership for September indicates that we have now more than 2,500,000 from whom we receive per capita tax, through the national and international unions and directly affiliated local unions. Last year we had a paid-up average membership of 35,163 members in the directly affiliated local unions, and this year we have a paid-up average membership of 58,416 members for the twelve months ending September 30, 1917.

"Notwithstanding the number of local unions organized, there are many crafts and callings that have no national or international organizations, and that are poorly organized. Amongst these callings are the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants. The American Federation of Labor has started a special campaign for the purpose of organizing this calling. There is a good spirit for organization existing among nearly all the workers, which is augmented by the fact that the increases in wages received have not been sufficient to meet the increased cost of the necessities of life."

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"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"
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Only Friday and Saturday for These Sale Prices

This sale will positively come to an end on Saturday. It has been one of our most successful sales, and there is a good reason. We urge you not to miss the opportunity presented by the few remaining days.

New Chiffon Taffetas—We offer a remarkable bargain in this 36-inch taffeta. Your choice of 14 good shades, also black and white. Reg. $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 per yard. Sale price $1.49

Crepe de Chine and Georgette—In the new pastel shades and evening colors that have aroused so much discussion; 40 inches wide. Regular $1.50 per yard for $1.19

Habutai Silks—A heavy quality Habutai in 30 good shades, as well as black and white; also in striped effects. 36 inches wide. Regular $1.25 and $1.65 yard. Sale price 95c

Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—This is a most exceptional value we are offering. If we were buying this stock today it would cost us more wholesale than the price we are putting on it retail. The material is 36 inches wide, and is suitable for dresses, undergarments, etc. A good washing quality, in 30 different shades. Reg. 75c yard, for 55c

Lining Satins—In five good shades. Regular $1.50 per yard for $1.25

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