THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TENTH YEAR. No. 41 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE STANDING FIRM

Employers Refuse to Concede the Closed Shop

Secret Ballot Shows Workers Are Unanimous in Their Demands

The striking laundry workers have had a very busy week. Negotiations with the employers have been going on until the matters in dispute have been practically whittled down to the closed shop, which the union insists upon, and which the employers apparently are just as emphatic in refusing to concede.

At a meeting of the union on Friday afternoon, which Mr. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labor, was invited to attend, a communication was read from the employers stating that they were willing to "reinstate union workers in Vancouver laundries as their services may be required with the exception of those who may have been convicted of an offence, and that they were also prepared to enter into an agreement with the Laundry Workers Union giving effect to these proposals, but under no consideration would they entertain the closed shop principle, stating that as far as these questions were concerned this was absolutely final."

Mr. McNiven, in response to a question as to whether he had anything to say on the subject, said that he had had great difficulty with the employers, but after frequent conferences and arguments, they had agreed to practically everything but the closed shop. On this point, and here he assumed a very solemn aspect, "he was convinced that their decision was final, and there being nothing more that he could do, he might as well return to Victoria." The meeting was very quiet and seemed to be deeply impressed, but it was from suppressed indignation awaiting an outlet, for when one of the members jumped up and asked the question whether, having heard the letter read and what was expressed, they were willing to return to work without a closed shop, a more emphatic and unanimous "no" was never uttered at any meeting. He said that it seemed to be the impression of the employers that Miss Gutteridge was the cause of all the trouble, that the girls would not have known that eight(nine and ten dollars a week was insufficient to live upon had she not have told them, and that she, Miss Gutteridge, was responsible for the demand of a closed shop. It was up to the meeting to correct this impression, and to express their firm determination not to return to work without a closed shop, a statement that was received with such prolonged cheering and clapping of hands that there could not have been left a shadow of doubt in the mind of Mr. McNiven that they knew what they wanted and were determined to get it. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. McNiven interposed with the suggestion that while he had no doubt about the feeling of the meeting, he thought it would impress the employers more if we took a secret ballot on the question, which was readily agreed to, and referred to the regular general meeting for a full attendance. After Mr. McNiven had been heartily thanked for his efforts in trying to settle the dispute, the meeting adjourned.

A record attendance was secured at the regular general meeting held on Wednesday night. Mr. Brock, president of the Laundry Workers' International, was present. After the routine business had been disposed of Miss Gutteridge announced that donations had been received from the Boilermakers Union for the local treasury, and from the Seattle Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 24; she also stated that Mr. Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, had issued a circular letter to all the unions in Seattle recalling the struggle the laundry workers of Seattle had had with the Laundry Proprietors' Club, stating that the laundry workers in Vancouver were up against the same species of "club" and asking for subscriptions to be forwarded to their local in support of the funds. Mr. Brock had also sent a telegram to the international headquarters requesting a donation from the general funds, and had also signed a sheaf of letters to be forwarded to all affiliated Laundry Workers' unions throughout the United States and Canada, calling for financial help. Altogether, Miss Gutteridge said, with the money flowing into the Trades and Labor Council strike fund, there was no fear of the strike failing through lack of funds. And as the result of the meeting shows, there is no fear of it failing through lack of determination on the part of the laundry workers.

Mr. Brock then addressed the meeting and gave many forceful illustrations of the necessity for a closed shop, which, if there were any doubt upon the point, must have convinced them of the foolishness of accepting the employers' terms. "The very fact that the employers were so strenuously in opposition to the closed shop, should, he said, be sufficient to convince the most dull-witted workers that it was to their advantage to insist upon it, indeed, it was their only salvation." Mr. Brock was enthusiastically cheered after a very able address. After other speakers had been heard, the meeting ballotted on the following question:

"Are you in favor of accepting the employers' terms?" which resulted in an unanimous vote against accepting them. The result was received with loud and prolonged cheering, which kept on subsiding and breaking out again. When quietness was once again restored, it was generally recognized that the decision necessitated even more strenuous picketing being done, and it was decided to recall all men working, back to picket duty. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Brock the meeting adjourned.

The whole proposition is now up to the Labor movement. The laundry workers have decided to fight to the last ditch, and have shown that they are worthy of the support and assistance of organized Labor. The Labor movement cannot afford to allow it to become a failure.

MACHINISTS' LADIES ARE VERY ACTIVE WORKERS

Start Campaign for New Members and Hold Very Busy Session—Everybody Get in and Help

On Thursday, October 3, the Machinists Ladies Auxiliary held its regular meeting. Six applications for membership were received and four new members were admitted. A very busy session was held in the new room, 306, in the Temple, quite a lot of business being transacted. Reports were received from the several committees dealing with lodge work. A finance committee was appointed to audit the books of the lodge to date. The sisters are starting a campaign to increase the membership, their aim being to get 100 new members by Christmas. Mothers, wives or daughters of members of the Machinists locals are eligible for membership. Application blanks will be forwarded by R. A. Towler, 2228 Balaclava Street, on request. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, October 17, [illegible] p.m.

PRESS ATTEMPTS TO REWARD LABOR

Campaign of Villification Not Haphazard But Organized

About a year ago the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Instituted a defense fund. The primary object of this aggregation of the employing class being, as they stated, to defend themselves against the trades unions. The Robert Dollar Company is credited with having contributed a million dollars towards this very estimable project. Now let it be said that according to the information that is in the hands of organized labor, the fund was not started as a defense fund, but rather an offensive fund. The object being not to defend the ruling class from the ruthless onslaughts of organized labor, but to crush out the trade unions, as it was stated at the time, to crush the trades unions from San Diego to Alaska on the Pacific coast.

From recent happenings, it would appear that the employing class on this side of the line is desirous of emulating the example in crushing the unions. We are not in possession of information as to whether it has raised any fund, but recent press attacks all over the country on trades unions, would lead any one to think that something of this kind had been started. The villification of the unions, the abuse of the workers in all parts of the country, can not possibly be a coincidence, but must be an organized effort on the part of the employing class to stamp out, or impede the progress of the organized Labor movement.

It is a fact that at no time in the history of the world has the trade union movement, ever shown such growth, or such intelligence and solidarity as it has during the past three years. This does not apply to this country, but applies to the country to the south of us, and to the countries across the Atlantic, including France and Great Britain. This is not the result of any individual activity, but is a direct outcome of the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life ,and the added burdens that have as a consequence been placed on the backs of those that toil. Now the villification by the press in this country, is not by any means any haphazard proposition, but is systematic, and with a specific object in view, that object to check, or if possible destroy the organized labor movement.

The method adopted is to assail individual officers of the movement, by making such statements as "These men must be under German influence." Another one is that "German money is the cause of the Labor unrest." The responsible officers of the movement are accused of "feathering their nests," etc., etc., the object being to foster in the minds of the rank and file suspicion against the officers of the movement, and by that method cause internal trouble and eventually disruption.

Now the fact of the matter is that the Labor movement's growing strength is a source of considerable concern to the employing class. The solidarity and intelligence displayed by the workers the world over is causing that class a good deal of annoyance, for the members of that class recognize that once the workers are fully awake to their class interests, that there will be a change, and that the source of their profits will be cut off. But villification will not by any means disrupt the ranks of the workers. Slander cannot hurt the men that are known, and are recognized by the rank and file as men that are trustworthy, that have a knowledge of the position of the workers in their economic organizations. Some of the press reports, and statements as to organized labor are so vile, and so palpably untrue, that they are acting as a boomerang ,and instead of hurting the movement, are bringing home to the workers the fact that the press is the instrument of the employing class, and that the statements contained therein are deliberately framed to hurt, and to retard the movement, which is destined to eventually bring to those that toil a life of happiness and comfort, brought about by the common ownership of the means of wealth production.

Pettipiece Sick

Friends of R. P. Pettipiece will regret to hear that Parm and five of his family are down with Spanish influenza. A speedy recovery is the wish of all.

Typos.

A deadlock has occurred in the wage scale arbitration proceedings of the Typographical Union, the employers having decided not to accept the award.

FIREMAN LOSES HIS LIFE ON PRINCE GEORGE

Experienced Men Will Not Work This Ship Owing to Conditions

Lives of Passengers May Be Endangered as Well as Crew

Early Tuesday morning T. Morass, a fireman on the steamer Prince George, was fatally burned, and died at the General Hospital later. The accident happened at 1 a.m., when the steamer was going north from Vancouver.

Morass, who joined the steamer on September 22, was taking out a burner to clean it, but he failed to shut off the valve, and the result was a burst of flaming oil that caught him full in the face and inflicted such terrible injuries that as stated he died.

As soon as it was seen that the injuries were serious, the steamer put back to port, and an ambulance was awaiting her arrival. An inquest will be held on Saturday morning.

From information received by The Federationist, the deceased fireman was inexperienced, and that it was his inexperience that caused him to attempt to clean out the burner without turning off the oil. Experienced firemen will not stay with the company so long as the present unsatisfactory conditions remain. They leave in disgust, and consequently the company can not operate their steamers with competent help. The Firemen's and Oilers Union calls for two men for the nine fires, while the company only allow one while on the run. This the men claim is too much for one man, and they will not work under these conditions. This is one of the things that should be enquired into at the inquest, for inexperienced men should be protected from themselves they cannot be blamed for taking work that appears to them remunerative, but the company should be compelled to hire competent help. This is demanded by the needs of the travelling public, as well as by the men that have to work alongside inexperienced help. The lives of all on the ship may be at any time placed in jeopardy by the skinning tactics of the company.

Freight Handlers

The freight handlers' strike is still on, and the possibilities are that a general strike may result on the C.P.R. system. The Calgary Trades and Labor Council is referring the matter of supporting the strikers to the affiliated locals.

Civic Employees

The civic employees are awaiting the close of the visit of the Cabinet ministers so that the city council will have time to get down to business in connection with the demands of the city employees for an increase in wages.

SECOND LAUNDRY WORKERS DANCE

Good Time Assured to All That Attend Whist Drive and Dance

The success of the second whist drive and dance given by the Laundry Workers, Local 37, in aid of their strike fund, is most certainly assured, in view of the fact that the number of tickets sold on the last occasion (approximately 1600) has already been passed on the fifth day of the ticket campaign.

As already announced through these columns, the event is set for Thanksgiving Day, Oct 14th, Dominion Hall, Pender Street. Whist 8 p.m. Dance 9 p.m. Prices: 50 cents, gents, and 25 cents, ladies. A 5-cent and 3-cent war tax extra on the tickets, payable at the door.

All arrangements have been made to accommodate a large crowd and fun in abundance is in store for all that attend.

A number of special features have been added to the already good programme.

Holden's orchestra, so popular in the city, will supply the music.

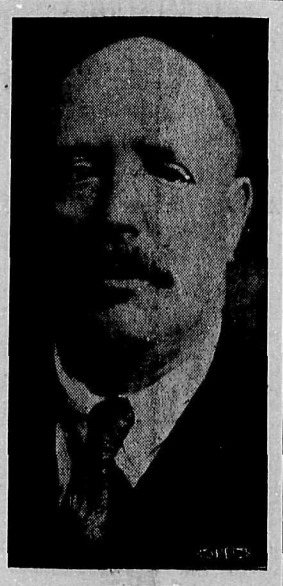
The catering is in the able hands of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses Union, while the "Good Time Department" will be handled by the laundry girls themselves.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS TO HOLD DANCE OCT. 23

Electrical Workers and Telephone Girls Join Together in Social Event

Locals 77A and 213 of the Electrical Workers are to hold an informal dance on Wednesday, October 23. The juice slingers are evidently not afraid of the skidoo number, and are intending to have a good time. The dance will be held in Lester Court, and the committee in charge of the arrangements are not sparing any effort to make it the dance of the season. The telephone girls are also taking a part in the affair, and as they are members of Local 77A of the Electrical Workers it can be taken for granted that it will be a real live dance. Members of organized Labor are invited to attend, the price of admission being, gentlemen $1.00, ladies 50c.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.



JOSEPH NAYLOR

Ex-President B. C. Federation of Labor and secretary of the Cumberland Miners Union, who has been found not guilty by the grand jury at the Nanaimo Assizes, of aiding draft evaders.

E. T. KINGSLEY TO SPEAK ON SUNDAY

"Reconstruction of Society" —A Subject With Possibilities

Owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, who was billed to speak at the Rex Theatre next Sunday evening, his engagement will be taken by Mr. Kingsley, who will have as his chairman Mr. Chas. Lestor. So many are presuming today to take a hand in reconstructing society that the views of "E. T." should be annexed by those who have any consideration for the matter. The orthodox and those who care little for any such classifications will gather some debateable material on Sunday next.

The Labor school was a success at the outset last Sunday afternoon and it is at once necessary to move to more commodious quarters. For this purpose the Granville Hall at 641 Granville Street has been secured at 3 o'clock. An adult class of members of the party is also being formed in connection with this new branch of activity.

On October 23rd the first whist drive and dance organized by the social committee will be held at O'Brien Hall, with dancing from 9 to 12, for which tickets are on sale, gents 50c, ladies 25c.

The South End branch of the Labor Party will open Sunday evening meetings at the Broadway Theatre at the corner of Broadway and Main Street, on Sunday, October 20, beginning with organ recital at 7.30. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth will occupy the platform for the first four consecutive meetings. Chairman on 20th will be Mr. J. E. Wilton.

NO SETTLEMENT IN THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE

Union Men Can Assist Strikers by Demanding the Label and Smoking Union Made Cigars

The latest reports from Hamilton regarding the strike of cigarmakers in the Tuckett factories indicate that the union has this firm on the run, the firm being unable to fill the orders that are being received, and but for the scab labor of some girls in Montreal the strike would have been settled by this.

The Hamilton shops are closed down tight; one branch shop in London is working with 12 scabs, and one shop in Montreal is working with 75 girls. The work turned out of this factory is so bad that the goods are being returned, and the union label is also being demanded. Most of Tuckett's cigars are used in the West, and the cigarmakers are looking to the men in the trades union movement in the West to assist the strikers by purchasing only union-made cigars. The fight is on and it is up to all local men to patronize home-made union products. Get the habit.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Oct. 13—Musicians, Sawyers and Filers, Dominion Express Employees, Saw Filers Association.

MONDAY, Oct. 14—Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Steam Engineers, Patternmakers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Amalgamated Engineers, Upholsterers, Ironworkers.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—Bakery Salesmen, Bookbinders, Brewery Workers, Office Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16—Dominion Express Employees, Metal Trades Council, Boilermakers Examining Board, Laundry Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17—Trades and Labor Council, Foundry Employees, Maintenance of Waymen, Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18—Granite Cutters, Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Boilermakers Executive, Molders, Civic Employees, City Hall Employees, Minimum Wage League.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19—Blacksmiths.

LOCAL DETECTIVE AGENCY PROVIDES STOOLS

Offers to Put Secret Service Men in Workshops Etc.

Local Unions Should Note and Comb Over Membership

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the employers of this city by a local detective agency, and shows to what depths some people will go in order to obtain a living. A word to the wise is sufficient, and all organizations should carefully comb over their memberships for these tools of the employing class. Stool pigeons in the police force, yes, and evidently in the Labor movement, and no doubt in the returned men's organizations, as well.

R. S. Townsend, Manager,
Late N. W. M. Police and Thiel.
P. O. Box 923

NORTH AMERICAN DETECTIVE SERVICE CO.
Consultations free.
Phone Sey. 9145

404-405 London Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.
Confidential.

Dear Sir:

You will no doubt understand the value, at the present time, of keeping in touch with the Labor situation. It has to our knowledge saved many firms, thousands of dollars, through information received. I would like to point out a few ways in which inside information benefits the employer.

He is enabled to know the feelings of his men, and to determine which men are honest or dishonest. An employer can only see the best side of an employee. He has not the time necessary to observe him carefully, off his guard. We are also enabled to keep an employer informed as to the best settlement he can make with the labor union on the wage question. Very often an agitator is in your employ, and you are not aware of it until he has worked considerable mischief.

Our system is this: We put a secret service operative to work for you. (We employ only experienced and trustworthy men). He does an ordinary man's work, and every day we mail you a confidential report of conditions as he finds them. You are thus enabled to handle the situation with a firm hand, knowing that you are acting under correct information, not guess work. We also carry on our staff, men experienced in checking up on conductors and ticket agents.

We will be glad if you will give us an opportunity to discuss terms, etc., with you, and I think that you will realize that the employment, through the above firm, of an operative, will benefit your firm considerably from a money-saving standpoint alone, not to mention the worry and anxiety eliminated by knowing that you have a correct grasp of the situation.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. S. TOWNSEND,
Manager.

W. W. LEFEAUX TO SPEAK AT ROYAL

S. P. of C. Meetings Are Being Largely Attended

W. W. Lefeaux will be the speaker at the Royal Theatre next Sunday at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada. At last Sunday's meeting J. Kavanagh was the speaker. He dealt with the convention of the Dominion Trades Congress of Canada recently held in the city of Quebec. A synopsis of his address will be found on another page of this issue. The Sunday meetings of the S. P. of C. in the Royal are being largely attended, and the crowds grow larger every Sunday, and a new interest is being displayed by the workers in the subjects that are from time to time discussed at these meetings, and which have a bearing on the position occupied by the workers in society. Don't forget to attend the meeting this week, and bring along a friend.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg Trades Council, the matter of censorship of the Western Labor News was discussed. The letters of the censor to the editor were read by the secretary, and the executive was instructed to prepare a suitable reply. It was pointed out that since the government had the power to enforce its decrees, it was useless to ignore his commands.

D. ANGELL MEETS DEATH IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Boilermaker Meets His Death in Motor Car Accident—Only Young Man

D. Angell, a member of the Boilermakers Union, has died in St. Paul's Hospital as a result of a motor car accident. Angell was taking a trip to the States when the accident occurred. He was injured about the head, and concussion of the brain caused his death.

Registration Card Lost

F. W. Welsh of the Plumbers Union reports that he has lost his due book, and registration card. Anyone finding same would do Brother Welsh a favor by returning same to the Federationist office.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

FERNIE MINERS HAVE RETURNED TO WORK

All Places Goes on Single Shift Except Necessary Development Work

The Fernie miners after a strike of a month, for the single shift, which they claimed was necessary for safety in the mines, is ended, the miners deciding to return to work on Tuesday. The terms of the settlement are: "All places to go on single shift, except necessary development work." As to what comprises necessary development work will be settled at a later date. In their demands the miners were backed by expert and scientific evidence, and owing to the dangerous nature of the mines the men were determined to take this precaution to protect their lives.

Office Workers

The newly organized office workers will hold their next meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday, October 15, when it is expected that a large number of new members will be admitted.

BLACKSMITHS ARE FORGING AHEAD

Men From Prairies Are Induced to Come to Coast

It has been some time since the readers of the Federationist have heard from the Blacksmiths, so here goes to let you know we are alive. I presume other crafts at this time are witnessing a general influx of tradesmen from the prairies, and we find the blacksmiths are no exception. By questioning the ones that apply for jobs we find that the stories of lots of work and enormous pay in the prairies and near eastern papers is the general cause of these men flocking out to B. C. and especially Vancouver.

Here is a sample of how a newcomer asks for work: "Are you the representative of the Blacksmiths?" "Yes.' "Well, say, I would like to get a ticket to go to work in the shipyard." "Which yard do you refer to?" "Why, Coughlans." "Well, they don't need any blacksmiths there at present." "Is that so? Well,I thought that all I had to do was to walk in here and get a permit to go to work in which ever yard I wanted to go to work in, etc." And as a rule we find that they have gained this impression from stories in their newspapers and from direct advertisements for men to work in the shipyards of B. C.

Anyway, we are increasing our membership, and the increase is from a growth in the trade more than a falling out of members for other lines of work.

Last Saturday we initiated twelve new members. A number of these were from the local wagon repair shops, which line of blacksmith shop we are organizing at present. We expect to get these men all lined up soon and working under an agreement with their employers.

We attended the regular meeting of the Westminster Local and was glad to see the entire blacksmith shop force of the Poplar Island yard join in a body. The boys are alive in Westminster and will be 100 per cent. organized there in a short time.

Local 620, Engineers

All members should make it their business to be present at the next meeting of above local on Monday next, October 14, in order to register their vote regarding whether they are in favor of a general strike to assist the Laundry Workers in their fight to establish the right to exist as human beings.

Since the appointment of an outside organizer, members who are working out in the woods, are receiving a little more attention. Members who are working as logging engineers are requested to see that they get the following scale of wages, as same has recently been endorsed by this local, and any member who has difficulty in getting the firm he is employed by to pay this scale, should report same to Business Agent W. A. Alexander.

Yarder engineers, $150 per month and board.

Swing engineers, $140 per month and board.

Roader engineers, $140 per month and board.

Locomotive engineers, $175 per month and board.

Twenty-six (26) days of 8 hours shall constitute a month. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Overtime shall mean any time worked after the regular shift, also Sundays and all legal holidays.

Adopted September 23, 1918.

Subject to change at 30 days' notice.

Barbers

The Barbers Union wishes to draw the attention to all members of the barbering profession to the fact that all goods turned out by the Koken Barbers Supply Company are unfair to organized Labor. This firm has been declared unfair to organized Labor by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Miss., and by the Carpenters, Painters, Machinists, Upholsterers, Metal Polishers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and the Stationary Engineers of St. Louis.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 28

At the last regular meeting of Local 28 the coming Victory Loan was discussed. What action the local will take will be decided next Wednesday night.

A circular letter is being sent to all unions in the city advising them of the houses that are unfair to the organization, namely, McIntyre's Cafe, Pioneer Cafe, McLeod's Cafe, Leonard's Cafe, Post Office Cafe. The matter of patronizing Chinese restaurants is also dealt with in the circular.

Another large restaurant, the Citizens' Club, in the Vancouver Block, has agreed to hire all union help. Members of organized Labor will assist by asking for our union button when eating in restaurants, as there are still a number of union evaders in the city, but may claim they are members.

NAYLOR IS FOUND NOT GUILTY AT NANAIMO

Grand Jury Throws Out Charges Against Him

Aitken Also Discharged But New Charge Is Laid

"United we stand. Divided we fall."

Organized Labor can congratulate itself once more upon another demonstration in the courts of the truth of the above quoted adage. Word has just been received that Brother Naylor of the United Mine Workers has had the charge against him thrown out by the grand jury at the Nanaimo Assizes following the charge to them by Justice Murphy that they should not allow the charge to stand unless there was at least sufficient evidence produced by the prosecution to warrant a petty jury's listening to it.

Brother Naylor was, as all our readers are aware, arrested at Cumberland on Vancouver Island and charged with assisting deserters from His Majesty's Military Forces by supplying them with provisions. Nobody was surprised that the local dispensers of justice committed him for trial, although there was no evidence of any kind connecting him with the crime.

At the proceedings initiated by the solicitors engaged by the defence to review the committment by these magistrates, the presiding judge admitted that the charge was founded on the slimmest evidence he had ever seen a man committed for trial upon; but he refused to interfere on the grounds that there was a scintilla of evidence and that the local magistrates had the advantage of ::local color and knowledge."

Brother Naylor, it will be remembered, was one of the "objectionable" labor leaders who was to be deported by unlawful means at the hands of the local patriots following the recent Vancouver riots on the day that Brother "Ginger" Goodwin—shot in the hills near Cumberland by a military constable named Dan Campbell—was buried.

We printed the evidence in full at the preliminary hearing, but those who missed reading it can tell what it amounted to by the fact that a grand jury decided that it would only be wasting the court's and the petty jury's time by listening to it.

The case against Brother David Aitken, also a member of the U. M. W. of A., was very similar, byt the Crown brought a soldier from Quebec in evidence against him and also sought to have the charge altered to another date, whereupon the defense counsel contended that that amounted to a new charge. This point carried and the Crown gracefully consented to the dismissal of the first charge and laid a second one. Counsel then moved to have the trial on the second charge, laid over to the next Assizes on the grounds that the defence was not prepared to go on. This was conceded and the matter as it now stands will rest until next May. Application to release him on bail resulted in his being allowed to go on one surety of $1,000.

Great interest in these cases has been shown by organized Labor in all parts of the Dominion and the defense fund at Cumberland enabled the defense committee to engage the best available legal assistance.

At the application for a review by way of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari the defendants were represented by Robert Cassidy, K. C,. and J. Edward Bird; at the Nanaimo Assizes by J. Edward Bird assisted by W. W. Lefeaux. At Cumberland P. P. Harrison looked after the legal details.

Some day perhaps we will realize what we can do if we all stand shoulder to shoulder and drop the petty quibblings that we now spend our time upon. Organized Labor can do anything that it has a mind to do; it can even secure real capitalist justice for those prominent individuals in the Labor movement that the authorities may pick out for special attention in the way of "deporting them over the line" strictly against the rules and regulations of capitalist society itself.

Get together!

Metal Trades Council

The executive reported that the adjuster had been round and informed them that according to the statistics from the Labor Gazette the increased cost of living during the last three months came to 46 cents a week, or $2 per month for a family of five. Owing to the fact that clothing is not taken into account at all, the authorities at Ottawa considered that it was fair to allow a family of five $2 a month on this account. After all you can buy a pair of boots for $6! A recommendation of the executive to issue a quarterly Metal Trades Council working card was endorsed and referred to the unions.

Bro. Fawkes gave a brief report on the convention at Frisco, stating that it was unlikely any settlement would be made for some time, and that there would be no retroactive feature in the adjustment on the other side of the line. He promised a full report by next meeting.

The auditors reported that the receipts for the past quarter amounted to $414.25; expenses $231.40, leaving a balance on hand of $254.51.

Another View

"Labor unionism is justified by its accomplishments. It has elevated the working man's standard wages, more leisure, better working conditions, increased his efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, has kept the children in school and raised the moral tone of the home. It is not becoming for a non-unionist, after receiving all its benefits with union labor, to denounce it."—Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Superior, Wisconsin.

They Are Union Made!

FOR weeks past we have been telling you readers of The Federationist about the many superior points which distinguish

TWIN BUTE

Overalls and Work Shirts

from inferior brands. And your response to our announcements has proven both the worth of these garments, and the value of advertising to you in your own paper.

We look forward to a continuation of your support

WE now advise an early purchase of all the work garments you will need this Winter. For your protection we have sewn the Twin Bute label on all Twin Bute garments. Insist on these best-of-all work garments.

JAS. THOMSON & SONS, LTD.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Men's All Wool
Winter Underwear
At Special Prices

TAKE advantage of this extraordinary sale while it lasts to supply your winter UNDERWEAR requirements at a great saving.

Stanfield, Watson, Penman, Turnbull and Wolsey.

Sale Prices, $1 to $10

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY
"The Store That's Always Busy"
546 — GRANVILLE STREET — 546

The Royal Bank of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up	$ 14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	$ 15,000,000
Total Assets	$360,000,000

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.
Also branches in London, England, New York City and Barcelona, Spain.
Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Avenue and Main Street.
2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
Hudson Street, Marpole.
Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
One dollar opens an account, on which interes is paid half-yearly at current rates.

THOS. PEACOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch — C. W. FRAZEE, Vancouver, Supervisor for B.C.

SLATER'S
QUALITY SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY

B. C. LAUNDRY SOAP	6 for 25¢
B. C. NAPHTHA SOAP	5 for 25¢
SALT—WINDSOR	4 for 25¢

EXTRA SPECIAL
SUNLIGHT SOAP—Regular 3 for 25c, Saturday only ..... 4 for 25¢

PORK AND BEANS	3 for 25¢
SARDINES	3 for 25¢
MILD CHEESE	30¢ lb
STRONG CHEESE, per pound	35¢
FINEST CLAMS, each	10¢
FINEST COMPOUND LARD	30¢ lb

SPECIAL
VICTORY ROLL BACON, from 3 to 4 lbs. each; regular 41½c lb., Saturday only ..... 38½¢ lb

—3 BIG STORES—

123 Hastings Street East	Phone Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street	Phone Sey. 866
3260 Main Street	Phone Fair. 1683

INSPIRATION IN A WASH TUB

Ideals Come From Material Surroundings — Not From Above

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

The wife of a labor man was offering a constructive suggestion. "I thought of it," she said, when I was at the wash-tub. That's where I generally get my inspirations."

Inspiration in a wash-tub—a rather novel suggestion. Yet why not? What more likely place?

Inspiration has become a rather serious word, carrying with it an odor of sanctity, connoting as the logicians say, bibles and pulpits, and visions and angels. Thus it is quite conceivable that an inspiration might come to come holy hermit as he performed his lonely vigils in a cave in the desert. Or an inspiration might come to some consecrated virgin as she knelt before her snow-white bed. But inspiration in a wash-tub in Vancouver in the year of our Lord 1918—preposterous!

But as a matter of fact all down the world's history "inspirations" have not come to men and women who sought them after the manner approved by our legend-weavers. They have come to men and women in real life. Edison may be a modern wizard, but Edison did not make his discoveries by making secret passes or muttering mysterious formulae. The discovery may have come "in a flash." We don't know much about phychological processes. But it came to a man who had given years of special training and spent long nights in laborious research.

After all, even in the history of religious thought, inspirations did not come to men who withdraw from the actual world and waited for some special revelation. Moses, it is true, was in the wilderness when he saw the bush that burned but was not consumed—whatever that bit of symbolism meant. But Moses was at his ordinary work of a shepherd. Our modern professional religious leaders withdraw into their studies and work hard enough—but though they pump and pump the water won't come, or when something does come, the people don't recognize it as the water of life, and refuse to drink it. After all, religion is simply a knowledge of the true principles of living and such knowledge cannot come apart from real life.

Under the existing industrial system there tends to be a division between "hand workers" and "brain workers." The hand workers are supposed to mechanically do what they are told. The brain workers are supposed to direct policies. But physiologists and psychologists alike tell us there is a very immediate and vital connection between hand and brain. Possibly in the evolution of the race hand work has much to do with brain development. It is not an unlikely thing that if hand work were to cease the brain might become atrophied or at least greatly altered in its structure and function.

Of course, in practice, hand work and brain work are never absolutely divorced. The hand workers think—if not about his work, then about other things. The one who probably suffers most is the so-called brain worker, who, so far as his work is concerned, is often out of touch with the actual conditions of the lives that he is supposed to direct. Is it any wonder that the policies he initiates often fail to work? Yet it is to him—the professional leader—that we generally look for inspirations.

Let us look at these two women. There is the one—a busy mother bending over a wash-tub. Here is the other—a "society" woman—childless, but a member of half-a-dozen clubs and "patriotic" organizations. To which of them should we look for leadership? Who knows the most about life? To whom are inspirations most likely to come? After all this inspiration in a wash-tub isn't the preposterous thing it seems at first sight. It is quite conceivable that the society woman might have an "inspiration" with regard to some finishing touch in her evening's toilette, or the color-scheme for the next bridge party, or the shape of the boxes for the Red Cross tag day. But when it comes to an inspiration with regard to the really worth while things of life, I'll back the Madonna of the washtub!

Out of the washtub are coming the dreams of a new social order in which wash-day will not be the back-breaking, nerve-trying day it now is. Electric power in abundance is available in Vancouver. If our water-powers could be in the possession of the people, who should really own them, an electrically-driven machine would lighten the labors of wash-day and make cool and pleasant the labors of ironing day and make dustless and easy the labors of sweeping day—and our thoughts go to the hundred and one labor-saving devices that are already on the market—if only we had the money? And the women turns back to her wash tub, but she has dreamed her dream and one day her dream will come true. Has she not a voice in the government? Cannot the government which alienated the public water powers reclaim them?

Women have rightly been rather suspicious when censored for their lack of political power by the thought that the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." They are just beginning to realize that the hands in the soap suds may make this country a decent place in which to live.

Out of the washtub are coming a new set of values. That little dress is Mary's, and Mary is going to school, and the mother dreams of Mary and her education. Like another mother of ancient time, she "ponders all these things in her heart." She thinks of Mary's future—of her possible marriage—of the position of women under existing laws—of the shame of much of our conventional morality. Those pants are Jack's. She stops to take out of a bulging pocket a miscellaneous collection of string and marbles, and cores and tin soldiers. Tin soldiers, my boy, to go to war! My boy to come home broken as so many of the poor fellows—if he comes at all! What does the women of the washtub care about the maintenance of some ancient dynasty, or the successors of secret diplomacy or the securing of new world markets. She loves her wee laddie. From force of habit she may join in "God Save the People."

Yes, out of the washtub is coming an ever widening sympathy—the spirit of the new brotherhood. As the mother thinks of Mary and Jack, she thinks of the little neighbor children—of Mrs. Brunns struggle to get boots for her childern to start to school; of the little woman next door, who should have an operation but whose husband can't get work because he was two years old when he came from Germany; of the thousands of little children all over the world who are perishing; of the thousands who are being nurtured in hatred—and the old Christmas message: "Peace, good will"—has a new meaning. The new movement has already begun.

Again the woman bends over the wash-board, but not in despair. She has seen a vision and dreams a dream.

LITERATURE COLORED BY MATERIAL CONDITIONS

Even Literature Changed When Capitalism Followed Feudalism

A Still Further Change Is Now Being Made

That upon the economic structure of society is squarely founded its moral, religious and governmental institutions is the well known theory of the materialistic conception of history first propounded by Marx and Engels and later developed by a number of historians, most of whom accept with more or less reservations the main idea.

It is quite true that with the zeal that marks the acceptance of a new idea, many have ridden this conception to death, but none the less its basic truth is hardly to be questioned.

Even in such a remote corner as the literary forms which obtain currency, we find critics and authorities who never accept the Marxian conception of human society, coming out with what must be regarded as an important fact which can be explained in no other way.

"It was no mere accident," thus John Morley, now Lord Morley, speaking of Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe, published in the enghteenth century, "that the modern novel had its origin in England, but the result of general social causes. The modern novel essentially depends on the interest of the private life of the ordinary man or woman. But this interest was only possible on condition that the feudal and aristocratic spirit had received its deathblow, and it was only in England that such a revolution had taken place even partially. It was only in England that the middle class had conquered a position of consideration, equality and independence."

In other words, in the changing economy in England from the feudal to a capitalist economy, the literature had changed or more correctly had developed in adjustment with that change.

Of late it will be noted critics have been bewailing the fate of the modern novel. It is considered sunk into innocuous desuetude. They have acclaimed so many and so frequently as "the" great American novel, the novel in American life that would take its place in American literature side by side with the novels of Dickens or Hardy; but they have acclaimed in vain. In fact what we note as the best sellers and therefore the most popular in American novels, is that they deal with the comings, goings, doings, the virtues and the vices of that gilded set that rejoices in classifiaction as the aristocracy of wealth.

In other words ,the best sellers deal with the few and not with the lives of the many and accordingly they cannot help but share the inevitable decadence connected with the lives which they portray.

Nor is this condition confined to the novels. Go to almost any movie theatre and it will be discovered that the genius of the scenario writers directs itself to a condition of life, with which the patrons to a very small extent have any familiarity. Sumptuous social existence and the like, silken gowns and elaborate scenes elaborately furnished, all attempt to show a condition with which the public is not familiar to any extent, but which represents as far as the writers and actors can conceive the lives of those who are socially, economically and politically supreme in the commonwealth.

It certainly is true that society reflects its conception of things in its literature. Yet it is somewhat cruel to intimate that the ideals which are shared by the people of this country finds reflection in the rot that is written and acted in novel and play. It is well to understand perhaps that outside of this, and quite removed from anything like high brow art, there are those who endeavored to reveal conditions of the lowly, the lowly rising to supremacy, but whose work must remain unrecognized because as yet those who are portrayed, have not yet risen to economic supremacy, and whose lives accordingly arouse hardly passing interest.

It must not be forgotten that human beings are very much alike. And just as the English menial classes loved to read about the doings of the Duchess Gwendoline and the Earl Percy whose beds they made and whose shoes they blacked and whose clothes they made up, so the average man anywhere is interested in the lives of those who are an inspiration to toadysim.

It is, however, some consolation to know that with the rising of the proletariat to a full recognition of its own paramount importance those lives too will interest, as Sir Charles Grandison interested the middle classes to some extent relieved from the aristicratic pressure of British feudalism in the eighteenth century.—Nome Industrial Worker.

Just So

"I believe in unions. I believe labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage-earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship. The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Refuse to Arbitrate

Foundry employees of Marion, Ohio, have refused the wage demand of Iron Molders Union No. 386, and have also refused to arbitrate the question. Now the men are on strike ,and the employers talk of "interfering with war production," because these workers demand rates that will meet increased living costs.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Labor Troubles Bore Delegates to Annual Convention

[By J. Kavanagh]

After reaching Toronto and thereon to Quebec we became aware that the air, that is, the conventional air, was literally vibrating with the most vital issue, to the majority of those delegates thereto, of the moment. Who was to be the next president? Persistently and consistently echo answered more. On the day preceding the opening of the convention, little groups were gathered together discussing this all important question. Did you talk of labor troubles, or the aspirations of the workers, you were a bore. Who cared about such matters. Among meal ticket hunters, as most of them were, the only topic worthy of discussion was the pie card of the presidency and who would attain the same.

The convention opened Monday with a record attendance. Fully 350 delegates were present, consisting largely of international organizers, an advertising solicitor or so, and a few other hangers on of the Labor movement, together with some men who actually work.

After we had listened to the various addresses of welcome by the spokesmen, for the employers of the province of Quebec, the convention got down to business. The first couple of days were marked by various attempts on the part of the secretary-treasurer to imitate the late Nicholas Romanoff in his most palmy days.

The first resolution of a controversial nature was one asking that a special committee be elected to draw up a programme of reconstruction principles. The administration immediately moved in amendment that the matter be left in the hands of the executive committee. This brought forth considerable opposition from the Western delegates and the few thinking delegates from the East. Needless to say the amendment was adopted. Another striking feature in Quebec is the number of small boys employed at the C. P. R. hotel and dressed in imitation of our ancestral prototypes such as were used by Italian organ grinders in the pursuit of their occupation, a little red coat and hat to match, only the tail is missing, otherwise the impression is perfect. On Tuesday we began to make better headway. The novelty of hearing the official heads of the Labor movement challenged in debate by members of the rank and file was passing away, though at one time a disturbance seemed imminent when the czar, or pope, as Cassidy called him, attempted to run the convention.

Thursday we were in good condition even though we had to histen to the printed address of the delegate from the A. F. of L., which contained such Gomperian platitudes as "Labor is not a commodity," etc., and a special mixture from the delegate from Great Britain. He was two-thirds representing the Coalition government and one-twelfth the trade union movement. The rest was missing.

Johnson of the Machinists, and Madore of the Street Railway Union, also ran.

We then heard a real talk from a woman delegate from the U. S. which affected us like a drink in a dry town. During all this time active organizing work was being done in the interests of the prospective president. Even the Deputy Minister of Labor came to town about this time. Then the main feature of the convention came on—the election of officers. The administration candidate was elected and Watters' meal ticket immediately became a thing of the past.

The secretary-treasurer, as usual, exceeded himself. Then the delegates began to fade away. The object for which they had come was achieved and they did not wish to be bored by discussions on matters appertaining to the welfare of the workers. On the election of the vice-president, however, a new situation arose. We were supporting Rees for this office and in order to defeat him the administration put up McAndrews of Moose Jaw as a Western vice-president. Being unable to count Rees out by the ordinary method an extraordinary thing occurred, as astounding in its way as the miracle of the multitude and the five small fishes. Whereas the last previous poll had showed 299 voting and delegates still going out, the last poll showed 387 votes cast, with the majority in favor of McAndrews. Apparently some one had a made a mistake there, showing that all the rottenness is not confined to Denmark. A few of us having remained out of curiosity, it became evident that a new election must take place. This was done and this time Rees was elected.

On Saturday we had a little flare up over a resolution which held that a man could not represent the Labor movement and the government at one and the same time and resolving that no government appointee could hold office in the Congress. This brought forth howls from all the job hunters in the Congress and we were still in the minority, though fast gaining ground. The friends(?) of the workers were now going home, all the offices having been filled, but we stayed behind to attend to our business. Along in the afternoon we had another little election. Three delegates to the peace conference, Draper, Watters and Francq, were elected. Then, as Draper and Watters had received a tie vote, we voted to see which of these two should go if only one man was needed. We took a standing vote and Watters was first choice. Draper felt very sick shortly afterwards and had to go home.

On the resolution protesting against intervention in Russia we had a fine illustration of the tactics of the unintelligent working class. Fearing the debate because they were unable to meet the arguments of the progressive delegates, the majority covered up by tabling the resolution.

One thing stands out prominently: The enormous amount of time taken up by resolutions of no importance from a working class viewpoint and which should find no place in a congress of working men.

Of all the resolutions submitted not more than five or six merited serious consideration and in those instances one knew the result beforehand.

What must be the thinking capaacity of a congress, the majority of whose members pass one motion calling for the purchase of war bonds out of surplus wages, and a minute afterwards passes another resolution demanding old age pensions because the wage of the workers is so low that it is impossible to save.

Considerable education is needed in the East and it is up to the Western workers in theier own interests to see that they get it.

The best service that our readers can do The Federationist is to patronize our advertisers, and to inform them why they do so.

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment

Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
Men's Hatters and Outfitters
650 Granville Street
619 Hastings Street West

You will not be "soaked"

¶ So many people neglect their eyes even when they know they should have them attended to—when they know they should be wearing glasses—because they are afraid they will be overcharged—and because of the uncertainty of the cost.

¶ I want any of you union men who feel that you may require glasses—you or your wives—to come in and let me examine your eyes. Let me tell you what is wrong—if anything—what it will cost to give you glasses that will make seeing and living more comfortable.

¶ My optical service is the most efficient and the most reasonable on the coast.

Seymour 1993

J. D. GAMBLE
Manager
Granville Optical Co.
549 GRANVILLE STREET
Below Drysdale's

Canada Food Board Licence 8—1855

In the Beginning

I said that my "Cash and Carry" system would be a trade winner. It has proved so beyond the peradventure of a doubt. You are invited to join those who care to save.

Butter—Finest Alberta Creamery, per lb.	52c
Finest Ontario Cheese—Lb.	30c
Rogers' Golden Syrup—5-lb. tin, price	45c
Crisco—3-lb. tin	$1.00
Royal Crown Golden West Laundry Soap—6 bars	21c
Sunlight Soap—4 bars	25c
Lux—Per pkg.	10c
Vinegar—Per bottle	10c
Clark's Baked Beans—3 tins	25c
Empress Spices—3 tins for	25c
Mixed Pickling Spices—Lb.	25c
Flavoring Extract—2 bottles	15c
Raisins—Not-a-seed; 2 pkgs.	25c
Currants—Nabob brand; pkg.	20c
Mixed Peel—Per lb.	35c
Shelled Almonds—Per lb.	50c

Fresh and Cured Meats, All Kinds. Reasonable Prices.

S. T. Wallace's Marketaria
118 Hastings St. W. — Opposite Woodward's
SEY. 1266

We Invite You To See Some New Blouses

Blouses show some new tendencies this month, as though they were too timid to peep out when everyone was looking for something new and different.

They should have been more bold because they are pretty—but beauty is inclined to be shy, isn't it?

One lovely new thing bears an unlovely name. It deserves a better one. The collar comes round and down across the round-cut front.

Most of them show little touches of dainty silk embroidered designs or a tiny bit of bead work—just enough.

Crepe de Chine, Georgette or Habutai, all shades and many styles ..... $2.98 to $14.50

Saba Bros.
Limited
The Silk Specialists
652 GRANVILLE STREET

Get the Gun at Flett's

AND YOU'LL HAVE NO AFTER REGRETS.

We've studied this Gun business from A to Z, and you can bank on our carrying the goods.

We want you to inspect the new

"GREENER"

we're showing in both 16 and 12 gauge. A handsome weapon for the genuine sportsman and a gun to "swear by."

"TOBINS" in 16 gauge at	$35
"TOBINS" in 12 gauge at	$35
and	$45
"PARKER"—20 gauge at	$50

Everything in the popular Duxbak Clothing and Outdoor Equipment.

J. A. Flett, Ltd.
Sporting Goods and Hardware
339 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Near Homer

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

SOU-VAN MILK
Should be in the home of every man—
IS IT IN YOURS?
—Phone Fairmont 2624—

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—The only Union Shop in Vancouver—

10 Sub. Cards
Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $12.50. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East, Sey. 988-672 — 728 Granville Street, Sey. 9513

Keep your system in good condition

—and don't forget your teeth—they play an important part in your general health.

Attend to any weakness or defect in your teeth promptly. Don't wait until the trouble develops, weakens your entire system and becomes so acute as to cause intense suffering.

I will examine your teeth and advise you. Call and talk over your tooth troubles with me.

X-Ray films taken if necessary; ten-year guarantees given.
PHONE SEY. 3331
Examinations made on phone appointments.

Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Office open Tuesday and Friday Evenings until 8 o'Clock

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

TENTH YEAR. No. 41 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1918 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

You Spend to Enjoy

¶ Your raise in wages is welcomed because it enables you to secure those things which make life more enjoyable—more worth living. The pleasure of a sound and handsome equipment of teeth is not only a luxury in itself, but it adds so much to the general joy of living that it should be one of the first considerations of those who have allowed their natural equipment to deteriorate. To enjoy good health—to enjoy the esteem of our fellows—the good things of life—one must have good teeth. Dental delays are not only expensive—they are dangerous.

¶ You cannot spend your money to better advantage than to have your mouth made handsome and wholesome—to have an equipment of good teeth you cannot choose a better time than the present. I shall be glad to tell you what expense this will involve.

Opposite Woodward's

DR. LOWE
Fine Dentistry
HASTINGS AND ABBOTT

Friday and Saturday Specials

WAR TAX EXTRA WHERE NECESSARY

50c Reid's Kidney Pills	25c	25c Hamilton's Pills	17c
25c Carter's Pills	14c	50c Doan's Pills	36c
50c Reid's Fruit Saline	39c	25c Frostilla	17c
25c Fruit-a-tives	17c	50c Thermogene	35c
50c Reid's Pile Ointment	25c	$1.50 Vacuum Bottles	$1.15
75c Abbey's Salts	55c	25c Hydrogen Peroxide	14c
25c Dentone Tooth Paste	17c	$1.00 Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites	60c
60c Chase's Ointment	43c	35c Mennen's Tooth Paste	22c
25c Mennen's Bath Powder	18c	50c Mentholatum	33c
$1.00 Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur	67c	25c Mecca Ointment	18c
50c Peps	33c	$1.00 Kellogg's Asthma Remedy	67c
25c Chase's Syrup Linseed and Turpentine	19c	20c Rit Dyes	3 for 25
50c Ferrozone	33c	Star Hand Cleaner	2 for 25c

VANCOUVER DRUG CO.
LIMITED
The Original Cut Rate Druggists
MAIN STORE:
405 Hastings Street West Phones Sey. 1965 and 1966
BRANCH STORES:
7 Hastings Street West — Seymour 3532
782 Granville Street — Seymour 7013
Cor. Granville and Broadway — Bay. 2314 and 1744-O
412 Main Street — Seymour 2032
1700 Commercial Drive — High. 235 and 1733-O

OVERCOATS

We are showing a beautiful range of Men's and Young Men's
OVERCOATS

TRENCH COATS—D. B. Ulsters, Raglans, Chesterfields and all the new shapes in tweeds, meltons and cheviots; all shades. Coats from $18.00 to $75.00

Working Shirts, Gloves, Carhartt and other Union-made Overalls, always in stock.

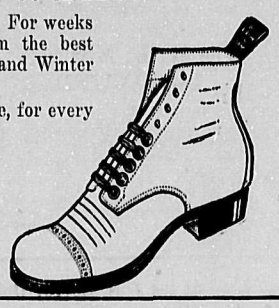
CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS
309-315 HASTINGS STREET WEST UNION STORE

FALL FOOTWEAR---

FALL SHOES are now ready. For weeks we have been receiving from the best Shoemakers, our lines of Fall and Winter Footwear.

We've Shoes for every purpose, for every member of the family.

Name any Shoe price and we'll show you Shoe Quality and Style that cannot be duplicated.



The Ingledew Shoe Co.
666 GRANVILLE STREET
"UNION STORE"

T. B. HILL'S
ANNUAL FALL SALE
IS NOW RUNNING AT FULL BLAST

EVERYTHING in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings is reduced to the very lowest price. We present to the buying public the greatest possible opportunity for saving money. The prices on goods that we are offering for your approval cannot be duplicated for years to come, after the present stock is sold, for in many instances our prices are lower than the manufacturers are asking today. Our guarantee goes with every article we sell.

T. B. HILL 117 HASTINGS STREET EAST

A World Safe for Democracy

By JOHN A. HOBSON, from The Survey.

English Economist Says the Practical Problem Will Have to Be Transformed by the Experience of the War-Time.

THE ENTHUSIASTIC adoption by by our European statesmen and publicists of President Wilson's famous declaration that the object of the war is to make the world safe for democracy, is either a momentous act of spiritual conversion or the last word in camouflage. For while no one would dispute the genuineness of Mr. Wilson's attachment to the great ideal, the past records of most political leaders in this and other European countries bear little testimony to the vigor of their new-found faith. While it is true that the forms of political self-government inherit in the constitutions of the European Allies, as in that of the United States, the spirit of democracy has hitherto pulsed feebly through these organs. Moreover, social analysis has made it evident that political democracy is inseparable from industrial democracy, and that the complete failure of the peoples hitherto to attain the latter is chiefly responsible for the defects of the former.

No thoughtful democrat can accept the shallow representation of the war as a conflict of free democracies, upon the one hand, against military despotism upon the other, or feel assurance that the mere defeat or even the destruction of the latter will in itself afford security for the attainment of his ideal. For while Prussianism stands, indeed, for the negation of democracy, is the allied power which shall defeat it entitled to the positive assertion of that name? I do not here dwell upon the obvious fact that war itself, being the operation of arbitrarily directed force, is the antithesis of democracy, and that every nation during the process of war is compelled to suspend many of its ordinary liberties. It is admitted that the help of Beezelbub must be invoked in order to expel the devil of Prussian militarism. The necessary cost of this tactic must, however, not be left out of account when we regard the war as an instrument for achieving democracy. For it can hardly be denied that a prolonged suspension of ordinary civil and political liberties, not to speak of the fetters upon economic freedom, must go some way towards establishing the habit and temper of arbitrary rule upon the one hand, of unquestioning submission on the other. In a word, war makes for a "servile state" with ever extending areas of despotism, and the fact that peoples in the stress of the emergency accept this curtailment of their liberties does not purchase for them immunity from the practical and spiritual reactions of this servitude. They will be less able to look after their own affairs in the future in consequence of this experience.

Transformed by Experience

In considering the possibility of achieving democracy as the fruits of a successful war, we cannot do otherwise than approach our subject by this gate, for the practical problem will have to be transformed by the experience of the war-time. I must not be taken to prejudice the issue if I insist that we must realize at the outset that the reactionary forces, the enemies of democracy, will be more strongly entrenched when the war ends than they were before, and will be more clearly conscious of the need and nature of their defense.

However the war ends, a profound sense of insecurity alike in international relations and in domestic affairs will for some time afford support to the emergency powers wielded by every government. Military force will everywhere be at hand, and the disposition to use it, so as to maintain social and industrial order, will be rife among "the authorities." The difficulties of economic life must involve the long retention of many of the extraordinary powers wielded by governments. Nor is it possible to suppose that, when this early period of reconstruction is got through, the social economic structure and working of this or any other belligerent country will return to the pre-war conditions. The state, with its arbitrary or ill-checked executive powers, will be found in permanent possession of large new functions, political, social, economic. Railroads and mines, electric power, banking and insurance, chemicals and other "key industries," will either be nationalized or tightly controlled by the state, and local authorities will also possess greatly extended powers. Society, through its instrument, the state, will keep an eye upon and lend a hand to "its" citizens and "its" producers from the cradle (and before) to the schoolroom, the workshop and office, right to the grave.

Collective Enterprise Here

The whole attitude of mind towards the state will have been transformed. Hitherto the balance was heavily on the side of individual choice, private enterprise, free personal contrast. Henceforth it will be on the side of social organization, public operations, collective co-operative arrangements. This is what must happen, whether we as individuals like it or not. As one of your own great men has said, "There is not way of unscrambling eggs." The war has shut off return to pre-war enterprise and free competition in industry, commerce and finance. This statement, of course, must not be taken absolutely. It applies to the large routine enterprises. Great scope for personal enterprise and lucrative business will doubtless remain in numerous by-paths and new developments. Indeed, wherever business is left "free," there will be an active rush to establish combines, trusts, syndicates and other modes of successful profiteering. This will be one of the chief barriers to the realization of industrial democracy, for it will tend to substitute lateral for vertical divisions among the workers who constitute the body of the "Demos."

The Parties to the Struggle

But the central problem will be that of the ownership and control of the new powerful state. A complicated struggle for its possession must occur. Between whom? What are the opposed forces in the battle for democracy? If I reply, Capital and Labor, I shall seem to many to be taking a crudely class economic view of a situation in which many other causes, political, moral and spiritual are involved, and to be offering a purely "materialistic" interpretation of history. Surely, it will be said, if this world-war has taught no other lesson it has shown that every people sets before itself other aims than economic gain as of supreme value (whether these other aims be political dominion, patriotism, honor or the supremacy of law) and for this attainment is willing to sacrifice all material goods, money, and life itself. Can it then be that the struggle for the democracy to come must be realized primarily and essentially as an economic struggle between the propertied classes and the proletariat?

It is not easy to give a plain answer to this question without appearing guilty of gross exaggeration. The spirit of collective free-will, self-determination in the larger sense, cannot indeed be comprehended merely, or mainly, as an economic process. Its spiritual contents are comprised of all the human needs, aspirations and activities for whose satisfaction men and women work as members of organized society. Humanity at its higher level, in its better moods, appraises the economic processes far lower than health, beauty, knowledge and spiritual goods, and the efforts to attain these latter play a larger part in the meaning of civilization. And yet in a crisis like this, when civilization is literally shaken to its foundations, it is to these foundations that we must closely look in the the process of reinstating it upon a democratic model.

Selfishness Must Be Stopped

Among the great nineteenth century prophets of democracy it fell to the most spiritually minded of them all, Mazzini, to recognize that political democracy was inseparable from economic, and that the distinctive error of the French revolution and its sequel was the failure to realize this truth. It is, therefore, not any over-apprizement of material goods but the plain reading of history that obliges us to see that the first condition of a world safe for democracy is to set the ownership of property and the control of industry upon a democratic basis. Before the war this demand was emerging, more urgently on the consciousness of the different nations, and was seeking satisfaction sometimes by peaceful, sometimes by explosive pressure.

The political atmosphere was everywhere rife with economic agitation. When calmer analysis is possible, and causes for the war are sought further afield than the catastrophe events of 1914, it will be found that inextricably blended with the lust for political power which impelled the central states and Russia to force the pace of militarist preparations, were the gathering standards of domestic strife, and that even in those other states which least willed the war, and were most conscious of their purely defensive motives, the menace of internal dissensions was a secret contributory incentive to militarism. Nay, taking a still larger survey, the historian will find, in the commercial and financial forces that for several generations had been moulding the imperialistic and foreign policies of the western states, influences which were secretly preparing the way for the inevitable conflict. These economic motives were not greater in the volume of human passion that they bore than the other political social forces with which they coalesced; but they were operated with clearer consciousness and closer direction.

If a society of nations is in the future to replace this aggressive anarchy, the selfish play of these commercial and financial forces must be stopped. They can only be stopped by the establishment of democracies which are at once political and economic, in which the peoples shall control the machinery of industry, trade and finance, sufficiently to prohibit class-war within the nations, while securing international peace.

I cannot in this brief survey discuss the question how much state-socialism is involved in the process. For the really focal point is whether it is possible for the respective peoples to meet and to combat successfully the array of reactionary forces that will be in actual occupation of the seats of government in every country when the war is over, so as to win possession of their national governments. Their numbers, the mere ownership of the franchise, the formal right to elect legislators, will not suffice. These powers have in some considerable measure long been vested in the so-called "democratic" peoples. They have proved quite illusory. In no one of these "democracies" has the free intelligent will of a people been able to express itself in the legislative and administrative government. Why not? Because the popular will has not been reasonably organized or morally determined.

The Heart of the Conflict

Hegel truly said, "The people is that part of the state which does not know what it really wants" (was or will). So long as this is true, democracy in any real sense remains impossible. And here lies the very heart of the coming conflict. All the intellectual and moral as well as the financial resources of the ruling and possessing classes that hate and fear democracy (though doing lip service) will be used so to control and rope public opinion as to prevent the formation and emergence of a popular will reasonable enough to master the state, and through the state to reform property, industry and other social institutions. The press, the church, the school, the university, the club, the party machine, the library, the theatre, the cinema and other popular recreations. Every mode of influencing public opinion through politics, social power and finance, will be organized as never before to check the intellectual and moral growth of real democracy. This is the vicious circle of reactionary powers with which the peoples, struggling for political, economic and spiritual sovereignty, will be confronted.

Popular control of government seems impractical so long as economic oligarchy keeps its hands on the levers of party and the organs of public opinion. But popular control of government is necessary in order to dislodge the economic oligarchy, and to secure the means of liberating, informing and organizing public opinion. In order to break this vicious circle the peoples must conduct a simultaneous attack upon the political, economic and spiritual positions. For only so can the will of the peoples prevail and the world be made safe, or even a possible place for democracy.

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

The matter of forming ladies auxiliaries to our various locals, was proposed at the Trades and Labor Council some time ago.

The Machinists have already got a working auxiliary, and the present is a very opportune time for us all to take the subject into serious consideration.

Under present conditions, we cannot give sufficient time at union meeting to the social intercourse which will help considerably to consolidate our interests, and very little effort is made to educate our wives and sisters in the aims and objects of the Labor movement. Many of them, unfortunately, take more interest in Red Cross meetings and Daughters of Empire, than they do in the real interests of their own husbands and brothers.

The other side are using every advantage they possess to get the women organized, making use of patriotism and the church to get them, if possible, under such innocent guise to uphold conditions under the old system.

Now if we only set about the thing properly, we can get these ladies to work for us. Anyone who has been to the meetings of the Labor Party at the Rex, knows that about 30% of the audience are ladies, and we feel sure that some of them at least would be only too glad to help along the movement.

We must remember that having given them the franchise, it is up to us to do what we can to see that they exercise their right to the best advantage. Evidently, unless we can show them that our principles are just, and that we wish to promote the welfare of the entire community, we cannot expect to have their entire support.

Our programme must also include the support of union-made articles and union labels, questions which unfortunately our ladies do not always understand.

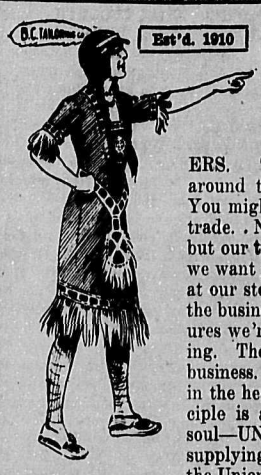
There is no doubt that our industrial strength would be greatly augmented if our wives always demanded the union label, and it would certainly help The Federationist if they patronized the various firms who advertise therein.

This is not all, for we most urgently need committees who, without any savor of so-called charity, would go around visiting sick members in hospital, and make enquiries into cases in which through no fault of their own, our fellow workers may be in distress. These things are more in line with women's work than men.

For these reasons, all our unions should try and form Ladies Auxiliaries, or if it is deemed advisable, have them in groups, viz., transportation, retail trades, shipyards, woodworkers, etc.

The Machinists Auxiliary is growing stronger and more pouplar all the time, so there is no reason why others should not follow their good example.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.



Est'd. 1910

THE STRONGEST
ARGUMENT

we have is—OUR CUSTOMERS. There are tailoring stores around town making a big "holler." You might think they're doing the big trade. Now, our "holler" is not big, but our trade is, and this is a statement we want you to verify by "peeking" in at our store each time you pass and see the business we're doing. See the measures we're taking, the suits we're making. There are reasons for this big business. Our location is one—we are in the heart of the workers. Our principle is another. We are—heart and soul—UNION. We are Union workers supplying Union workers. We have the Union workers' pride in good workmanship and honesty of material.

UNION SHOP

We measure carefully and accurately; we fit you perfectly; we're never satisfied till you are satisfied.

WOMEN'S SUITS $45 UP — MEN'S SUITS $35 UP

—The—
THE HOUSE OF STYLE — B.C. TAILORING COMPANY — THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
128 Hastings Street East
Near Theatre Royal (Old Pantages)

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST
COAL
For your kitchen—Wellington Nut
Kitchen, furnace and grate—Wellington Lump
For Your Furnace
Comox Lump — Comox Nut — Comox Pea
(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)

MACDONALD-MARPOLE CO. LIMITED
COAL
Phone Seymour 210 — Phone Seymour 210
1001 MAIN STREET

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. Wells.....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, $1.25

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....October 11, 1918

MEDEVIAL FEUDAL BARONS never ruled their slaves with more intolerance, than do the mining barons of the Province of British Columbia. The history of the mining industry of this province is replete with instances of the methods of the iron heel type of domination of the mining companies over the workers, and in fact over all those, that come within the scope of their dominion, in the camps in connection with the operations of these companies.

MINING BARONS RULE THE ROOST.

* * *

From all over the province, there are reports of the Hun methods of these companies. From Trail the report is received that the conditions there are so bad, that even the Doukhabors and the Bohunks will not stay with the companies. In Vancouver and district, there are numbers of men that have availed themselves of the opportunity of work on the coast, to break away from the intolerable conditions that prevail in and around the metalliferous mining. Silverton is another place where the mining company reigns supreme. Some little time ago the men there became dissatisfied with the hospital arrangements, and which come under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In June last, the commission who has charge of this act, and who is empowered to put into force such hospital arrangements as it may approve of, approved of a scheme which was acceptable to the men in the Slocan district. The company, however, refused to pay over the money. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of Labor, along with the Compensation Act Commissioners, went down there, and tried to bring about a settlement, but the company was obdurate, and finally the question of the power of the board to enforce its decrees on the company was referred to Judge Clements, of the Supreme Court, for his decision as to the power of the commission to enforce the act in this respect.

* * *

This was some four months ago, and the thing is not settled yet, the supreme court judge in question not yet having given his decision. In all other branches of industry, the decrees of the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission, as to hospital or medical arrangements, have been accepted, sometimes possibly with a little bad grace, but they have never before been defied. But it appears that the mining interests of the province are a law to themselves. Anyox, another of these paradises of the corporate interests that are spreading their tentacles all over the province, and whose insatiable greed is making life a burden to the workers, is still a closed town, and all efforts of the workers as yet to have it made an open town have failed. The government, taking the stand that it is a difficult problem to solve, and that it takes time, in the meantime the workers are constantly protesting against the treatment handed out to them.

* * *

Turning to the coal mining industry, we find practically the same conditions. With the exception of South Wellington where the miners are well organized, the miners cannot call their lives their own. It is a crime to be seen speaking to a representative of the organization. In Nanaimo, where the men are re-organizing, they are in many instances afraid to be seen in company of the representative of the United Mine Workers. And this condition has prevailed ever since the Island strike of some years ago. The blacklist on the Island is still working overtime. Men have been driven off the Island that had made their homes there for years. Others have been compelled to follow any other occupation that it has been possible for them to secure work at, in order to earn a living. Cumberland is possibly the worst example that is known in the coal regions of this continent. There men that took part in the last strike—which, by the way—was a strike against the conditions in the mines, and was brought about by the non-enforcement of the laws of the land—have never been able to secure employment in the mines of that locality, and as the blacklist is a blanket one, it covers all the coal fields of the Island, and consequently these men are refused work in the mines, at a time when miners, that is real miners not Chinks, are needed. Now that Joe Naylor has been declared not guilty by the grand jury, we can discuss this phase of the situation. Naylor, along with others, has been the subject of persecution on the Island, and in the Cumberland district ever since that strike. He is a miner of repute; a miner who has worked in the mines since he was a boy, and first worked in the mines in the old land. But he has never been allowed to enter a mine since the strike. He has not even been allowed to work on the company property in other capacities at times, and although willing to get work at his trade has, because he was an active member of the organization at all times, been refused the chance to earn his livelihood at his calling. Not only that, but he has been subject to treatment in other directions that would make a rebel of any man. In order to drive him and others from the Island, he and they, have been threatened by arrest under the Idlers Act, and failing any other method, he was arrested on a trumped up charge of aiding draft evaders. This charge disposed of, we are wondering what will be the next move. Meantime, the whole thing rests on the power of the employing class, be they mine owners, or in any other industry, they have the power to enforce their decrees. They have the law written in their interests to back them up, and the workers by their own stupidity, are a party to it. When, oh when, will they take into their hands the power that lies within reach, and by political action free the workers from such conditions. Echo answers, When?

TRADES CONGRESS AND THE WEST.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is over, and judging from the reports of the delegates who have returned to the West, and this is not in any way confined to the far west, but applies to those delegates that represent the west from, and including Winnipeg, the convention so far as the interests of the workers is concerned, was a farce. Judging from these reports, it would appear that Congress bids fair to become an institution like unto the American Federation of Labor, unless Labor in this country wakes up, and takes a hand in bringing about a change. The delegates have no desire to start any secessionist movement, but have a sincere desire to bring about such a change as will make the present undesirable conditions impossible. Delegate Sivertz of Victoria gives as his opinion, that the difficulty lies in the present basis of representation, pointing out that Congress at its annual conventions, takes on a local color by the present system, brought about by the delegates in any locality in which the convention is held being in the majority, and made a move to eliminate this by making the payment of the expenses of the delegates from the different parts of the country a matter for the Congress, and by so dividing the expense of sending by so doing dividing the expense of sending the delegates, and making it possible for delegates to attend from all parts, and thus removing this local atmosphere. Delegates Midgley and Kavanagh have reported that at a conference of the western delegates, held after the convention, it was decided to arrange for a conference of western representatives to be held before the next convention.

* * *

This move seems likely to meet with the approval of the members of organized labor in this part of the country. The officers elected at the conference of western delegates to bring this about, are already busy in their efforts to accomplish something in connection with congress that may be worth while. So long as this system prevails, there is need of such a body as congress, and therefore the workers should take more interest in it than hitherto, the matter should be discussed in the local unions, prior to the proposals that will be made in the near future being placed before the local unions of this and all western provinces. The success of the western conference will be in those representatives that are to be present at that gathering, having a knowledge of the wishes of their membership. This they cannot have unless the matter is discussed in the local unions, and time that is now wasted in many local unions discussing trivial things, might well be better spent in discussing the future of the Dominion Congress.

HON. H. B. CARVELL AND GERMAN INFLUENCE

AT the Canadian Club on Wednesday Hon. F. B. Carvell was the principal speaker. He is credited with a statement which, if used, the workers should remember for future reference. Gratuitous insults have from time to time been levelled at the organized Labor movement, but this is the first time that a cabinet minister has had the gall to come out with any such insults. His statement, as it appeared in the press, is as follows:

Disappointed in Labor Attitude

"We hear a great deal about the attitude of labor, and so far as I am concerned I have been disappointed; but don't forget their is another side, and that is the attitude of the capitalists and the men who have made more money out of the war than they had a right to. Sometimes we felt there were German influences at work among labor on this coast. I must frankly admit we had no direct evidence of it, but we felt there was a great deal of agitation which in some cases should not have existed."

* * *

Now the Hon. F. B. Carvell is the gentleman who has been advocating coolie labor for the mines, so that it is not a hard problem for the workers to solve the reason for his statement. This gentleman does not by any means come from the ranks of the workers, and his viewpoint cannot therefore be that of the workers. But we desire to say to the honorable gentleman that a little more of the stuff he got off his chest at the Canadian Club may enlighten them as to the attitude of himself and the government he represents towards the working people of this country.

* * *

German influences, indeed. What about the men who with the aid of the late government—and for the matter of that the present one—who out of the nation's agony have wrung profits that were never dreamed of before the war, who have never let an opportunity slip by them to wring an extra per cent. out of the workers, and by their tactics have salted down large fortunes during the war time, and are at this time availing themselves of every opportunity to place their ill-gotten gains in order that still further profits may be wrung from the working class of this country.

* * *

The workers are above the taking of Germany money, or any other money for that matter, when it comes to a question of principle. The working class is the only class that today is actuated by motives that are free from the sordid conceptions of the class to which the honorable gentleman belongs. That class, steeped as it is in the philosophy of a ruling class, which has gained its wealth by the labor of the workers, looks upon the only useful people of the country as so much trash, and cannot attribute to them any higher motives than the ones that it itself is guided by. The workers have carried on during the war, yes and before the war, creating profits for the employing class, who, as represented by the government, has never since the war started done any solitary thing to make the way of the workers one whit easier. That road has been a hard one, following as it did a long period of depression, the workers without the common necessities having found the ever-increasing cost of living such a problem that they have had to take steps to bring wages to such a point that they might retain at least a decent standard of living. Have the members of the government ever tried to assist the workers in their efforts?

* * *

At the commencement of the I. M. B. programme the representatives of Labor frankly and openly went to the I. M. B. and stated that they were willing to do all they could to provide the necessary labor to carry out that programme, and tried all down the line to see that there was no trouble. The I. M. B., however, not only in the shipbuilding but in everything that it has had charge of, from the manufacture of shells to the building of ships, has shown a lamentable ineptitude in the handling of the situation. Promises were made and as readily broken, and as a result the shipyards were closed down by a strike. Muddle, muddle, has been the policy, and if German influences are to be found, they will not be found in the ranks of the workers, who asked for the conscritpion of the wealth of the country, and the taking over of the industries, to be operated in the interests of the nation, but will be found in the ranks of those who by their Hun methods have gouged every last dollar out of the postion the nation was placed in. Had the policy of Labor been adopted the soldiers' dependents would not have at this time been begging for an increase in their allowances. These would have been provided for by the workers who, in the last analysis, have the will and the power to provide for the wants of all the people of the country if given the opportunity. That opportunity, however, cannot arrive until the workers take the means of wealth production and operate them in the interests of those that toil, and not in the interests of those that live on the labor and agony of an age-long industrial slave class in society. If there is no proof as to German influences, and Mr. Carvell states there is not, then he had better have left the thing unsaid, for there is an end to the patience of even the working class.

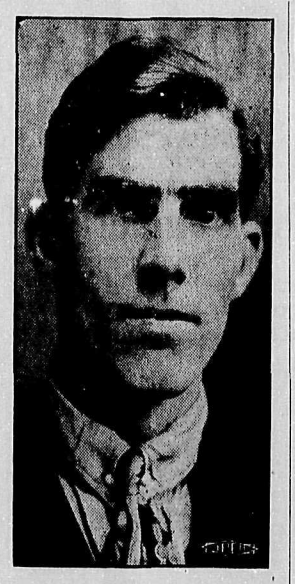
It would appear that that much-maligned body, the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, is damned if it does, and damned if it doesn't. At the last meeting, the matter of the Victory Loan was referred to the local unions for their consideration. This action has called forth the following from the Sun:

A sense of responsibility is obviously not the strong point of the delegates whom the different unions send to represent them in the central body. These gentlemen are behaving like a lot of mischievous children who are trying to see how far they can go without getting spanked.

Some of these fellows have already had one narrow escape from going to jail for their conduct. How many warnings do they need? They showed prudence, if not courage, in declining to condemn the loan openly, although some of them cannot be relied upon to help it along very much.

Not very long ago the council was taken to task because it had the temerity to take unto itself the right to speak for the rank and file, and was told that it should first take its membership into consideration before taking any step. On this occasion, however, the council decided to refer the matter to the affiliated locals, and let them individually decide what action should be taken. This line of action was taken the same evening in respect to the assistance of the Laundry Workers. Now, this is following out what the council was told that it should do on the previous occasion referred to, and without entering into the case for or against Victory Bonds, we are of the opinion that more discussion on this question will be secured by the action taken, than could be accomplished in any other manner. In any case, we are sure that those workers that subscribe for Victory Bonds will not do so because of the lure that is held out by the province in the following words:

"Incidentally it may be observed that this may be the last opportunity that any person now living will ever see to buy 5½ per cent. Canadian Government Bonds." But those who buy them will do so because they think it is their duty to do so, just as so many of the workers went overseas in the early days of the war, because they thought that it was their duty, and not because of the expectation of any monetary reward. That is left for the reward of the profiteering element that have made hay while the sun of munition manufacture still shone, while the workers that have done the fighting in this and all wars, and the workers that have carried on in the production of the munitions of war, have been vilified by this profit mongering class, when they have attempted to secure decent conditions, and have endeavored to retain their standard of living. The relatives of the men overseas, that purchase Victory Bonds will be guided by a motive that is as far apart as the poles from the motives of those that have "feathered their nests" by profiteering in war supplies.



D. AITKEN
Member of Cumberland Miners Union who, with Joseph Naylor, was found not guilty, against whom a new charge was laid.

From signs that are very evident, a campaign for the securing of labor from the prairie provinces for the coast is being carried on very vigorously. Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster are all alike in this respect, these places finding that a large number of workers are arriving within their borders, who are from the western provinces. This is all right if there is need of them, but from information in our possession, there is at present a surplus of labor in the shipbuilding industries, and all those that are closely allied trades, and if this campaign continues then we are liable to see trouble on the coast. If there is no shortage of labor on the coast, and there is not, then there can only be one reason for this effort that is being put forth, and that a desire to overcrowd the Labor market, and by that means keep down wages to the lowest possible level. This no doubt is a desirable consummation from the employers standpoint, but one that is not by any means likely to find favor in the eyes of the workers, for in spite of all that is said to the contrary, the wages of the workers has not kept pace with the cost of living in its aerial flights. It is also reported in certain quarters that the award that is to be made with regard to the wages in the shipyards, is to only give the workers an advance of $4 per month over the last award made by Senator Robertson. If this is so, this may be the reason for the active recruiting of Labor from the other western provinces, for labor being a commodity, in spite of the Clayton Act or Sam Gompers and his friends, the price of this commodity is governed by the market. In other words, supply and demand to a great extent, determines the price, just as it determines the price of spuds, and an overstocked market would assist the employers in putting this award over.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council

October 13, 1893

Members passed votes of thanks to Dominion Trades and Labor Congress for its efforts on behalf of resolutions submitted by Trades and Labor Council for its recent convention.

Parliamentary committee reported at length with respect to Provincial Bureau of Labor statistics. Deputy Labor Commissioner asked to attend a meeting of council in near future.

Delegates Wm. Towler, Geo. Walker, H. Wilson and C. McDonald appointed to interview Deputy Labor Commissioner Gray re filling in question blanks sent out by government.

Vice-president W. M. Wilson occupied the chair.

BONDS

If you are considering the purchase or sale of Government or Municipal bonds communicate with

PATRICK DONNELLY
736 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

UNEMPLOYMENT THE BUGBEAR

Production for Profit Must Go Before Workers Are Free

[By N. M. F.]

The following clipping is from the Calgary Herald of Thursday, September 26. To those readers unacquainted with this daily let me assure them it is highly respectable and goes into the homes of the best families, hence it is hardly necessary to state that any item bearing the slightest revolutionary tint is decidedly tabu:

The Workman's Bugbear

Unemployment is the workman's bugbear. It is that which, of all things, he has reason most to dread. Sometimes it is due to seasonal causes; sometimes to general trade depression; sometimes to obscurer causes hard, if not impossible, to ascertain.

But, whatever its cause, it is always a stark spectre which the workman has to fear. Today it is practically non-existent in Canada. There is abundant work for all. Even those who, normally, would be on the borderland of unemployment can, in the vast pressure of war-time exigencies, earn good money.

This, however, will not always be. In the period of readjustment after the war, unemployment, with all its trials, may loom big and near. It is only the workman who is putting by out of the surplus he is earning in these days of ample work every cent he can get together who will face the unknown and uncertain future with stout heart and steady nerves.

For the past four years with persistent iteration we have been informed that once the Hun was squelched militarism would become dead as the proverbial door-nail and the world be made safe for democracy. Now, "O shades of Parnassus," instead of the effulgent rays of the sun of universal equity shedding their benign influence over our common humanity, the stark spectre of unemployment is forecasted.

Provided the visitation should occur, the question obtrudes itself, "What is to be done with the Anti-Loafing Act?" Perhaps some of our super-intellectuals may find themselves in a quandary similar to that of ex-President William H. Taft, who when asked, "What is a man to do who is willing to work and can not get it?" replied "God knows."

The story in a nutshell is simply this: So long as production be carried on for destruction there is no lack of employment; nay, more, it is illegal to be idle; the era of destruction concluded unemployment follows in its wake.

What a glorious tribute to our much vaunted civilization! What a sordid confession of impotency on the part of society's administrators!

When the state is menaced from without its resources, both material and immaterial, are commandeered to resist the encroachment—but from the enemy. Unemployment, within its gates, our erstwhile "leaders of thought" throw up their hands in dismay at the immensity of the problem and the best they offer is innocuous platitudes.

The greater the waste, the more the opportunity for employment. Despite this incontrovertible and self-evident fact the saviors of society exhort the workers to be thrifty. Verily the situation is mirth-provoking were it not so tragic in its effect!

The workers are fed with homilies about saving their surplus from their earnings and this, in face of the cold figures presented by the government's own publication, "The Labor Gazette," showing the aviating tendency of every commodity, but with that of the laborer's in the class of "also ran."

As the Cockney says, "Well!! and what are you going to do abaht it?" Simply this: As the job is beyond the scope of those who are in charge of humanity's welfare, help to show the producing class that it is useless for its members to look for help from above (sic); they must educate themselves for the task preparatory to taking the control from those who stand self-confessed failures in dealing with social problems.

Read again the clipping and note the following explanation that does not explain: "Unemployment * * * is due to seasonable causes." Beautifully naive, is it not? The carpenter, the bricklayer, the mason, the plasterer who have helped in the construction of comfortable dwellings and palatial hotels, seek habitation during the winter months in a tar-papered shack or a cheap lodging house; the coal miner who has been busily digging in the bowels of the earth has to go into the woods and saw up fallen timber in order to provide warmth for himself and family. Again: "Sometimes it (unemployment) is general trade depression." Translated into plain, everyday language, this means: the workers having produced in such abundance the necessaries of life that the market is glutted and they, not having the wherewithal (the money) to buy back, are compelled to take a holiday.

These molders of public opinion, these labor sympathizers, are strong in their expressions of solicitude for the unfortunate victims, but even if they do know the real cause of the ills the flesh is heir to—and what is inevitable under the existing regime—to proclaim it is not their mission. Therefore, as it necessarily follows, they who endure must cure, it is for them to search for the basic cause of their ills and then apply the remedy, and that remedy is—not production for destruction—not production for profit—but production for use.

Co-ops Organize

Denison, Tex.—Railroad Brotherhood men have started a co-operative movement and invite all other unionists to join with them in tackling Mr. H. C. of L. Two thousand shares of $10 each will be issued and no person will be permitted to have an interest in more than 10 shares. Each shareholder will be entitled to only one vote, regardless of the number of shares he may own.

Contractors Up to Date

Augusta, Ga.—The Builders Association of this city has recognized trade unionism for the first time in its history.

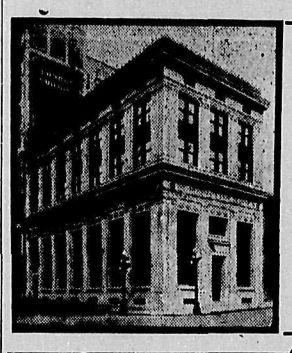
Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

YOU WOULD NOT SAY

when buying a diamond ring, "Just a cheap one. Anything will do so long as it is cheap." You would be more likely to say, "Give me the best you have at so much."

No matter what the size of Birks' Diamonds, there's only one quality—THE FINEST THAT MONEY CAN PROCURE.

BIRKS
GEO. E. TROREY, Man. Dir.
"The Home of Fine Diamonds"
Granville and Georgia Sts.



—SAVE YOUR MONEY—
START A BANK ACCOUNT IN
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender
W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

INCORPORATED 1855
Bank of Toronto
Assets $84,000,000
Deposits 63,000,000

Joint Savings Account

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.

Vancouver Branch:
Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets
Branches at:
Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

Dentistry!
Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as you own natural teeth.
Dr. Gordon Campbell
Open evenings 7:30 to 8:30.
Dental nurse in attendance.
COR. GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS
Over Owl Drug Store
Phone Sey. 5238

Notary Public
A. W. WHITAKER
439 Richards Street

Our Selling System
Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value
Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
Rogers Building
Fit-Reform Clothing
345 Hastings Street
Burberry Coats at both stores
J. W. Foster
Limited

"The House Behind the Goods"
MALKIN'S BEST
BAKING POWDER
An undisputed favorite with the best cooks in Vancouver.
Sold in 12-ounce, 2½-lb. and 5-lb. cans.
The W. H. MALKIN CO. LIMITED
Canada Food Board
License No. 6-542
License No. 3-453

"If you can't can things dry them. Most fruits and vegetables keep well in this way."
—Issued by Canada Food Board

Mason & Risch Limited
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA
We Have Them All
INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS
DANCE RECORDS
VOCAL RECORDS
Our immense Record Stock, the largest on the Pacific Coast, for you to choose from
Courteous salespeople, musically trained, to serve you; comfortable, artistic daylight parlors, restful surroundings, all for your convenience, and VICTOR RECORDS, the world's best vocalists, bands, orchestras and vaudeville artists at your command. They record exclusively for the Victor. VICTOR RECORDS are made in Canada. Foster home industries by buying them. VICTOR RECORDS remain the same price as before the war—NO INCREASE. The only article you can buy today that you do not pay more for.

We will gladly play, without obligation, any record you wish to hear.
Complete stock of Victor Victrolas.
MASON & RISCH LIMITED
VANCOUVER BLOCK 738 GRANVILLE STREET

At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores
Union Made Work Shirts, Overalls, Etc.
LARGE VARIETY, POPULAR PRICES
The wise man is laying in a stock now, as prices are steadily advancing, and the quality is not keeping pace. Our present stock was bought on the lower market, and you will find the quality good, and the prices very reasonable.
Shirt Prices range—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 to $4.00.
Union-made Overalls, at $1.50 to $3.00 each.
Men's Pull-over Fine Sweaters—In grey, brown and blue. Prices $3.75 and $5.00.
MEN'S SWEATER COATS at last year's prices. Goods ordered for last fall only arrived a few months ago, and we are able to sell this coat at the same price as last year. Colors grey, brown, maroon.....$6.50
Better Quality Sweater Coats, range in prices—
$9.50, $10.00, $12.50 to $14.00.
Our Stores are headquarters in British Columbia for Stanfield Unshrinkable Underwear.
J.N.HARVEY LTD.
125-127 Hastings St. W.
Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.
Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

THE FIRST UNION CIGAR STORE IN VANCOUVER

The Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 CARRALL STREET

We ask you to please remember that when you buy anything in this store, that our belief in Union principles not only applies to our clerks, but it applies also to our dealings with our customers.

In this manner, if we sell you a 50-cent Pipe, we want that pipe to be worth the money, so that you will be satisfied. And, furthermore, if you buy a Pipe here at 50 cents or more, it must give you satisfaction, or we have gained nothing by advertising.

So please don't forget if you buy a Pipe from us and it fails to give you satisfaction to bring it back and we will cheerfully replace it. But remember, no guarantee like the above with 25-cent Pipes. With them it is every care but no responsibility.

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

ORDER 10 SUB. CARDS

AND PAY FOR THEM WHEN SOLD

TEN SUB. CARDS $12.50

Ten or more members of any trades union in Canada may have THE FEDERATIONIST mailed to their individual addresses at the rate of $1.25 per year.

The Practical Shoe Men

Wood & Son

187 Hastings Street East

(Opposite Carnegie Library)

Reliable Union Shoes for the whole family, at workers' prices.

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Did You Ever Close Your Teeth in a VAN LOO?

Well, if you haven't, you certainly are missing a lot of real joy. It is the most satisfying bit of sun-kissed Cuban tobacco any man's lips ever touched.

Grown under the rays of Old Sol, as it shines down on fair Havana, with a covering of white cotton that tempers the fierce heat and permits each leaf to grow to a rich, ripe mellowness that makes a perfect smoke.

Rolled by hand into a free-smoking, generous cigar by UNION men in a big-sun-lighted UNION factory, it comes to you "a bit of heaven from Old Havana." Try the new three-for-a-quarter size fellows—it will put more joy in life.

VAN-LOO Cigars

MADE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. SOLD EVERYWHERE

15c, 10c and 3 for 25c

KAVANAGH SPEAKS AT THE ROYAL

Dealt With Trades Congress Convention From View of Socialists

The Royal Theatre was well attended on Sunday last, when Comrades Kananagh and Wnch took the platform at the meeting held by the Socialist Party of Canada.

The chairman, Comrade Winch, first took the platform, and in an interesting talk, which lasted twenty-five minutes, he pointed out that, although both the speaker of the evening and himself had been delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, they were not on the platform as such, but as members of the Socialist Party of Canada only. Comrade Winch stated that this was not tthe first time he had been on a public platform, but it was his first appearance under the banner of the S. P. of C., and the fact that he was there was sufficient evidence to show that in his opinion, that party represented the true interests of the working class. He had been a member of the Social Democratic Party which, he said, was at one time large in membership and sloppy in Socialism. Near the close of his remarks, he went on to say that in the S. P. of C. was the only place to fight for freedom but this party did not appeal for members, the organization needed workers, but only those who were class conscious and understood the Socialist philosophy could be used, and would be welcome within the ranks. He then called on Comrade Kavanagh to address the meeting.

Comrade Kavanagh got to the business on hand in his usual style, first of all stating that he also represented the S. P. of C. only, but as the convention was of some interest to the workers in Vancouver, he would try to give an outline of the proceedings looked at from a Socialist point of view.

One of the things which struck him as soon as he arrived, was the fact that the Eastern delegates were more interested in speculating as to who would be the next president, than they were as to what would be done by the convention. Referring to the speeches of the delegates, Comrade Kavanagh stated that the speech delivered by the representative of the A. F. of L. must have had his speech made for him in Washington, as he could not pronounce many of the words in it, and that it was read from a printed sheet. When a resolution opposing intervention in Russia was taken up by the convention, a Russian delegate there pointed out that he knew Lenine, the Russia nminister, personally, and while he did not agree with his policy, he considered that the resolution should be accepted. This the Westerners supported solidly, but the resolution was swamped by the Easterenrs. The speaker then declared that the Easterners were on the whole grossly ignorant of the conditions under which they lived, and outside of a few Reds, they knew nothing about economics and less about the philosophy of the working class, and were but a lot of job hunters, who had not used the tools for more years than he cared to recall. He then went on to say that the chief reason for the greater knowledge of the Wetserners was due, to a large extent, to the activities of the S. P. of C., which had sold in less than ten years more than $10,000 of literature of a clear cut and educational kind, besides holding many meetings. Here he pointed out that the near future with the war breaking down, held problems that only the well-posted Socialist could explain or find any solution for. This was a time for education along clear class lines with no compromise at any stage of the game. In closing Kavanagh stated that no man could represent both master and slave as was attempted by one of the officials of the Trades Congress, who was also a member of the registration board, appointed by the government, which represented the master class of this country. The S. P. of C. was an educational party organized to carry on the class war, which would ultimately mean the workers freeing themselves from the wage slavery.

The keen interest shown in the meeting was then evident by the way the questions were showered on the speaker.

Frederick Engels once said: "Capitalist society faces a dilemma, either an advance to Socialism or a reversion to barbarism. Guess that about fits now.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

ENGINEERS SHOW SOME STUPIDITY

Conditions Are Not All They Should Be—Long Hours Rule

[By Walter Head]

Somewhere in that period, known as the dim and distant past, we have a faint recollection of being taught that amongst other things our duty to our neighbor is to "order ourselves lowly and reverently to all our betters to learn and labor truly," and do our duty in that state of life into which it has pleased a certain mythical gentleman to call us.

We are aware of the fact that this innoculation, like vaccination, in many instances didn't take, while in other instances it did and as in cases of vaccination causing the filth injected into the human system to break out in various parts of the human anatomy, so with the other system of innoculation, in which slush has been injected into the human mind, we find that this slush has broken out from time to time in the human body politic. We have received evidences recently of the results of this mental vaccination, as the following correspondence will show, which has passed between the secretary of Local 620, Steam and Operating Engineers, and various people interested directly and indirectly with some of our modern slave pens, situated on the Pacific Coast, somewhat less than a million miles from Vancouver. We will classify them Exhibit "A," "B," "C," etc.

Exhibit "A" sent to the firm: "Your firm has so far not granted union conditions for engineers in your employ and as members of this union will not be allowed to continue operating unless those conditions are granted, I am therefore enclosing you a copy of our wage scale and working conditions and trust you will arrange to let me know if you are willing to put same into effect."

Exhibit "B" is the reply from the general manager: "We have yours of recent date and you will understand that it is necessary for us to communicate with the managers of our plants before we can answer your letter." As evidence of their following out the spirit of this letter the following letter was received from one of those aristocrats of labor, the chief engineer of one of the aforesaid plants:

Exhibit "C": "Your memo of 'recent date' with copy of letter to my principals just received, also schedule of wages. Having perused your letter to my manager, would point out to you that we are paying our third-class 'engineers' $224 per month, which I think is far in excess of your rates; also is quite satisfactory to the engineers, while your rate would reduce the earnings of third engineers from $7.20 to $5.20. Regarding my own salary, I do not consult nor accept any dictation from any one. Sufficient to say that I am receiving considerably more than rates laid down by your institution.

"Further, I wish you to note that I do not belong to any union whatsoever, and reserve the right to establish my own worth with my employer without recourse to bolstering by unions.

"By the conclusion of your memo to me, I take it you imagine I am a member, which I am happy to say is a mistake."

Excuse us one moment while we burst into a song, the words of which were written by one Joe Hill, who was recently murdered by the capitalist class in Utah:

"Don't try to talk your union dope
to Scissor Bill.
He says he never organized and never
will.
He always will be satisfied until he's
dead,
With coffee and a doughnut and a
lousy old bed.
He says he gets rewarded sevenfold,
When he gets up to heaven on the
Streets of Gold.
I don't care who knows it for right
here I'll tell,
If Scissor Bill goes to heaven I'll go
to 'Swanson Bay.'"

We now come to Exhibit "D," which is a letter from one of "our" engineers upon whom the felicity of working 46½ eight-hour shifts palled:

"Would say that I have left 'deleted' and am now 'somewhere in B. C.' The job that I left is no good. There are two engineers there, one a first and the other a third. Both around during the day and neither at night. The chief puts a fireman on at night to look after nine boilers. He has charge of four firemen and the boilers are worked to full capacity, carrying 175 pounds steam pressure. There is more I could tell you but I have no time to tell it and catch the mail."

We are extremely gratified to learn that our informant did not have time to fully unload, for we are afraid that our safety valve would have been unable to take care of the excess pressure. Our chief engineer "friend" has been communicated with and very plainly shown that his eccentric has slipped. He has shown that the bait of high wages for long hours of labor will ultimately result in the wages coming down to the normal level with the hours of labor unchanged.

The tendency of long hours of labor to degrade the human being into a mere automatom was pointed out and he was advised to study political economy. Whether the letter that was sent him will ever reach his fossilized brain is a question we are not prepared to answer at this stage of the game. Anyway the chief inspector of steam boilers has been informed of the infraction of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, and in all probability our legal lights may eventually discover some of the loop holes that are put in all our so-called remedial legislation and the Steam Boiler Inspection Act will be patched up again.

During our wanderings through the country we have been brought face to face with many instances similar to the one already mentioned, and we generally find that where non-union men are employed, conditions are of course punk, and invariably there are infractions of the Boiler Inspection Act. We notice that the general manager of the Graham evaporator outfit has been visiting the various plants of that company, and according to the Vancouver World of recent date enlargements to the plant are to be made. Of course the World is extremely gratified because they don't have to muzzle around through a coal scoop for twelve hours a day, and for their inforamtion we would respectfully whisper that such are the conditions at the evaporator at Eburne. Apparently the men working there are satisfied, because they get a little more money for working these long hours, for we have tried to impress upon them the necessity for united action, having for its objective the shortening of their hours of labor, which would incidentally give somebody else a job.

One of them that we spoke to is under the mistaken impression that the boys at the front want them to work these long hours inasmuch as their product is reputed to be going to the trenches, the truth of which is debatable, for we have been speaking to some of the boys who have been in the trenches and they claim that they saw very little of those products and they also claim that the boys "over there" are not desirous of coming back to find a 12-hour day job.

Before concluding we are forced to quote one more instance. A scab engineer working at one of the laundries gave as his excuse, "The union played me a dirty trick."

In our variegated experiences we have heard a large number of excuses given by that animal commonly known as a scab, but this is the latest, "because the union played me a shabby trick," which presumably means that because they were all out of step but me, I am justified in helping the employers to force the laundry workers, who are mostly women, to work for wages that are insufficient to provide them with a decent standard of living.

We will leave this gentleman, with all the joy he can get out of his treachery, with hopes that when he gets his thirty pieces of silver he will have the decency of his prototype Judas Iscariot and go and hang himself.

"Labor must organize. Let me plead with every man who earns his living by honest toil to join some union. You can be just as honest outside of a union, but you will accomplish nothing by yourself. If you have more sense or influence, you ought to join the union to give your fellow-men the benefit of your talents. If you have less than the average, come in and let the union help you."—Governor Ferguson, of Texas.

"I give preference to unionists, * * * because I am convinced that the man who gives a considerable portion of his time each week and a considerable portion of his earnings each week to try and improve the condition in which he lives is justly entitled to more consideration than the man who remains outside and will not give a portion of his time or a fraction of his money to better the conditions of himself and those who are dependent upon his earnings."—Judge Cussen of the Australian Arbitration Court.

Here's a Chance!

TO make our FALL OPENING some event this year, to impress upon you the importance of our establishment, its size, its location, the quantity, quality and variety of woollens we carry and the extra fine work we do, and to induce you to come in your hundreds to make or renew our acquaintance, we're determined—for THREE DAYS—to give Union men and Federationists the chance to buy from our regular range of $50 suits in Serges, Worsteds and Tweeds of superfine at the SPECIAL PRICE of

$37.50

These suits will be made with all the thorough work and fine finish always associated with "FORD" goods.

Strictly Custom-made to Individual Measure

Ford TAILORING Co

338 Hastings St. West

South Side Between Homer and Hamilton

Working Men! Union Men!

THIS is the chance you want. You can save many dollars by buying here and now. You can't afford to pass up a snap like this. To do so would be wrong. This is no cheap ready-made stuff bought cheap to sell cheap. We sell only finest woollens finely made into Ford Suits by fine tailors and cutters—expert artificers of highest ability and reputation.

The Federationist is read by over 30,000 people each week. This should be an incentive for business men to use the Federationist as an advertising medium.

Anybody that has different ideas to the common rut is now dubbed Bolsheviki. A short time ago it was sufficient to call them Socialist. Wonder what it will come to in time.

Subscribers sending in changes of address should send the old as well as the new address.

What's in a Name?

To vaudeville the word "Orpheum" means the best in the world—to Vancouver the

Orpheum Cafe

means the best eating place in town; music and dancing in the evening. Drop in any time. Biggest union house in Vancouver.

762 GRANVILLE Opp. Orpheum

License No. 10-1756

EMPRESS THEATRE

WEEK OF OCTOBER 14, 1918

The play you have been waiting for

"It Pays To Advertise"

Featuring Margaret Marriott

DON'T MISS IT

Prices 15c, 35c and 50c

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK

"OH, THAT MELODY!"

SWAN & CLIFFORD

Other Big Features

ORPHEUM THEATRE

PLAYING ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE

Matinee 2:30

Evenings 8:20

CORRECT Clothes

Are marked in plain figures, and are always sold at the same prices. Never more or less.

Every suit is guaranteed, and if you are not satisfied, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

$15, $19, $23, $27, $30, $35

A Cash Proposition

The managers of The B. C. Federationist claim to have a circulation of 18,000, and claim that this paper is read by that number of Union men. We are going to test that statement by offering to accept this ad. for Two Dollars on any suit bought at our store. Cut the ad. out, and bring it with you, and we will allow you two dollars on any suit or overcoat you may buy from us. This offer is good for 20 days from date.

D.K. BOOK

Correct Clothes

117 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Strong Work Boots

This picture shows you exactly what our "Urus" Calf Work Boot looks like. Note the heavy sole and counter and double box toe. It's made for wear, and will stand the hard knocks—best Urus Calf uppers which defy the water—Soles stitched and riveted—three-row stitching on uppers. Altogether the best-wearing work boot in Canada. A boot that most stores would ask you $6.50 for. Johnston's price... $6.00

JOHNSTON'S BIG VALUE

Boots with the Popular Neolin, Panther and Acme Soles for Men—A range that has them all beat. Every desirable shape: Tans, mahoganys, browns and blacks; smart looking. Satisfaction giving lines on which Johnston saves you $2.00 on every pair you buy.

Just step in and try a pair on. You'll marvel at Johnston's price of—

$6.50

Mail Orders Promptly Filled; Express Prepaid.

At the Sign of the Big Electric Boot

JOHNSTONS LTD.

VANCOUVER, B.C. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

For the Slender Foot That Has Lots of Standing

SLIMLY built, but pressed down by constant standing, this foot requires a specially built shoe. For just such a foot, the Regal Shoe Company—after much experimenting—have produced the "A. B. C." or triple fitting last. One width less through the arch than across the breadth, and still a width narrower through the heel than the arch of the foot, it is the best-fitting shoe of its kind on the market. Another instance of Wilson "FIT" Service. Try it on.

In black, vici kid. Priced $11.00.

REGAL SHOES **WILSONS'** REGAL SHOES

Exclusive Men's Store

157-159 Hastings St. W.

Near Cambie Street

New York Living Costs Soar

Washington—Investigators of the bureau of Labor statistics surveying the cost of living in principal industrial centres report that the cost in the New York district is 62.07 per cent. greater than it was in December, 1914, and 17.39 per cent. greater than in December, 1917.

Clothing there has advanced 103.39 per cent. since December, 1914; food, 65.40 per cent.; furniture and furnishings, 104.65 per cent., and housing, 5.52 per cent.

Living costs advanced 67 per cent. in Philadelphia during the same period, and 65.24 per cent. in Boston.

Canadian Northern Railway

TRANSCONTINENTAL

Lowest Possible Passenger Fares —to— EASTERN DESTINATIONS

Modern Equipment—Courteous Attendants

Travel Comfort

Consult Our Nearest Agent or Write

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, 605 HASTINGS W., VANCOUVER

Telephone Seymour 2482

Reliable Shoes For Boys and Girls

We feature good, strong, solid leather SHOES FOR SCHOOL WEAR. We give the children all of our time and attention, assuring them of a proper fit with the right shoe.

Williams' Solid Leather School Shoe—
11 to 13½.....$4.00
1 to 5½.....$4.50 and $5

Leckie's Solid Leather Shoe:
8 to 10½.....$3.75
11 to 13½.....$4.00

Girls' Black Button Shoe for School Wear—
11 to 2.....$3.75
A better line in lace—
11 to 2.....$4.75

Child's Scupper Shoe, in tan, lace, leather soles—
8 to 10½.....$3.75

Classic, Nursery and McFarlane Shoes, in every variety, for the little tots.

THE JUVENILE SHOE STORE

681 GRANVILLE STREET Children's Shoes Exclusively

"Richer the Gluten—Better the Bread"

"YES, Madam," our chemist will tell you, "there's a decided difference between a loaf of bread made from flour richer in gluten (the non-starchy, nourishing, cell building part of the wheat) and flour that contains a smaller percentage." The difference between two such loaves being as illustrated above.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

HE will tell you, "is milled from the hardest kernelled, richest in gluten wheat found in North America. That's why it mixes so easily; has such a big 'oven-spring'; yielding a loaf possessed of the goldenest of colors and finest of textures."

One of the big reasons why Royal Standard Flour is different, and makes the best possible base for your war-time bread. Milled in B. C. Sold by all grocers.

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO. LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.

VACCINATION AND SUPERSTITION

Medical Profession Not a Unit on This Question

[By D. J. Morrison]

Superstitution dies hard and medical superstition is no exception to the rule. Superstition has always been an enemy to mankind and a stumbling block to progress and enlightenment, irrespective of the form it assumed. Superstition is the offspring of ignorance and the chief weapon of destruction of the powers of darkness. It's dead poison has contaminated and polluted the very springs of life and of knowledge all down the ages, like a vile serpent. This colossal monster, this infamous enemy of mankind still reigns supreme despite all opposition, despite all the learnings of the schools and colleges, in fact most of our so-called schools and colleges are more or less steeped and covered with the slimy mud of superstition, subjecting the human race to a form of slavery more contemptible and more cruel than anything that could be imagined by even the "devil." I mean the slavery of the human intellect. I fear the human race will never be able to free itself entirely from this infamous monster. "Superstitious ignorance is the curse of God, knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven; therefore let us eat freely of the fruit of the glorious tree of knowledge, and then we shall be ready to die. But death then is not a death, but merely a transition, for those who have partaken freely of the fruit of this famous tree have also tasted the fruit of the tree of life, and for them there can be no such thing as death, because they have learned the secret of life and the mystery of death."

"An Ode to Superstition"

In days of yore when maids were shy,
and hobble skirts would dare not buy,
When witches could the Gods invoke,
to scare the devil out of folk,
If one had said that he could fly, he's
"Lunnie" you would hear them cry;
The silvery moon was then to blame, if
a cow got lost or a horse got lame;
Ignorance reigned throughout the land,
and commonsense was out of hand;
The saintly priests would smile and
boast, to see their victims howl and roast;
Burning the wretches at the stake, to
show that witchcraft was no fake;
The earth was full of ghosts and spooks,
and few could read, no need of books;
The spies were busy each night on
parade and the aut da fe was doing good trade;
No light to cheer the dismal night, but
the glimmering of a candle light.
But now the night has changed to day,
the torch of reason lights the way;
The night was long and rough the road,
and mighty heavy was the load.
Now boys and girls, if this you read,
to love for truth in youth give heed;
Place little faith in church or college,
but cultivate a taste for knowledge.

The above lines were written by me some time ago, but were never published before. From what I have read in the slavish press of the disciples of superstition, I understand that no child in this fair city is allowed to enter any of the public schools until they are inoculated with vaccine poison, or cowpox. This is one of the worst forms of medical superstition. Now I presume the school trustees, or the school board, as we used to call them in my native land, are running the schools in Vancouver, but who is running the school board, I should like to know? If I may be allowed to express an honest opinion, I have more than a suspicion that the medicine man dominates the Vancouver School Board. At any rate I feel sure that no other body of men outside of the jungle in darkest Africa, would advocate or be guilty of such an outrage upon the laws of hygiene and public morality. The allopathists are certainly the limit for audacity and the only difference between them and the old witch doctor is in degree and not in kind. The greatset contrast between them may be noted in the fact that the old witch doctors did not fleece and butcher their unfortunate men. We are told in the Bible that Jehovah was the first medical butcher to perform an operation. (He was also the first member of several other crafts.) Doubtless you will recall how he butchered our worthy ancestor, Old Adam, to secure that famous rib out of which he made a woman. It has always been a mystery to me how he selected a rib instead of some other portion of Adam's anatomy for the creation of woman. For instance, he might have used Adam's appendix instead. If he was omniscient he must have known the appendix would be a great source of trouble to mankind, as well as a great source of income to the medicine men, but we must bear in mind that Jehovah was always very favorably disposed towards his chosen people, i.e, his followers. Doubtless he foresaw that if we were to use Adam's appendix and convert it into a female he would deprive his followers of a legitimate income and some other foolish mortals of a fashionable fad. Nevertheless, I am sometimes tempted to believe, despite all that has been said to the contrary, that woman must have been created out of Adam's appendix, for I feel srue most of my own kind will agree with me in saying that woman has always been a great source of trouble and expense to man and she is also so—so, you know. But putting all jokes aside and reverting to the question at issue, if we are honest with ourselves, we are bound to acknowledge that superstition and the practice of the healing art have always been associated. Therefore it is almost next to impossible to divorce the one from the other. Of course the priest has been more or less eliminated from the practice of medicine, but priestcraft still reigns supreme among the medical fraternity. They are still true to the ancient instinct of the priesthood when they persecute and prosecute all those who dare to oppose their crude methods. In examining the case for and against vaccination several important factors must be taken into consideration. The first and foremost amongst them is the *undoubtable fact that* vaccine or cowpox is a virulent poison which on being introduced into the human organism sets up not only a local but a constitutional inflammation or fever. Hence it is classed as a disease by the medical profession. It is in reality a disease caused by diseased pus, taken from one of the lower animals and introduced into the human anatomy in order to protect it from a filthy disease known to medical science by the name of smallpox. This form of filth disease may or may not attack the individual in his or her lifetime, but that does not matter to the medical grafter; he must have his pound of flesh, either directly or indirectly. Now ordinary plain commonsense ought to show us that it is neither sane, safe or scientific on the part of even professional men whose well known methods of treating disease is anything but scientific. (This important fact is admitted by some of their leading men.) To impose or inflict upon the coming generation this cruel and crude form of superstition, worthy of the dark ages, innoculating innocent children who are otherwise healthy with diseased pus taken from one of the lower animals in order to protect them from smallpox, but in reality to infect them with disease germs so as to make them sick in order to keep the medical quack on his pedestal of stupidity, or shall I say self importance or egotism. It is a well known fact among the medical profession that vaccination does not always protect a person against smallpox. Some of them claim that cowpox and smallpox are not the same, that the poison of cowpox or vaccine does not produce the same disease and for that reason vaccination is not and can not be a protection against smallpox. They claim that grease from the horse's hock will produce the same disease as cowpox. This fact is also well known to medical men. It is also stated on the best authority that Doctor Jenner himself used grease from the horse on a large scale in his practice. It is an absolute fact that vaccination is by no means harmless; scrofula, chronic eczema, erysipelas, follow vaccination more or less frequently; also ulcers, abscesses, syphilis, loss of sight and many other loathsome diseases too numerous to mention.

The fact that medical superstition like all other forms of superstition is a potent menace to society and to the welfare of the human race is plain to every student of sociology, and no adequate reform can ever take place until the medical profession is liberated from the strangle hold of commercialism and placed upon a pedestal of honesty and freedom. In other words the medical profession must be placed under state control in order to free it from graft and greed. They will then be paid to keep the people in health instead of keeping them sick as at present.

In England and Wales the births registered in 1913 numbered 881,890. In 1915 they fell to 814,614(in 1916 to 785,520, and in 1917 to 668,346, the lowest since 1858. Had births continued at the same level as in 1913 there would have been 3,500,000 births recorded up to the end of the present year, but there will probably be only 2,850,000. The war, by the fall in births which it has occasioned, has cost the belligerent countries not less than 12,500,000 of potential lives. Every day that the war continues means a loss of 7000 potential lives to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Central Empires.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Women in Politics

Editor B. C. Federationist: The Rex Theatre on Sunday evenings is a great educational institution for those who have an open mind or those whom it is impossible to educate by other methods than the big club. But the amount of people we will reach by that method is very insignificant. It is an uphill fight and would take a century to gain the desired goal.

The speaker on Sunday evening was asked what the possibilities of I. W. W. methods were. The reply was they would not get anywhere through direct action industrially because they had all the power of the state to contend with. But the speaker said we could get there by political action or by the ballot box. We will admit the I. W. W. a failure, so we will analyze the other method. How are we to educate the masses to use the ballot to good effect. It can't be done through our puny press or from the platform, both whose sources are suppressed to a great extent at present. The great mass of the male electorate are very ignorant. The politicians know this and firmly believe they can get them once more by flapping the flag. Then again we have a new condition to contend with, or will have at the next election. The woman's vote. Will that great power be a help or a hindrance? From personal observations throughout the country of working class women, and the so-called middle class, they are very easy prey to the flowery oratory of the professional politician. This particularly applies to native Canadian women. It seems they are handicapped through, or because, of the false teaching in the educational institutions in their youth. I have heard them reasoned with, and the present unjust conditions put before them logically and scientifically and the reply invariably was, "I was taught so and so at school, and I can't help having those beliefs." Now I am firmly convinced that 90 per cent. of the women voters of the two above classes cannot be reasoned with or brought into line to help usher in a new era.

Of course, we know what to expect from the elite of society who inhabit the Shaughnessy Heights throughout the Dominion. What they call love of country, which in reality is only a myth, comes first; husband, brother, father or sweetheart comes away down in their list.

I have known them to sacrifice each and all for love of the country which the vested interests own, and in which they have no share only that of slaves to hard task masters. I refer, of course, to the great mass of women in the stores, factories, farms and offices. A San Francisco lady said very recently that love of country came before love of husband and home, so discarded the latter. She was followed by another recently making the same statement, no less a personage than the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., and editorial writer of the Sun.

People are to a great extent a product of their environment. Her's is not very elevating whilst within the walls of that magnificent pile of buildings, the Parliament Buildings in Victoria.

I have been present at sessions of that house, and confess I have found a few washerwomen in session just as interesting. Mr. Justice McAdoo said very recently that men aspired to the ideals set for them by women. Considering the present state of human society women must have very poor ideals or men are very lax in their aspirations. If Mr. Wells had in mind the British Isles when making his assertion his judgment bids fair to be correct. But the same won't apply to our beloved Canada. In constitutional methods or their possibilities we are nearly a century behind the English proletariat.

"JACK DENNIS."

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir,—Reading an article published in the B. C. Federationist of October 4, 1918, attacking a pamphlet entitled "Socialism and Religion" is the reason of my attempting to pen these few lines.

"Thing are ideas, ideas are names, and things, ideas and names are subject to continuous perfection."

It is peculiar, how some people, whose mental process still posesses a taint of their idol-worshipping ancestors, spring to arms when their family or tribal gods are explained from the cold, unsentimental light of science and how they wax wrathy at the expense of the proletarian logician and accuse him of dogmatism, egotism, and other terrible shortcomings. Well, to all such, I extend my heartfelt sympathy, because, it appears, from a glance over the world situation, that their God or Gods, as the case may be, are in a pretty fair way of being explained.

The pamphlet entitled "Socialism and Religion," issued by authority of the S. P. of G. B., does a great deal more than show up the weak spots in orthodox Christianity; it shows up the weak spots of all superstition and superstition is a synonymous term for religion. It shows and proves from the most authentic records and examples that are extant, just how the human race became possessed of these ideas; for example, the primitive savage dreaming of a deceased hunting companion thought it was his companion who had actually returned, became obsessed with the idea of life after death, and as near as I can discover this is the fundamental basis of all religions. It also traces from that humble beginning all forms of superstition up to the present time, and, anyone who is interested can procure the pamphlet and read and judge for themselves.

Now, to point a moral and adorn a tale, I will quote from the mightiest book ever written—a book that is not metaphysical but dialectic. Speaking of man: "The Emyptians worshipped the cat; the Christian venerates the divine providence. The invention of the mouse-trap and other useful contrivances pushed the cat out of its exalted position. The Christian when his needs led him to live a well regulated life, the benefits of the law inspired him with such a high opinion of its noble origin that he adopted his own handiwork as a gift from heaven but whenever man becomes his own master, takes care and provides for himself, then all other providences become useless, and his own mastership makes all superior tutelage unbearable." Only a proletarian philosopher can understand the philosophy of Socialism, because "he who understands understanding cannot misunderstand."

It would be pitiful if it were not so tragic the way some of these self-constituted "uplifters" of the laboring classes, and would-be Moses,' would lead the deluded multitude of the working class out of the wilderness and bondage of wage-slavery and, believe muh, if the workers remain in the jungles until these leaders show them the way out, they are going to remain there for considerably more than forty years. So it appears, at least, to your humble servant.

F. L. HUNT.

Vancouver, B. C.

Ed. B. C. Federationist: Dear Sir and Brother—In the last issue of "our" paper one of your contributors takes up almost a column of space under the heading "Dogmatists and Other Obstacles" with as choice a collection of generalities and unproven assertions that it has ever been my misfortune to persue for some time. Two and two make five, and "to the law and the testimony if they speak not according to this word," is, I agree, the weak point with all those who are still mentally bound to the tenth chapter of Romans.

But if "true science never attempts to avade facts or ignore them or explain them away" why should the indisputable facts brought to light by such "authorities" as Grant Allen and Herbert Spencer and incorporated in the pamphlet "Socialism and Religion," so lightly esteemed by your painstaking contributor, be left without mention, whereas exact short extracts are taken from the pamphlet concerning Keir Hardie and J. R. Macdonald.

While I claim to belong to the Marxiain school, I do not bow down uncritically to what Marx himself may have said. And, at any rate, he himself gave credit to Joseph Dietzgen for having taken up his work at the point where he left off, or, rather, pursued the same investigations along other lines.

The "anonymous pamphlet" is such for reasons. It was not the work of one man, but of the whole executive committee of the S. P. G. B.

If, Brother Editor, "our" paper is a working class paper it will surely try to explain some phenomena as to come within the horizon of working class life. I deny that the industrial development of the last 25 years alters materially the general analysis of capitalist production given by Marx in his "Capital."

Lacking anything definite in your contributor's essay we can let this suffice for the moment, but it the workers are to receive the necessary viewpoint to correct collective action; if we are to march toward that system which many of us consider "inevitable" must we not do so with tradition's palsied hand removed from our mental processes, with the guests of yesterday no longer flitting through our brains, with a clear consciousness of our objectives and our position.

And, to quote Marx, is not "an invitation to abandon illusions an invitation to abandon a situation which has need of illusions"? Our masters need these illusions, they need to confuse, to obstruct. We need the truth, the authority of science, the plain facts. Let the dead past bury its dead.

W. A. PRITCHARD.

Head In at Spencer's for RAINCOATS

Our values defy competition.

Take this famous Currie (Edinburgh) Coat, in tweed finish, Raglan shoulder, plaid lined. Where will you match it today at **$18.00**

Or this paramatta for only **$12.50.** It's a hefty coat—has the weight of fabric in it to enable it to give the average wearer four or five years of faithful service.

Paramatta Coats in military style, with extra roomy back. Yes, it's yoked, and belt **$20.00**

For $22.50

We have a wonderful line of knee-length tweed finished coats, with wide flared skirt, patch pockets and either raglan or set-in sleeve. These come in heathers, browns, greys and Donegal effects, and are just the coat young men are apt to choose. Price only **$22.50**

For $27.50

We have a pure wool Paramatta in the usual drab shade that is the best coat of its kind anywhere; also National Raincoats. They have the appearance of an overcoat and come in some mighty smart patterns, but they are rubber-lined, and so are both rain and top coat. Price..... **$27.50**

—Men's Store, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
Printers to The Federationist

The Federationist is produced from our modern newspaper printing plant.

ELECTRICITY For RHEUMATISM

For dissolving out the excessive amounts of uric acid and other foreign matter congested in the system, which causes "rheumatism," electricity is in a class by itself. It increases the energy and action of the blood-purifying organs. Nature's organs are the only things on earth that can really purify the body. It helps Nature cure.

Every organ is operated by a supply of nerve energy. Nerve energy is electrical in character. When that energy is lacking, the organs slow down, whether kidneys, liver, stomach or bowels. Then waste matter accumulates in the system and all sorts of diseases follow.

Energize these organs by supplying Electricity to the nerves controlling them and disease or weakness disappears. The Dr. Bell Electro-Appliance is the best and cheapest scientific electro-invigorator ever devised. It is a marvel for dissolving out rheumatic conditions, and the good results are permanent because all the organs concerned have actually been strengthened.

GET MY GUARANTEE

Cut out this coupon and mail it now for complete detailed information about this electric treatment. We show you how to cure yourself in the privacy of your own home. All personal communications strictly confidential. Send today.

DR. BELL ELECTRO-APPLIANCE CO.,
18 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.
Dept. 84-B.

Please send me your free illustrated literature with "Satisfaction guaranteed or money back," and factory price proposition.

Name .....

Address .....

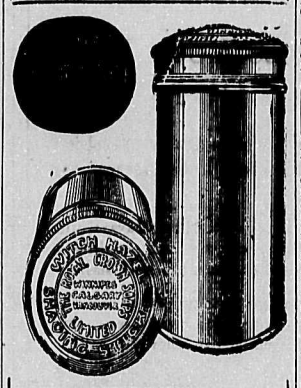
HOTEL ALCAZAR
Opposite Labor Temple
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$4.00 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers, and tell them why you do so.

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 2425



THE BEST
Shaving Soap
in any country
Produces a Fine Creamy Lather and Does Not Dry on the Face
DEMAND
"Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap
Stick or Cake
Manufactured in British Columbia

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, E. Winch; vice-president, J. Kavanagh; secretary and business agent, V. R. Midgley; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Poole; trustees, J. H. McVety, J. Hubble, A. J. Crawford, W. A. Pritchard.

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

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 320 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenzie; financial secretary, G. Thom, 6 Dufferin Street East; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe St.; business agent, L. Cummins, Room 212 Labor Temple.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2.30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9.30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, Room 209 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7.30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie street, New Westminster; vice-president, D. Hodges; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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, W. Foulkes, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, A. Reed.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 152 Cordova East. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, E. Winch; business agent, J. W. Whitely.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 648—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, Chas. P. Huggins; recording secretary, J. Summers; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity).—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—56th Ave East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, FASTENERS AND Riggers, I. L. A., Local Union 38A, Series 5—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. N. Boult; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220, Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, 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.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeurs Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 245—19th Ave. East. Phone Fair. 2109X. Financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1120 Robson St. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, R. Marshall; vice-president, W. H. Jordan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES AND Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simmons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 3 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

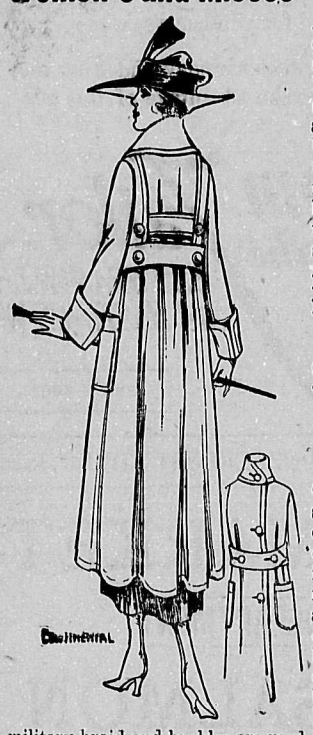
PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. E. Thompson, Box 273, Prince Rupert, B. C.

—FEDERATIONIST PHONE—
SEY. 7495
AFTER 6 p.m.—SEY. 7497K

Splendid Suit Offer for Women and Misses---Price $42.50

Extra stylish Suits, fashioned of best quality Donegal Tweed and Donegal mixtures in invisible check design. Handsome fitted model with long coat, cross over collar and belt finished with smart button and black silk chain stitching, small slip pockets, and lined with superior quality satin. The skirt is gathered at the back, and belted all around. Best workmanship, material and style are all included in this special bargain in suits for women and misses.—$42.50.

Women's and Misses' Coats at $19.75



A Tweed Coat of splendid quality, in dark brown and grey mixture, in an invisible stripe; made in smart style, with belt all around; slot pockets and handsome new collar with tabs crossing over at neck; large fancy novelty buttons are used as trimming; practical, and very stylish. Price, **$19.75**

PRETTY NEW MODELS IN SUITS FOR FALL WEAR

Smart Suits

FOR FALL WEAR

Priced $39.50

Offering choice of either serge or Donegal Tweed of superior quality. Several styles to choose from, including youthful belted models, with belts all around, smart pockets and collars trimmed with bone buttons. These serges are extremely smart in pinch-back effects, pleated and loose belted styles. Silk military braid and buckles are used as trimming. Moderately priced suits in brown, green, navy, black or Donegal tweed. Priced very low at.....**$39.50**

Canada Food Board Licenses 5-1482, 8-14590, 10-4435, 11-163

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT C. BURRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

TRADE UNIONISTS TAKE NOTICE

The Boot and Shoe Repairers Union is fighting for its existence today; the only shop in Vancouver to keep to their contract and agree to the men's demands—10 per cent. increase and 48 hours a week—is

The Standard Shoe Repair Shop

618 ROBSON STREET **Union Workers Show Your Principles**

Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the

Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow

We Deserve Trade Union Patronage

No. 1 **110 Cordova St. West, or**

No. 2 **622 Pender West**

Ask for Cascade

The plain fact of the matter

is that beer is the most popular drink that has yet been invented. Nothing has been discovered that will take the place of

Cascade Beer

Good beer must be

Pure Beer
Wholesome Beer
Sparkling Beer
Perfect Beer

TO BE ALL THESE IT MUST BE

CASCADE BEER

The one beer that contains all these good qualities.

BREWED IN VANCOUVER THE TASTE TELLS

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

LABOR AND TERMS OF PEACE

[By W. J. Curry]

What are to be the terms of peace and who is going to negotiate them? We all want to see German militarism defeated not as an end, but as a step toward true democracy, but what form of militarism do we want? The very fact that in Germany and even here an open and comprehensive discussion of the war and proposed peace terms is not permitted tends to show there are facts which those in power are compelled to hide from the view of the common people.

If, however, civilization is to progress or even survive social forces with a broader and a new outlook must dominate the terms of peace as well as the economic fate of the nations after the war is over. This is our business, and in spite of politicians and profiteers, we are going ot attend to it.

That force which must soon grasp the reins of political power is no other than Labor representing the common people and the only useful and peace-loving class in society. In every country we see the growing solidarity and increasing consciousness of the workers regarding their great historic mission to free themselves and the world from the curse of war and poverty once and for all.

It is interesting at this time to know what "heathen" nations think of our Christian civilization which poses as the light of the world. Count Okuma, one of the ablest statesmen of Japan, declares "this war to be nothing less than the death of European civilization," and likens it to the destruction of Carthage, Greece and Rome.

In that important document issued some months ago by the executive of the British Labor Party entitled "Labor and the New Social Order," we read: "The Labor Party can so far agree in this estimate as to recognize in the present social catastrophe if not the death of European sivilization at least the culmination or collapse of a distinct industrial system which the workers will not seek to reconstruct. At such times of crisis it is easier to step into ruin than to progress into a higher organiaztion, and that is the problem as it presents itself."

So that the great question for the thinking men and women of Vancouver and of the world is: "Shall the sacrifice of so much life and happiness, the blood shed on the battlefields of Europe be but the basis of other wars and the destruction of ages of effort and progress, or shall this destruction of life and happiness be the seed out of which will soon rise a new and higher social order in which war and poverty shall cease and in which real progress will begin?

This greatest of all modern issues will depend on what force dominates the terms of peace which ere long must be decided.

If the workers through their Labor parties such as we have in Great Britain, control the situation, and carry out its revolutionary programme for economic reconstruction, then we will have permanent peace and no drop of blood shed in this war will be shed in vain.

On the other hand, if Labor fails through any cause to enforce its policy, then the sacrifices will be useless, and Count Okuma is probably correct when he declares "this is the deathbed of civilization," for this will then be the basis of other world wars. Even now and here we see signs of the coming of the iron heel of the military state to throttle free speech and the press. If they are right and we wrong, why cannot they argue their case in the court of publicity and permit the jury to decide for or against them. If they represent the interests of the people and true democracy why resort to brute force?

Why Not Trust the People for Once?

The British Labor Party manifesto states the issue clearly in the following words: "The individualist system of Capitalist production based on the private ownership of land and capital with its reckless profiteering and wage slavery with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and hypocritical pretense of the 'survival of the fittest' with its degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow. We shall do our utmost to see that this system is buried with the millions whom it has done to death."

No Wonder Gompers Has Been Sent to Change This Programme

Great Britain was the first nation to introduce machine production. She is called the "mother of plutocracy," and it is well that the workers there, having been trained in the schools of capitalism should be among the first to free themselves and their nation from the shackles of industrial slavery and the relics of Feudalism and to set the pace for the world's workers.

It is one of the sublime facts of history that the triumph of Labor is to free the master as well as the slave. Labor invites its enemy, which is at the same time its teacher and developer, to come in and become part of the great human brotherhood of which poets and prophets have dreamed and for which dreams they have been despised and persecuted for ages and in all lands.

We have from the past some idea of how this invitation of the workers will be regarded. The greatest Labor convention in the history of the world has just been held in Derby, England. It represents four million British organized workers. This stands for the new social order and there is much reason to believe that the forthcoming election will see the defeat of the Lloyd George government and the victory for the class representing industrial democracy and the establishment of a permanent peace.

There is another important fact published only by the Labor press and that is that Arthur Henderson, the leader of the British Labor Party, acting on instructions, has already started negotiations of peace terms with the Socialist parties of Germany and other enemy nations and these are the terms of every true workers' party from Russia to B. C., the basis of which is "no indemnities, no annexations, but self-determination of all people as to their allegiance and flag, and this is the only democratic peace possible. The reply came from the Socialists of the Central Powers, and this is the result, and the Vancouver Sun even printed the following:

"The Bulgarian Socialists accept practically all points.

"The Austrian Socialists accept the principals as a basis for discussion.

"The Hungarian and German majority Socialists forwarded a reply by Troelstra, but the Allies refused him passports. The minority of German Socialists agree to the proposals."

Arthur Henderson, at Northampton some weeks ago, in speaking of the German majority Socialists, said: "They are willing to discuss Belgium and Alsace Lorraine, and believe that an amicable solution can be found."

This would be what our daily press would term a "peace offensive" and no doubt any settlement that the workers of the belligerent nations would agree with would be essentially offensive to the perpetrators of war and the profiteers of all nations. But how could we expect them to end the war?

We of Canada are watching with deepest interest the activities of the British Labor Party. It seems to be almost the pivot point on which the fate of civilization hangs.

Any forced annexation on either side, any territorial conquest or changes based on past wars or not endorsed by a referendum of the people occupying that territory will in all probability be the basis for another great war. Only a peace declared by those who stand for peace, for economic justice and true democracy can be permanent, and they are the class conscious workers who are at the same time the coming rulers of human society. Government by Kaisers and profiteers must go or else the prophesy of Count Okuma will be fulfilled and civilization itself will perish.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

A TALK WITH THE GROWN-UPS

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

Next Sunday the lesson will be on "The Age of Homespun," as outlined in last week's Federationist. This leaves us a chance for a talk with the fathers and mothers.

"What shall I teach my boys and girls?" "They don't get anything at church, yet I hate to see them growing up like a lot of heathens." "They like to go to Sunday school so they can belong to the clubs and enjoy the social life." Such are the expressions of a great many working-class fathers and mothers today.

Let us look at the function which the church has performed. In many ways the Roman Catholic Church is the reflection of the middle ages in which it grew to its greatest power. It is catholic or universal in its ideals, being built on the ruins of and along the lines of the Roman empire. Its morality is the morality of the middle ages. For instance, celibacy is praised, yet limitation of families is prohibited. Submission to authority and the hope of a better world hereafter are teachings necessary to maintain such an institution.

But we have passed beyond the middle ages. Does the Catholic Church meet the modern need?

The Protestant movement was not so much a reformation in theology as an assertion of nationality and individuality. The great appeal was still to the desire "to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from sin." It was essentially a middle class movement and its morality is still a middle class morality.

But we have passed beyond the sixteenth century just as we have passed beyond the middle ages. So, many are feeling that the Protestant churches are not meeting the needs of the day.

Of course the Roman Catholics will say that human needs are the same in all ages, and Protestants will say that the church is gradually adapting itself to modern needs. Perhaps. Yet, the fact is that human nature is changing and is changing faster than creeds and institutions and that the majority of the working people do not feel at home in the church; do not feel that the church is a true expression of modern life; do not feel that through it they can attain their ends or voice their aspirations.

What will the people do? Probably, do what the people have done in all ages—develop institutions that express the life of the time. Such institutions of course cannot be made to order. We cannot prepare a blue print and work it out line by line. It must grow. Starting in response to some special need, the movement encounters other needs and in attempting to meet these goes out along unforseen lines which lead out to undreamed of possibilities. Its progress may be slow and hesitating. It may make many false moves, may be turned back again and again, but the inherent life power, the mysterious evolutionary force, presses it forward till one day the fully developed institution, now seen to be simple and inevitable, stands out as an accomplished fact.

What shall we teach in our new school? It is so easy to follow tradition; so difficult to express unformulated and perhaps ill-defined ideas. We may, however, perhaps discern in what direction we must travel.

First our teaching must be scientific. Modern service has opened up a new world of knowledge. It has revolutionized our thinking. It must greatly modify our ideas of religion and morality. Remember, the creeds of the churches became fixed before modern science was born.

Second, our teaching must be social. The industrial evolution ushered in a new age. No man any longer lives to himself. We are members one of another. Social production is creating a new world under our very eyes. Remember again, the teachings and ceremonies of the church were the product of the individualistic age. Even the modern evangelical movement came before the industrial revolution.

Third, our teaching must express world-wide brotherhood. The old national boundaries have been broken down. Racial characteristics, linguistic differences, tribal customs, class distinctions, religious prejudices, political ties, are seen to be after all merely incidental. The same red life blood runs through the veins of us all. This dawning conception of world brotherhood fires the imagination and throbs in the pulses and steels the determination of the leaders of the new democracy. Yet remember some of us middle age men and women were brought up on Isaac Watts:

"Lord I account it if Thy grace
And not by chance as others do
That I was born of Christian race
And not a heathen or a Jew!"

Eugene V. Debs voiced the spirit of the new day when he said "While there is a lower class I am in it. While there is a criminal element I am of it. While there is a soul in gaol, I am not free."

Ah, but some are afraid to cut loose from the old moorings, to leave the old landmarks and launch out into an uncharted sea!

Perhaps that is what our forefathers called "faith." Let me quote you some favorite lines:

Cut the hawsers—haul out—shake out every sail!
Steer for the deep waters only.
For we are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go;
And we will risk the ship, ourselves and all.
O daring joy, but safe! Are they not all the seas of God?
O further, further, further, sail!

The needs of our school have already called out a little song for the children. Miss E. A. Faunt has written the following:

True Brotherhood, to thee this day
We pledge ourselves in work and play
That we may have in years to be
A world of love, where men are free.

May we be taught as on we go
The right from wrong to clearly know,
And who needs help the wide world thro,
That we may judge what work to do.

Let "All for each, and each for all,"
Now be our password and our call,
Then by our aid, though small it prove,
This world of ours must upward move.

RUSSIANS IN CANADA OBJECT TO TREATMENT

Send Resolution to Sir R. L. Borden Making Protests Against Repression

The following resolution passed at the convention of the Russian Council of Workmen and Peasants, held in the city of Toronto on September 8, was forwarded to Sir R. L. Borden, premier of Canada:

"We, the assembled delegates to the convention of the Russian Councils of Workmen and Peasants, after hearing reports from various parts of the country complaining of the repressive measures adopted by the police toward Russian citizens, do hereby resolve to protest to the Federal government against this unjust treatment of a law-abiding section of the community.

"We also contend that many of the arrests of Russians that have taken place are totally unjustifiable, and are contrary to the spirit of freedom of true democracy. We therefore respectfully request the restoration of the pre-war status of Russian citizens in this country; or, as an alternative, that the said citizens be given deportation to their native country.

And whereas Russia having no responsible representation in Canada, we respectfully request that the Canadian Federal government endorse the nominee of the Russian Councils in Canada, whose duty will be to protect the interests of Russian people now resident in Canada.

"We are,

"Yours respectfully,

"The delegates to the convention of the Russian Councils of Workmen and Peasants in Canada, assembled in the city of Toronto, September 8, 1918.

"W. LEAMOON, Secretary,
"E. ARDUKOFF, Chairman."

Porto Rico Terrorism

San Juan, Porto Rico—Terrorism against trade unionists continues in this island, despite protests by the workers. The most recent outrage was the clubbing by police of more than 30 women strikers who were employed in a tobacco shop. Over 400 women suspended work because of conditions.

The clubbing of these women is but one of the many evil actions against Porto Rico workers. These wrongs cover every phase of Porto Rican life as is shown by the action of a recent mass meeting in this city, which demanded fair dealing by local military service boards instead of favoring rich classes. The meeting also urged that the United States Commission, which is intended to investigate Porto Rico affairs, be here the latter part of November if possible.

New York Longshoremen

The New York Longshoremen are asking for an increase in wages. They are also asking for the eight-hour day. Their demands are as follows: $1 per hour for day work and $2 for night work. The present scale calls for 50 cents an hour for day work, with 75 cents for night work, and $1 for work at meal hours or on Sunday.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBERS PLAINLY

Nothing is more difficult to understand over a telephone wire than a number containing three or four digits. "5" sounds like "9," and "2" is often mistaken for "3." transposing numerals is a frequent error.

That's why the telephone operator must have your numbers slowly, one digit at a time. She must be sure and you alone can help. It's that kind of help that makes for satisfactory telephone service.

B. C. Telephone Company, Ltd.

J. Parliament C. Turcott

PASTIME

Pocket Billiard PARLOR

—TWELVE NEW TABLES—
(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)
—Headquarters for Union Men—
Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes
Only White Help Employed

42 Hastings St. East

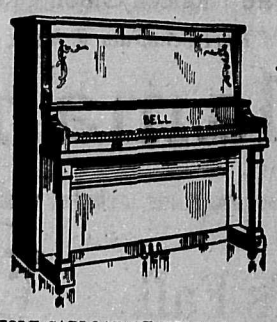
DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

Visit our Patrons

THE LONDON GRILL
752 ROBSON ST

"Hear the music of the bells....."
—Poe



We offer A WHOLE CARLOAD OF BELLS for your delectation!!!

"THE BELL"

In that wonderful poem, "The Bells," with its intoxicating rhythmical swing, the author describes the emotions aroused by "the tintinabulation that so musically swells . . . from the bells." It is safe to assume that, place a musician with a gift for improvisation in front of a modern

BELL UPRIGHT

he will reproduce in you the emotions so vividly portrayed by Poe. The BELL PIANO has that VOCAL quality so eagerly sought for and so seldom attained, even by the best makers. Moreover, it is A QUALITY THAT LASTS, never degenerating into harshness or thinness. In construction the BELL PIANO is a marvel of structural strength.

TERMS IF DESIRED

Montelius Piano House

524-528 GRANVILLE STREET **VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Semi-ready prices are as low as high-quality permits

War conditions have played havoc with wool prices and clothing conditions.

Many makers have gone down in the struggle—trades which had leaned on monopolistic or "combine" agreements grew lamentably weak in their service to the people—their initiative grew inert.

Semi-Ready Tailoring is today a survival of service in its best days—the price is in the pocket still, and the values are so much below the percentage of increase in wool, that one must give praise for the makers' study of efficiency and economy.

Thomas & McBain

655 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Federationist is read by at least 30,000 readers each week; 13,000 subscribers, or an increase of 5000 in four months. Each paper is read by at least three persons. Think this over, Mr. Advertiser.

"The Home of Good Shoes"

RICHARDSON'S

649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

OXFORDS and SPATS

—FOR FALL WEAR—

Oxfords that reflect in heel, tip and pattern, the latest and most approved ideas in a low shoe. Walking heel as pictured, or the French heel with plate; flexible turned sole or the Goodyear welt; materials are undressed grey kid; nut, mahogany, tan or black calfskin—

$6 and $8

—SPATS—

Fit yourself with a pair of correct Spats. We are showing them in every color and all-wool materials.

WALKING BOOTS

—IN POPULAR COLORS—

If you prefer the high boot you must see our 1918 Walking models; truly very smart for street wear. The one we sketch here is a rich nut brown, with welted sole and military heel, 9-inch laced top. Also, oyster and field-mouse greys; mahogany, Malay, tan or black calfskin and kid—

$7 to $12

MEN'S WORK BOOTS

This Work Boot has a flexible, well-seasoned calfskin upper, double hand-sewn sole with heavy shank, and solid leather heel. Double cap and solid leather counter. A splendid boot for the wet season that has honest value in every seam.

PRICE $6

The Pioneer Union Store
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Claman's
Limited
153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Men's Fall Overcoats

There is a great array to choose from in this store: Raglans, Ulsters, Trenchers, etc., in plain colors and rich mixtures.

Under "Our Right Selling Plan," which eliminates "Sales" and "Charge Accounts," the prices are convincing.

$20 $25
$30 $35
$40 $50

Springfield, Ill.—The state industrial commission reports that the number of accidents in this state last August recorded at its office, was 3,800, an increase of 1,135 over the same month a year ago. The number of fatal accidents increased from 38 to 51 and the non-fatal from 2,627 to 3,749.

NOTHING so bracing and invigorating these days as good Coffee—no Coffee in all the world so good as the vacuum-packed

The name is easy to remember.

NABOB BRAND COFFEE

The flavor is hard to forget.

AT ALL GOOD GROCERS
PRODUCT OF
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. LTD.
Food Licence 6-554

Registered

Smax Bread

EVERY TASTE A SMACK

"SMAX"--an ideal bread for the household

Phone Fairmont 3000 UNION MADE

THE WOMEN'S
Cakes and Pastry
ARE WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND UNION MADE

PHONE FAIRMONT 3000

"Fashion-Craft"
Clothes--

SUITABLE FOR EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY, AND FOR 365 DAYS OF THE YEAR.

SOLD ONLY BY—
Thos. Foster & Co. Ltd.
514 GRANVILLE STREET

FAR EAST HAS ITS LABOR TROUBLES

Capitalism Exacting Its Toll in the Land of the Mikado

That trustworthy and well-informed journal, (!) the Dalyekaya Okraina, of Vladivostok, publishes a letter, written in a very illiterate style, of which the following is a translation. Appearing as it does in a newspaper of repute, it may be assumed to be genuine. In any case it is a fair representation of the mind of a numerous type of Bolshevik. It is addressed by a young soldier of the Red Guard to his parents, and is reproduced in The New East, published in Tokyo.

"Greeting, my dear parents and dear brothers and sisters, and I present my respects to all friends and then ask you, dear parents, not to be offended with me because I haven't sent you any letters. And I ask you, dear parents, not to expect me home soon, because I am at present in the Red Army; I ask you that, my dear parents. And I get sixty roubles a month, all my keep and boots and clothes, all from the pay office, and victuals as well, and I ask you, dear parents, to send me your documents and to write down in particular that I am your son, and that you are at present in my care at this moment, and that at present you find yourselves very old for work not strong enough, then you will get a monthly allowance ,and also write out your family and they will get an allowance, only I ask you, dear parents, to send your documents as quickly as possible, then you will get all in full quickly. Don't delay and send quickly. If any one thinks of travelling to the town of Nikolayevsk, on the Amur, then tell them not to hurry, because in a short time we shall threaten Nikolayevsk because there are many bourgeois there, and they don't acknowledge the authority of the Soviets. One can get good work here, 250 roubles a month and butter and rye bread cost 35 kopecks a pound, fish, fresh sturgeon, 50 and 60 and 70 kopeks. One can get boots here cheap; 40 roubles and 30 roubles for a suit is dear here.

"So good-bye, dear parents, I am still alive and well. I want you to send me a letter at the office of the military commandant, in the town of Nikolayevsk, on the Amur. I also send you three post cards. I will send you my own photo on a post card. Give my respects to my Sister Olga Andreyevna Tchetuirin. Wishing you all good things, Ivan Andreyevitch Tchetuirin, of the Red Army."

The letter is interesting, and gives us an idea of the way things are moving in the East.

Japan, however, is the land that provides us with the most material for thought, and whoever doubts that the home of the Mikado is not an up-to-date capitalist country, had better glance over the following items, taken at random from the Japanese press:

On August 10 a strike of postmen took place at Fukushima, and industrial disturbances occurred all over the country, owing to the increase in the price of rice. Hunger riots broke out in Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and other centres, and these led to many conflicts with the police.

A special meeting of the cabinet took place on the 13th, and the Emperor and Empress gave 3,000,000 yen to purchase rice. The cabinet voted 10,000,000 for the same object. Various cities were placed under martial law; 2000 persons were arrested in Osaka, and the troops killed twelve coal miners in the Kyusku riots.

The miners in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures revolted and were fired on by the military. On the 26th of the same month, 200 municipal clerks at Sascho went on strike, and the Toyamaken fishermen's wives demonstrated against the rice merchants. Six hundred persons went on strike at Japan Wool Spinning Co.'s Gifu factory. A thousand arrests took place in Tokyo alone, and over 300 individuals were sent to jail.

These items show us that the yellow slave is up against the same conditions as his white brother. Thousands of millionaires have been created in Japan as a result of the war, and in exact proportion as the wealth of the country has increased, so has the poverty.

The Japanese have had plenty of work lately. They have been producing on a gigantic scale. The greed of the employing class is such that the workers have been made to work on less than would generate the quality of labor power they were called upon to deliver. The strike and riots are a result of this. The Japanese working man is fighting for his life. Capitalism has no compassion. It grinds the young and beautiful as mercilessly as the old and homely. The toiling men and women of Nippon have not yet taken a very prominent part in the Labor movement. A change is imminent, though. The works of the Russian writers is exercising a tremendous influence, and the progress of the Russian revolution is being watched in Japan with an intensity unsurpassed in any other land. A small but very active body of Radicals are making things unpleasant for the government, and the country is moving towards a political upheaval. The writings of Tolstoy have caused an anti-military sect to spring into being. These point out that all military nations, or peoples perish. Babylon, Rome and all the empires that rested upon force have crumbled to ruin, but the Chinese and the Hindus still survive. They believe that "the meek shall inherit the earth," and they want Japan to turn aside from militarism and move along peaceful lines. It is not, however, what we want, it is what the system gives us. Capitalism demands that the sons of Nippon shall be given to Moloch, and so long as it is in power, the god will receive the sacrifice. The victories on the western front are very well received, and many millions of anxious hearts are now hoping that the Central Powers will soon be down and out, and the war finished, but capitalism still lives, though Germany be destroyed.

We shall have a new battlefield, that's all. Instead of the Atlantic being used as a highway for the transportation of troops, we shall have the Pacific. Instead of "Somewhere in France," we shall have "Somewhere in Siberia, Manchuria or China." Uncle Sam may casually turn his attention to Zapataland, also because from capitalisms' standpoint, things need straightening out there. They may talk of peace everywhere, and desire it, but war is now a necessary business, and if the system lasts, must continue. "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," sings Kipling. But here they meet on the shores of the Pacific. Can the two blend? The signs are that another storm is about to burst upon us. The end is not yet ,though we hear much talk of peace. There can be no peace until the working class of the world enters into possession of its own. It is impossible for the political superstructure built upon it in any country in the world to stand. The whole edifice is coming tumbling to the ground. The whole world of capitalism is about to be involved in one common ruin.

Flannelette Wear For Children

—Petticoats with cotton bodice; the skirt is tucked and nicely trimmed with linen lace—**85¢.**

Drawers in bloomer style with elastic knee; ages 8 to 14 years—**60¢.**

Drawers with elastic knee and ruffle of flannelette embroidery; ages 8 to 14 years, at **75¢.**

Nightgowns with fancy stitched yoke; neck and sleeves have self-ruffle; ages 8 to 14 years, **$1.15**

Nightgowns in high neck style; has fancy button-hole stitching on neck, sleeves, pocket and in front—**$1.25.**

Also a style with tucked and embroidery yoke, at **$1.25**

—First Floor

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

ANOTHER CROWDED GATHERING AT THE REX

Woodsworth Talked Last Sunday to Capacity House

"Parasites and Producers" Put In As Exhibits On a Chart

Last Sunday evening's meeting at the Rex Theatre was treated to a somewhat novel feature in the shape of a chart which occupied the whole of the background of the platform and which the speaker used to illustrate the different points of his lecture upon "Parasites and Producers." Mr. Woodsworth was in excellent form and the applause from the large audience at the close of the address was in itself a testimony to the interest with which the discussion was followed.

Mr. Walter Head as chairman referred to some of the happenings during the history of the new party and particularly to what attitude would or could be possible when a representative of the working classes was elected to the legislature under existing conditions. They must determine whether or not any proposed legislation was in the interests of the workers and act accordingly.

In opening, Mr. Woodsworth contrasted early methods of production in this country in the old settlements with present methods and pointed out that the farmer at one time really got practically all that he produced and when he traded he obtained an equivalent. Today a totally different state of society existed in which the bootmaker could not get footwear for his children and those who built the best houses never owned them but lived in shacks themselves.

There were two classes in society, one toiling ever and another with unbounded leisure who toiled not, neither did they spin. Even in Europe at the present time and under war conditions crowds were attending theatres and wearing clothes of a class which was denied to the people who were doing the work of the nation. Southern summer resorts could show patrons at one time of the year having a "good time" who could be found at the opposite time of the year doing the same things in another part of the country. For some it was a "good time" all around, for others toil every day in the year.

In attempting to illustrate how some of these inequalities were not only created but maintained, the speaker at the outset took care to state that what he had undertaken would appear to many and he admitted was very elementary. He had, however, found that such charts were an efficient method of inducing people to think and he presumed that not all of the audience were scientists in sociology. Without conceding anything, however, he, the speaker, wished his audience to understand that "personally he had not escaped from orthodoxy in theology in order to calmly submit to orthodoxy in sociology."

The speaker then essayed the somewhat delicate and difficult task of specifying who and what were producers and who were parasites. His tilts at certain interests and the ever-present vein of humor running through his criticisms never failing to hold the attention of the audience while he demonstrated "why the producer came out at the small end of the horn." In closing he emphasized the fact that the problem of production had been solved and what was now needed was to get busy on the question of distribution in its broadest sense, and referring again to his chart declared in the language of the electrical workers that a "short circuit" was eminently desirable.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF CHICAGO I.W.W. TRIALS

Success of Revolution Depends on Number of Supporters That Can Be Secured

The following spicy items are taken from the records of the recent trials of members of the I. W. W. in Chicago, and while not in any way subscribing to the policy of that organization, it can readily be seen why the law took the course it did.

From the very beginning, behind shallow legal pretexts, loomed the class struggle, stark and implicable. The first battle was in the choice of a jury, which dramatically revealed the position of both sides. In examining talesmen, the attorneys for the prosecution asked such questions as these:

"Can you conceive of a system of society in which the workers own and manage industry themselves?"

"Do you believe in the right of individuals to acquire property?"

"You believe, do you not, that all children should be taught respect for other people's property?"

"You believe, do you not, that the founders of the American constitution were divinely inspired?"

Any prospective juror who admitted a familiarity with Labor hsitory, with economics, or with the evolution of social movements, was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution. The questions of the defense were invariably objected to ,and the prosecution made a series of extraordinary speeches to the court, in which were remarks such as the following:

"Karl Marx, father of that vicious doctrine—the cesspool into which the roots of the I. W. W. have gone for much nourishment."

"This case is an ordinary criminal case, in which a number of men conspired to break the law. . . . Their crime consists in the fact that they conspired to take from the employer what is constitutionally his, and in the ownership of which the law supports him."

"The wage system," said Mr. Clyde, of the prosecution, "is established by law, and all opposition to it is opposition to law."

Another time, Attorney Nebeker delivered himself of the following: "A man has no right to revolution under the law." To which Judge Landis himself made remark: "Well, that depends on how many men he can get to go in with him—in other words, whether he can put it over."

If you haven't joined the Federated Labor Party, get in touch with Secretary Trotter, Room 206, Labor Temple, or any of the vice-presidents throughout the province. ***

For Sale—Five acres, easy clearing, Langley district. Cash $250, or terms $300... No agents. Address, 607 Dunsmuir Street. ***

Books Wanted—Cash paid for old books in good condition. Must be cheap. Address, 607 Dunsmuir St. ***

J. F. BURNS
Leather Goods Store
Ladies' Hand Bags a Specialty
All Kinds of High Grade Travelling Goods
519 GRANVILLE STREET
Phone Sey. 2114 Vancouver, B.C.

Special Offer to Federationist Readers

This week I am making an introductory offer for the new Winter importations of British woolens—just arrived. I am offering my regular $45 and $50 suit lengths, made up in regular Tom-the-Tailor style, for

$35

To readers of the Federationist who will cut out this advertisement and bring it into either of my stores the offer will hold good for another week.

Consider the price of woolens today and what they will be tomorrow and take advantage of this offer.

Tom the Tailor
632-GRANVILLE
314-HASTINGS-W
2 stores
UNION SHOP

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

CITY MARKET
FISH DEPARTMENT
RED SALMON
Sliced or by Piece—8 Cents per lb.

FRESH COD AND HALIBUT

Soles	5c per lb.
Skate	5c per lb.

FILLETS—WE SPECIALIZE

Cured Fish Specials

Smoked Salmon	15c and 20c per lb.
Salt and Gray Fish	10c per lb.
Smoked Cod Fillets	15c per lb.
Bloaters—Special	4 lbs. for 25c
Smoked Pilchards	10c per lb.
Kippers	3 lbs. for 25c
Salt Herring	30c per doz.

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Do All Union Men Patronize Union Stores?

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

Last Saturday night a Union man walked into our BIG UNION STORE FOR MEN, and made this statement: "I came in from New Westminster to buy at a UNION STORE from UNION CLERKS."

If every Union man and his family practiced "Unionism" in this practical form, it would not be long before thousands of other men would be able to enjoy the benefits to be derived from Unionism. "Practice what you preach," fellows, and Unionism will wax strong.

The BIG UNION STORE SAVES YOU DOLLARS

This Fall, more than ever before, our immense buying powers can save you dollars. We placed orders eighteen months and two years ago for all-wool Serges, Worsteds, Tweeds and Homespuns. Those suits are now on our racks, selling under today's factory cost. To cite one instance, we have a fine Blue Serge Suit, selling at $30, for which the manufacturers are asking $38, spring delivery.

We are showing the always popular conservative models as well as the newer styles, with their close-fitting collars, narrow sleeves, and soft rolling lapels. Trousers plain or with cuff.

Come in and look over these exceptional values—representing a dollar's worth of satisfactory wear for every dollar you invest—we honestly believe we can save you from $6 to $12 on your Fall Suit.

PRICED $20 to $60

Wm. Dick Ltd.
33-45-47-49, Hastings St. East.
THE BIG UNION STORE FOR MEN