

MINISTER OF LABOR FORMS COURT OF APPEAL

Trouble in Labor Disputes Is Generally Caused By Procrastination

Right to Strike Will Never Be Surrendered By the Workers

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, proposes to appoint a number of men to act on a Labor Appeal Court for Canada. It is expected that this committee will be formed in the next day or two.

The court will consist of five members, two to be named by the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, two to be named by the executive of the Manufacturers' Association, and the fifth to be appointed by these four or to be named by the Minister of Labor.

The executive of these two organizations have been asked by Mr. Crothers to nominate their members at once and it is understood that both executives will meet this week for this purpose.

There are no suggestions as to likely men. This court of appeal will review decisions of boards established under the Industrial Disputes Act where there is dissatisfaction as to judgments by either party.

The main dissatisfaction expressed by the workers against the Lemieux Act, which the proposed court of appeal is to be an extension of is that too much delay is caused by conciliation proceedings, and this delay has on many occasions been used by the employers, to build fences in case of a strike taking place, after the conciliation proceedings had proved futile, and as it has often been put, the conciliation boards are usually two against one, two representing the views of the employing class, and the one representing the workers, and with these views it is not likely that the workers will readily accept any scheme, which looks as if it would mean more delay in coming to a settlement in the case of industrial disputes.

In the past the organizations have met with nothing but procrastination on the part of the Minister of Labor, in the appointment of conciliation boards, and only after the decision to strike has been made have the boards been appointed. As a recent evidence of this we would point to the dispute in the maritime service, where the men had to decide to tie up the shipping before they were granted their requests for a conciliation board, or a royal commission to investigate their conditions, and again in the Gas Workers dispute, where the company granted the men's demands while waiting for the conciliation proceedings to commence.

Organized Labor since the outbreak of the war, or prior to that time so far as that goes, has had little attention paid to its requests by the Dominion government. At the commencement of the manufacture of munitions, the Trades Congress of Canada, and many of the larger organizations, appealed to the Department of Labor for redress, but their appeals fell on deaf ears. They had to go to the Old Country authorities, who informed them that they must see their own government, and this after their own government had told them they must go to the Minister of Munitions in England, and at this late date it looks like a death-bed repentance on the part of the Minister of Labor in making an attempt to provide machinery to settle disputes without the trouble of a strike by the workers in order to get any redress.

The proposed method of dealing with labor disputes, however, seems to be a sorry attempt, and only another cause of delay in the proceedings, for the court is only to be used after the regular conciliation proceedings under the Lemieux Act have been carried on, and as a court of appeal against the findings of the boards.

What is needed, is not more delay, but some means for quick action. Most of the disputes on the coast, as witness the shipyard dispute, have been long drawn out fights, the men in this case carrying on negotiations for over 11 months, and it was only after they had struck work that any notice was taken of their demands. Changes are taking place so rapidly nowadays that anything that will speed up settlement is of far greater moment than is any court of appeal. Local wage adjustment boards, with Labor having a fair representation on them, would be much more to the point, and would in many cases do away with the necessity of strikes, which are in most cases caused, not by the demands of the men not being granted, but because they cannot get any machinery in action for the settlement of their case, until after they have ceased work, in order to get the employers to grant them an hearing, whereas if it could be possible for the men to present their case to a tribunal that looked anything like giving the strike would not be so often in evidence.

Dealing with the press reports, to the effect that the government's policy is not to make it illegal to strike, but to do as far as possible to prevent them, it might be as well here to say that any attempt to take away the workers' rights as to their court of last appeal, viz., the right to cease producing, or in other words to strike, will never be tolerated. It might also be as well to point to the situation that arose at Winnipeg, and which would be a picnic to what would occur if the workers throughout the Dominion were told that they had not the right to strike, for that would be the signal for the greatest strike the country had ever witnessed. They may stand curtailment of a good many of their liberties, but never any attempt to make them more than ever under the domination of the ruling class, on the field of industry, by taking away their last semblance of liberty.

VICTORIA SHIPYARDS IDLE AND NOTHING IN SIGHT

Eastern Capitalists Not Desirous of Sharing the Spoils

Big Parade Saturday as a Protest—Metal Trades Council in Charge

Victoria is very much concerned over the fact that no further progress is in sight in the shipbuilding industry. The Metal Trades Council is to hold a monster parade on Saturday night, in which it is expected the returned soldiers' organizations will take a part.

At the present time there are at least eight idle yards in the Capital City, the Foundation Company, and the Cameron Genoa yards being about finished with their Imperial Munitions Board contracts, and there are no new contracts in sight.

Many and various reasons are given for this. Labor has been blamed, the I. M. B. has also come in for a considerable amount of criticism. The facts of the case are hard to locate, but the I. M. B. is certainly to some extent to blame.

When the I. M. B. Wooden Shipbuilding department took over the Foundation and the Cameron Genoa Company's yards, they asked the companies in question what plant was needed. The companies naturally gave the I. M. B. such information as would get the yards fixed in the best possible manner, as price of equipment was going up, and it was understood that when the yards were turned back to the companies, that they were to get them back at cost, plus the cost of equipment, with a ten per cent. deduction for depreciation.

The I. M. B., however, used little judgment, and as a result, there has been considerable friction between the companies and the I. M. B. as to the price to be paid before the companies again take over the yards. In one case the price was set at \$175,000, but has since been reduced to \$100,000.

Another factor in the matter, and possibly the most important factor, is the desire of the eastern capitalists to keep as much of the pickings back east as possible, and during the recent labor troubles, they have made the most of them, and used them as an argument as to why contracts should not go to the coast. We know for a fact, that the I. M. B. has informed neutral countries interests that it was not possible to construct ships on the coast, owing to shortage of labor, and not very long ago the Norwegian government was given the same information, when making enquiries as to the possibilities of getting ships constructed on the coast.

As a result of the idle yards, many men are leaving the Capital City, many of them going to the United States shipbuilding centres, and British Columbia is the loser in men and industries. That Victoria is not doing all it might is evident. There is a certain section of the community who do not desire to see the city an industrial centre, but they should be told pretty plainly that while it is nice to have a beautiful residential city, that they will not be allowed to control the situation, and that the workers of British Columbia should be kept at work in their own locality. Many returned soldiers can be found in the United States shipyards, these men having to leave their homes, in order to seek employment, because the financial interests, along with the reactionary element in Victoria do not desire to have any of the spoils come to the coast in the one instance, and because the other element is opposed to their peace being disturbed by noisy working men, don't you know.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Forty new members have been initiated at the last two meetings and quite a number of applications are on hand. The local has applied to the international office for a woman organizer for the city in order to get the chambermaids in the various city hotels interested in better working conditions. A new wage scale, to take effect August 1, has been presented to the management of the Vancouver Hotel. The scale includes chambermaids, who have recently joined the union. The Pioneer Cafe, McIntyre's Cafe, McLeod's Cafe, Leonard's Cafe and the Hastings Lunch still insist on paying low wages and working their employees long hours. Houses that have recently signed up with the union are Granville Lunch, King's Cafe and Rainier Cafe.

Tom Mooney has been taken to San Quentin penitentiary. Only executive action of Governor Stephens can now save Mooney from the gallows.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES HAD SPLENDID PICNIC

First Picnic Attended by Over One Thousand Persons—Many Valuable Prizes Donated

A big turnout of over one thousand persons attended the picnic held by the Civic Employees Union at Bowen Island last Saturday. Three boats were engaged to take the crowds to the first picnic pulled off by the union and a very enjoyable event it was. A splendid sports programme was the big feature and many valuable prizes, ranging from \$20 down, were given to the lucky winners. Sixty merchants and city officials contributed the many prizes.

The committees who had charge of the arrangements are as follows: Refreshments, Mr. and Mrs. J. White; prizes and sports, D. Oliver, G. Harrison, W. J. Blake, A. C. Gray, G. W. MacFarlan, V. Midgley; transportation, T. Neilson, T. Hall J. D. Logan, W. Kilo; grounds, A. Pierce, D. Towle, W. G. Fraser, J. Watson.

Victoria Flour Mill Workers Organize The Cereal and Flour Mill Workers in Victoria have organized, and are being chartered by the International Longshoremen Association, and will be an auxiliary of that organization. Vice-president Taylor of the Pacific Coast District Council is attending to details.

LABOR'S VIEWPOINT



ELECTRICIANS GET DEMANDS FIXED UP

Breaking of New Agreement by Company Caused Walkout of Workers

The B. C. Electric Railway Company has straightened out the points which caused the Electrical Workers to pull the switches at midnight last Saturday, and tied up the street car service, and threw the city into darkness. The trouble arose over the company taking away passes which the men had had for many years, raising the light and gas rates to the men, and laying off 22 employees—some of whom had been in the service of the company 15 years—and allowing non-union men to remain on the job. In other words, the company started in to break the agreement which had only been signed but a few hours.

After three days of negotiations between the union committee, Trades and Labor Council delegates, city officials, Board of Trade and company officials, the company agreed to continue to supply the men with passes, keep the electric light rates to employees at 4 cents per kilowatt hour, and the gas rate at 70 cents per 1000. The company also agreed to a priority clause, which states that in case of lay-off, seniority and efficiency shall be taken into consideration, and men who have been laid off for a period of not exceeding six months will retain their seniority, and men having previous service shall get preference in re-employment. This being satisfactory to the men, they waived the demand for the dismissal of Superintendent Nowell and returned to work Tuesday morning.

The action of the men in striking without any warning needs no comment, as it is a well-known fact that the Electrical Workers Union has gone on record as refusing to participate in a long-drawn out battle of words with arbitration boards. The men, having won their points, after a short holiday, shows that they have the power and organization to put up a fight in their own way.

The street car men almost became involved, but luckily the situation was cleared up before they were called upon to aid the electricians. The service, however, was tied up all day Sunday and part of Monday on account of there not being sufficient power to operate the cars.

Gas Workers

An agreement satisfactory to the Gas Workers Union has been signed by the B. C. Electric. The new agreement calls for a closed shop and wages ranging from 45 to 62 1/2 cents per hour with time and a half for overtime. The men also get street car passes, light at 4 cents and gas at 70 cents. The increased scale, including overtime is retroactive from May 1. The committee who negotiated the agreement were W. Stafford, Tom Martin and Arthur Watson.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 21—Soft Drink Dispensers. MONDAY, July 22—Boiler-makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Patternmakers, Amalgamated Engineers, Policemen, Upholsterers, Iron Workers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Street Railwaymen's Executive. TUESDAY, July 23—Barbers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777. WEDNESDAY, July 24—Gas Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Street Railwaymen. THURSDAY, July 25—Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Shipwrights and Caulkers, Machinists No. 182, Woman's Industrial Union. FRIDAY, July 26—District Council of Carpenters, Telephone Operators, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Mill and Factory Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Warehousemen.

FIREMEN OFFER TO SUPPLY MEN

Willing to Enter Agreement if City Will Raise the Wages

At a special meeting of the city council, held on Thursday afternoon, called for the purpose of dealing with the question of getting sufficient men to operate the fire department, Chief Carlisle suggested, as a solution, that wages be raised in order to offer inducement for men to enter the service. G. J. Richardson of the Firemen's Union, stated that the organization was willing to enter into an agreement to supply the men needed for the balance of the year, if the council would raise the wages, \$25 per month to first year men, and \$15 per month for first-class or three-year men, making the wages \$110 and \$125 per month respectively. Alderman Marshall moved that the wages be raised to \$100 and \$120 per month, and \$5 per month increase for captains and lieutenants. Alderman Owens moved as an amendment that the matter of increased wages be left for one week in the hands of a special committee. The amendment was adopted.

Telephone Operator Social

Local 77A, Telephone Operators, is making arrangements for a social evening to be held in Room 403, Labor Temple this (Friday) evening. An invitation has been extended to Local 213, Electrical Workers, and the invitation has been accepted. The girls are going to supply the cakes and the men the ice cream. A committee is arranging for music.

BAKERS STRIKE NOW SETTLED

Closed Shop and All of the Workmen's Demands Are Granted

As a result of negotiations commenced two weeks ago by J. H. McVety, the Bakers strike is settled. The strike, which had been in existence for nearly three weeks, seemed to have reached a deadlock, until through the instrumentality of Mr. McVety arrangements were made for a conference with the Master Bakers, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, and which resulted in the men gaining all of their demands.

The meeting, which lasted four hours, was attended by J. H. Hamilton, secretary of the Bread and Cake Manufacturers Association; Mr. Shelly, Mr. Pinchin, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Brewer, representing the employers, and J. H. McVety, Victor Midgley, business agent for the Central Bakers, and Secretary Black and Mr. Cook of the Bakers Union representing the men.

The bone of contention has been the closed shop clause in the agreement, and which has been misunderstood by the employers. Early in the strike the employers met the men in Mayor Gale's office, where the men were conceded practically all their demands, with the exception of the closed shop, and it is evident that the employers were laboring under some delusions as to the operation of this clause, and when dispelled the matter was soon settled.

The strike has been carried on vigorously by both sides, the employers utilizing machinery, and such non-union help as they could secure, the men securing employment in the smaller shops that had signed the agreement. A number of the strikers opened up a bakery on the co-operative basis. This bakery is known as the Union Bakery, and is situated at Fourth Avenue and Commercial Drive.

The four largest bakeries in the city affected by the strike were Stevenson Brothers, Brewers, the United Bakers, and Shelleys. The new agreement includes the Shelley plants in Vancouver, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Victoria. The shops, it is understood, will run straight day shifts.

Steam and Operating Engineers

Local 620, Steam and Operating Engineers, is growing so fast that it intends to put an organizer in the field for outside work, as the office is being so overworked that it cannot handle the outside work the way it should be handled. Slowly but surely all the mills are coming through on the union demands, with probably one exception—the Dollar Mills. The International Longshoremen Association will decide at their meeting on Friday whether or not the membership will handle the products of this firm.

Business Agents Attention

All Vancouver business agents are requested to attend the meeting to be held in Room 205, Labor Temple, Monday, 3 p.m. The Board of Business Agents at its last meeting proposed the reorganization of the Building Trades Council and will ask the Trades and Labor Council to authorize the move.

SEAT CONTESTED BY TRADES COUNCIL APPOINTS WOMAN ORGANIZER

Toronto Labor Party Has Returned Soldier to Oppose Tory

Up Against a Corrupt Gang of Political Spellbinders and Fakers

The Greater Toronto Labor Party has sent out a challenge to the electorate of Northeast Toronto to once again fight the battle of Labor representation in the province. It has decided to oppose no less a personage than the Hon. Dr. Cody, one of the outstanding figures in the halls of ecclesiasticism, and a character second to none in Toronto. It has thrown down the gauntlet to the Union government in behalf of the workingman. It has nominated a returned soldier, and in so doing has placed a quietus upon any possible cry of patriotism from the Conservatives or the Liberals.

The Labor Party has entered the contest, and realizes it has no picnic on its hands, it has no misconceptions as regards the situation that exists in Toronto at the present time. It is aware that it is going up against one of the biggest and slickest election machines that a democratic party has ever had to face. It has not come out to enjoy a picnic or a pink tea, but to fight one of the hardest battles it could be called upon to face.

It has not lost sight of the fact that it is up against the patronage gang and the crowd that have a reputation of putting over shady deals when it becomes necessary to do so, and which, according to general belief, always acts on the principle that the end justifies the means and the main thing is to steal an election if you can't win it in any other way.

Corporal Bill Varley, in Soldier-Labor candidate, has proven his worth on the battlefields of Flanders. He was a volunteer in the fight for democracy in Europe, and is a volunteer in an equally strenuous battle for the principles of democracy in Tory Toronto.

FED. LABOR PARTY DOINGS

One of the best meetings ever held in the Royal City was that of the Federated Labor Party in the City Hall on Friday last, when Mr. J. S. Woodsworth took as his subject, "Turning the World Upside Down." The speaker showed how in his opinion the world was, socially speaking, upside down, and it was the mission of the Labor Party to turn it right side up. One of the fundamental principals of the movement was that all wealth was socially created and must be socially controlled. No longer could any employer say his business was exclusively his own to be run as he pleased.

Secretary Morris was gratified at the end of the meeting by receiving a number of new memberships and literature sales were also good.

Good Meeting at Ioco

An exceptionally good meeting was held at Ioco on Tuesday evening last when Vice-president Showler, Mr. O. L. Charlton, Mr. J. S. Woodworth and Secretary Trotter addressed the gathering. Practically every member of the meeting who had not previously joined became members of the party. Other meetings are to be arranged and it will be found that the inlet is no barrier to a closer connection with Vancouver in the building up of the membership.

Meeting Arranged for McKay

Members resident in this district are advised to look out for notices of a meeting to be held next week when several speakers will be on hand to assist in the completing of that branch of the party.

Next Sunday's Meeting at Rex

Taking as his subject, "Running Our Own Business," Mr. R. F. Pettipiece will take the platform on Sunday evening next. The chair will be occupied by Mr. Duncan McCallum, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Labor Day at Nanaimo

Correspondence to hand indicates that the locals on the Island are getting ready to act as hosts to the Mainland branches on that day. There should be a big turnout if the weather proves favorable and a field day that will mark the turn of the tide.

Victoria Retail Clerks

The Victoria Retail Clerks Association with a membership of over 600, has presented a new wage schedule to the merchants of the city. Negotiations are now going on and if the demands are not met by the end of this week application will be made for a conciliation board. The demands are for increased wages and shorter hours.

LADIES' AUXILIARY SENDS PARCELS OVERSEAS

Purchasing Only Union Made Goods—Picnic to Be Held Saturday, August 3. Machinists Ladies Auxiliary held a good meeting Tuesday evening in the Labor Temple and initiated one new member, reports Mrs. R. A. Towler. The ladies are having wonderful experience in winking up city storekeepers to the necessity of selling union made goods. The auxiliary is also working hard for the Bakers and Teamsters unions. The overseas committee is forwarding its surprise parcel this week to I. A. M. members overseas. This work is being done independent of any outside help. The sick committee is being kept quite busy as quite a number of members are on the sick list. The picnic committee intends to hold the postponed picnic on Saturday, August 3, if Mahon Park and transportation are available. Read the Federationist for further reports.

Appoints Delegates to Act on Minimum Wage Question

Election of Officers on Proportional Representation Basis

Vice-president Welsh presided at the regular session of the Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening. On the report of the executive re the appointment of an assistant business agent, an amendment was introduced by Del. Showler to the effect that a woman be appointed. This was adopted. Letters from H. H. Stevens, M. P., returned soldiers, as well as letters from M. A. Macdonald, M. P., and others, were referred to a special committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Laundry Workers applied for affiliation with council. Request granted. The audit committee reported on the semi-annual audit of the council's books. This report was taken up seriatim and was adopted as a report of progress.

Statistician's report was presented by F. Knowles. The report showed an increase in the membership and on motion of Del. McVety the report was referred to the Federationist for publication in the next issue.

Business Agent Midgley reported on his activities in the Electrical Workers and Street Railway and Bakers strikes, the Policemen's Union, the formation of the Laundry Workers Union, and as to the activities of the advisory committee on the general strike in support of the Street Railwaymen and Electricians. He also reported progress on the formation of several other organizations. The report was adopted.

Del. Brooks of the Machinists stated that the report that the shopmen in the U. S. A. Railway shops had accepted the McAdoo award was not true, as he had received a communication to that effect from the States.

Del. McKenzie reported that McLeod's, Pioneer and McIntyres cafes were still unfair.

Del. Showler reported progress in the organization of Bakery Wagon Drivers, etc.

The special committee on wage schedule reported concurrence in the schedule of the Soft Drink Dispensers.

Del. Bell moved non-concurrence, as the schedule called for a lower scale of wages for women than men. The committee reported that they had dealt with this phase of the question, but that the business agents of the Soft Drink Dispensers had explained that there was no possibility at this time of getting the same rate for women as for men. Under these circumstances, and while still holding to the principle of equal pay for equal work, the council endorsed the schedule of the Soft Drink Dispensers as recommended by the committee, and the amendment was defeated.

Del. Midgley moved that Mr. King be given the floor to explain the proportional representation scheme, prior to the election of officers, as this was the first time that the council's officers had been elected by this system. This was adopted and Mr. King explained the ballot for the election of the officers. Balloting then took place on the semi-annual election of officers.

Del. Glen requested the council to appoint two members of the council to act with a committee appointed by the Retail Clerks for the purpose of assisting the Women Workers in the establishing of a minimum wage for women in the province. Del. Miss Gutteridge asked that the Minimum Wage League be represented on the committee.

After some considerable discussion, which showed the interest taken in this matter, the request was granted, as was the one made by Miss Gutteridge.

Del. Winch Dominion, that the council notify the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities that it will refuse to recognize any appointed body or officials whose duties are nominally or actually to function on behalf of or in the interests of Labor unless Organized Labor is directly consulted in the selection of the personnel of such office or body, and when the office is officially intended to represent Labor or its interests, then such officials to be nominated and elected by Organized Labor. The proposal was adopted.

Miss Gutteridge was elected by acclamation as assistant to Business Agent Midgley.

Dels. MacKenzie and Miss Gutteridge were appointed to act in conjunction with the Retail Clerks on the minimum wage for women question. The result of the ballot for the election of officers will be made known at a later date, after the tellers have counted the ballots, this being deferred as the hour was late.

The council adjourned at 10:40 p.m.

Organization Still Going On

Vancouver is still forging ahead in the matter of organizing the workers. Bakery salesmen are forming a union and applications are coming in fast. A charter has been applied for and another meeting will be held Monday evening in the Teamsters and Chauffeurs office. Jewelry workers are organizing also. A meeting was held last Saturday and another is to be held in the Labor Temple 6 p.m. this (Friday) evening. The office staff of the City Hall has been infected by the organization bug and are holding a meeting in the Labor Temple next Wednesday at 5:30. A union composed of all dairy employees is also in process of formation and a meeting will be held Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple. The Laundry Workers have formed a union with a good big membership and will hold a meeting this (Friday) evening at 8 p.m. Bank clerks are becoming dissatisfied with their long hours and low wages and are talking organization.

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| Clark's Potted Meat 3 for 25c | Crisco, per tin..... 35c |
| Yeast Cakes, 5 for..... 25c | St. Charles Milk, large cans 2 for..... 25c |
| Not a Seed Raisins, 2 for..... 25c | Salmon, large cans..... 15c |
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BC Electric

British Labor Comes Forward Programme of Reconstruction

(Continued from Last Issue)

Control of Capitalist Industry

Meanwhile, however, we ought not to throw away the valuable experience now gained by the government in its assumption of the importation of wheat, wool, metals and other commodities, and in its control of the shipping, woolen, leather, clothing, boot and shoe, milling, baking, butchering and other industries. The Labor Party holds that, whatever may have been the shortcomings of this government importation and control, it has demonstrably prevented a lot of "profiteering." Nor can it end immediately on the declaration of peace. The people will be extremely foolish if they ever allow their indispensable industries to slip back into the unfettered control of private capitalists who are, actually at the instance of the government itself, now rapidly combining, trade by trade, into monopolist trusts, which may presently become as ruthless in their extortion as the worst American examples. Standing as it does for the democratic control of industry, the Labor Party would think twice before it sanctioned any abandonment of the present profitable centralization of purchase of raw material; of the present carefully organized "rationing," by joint committees of the trades concerned, of the several establishments with the materials they require; of the present elaborate system of "costing" and public audit of manufacturers' accounts so as to stop the waste heretofore caused by the mechanical inefficiency of the more backward firms; of the present salutary publicity of manufacturing processes and expenses thereby insured; and, on the information thus obtained (in order never again to revert to the old-time profiteering) of the present rigid fixing, for standardized products, of maximum prices at the factory, at the warehouse of the wholesale trader, and in the retail shop. This question of the retail prices of household commodities is emphatically the most practical of all political issues to the woman elector. The male politicians have too long neglected the grievances of the small household, which is the prey of every profiteering combination; and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative Party promises in this respect any amendment. This, too, is no sense a "class" measure. It is, so the Labor Party holds, just as much the function of government and just as necessary a part of the democratic regulation of industry to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, and those of all grades and sections of private consumers in the matter of prices as it is, by the factory and trade boards acts, to protect the rights of wage-earning producers in the matter of wages, hours of labor, and sanitation.

Revolution in National Finance

In taxation, also, the interests of the professional and housekeeping classes are at one with those of the manual workers. Too long has our national finance been regulated, contrary to the teaching of political economy, according to the wishes of the possessing classes and the profits of the financiers. The colossal expenditure involved in the present war (of which, against the protest of the Labor Party only a quarter has been raised by taxation, whilst three-quarters have been borrowed at onerous rates of interest, to be a burden on the nation's future) brings things to a crisis. When peace comes, capital will be needed for all sorts of social enterprises, and the resources of government will necessarily have to be vastly greater than they were before the war. Meanwhile innumerable new private fortunes are being heaped up by those who have taken advantage of the nation's needs; and the one-tenth of the population which owns nine-tenths of the riches of the United Kingdom, far from being poorer, as a result of the war, drawing in rent and interest and dividends a larger nominal income than ever before. Such a position demands a revolution in national finance. How are we to discharge a public debt that may well reach the almost incredible figure of 1000 million pounds sterling and at the same time raise an annual revenue which, for local as well as central government, must probably reach 1000 millions a year? It is over this problem of taxation that the various political parties will be found to be most sharply divided.

The Labor Party stands for such a system of taxation as will yield all the necessary revenue to the government without encroaching on the prescribed national minimum standard of life of any family whatsoever; without hampering production or discouraging any useful personal effort, and with the nearest possible approximation to equality of sacrifice. We definitely repudiate all proposals for a protective tariff in whatever specious guise they may be cloaked, as a device for burdening the consumer with unnecessarily enhanced prices, to the profit of the capitalist employer or landed proprietor, who avowedly expects his profit or rent to be increased thereby. We shall strenuously oppose any taxation, of whatever kind, which would increase the price of food or of any other necessary of life. We hold that indirect taxation on commodities, whether by customs or excise, should be strictly limited to luxuries, and concentrated principally on those of which it is socially desirable that the consumption should be actually discouraged. We are at one with the manufacturer, the farmer, and the trader in objecting to taxes interfering with production or commerce, or hampering transport and communication. In all these matters—bucc more in contrast with the other political parties, and by no means in the interests of the wage-earners alone—the Labor Party demands that the very definite teachings of economic science should no longer be disregarded.

For the raising of the greater part of the revenue now required, the Labor Party looks to the direct taxation of the incomes above the necessary cost of family maintenance; and for the requisite effort to pay off the national debt, to the direct taxation of private fortunes, both during life and at death. The income tax and super tax ought at once to be thoroughly reformed in assessment and collection, in abatements and allowances and in graduation and differentiation, so as to levy the required total sum in such a way as to make the real sacrifice of all taxpayers as nearly as possible equal. This would involve assessment by families instead of by individual persons so that the burden is alleviated in proportion to the number of persons to be maintained. It would involve the raising of the pre-

sent unduly low minimum income assessable to the tax and the lightening of the present unfair burden on the great mass of professional and small trading classes by a new scale of graduation, rising from a penny in the pound on the smallest assessable income up to 16 or even 19 shillings in the pound on the highest income of the millionaires. It would involve bringing into assessment the numerous windfalls of profit that now escape, and a further differentiation between essentially different kinds of income. The excess profits tax might well be retained in an appropriate form, whilst so long as mining royalties exist the mineral rights duty ought to be increased. The steadily rising unearned increment or urban and mineral land ought, by an appropriate direct taxation of land values, to be wholly brought into the public exchequer. At the same time, for the service and redemption of the national debt, the death duties ought to be regraduated, much more strictly collected, and greatly increased. In this matter we need, in fact, completely to reverse our point of view and to rearrange the whole taxation of inheritance from the standpoint of asking what is the maximum amount that any rich man should be permitted at death to divert by his will from the national exchequer, which should normally be the heir to all private riches in excess of a quite moderate amount by way of family provision. But all this will not suffice. It will be imperative at the earliest possible moment to free the nation from at any rate the greater part of its new load of interest-bearing debt for loans which ought to have been levied as taxation; and the Labor Party stands for a special capital levy to pay off, if not the whole, a very substantial part of the entire national debt—a capital levy chargeable like the death duties on all property, but (in order to secure approximate equality of sacrifice) with exemption of the smallest savings, and for the rates at rates very steeply graduated, so as to take only a small contribution from the little people and a very much larger percentage from the millionaires.

Over this issue of the how the financial burden of the war is to be borne, and how the necessary revenue is to be raised, the greatest political battles will be fought. In this manner, the Labor Party claims the support of four-fifths of the whole nation, for the interests of the clerk, the teacher, the doctor, the minister of religion, the average retail shopkeeper and trader and all the masses of those living on small incomes are identical with those of the artisan. The landlords, the financial magnates, the possessors of great fortunes will not, as a class, willingly forego the lifetime immunity that they have hitherto enjoyed. The present unfair subjection of the co-operative society to an excess profits tax on the "profits" which it never made—especially dangerous as "the thin end of the wedge" of penal taxation of this laudable form of democratic enterprise—will not be abandoned without a struggle. Every possible effort will be made to juggle with the taxes so as to place upon the shoulders of the mass of laboring folk and upon the struggling households of the professional men and small traders (as was done after every previous war)—whether by customs or excise duties, by industrial monopolies, by unnecessarily high rates of postage and railway fares, or by a thousand and one other ingenious devices—an unfair share of the national burden. Against these efforts the Labor Party will take the firmest stand. (To be continued next week)

SEATTLE UNIONS GET BEHIND DAILY PAPER

Many Thousands of Dollars Being Subscribed for Union Record Stock

Seattle unions continue to "kick through with dollars for stock in the Daily Union Record, which is making such a hit among the men. A record purchase of Union Publishing Company stock was made when Structural, Bridge and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers Local No. 86 voted to purchase \$1000 of the stock or over \$3.00 per capita for each of their 300 members. The payments will be made from the union's treasury.

"Pretty good for a small union," said A. G. Dentler, secretary of the local. Visited by a committee from the Co-operative Food Products Association, the union also voted to increase its stock holdings in that enterprise from \$100 to \$500. Subscriptions amounting to \$2300, or \$1 per member, were made by Teamsters Local No. 174 and Beta Clerks Local No. 174. The teamsters "kicked through" to the tune of \$2000, the remaining clerks subscribing to the remaining \$300. Painters' Local No. 300 voted a two months' subscription for each of its members, while Electrical Workers No. 77 appointed a committee to investigate the plant and business of the company and report back to the local so that it can have first hand information when it considers the question of subscribing for stock.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION BUREAU ENDORSED

British Trade Unionists Preparing for After the War Problems

LONDON.—A conference of delegates representing two and a half million British trade unionists, held in the House of Commons, adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of an international trade union bureau to secure closer relationship between British, American, colonial, allied and neutral workers, with a view to formulating a trades union policy during and after the war. The bureau will also consider the advisability of appointing labor ambassadors to the respective countries as agents of international trade unionism.

BUTTE, MONT.—The demands of Typographical Union, which had been pending since June 1, have been adjusted by conciliation. An increase of 75 cents per day was secured, dating from the commencement of the dispute. Dating from September 1, 25 cents additional will be added. The contract runs for 18 months. The printing pressmen were granted similar increases. Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers, and tell them why you do so.

BELUCOSE FEMALES IN TERRIFIC MOOD

Daughters of the West End Scent Grave Danger to the Empire

Wish Revolting Slaves to Be Swatted With "War Measures Act"

A returned soldier, whom I had never seen before, suddenly fired a question at me on the street last night: "What's the difference between the Kaiser breaking a treaty with the people in Belgium—and the B. C. Electric breaking an agreement with the people in Vancouver?" Of course I gave the correct answer—that the one happened under the German flag and the other under the British; but the soldier-man would have none of it. "There's no difference at all," he insisted; and then he went on to say things that were really alarming. According to his talk, he would just as soon shoot lead into some of the respected citizens of Vancouver as into the "Fritzes" he had left behind on the western front. And the people he mentioned were not the rebellious and seditious working men at all! I got so scared that I was kind of glad the lights didn't go out on the strike of 12 again, as there was a chance of their doing. One of the things he told me was that the rival bodies of returned men were going to get together and go after "the things they had been fighting for." He was quite vehement about it all, and yet there wasn't the slightest sign that he had been drinking! Evidently the soldier-psychology is something which has got to be reckoned with.

It is very reassuring, however, to find that these truculent soldiers and common working men are not going to have things all their own way. The imperial order of the Daughters of the Empire are going to see to that; in fact they are already on the warpath. And when I am informed that there are 1200 of them, "drawn from all classes of women"—especially such as live on Shaughnessy Heights and in the West End generally—I find the thought of them quite soothing after the jolt I got from that rough-tongued fellow in khaki.

To begin with, they are giving a poke in the ribs to the "governor-general-in-council" to remind him that he has "authority" to deal with the situation under the War Measures Act." They know that such fellows are likely to forget what potentates they are unless somebody reminds them; and so they are informing him that he is "requested without delay to take effective measures under the complete powers vested in him." And they are not putting him to the trouble of deciding for himself which of the conflicting parties he is to get after, since they point out that the men had already "secured" all money demands made by them, "without warning," and evidently without any reason whatsoever in the wide, wide world—they "again stopped work on the 14th inst., thereby causing great injury and loss to the citizens of Vancouver and adjoining municipalities."

Except for the spirited action of these Daughters of the Empire, it is fearful to think what might happen to us all. Even the B. C. Electric Company is pusillanimous enough to concede that "the men either singly or through their union had the right to cease work" if they thought fit; and if such a pernicious principle as that is allowed to the working class, whatever is to become of all the rights and privileges of their "betters"? How, for instance, is the mover of the harmless, necessary "resolution" in her restful home on Jarvis Street, to have her every want supplied as usual, if the butcher and baker and candlestick-maker are allowed to take a holiday whenever they like it? And how is the resolution's seceder, away at Shaughnessy Heights, to get her accustomed comforts and conveniences in a like situation? Why, even the cosy appointments in the home of the ladies' own president, at the swell end of Robson Street, would be all upset if such anarchistic principles were once allowed to prevail. And what would become of "democracy" then? It is too awful to contemplate.

Happily, these imperial daughters, though "drawn from all classes," as already stated, are made of the right stuff and are not likely to draw too freely from some of the "classes." Suppose, for instance, they had taken into their inner councils a large number of the wives of working men, such as those who caused the present trouble by refusing to work on whatever conditions their masters chose to offer. Why, in such a case, perhaps, the ladies would not even have been able to carry their resolution calling for the "governor-in-council" and his big stick! It's terrible to think of. However, there is no danger of anything of that sort, as may plainly be seen by glancing at the names of their members, especially those most in the limelight.

At this week's meeting, for instance, besides those mentioned above, the moving spirits included a lady from Bute Street, another from Robson, and another from Thurlow. Accompanying the newspaper account of their meeting is a charming picture of another I.O.D.E. lady mentioned in connection with the "bridge" playing at their coming garden feet at Jericho Country Club. Oh! yes; they are the right sort, all right. Their secretary is another from "out Shaughnessy way." No common working class stuff in this outfit, you bet. None, for instance, from Prior Street or Harris Street East! West End homes, and men-folk with offices downtown. The empire's quite safe in their hands.

Acquisition of the lands of the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company, a subsidiary concern of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, was authorized at a meeting of the provincial executive council. This step follows the recent trip by Premier Oliver to Squamish, where the company's holdings were inspected. The land comprises 515 town lots and some 7,000 acres situated at various points along the line of railway.

BRITISH CARDINAL SEES GREAT CHANGE IMPENDING

Soldiers and Workers Are Readjusting Their Views on Social Questions

LONDON.—"At home there are signs of trouble and disturbance only very partially revealed in the press, but well known to those in authority, which portend the possibility of grave social upheaval in the future. This utterance is contained in a pastoral letter from Cardinal Bourne, which was read in all churches in his diocese. The letter continues: "Dull acquiescence in social injustice has given way to active discontent. The army is not only fighting—it is thinking. They have learned the characteristic scorn for the self-seeking politician and empty talker, and have learned to be suspicious of official utterances and bureaucratic ways. The effect on the young men is little short of revolutionary. "Munition workers and voluntary war workers are all readjusting their views on social questions, and there is a general change and ferment in the mind of the nation. "If these principles are accepted as the basis for the rebuilding of our public life, we can look with confident hope to the future. If they are set aside, greater calamity will come upon us than any war can inflict."

WASHINGTON.—Forty cents an hour was declared to be a "living wage" by the national war labor board in a decision affecting workers at eight plants in Waynesboro, Pa.

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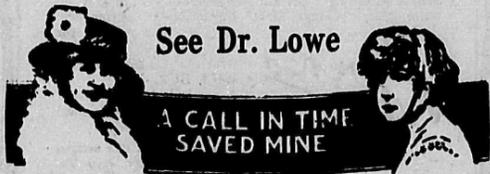
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AUSTRALIAN LABOR OUT IN THE OPEN

Significant Vote Is Made in Regard to War Question

Refuses to Buy Back Rights Already Stolen

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Special Representative in Australia)

In a former dispatch I have told that, following a conference held in Melbourne during the middle of April last, certain concessions were granted to Labor and the unions in Australia. It now transpires that such concessions were granted conditionally, that the Labor delegates there present would try and secure the co-operation of Labor in a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Such a bargaining, if agreed to by the labor delegates, is nothing short of a scandal and disgrace, and the rank and file of Labor has lost no time in repudiating the unholy arrangement.

Among the delegates sent from New South Wales to that conference was one by the name of Morby, who is at the present time president of the Sydney (N. S. W.) Trades and Labor Council. Morby, it should be stated, is well known in Canada as having had some connection years ago with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. On his return from the conference, Morby moved the motion to support the recruiting plans outlined by the Hughes conscriptionist government, and stated that unless the Trades and Labor Council was prepared to do this it could not hope to get any concessions promised by the government at the conference.

Now it has been shown that whatever concessions were asked for were not in the form of gratuities from the government, but merely the restitution of certain wrongs done by the government towards Labor during the past few months. To argue, then, that these wrongs could only be righted by Labor agreeing to pay a price was a most impudent suggestion. Naturally the Trades and Labor Council resented this.

For four years now discussion has taken place in the Sydney Trades and Labor Council on this matter, and since this council is the strongest and most dominating body of its kind in Australia, and situated in the state giving the largest vote against conscription at the referendum, it is certain that whatever is decided here will be decided all over Australia. From the very beginning of the debate in which Morby asked the council to agree to the proposals of the government, there was open hostility. As the debate progressed, the section led by Morby, comprising the most conservative of the unions, began to lose ground and by the third meeting (on May 16 last) those opposed to the motion were able to take control.

Morby's motion was defeated on the grounds that it conflicted with the council's decision last January to support the Labor Party's peace proposals, which called for a mandate to the Allied governments to call an armistice on all fronts and negotiate for peace. This done, the more powerful section, led by Mr. Judd—a brilliant, anti-war Laborite, moved the following motion, which now stands for debate before the council:

"The Sydney Trades and Labor Council (Australia), after careful consideration of the war and the issues involved and being fully seized with the momentous nature of such issues, declares as follows:

(1) That careful consideration should be given to the question pressed by Lord Morley, Brasserie, Loreburn (ex-Chancellor of England) Farrer, Beauchamp and Lansdowne, namely: "Is it worth while indefinitely prolonging the awful struggle, with its lamentable sacrifice of life, and the waste of resources not easily to be replaced?"

(2) That we deeply regret that the federal government ignored the peace proposals of the Australian Labor Party last June, and this council's endorsement in January last of the preamble of those proposals and demand that the Allied governments immediately initiate negotiations for peace.

(3) That the secret treaties of the Allied governments—as published in the press—disclosing designs of territorial aggrandizement; the placing of an army of approximately 80,000 armed men in Ireland, the Allied governments' attitude towards the working class government in Russia; Mr. Hughes' speech before the manufacturers of Sydney—in which he thanked God that Germany had plunged the world into this war, and the fact that all anti-Labor forces are in favor of the war and its continuation, justifies grave doubts regarding the contention that the Allied governments are fighting solely for liberty, justice and democracy.

(4) That the Allied statesmen's rejection of Chancellor von Hollweg's offer (December 12, 1916); President Wilson's "Appeal to Belligerents" (December 22, 1916 and January 24, 1917); the Pope's appeal (August 2, 1917); Germany's peace offer (December 25, 1917); and the Allied governments' refusal of passports to Labor leaders to attend the Stockholm peace conference (August, 1917); and the failure of the Allied statesmen to initiate peace negotiations, enable the German militarists to persuade the German workers that the Allied governments are more concerned about rendering Germany impotent as a competitor in the world markets than the securing of an early and just peace.

(5) That the economic resolutions of the Paris conference; the demand for the annexation of the German colonies; the declaration in favor of "crushing Germany," and other imperialistic utterances of belligerent statesmen and publicists, have strengthened, and are still strengthening the German ruling class, and have prolonged and are still prolonging the war.

(6) That all modern wars are caused by the conflicting interests of different sections of the capitalist class, a "con-

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The membership fee is fixed at \$1 per year, 50 cents of which goes to the central committee for the purpose of defraying expenses of general organization work.
The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to endorse the objects of the organization.
Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

WOMEN STEVEDORES FIRED FOR CUSSING

Wrestle With Hundredweights Long Hours and Low Pay—and Sometimes Cuss

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sixteen women in overalls are wrestling daily with 132-pound bags of coffee and hundredweights of sugar working side by side with muscular men long used to this hard job. They are the new lady stevedores hired by the New York Dock Company.

There would be 19 of these female dock wallopers were it not for the fact that three of the number engaged were fired on account of their cussing.

Among the present 16 are an author, a former vaudeville star, several widows, and two negro women. Their hours are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., five days a week. They are getting 32 1-2 cents an hour, the rate paid to men.

clusive" or permanent peace is not possible under capitalism.

(7) That the secret conference of English, French and German financiers, held in Switzerland last September, for the purpose of devising means to control Labor after the war, proves that they place their class interests and the safeguarding of capitalism above the welfare of suffering humanity.

(8) That the Australian government's further attempt to introduce conscription since the secret conference, and its refusal to grant Mr. Foster (of Melbourne) a passport to Russia, have an evil significance—especially when combined with the wholesale suppression of Labor-Socialist literature, and free speech, and the censorship—which is far worse than the English censorship.

(9) That the promises of the governments at the recent recruiting conference should be carried out as acts of justice, we refuse to accept them as bribes for lives.

(10) That the bleeding of the manhood of the white races to death, thereby forcing millions of women to endure a life of celibacy and hard and uncongential work, is a crime against civilization.

(11) That the peoples of the belligerent races are war-weary and long for peace.

(12) That the greatest service we can render the men at the front, their loved ones at home, and humanity in general is to do all in our power to stop the war.

Therefore, whilst fully expecting anti-Labor forces to misrepresent and calumniate our action—we refuse to take part in any recruiting campaign, and call upon the workers of this and other belligerent countries to urge their respective governments to immediately secure an armistice on all fronts and initiate negotiations for peace.

The conscriptionists in Australia, the conscriptionist press, and all those opposed to Labor have designated the Trades and Labor Council as composed of Bolsheviks and people anxious to end the war, but from the voting at the meeting when the above motion was introduced, it is plain to see that it will be carried at the next meeting. (Carried 101 to 75—W. F. A.)

At the present time there are many signs of economic conscription being practised against the workers. In some cases men have been sacked and actually told that they are wanted at the front, in other cases the method adopted is to place a printed slip in the pay envelopes worded as under: "Your country needs you, we don't." With wholesale victimization in the air, and unemployment everywhere, it is no wonder that at the present time, recruiting has taken an upward spurt. On the figures now made available, it seems that approximately around 5000 per month are being raised for overseas purposes. When we consider that (including rejected) over 500,000 men have offered their services in Australia—and that out of a total population of under 5,000,000—it will be seen that the government has no cause to grumble at the price Australia has paid in this war. Our total losses at the time of writing—killed, sick, wounded and missing, etc.—are around 224,000. Compare this with Canada, and it will be seen at once that we have done more than our share in the present war, even if we were not to send another single recruit.

The feeling of the people of Australia was evinced at a recent by-election when the Labor candidate stood as the "stop-the-war" candidate. Despite the great pressure brought to bear by the capitalist press and the conscriptionists, the Labor man managed to run within the war candidate as closely as the former Labor candidate did who stood as a pro-war candidate. And, as has been already shown, despite the fact that the Labor parties in Queensland and South Australia were designated as "stop-the-war" parties, they swept the polls when they faced the people recently and utterly routed the "win-the-war" candidates.

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DINING CAR PROBE CONCLUDED ON TUESDAY

Men's Case Assisted by the Evidence Presented by Company

Evident Intent of Company Was to Destroy Men's Organization

The taking of evidence in the dining car trouble on the C. P. R. was concluded on Tuesday afternoon, the evidence produced proves without doubt that the men were discharged for joining the organization.

On Monday on two occasions, Mr. Justice Macdonald reminded Mr. Matthews that it was a very important point that he should be able to establish by proof the exact date of the time it was decided to replace the white men by colored help, but Mr. Matthews said that while possibly there was some correspondence on the subject, he could not remember it. The actual decision to make the change was reached on April 27, the witness said, this being the date when it was learned that an unlimited number of colored men could be secured in the United States to replace the discharged employees.

Mr. Matthews admitted to Mr. McVety that the policy of the C. P. R. was to discourage organization among its employees but to take no action after the men had organized. He did not recollect, he said any attempt to organize the dining car men four or five years ago or on one occasion two years ago. He recollects that one waiter had been collecting money from the men to get a lawyer to go to Montreal to ask for more money for the employees and admitted that he had discharged the waiter.

"I was told by other waiters that he was going to decamp with the money," said Mr. Matthews.

"So you helped him to get out quickly," remarked Mr. McVety.

The witness also admitted that he had given instructions to his superintendents to discourage organization among their men, being aware that colored men were shortly to be used in the service.

"Would you be surprised to learn that Mr. Fraser (one of the superintendents) as late as April 19 had written to United States firms asking for white help?" asked Mr. McVety.

"I could not reconcile it," answered the witness, "with my conversation with him."

To Discourage Organization

Mr. Matthews said he had advised Mr. Tingley to enquire of the men what was going on and to discourage organization.

"So that Mr. Tingley's declaration that he did not know whether the men were members of the union or not is not correct?" asked Mr. McVety.

"That was a company declaration," said Mr. Peters.

"But it is signed by Tingley," said Mr. Justice Macdonald.

To Mr. Peters, Mr. Matthews said that there were still many stewards in the employ of the company, who, he believed, were members of the union. Of 82 men on the run between Vancouver and Calgary, when the dismissals took place, ten were given other work in the company's service; two declined work with the company, thirteen were promoted to higher positions and ten were re-employed. In the Alberta division, three men were placed in a C. P. R. hotel; five were re-employed in the dining car service; six were promoted, leaving thirteen men actually released and not working for the company.

In Manitoba the figures were: Twelve promoted, ten offered other work and subsequently taken back, and thirteen actually leaving who refused other positions with the company.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was given chiefly to the presentation of arguments by Mr. F. W. Peters of the C. P. R. and Mr. J. H. McVety, representing the men.

Mr. Peters, in his argument, declared that the evidence produced bore out the contention of the company that the employment of the colored help was necessary. He had endeavored to bring out—and he believed he had done so—the reasons which forced the company to make a change in its manner of handling the dining cars if it wanted to retain its traffic. The matter of the change had been discussed again and again by the officers of the company, and while the change was decided in February it was known it would not be necessary to act until spring. In the meantime an officer was sent to the United States to investigate the labor supply.

Can't Run Mixed Crews

On April 15, Superintendent Matthews was in position to wire the different superintendents informing them arrangements had been made which allowed the company to proceed with replacing the white help with colored. The company made this policy public through the press on May 6. Its reason for discharging the white waiters was that it was not feasible to run mixed crews, and the supply of white labor was not sufficient. The white waiters could be released for more necessary work. The fact that the dismissals occurred shortly after the men organized was merely a coincidence and was not influenced by the organization of the men.

Mr. McVety, in reply, made a brief and comprehensive review of the facts brought out in the evidence, contending that he was confident that the contention of the men that they had been discriminated against by the C. P. R. had been borne out by the evidence, even that of the C. P. R. officials.

"Our evidence," he said, "is that the men were called in at various divisional points and questioned as to their connection with the Brotherhood of Railway Employees. There was practically a roll call of the men. Following that action, the company officers, after warning the men against joining the

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(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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FRIDAY, July 19, 1918

Even most of those scientific persons who are so thoroughly imbued with the compelling virtue of their own scientific attainments along economic lines, that they are thrown into violent fits of petulance at the mere proximity of the ignorant and illiterate freaks that constitute the common mob, seem to be largely if not hopelessly obsessed with the notion that things in this world can be bought, sold and paid for, and that this marvelous consummation is somehow or other arrived at through the mysterious properties of a certain metal known as gold.

THE SACRED IKON OF PAYMENT. At the mere proximity of the ignorant and illiterate freaks that constitute the common mob, seem to be largely if not hopelessly obsessed with the notion that things in this world can be bought, sold and paid for, and that this marvelous consummation is somehow or other arrived at through the mysterious properties of a certain metal known as gold.

As there are very many different commodities scattered over a wide market, and the owner of any given commodity may not be able to personally meet one who has the particular commodity he desires to obtain in exchange, and vice versa, the expedient of buying and selling has been devised and become a universal practice. To effect this it becomes necessary to translate the exchange value of all commodities into terms of some one commodity that has been selected for the purpose and which is generally recognized and accepted as authoritative and official.

Once the comparison has been made and the value of these commodities translated into money (gold) terms, that particular commodity performs no further function in exchange, except in perhaps the settlement of trade balances between countries, and even in such case it functions merely as a commodity that is of general acceptance. Such balances might just as readily be settled by the transfer of any other commodity in common and general use, such as iron or copper, for instance. There is nothing about gold that is in any way more mysterious and potent in matters of trade and commerce than there is about anything else that is as commonly used. Whatever mysterious power or property it appears to possess is due entirely to the clever hocus pocus and "abracadabra" flimflam of financial deceit and swindle that has been practised for so long upon the slaves and gudgeons by the rulers and rogues who must cloak and cover their rascalities by hypocrisy and camouflage. As gold is merely one commodity in the long list of similar things that are produced by labor, it does not require any very powerful reasoning faculties to realize that it could no more effect payment for the production of these things than could any other part of the things produced. Not only is gold but a part of the many things produced but in value it constitutes but an infinitesimal part of the total value brought forth. And it could not pay for anything, because it, like all other commodities, can only be brought into the channels of exchange, trade and commerce by being first taken from the producers thereof without any payment whatsoever. Like all other commodities it is the product of slave

labor, for by no other token can trade and commerce exist. There is no other way to get the wherewith to carry on trade, commerce, business, finance, except through the enslavement of labor and the consequent seizure and control of the wealth brought forth by such enslaved labor, and the sacred gold, the professed means of payment, is but a part of the plunder and a very small part at that. It is neither a means of payment nor a measure of value. It is purely the one particular commodity selected from the lot, for the purpose of acting as a sort of common denominator in the processes of exchange, that are entailed in the disposition and distribution of the loot accruing to the rulers and masters of the earth through the plundering, skinning and trimming of slaves.

As for payment it is impossible, either in gold or anything else. The sum of the world's capitalization, including all bonds, stocks, deeds, debentures, mortgages, loans either national or otherwise, bank accounts, warehouse receipts, bills payable and bills receivable, bills of lading, currency and all the rest of the paper flimflam and financial phantasmagoria of this crazy age, is pure and adulterated debt; a charge against the future; an obligation that has arisen out of the impossibility of any and all payment in the past and equally impossible of any and all payment in the future for the very same reason that it has all been contracted, accumulated and mobilized. And that reason is that there never was anything wherewith payment could be made; there is nothing now; and there can be nothing in the future. Everything that is supposed to be bought, sold, exchanged, traded in, paid for, eaten up, worn out, blown up by war or otherwise either profitably or unprofitably disposed of, is produced from day to day and year to year and in the same manner and by the same process disposed of. No payment for such production can be made for the simple reason that there is nothing outside of that production itself and it is all consumed as fast as brought forth. Nothing remains but the figures expressing that which has been produced and either consumed or destroyed, without any payment whatsoever. These gallant figures in most noble array constitute what is grandiloquently termed by statesmen, philologists, sages, pundits, economists, financiers, and rogues and muddle-heads generally, as "the great wealth of the world," a wealth that is increasing "by leaps and bounds" as the years go by. And they tell us that these figures represent real wealth and all these promises are "based on gold." The plain fact is that they represent debt and the whole preposterous swindle is based upon the countless millions of slaves and gudgeons whose ignorance and blind loyalty to their masters alone makes the present world nightmare of civilization, misery and slaughter possible. And the only actual payment that is ever made or that is possible, is the payment made daily by the slaves who sweat, bleed and die for the empire of their masters, rulers and torturers. Ruling class payment is a greater joke than a Russian ikon.

THE entire world is in a turmoil. Discontent, strife and trouble are everywhere. War and rumors of war are upon every hand. There is neither peace nor prospect of peace anywhere on the social horizon. No one seems to really know what all the row is about. Some believe it to be one thing and still more believe it to be something else. One alleged to be due to the innate cussedness of some certain individual or individuals; others attribute it to the machinations of cunning against the gullibility of weakness, and almost without exception they all agree that it is all in accord with the "divine plan." Even the good book seems to bear mute but convincing testimony to the claim of "divine sanction" of the detestable mess, for does not that same good book fairly reek with tales of slaughter and carnage and the material glory of kings, captains and shrewd cutthroats? At any rate human life is now, and has been since the beginning of recorded history, a veritable continuous performance of agony and misery replete with blood, carnage and gore, and musically livened with the diapason of cannon the shrieks and groans of the dying and the sobs and wails of the mourners that followed in the hideous wake of the endless horror.

There is one thing, and one thing alone, that masses of men have fought, bled and died over, and that one thing is plunder, loot, the privilege of robbery and the proceeds thereof. In other words the only thing that masses of men have ever fought over is human slavery and the proceeds of that crime, the material things that are wrung from the enforced toil and sweat of those who are enslaved. Individuals sometimes fight over possession of the affection and favors of one of the opposite sex, but it is always noticeable that whenever they go to court or justice (God save the mark), for the adjudication of their differences, somehow or other the justice that is meted out to them can only be expressed in the same grossly material terms that are used in the measurement or estimate of plunder taken from slaves. Again men may, and sometimes do, quarrel and even come to deadly blows and bloody noses, over religious differences, but it is also noticeable that in all cases where this develops into such dimensions as to assume the magnitude and dignity of war, a close examination will show that behind the pious combatants is inevitably to be found some institutional religion with its taproot firmly implanted in the plunder taken from slaves, and busily engaged in the piously lucrative employment of urging the combatants to do valiant battle for "the true faith, for God and for the fatherland," a faith, a God and a fatherland that can be religiously affirmed only by means of rich revenue poured into the coffers of the institution, allegedly spiritual but grossly material. Then and when the heavenlyward, calls down the divine blessing upon the glorious conflict. All institutions, either of war, peace or piety, within a civilization based upon human slavery and traffic in its plunder, eaten and batten upon blood and slaughter and are raised to a very delirium of ecstasy and beatitude as they sniff the intoxicating fumes of filthy lucre that come copiously forth from the carnage, gore and peeing guts of the glorious field of battle.

In spite of all professions to the contrary notwithstanding, no aggrega-

tions of masters and brigands known as nations can engage in these detestable scourgings over slaves and the loot to be taken from them, with any nobler, loftier and more worthy motives than those which are the mainspring and motive power of their very existence as nations. All nations are based upon the enslavement of labor and the brigandage of masters in the loot thus accruing unto them. This brigandage can not be purified, spiritualized and etherealized by terming it trade, commerce, business, finance, diplomacy, statesmanship or any other hypocritical would-be camouflage for such stuff as rule, robbery and rapine. There is no such thing as democracy, freedom, the rights of nations either small or big, peace, order, morality, spirituality, or even common decency, possible under civilization, for civilization is only another way of spelling slavery.

"We are now going after the second million," says Gen. March, the Ludendorff of the U. S. military tyranny, i. e., the "Chief of Staff." "Going after" is good. It is also significant. Soldiers come to their own accord, but conscripts have to be gone "after." The "General" makes the distinction quite clear, quite so indeed. The date for the official lynching of Tom Mooney has been fixed for the 23rd of August. The court has pronounced sentence to that effect. He is to be "hanged by the neck until he is dead" between "sunrise and sunset" upon that date. Not a shred of credible evidence has yet been offered to show that either Mooney or any of those arrested and prosecuted with him had anything whatever to do with the crime of which they have been charged, but Warren K. Billings has been railroaded to the penitentiary for life and Mooney is to be lynched, in order that the springs of ruling class "justice" may be kept pure and undefiled. Oh, Democracy! no crimes have as yet been committed in thy sacred name, and for which may the good Lord make us truly thankful.

"The workers are warned not to strike against the nation. Very well. Now let the profiteers be made to feel that with their nefarious practices they are striking AT the government and AT the people, and let the government and the people strike back by abolishing profits—the greatest enemy known to civilization," shouts an exchange. As if the "profiteers," the "nation" and "government" were not one and the same thing. And then this pitiful squawk about "profits" is quite enough to make one sick. Can profit come from any other source than the plunder taken from slaves? Is not government the expression of that slavery? Are not the producers of this day and age as completely enslaved and robbed as was ever the case in all written history? How then can "the government and the people" strike against "profits"? The idea that profit is "the greatest enemy known to civilization" is excruciatingly grotesque. Civilization and slavery are synonymous terms. Profit is something gotten for nothing and is quite unrealizable except under slavery. Therefore "profit," instead of being "the greatest enemy known to civilization," is the very breath of life in its foul nostrils. The "New Appeal," from which we quote, had better take a few more courses in Walter Thomas Mills' Correspondence School of Socialism by return mail while you wait, in order to know at least as much about government, etc., as Mr. Sam Gompers of international fame.

These are indeed days of great wealth and the easy accumulation of it. There is really no excuse for any one remaining poor now. The poorest paid laborer in the land now receives a stipend that would have staggered a banker in the old effete days when the production of wealth was a slow matter, wages low and profits very, very narrow indeed. Why according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the average wage of the agricultural laborer for the year 1917 was as follows: with board included, \$28.87; without board, \$40.43. With such princely incomes within the reach of the agricultural workers small wonder that the tremendously high paid workers in the skilled trades (Lord forgive us) possess luxurious automobiles, private yachts and bales of liberty and victory bonds. Small wonder that the proud son of toil now affects the supercilious air and haughty mien that at one time was the distinguishing mark of the banker and aristocrat. And to tell the truth about it, silk hats and swallow

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tailed coats are becoming so common among shipyard workers, hod carriers, mule skinner and section men, that the erstwhile aristocrats of the labor world, the chaps who used to have a cinch on all the big wages going, are now beginning to feel that they have indeed fallen upon evil days. Where all are rich, as at present, and there is no longer the opportunity to outflank one's neighbor with fine feathers and magnificence, all sink to a low level of dull mediocrity that is most depressing indeed, and terribly destructive of all initiative and enterprise in the way of "swank" and the display of more gaudy tail feathers than the rest of the flock. And that is the worst feature of the present universally democratic glut of riches. Riches, like Dead Sea fruit, turns to ashes upon the lips in a world wherein there is no longer even a single pauper available for comparative purposes. We long for a return to the more satisfactory days of before the war, those memorable but now almost forgotten days when we had the poor with us. There is no ginger in this democratic spread of wealth that silly people talk so much about. At any rate the most of us wealthy people—we are all that now—are already fed up with it. We are sick of it. Perhaps when the war ends there will be a return to the normal again. Let us hope so and the agricultural workers be yanked down from the high horse of opulence, brought to them by the fabulous wages referred to, and the banker and aristocrat again come into their own.

From press dispatches it appears that a job lot of intellectual pimples who have been fighting for notoriety in the somewhat turbid waters of the American Socialist movement, are to inflict themselves upon European Socialists and Labor men for the purpose of fixing them in accordance with the American plan and pattern, as designed by the aforesaid intellectuals. And that too immediately upon the general overhauling and fixing perpetrated upon our European brethren by the Samuel Gompers delegation, which has but just returned from its eminently successful expedition of rescue and rehabilitation in England and France. This Simons-Walling-Spargo-Russell-Kopelin batch of crusaders masquerade under the title of delegates from a "Social Democratic League," that appears to be a creation designed by this intellectual bunch of talent for the especial purpose of enabling its worthy members to remain in the limelight, instead of being cast into the outer darkness for which their mediocre capabilities and lack of moral fibre so eminently befits them. In a pronouncement issued on behalf of this precious "League" we are informed, that "the industrial world has of late made colossal strides towards socialization, the political world towards ever deeper democratization." As every one who knows anything knows that no such strides have been taken at all, but that on the contrary, the industrial world and political world have both made "colossal strides" towards complete militarization and the final and absolute denial and destruction of all democracy. It becomes clear that this intellectual bunch is either possessed of colossal ignorance or is in the employ of the evil forces in human society which are represented by those alleged statesmen who are busily and noisily engaged in mouthing democracy in the house of its friends while driving the murderous knife of Prussianism into its heart. That there is anything in the present world murder fest to bring comfort and encouragement to the real democrat and lover of liberty is pure and unadulterated nonsense, unless it may come indirectly and as a result of the present brutal and lying order of things meeting with complete success in destroying itself and taking its intellectual prostitutes and bagmen along with it into an oblivion that yawns for their coming. Thus may the road to socialization and democracy be possibly opened to those who may follow and have sense enough to travel it.

John MacDonald, a carpenter of early Vancouver, returned to his home in New Brunswick on Monday after a month's vacation on the coast. His son Archie, a native son, is with the C. E. F., now in France.

When intelligence comes in by the workers' door, then capitalism will beat it through the window.

RETAIL CLERKS AND GOVERNMENT

Many Important Matters Discussed at Regular Session

The Retail Clerks of the city met on Tuesday night last to discuss among other things, the reason why the government had not made any further moves towards establishing the minimum wage board, which had been provided for by the parliament of the last session. The government came in for some stern denunciation for its policy of procrastination. The Labor movement of Victoria had waited on the Hon. Mr. Farris, the attorney-general, who had given his word that the board would be on the job in one month from that time, and it was for that reason that Vancouver clerks were getting busy to take action with Victoria regarding the immediate need for the raising of the wages of the store clerks. The careless attitude of the government in delaying the appointment of the board is another evidence that nothing short of sound organization and Labor's own strong right arm is of any use, and the central labor bodies will be asked to pass judgment upon the action of the government in conniving at wage conditions in the retail industry, which at this time is a disgrace. The Hudson Bay case was reported upon, and it was stated that the commission paid to the salesladies had been cut off, but that in the case of the men, it had remained.

Strange that the already underpaid girl should be reduced, and that the men should not be lowered. It was thought that the men perhaps dared not take their reduced wages home to their wives, and fearing perhaps a revolution in the home, who knows maybe it will start there and spread? In the case of the girls, it was thought that they could save further on the wages of their fathers and brothers. The "Bay" has been a bitter opponent of the union, and the commission system, in the first instance, was designed to prevent the clerks of the stores from organizing. It sought to take the speediest and make them pacemakers for the slowest, who in turn goes on the scrapheap.

The "Bay" now desires to do away with the "system." And who shall deny them the right seeing that they have the right granted them by the British government from a long way back. The commission system was largely responsible for keeping them from joining a union. It was the something which made the clerks and the boss feel that they had something in common, and now that the Bay fears the introduction of the Minimum Wage Board, they intend to see that any saleslady who, by superior intelligence, has been able to obtain a few dollars per month, shall now have her wages cut down to pay the extra wages which would go to those which the act was designed for, but in any case, the Bay don't intend the Act to increase their payroll.

The clerks in this western province need a \$11 per week minimum wage, and the male clerks need a straight 20 per cent. increase. There are some merchants who recognize the need and are willing to concede the increase. These merchants are even now paying the highest wages and generally speaking, they are the merchants who have agreements with the Clerks Union displaying the store card, and organized labor is bound to support these merchants. After the minister of Labor has publicly commended the worker for organizing, and has asked that employers recognize that right, it behooves every man and woman who work for wages to see that all with whom they come in contact are requested to get into some Labor union.

The clerks of the city are preparing for a monster picnic, to be held on the second Wednesday in August. It is desired that it be an all day picnic, and the leading merchants will be approached to express themselves on the matter. The clerks executive will get in touch with Victoria clerks, with a view to a further delegation to the government regarding the immediate appointment of the wage board.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BOILERMAKERS GET FED.

Many Other Unions Contemplating Placing Their Memberships on the Mailing List

Commencing August 1 fifteen hundred members of the Boilermakers Union will be placed on the mailing list of the B. C. Federationist. This action was taken by the union at its regular business meeting last Monday. The entire membership of the Carpenters Union at Prince Rupert have also been placed on the list. Several other unions throughout the province are also contemplating getting the Federationist to their membership, as are also the few remaining unions in the city of Vancouver. With the signing up of the Boilermakers Union practically all the big unions in the city are now on the mailing list.

DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER VISITS SLOCAN DISTRICT

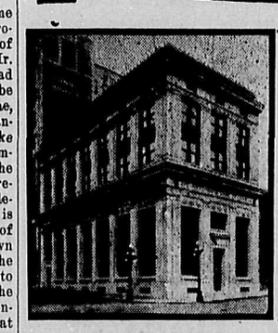
Trouble Over Hospital Arrangements Crops Up Again—Miners Ask for Increase

J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labor, left on Wednesday for the Slocan district, the difficulty as to the hospital arrangements under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was reported some few weeks ago, having cropped up again. Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Compensation Act Commission, and Mr. Parker Williams are accompanying Mr. McNiven.

Mr. McNiven while in the district will endeavor to settle some minor troubles in the mining industry. The Silverton miners are asking for an increase of fifty cents per day. The smelter men at Trail and the miners at Roseland and Kimberly in the employ of the Consolidated Company received an increase of 25 cents per day a short time ago.

The provincial government is opening a free employment bureau in Vancouver; it will be situated at 140 Cordova Street. W. S. Dickson and R. H. Young, both Vancouver men, will be in charge. R. H. Young is a member of the Great War Veterans.

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JOSEPH A. CLARKE LAW OFFICE. REPORTS AND INFORMATION on All Subjects and Persons. P. O. Box 897. EDMONTON, ALBERTA. Edmonton and District are due for their Greatest Boom in History on account of: (a) Rural prosperity—there has never been a crop failure in its history. (b) The Great Oil Discoveries of Peace River, House River, etc. (c) The Industrial Development which will follow—the installation of Natural Gas for Fuel. OROPS OIL AND GAS. Don't spend money for railway fare until you are thoroughly informed that what you want is here. Write for information—confidential, reliable and prompt—enclosing fee.

At a meeting of those interested in athletics, held at the Willaow Ship-yards, it was decided to form a Wallace Shipyard's athletic club for the purpose of promoting interest in athletics and generally to take up training in all kinds of outdoor sports. Mahon Park recreation ground was selected for the training field. The promoters expect to have a membership of at least a thousand after they get right underway, and of this number at least 250 will be active members.

At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores

We Have Fine Stocks Now of Gloves, Shirts, Pants and Union-made Overalls

WE ARE desirous that every union man in B. C. should know the "Red Arrow" union stores, and take full advantage of the service. We give preference to union goods as far as they can be procured. We want you to look over our stock, and suggest where improvements can be made to suit your requirements. Working Gloves—In large assortment, including linemens, loggers, laborers, mechanics, carpenters, motormen, etc. Prices range according to make and quality—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Working Shirts—Prices \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Working Pants—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and up. Union-made Overalls—\$1.50 to \$2.50.

Working Suit Sale Saturday—Watch our window and evening papers of Friday.

Two Big Union Stores for Men in British Columbia. 125-127 Hastings St. W. Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

J.N. HARVEY logo and address information.

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. STACY, Manager. Granville and Pender. W. O. JOY, Manager. Hastings and Carrall.

Dentistry! Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as your own natural teeth. Dr. Gordon Campbell. Open evenings 7:30 to 8:30. Dental nurse in attendance. 608 GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS. Over Owl Drug Store. Phone Sey. 5233.

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. Send in your printing orders to the B. C. Federationist. Our figures can not be beaten.



I'll leave it to you--

Last week, in this space, the VAN LOO folks showed you their new tin container in which they pack their three-for-a-quarter size. I told Mr. Carter and Mr. Jeffries, president and secretary, that you fellows were not interested in the package. What you wanted to know about was the VAN LOO cigar itself.

I claimed that if you knew how VAN LOO was made in its big, bright sunlit UNION factory—how good it is with its cool, fragrant Havana mellowness—you would at least give it a trial.

To prove it to them I said, "I'll write six or eight ads telling the boys who read the 'FED.' about VAN LOO and we'll leave it to them."

You see, I felt pretty sure about it as I've been smoking VAN LOO—six to ten a day—for over a year and I know just how good they are.

Try one. Next week I'll tell you how I happened to try VAN LOO.

—ADMAN EASTMAN.

VAN-LOO

Cigars

MADE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c, 10c and 3 for 25c

CITY MAIL CARRIERS HAD ENJOYABLE PICNIC

Plenty of Competition in the Big Programme of Spots—Names of Winners

The fourth annual picnic of the Vancouver Letter Carriers to Bowen Island on Saturday proved to be a most enjoyable affair. All told about 300 carriers and their friends participated in the outing. Undoubtedly the feature of the picnic was the sports programme, which attracted large entries in each event. Competition was keen throughout. Following is a list of the results and the officials:

Starters—Juniors, J. Griffiths; seniors, E. D. Manders; judges, Messrs. L. C. Carl, A. B. Cook, H. P. Evans and H. S. Flood. Results:

50 yards, girls 5 to 8 years—First, Miss M. Wind; second, Miss N. Dodd.

50 yards, boys 5 to 8 years—First, Master Barrett; second, Master Wynn.

75 yards, boys 8 to 14 years—First, J. Griffiths; second, J. Marriott.

75 yards, girls 8 to 14 years—First, Miss Iver; second, Miss Batland.

100 yards, men (open)—First, D. Murphy; second, H. S. Flood.

50 yards, ladies (open)—First, Mrs. J. Gray; second, Mrs. A. Nicholson.

50 yards, members' wives race—First, Mrs. A. Shandley; second, Mrs. J. Wright.

75 yards, returned soldiers—First, L. Hemming; second, D. Murphy.

Chicken-chasing event—G. Harris.

Committee men's goat race—L. C. Carl, H. S. Flood.

Whistling race (six prizes), ladies—Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Iver. Men, H. S. Flood, J. Holland and D. J. McCarthy.

Mr. T. Cullen presented the prizes to the various winners.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.
Friday, July 21, 1893

Geo. St. Quentin and Dan O'Dwyer (painters), H. McKee and J. E. Patterson (K. of L.), J. H. Connor (plumbers) took seats as delegates at the council.

State of trade: Stonecutters and carpenters, dull; steamshipmen and painters, fair.

Decided to celebrate Labor Day on Saturday, August 26, 1893, with trades procession and games at Brockton Point. Joseph Waldrop, of the Populist Party, Portland, Ore., to deliver the oration of the day.

W. Elliott, steamshipman, added to committee.

Our Farewell Play

On next Monday night the Empress Stock Company will present their farewell play before going on their vacation the very latest Irish comedy, "My Irish Cinderella," and all who remember those delightful plays, "Little Peggy O'Moore" and "Daughter of Mother Machree," will agree that we have selected an excellent type of play for our closing week. After this play is over the entire company will take a much needed rest before opening September 2 for our fall and winter season. Miss Marriott will be seen as the Irish colleen in this delightful story and all who remember her in "Peg O' My Heart" know what a treat it is in store for them. "My Irish Cinderella" was written by Cecil Spooner, a clever Brooklyn social actress, who played it with wonderful success in New York, and this will be the second production west of Chicago. The story, which contains a beautiful love romance, has a superabundance of that clever comedy which made "Peggy O'Moore" such a likeable play. Mr. Wm. Heater, who is responsible for all our beautiful scenery, is preparing his greatest efforts for our closing week and it is the intention of the entire cast to make this play a crowning blaze of glory to close our wonderful season of 57 solid weeks.

Why the Shipyards Are Idle in Victoria



TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL ACTION

First Aid to Working Class Inmates of Political Bughouse

[By Tom Dooley]

It has often been said that we should not bring politics into the trade unions, because trade unions are not political institutions, but organizations for raising the wages of the workers, and there their usefulness ceases. This is the cry of the master, and quite a number of workers have absorbed this doctrine to their own detriment. I am reminded of this because of a discussion I had today with a working man. This is the line of argument he put forward. This is the argument of the average unthinking workman.

Now if the working man ever had a chance of learning the necessity of political action, it is in the fact of the election of the returned soldier to the legislative assembly in the City of Victoria. The returned soldier, while he kept his organization as a Returned Soldiers Club (a kind of employment bureau), he didn't get anywhere. He got an odd job now and again and that was all. The government simply took no notice of him, no more than it did of the ordinary trade unionist. The soldiers held demonstrations and all to no purpose. They were always put off with promises, and "leave it to us." But now the returned soldiers saw that to hold demonstrations and pass resolutions didn't cut any ice with the government, so made up their minds to try political action, and already it has borne fruit. I understand that there has already come a communication from the government that a company of ten returned soldiers are to look over some land for settlement for the returned men, so it seems they have done more for the returned soldier, by electing one of their number to the house, than they would have done by passing all the resolutions in the world.

Why should we, as trade unionists, be content to pay our money and pass resolutions at our congresses and send them to the house every year, only to be turned down every time? It is a sheer waste of time and good money. The members of parliament simply ignore them; the same as they did the resolutions from the returned soldiers. It is time we woke up to the fact that if we have any brains we should use them in our own interests.

Why should we work in our trade unions for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, fighting the master for a raise in our wages, and then on the three hundred and sixty-fifth, elect the master (whom we have been fighting) to parliament, and then send him a resolution begging for crumbs? Why not elect our own men there, and then we should not need to send any resolutions, but send our men with a mandate to have laws put upon the statute books in the interest of the common people? We complain of the Chinaman and Jap, and ask why is he here in our midst? Let us ask ourselves who or what interest is responsible for bringing him here? The answer will be the Liberal and Conservative governments. And who elects the Liberal and Conservative governments? Why, the working men, large numbers of whom are trade unionists at that. Will we never have any sense? Are we always to be hoodwinked? Come now, boys, it is time we were up and doing. What is the difference between the Liberal and Tory parties, anyhow? Are they not both composed of lawyers on the make, shareholders, employers and dividend punters, whose interests are opposed to ours? And they both keep us divided so that they can rule? What is their battle-cry? The Liberals say "We believe in economy with efficiency," and the Tories say "We believe in efficiency with economy." Now what is the difference between them?

They drive you to the polling booth on election day in their motor cars, and when the election is over they have their cars fumigated; and if you happen to be coming home from work, tired out, the chances are that the same member, the day after election, would run over you (and it is all you would deserve).

Come, boys; do a bit of thinking. Throw off the chains that bind you; let the scales drop from your eyes; get a larger vision. All the wealth of the world is produced by the worker, and all that he asks is a living wage. The workers spend millions of dollars in their unions in trying to keep this wage up to a decent standard of subsistence. They are not always successful at that.

The Socialist has told us that our wages were based, on the average, on the cost of our living, but with so many strikes and lockouts the truth of it has been driven home to us more and more. Take the case of the car strike, for instance. Here we have an article in the Victoria Daily Times, which says:

Conciliation in connection with the street railway strike that the cost of living in Vancouver and vicinity was lower than that of any other city in Canada with the exception of St. John, N. B., no doubt was received with incredulity in some quarters. But the last issue of The Labor Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, shows that the finding is substantially correct. While it is true that the average weekly budget per family in British Columbia, according to the May report, was slightly greater than the average of any in the other provinces, this was due to the higher cost of commodities in interior provincial communities and others more or less remote from the chief sources of supply. The budgets of the coast cities are considerably lower. Furthermore, presumably the Conciliation Board is in possession of more recent returns from the Labor Department than those which appeared in the May report. The department obtains this data from its correspondents in the various provinces most, if not all of whom, are well-known trades unionists. The cost of living in Victoria and Vancouver is stiff enough but the average Torontoian views our market prices with envy. A few years ago we did the envying."

From the foregoing it seems that the Socialist comes pretty near the truth. And if it is the truth (and I believe it is) we are in a worse position than the chattel slaves of old. The chattel slave, if he had a good master, did not need to worry over his grub—it was always there at meal time. If he took sick the master would get him the best doctor he could, because the master owned him body and soul and could not afford to let him die. He had paid too much good money for him to take any chance of losing him. If the slave had a bad master he would try to run away. The master usually kept dogs to chase him and fetch him back to work. But we, the free born wage slaves, do not need dogs to bring us back. To see the average worker, who thinks he is not a slave, running to catch the

Rumor is current to the effect that Mrs. J. H. McGill and Mr. T. Matthews are to be appointed to act with Deputy Minister of Labor McNiven on the Minimum Wage Board for women. Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers, and tell them why you do so.

BIG FIRE, WATER AND SMOKE SALE

Unfortunately our enormous stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings has been damaged by fire. This stock, before the fire, was the highest grade of its kind in Vancouver.

Many articles in our store cannot be replaced today at any price.

LISTEN!

(News Item, June 8)

Early Sunday Fire Damages Clothing

Fire at an early hour Sunday morning did considerable damage to the clothing store of the Jonah-Prat Company at the corner of Hastings and Homer streets. The blaze is supposed to have started from a hot iron in the rear of the premises. Mr. Prat had closed the store at 11 o'clock Saturday night and when the blaze was discovered at 4 o'clock Sunday morning it had gained considerable headway. Mr. Prat was unable to estimate the damage, but it was considerable, not only from fire but from water and chemicals used by the fire department in extinguishing it. Chief Barrett of the dispatch got the owners down to the store in a hurry. For a time the fire raged so fiercely the blaze shot halfway across Hastings Street. This is the store formerly owned by Mr. Mickey Richardson.

You have never had a chance like this before and you may never have another. When your friends tell you of the wonderful bargains they got at the Fit-Rite Fire Sale—what will you say? Where will you stand? Remember, an opportunity once lost seldom presents itself again.

Everything saved from the flames must be sold in short order.

Don't wait too long! Something you may be in need of will be grabbed by others.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING

Raincoats, Overcoats, Prince Alberts, Tuxedos, Dress Suits, Business Suits, Boys' Suits, Extra Pants, Furnishings, etc. Everything You Wear But Shoes.

"It's an ill wind that blows no one good."
Our loss is your gain.

Sale Starts Saturday, 20th, at 10 a. m.

401 Hastings St. W.

Fit-Rite Clothing Parlors Union Store The Jonah-Prat Co.

THERE ARE NO STRIKES OR DISPUTES in the FORD Tailoring establishment, because we admit the Rights of Labor to live and work under proper and decent conditions and to earn a wage consistent with skill and experience, and demanded by the high cost of living and, as to the customer, well, "the customer is always right;" that's the Ford idea, and it is on these principles of equity to both worker and wearer that

Ford Suits

are made, and the Ford business is being built up.

Highest grade woollens ensure quality—exact measurements and individual drafting ensure perfect fit and highest quality expert workmanship, complete the sum total and ensure Perfect Satisfaction.

Low Price; High Style; * * * Pleased Man; Bright Smile.

UNION MADE of highest grade

\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

Ford TAILORING CO. 338 Hastings St. West

HAVE YOU TRIED ANY

PILCHARDS

A fine, fat, tasty fish

5c per pound or 6 lbs. for 25c

Plenty of Smoked and Fresh Fish

—ON SALE AT—

VANCOUVER CITY RETAIL FISH MARKET

GORE AVENUE WHARF.

The report of the Trades Council was unavoidably abbreviated owing to the electrical storm causing a breakdown in the composing room.

Things That Make Life Worth Living

REMEMBER when you were young with what high expectations you looked forward to a sojourn in the park? How you hustled around and told Willie and Betsy. Today, those youngsters are just the same. Yes, and you can give them 15 extra hours in the sunshine for every 50-lb. sack of flour, by quitting baking and using SHELLY'S 4-X VICTORY BREAD.

15 hours, because baking four 1-lb. loaves at a time (requiring one hour to the batch) you have 12½ batches or 12½ hours' work. Add to this the time required in washing utensils, etc., and you'll find the balance of 2½ hours to make 15 have been more than used up. Not only will you have this extra time, but you'll be saving wheat.

GIVE IT A TRIAL AND SEE

SHELLY BROS. LIMITED

Phone Fair. 44

VICTORY 4X BREAD

"The conclusion of the Board of

Axminster Rugs

Much below today's market prices

OLD CONTRACT price protects you from paying 15 per cent. more for these Axminster Rugs. Our famous Axminster Rugs are offered today for less than wholesale price, because they were contracted for and woven to our special order before recent advances took effect. Our stock is limited—we advise early selection.

- Size 4.6x 6.0\$13.50
- Size 4.6x 7.6\$17.50
- Size 6.9x 7.6\$24.50
- Size 6.9x 9.0\$29.50
- Size 9.0x10.6\$43.50
- Size 9.0x12.0\$49.50

Canada Food Board Licenses—Bakery, 5-1499; Restaurant, 10-4485; Grocery 8-14990; Confectionery, 11-163.



Granville and Georgia Streets

A Startling Discovery in the Medical World

The doctors have found that it is not always possible to put a man out of business—

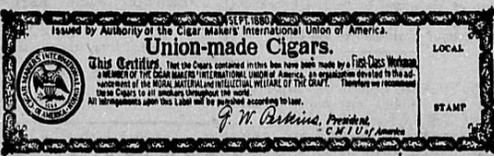
A. McKay Jordan, Diagnostician the Actino Optical Institute, Ltd., has removed to 502 to 514 Orpheum Bldg.—Seymour 4565.

READ "THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER"

A story of Professional jealousy

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS



CARABANA, LA PREFERENCIA, NOBLEMEN AND PROMOTER BLUNTS DO NOT CARRY THIS LABEL

There's a cause back of every missing tooth

—and, nine times out of ten, the cause is neglect or delay on your part. Even if the tooth is missing I can replace it—as far as science and dental art can go—I can give you another which will do its work and fill the gap so perfectly as to make detection difficult. From your point of view, however, it would be much better to see me before the tooth has gone too far to remedy. Let me examine your teeth and advise you as soon as the least defect develops—such a course is greatly to your advantage.

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Office Open Daily Until 6 p.m.

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

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Expert Repairs
Motors, Lights, Bells, Telephones
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Lowest Possible Passenger Fares
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—BUY THE PRODUCTS OF THE—
—VANCOUVER BREWERIES, LTD.—
Because they are equal or better than any other similar products, let them come from where they may

—ASK FOR—

CASCADE BEER

THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER

ALEXANDRA STOUT

THE DRINK THAT SATISFIES

Silver Top Soda Water

FULL LINE, PURE FRUIT FLAVORS

Vancouver Breweries, Limited

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Thirty-fourth Annual Session to Convene at Quebec Sept. 16

Immigration and After War Conditions to Be Discussed as Well as Legislation

The official call for the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has just been issued by Secretary-treasurer Draper.

The convention will convene in the City of Quebec at 10 a.m. on Monday, September 16.

The fact that the convention is in the far east should not deter any organization, that has the funds necessary to send delegates, from doing so. The world is in a state of flux, and on Labor rests the responsibility as to the future of this and every other country.

The call is issued to Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions, and International Local Trades Unions, and reads as follows:

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Provincial Parliament Buildings, City of Quebec, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 16, 1918, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Last year the annual meeting of the Congress took place in the City of Ottawa, the capital of Canada, and the meeting was marked by ever increasing evidences of advancement along the highway of usefulness and development. During the past years it has been sought to give a fair opportunity to each part of this Dominion to benefit by the presence of the Congress in yearly assembly; thus the East and the West, the large commercial and industrial centres of the two oldest provinces and the rising cities scattered over the Dominion have all had their turns. This year we come to Quebec, the historic provincial capital.

The war is about to enter upon a fifth year of general devastation and upheaval. As in the domain of legislation practically every question is laid aside to devote every energy to the mighty task which the gigantic struggle has imposed upon the country, so with the Congress, very many matters that would, under other circumstances command special attention, have to be overlooked in order to concentrate all efforts in the study and solution of the exceptional problems that the present state of affairs has necessitated. Like last year we again call attention to one very special subject, namely, the means to be adopted to protect resident Labor when, after the war, the government will be urged to renew its efforts upon lines objectionable to Organized Labor to induce immigrants to come to Canada from all parts of the World.

There is much in the legislation of this year's federal session that will command attention; and very much also regarding future legislation that is of vital interest to Organized Labor that should be carefully studied out and reported upon. The very best ability at the command of Labor should be brought into play during the progress of the Quebec meeting to fix standards of action for the immediate present and to blaze out paths that must be followed in the near future.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of resolutions, which reads:—"Section 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the secretary-treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a committee on resolutions from the credentialed delegates and the said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

Needless to here repeat, what has been reiterated yearly, about the necessity of perfecting our organization. The capitalist and the employer are perfectly organized. At the command of these are not only the wealth but also all the influences that can be secured; talent, ability, legal acumen, directing powers are all at their service. The consequence is that it behooves the friends of Labor to meet these conditions with like weapons. This is a situation that must be considered by the convention and that will not brook delay. Not only must labor render permanent that which it has won in the gigantic struggle for living, but it must advance further and further each successive year along the highway of organization and watchful activity. Let there be no delay in the electing of delegates. To carefully select them and to send to the convention the very best and most practical men possible it is necessary to commence at once. Delays often bring about regrettable gaps in the ranks when the time comes for the meeting. We need a very strong and influential convention this year—above all other years—and immediate and careful as well as efficient selection is imperative.

Representation and Election of Delegates

The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and National Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one central body to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The basis of representation shall be

Line of Least Resistance for the Civil Servant

When are the Postal Employees and the Railway Mail Clerks going to centralize their efforts for improved rates of pay and conditions generally. The postal service has been divided up into many sections, and any attempt to talk one organization for all has met with opposition. The clerk hitherto has been thought to possess superior intelligence to the mail carrier, and this idea along with others has been used to create class distinction and the officials have been used to keep the men from coming closer together.

Changes are coming which cannot be stopped, but of course with those changes will also come the Civil Service Act and its administration, and there is the "rub," the administration of the Act, which may mean a rope around the neck of a man all the time. It would seem that any of the rights now possessed by the civil servant, rights which enable him to raise his voice even under the rotten system of patronage, will be ruled out of order.

If not before, at least then, we can look for a coming together of the postal employees. There is one hopeful sign of organization to be observed in the service, and that is the entrance of the returned soldier into this kind of work. Before the war when a man joined the postal service he got his increases annually until he reached his maximum during a period of four or five years, but when the war began those in the service continued to get their increases while any others joining after were given to understand that there would be no more increases while the country was at war.

The government loudly proclaimed that the returned soldier was to have preference over all others in being employed in the service but said nothing about this all important fact, that they were going to employ him at a cheaper rate than the civilian, and it would seem that after doing his bit on the fields of Flanders, he must contribute still further by starting in at the lowest rate of pay consistent with substance, and stay there until the war is over.

Many men joined the colors who were receiving the maximum rate of pay among the Mail Carriers, and were replaced by returned men at a dollar less per day, and during the war the government has reaped the benefit to the tune of \$300 per year from this source. It would have been more humane to have given these men the maximum rate of pay and exempted them from having to put in the four years of service usually applied to the civilian during times of peace. "No." In spite of the fact that the job is harder to the men they must put him in at the

as follows:—International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing; Trades Unions and Federal Labor Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred of majority fraction thereof. Trades Councils and National Trades Unions, three delegates each; Provincial Federations of Labor, one delegate each; International organizations affiliating their Canadian membership from headquarters shall be entitled to one delegate to be nominated from their Canadian membership. Two or more Trades Unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed.

bottom and keep him there! It would seem that the returned soldiers' organizations have a duty to perform in regard to these men. A miserable job at the poorest rate of pay is a very poor reward from "our supposedly grateful country." To run the postal system at the expense of the returned men is surely a vicious policy when compared with the rights and privileges of the profiteers. The shot and shell contained in the low grade pay envelope or cheque is as difficult to bear to a man with a family as "ruffing it with Fritzie."

The attitude of the government to the returned man would appeal to be like this: If you, Mr. Returned Man, had joined the service one month before the war broke out you would have continued to get your increases annually, but because your brother joined the service and went to the front we cannot give the increases to you, but your brother is justly entitled to them, and therefore he gets them, and you are left to struggle with the problem of increased cost of living, a problem much easier handled by your brother who thought fit to stay at home.

It is up to the government to give these men a square deal and stick it on the national debt. Nobody seems to worry how or when the debt will be paid, and no one seems to fear the appearance of things. The figures are mounting up to such dizzy heights that one day we will agree to forget them, maybe, as the easiest way out of the difficulty.

Many of these men have had training in the Organized Labor Movement and their duty at least is plain. There is no hope in politics and the law of least resistance points to closer affiliation with the "Big" Labor Movement. Each of the respective branches of the civil service ought to get affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and then that body ought, and I believe will, take up the question of helping to form them into one organization of government employees, and to some extent stand between them and the petty officials so prevalent in some of the large centres.

The civil servant will be well advised to take note of this word on organization and bring the matter to the attention of the conventions as they come around, and prepare to meet the changes by a closer affiliation with the general Labor movement in Canada.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Some three weeks ago the Davis tannery discharged six employees for their activities in forming a union with a charter from the United Leather Workers' International Union. That action resulted in all the workers determining to cease work until they were reinstated. The management refused to consider such a proposition. After an investigation by the department of labor and a decision being rendered adverse to the company, it was not accepted, the firm hoping that by that action the men would weaken and return. The strikers remained firm. The entire labor movement supported the strikers. A complete victory has resulted. The men were reinstated and all their other demands were conceded.

BUTTE, MONT.—After the members of the Electrical Workers Union had been on strike for a week, a government mediator was called on to smooth over the trouble. After hearing both sides he determined to award the strikers an increase of \$1 a day, making the wages \$8 for eight hours. Overtime work is to be paid at the rate of price and one-half.

Justice may be blind today; but in the future it is going to be all-seeing. We've had enough of the blind variety.

VANCOUVER'S Big Piano Store

"Prices Consistent with Your Pocketbook"

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The New Bell "Art" Pianos

Examine closely the valuable improvements that cannot be used by any other Piano manufacturers: Patented Inimitable Repeating Action, Patented Steel Tone Sustainer, Mouse-proof Pedals, the Beautiful Sweet Tone and fine finish.

The New Bell Art Pianos are strictly first-class, and are built by the largest concern of its kind in the British Empire.

Easy Terms or Cash.

BELL PIANOS AS LOW AS \$425

Manufacturers sole representatives.

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SERIOUS UNREST EXISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Strong Police and Military Measures Being Taken Against White and Native Strikers

Pretoria — Premier Botha of the Union of South Africa, has issued a statement showing that serious unrest exists in South Africa. Strong police and military measures are being taken to cope with the situation.

Premier Botha said that had not prompt and effective military measures been taken, the situation would have culminated in a grave disturbance and probably serious loss of life. The Boer leader added that the government had information pointing to the existence of a movement having for its object the subversion of the constitution by violent methods. The only facts published heretofore have been of various strikes by natives, miners and other elements there.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, said that 3500 natives were out at the Ferreira Deep mines, whereupon the police entered the compound and took away a quantity of secreted weapons. The authorities also arrested 75 leaders of the natives without encountering resistance. One thousand employees of the town engineering department refused to work, but returned to their stations before a display of armed force.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Negotiations have resulted favorably for Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 36, and commencing immediately, the new rates will be 75 cents per hour.

STEADY INCREASE OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Big Job Faces Working Class When the War Industry Has Petered Out

More than 1,800,000 American women are now engaged in war industries, according to a recent survey made under the direction of the national league for women's service.

In England, 3,000,000 women have replaced men in business. During the four years of the war the number of women in English government offices increased from 66,000 to 183,000; the number of women munition workers from 2000 to 117,000; the number of women employed in banks from 8500 to 46,000.

There will be a big problem for the workers to settle when these war industries close down. Women munition workers will seek work elsewhere, and women in other trades will not willingly relinquish that work to men. Employers will fight hard to retain women workers, because, no matter what wage is being paid now, a great reduction in wages can be made when war industries are no longer supplying a vast army of men in the work of destroying things. Labor will have the biggest problem in its history to tackle—unemployment of millions of workers who have been producing the wherewithal to carry on a four years of war.

The workers who can win wars against autocracy, can run the country that they saved from aggression.

Factory Sale of Footwear

SALE OPENS DAILY AT 9 O'CLOCK

Owing to delay in transportation we thought these new goods would arrive too late for our Factory Sale, but owing to local street railway difficulties we have been compelled to continue our sale longer than expected. So these late arrivals are placed on sale with our entire stock at Factory Cost. Hundreds of pairs of high-grade boots, J. & T. Bell's, Hart's, Slater's, Hurlburt Welt, Buster Browns and other well known makes whose quality is indisputable, are grouped at the same prices we placed on similar values at the Sale Opening. We leave it to you to compare our Sale Prices with those you are asked to pay daily. Investigate.



All Women's Boot Values to \$10 SALE PRICE \$5.65

Just arrived, direct from factory to you. Late in arriving and must be gone before our sale ends. Beautiful models you'll like. Sport, street and dress models. Rich Malay and popular mahogany browns, fine blacks and catchy two-tone combinations in greys, brown and maize. High laced or button tops, Louis, Cuban or walking heels.

BARGAINS IN THE Children's Upstairs DEPARTMENT

WHITE CANVAS BOOTS
Children's and Misses' White Canvas Button Boots; sizes to 2. \$1.85

Children's Black and Tan Leather Strap Slippers—with a good weight sole; sizes to 10. Special price\$1.15
Extra, Extra — Solid Leather Lace Boot for Boys—All sizes to 5. Only, the pair\$2.95
Growing Girls' White Canvas Mary Jane Pumps. Per pair\$2.50
Misses' Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers; size 11 to 2. Specially priced at\$2.45
Children's Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers; sizes to 10 1/2. Specially priced at\$1.85
Misses' Black Vel Kid Button and Lace Boots; sizes to 2. Price\$2.55
Children's White Canvas Strap Slippers; size 7. Price75c

LEATHER SANDALS
Brown leather sandals for children and growing girls. Sewn soles. Cool, comfortable and very economical for \$1 summer wear. All sizes to 2.....

Infants' Fine Black Kid, either button or lace; sizes to 5. Price\$1.15
Children's Light Weight Black Kid Lace Boots; size 7 1/2. Price\$1.25

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Pumps with an extension elk sole; all sizes. Special price\$1.45

Misses' White Canvas High-top Boots, rubber sole and heels. Regular \$2.25. Sale price\$1.75

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Sandals; all sizes. Per pair\$1.00

Growing Girls' White Canvas Slippers, with or without strap\$2.45

MEN'S OXFORDS
All Values to \$8, Sale Price \$4.90
Russian Calf in Dark Mahogany or Rich Malay Brown; Neolin Sole and Rubber Heel or Leather Sole.

WHITE FOOTWEAR AT FACTORY PRICES

Women's White Canvas Oxfords—Goodyear welt, rubber sole and heel; reg. \$4.25. Sale\$3.20
Women's White Canvas Boots—Goodyear welt; rubber sole and heel; reg. \$4.50. Sale\$3.45
Women's White Canvas Walking Boots—Ivory sole; reg. \$5.00. Sale\$3.75
High-top White Canvas Boot—With rubber sole and spring heel. Sale\$1.95
Women's Cream Reinskin Boot—Covered heel, with aluminum plate; reg. \$7.50. Sale price\$5.65
Women's White Canvas Pumps—Leather sole and heel; reg. \$4.50. Sale\$2.35

Pumps—Vals. to \$7.50; Sale Price \$4.35

This is an unusual opportunity to buy your pumps direct from factory to you. Colonial and plain models, in calf, patents and full kid; Louis or walking heels.



"The Home of Good Shoes" RICHARDSON'S 649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

All Men's Boot Values to \$9 Sale Price, \$6.45

The various styles offered in this lot will instantly win the approval of discriminating men. There are chocolate, nigger, malay and mahogany browns, fine kid and imported black calf in the latest as well as conservative lasts.

The Pioneer Union Store

"Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes"

Claman's

Limited

153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Men of all ages realize the extraordinary value of

Holeproof Hosiery



FATHER wears them, so does son. Father thinks first of the appearance then of the neat fit and appearance, while son reverses these qualifications. That's Holeproof—fine fit, appearance and quality, and guaranteed to give you longer wear. Two qualities—

Lisle—guaranteed six months—6 pairs \$2.50 and \$3.00 Silk—guaranteed three months—3 pairs \$2.25 and \$2.50

Teamsters and Chauffeurs The ice companies have signed up with their employees for an increase in wages and a closed shop. The new agreement calls for \$4.50 per day of eight hours for drivers and \$4 at eight hours for helpers. Bakery salesman have organized and applied for a charter from the International office. Secretary Showler reports that his visit

to Victoria has borne fruit and the Teamsters are lining up in the organization very fast. A meeting of the Joint Council will be held in Centralia, Wash., August 3 and 4. President W. M. Brown and Secretary Showler were elected to attend the convention.

The co-operators of England distribute over \$400,000,000 worth of merchandise annually.

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EVERY TASTE A SMAACK

"SMAAX"—an ideal bread for the household

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UNION MADE

THE WOMEN'S Cakes and Pastry

ARE WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND UNION MADE

PHONE FAIRMONT 3000

Prices on Summer Hats

THAT YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

Our JULY SALE offers you a wonderful variety of smart hats from \$1.00 up

Patrick Co. Millinery



See for Yourself 532 Granville Street

HERE'S A BREAD THAT SHOULD BE USED IN THE HOME OF EVERY VANCOUVER TRADES UNIONIST

Union Bakery Bread

—This Bakery Is Owned and Operated by Members of Organized Labor. —Every man connected with the plant is a Union man. —Every inside man is a breadmaking specialist.

Our Specialty—Hand-made Bread—it's different from ordinary bread—lighter—more tasty—more wholesome.

GET IT AT YOUR GROCER'S OR PHONE HIGH, 2145

Union Bakery Ltd. 4th Avenue and Commercial Drive

CITY LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE NOW ORGANIZED

Big Turnout at Initial Meeting—Charter Applied for—Meeting Every Friday

A rattling good meeting of Laundry Workers was held in the Labor Temple last Friday evening. There was a big and enthusiastic turnout of workers, representing every laundry in the city. Laundry wagon drivers are also to have the privilege of taking out a card in the local union. Application for a charter from the International Laundry Workers Union has been made and a thriving and well organized union of Laundry Workers can be looked forward to swell the ranks of organized labor. Miss Helen Gutteridge has been elected temporary secretary, and meetings will be held in the Labor Temple every Friday evening until further notice.

PRUSSIANISM VS. HABEAS CORPUS

The Military Beast as a Defender of Civil Law and Liberty

The British constitution is supposed to be the ideal of those struggling nations that have aspirations in the direction of democracy.

Our Saxon forefathers, with their folk-mote, hundred mote, shire mote, and witenagemote, planted the tree from which we gather the delicious fruit of liberty we are now enjoying.

King John was supposed to get his wings clipped at Runnymede, and sundry other tyrants later on were either executed or rendered impotent. So that now we are free. We can do as we like providing we do what the ruling class thinks is good for us.

If you go on strike while the war is on, you are unpatriotic and deserve death, even though the wages you receive are not sufficient to reproduce your labor power. When you win your strike, does it not cost you more to live than before you quit work? The wages are raised two and the commodity four, and so you must strike again after you have won in order to be where you were before. There you are, and where are you? You must work for less than you can work on, or the war can, never be won. You are free to do this, and if you won't, then the government will be compelled to use drastic remedies.

The Bolshevik sentiment in the west will not be tolerated any longer. The atmosphere is a little hazy just now, owing to an affair that has developed in Calgary. The Military Service Act is a little complicated, due, we understand, to the orders-in-council telescoping into one another. They have come a little too fast lately, even for our masters to keep track of them, and so we have a little mix-up in consequence.

The military has practically told the civil authorities to go to a place where uninterrupted combustion can be permanently enjoyed.

Habeas corpus is set at naught and all our land marks of liberty are obliterated by a gang behind a machine gun. We were under the impression that certain things in our constitution were sacred, and we believed Habeas Corpus was one of them. In our blind and gulleible infatuation, we thought we were out to crush militarism; that Prussianism existed only in Kaiserland; in Britain the civil authority was supreme, and the military could only butt in at its request. When the Annual Army Bill was introduced, our bosoms swelled until they were at the point of bursting as we heard the words, "It is contrary to the law of this land; it is contrary to the constitution of this realm, to keep a standing army in Great Britain and Ireland in times of peace."

Britains are not subject to military rule, oh no! Do not the representatives of the people hold the purse strings. We are free from that autocracy that is the curse of the continental nations. Macaulay, in his essays, has showed us that the struggle between Charles the First, and the parliament was for the control of the sword. He made our blood tingle as he described how our forefathers came together and said: "For this cause we live, and for this cause we are ready to die."

When working men go on strike or declare that they are in sympathy with the Russian working class, the cry is instantly raised of "pro-German," "German money," etc. When we examine the reports from Calgary, we look in vain for any suspicion of German influence, and we think that our sleuths are not as diligent as they might be. The German emperor and the Crown Prince together with all the satellites of Junkerdom, would like nothing better than to destroy our blessed constitution, and although our little Napoleon of Calgary may be inspired by the noblest motives, yet when our sacred heritage is at stake, we can afford to take no chances. Should the civil authorities of Calgary have guts enough to stand for the honor and dignity of the civil law, we pledge them our support. We will gather together such stiff as we can collect and travel down to the scene of conflict in order to see that justice is done.

We see the working men dragged from useful employment and sent to the trenches to die in order that we may be kept free.

We are told in the beautiful editorials of the truth-loving Province that the future of democracy is at stake.

We have heard of this insidious German propaganda of spies in trade unions and other working class rendezvous, and we are afraid that the authorities have been a little lax in their duty.

Let us be up and doing; let us probe this Calgary conspiracy to the bottom.

The times are serious when Prussianism raises its head in our very midst. By the memory of our forefathers, by all that is sacred in this Dominion of greed and graft we implore the working class to raise itself upon its haunches and take in the general situation. The liberties we thought we had dwindled one by one until even our very thoughts are rationed. We have stood for everything, because it was necessary to make the world "safe for democracy." If the military is to override the civil law, democracy will be safely dead. Is it end to be peaceful? Is it to be without a protest? Is it to die without a struggle? If so, the boys can then return from the blood-stained fields of Flanders, because the cause for which they are fighting has been settled at Calgary.

Two Excellent Corset Values

INVESTIGATE THESE

AT \$2.00—Corsets of fine coutil, made in low or medium bust styles, one having a reinforced front with hook below the clasp and specially suitable for full figures. Another model is made with deep bust gore and is heavily boned.

AT \$2.50—Corsets of fine coutil with rubber gore over the thigh, low bust and very long; also a model with low bust with short gore of rubber in front. These corsets have four horse supporters, and are trimmed with silk embroidery; sizes 19 to 28.

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The Blue Serge Suit

Blue Serges are getting scarcer each season and the price is soaring skyward.

To the man who prefers a blue suit to any other, take our advice and buy one now. We can still supply you with an all-wool, fast colored Serge at very little advance over the old prices.

—SHOP OF—

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd. 514 Granville Street

AFTER SUPPER BY TOM PLAYTON

We came on it the other day—a weapon ready to the hands of the plutes. With it, they'll be able to put it all over us—perhaps. We should be terribly careful, fellows, especially at public meetings. There may be plutocratic reporters in the audience. We must never express a desire to settle the question of the universe. And, under no circumstances, must we couple an expression of that desire with a statement of our ability to do so. In case you don't know, it is the chief symptom of paranoia, and paranoia is an interesting form of insanity. It wouldn't do at all to give the plutes a chance to lock us up as lunatics. However, forewarned is forearmed.

We hope the jolly news is true, for we've absolutely no use for Hindenburg. We'd be tickled to death to know that he had gone off to a place where the good plutes go—wherever that is. He certainly belongs (or belonged) to the gay bunch who think workingmen are just so many head of cattle, to be driven at will to the monstrous slaughter-house of war. And if he was at all like his pictures he looked an efficient driver. There are others, of course—many of them—who still live on to gloat upon the shambles they've erected, to watch, with interest, its yearly increasing capacity. They'll never die in it themselves—worse luck. Though, we're willing enough to have them die any old way—so long as they do die. They've fooled the earth too long. And so we read of Hindenburg's death with pleasure, and look forward with impatient interest to news of the speedy departsures of others of his class. Our kick is that while they're mighty quick at arranging for the deaths of others, they're altogether too darned slow about going off themselves. They need assistance.

Did you read it—that open letter of C. Gardner Johnson's addressed to the masters and mates of the British Columbia Merchant Service? Wasn't it a scream? A regular old-time lullaby—ch, what? Interesting of course, as showing, although quite evidently lacking in ordinary intelligence, its writer is yet Lloyd's agent for British Columbia. Just another proof of the modern conviction that it isn't by any means ability that gets one along in the world today, but a bit of luck tacked on to a slave mentality. And if anybody qualifies as a first-class slave, C. Gardner Johnson does. You'd think he'd be ashamed of his servant instinct—that he'd try to hide it instead of bleating it all over the place. Fancy being proud of it! And the nerve of the creature preaching such a craven gospel! As if he had a ghost's chance of influencing any decent body. Bah!

But we must quote you some extracts from the letter, in case you didn't read it. Listen! "The newspapers tell us that you have decided to . . .

UNION MEMBER NOW CONTROLS BRITISH FOOD

Co-operator with Practical Knowledge of People's Needs Cleared Up Muddle

J. R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary to the food control department, London, England, has been appointed to succeed the late Viscount Rhondda as food controller.

J. R. Clynes is a prominent union man, and was an active worker in the co-operative movement. It was mostly through his efforts that food control in the United Kingdom became an organized and beneficial affair, after it had been muddled up by a number of food controllers and officials who had no practical knowledge of how to handle the situation. It was also through his efforts that members of the co-operative movement were placed on the food boards in every district in the country.

strike on Monday next if your requests are not granted. Can this be true? A party or a part, of the British Mercantile Marine striking! Just stop one moment and think. This morning's paper tells us of a dissatisfied captain who complained because a deck-hand, by working overtime, had made more money than he had. Nothing in the world prevents that master . . . taking the piece of the deck-hand, is it not count? . . . Surely something must have gone wrong to make men, as a rule respected and admired, threaten such action. See if I am not right when I say you will be glad if you do not strike. I hate the cursed word." And so on. Honest, now, isn't that just the sheepest slave-hysteria!

Tokuwaga, a member of the Japanese mission to the United States, speaking recently at Chicago, said: "Japan is not looking for the annexation of any territory. Like the other allies, she is seeking not for herself, but for world advancement." We must be dense. We can't for the life of us see how forcing the Bolsheviks back into the tyrannical state from which they so painfully emerged is advancing the world any. Driving society back to the ways of yesterday doesn't look to us like pushing it forward. However, it hasn't been done yet—and maybe it won't ever be.

The number of persons killed in the great Chinese civil war, which began as a religious movement and rapidly became a revolt against the Manchu monarchy, has been estimated by some historians at 20,000,000. There is scarcely any doubt that there were at least half that number of deaths, or twice as many as the present war has caused." So writes Liberty H. Bailey in an article in the American Museum Journal. China can hang right on to that record, so far as we're concerned. Unfortunately, though, there is a bunch of record-breaking warriors running things here and there. Maybe they won't be satisfied to let China retain the honors.

Of all the powers that have been used to keep us down, those of the financial interests have been most ruthlessly enforced, most heinously employed. Money has run the world for centuries. Every infamy of which humanity is capable has been perpetrated by its hoarders. We have been (and still are) lashed to our tasks that more and more may be accumulated in the coffers of the already rich. These piles of so-called wealth have paid for wars and massacres and oppressive legislation—

Take the guess out of your next suit—

LET your next suit be "Tom-the-Tailored." That takes all the guess out of suit buying. You don't have to take a chance on the quality of the material—the finest British woollen fabrics. You don't have to gamble on the authenticity of the style—my expert designers follow the last word from London and New York. You can have it made the way you like it. My label in the pocket is the symbol of fashion—it takes the uncertainty out of your clothes. It certifies and guarantees quality, style and fit. And wear—there is nothing doubtful about that either. My promise and the manufacturers' are behind every suit length in my two stores.

Men's Suits to Measure from \$35 up

Women's Men-tailored Suits from \$45 up



are paying for the reaping of the present blood-crop. Not needed by its owners for food and shelter and clothing, this hoarded money has ever been viciously employed. Up and down throughout the world, the wealthy have trampled freely and unhindered upon every law, human and divine. Society has fawned on them the while, and so has the church, in sacrilegious impiety. The plutocrat has been god and king.

Has been, we've said. The day dawns when we will be at final death's grip with the beast. This is evident on all sides. Not only do we realize it, but our monied tyrants watch its coming with increasing alarm. It is quite natural now to hear people of all shades of social opinion voice the conviction that the days of capitalistic control are numbered. All over the civilized world labor is rousing from the stupor of centuries of oppression. The working-man begins to sense his unconquerable power, united with his fellows. He has tested his strength. From year to year he has watched the muscles grow upon his Union manhood. He has almost reached maturity. Soon he will stop confidently into the social ring, sure of his power to claim a knockout victory from the bully who has worn the belt of world-control too long.

The District Council of Carpenters met with building contractors in the Labor Temple Wednesday evening to talk over the subject of a new wage scale. After considerable discussion the contractors put forward a proposition of a \$6 a day wage to go into effect August 1 and to hold good for six months with a revision of wages according to the increased cost of living every three months. This proposi-

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"My Irish Cinderella"

Brim full of real Irish wit.

FAREWELL WEEK BEFORE OUR VACATION

Prices: 15c, 30c, 40c.

PANTAGES

ROSS WYER & COMPANY "TEMPTATION"—Fantastic Comedy and Music—Other Big Features

TRADES UNIONISTS will feel perfectly at home in these stores--the largest Union Stores for Men in the West.

--you'll find the Union Store card displayed.

--you'll be served by Union Clerks.

--you'll be given--as far as possible --your choice of Union-made products.

We also guarantee perfect satisfaction—Our standing offer —"YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK"—is behind every sale made in this store.

Trades Unionists from outside the city are invited to make our store their headquarters when visiting Vancouver. It is centrally located and convenient to the retail shopping district.

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