THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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CONGRESS DELEGATE REPORTS TO ISLAND COUNCIL

Christian Sivertz Presents Report on Congress Proceedings

Manifesto on Reconstruction Most Important Matter Dealt With

The Capital City Trades and Labor Council, at its regular meeting Wednesday evening, devoted most of its time to the consideration of the report of Christian Sivertz, delegate to the Dominion Trades Congress convention.

The report was a lengthy one, and very comprehensive in its character, covering every phase of the convention, and is much too lengthy to reproduce in full.

Dealing with the part which he considered most important, Delegate Siverty stated that the manifesto on reconstruction, which the executive is instructed to issue, was by far the most important subject deal with at the convention. Continuing he said:

"The original resolution asked for a special committee to be elected to do this. The draft to be submitted to the membership for suggested improvements. Strong opposition developed to referring the matter to the executive without submitting a draft. But the amendment prevailed. In the opinion of your delegate, this resolution is by far the most important of all matters brought before congress. It is safe to assume that the great mass of the common people, both organized and unorganized, is of a unanimous opinion, that under the pressure created by the war, our economic institutions have developed so many defects, as to justify the most drastic changes in the industrial system of the country, as soon as the war is won. This coming declaration of Labor as to the basic changes in the industrial and economic affairs of the Dominion, which we, as working people, will seek, and the ways and means adopted to bring them about, transcend the question of subscriptions for war loans or taxation of same."

Continuing his report, he said that congress rejected a resolution protesting against Allied intervention in Russia, as well as one asking the minister of Justice to consider the advisability of granting parole to conscientious objectors, in order to let them engage in farm work or other equally important production. The latter resolution created heated debate. The committee's report of non-concurrence was declared carried on a show of hands by 107 for, and 88 against. A roll call was demanded, the only one resorted to in the convention ,and resulted in the adoption of the report by 99 for and 90 against.

Dealing with the election of delegates to represent the Canadian Labor movement at the proposed conference of Allied Labor representatives at the time and place of conclusion of peace, he stated that J. C. Watters, P. M. Draper and Gustav Franqe were elected. In case of less than three going, the delegates will go according to order of seniority as indicated above.

Continuing, he said the debates in the convention revealed a sharply defined difference of opinion. This was particularly emphasized on the points of the general policy of the congress. One school of thought took the stand that congress, as the expression of organized Labor, should adopt aggressively independent stand against the government and certain of its policies, while the other, the dominating factor in the convention, stands for co-operating with the government, consistent with progressive attitude as defined by platform and declarations adopted by congress. These different viewpoints were forcibly expressed in a set of resolutions calling for a referendum on the question of organizing the Canadian Labor movement on the basis of what is known as Industrial Unionism, also a resolution disqualifying any one from holding an office for the congress who holds an office or appointment under the government. All these resolutions were rejected by the convention.

Summing up the convention, he said that compared to other conventions of the congress at which he had been privileged to attend, the Quebec convention may be regarded as, if not one of the most successful, at least one of the most remarkable. In point of numbers, it was the biggest ever held in the history of the congress. The report of the committee on credentials shows that duplicate credential certificates were received from four fraternal delegates, the provincial Federation, 41 international appointees, 43 Trades and Labor Councils and 351 international locals and federal labor unions, making a grand total of 440. How many of these actually attended the sessions of the convention cannot be definitely stated as the committee does not give the number of original credentials presented. The highest vote on a show of hands, and at the balloting for officers, indicated the presence of between 350 and 360 delegates for the time.

Delegate Woodward reported that the new Labor paper would be published on Monday next, and Del. Holdridge reported progress in the matter of Gordons, Ltd., using the Retail Clerks label. The Council then adjourned.

Piledrivers and Bridgemen

The Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen are still growing in numbers, over 50 new members being admitted this month. The question of the new wage scale is being left over pending the fancy award in the States.

Freight Handlers

The Freight Handlers on the C.P.R. are out on strike from Fort William to the coast.

CAPITAL CITY SCENE OF FIREMEN'S STRIKE

Victoria City Firemen Win Out in Their Strike for Wage Increases, Etc.

The Victoria City Firemen have been on strike for increased wages and for the two-platoon system, demanding the same wages as paid in Vancouver. When the request of the men came before the members of the city council they took it into their heads to fire Chief Davis. The men immediately held a meeting and decided to cease work. This they did, and as a result Chief Davis has been reinstated and the men's demands referred to a special committee. The basis of settlement is as follows:

(1) That the firemen's letters demanding increased wages and the introduction immediately of the double-platoon system be withdrawn from the council and referred to a joint committee composed of five aldermen and five firemen.

(2) That all hands, from Chief Davis down, be reinstated without loss of salary.

(3) That the joint committee proceed at once to frame a recommendation to the council regarding the firemen's demands.

LAUNDRY STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

Fight Is for the Right to Organize and for Recognition

The strike of the Laundry Workers is still on. The employers still refuse to meet the union, or a committee representing it. It is true that they made an offer through the Deputy Minister of Labor granting a $10.50 minimum, but this has been refused. With a minimum wage in this industry of $13.20 in the State of Washington, no other action could have been expected.

Mayor Gale has appealed to Ottawa for a board of conciliation, but to date no news is available as to whether this will be granted. In the meantime the Laundry Workers are standing pat. The organizations in the city are still coming through with finances in support of the strikers.

It would appear that the Cascade people, at the head of whom is Alderman Kirk, is the real stumbling block against the settlement of the strike. This firm's attitude is well known to all as being antagonistic to organized Labor. And the fight is not so much against the increase in wages as it is against the workers organizing. The fight will continue until such time as the laundry people concede the right of organization and collective bargaining to the employees, and in the fight organized Labor will stand just as pat as will the laundry workers themselves.

SIX-HOUR DAY RESOLUTION MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Many Locals Endorse Proposal for the Six-hour Day As Proposed By the Carpenters

The resolution of Local 617 of the U. B. Carpenters, urging the introduction of the six-hour day within 60 days after the conclusion of the war, and which has been submitted to many of the organizations throughout the country, is meeting with a good deal of support. The Shipyard Laborers, Vancouver, has ordered the resolution read at each meeting, for the period of three months. Many other local organizations have gone on record as endorsing the resolution. After all the locals have had a chance to vote on the resolution, the matter will again be submitted to the central body for action, and possibly the local central body will act in concert with the provincial body, in order to carry on the propaganda for the institution of the six-hour day, and the five day week.

Postal Employees

The Local Union of Postal Employees held a meeting last Sunday in the Labor Temple. A sum of $100 was voted to the striking Laundry Workers and further assistance promised if necessary. They decided to hold their regular meetings on the fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in the Labor Temple.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Oct. 6—Boilermakers, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Oct. 7—Machinists No. 720, Telephone Operators, Tailors, Steam Engineers, Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Policemen, Street Railwaymen's Executive.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8—Pressmen, Barbers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9—Gas Workers, Metal Trades Council, Street Railwaymen, Stereotypers, Boilermakers Examining Board, Laundry Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10—Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Machinists No. 182, Shipwrights.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Jewelry Workers, Boilermakers Executive, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Mill and Factory Workers, Warehousemen.

Delegates to Trade Congress

Make Report To Central Body

A Conference of Western Representatives to Be Held Before Next Convention—Laundry Workers to Be Supported by Organizations—Line of Action to Be Decided by Local Unions—Victory Loan Referred to Locals —Interchange of Cards—Increase for Soldiers' Dependents Is Supported

THE chief items dealt with at the Trades and Labor Council last night were the support of the Laundry Workers, the report of the delegates from the Trades Congress of Canada, the support of the mayor in the Victory Loan campaign, and the system of interchangeable cards. The matter of the Victory Loan will be referred to the local unions affiliated with the council, as will the question of taking action to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Laundry Workers' strike. Over $4000 has already been subscribed to the strikers' fund and more is coming in daily. The motion adopted to deal with the strike situation is, in effect, that the local unions be circularized by the council on the question of the various organizations taking united action, the delegates to the council to report at the next meeting as to the line of action favored by their organizations.

Communications were received from the Alberta Federation of Labor and the Lethbridge and Calgary Trades Councils endorsing the stand taken by the council as to the payment of soldiers' dependents.

The Steam Engineers sent a letter requesting the endorsation of the council to an interchangeable card. This was endorsed and referred to the local unions.

The executive committee recommendation that the matter of the Victory Loan be referred to the local unions was adopted after a motion by Delegate Showler to the effect that the council appoint a committee of three to act with the mayor, as suggested in a letter from the chief magistrate in his capacity as chairman of the Victory Loan committee, and an amendment to the amendment to file the letter had been defeated. Delegate Pritchard stated that he favored the local unions taking such action as they desired, and did not think that the council should decide the question for them. The attitude taken by most of the delegates that spoke on this question was that the local unions should settle the matter for themselves. Delegate Alexander referred to the fact that he had served in the army, and that after the South African war the country had been flooded by Asiatics, and referred to the intimidation that had been used on the other side to compel workers to buy Liberty Bonds. He favored the recommendation of the executive. Delegate Showler stated that they had gone on record as favoring increased pay for the depeudents of the soldiers and that this was a chance to provide the money.

Marine Firemen and Jewellery Workers' wage scales were adopted, as was the scale of the city hall employees, the wage scale committee on the latter asking that the women workers be organized and their interests taken care of.

Miss Gutteridge, women's organizer, reported as to her activities on behalf of the striking laundry workers, and stated that Mr. Crowe, M. P., who was connected with the Cascade Laundry, had jeered at the pickets outside that laundry. She thanked the organizations for the support, both moral and financial. President Winch reported as to the executive's actions in paying out strike pay to the strikers, and to the work done collecting the funds. The actions of the executive were endorsed. He also reported that as soon as the organizations had appointed members on the committee to report on the Federationist, that he would call the committee together.

Delegate Midgley then read the report of Delegate Kavanagh and himself as delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It was as follows:

Your delegates beg to report as follows:

The 34th annual convention met in the Knights of Columbus Hall, in the City of Quebec, on September 16, 1918. The usual addresses of welcome by local and provincial dignatories opened the proceedings.

The convention had the largest attendance of delegates in the history of the Congress, the credentials committee reporting that 440 credentials had been received, but there was at no time that number of delegates in attendance, the greatest number being 350. Of this number only 45 delegates came from Winnipeg and points west of that city.

The convention did not adhere to the rule adopted by the previous convention restricting resolutions to those which had been submitted ten days prior to the opening of the convention, and while 80 resolutions were presented before the opening day, almost as many were admitted subsequently, making a total of about 150 resolutions.

The last three days the convention found it necessary to hold three sessions a day in order to conclude business by the end of the week, and even then did not complete its business till 11 p.m. Saturday.

Delegates Appointed on Committees

Both your delegates were appointed members of committees, Delegate Kavanagh being appointed to the committee on officers' reports and Delegate Midgley to resolutions committee and to a special committee on organization of police and firemen.

East and West

The most notable feature of the convention was the marked contrast between the delegates from east of the Great Lakes and those from the West in their understanding of the needs of the Labor movement. This contrast was marked by several sharp conflicts between the delegates from the West and the administration. At one stage of the proceedings it seemed almost as though it would be necessary for the Western delegates to withdraw owing to the arbitrary manner in which the secretary of the Congress usurped the function of the chairman, going so far as to prevent the chairman from ruling in points of order. However, the Western delegates held a conference and decided on united action on a number of matters that were to come before the convention, including the election of officers.

First Clash

The first clash occurred with the reading of resolutions to be submitted to the resolutions committee. A resolution had been submitted by Montreal Machinists asking for the repeal of the Military Service Act. Secretary Draper in proceeding to read the resolutions, instead of reading this one, commenced to debate as to why it should not be considered by the Congress. After sharp debate by both sides the motion to consider was defeated. Throughout the convention it was noticeable that a resolution was dealt with by the majority of the delegates, not on its merits, but on the merits of those who supported or opposed it.

A telegram was received from Senator Robertson asking the convention to wire the Canadian army telling them to carry on and that organized Labor was behind them. The request was complied with.

Coolie Labor

The first resolution was one favoring a general strike of all the workers in Canada as a means of opposing any further introduction of coolie labor into the country. The resolutions committee recommended that the clause advocating general strike be struck out and "the workers be urged to use all means in their power" be substituted. The report of the committee was adopted after much discussion.

After the War

Numerous resolutions dealing with "after the war" problems, such as the six-hour day, immigration and other reconstruction proposals were introduced. The resolutions committee asked for the election of a special committee to draw up a reconstruction programme for the guidance of the workers. Secretary Draper amended the recommendation of the committee that instead of electing a special committee the reconstruction programme should be left for the incoming executive to draft. Del. Taylor, Victoria, moved in amendment to amend that programme when completed be submitted to a referendum of the membership for endorsation or rejection. This was defeated and the amendment to refer to the executive was adopted. A large number of resolutions asking for legislation to provide better working conditions in factories, mines and mills and railroads were adopted by the convention. A number of these resolutions were those hardy annuals which appear at each convention. Some covered subjects worthy of consideration, while others dealt with matters of a frivolous nature, namely, the convention would turn from a consideration of vocational training to a resolution asking for legislation to prevent painters from eating lunch in the paint ship. Over a number of these resolutions your delegates, together with the majority of the Western delegates, held that the workers would be better advised to use the strength of their labor organizations to secure these things rather than begging for legislation to effect the same. Resolution No. 32, introduced by Toronto Machinists, protesting against the Allied interventions in Russia, precipitated a brief but interesting debate. Delegate Koldofsky of Toronto, in supporting the resolution, stated that he was not a Bolsheviki and that he did not agree with them altogether. He had taken part in the 1905 revolt and was personally acquaitned with Lenine, though not by any means in accord with his ideas. From his personal knowledge of Lenine, however, he was convinced that under no consideration could he be guilty of the crimes toward the working class of Russia such as were being charged in the daily press. He was strongly opposed to Allied intervention in Russia. In order to conceal their ignorance of the matter, the Eastern delegates shut off debate by tabling the resolution.

War Bonds

Another resolution which caused considerable discussion was No. 42, by Stevenson, secretary of Toronto District Council, asking that Congress urge the workers to purchase war bonds. was adopted. An amendment asking that interest be eliminated from war bonds and another that no interest be paid in future, and that interest on bonds now due be repudiated, were both defeated. The delegates, by this action, showed that 5½ per cent. and not patriotism was the most potent factor in inducing them to purchase bonds. Shortly after the adoption of the above resolution advising the workers to buy war bonds with their surplus funds, the Congress turned a somersault by adopting a resolution, No. 45, calling upon the government to institute old age pensions, because "there is no margin between the workers' earnings and the cost of living and they are unable to lay anything away for old age."

Resolution No. 47 by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council asking that the government make it compulsory for all children to attend school until they reach the age of 18 years, was amended to 16 years.

Conscientious Objectors

Another resolution by the Winnipeg Trades Council asking that conscientious objectors be released on parole to work on farms was non-concurred in by the majority of resolutions committee.

After a lengthy debate the recommendation of the committee to non-concur was adopted by roll call vote of 99 for, 90 against.

The delegates who favored the resolution stated that there was a tendency on the part of some of the authorities to persecute rather than prosecute the conscientious objector, knowing that the Labor movement had been established by men who would rather go to jail than surrender their convictions, and believed that the interests of the country would be better served by the employing of these men in increasing the food production than by incarcerating them in jail.

Your delegates were surprised to note that W. Davidson of New Denver, B. C., representing the Metalliferous Miners, voted against this resolution.

Policemen's Unions

On a telegram being read to the convention from Hamilton that three members of the police force had been discharged because of their membership in a union, and a telegram from Vancouver that the city council was about to petition the government to prohibit police and firemen's unions from affiliating with Trades and Labor councils, and a report from St. John, N. B., that the entire police force had been locked out because they had organized, and the expectation of trouble at Winnipeg, the convention appointed a special committee on the question of organization of firemen and policemen.

The committee report instructed the officers of the Congress to oppose any legislation that would take from these workers the right to organize and affiliate with Trade Councils, and urged all local unions and Trades and Labor Councils to use all means in their power to support the firemen and policemen in their efforts to organize.

The report of the committee was adopted. In this connection it is worthy of note that the policemen of the City of Quebec were organized while the convention was in session.

City Firemen

Resolution 92, from the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, asking for legislation to grant the city firemen the two-platoon system was adopted. Your delegates informed the Congress that the Vancouver city firemen were the first to secure the two-platoon system in Canada, and they had secured it through the strength of their trade union and had not waited for legislation, and recommended the same course to the other unions of city firemen.

No. 91, asking for a Dominion-wide minimum wage for women workers of $12 per week, was adopted.

A delegate from Three Rivers, Quebec, stated that girls were working for 60 cents per day of 12 hours at the Wabasso Cotton Company, Quebec.

Returned Soldiers' Organizations

No. 106, recommending returned men to join the Great War Veterans Association, and instructing the officers of the Congress to co-operate, was amended by striking out the name of the Great War Veterans Association and substituting Returned Soldiers Organizations, and adding to the instructions to the officers of the Congress, by instructing them to assist in the formation of soldiers and workmen's councils.

No. 110, by the British Columbia delegates, condemning any authority that seeks to banish or imprison men for their political or industrial activities was adopted. Delegate Bruce, Plumbers' International representative, made an appeal to the Congress on behalf of Naylor and Aitkin, and turn-

(Continued on Page 8)

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO HOLD DANCE

All Members of Organized Labor Should Assist the Strikers

The success that attended the efforts of the Laundry Workers in getting up their last dance was sufficient to warrant them taking another venture, and the committee appointed for this purpose has made arrangements for the second dance and whist drive, which will be held in the Dominion Hall, Pender Street, on Thanksgiving Day, October 14. Special prizes will be given for the whist drive winners, and lots of fun is being provided.

With the success of the last dance, and the good time enjoyed by all those that attended, it is expected that at least equal support will be given by members of organized Labor to this second dance. Members of organized Labor should remember that by assisting the Laundry Workers in this matter they are assisting them to raise funds to aid the strikers.

The prices are as follows: Ladies 25 cents, gents 50 cents, with war tax extra. Everybody get in and boost.

HOSPITAL WORKERS ARE UNDERPAID

Hospital Orderlies Join With Civic Employees Union— Others to Follow

On Monday evening, the hospital orderlies from the General Hospital, decided to join the Civic Employees Union. This action was taken after they had expressed a desire to organize, and the meeting arranged for by Miss Gutteridge of the Trades Council, Business Agent McFarlane of the Civic Employees, Miss Gutteridge and A. S. Wells addressed the men, and pointed out the necessity of organization before they could better their conditions, after which they withdrew, and the men decided to join the Civic Employees, every man present filling out an application form.

It is expected that a number of other employees at the hospitals in the city will also join up in the near future, the wages the men are getting and the hours they work being the chief reason for organizing. The men at present work 12 hours per day, and their wages range from $45 to $50 per month with board, but they have to room out, and as many of the men are married, it is impossible for them to exist and raise families on the wages they now are receiving.

J. S. WOODSWORTH TO SPEAK AT REX

Will Deal With "Producers and Parasites" Next Sunday Evening

How long the Labor Party shall content itself with only one theatre, is a live subject before the executive of the organization, as the Rex now holds capacity audiences. A new feature, which has met with unqualified approval, has been the institution of singing at these meetings, and a choir is an early possibility. There is plenty of musical talent around, which only needs organization, and the music committee will be glad of any assistance in this direction. With Mr. Woodsworth as speaker, and Walter Head in the chair, a big meeting is assured on Sunday.

Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 510 Dominion building, the school will be held, with classes for the children of members and a class for adults, members of the party also. Mr. Woodsworth is chairman of school committee, and Miss Faunt secretary.

With the approach of winter, the social committee has decided to begin a series of social gatherings. The first of these will take the form of a whist drive and dance at O'Brien hall on October 23rd, for which the tickets are, for gentlemen, 50c, and for ladies, 25c. Whist drive at 8 o'clock, and dance from 9 to 12.

ROYAL CITY CLERKS ARE NOW ORGANIZED

Retail Clerks' at New Westminster Elect Officers and Subscribe to The Federationist

The newly-organized local No. 1396, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, at New Westminster, is now in possession of its charter. Last Friday evening, Mr. A. Glen, of the Vancouver branch, attended the meeting of the newly-organized local, and installed the following officers: President, W. W. Callender; first vice-president, J. Eadie; second vice-president, George A. Black; secretary, R. A. Wadsworth; treasurer, D. Donaldson; guardian, J. Scott; guide, W. M. Marshall; recorder, N. McLeod; executive committee, C. Woods, A. R. Dale, H. W. Parr and W. J. Campbell.

The new local has got off to a good start, and has been given all possible assistance by the officers of the Royal City Trades Council ,and by Mr. A. Glen, secretary of the local branch. One of the first things the local did after organization was completed, was to subscribe in a body to The Federationist.

Local unions are requested to please note that the price of subscriptions for organizations subscribing in a body is raised to $1.25 per year. This also applies to clubs of ten or more subscribers.

Boilermakers,
Iron Shipbuilders
and Helpers
Local 194

SPECIAL
Meeting

Sunday
October 6th
at 3 p.m.

LABOR TEMPLE

GOVT. EMPLOYEES DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

New Westminster Trades and Labor Council Protests

Order-in-Council Giving the Right to Organize Ignored

Following the organization of the employees at the New Westminster and Essondale Mental Hospitals, discrimination has been shown. The matter came before the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council and it was decided to protest to the Attorney-General and to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Hon. Thos. Crothers and to Attorney-General Farris protesting against this discrimination:

September 28, 1918.

Dear Sir,—An effort has been made recently by some of the employees of the Provincial Asylum to form a union or association. The employees who were the most active in this move claim to have been the victims of persecution by the superintendent of the asylum.

One of these employees, Mr. Ray Godtsseels, was called into the office on two occasions and told that the formation of a union would not be allowed. As this action by the superintendent is directly contrary to the war labor policy of the Federal government as passed by Order-in-Council of July 11, 1918, P. C. 1743, would like to draw your attention to Sections 1, 2 and 4 of said order:

Section 1. "That there should be no strike or lockout during the war."

Section 2. "That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances."

Section 4. "That employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours."

There are seven unions of asylum employees in the United States chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and as this union would be of the same nature as those in the U. S. A., we fail to understand why the formation of the union is forbidden by the superintendent.

I have been instructed by the unanimous vote of the Trades and Labor Council at a meeting held on September 25, 1918, to enter a protest against such action as is being taken by the superintendent, which is directly contrary to the expressed policy of the Federal government in respect to the right of workers to organize.

We do not believe that your government will allow any of its officials to use methods of persecution similar to this case, after the matter has been brought to your notice, and we would most respectfully request that you investigate this matter at once.

The formation of this union is desired by a large majority of the employees of the asylum and is intended to be of benefit to the asylum service as much as to the attendants themselves, by reason of the fact that experience has proved collective bargaining to be better for both employers and employees than individual methods.

If more information is desired the Trades Council will be pleased to furnish all the co-operation possible to have a thorough investigation made of this matter, as we cannot allow such intimidation being practised without a most emphatic protest.

Respectfully yours,
New Westminster Trades
and Labor Council,
Per W. Yates, Secretary.

The executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor has taken the matter up with Ottawa and Victoria. Meantime the man who was discriminated against, although a Belgian by birth, and well known in Victoria, is in the hands of the military police as a result of his activities.

United Warehousemen's Association

The association has now received its charter from the A. F. of L. and is known as United Warehousemen's Association, Federal Local 16279, A. F. of L. The following is the list of officers elected under the new charter: President, J. Shaw; vice-president, R. J. Green; business agent, Andrew R. Robertson; recording secretary, F. T. Harrison. Trustees, G. Shaw, A. C. Stewart, A. Turnbull. Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, J. Shaw, R. Butcher, W. H. Flowers, F. T. Harrison, J. W. Lumb, W. Callaghan.

Reports membership still growing, 46 new members having signed up in the last two meetings.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

At the regular meeting of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees on Wednesday 22 applications for membership were received. A second $50 was voted to the striking laundry workers. The first monthly dance was held in the auditorium of the Temple and 300 couples were present. The next dance will be held on Wednesday, November 13.

Benefit Dance

A masquerade dance is being given under the auspices of the Red, White and Blue Club at Cotillion Hall, on October 28. The proceeds are for a soldier's wife.

How much will you get out of 'em?

That's the vital question when you buy overalls. If you buy a pair of

TWIN BUTE

overalls this question will be answered to your entire satisfaction. There is an increasing shortness in the supply of good cloth but TWIN BUTE overalls and work shirts are made of the very best cloth and materials—always. They're rip-proof and tear-proof. So insist on TWIN BUTE.

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

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

Also branches in London, England, New York City and Barcelona, Spain.

Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
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Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

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One dollar opens an account, on which interes is paid half-yearly at current rates.

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

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

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3260 Main Street — Phone Fair. 1683

ARTHUR HENDERSON APPEALS TO U.S. WORKERS

Urges Support of International Policy of Conciliation

Duty of All Workers to Aid and Stimulate Political Consciousness

The Federationist has taken the stand from time to time that the representative men of the Socialist movement of the allied countries have recognized the fact that by the aiding of the revolutionary elements in the enemy countries they would be able to bring about the downfall of the military autocracy in those countries. As an offset to the teachings of that humbug of the American Labor movement, Sam Gompers, Arthur Henderson has the following letter to the American workers in the Atlantic Monthly. This letter bears out our contentions as to the aims of the Socialists who have demanded the re-establishment of the "International":

"A good deal of misapprehension exists in America with regard to the policy which the working-class parties in the Allied countries have formulated in the Memorandum on War-Aims adopted at the recent Inter-Allied Conference in London. I have no doubt that there are many American working people who do not fully comprehend the policy to which we are committed. It unfortunately happens only too often, when nations are at war, that a public man who uses the word 'peace' is willfully and unscrupulously misrepresented; and a party which speaks of its peace-aims rather than of war-aims is frequently accused of wanting peace at any price. Such an accusation, so far as the British Labor movement is concerned, is utterly devoid of truth. No section of the British people has been more loyal or patriotic throughout the war than the working classes. The value of their contributions in life and labor, in money and time, and in the sacrifice of dearly-bought liberties and rights, both political and industrial, cannot be overestimated. In war, the cumulative burden of sacrifice and loss which falls upon the working classes far exceeds that which is borne by any other section of the community. British labor has borne this enormous burden, but with a degree of willingness which the nation's leaders have frankly and cordially recognized. Surely, then, Labor has a right to define its war-aims, and to state clearly what it is ready to fight for, without being libelled as a party that seeks peace at any price.

"British Labor is fighting—to use President Wilson's own famous declaration—'to make the world safe for democracy.' Its first condition of peace is the restoration of Belgium to unrestricted independence, with adequate compensation for the losses she has suffered as a consequence of Germany's military aggression. On this point there is no room for compromise. We claim for Belgium the same freedom, independence, and security which we demand for the other nations that have been destroyed by the invading armies. To all the territorial and political questions the war has raised, British Labor seeks to apply the principle of self-determination which underlies the policy of the Allied working classes as a whole. We desire neither forcible annexation of territory, economic dominion, nor political supremacy. We are opposed to the infliction of punitive indemnities and the inauguration of a policy of commercial and economic boycott after the war. We seek to destroy the spirit of militarist imperialism, not only in Germany, but in all other countries; and we want to put an end to the costly burden of competitive armaments and the system of compulsory military service, which are in themselves a menace to peace.

Equally important are the constructive proposals put forward by organized Labor for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the world. We advocate the establishment of a league of nations as the only practicable suggestion which has been made which will guarantee the security of people and promote unity among them. We realize that the final guaranty of peace does not lie in the machinery of arbitration and conciliation, however cunningly devised, but in the spirit of international goodwill of which the League of Nations will be the embodiment. Its establishment will be a dramatic declaration of the fact that the nations of the world have learned that they form one family, and that war is a family quarrel which humiliates every member of it and destroys the happiness and prosperity of the whole. It will keep before the eyes of all peoples the truth that peace is the greatest of human blessings, and that a government or a dynasty bent on war is the enemy of the human race and must be restrained by the common-will.

"Between the war-aims of the British Labor movement and those of the American workers there is little or no substantial difference; but there does appear to be a measure of difference between them regarding the methods by which these aims shall be attained. American Labor, in the first flush of enthusiasm, has apparently determined to concentrate all its efforts solely on the aim of securing a decisive military victory in the field. British Labor, on the other hand, is not prepared to forego the real conditions that may accrue from a wise and discriminating use of the political and diplomatic weapons to supplement the efforts of the armies in the field. We do not advocate a substitution of political activity for military operations, but we do say that no method of influencing popular opinion in the enemy countries ought to be neglected; and we believe that, if by direct appeal to the reason and conscience of the German people it is possible to shorten the war by a single day, the attempt is well worth making. We seek an opportunity to convince the German people that they are as much interested in the defeat and destruction of militarism and imperialism as the peoples of the Allied countries, and that the early establishment of an enduring peace, based upon the principles of international right and essential justice, is as much their concern as ours. Our aim is to prove to the German people, through the German Socialist leaders, that the Allies are fighting, not for selfish aims, but for the common interests of all the nations; that the grasping policy and lust for dominion of their government prolong the war; that the annexationist peace terms imposed on Russia have deepened the hostility of the Allied democracies and postponed the conclusion of peace; and that upon the vital principles of national self determination and no annexation there can be no compromise. We seek an opportunity to show the German people that we are concerned, not merely with the rights and interests of the western democracies, but also with those of revolutionary Russia and the democracies of the Central Empires.

"While the working classes in the Allied countries refuse to lend their countenance to any imperialist designs on the part of their governments, they are equally resolved to continue the struggle until Prussian militarism is destroyed, and will not sacrifice the rights of mankind to satisfy Prussian imperialism. What we aim at is a new international system, in which all the nations can dwell together in freedom and peace, without fear of molestation or spoliation. We want to appeal to German social democracy today to do its part in the great work of reconstruction, the corner-stone of which is a righteous and enduring peace.

"In pursuit of this policy, British Labor, in conjunction with the working-class parties of the Allied countries, advocates the holding, under proper conditions, of an international congress of Labor and Socialist organizations at the earliest possible moment. The purpose of this congress is to assist in removing misunderstandings which block the path to peace. It is an essential condition of such a congress that all the organizations to be represented therein shall put in precise form, by a published declaration, their peace terms, in conformity with the principles, 'no annexations or punitive indemnities, and the right of all peoples to self-determination'; and that they shall work with all their power to obtain from their governments the necessary guaranties to apply these principles, honestly and unreservedly, to all questions to be dealt with at any official peace conference.

"These conditions are clearly laid down in the Inter-Allied Memorandum on War-Aims. They as clearly show that Allied Labor is not weakening in its determination to secure a just and lasting peace. It does not seek a peace based upon compromises and concessions on one side or the other. It does not advocate a policy of surrender. It stands for a policy of peace by conciliation. Labor believes that the cause to which it has dedicated itself in service and sacrifice can be advanced by political effort and discussion supplementing military operations. It remains true to its faith in the principles and ideals of democracy. It believes that the attainment of a speedy international peace is the common aim of all real democrats.

I therefore urge the American working-class movement to join with the other Allied Labor and Socialist movements in supporting this policy of international conciliation. It is perfectly true that a barrier has been erected between the democracies of the Central Empires and those of the Allied countries. This barrier must be broken down. On both sides, efforts are being made to remove it. In Germany and in Austria a new political consciousness is slowly but surely finding definite expression. It is our duty to stimulate rather than to destroy the nascent peace-spirit in the German people."

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE GOMPERS MISSION

Bowen Met by Jeers When He Was Lauding Sam

Havelock Wilson's New Political Party Defeated by Overwhelming Vote

The following article, which appeared in the Cleveland Citizen, with respect to the Gompers mission, proves that Sam does not represent all the members of organized labor in the States, and at the same time gives a little light on the reception accorded the missionaries.

The cables brought very meagre reports of the British Trade Union Congress held at Derby, England, recently, although it was by long odds the most important gathering ever held by that federation, which is now the largest in the world, with an affiliated membership of over 4,000,000. The printing of only fragmentary dispatches in the American daily papers may be accounted for by the fact that the progressive elements of the British movement were in control absolutely. We grasp that much by reading between the lines and making a few deductions. Some weeks ago it was mentioned that the war and the political situation at home would be the overshadowing questions before the convention. It appears that the British Unionists are determined to tiations. They are neither pacifists nor war mad, demanding that when the Germans are driven out of France and Belgium, the British government should announce its readiness to begin peace negotiations. The British Unionists evidently are confident that when the Prussian militarists are defeated in their schemes of conquest and humiliated before the world, the German people will put on the finishing touches. Demands are also made by the workers that the terms of peace and tremendous debts and burdens of reconstruction that must be met after the war, be dealt with along the lines proposed by the Labor conferences held during the past summer, the substance of which were printed in this paper. Regarding the Labor Party movement, it seems that Arthur Henderson and his followers were so strongly in the saddle that not even the American mission, headed by Samuel Gompers, was able to put the slightest dent in the plans of the British leaders. A five-line cable dispatch stated that J. Havelock Wilson's scheme to form a new Labor political organization was overwhelmingly defeated. Wilson, with John Hodge and a few other war cabinet members, had threatened to establish a party in opposition to the Labor Party, which will have 400 candidates in the field for parliament at the next election, and this proposed dual political scheme was naturally warmly approved by the Liberal and Tory politicians. Whether or not the American mission dabbled in British affairs is not known at present, but we do know that Gompers, John Frey, C. L. Baine, Wm. Bowen and others who attended the Trade Union Congress have no great love for Henderson and his friends. But judging from a cable in the New York Times, which is a reprint of a Derby dispatch in the London Chronicle, the American delegates were not received with open arms exactly. Bowen (who was elected fraternal delegate at the Buffalo A. F. of L. convention) appears to have made the delegates in the congress rather weary with his line of talk, as the Chronicle dispatch declares that the "congress was amazingly patient under the inflicting of Mr. William Bowen's lecture, which no doubt was not so much malignant as merely stupid; and the only time that the congress gave full vent to its feelings was when Bowen placed Mr. Gompers on the same giddy heights of honor as the great Mr. Ben Tillet, and then the delegates did laugh loud and long with an unmistakable jeer." Gompers was credited with making an able speech, but it was too long and of the character that the delegates had grown used to hearing from their own spokesmen. The same paper (which is not partisan to Henderson or the Labor Party) says that Henderson made quite the best speech on the occasion when he restated the British and Allied labor's war aims.

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It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, AND INCLUDES ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, OR HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local postmasters for despatch to the proper registrar, under the Military Service Act.

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Notice---Military Service Act, 1917

Men Exempted As Farmers

Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms which are actually contributing to the national food supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS 1 POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS, which is expiring, and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT, SHOULD communicate with the registrars under the Military Service Act OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the national food supply.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the winter months ,MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

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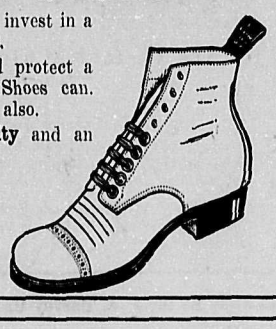

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THE PYSCHOLOGY OF AN ENGINEER

Environment Has Its Effect on Those Who Operate the Power Plants

[By W. A. Alexander]

When a person considers the responsibilities and duties of engineers employed in stationary plants, where the most complicated machinery, costing in some cases hundreds of thousands of dollars, is under their direct care and supervision, and where by the slightest carelessness on their part, they might be hurled into eternity; or cause such damage to the plant that it would cost their employer thousands of dollars to repair, and then when you realize that the wages paid the engineers in charge of these various plants is lower, on the average, than any other mechanic. In fact in many instances even lower than that paid for common labor. You must come to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the mind of the worker who is content to accept such a miserable pittance in return for his services, as is paid to a number of engineers in the province.

It is not reasonable to suppose that a human being, with a mind, that is not in subjection, would be willing to take such a responsibility as many engineers and their families, to be treated as though they were of no more importance than a piece of waste to merely perform a function in society for their masters' benefit, and then be thrown into the discard.

It is common sense logic that there must be a reason for this psychology, and there is:

Take the engineer employed in a mill, factory or cold storage plant. He is practically segregated from his fellow workers on account of his duties. Up to a short time ago, he had to be on duty long before the other workers arrived, in order to get the machinery in motion for them ,and he had to remain behind in order to overhaul his engine and machinery, and see that everything was o. k. for starting up the next day. Owing to these duties and long hours worked, he had no time to enter into discussion on Labor problems with his fellow workers. This factor, coupled with the tension on the nerves of engineers when the engines and machinery are in motion, have no doubt caused them to look upon all things from a mechanical point of view.

As the main duty of an engineer is to operate his plant economically, to develop the greatest amount of h.p. with the least amount of expense to his employer. It has only been a natural sequence for him after developing the mechanical mind to start practising economy, not only at the plant of his employer, but also in his own home, and some of them have become so successful in the practise of this economy that they are, therefore, able to produce their labor power and sell it at a lower figure than a common laborer.

There is no doubt that a number of them would be willing to continue doing so and allow their wives and families to exist on a mere pittance if the other workers in society would allow the master class to continue to control their minds, for when a working man is so careful in looking after the interests of his master ,and so neglectful of his own affairs, it stands to reason that his mind must be under the control of his master or he would never submit to the conditions under which some engineers are forced to exist and allow a master class to live in luxury out of the surplus values that are created by labor. It is out of the surplus value, (i. e., the difference between wages paid the workers and the values created by them), that the capitalist class is able to control the press, the pulpit, and the ministers of the various governments, and thereby control the minds of the workers.

However, in spite of all this power that the capitalist class possess a section of the workers in society, by the use of their reasoning power, have realized that the interests of capital and labor are diametrically opposed, for as long as there is an employing class and an employed class, in society, or a class of buyers and one of sellers, it stands to reason that it will be in the interests of the buying or employing class to buy its labor as cheaply as possible, and it will be in the interests of the selling or employed class to sell its labor at the highest price. Therefore, as long as there are capitalists and workers, there will be a class war, and the capitalists will use the workers, whose minds they control, to fight those workers whose minds have been set free, and who are endeavoring to free the minds of other workers.

If the engineers desire that their minds be set free, it will be necessary for them to join in with the other members of their own class, and by political power they possess, gain control of the machinery they now operate for the benefit of an exploiting class, for it will only be when the workers own the machine they are dependent upon for their means of livelihood, that they will own their own minds, and then their psychology will change.

When the minds of the workers have been set free, when labor has been raised from the category of a commodity, (i. e., something for sale), instead of witnessing a spectacle of working men and their families living in fear and want in a society which the workers, by their productive ability, have been able to practically eliminate the struggle for existence, in so far as producing sufficient food, clothing, shelter, etc., for the needs of society, we shall be able to see a free people operating the machinery of production and distribution, for the purpose of seeing that every man, woman and child has sufficient of this world's goods to supply their human needs.

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The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to and endorse the objects of the organization.

Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

Foundry Workers Gain

The Best Steel and Casting Company at Stonehurst, California, has granted the eight-hour day, wage increases and double time to its foundry employees. Wages of casting chippers are advanced 55 cents a day. The company made these grants when over 100 of its employees joined Foundry Employees Union No. 54. Many of these workers were former members of the union, but accepted the employers' promise to protect their interests." It seems that the company has been busy with other matters, and the workers concluded to help themselves.

WASHINGTON, September.—Postmaster-General Burleson, in his capacity as Director-General of the Telephone and Telegraph Service, has appointed a trade-union woman, Miss Julia O'Connor of Boston, "representing the organized telephone workers of the country," on a commission which is to investigate the working conditions in the telephone and telegraph service.

NAYLOR CASE IS TO GO TO JURY

Judge Says Evidence Submitted Is the Slimmest Ever Seen

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the Naylor and Aitken defense committee, by Mr. J. E. Bird, solicitor for the defense, and needs no explanation.

In view of the decision, it was not thought wise to go on with the Habeas Corpus proceedings in the case of Aitken, and the case of Naylor was the only one on which a decision was given.

Sept. 27th, 1918.

The Naylor-Aitken Defense Committee
Joseph Naylor, Esq.,
United Mine Workers,
Cumberland, B. C.

Dear Sir: This morning I attended to the matter of your petition before Mr. Justice Murphy in chambers, and had the assistance of Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C. We argued the matter fully before him, Mr. Carter, K. C., from the attorney general's office, Victoria appeared opposing the application. His leading point in opposition he developed out of the technicality that "as you were out on bail the court had no jurisdiction to deal with the matter by way of habeas corpus." The case, however, was not decided along this line of argument. The case was decided on a straight "question of fact."

After hearing the evidence in the case, the judge called upon Mr. Carter to show cause, expressing the opinion that it "was the slimmest case for committal of a man" that he had ever seen. Following this he came back to the evidence, and said that "he was not prepared to say that 'there was absolutely no evidence,' in fact, 'he was of opinion that there was a suggestion of evidence,' which probably influenced the local magistrates."

This "suggestion of evidence" appears to be the marks made by a shoe, apparently worn by someone who, at some time or other, made a trip from the cabin where you were at sometime seen to some other cabin somewhere near which (a little matter of about 1200 feet away) a cache had at sometime apparently been made and, in the opinion of the detectives, had at sometime apparently been lifted. How much more proof could one wish for? Were not "pieces of paper and string" found there?

The judge admitted that this was the slimmest evidence, but at the same time, in view of the local knowledge, and the local atmosphere given the case, he was not prepared to say that there was not something calling upon the magistrates to send the matter to a higher court for trial. Undoubtedly the case would have been thrown out but for this "atmosphere" and "local knowledge." It was conceded by ourselves and the crown that he had no jurisdiction by way of an appeal from the magistrate's finding, but only authority to act in case of wrongful committal, as we alleged.

I find that there was not a single scrap of evidence implicating you. We argued that this was a fact, that these few things that were suggested against you were quite consistent with your innocence, and that the magistrate had no right to send you up for trial, except had there been sufficient evidence to warrant a fair-minded jury seriously weighing the pros and cons of the case. This was the basis upon which we placed our contention.

Mr. Justice Murphy, while dismissing the application, conceded that in view of the authorities quoted, there was ample justification for our having brought the matter to the attention of the court, but that your rights and interests would be safeguarded by the grand jury when the case comes up in Nanaimo.

As stated in my last letter to you, we can never be sure of the outcome of any step that we may consider it advisable to take. Personally, I may state that I fully expected the whole proceedings would be quashed, in view of the lack of evidence. As it rests now, we will continue the fight in Nanaimo.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. EDWARD BIRD.

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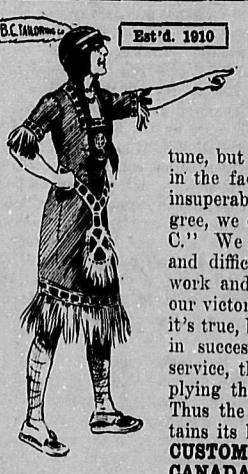

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The State Industrial Commission, of Wisconsin, is holding public hearings on the question of women's wages. in Milwaukee. Several months ago the State Federation of Labor and other organizations petitioned the commission to establish a living wage for women.

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A. S. Wells.....Manager

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....October 4, 1918

THE QUESTION of immigration is being again brought to the fore. This in spite of the fact that the "Returned Soldier Problem" is not solved, nor has there been any attempt to solve it. The Sun in an editorial, advocates the encouragement of immigration from Scandinavian countries. In other places the desirability of admitting the wives of the Hindus is being advocated, and in others the importation of cqolie labor is openly mooted.

IMMIGRATION NOW ADVOCATED

* * *

Now the admittances of wives and families of the Hindus is not being advocated at this time because of any sudden love for the Hindu, but for the other purposes. If any race of men are to be admitted to this country, then there is no logical reason why the women folks should be denied admission. But until every worker at present in the country, and every man who has been overseaseas, has been provided for, no further immigration to this country should be allowed. Let us first settle the problems of taking care of the people we have already admitted to the country and the natives, before we under any pretext make those problems more difficult to solve.

* * *

The Asiatic countries of the world cannot assist us in solving the problems we have on our hands, neither can we assist them in the solution of their problems in their countries, by transfer of any of the population of the various countries. These problems must be worked out in the respective countries by their respective populations.

* * *

The only problems that the workers in any land have to solve is the problems that arise out of the efforts of the people to obtain the necessities of life, and these can only be solved in one way, that way being by the collective ownership of the means of wealth production.

* * *

Labor, by its efforts throughout the ages, has solved the question of providing for the needs of the human family. Slavery in many forms has been necessary to bring about this desirable state of affairs. But now that the problem is solved, there is no need for the continuance of any form of servitude. But so long as the means of wealth production remain in the hands of a few individuals in society, slavery must remain. It does not mean that because men are free to choose a new master or employer, that they are free, neither does the fact that men are denied the right to earn a livelihood because they have produced more commodities than can be disposed of by the lords of industry, that they are free agents. Capitalism has developed the powers of production to the extent, that because of the very productivity of the workers, those who produce the world's wealth, are denied the means of securing a livelihood, and this is true in all countries at this stage of the game.

* * *

Japan and China, Mexico and all other countries that have been looked upon as backward countries, are now forging ahead in the game of producing for profits, the people of those countries are faced with exactly the same problems as are the people of the oldest capitalistic countries of the world, and the same steps will have to be taken in those countries as are being taken in the older countries, in so far as the present methods of production is concerned, before they can attempt to solve the age-long problems and aims of the workers of the world. Immigration, sure thing; bring them all in, and let us have all the trouble that we can possibly crowd in to as short a space of time as possible. But let those who advocate it beware of the wrath of the men who will return from overseas, when they see the attempt being made to establish worse conditions in this country than those that prevailed before the war. The only reason for the talk of imigrants at this time, is the same old reason that ever has dominated the minds of the employing class, and that is a desire to curtail the advancement of the workers, and the strong love of the cheapest labor power that it is possible to secure. But if we know anything, the workers will never be deterred by any device from their intentions as to the change in the methods of production and distribution of wealth, which is alone created by the workers.

THE NEWS FROM all sources this week has been of such a nature that the workers of the world may take some little satisfaction from it. From the theatre of war comes the news that the power of the Germanic military machine is losing its effectiveness, the very fact that Bulgaria has come to terms with the Allies, is in itself an indication of the fact that this is being recognized by the Allies of the Central Powers. Aside from this side of the situation, the ever-growing revolt of the people of Germany and Austria is becoming more and more apparent. It is reported that when the news of the Bulgarian situation reached Berlin, the people of that city held a demonstration outside the Bulgarian legation, and destroyed some of the statuary of that city. This proves that the representatives of the Socialist element of the Allied countries understand the situation in Germany to a greater extent than they have been given credit for, and that their efforts to revive the "International" has not been in any way a haphazard move, but that it has been based on definite knowledge of the situation. From this it can be assumed that the military clique of that country is losing its power, and as soon as that machine is seen by the German Socialist and radical element to be about to collapse, the situation will be taken advantage of, and the ever-growing demand for constitutional government will become more and more apparent, and will be made more and more insistent, until with a united people behind it, it will sweep aside from the path of an outraged working people, the feudalistic and militaristic machine of government.

A GLEAM OF HOPE IN THE GLOOM

* * *

From press reports, it would appear that when Germany is at the beginning of the revolution, that there will be no one to give any assistance to her. That may be true as to any aid being given to the Junker element, but as soon as the working class rise to take over the reigns of government, the revolutionary workers of all lands will be ready and willing to give aid to their fellows in their hour of deliverance. And as soon as the German military regime is removed from the arena in Russia, it can be then said that the presence of the Allies in Russia will be no longer needed, if their claims are true, that they are only there for that purpose. Time, however, will only tell as to the future of the Russian situation.

* * *

Taking the statements of President Wilson last week at New York, to the effect that the issues of the war are:

"Shall the military power of any nation, or group of nations, be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible forces or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

He added:

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it."

* * *

And assuming that President Wilson was speaking for the aims of the Allies, and that he was sincere in his statements, then as soon as the power of Germany is broken in Russia, the people of that country will be allowed to work out their own salvation. Irrespective of the merits or demerits of the Bolsheviki, which we are not allowed to discuss, the one outstanding feature of the Russian situation is that they have for ever swept aside the right of any self-appointed autocracy to rule that country. There will never again be any return to the rule of the people by a military mad autocracy, and the same can be said of the enemy countries, once they have broken the power of the present regime.

* * *

Along with the news coming from the enemy countries, we have the news coming from Great Britain that Lloyd George, is not at all sure of the situation ,and the growing unrest in that country is a sign of hope. Let no one conclude that the workers of the old land are by any means going to be satisfied when the military machine is broken in Germany. They will then begin to make their own needs and demands known. They will then demonstrate their political power, and that while they have been content to give up many liberties in the time of war, they will, as soon as those sacrifices are no longer necessary, put into effect their programme of re-construction. Lloyd George may not wish to give the electorate the right to again demonstrate its desires at the poll, but the workers will not be content to leave it to his will or desire, they have already broken the peace pact, and stand ready at a moment's notice to contest the greater majority of the constituencies, but if obstructions are placed in the way of their giving expressions to political preferences, they will sweep aside all such obstructions. The workers' political power ,and the knowledge as to the value of it to them, is more in evidence in Great Britain, than in any other country in the world, and this is another sign of hope for the workers. Let it be understood that the working people of the world constitute 85 per cent. of the population, and that they have given their all in this world war, and having given "all," that they are not going to be content with the crumbs from the tables of the capitalistic class in the future.

* * *

The men now overseas, the men who have returned from over there, have fought that the world may be freed from militarism, and to establish Democracy ,and after the power of the Germanic machine has been broken, they having fought for Democracy, will demand Democracy in their own countries. They will line up with the workers in their respective countries to the end that true Democracy may live in their own lands. This can never be accomplished until the last vestige of industrial autocracy has been swept aside. Their future existence must be such as will, to some extent, recompense them for their sacrifices ,and let it be realized that the men and women who have had the burdens to bear at home, will line up with them in their efforts to establish Democracy in their daily lives, and in the manner by which they obtain their living. This cannot, however, be accomplished so long as the means of wealth production remain in the hands of the industrial autocracies. If, as President Wilson says, one of the objects the war is being fought for is "that peoples may not be ruled and dominated in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible forces, but by their own will and choice," and that this is not mere lip service, then the liberties that have been given up, and the impositions that have been made in the course of the war, will in the one case have to be restored, and in the other removed. All semblance of militarism and autocracy must immediately be removed, and not only that, but the people will have to choose their own methods in the production and distribution of wealth, and before peace, and happiness can reign on this old earth, the present anarchistic method of production for profit must be scrapped, and a new order established, where the production for use, will provide the necessities of life for all, and forever remove any future cause for wars, because of the constant struggle for markets necessary to the present methods of production. If the expression of these ideals are to be looked upon as being unpatriotic, then they will have to be taken as such, but to see the change in society that will be to the benefit of a sorrow-ridden and struggling humanity, and to work to bring about that change will in the future, and in the very near future at that, be looked upon as the highest form of patriotism. The welfare of humanity is, and must be, the paramount issue of the future, or the sacrifices of the workers of all the ages will have been in vain. The ray of hope, however, grows larger and brighter each succeeding week, and we trust that in the near future the workers will of their own great might and desire, take unto themselves the results of their age-long struggle.

Dan Campbell, the constable that shot Goodwin at Cumberland, has been exonerated by the grand jury. The press states that the man who shot Goodwin, when the latter tried to shoot the officer near Comox Lake in the latter part of July, was exonerated.

Judge Murphy presented the case to the grand jury, and in doing so he emphasized the serious aspect of the affair and the need for the utmost care and consideration. He said:

"It would be a deplorable thing, if a case like this were not investigated before a petty jury unless a reasonable man could say that it needed no further investigation. The facts must be so plain as to leave no question in the mind of a reasonable man that it was absolutely necessary for Campbell to kill Goodwin."

Why his lordship's warning was not heeded, we can only surmise, but it has never been proven to the satisfaction of any one connected with organized Labor that Goodwin ever attempted to shoot Campbell, and neither has it been proven that Campbell was justified in shooting Goodwin. It is extremely unfortunate that the case was not sent to a petit jury, as suggested by Judge Murphy, and then these points might have been cleared up. Meantime the whole thing will be viewed with suspicion, and irrespective of the fact that Goodwin was evading the laws of the land, the fact remains that he was a human being, and the law is supposed to at least give a man a chance for his life, and the whole thing should have been investigated. Had it have been a case of any individual of the other class, no doubt it would have been, but it was only a miner that was killed.

The following item culled from the press of the city, will give some idea as to what returned men are being asked to work for, the last item is the jewel. This is the one offering the magnificent sum of $50 per month with board as an orderly in the Merritt Hospital. Suppose that there will be a great rush of the returned men for this

Four positions are open to returned soldiers, according to information supplied Mayor Gale's office by the Provincial Returned Soldiers Aid Commission. William Dee, superintendent of the Dominion telegraph lines at Victoria, wants three line patrolmen, one for Slide Hill, one for Esthaven and one for Bamfield, on the west coast. In the two former cases, the pay is $95 a month with free house, while in the latter it is $95 without house, and the applicant must be able to handle a motor boat. Secretary Carrington of the Merritt Hospital also wants to engage an orderly at $50 a month and board.

A number of trade union leaders have been arrested in South Africa. They are charged with trying to form an I. W. W. amongst the natives employed in the compounds. The truth of the matter is that in all probability the natives themselves commenced to organize along class, instead of race lines. About six or seven months ago considerable agitation took place as the result of a number of Socialist pamphlets being translated into native languages. Some of the natives were charged with attempted rebellion, owing to the Karl Marx statement: "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains," etc., being incorrectly translated from Zulu to English. The natives had the correct wording, but when the officials translated it back into English, they made it read, "Members of the black race unite, throw off your chains, and conquer the country for yourselves." The white miners of the Rand have for the past six years encouraged their colored brothers in travail to organize. The Zulu's are very intelligent, and it is said that the spirit of unionism is spreading amongst them to such an extent that the capitalists in South Africa regard the situation as serious.

From reports received from Winnipeg, we learn that The Federationist is not the only Labor paper that has been the recipinent of attentions at the hands of the censor. The latest to receive attention is the Western Labor News of Winnipeg, the official organ of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.

That the present form of wealth production is both wasteful and at the same time inefficient, must be evident to the most casual thinker. The nations that are at war have found it so and to some extent have tried to rectify the wasted effort. Great Britain—in spite of those that have said it could never be done—within 24 hours of the outbreak of war, took over the railroads of that part of the world. Not only did the government take over the railroads, but it took over a great many of the industries, and ran them under control of government officials. It is true that by doing this the efforts of the nation in producing the munitions of war were greatly benefited, for a large amount of the anarchy which must prevail in production as long as it is left to private enterprise, and to the incentive of profit before production commences, was eliminated. This is the experience of the other countries that are engaged in the war, with the possible exception only of the Dominion of Canada, which has not as yet seen fit to adopt anything in the form of control of the production, of either foodstuffs or the manufacture of war munitions. The very fact that this has been done in so many countries proves that the methods in vogue, both now, and before the war, are not in the interests of efficiency, or of the nation. Government ownership, or state capitalism, however, never will solve the problems that concern the working class of all lands. So long as "profit" is the only incentive for production, then the workers must of necessity have to abide by the whims of the class that is making the profits, before they have the opportunity of securing a living. The wage-worker is, and will be—so long as the wage system lasts—the property of the ruling class in society, and consequently be subject to the will of that class.

VICTORIA PATRIOTS AND THE FERNIE MINERS

Profit Versus Human Life
The Issue at Fernie Mines

Need for Safety Clutches on the Thinking Apparatus of Some People

[By Walter Head]

Certain persons in the village of Victoria have formed themselves into a league of patriots and they are now proposing to force the miners of Fernie to work in the mines of that district under conditions that are admitted to be dangerous by competent authorities. Of course these Fernie miners are enemy aliens, which, by the way, is the category to which all strikers belong. We obtain our information from an article which appeared in the Vancouver World of recent date, headed "Bayonet would make miners work—League favors treating enemy strikers as war prisoners." The league proposes to take up the matter of forcing these "enemy aliens" to work with the Hon. T. W. Rowell. Suggestions were made to force the "enemy aliens" to work at the point of the bayonet, to use the mines as internment camps, and also to bring the Austrians and Germans out of the internment camps at Vernon and other parts of Canada to work in the mines. Our Victoria friends are no doubt getting "weal mad" and the probability is that their madness may take the form of going to Fernie to operate the mines—we don't think.

We often wonder why some people don't use their reasoning faculties sometimes, and then again we sometimes wonder whether every member of the human family has been endowed with reasoning faculties.

Some time ago the Vancouver Daily Sun broke forth with the following gem of wisdom, which we would gladly pass on to our Victoria friends: "Safety clutches are needed on other things besides the cages in which the miners are carried to and from work."

The meddlesome Millies of Victoria would be well advised to examine the safety clutches on their think tanks; if they will do this they may eventually recover from their brainstorm. The question involved in the Fernie dispute is a question of profit versus human life, for if we are correctly informed the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has recently signified its willingness to place its mines on a single shift provided the men are willing to accept a reduction of tonnage rates. The miners claim that a single shift will not curtail production and should more men be available to work those mines, there are other mines that can be opened up, which have been closed in times gone by through the inability of the company to work them profitably.

Now, the company agreed to a proposition of arbitration, provided the men would continue working under conditions that were considered unsafe. If the arbitration board or commission found that the conditions were as expert testimony said they were, then the company would agree to work the mines on a single shift basis. The men would not agree to this, and suggested that they work the single shift pending the findings of the commission. If there is anything pro-German in such a proposition we would ask our noble Victorians to show us, as we are from Missouri. Would these patriotic leaguers like to ride on an elevator, for instance, for thirty days, the condition of which was considered dangerous, provided that they would no longer have to ride under those conditions if a commission after chewing the fat for the aforesaid thirty days finally agreed that those conditions were dangerous? We venture to assert that dull though their reasoning faculties may be, they would, no douht, think that this procedure savored too much of trying it on the dog. This would be their attitude when their own interests were concerned, but immediately some one else adopts the same attitude the cry of pro-German and alien enemy is raised.

We would respectfully suggest to the members of the Victoria Patriotic League pifflers, that they go to Fernie and get tangled up in one of those bumps. If they would only do this they would not be so anxious to force some one else to work under those conditions, and until they are prepared to do this and obtain some knowledge of working conditions in a dangerous coal mine, they would be well advised to cease peddling hot air. Our Victoria friends are evidently not alone in their denunciation of "profiteering" amongst the bloated plutocrats of labor, for the woods are full of them these days. Governor Withcombe of Oregon recently said that "men who are making $5 to $10 a day and clamoring for a 44-hour week cannot be classed as being one per cent. patriotic." He classes them with men who are fighting for liberty and justice 24 hours per day and offering up their lives for $30 per month. He suggests that this is the time when the working day should be limited only by physical endurance; all of which may be exceedingly beautiful from the capitalistic point of view.

Whose fault is it that the champions of democracy, etc., are forced to give up their lives for a paltry $30 a month. Governor Withcombe may be able to answer that, but he doesn't choose to do so; he denounces the workers, who he says are making $5 to $10 a day and living off the fat of the land. It certainly is too bad that the workers should get any fat at all. Our old friend Walter Foster quotes an instance of shipyard workers in Florida volunteering to work on Sunday for no pay at all in order to speed up shipbuilding, which again is very pleasing in the eyes of the class who are building ships and operating the mines, mills and factories for the express purpose of winning the war, incidentally to give the workers the glorious opportunity of living off the fat of the land. These gentlemen no doubt are not making any profits, and while that happy state of affairs may be prevailing in the country to the south of us, the bug has not yet struck the Dominion of Canada, for we hear from time to time of corporations here that are still making profits, as evidenced by the following figures which show the profits made by the various milling companies in Canada in the years 1913 and 1917:

	1913.	1917.
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	$250,000	$1,760,000
W. Can. Mills	445,000	845,000
St. Law'ce Mills	62,000 debit	138,000
Rob. Hood Mills	257,000	480,000
Ogilvie Mill. Co.	453,000 debit	3,440,000
Lake of Woods..	353,000	1,224,000

Having demonstrated that these Canadian companies are not operating for the benefit of their health and drawing the conclusion that other companies are doing likewise, would it not be advisable for our patriotic pifflers, Walter Fosters, etc., to look for the pro-Germans amongst these gentlemen?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council

October 6, 1893

Trouble existing between Tailors Union and bosses, latter having decided to reduce wages 20 per cent. Union men resist this, and intend to start co-operative shop.

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Whalen Company, Port Alice.
Port Hammond Lumber Company, Port Hammond.
Ladner Lumber Company, Ladner, B. C.
Taylor Engineering Co., Cassidy Siding.

Notice to Contractors

Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board—Contract No. 8, Bridge Street Trunk Sewer Extension

Sealed tenders for the above work endorsed "Tender Section No. 8," and with the name of the tenderer, will be received at the offices of the Board, 401, 402 Credit Foncier Building, 850 Hastings Street West, until the 11th day of November at 10.30 a.m., at which time the tenders will be opened, and referred to the Engineer for report.

The proposed work comprises approximately 1300 feet of 4-foot, and 1500 feet of 5-foot concrete sewer.

Plans, specification, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 9th of October and copies of same may be obtained from A. D. Creer, M.E.I.C., Engineer to the Board, 409, 410 Credit Foncier Building, on payment of a sum of $50, which will be refunded on the return of all plans and documents supplied.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a certified cheque upon a Vancouver branch of a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Board, for a sum of five thousand dollars.

On the awarding of the contract the cheques of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them and the cheque of the successful tenderer will be cashed and the amount retained as security or part security for the due execution and performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

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W. J. HOGG,
Secretary-Treasurer.
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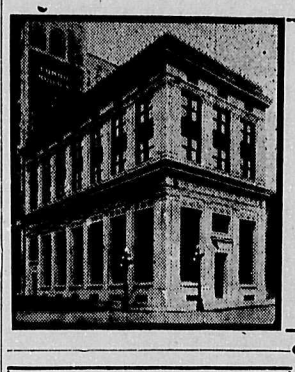

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Dental nurse in attendance.
COR. GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS
Over Owl Drug Store
Phone Sey. 5238

Notary Public
A. W. WHITAKER
439 Richards Street

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

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Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value

Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
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Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster
Limited

"The House Behind the Goods"
MALKIN'S BEST
CUSTARD POWDER
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The W. H. MALKIN CO., LIMITED
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At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores
IF YOU NEED
An Overcoat
BUY IT NOW, AND BUY IT AT THE RED ARROW STORES

You will find quality better and prices more reasonable than you expect because we bought early on the lower market, but cannot buy again at the same prices, so those who buy here now will have great advantage in both quality and price.

OVERCOATS—In a large variety of colorings and styles, at $20, $25, $30, $35, $40 to $50

RAINCOATS—In the new tweed covered styles; plain grey and fancy plaids; some with and some without belts.
Prices....$15, $18, $20 and $25

Headquarters for Union Men's Outfits

J.N.HARVEY
125-127 Hastings St. W.
Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.
Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

UNION HELP---

Fellow Workers, do you know the Soccer Season starts Saturday, October 5th?

And there are two teams in the league composed of Union men. One is the I. L. A., who have had a team in the league here for four or five seasons and have always had considerable success.

The other team is Coughlan's. This team represents the shipyard, and the men are all employed there.

The I. L. A. represent their own international organization, while Coughlan's is composed of Union men carrying the firm's name, and believe me, it will be some game when they meet Saturday. You know these two teams played to a draw four times in the Senior League.

Oh, yes! I nearly forgot. We are still offering the best value in Pipes at

The Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 CARRALL STREET

Metal Trades Council

The Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen were admitted to affiliation with the council.

Brother Scott of the Marine Firemen's Union was granted the privilege of the floor and explained their position as to trial trips.

The executive recommended a system of transfer cards among affiliated unions in respect to helpers, and the matter was referred to the locals.

The executive also made a recommendation that all members of affiliated locals refuse to use the spraying machine. Bro. McDermott of the Painters advised the council that he had seen Mr. Gilmore of the Compensation Board and had asked him to get the machine eliminated from the shipyards, as being injurious to health.

The executive also reported that the Western Canada had refused the business agents admission to the yard, and it was decided to refer the matter to the locals and also see the adjuster, Mr. McDonald, in regard thereto. Such action is a direct breach of the Robertson agreement.

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

The Practical Shoe Men

Wood & Son

187 Hastings Street East

(Opposite Carnegie Library)

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

Why does a union man smoke a non-union cigar?

This question popped into my mind the other day. I happened to walk into a cigar store just as a friend of mine—a Union man—was buying a cigar. With some curiosity and much surprise I saw him choose a cigar from a box without the label while just alongside was a VAN LOO cigar as well as a number of others bearing the Union label.

Of course I know there are good cigars made that do not bear the Union label, but the FACT THAT THOUSANDS OF NON-UNION MEN SMOKE VAN LOO CIGARS because of its satisfying, mellow-flavored Havana Tobacco, is sufficient guarantee as to the quality of this particular cigar. In fact I know it to be a far superior cigar to the "scab" cigar my friend picked. So I asked him, "How do you expect the public to support Unionism when you, a Union man, don't do it?" He looked kind of sheepish and admitted that it was just pure thoughtlessness. Wake up, fellows—"practice what you preach." Try a VAN LOO—that mellow cigar made from sun-kissed Cuban tobaccos in a big Union Factory by Union men. The new three-for-a-quarter size is a dandy.

VAN-LOO Cigars

MADE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. SOLD EVERYWHERE

15c, 10c and 3 for 25c

GERMANY ON EDGE OF REVOLUTION

No Standing Still and Progress Being Made in All Lands

The working class is now beginning to realize that it has no friend on earth but itself. In the hour of trial when Labor takes a stand on it's own behalf, how quickly the freaks who pretend to flirt with it, flee to the enemy! The jackal press loses no opportunity to vilify those who happen to occupy prominent positions and lies unblushingly when ever it can by so doing stab the movement in the back. Labor is realizing as never before that it must fight its own battle, rely entirely upon its own strength, that it is engaged in a struggle in which no quarter can be given or received. Capital and Labor are locked in each other's arms in a fight to a finish, a struggle to the death.

The workers on the Clyde are on strike for higher pay and of course German money will be behind it. The capitalist class cannot conceive of any one doing anything except for gold. Incapable itself, of doing anything for a principle, it naturally thinks that all other creatures are cast in its own mold.

Capitalism will descend to any depths in order to make profits, and this war has disclosed to every observing eye the hideous nature of the beast of exploitation.

Canada is the only country where the grafter is openly honored. In other countries he takes a back seat socially, but here he is placed in the limelight, and his devotees openly worship at his shrine.

In the first six months of this war more wealth went into the pockets of grafters than has been lost by all the strikes that have taken place in the country during the last ten years. The soldiers in France suffered as a result of this, many of them died. Was German gold behind that? During this war the working men and women of the Empire have produced all the material necessary to the successful carrying on of the war. They have gone overseas and done the fighting ,and yet should a section of them demand more hay and oats because they cannot live and work on what they are receiving, the cry is instantly raised of German gold and by that crowd who are making profits out of the sweat and blood of those they revile, exploit and crucify.

The crushing defeat of the German armies is bringing us nearer to the climax. A revolution in Germany is now inevitable. It was impossible so long as the military gang in that country were victorious. They are now losing caste rapidly ,and their political collapse may be looked for this winter. When this takes place, we shall have passed another milestone on the road to freedom. In analyzing the situation, it is well to keep in mind the fact that things are happening in every country, that there is no such thing as a nation standing still, and although a big blaze can be expected in Central Europe, momentous events are the order of the day in every land.

Lloyd George is reported to be in favor of sending the striking Clyde workers to the front line trenches. We think that the premier possesses more intelligence than the press gives him credit for. The attempt to bluff Ireland ended in dismal failure.

Should Lloyd George attempt to coerce the shipworkers and fail, as he undoubtedly would, what is likely to be the effect on Labor generally? Lloyd George and his party, will come tumbling down like a house of cards, and the last hope of capitalism in Great Britain will be destroyed.

The workers on the Clyde have never concealed the fact that they were fully in sympathy with the aspirations of the Russian proletariat; and no doubt this is one of the reasons why Lloyd George is advised to come down upon them with a heavy hand. The Labor movement is getting stronger nerves; we notice all the flurry and panic is on the capitalist side. Capitalism is beginning to have a faint idea that something is wrong. It does not yet perceive that it is caught in an economic net. Capitalism has no vision beyond the horizon of its own system, and the class that profits by it is now drifting. The working class must use all means at it's command to discipline its forces, educate and organize, organize and educate, so that when the crash comes we shall be ready. The transition period will not be a long one. Everything is in the workers' favor. The capitalist system has been built up and maintained by fraud and force. The war has shown the worker that the master class, by controlling the state, control him. The public power of coercion must be in the hands of the proletariat. The working class can here and now begin building a world worth living in. A world of homes, if only capitalism's strangle-hold is removed. We are not going to starve after the war, neither are we going to try to produce goods cheaper than the Japs or the Chinese in order that the master class may continue in business. In the struggle for markets, the worker competes with his fellows. He runs the race and wins it. The capitalist jockey rides him. The golden cup for the rider, the lash for the sweating steed. He has played that game too long, and now he is refusing to be bulldozed into continuing it. He is going to throw the jockey. He is going to kick the saddle and bridle from him. He is going to be free.

P. G. E. Raises Fares

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway has raised the fare from and to Lyall's yard and the ferry. The fare was originally five cents, but is now 10 cents. Between 200 and 300 men have been in the habit of taking the train every evening, but on Thursday, the day the fare was raised, the train was deserted, only about 12 men travelling by it, the rest walking. A petition is being got out and which when signed will be sent to the government at Victoria.

Organize Four Unions

VIRGINIA, Minn.—Since the last convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in this city, the timber workers have organized with a membership of 246; barbers with 30 members, electrical workers with 15, and section employees with over 200.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL ONLY HOPE OF WORKERS

Production for Use Must Be Insisted Upon in the Future

Human Life Should Be More Than Profits of Capital

That the workers are closely following the international trend of events, was evidenced by the applause which greeted some of the comments of the chairman, Dr. W. J. Curry, at last Sunday's meeting of the Federated Labor Party at the Bex theatre. He presaged that moving pictures from Europe would shortly provide us with such entertaining spectacles as that of Samuel Gompers embracing some of the generals overseas. We had often heard of Uncle Sam, but were not previously aware that his second name was Gompers. The press was now seeking to make a hero of this little old man, and when it was learned that part of his mission to Europe was to interfere with the aims of the British Labor Party, then this ruling class solicitude was well understood the world over. It was a matter for congratulation that the vote upon Gompers' proposals had been defeated by 63 votes to 26, and that the Britishers were not to be turned aside from their high purposes, no matter with what eclat the visitor might appear in their midst.

Mr. A. S. Wells, at the commencement of his address, declared that he was not there that evening as the editor of The Federationist, but as a wage-earner seeking to assist in the culmination of the hopes of the workers. The responsibilities resting upon the Labor movement of today was greater than they had ever been, they were nearing the parting of the ways between opposition to governing powers and the assumption of those governing powers by themselves. It was no time for stupid or flamboyant utterances which led nowhere.

In the German nation they had the illustration of what results were to be expected when industrial development —national development in capitalist production was grafted immediately upon a feudal state. That nation was 100 years behind politically, so that the powers of the state, together with all the advantages of modern capitalistic development, were centred in the hands of an autocratic few, who in turn were striving to maintain relations to their own people which had become impossible among the nations by which they were surrounded.

Organize and Educate Now

They were repeatedly told in this country that there were certain questions which should be left alone till after the war, that no matter what might be proposed ,there must be no criticism of the existing government. If the people comprising the government were infallible, then there might be some reason for the argument, but the workers realized that what they did now would materially affect all that might happen after the war, that their future was bound up in the soundness of present action and attitude. Large numbers of the workers had been detached from industry and placed where they could take no part in the things directly affecting their future well-being as industrial workers, and it was the duty and responsibility of those still in industry to maintain conditions not only for themselves, but for those who would ultimately return to the factory and the fields.

We heard much of "reconstruction," and were sometimes invited to listen to speakers who, if they possessed any real knowledge of the basis of present society, did not betray it in their speeches. How such people could be trusted to "reconstruct" anything was a puzzle. These men essayed to speak sympathetically of the position of the returned soldier, but they seemed to be more concerned with how they were to make a profit in the future from his labor and the labor of others than they were with the immediate needs and necessities of the soldier or his dependents. While there had been an assumption on the part of all that some changes were inevitable, the representatives of capital had provided no solution to the problems with which the immediate future simply bristled.

Manufacturers and "Profits"

The representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Sir John Willison, had stated that if there were no jobs for the men when they returned, then those men had been betrayed. He also stated that "adequate profits meant increased productivity," but was it not a fact that increased productivity in the past had produced periods of unemployment, when the workers had produced more than they could buy back, or their employers find a market for and unemployment was a direct result.

The war had increased the productivity of the workers in Great Britain to an enormous extent, and had absorbed the previous unemployed margin, which the profit system of production had created. With all the experiences of the past so fresh in their minds, it is certain that there will be little disposition to allow any question of profits to enter into the welfare of either soldier or civilians. The workers will not again stand patiently in line waiting for "jobs." The question is how can we best supply our own needs, within our own borders. Give us control of our essential industries, and we will need no ruling class solicitude for the welfare of the workers.

Millions had been removed from industry, yet those who remained had been able, under specially organized systems of production and control, to provide food and clothing for all, and to provide shelter where needed, and if the remnant of the workers can do this, then it can be as easily done by all for all. New methods of production had been instituted with central control, for the furthering of a common aim, and if the workers were to gain nothing from this experience, and were again to sink to any acquiescence in former conditions, then their last lot would be worse than their first.

Entire Change Needed

Wherever capitalistic production remained, then all forms of slavery necessary to its development must also remain. The speaker believed that capitalistic development had now outlived its usefulness, and must make way for improved conditions of society. Added to the problem of the future, was the entry of women into industry as never before, and even the specific of equal pay for equal work will not settle the question of increased productivity which will result.

Large numbers of people in the community were scared of the word "Revolution," yet revolution was but the culmination of an evolutionary process. The mission of the Labor Party was to bring about a revolution in the minds of the people. It depends entirely upon the mentality of the workers as to what shall be their future position in society. With no knowledge they cannot emancipate themselves. He believed the working class was big enough and strong enough to bring it about, and the big audience now gathering to these meetings was an evidence that they were taking a new interest in their own welfare.

Must Have Production for Use

In any provision for the future, from Sir John Willison's standpoint, the preponderating question was the production of "adequate profits." It must be the mission of the workers to wipe out the profit system entirely, and introduce a system of production for use and not for profit. Surely it was no part of the mission of those who had hitherto been workers to everlastingly provide for the support of others, and this latter idea must be entirely eliminated. Much agitation was being carried on in an effort to combat the increase in cost of living, and the soldiers dependents were feeling the pressure most keenly, but it must be clearly pointed out and understood that there was no way out of this morass except by the common ownership of the means of wealth production. In this direction lay peace for all nations as a result of the deathknell of exploitation and an ability to provide for all those who had been maimed in either war or industry. Only the workers can solve these questions. They can produce all that is needed, but what is the first requisite is to seize the reins of government in order that these aims may be carried to fruitation legally and constitutionally. The power of the ballot was in their hands ,and its intelligent use was the first necessary move in the right direction.

Following his address, the speaker was inundated with questions. One wanted to know what effect the enfranchisement of women would have on the political aims of the workers. Mr. Wells replied that this depended mostly upon the men, as the women had been the slaves of slaves and an increasing opportunity must be accorded the women of the working classes to attend their meetings and enter into the discussions.

There was in another series of questions an evidence of the conflict of ideas in regard to the value of industrial and political action, and the uselessness all along the line of the I. W. W. propaganda was pointed out by the speaker as an argument against relying upon this weapon. He insisted that the only method in his opinion to bring about the adoption of those changes in human society, which were now shown to be necessary, was to assume the power of the state by gradually educating the people to the point where they would demand that they should have an administration of things rather than a government of people.

SOUTH VANCOUVER CASE OF HARD LUCK

Sick Man Loses All Because He Could Not Pay Taxes

One of the worst cases of hard luck that a man could meet with has come to the attention of The Federationist this week. A man in South Vancouver, by the name of Casselman, residing at the corner of Ontario street and Twenty-fifth avenue, took sick in 1911. He is suffering from Brights disease and heart trouble. He has never been able to work since. At the time he took sick he held seven lots on one of which he had erected a residence. In 1915, he was sold up for non-payment of taxes, and the two lots on which he had erected his residence were sold for about $150. This he has not been able to redeem, and as a result, he is to be, or has been evicted from his home. At the time of his taking sick he had paid up and cleared the property, and did not owe a cent in any way on it, except his taxes. When he was summoned to appear at the county court, to show reason why he should not be evicted on September 24, of this year, Dr. Whiting, house physician at the General Hospital, certified to the effect that any excitement was likely to cause the death of the man. A representative of the Federationist called to see the man late on Wednesday night and was told that the man was to be evicted on Thursday at 2 p.m. It was learned that the municipality had taken a house in the vicinity that was not in any way sanitary to transfer the family into. Dr. Milburn, the doctor that attended the man for some time, says that a number of the residents of the district are interesting themselves in the man and his family, he having a wife and two children, one 12 years of age and the other nine.

The outstanding feature of the whole case is that a man who through no fault of his own, has to lose the savings of a lifetime because he could not pay property taxes, and this is the system that we are in the twentieth century living under. It is pretty nearly time we had a change when things such as this can happen.

In the present society, a non-capitalist government is an impossibility.—Wm. Liebknecht.

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

Want Women Protected

Organized moving picture operators, of Los Angeles, are charged with "hampering the war." Theatrical managers want to employ women, thereby releasing man power, but the operators, they say, object. Now the operators are unkind enough to expose these "patriotic" managers by showing that they would employ the women at a lower rate and without any apprenticeship, to the danger of every one in these theatres, as proved by frequent fires in houses where amateur operators are employed.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Considered by the court as an "extremely dangerous man on account of his intelligence," Constantine Goshunk, secretary of the Social-Revolutionary party of Bolsheviki, was convicted by Magistrate Kingsford last week under the order-in-council, fined $1000 and sent to the penitentiary for three years. The conviction rested on the minutes and literature of the society taken by Detevtive Maurer in the recent raid on its meetings. Comment is needless.

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

FALL FASHIONS FINELY FEATURED

—IN—

Ford Suits

for Men and Women

Make, mode and material the finest and at money-saving prices.

CUSTOM MADE OF HIGHEST GRADE

Ladies.....$45, $50, $55, $60

Men's.....$35, $40, $45, $50

Ford TAILORING Co

338 Hastings St. West

UNION SHOP

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK

"REVUE BOQUET"

HOLMES and LEVERE

Other Big Features

What's in a Name?

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

Orpheum Cafe

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

762 GRANVILLE Opp. Orpheum

License No. 10-1756

ORPHEUM THEATRE

PLAYING ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE

Matinee 2:30

Evenings 8:20

J. F. BURNS

Leather Goods Store

Ladies' Hand Bags a Specialty

All Kinds of High Grade Travelling Goods

519 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone Sey. 2114 Vancouver, B.C.

EMPRESS THEATRE

WEEK OF OCTOBER 7, 1918

The play you have been waiting for

"It Pays To Advertise"

Featuring Margaret Marriott

DON'T MISS IT

Prices 15c, 35c and 50c

To Irish Nationalists

AND THEIR FRIENDS

A provincial meeting of the Irish Nationalists of British Columbia and their friends will be held

ON OCTOBER 11, IN O'BRIEN'S HALL

Corner of Homer and Hastings, Vancouver, for the purpose of passing a resolution favoring settlement of the Irish Question by the peace conference, failing an earlier settlement. The other provinces in the Dominion are holding similar meetings on the same date. Prominent speakers will take part. Irish men and women and all friends of the Irish cause are cordially invited. Meeting will be called to order at 8 p.m.

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

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

Registered

Smax Bread

EVERY TASTE A SMACK

"SMAX"--an ideal bread for the household

Phone Fairmont 3000 UNION MADE

THE WOMEN'S

Cakes and Pastry

ARE WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND UNION MADE

PHONE FAIRMONT 3000

There's No "Hit or Miss" in the REGAL Shoe

THOSE days of "breaking in" a pair of new shoes have been made a thing of the past. You can get a "dead-wringer" FIT for your kind of a foot the first day you "take them on board." No pinching, no chafing, and no waiting for several days until the new shoes acquire the individual lines on which your foot is built. Regal has built

A Special Last for Your Foot

cut out the great diversity of unnecessary styles and created more lasts, widths and sizes, so that today we offer 850 different chances to fit your foot. The result being longer life, greater maintenance of shape, and more foot ease. Come in and prove this statement.

The "Crest" Last, $11
An "up and doing" snappy recede toe model. Low in heel with easy, outward swing, making a comfortable walking width. In mahogany brown, winter calf with full double sole. An all 'round winner.

The "Pall Mall," $8.50 and $11
Without a doubt the ultra-modish *shoe of today. Imparting that* long, slender appearance to the foot, and gaining admiration wherever seen. A Regal Creation—a thing of simplicity and refinement—the aristocrat of shoes. In Royal Purple or Cherry Brown calf.

WILSONS'
REGAL SHOES — Exclusive Men's Store — REGAL SHOES
157-159 Hastings St. W.
Near Cambie Street

STEEL WORKERS ARE NOW ORGANIZING

Calumet Region Now Scene of Enthusiasm in Organization Work

As no human power can stand in front of the molten metal as it pours out of the blast furnaces in the steel mills, so no human power can stop the wave or organization that has passed over the Calumet region like a prairie fire, each mass meeting being larger than the one preceding, until available halls are too small to hold the crowds.

While the first meeting held in Gary was way beyond expectations in its results, the second meeting went beyond all bounds, and while the time for the meeting had been set for eight o'clock, men began coming at six, initiation fee in hand, and from that hour until ten the secretaries were kept busy taking in applications, with the result that several thousand new names were added to the roster, and F. H. Dietrich, who heads the Gary committee, promises that they will have 25,000 within the next six weeks,

Joliet at Fever Heat.

In Joliet the interest is at fever heat, and the meeting on a recent Sunday set a record for first meetings, less than half of the crowd being able to get into the hall, in spite of the fact that Superintendent Mathias of the Joliet Steel Company gathered the employees together the previous Saturday afternoon and told them that they had better stay away from the meeting, as "a bunch of Chicago grafters were coming down to get their jack," and also despite the fact that he promised a 10 per cent. raise in the near future.

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

J. Parliament — C. Turcott
PASTIME
Pocket Billiard PARLOR
—TWELVE NEW TABLES—
(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)
—Headquarters for Union Men—
Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes
Only White Help Employed
42 Hastings St. East

Canadian Northern Railway
TRANSCONTINENTAL
Lowest Possible Passenger Fares
—to—
EASTERN DESTINATIONS
Modern Equipment—Courteous Attendants
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Consult Our Nearest Agent or Write
DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, 605 HASTINGS W., VANCOUVER
Telephone Seymour 2482

Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the
Good Eats Cafe
All That the Law Will Allow
We Deserve Trade Union Patronage
No. 1 — 110 Cordova St. West, or
No. 2 — 622 Pender West

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East, Sey. 988-672 — 728 Granville Street, Sey. 9513

Save by using other cereals—Use wholesome substitutes till Wheat Flour comes into its own again
Blend With the Family Loaves
Some of these dependable
SUBSTITUTES
Corn Flour — Rye Flour
Yellow Cornmeal
Rolled Oats — Oatmeal
Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Ltd.
Millers of the Famous "Royal Standard Flour"
Miller's License 139 — Wholesale License 12,195
Package Cereal License 2,040 to 2,043

Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

Editor Federationist: Sir—I read in the Federationist about the suggestion of Lieutenant Robertson for permitting returned soldiers to get a stationary engineer's certificate by studying a book.

I do not think it took the gentleman much real thought to suggest such an idea. Must have been made on the impulse of the moment. There is nobody who would like to see the returned man get a square deal more than myself. I have two brothers and several more relatives fighting in France now. In fact I volunteerd myself but did not press for overseas service. So I contend that I would be apt to agree with such a proposal if it would benefit my relatives to any extent. No, I do not believe it would be fair at all to the engineers. Are there no other trades that the soldiers could learn and with less danger to the public than having book-taught men handling boilers. There is more to our business than just opening and closing a steam water valve. How many Chinese are there hiring out as cooks that cannot cook, only spoil more good material in a month than a good white cook would in a year. Why not let the returned men take a shot at that? I may state there are several places employing Orientals as firemen that are absolutely of no use to the engineer in case of emergency, and at a time when it needs quick action on the part of both engineer and fireman.

There is a chance for the returned man to get his ticket by the right route. If it becomes law that all you need is a book and a few hours' study to become a stationary engineer, I think I shall take my certificate that I got by the coal scoup route and a few hard knocks, and put it away somewhere and forget that I ever had one.

Yours truly,
A STATIONARY ENGINEER.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—My little son started school last February, but was unfortunate enough to develop pneumonia shortly after, and has only just been able to resume his studies. He has now been refused admittance to the Fairview school because he has not been vaccinated. Some eighteen years ago, my daughter, who was then a little less than three years old, was vaccinated. Subsequently she became covered with loathsome sores, and it was almost impossible to touch her body because of the discharge of pus which would result. Up to the time of vaccination she was like the rest of my family of five children, perfectly healthy, but since that time she has never been well, is constantly under the care of doctors, and we are still obliged to buy her strengthening foods and tonics.

I absolutely refuse to submit another child to the danger of being reduced to the same state of health, and as a ratepayer in Fairview for sixteen years, I should like to ask why my child should be penalized by being denied the use of the schools until he has been the means of providing some doctor with a fee for inoculating him with blood poisoning.

I trust that you will publish this letter, and that other mothers will have the courage to protest against this outrageous and barbarous bylaw which has been forced upon the parents of the city for the sole purpose of adding to the incomes of the medical profession. May I also ask what safeguard against smallpox is to be gained by vaccinating only the children who are just entering school, while the far greater number who have attended for some time are allowed to go unvaccinated.

MRS. A. WALTERS.
1583 Seventh Ave. W., Oct. 2, 1918.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—With reference to the sympathetic strike called by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, August 2, in memory of "Ginger" Goodwin, supposed draft evader, but who according to statements which appeared in the papers was honest and brave enough to present himself for service, but was exempt, which I believe to be true, I fail to see how he could be a draft evader. Before they attempt to call any person a draft evader they had better look up the meaning of the word. I am a British subject by birth, and I have not been living in America for over 37 years without learning and seeing much. And I as a man with a heart take exception to such remarks as coward and shirkers. What have they got to say about the many hundreds who gladly and willingly offered their services for their country and were turned down for some trifling cause, such as a tooth or two missing, or a slight defect in one eye, or a little short in regard to stature, men, many of them who knew what hard honest toil was, and were not afraid of soiling their hands? Men who had endured great hardships, and could endure them again, and who in all probability had they been given half a chance, would have proved themselves more equal to the task than many who were accepted? Would you dare call such men as those cowards and shirkers? I say shame on you, for you have not the principle of manhood in you, let alone the honor of a soldier. I also wish to remind you that many hundreds of the men who went overseas did not go of their own free will. They were driven to it through circumstances. I know what I am talking about and I dare you to deny it. I now ask why were these strong robust men of great endurance turned down? Well, I'll tell you. That time they were, what I would call, stuck up with pride and self-conceit; that all they cared about was grand style, or a good showing of what they termed the pick of the land, regardless of their qualities of endurance. And often when I think of it I say is it to be wondered at that so many have been slain in battle? Now I for one honor a soldier that is a true, upright and honest person in all his ways and that really knows his place, but when you find one that knows his place you will find hundreds that do not know their place. And as for soiling the fair name of British Columbia, it was soiled long before the war started. You seem to forget that those very men of whom you have such bitter contempt and scorn for are the very ones who are trying to bring about better conditions. Wages for you and your dependents. Do you know this, that before the war you would scorn to accept charity or alms from the different organizations, but you are content to allow those same people to stand upon the street corners and beg for you, when for the services you are called upon to give you should be highly paid by the government for having rendered them such valuable services while running such great risks of losing your life? But you seem to have lost much, if not all of your dignity, since the war started. So I pray do not be too hard on those whom you delight in calling cowards and shirkers.

Yours truly,
W. H. HIGHES.
1270—15th Avenue East.

Taking the Cake

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—For substituting reduced to a fine art The Province should get a prize. On Monday, September 30, it presented its readers with two war-time recipes. The first was for a cake with raisins, and the directions were to boil everything together first and then cool it, etc.

The second was evidently the same sort of cake with bits of apple instead of raisins. The directions were the same—to boil everything together, including one teaspoonful of baking powder and 3-8 of a cup of sour milk, and then substitute vinegar for flour.

Vinegar instead of flour, who ever would have thought of it? And don't let the profiteers hear of it or they will raise the price of vinegar.

Heaven help the poor little war-time bride with that cake as a reward for her patriotic cooking. It is to be hoped she did not mean to send it to hubby in the trenches for his Christmas cake. Vinegar would not give anything like the solid satisfaction of flour when you bite into it, not even when reinforced, as in this instance, by cloves, cinnamon, sugar, sour milk, baking powder and bits of apple. It does not say how many bits of apples—a sack of apples, or only 3-8 of a cup. As no one can afford to preserve fruit at present prices I suppose the quantity will be regulated by the cake-maker's nearness to a neighbor's orchard and the length of time she is left undisturbed therein.

And think how hard the poor little woman had to study over that recipe figuring out 3-8 of a cup of sour milk, and of course if the cake does not turn out right she can never blame the recipe; she will think she did not measure the exact quantity of milk called for. It reads like a recipe by Mrs. Pearl Prunepincher, edited by James Montgomery Flagg, but I think I really prefer Mrs. Prunepincher. After you have enjoyed "Puree of Appolinaris" and "Crabapples in Library Paste" you will be ready for her Nectar Salad, the recipe for which is as follows:

Nectar Salad—Take seven unsuspecting lima beans, gag them (by order-in-council) and shave them all over. Rock them in a rocking chair till completely speechless and jellied. Add the breasts of two watermelons, larded, four strawberry boxes thoroughly cleaned and dried, twelve sardine eyes, a pint of maple syrup, and spray with whipped cream. Garnish with slippery elm.

My mental attitude to newspaper recipes has altered since I was a bride and had a cruel experience with a pudding that turned out to be a soup, owing to the same fault which I find in The Province cake, a lack of substance. I regard them now as a refuge for the destitute. When a paper has more space than brains or news at its disposal it falls back on cookery recipes, although cook books are given away with flower and baking powder and lots of other things.

P.S.—I see the war-time recipe is called "Spiced Apple." It does not say cake, nor pudding, but it can't be meant for a sweet pickle either because why the baking powder and sour milk? Treat it as a conundrum and give it up.

T. B.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am an old-time member of Calgary Local No. 4, Socialist Party. Was known also by Vancouver and Winnipeg locals of said party, also was member of San Francisco L. L. P. 14 years, also was member of the Barrier branch Broken Hill, N.S.W., Australia, about 3 years ago, and am personally well known to Dan McLean, Wilfred Gribble in Calgary, Fitzgerald in Vancouver, Mr. Gerrymans of 'Frisco, California, Mr. Considine, Labor M. P., Broken Hill, Maurice Bannister, assistant librarian, Broken Hill. The reason I cite to you all these people and places, is that I would like you to publish in your Labor paper the following. I am of the English race, and coming from Australia, I have been arrested here as a supposed German spy, as said by the local capitalist press (which always goes in for exaggerated sensationalism like the rest of their ilk). The facts of the case are that I only came here about four months ago from Australia, making my way south in transit for Panama, where I hoped to land a soft job and good money. On the road down, I had worked at different placed to earn money to carry me on my travels from the north to the south. Well, at the last place I worked on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co., Rocky Mountains, North Carolina, the car repair department, where I was only working temporarily for the timber humping gang for a few days to get my fare to Wilmington, a seaport town, in order to get a boat to Panama. And, while on the job, I said to one of the fellows in the gang, that I was throwing that job up, as it was too heavy for me, and also for the reason above. One of the fellows who caused my arrest, asked me what I was going to do on quitting the job. I said I was after getting a boat to Wilmington to take me where I wanted to go. He then asked me if I was going to get by submarines. "Oh," I said, "I would get by alright," meaning that I would not be taking chances any more than anybody else. Then the conversation ended. Afterwards it came out that this ignorant rube had misconstrued my meaning of getting by, by inferring I was a German, and could pass alright at sea. He evidently, as I proved (at a summary court, before being put in jail here for federal court), that he had misunderstood my meaning.

The other witnesses against me are irrelevant to the issue, merely telling the number of times I ran to the w. c., as I had a free running of the bowels there for two days, saying that I was spying about the premises, which was all nonsense on their part. The final statement against me was that I said conscription would bring on slavery, which statement I don't remember making. But even if I did say so, there is nothing derogatory about it. It would mean, I take it, that it would rob any country of its male population. Hence the doubling the intensity of toil for the few remaining in the country to supply the needs of the same. This would be only social criticism, (meant for general well being), which any public institution has to stand.

Well, comrades or friends who may read this note, this is the farcical outrage played upon me by these country rubes, who never have seen much of strangers. On the evidence of this class of people ,who could not tell an Englishman from a Hindoo, I am arrested for a supposed German spy, hence I would be glad, if you would in your paper, quote this case of mine, so as anyone who may read the same, can testify by letter as to my identity, if necessary for future use, as an answer back would not be able to be back here on time as this making of a mountain of molehill trial, which would be dismissed by any ordinary, right-minded ,intelligent man in the street on explanation, with a wave of the hand.

Well, I guess you know what the last degree, on the receipt of anything new, hence my present predicament. The trial came on the 30th of September or 4th of October next. I would write to my brother Arthur or Earnest in Canada where you are, but don't know their present address there, as I have not heard from them or my people this last year or more, owing to this war business upsetting the mail and social relations of mankind.

You might find out for me, if you can, where my brothers are, at 999 Richards street, Vancouver, where they used to room at, or C. P. R. railway car department waiting staff, or C. P. R. railway hotel there. In conclusion, trusting you can oblige me in establishing my identity, and help me out of this sorry farce, if necessary, I remain, yours sincerely,

CHAS. H. SCOTT.

P.S.—Will you also please let Barrier Darby Truth people know facts about this affair, and the Socialists of Broken Hill, N. S. W., Australia, who know me as well as they do in Vancouver. Also wish to state I changed by name here to A. Smith to avoid being pestered by the police, as I was pulled up in Raleigh, but they let me go when I showed them that I was starting on the Seaboard Air Line. Will you also ask my brothers if you find them, to send me a dollar or two, as I have only enough for carfare to Wilmington, and not enough to chew on. Trusting you will oblige, yours for economic emancipation.

CHAS. H. SCOTT.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

THE AGE OF HOMESPUN

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

When I was a boy I liked to hear grandmother tell of how people lived when she was a little girl. The early pioneers had gone into the forests that then covered Easctern Canada and gradually made themselves homes. First went the father carrying an axe and a few provisions. He blazed a trail, that is, made marks on the trees with his axe as he went so that he would be able to find his way out again to the settlement. When he found good land he felled some trees and made a little log house just like you used to build a pen with long clothes-pins. Then he cleared a little patch and put in a few potatoes or a little grain. Then mother came, riding perhaps on a horse or driving the first cow along the blazed trail, which had now been cleared of fallen timber. Soon the clearing grew in size and there was food for chickens and pigs and sheep and cattle. Then came the girls and boys and the old homestead was established.

What did the people wear? Well, they had very little money and did not need fashionable clothes, so they made almost everything they wore. One winter night, when the wolves howled outside the house father shot one and next day skinned it and tanned the hide. From this hide mother made a fine fur cap with ear-flaps that kept Mary's ears warm when Jack Frost tried to nip them.

Most of us wouldn't know how to make coats and dresses. But all the women knew in those days. In the spring-time after the cruel winds were over, father took the sheep down to the creek and gave them a good washing—that was lots of fun for the children. Men with a pair of big shears clipped off all the wool. In the long winter evenings, mother carded this—that is combed it out straight and made it into rolls. Then she had a big wheel as big as the steering wheel on a boat, and on this wheel she spun it—that is, made it into yarn. And out of the yarn you know she could make socks and mitts.

Then in one corner of a neighbor's barn, several families joined together and set up a loom—that is a machine to make cloth. The frame was made of heavy, rough timbers. Across this were stretched strings and then by means of a shuttle, the wool was passed in and out between the strings—something in the way that at school you make little mats or baskets of paper or raffia. Grandmother was very proud of a large bedspread in which her mother had woven a strange bird design, and in the corner her name and the year in which she had made it.

After the cloth was made, mother cut out a pattern and made it into coats and dresses. My, how those dresses did wear! And mother was very proud of them, because she had done all the work herself.

This was the age of homespun. Each family produced almost everything it used. The food, of course, was all grown on the farm—eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, meat, flour. All sorts of other things were made, too. I myself, remember an old candle mould that used to hang in the passage that led to the dairy. Before the time of electric lights, or gas, or lamps, grandmother boiled down the tallow and made candles. Then, too, I remember how they made soft-soap. They mixed greese and lye made from ashes and filled long troughs made of hollowed-out logs with this soap. Sugar was made from the sap of the maple trees. What a jolly time in the woods when they sugared off!

The people, when once they got a start, had plenty of everything. They had a good time, too. The young people would gather at husking bees and have jolly sleighing parties to the singing school at a neighbor's and whole families would spend days at a time at old-fashioned camp meetings.

They scarcely needed any one else's help. Sometimes, when mother was making a quilt and wanted to get the big frames out of the way, she would make a kind of party—a "bee" they called it—and invite all the neighbors to come in and help. As when father was building the new barn and had all the big timbers ready he would ask the neighbors to come to the "raising"—that is to help him raise the heavy framework. What exciting times as the teams of men, armed with pike poles, raced to see which would have its side up first. Then at night what a supper!

At first they had to take the grain many miles through the woods to the settlement to have it ground into flour. Later a miller built a little grist mill on the creek—where we learned to swim. Father would take ten bags of wheat to the mill. The miller and his two boys would grind it into flour. Father would bring home nine sacks, leaving the rest with the miller to pay him for his trouble. Later on we had also a blacksmith's shop and a carpenter shop and a little store to supply us with a few things we could not easily get for ourselves. But in those days, said grandmother, we were very independent—that is we did not need to hang on to anyone else. Today people are "de-pendent"—they must hang on to others. For example, if something goes wrong with the electric power, the lights go out, the street cars stop, and we cannot get down town, the electrically-driven machines stop, and the whole city is as we say, tied up.

In the next lesson we shall learn how people came to pass from the age of homespun to the age of factories and stores. We shall learn how people came to make things to sell not things to use. We shall learn how they ceased to be independent and how they are trying to learn to co-operate or work together.

The Federation of Theatrical Workers of Portland, Ore., has secured a new agreement. The six-day week is granted to musicians, moving picture operators and stage employees. These workers and the bill posters have been given substantial wage increases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, Chas. P. Huggins; recording secretary, J. Summers; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High. 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

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

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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

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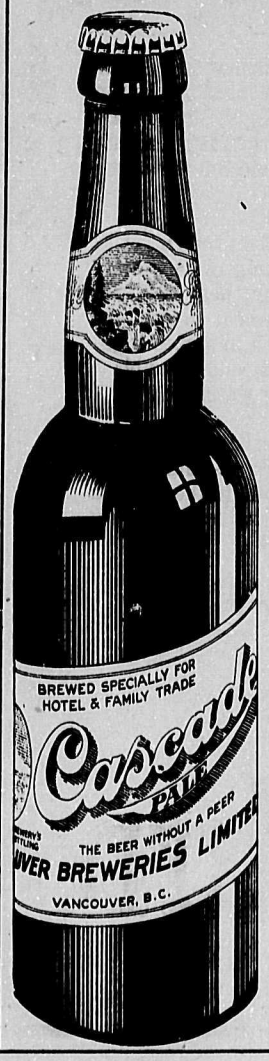

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DOGMATISTS AND OTHER OBSTACLES

Proving 2-2 Make 5 Is an Impossible Job for Science

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

Two plus two equals five. Of course it does! The church says so, say some devout Catholics, I must believe it. The Bible says so, say some Protestants, I must believe it. Karl Marx says so, say some Socialists, I must believe it.

It is the same type of mind that always looks for some extreme authority, and once having accepted this authority, never feels quite sure of its ground unless it can quote chapter and verse, and if it can cite such authority seems willing to accept any statement however unreasonable or far from the facts.

Two plus two equals four—prove it you cannot, and yet you know it to be true. All the churches and Bibles and Socialist authorities cannot alter the fact, nor can they really confirm it. That is the nature of all fundamental truth. It carries its own authority.

True science never attempts to evade facts or ignore them or explain them away. In attempting to explain facts, scientist formulates certain theories. But if these theories, however attractive and however perfect they seem, do not conform to the facts—all the facts—then the theories must be modified or abandoned altogether.

This is the lesson the dogmatist finds it hard to learn. There are dogmatists in theology and dogmatists in social science. Again it is the same type of mind. A creed is formulated. It seems to gather up into itself the best thought of the day. But the world sweeps on. Men look at things from a new angle. The old creed is inadequate. Yet the dogmatist solemnly holds to the familiar phrasing and anathematizes the unorthodox.

From authoritarians, from doctrinaires, from dogmatists, from intolerant egotists—from all such, good Lord deliver us!

Such was my feeling recently as I read a pamphlet on Socialism and Religion issued by the Socialist Party of Great Britain. This publication, like many of its class, does find the weak spots in orthodox Christianity. So far, good. Then it proceeds in the self-same spirit to set up its own dicta.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald is quoted as stating, "Socialism has no more to do with a man's religion than it has with the color of his hair. Socialism deals with secular things, not with ultimate beliefs." The pamphlet characterizes Mr. Macdonald as a "so-called spokesman of the working class," and states that "no man can be consistently both a Socialist and a Christian," because "Socialism and religion are irreconcilably opposed to each other."

Keir Hardy is quoted: "My cause is labor's cause—the cause of humanity—the cause of God. I learned my Socialism in the New Testament, where I still find my chief inspiration." The anonymous pamphlet comments: "This may explain some of the vagaries of Mr. Hardy. It certainly shows that his creed, whatever else it may be, is not Socialism."

An easy way, surely, of winning a case!

The pamphlet holds up to ridicule Dennis Hird's pamphlet, "Jesus the Socialist." Probably its criticism is in part justified. "The democratic ownership and control of industry by and for the wealth producers could not come to pass before the capitalist system had developed and the productive forces had become Social in character; therefore Socialism was unthinkable and its propaganda impossible two thousand years ago." But this statement is far from involving another, that "the teaching of the Gospels, so far from supporting Socialism, is directly hostile to it."

The trouble with this group, we venture to think, is suggested in a statement which sums up its position. "Socialism, both as a philosophy and as a form of society, is the antithesis of religion." The distinction is here made between Socialism **as a philosophy** and Socialism **as a form of society.** Now many of us are interested in Socialism as a form of society. Such a form was, of course, impossible two thousand years ago. We are not sure whether the time has yet arrived, but we think it is inevitable. We can agree on Socialism as a form of society. Even poor Keir Hardy might be permitted to take his place in the group.

But Socialism as a "philosophy." A few men interpret or misinterpret Marx and then call the rest of the world fools. There was philosophy before Karl Marx. The "philosophy" of the day had no small share in moulding his teachings—a certain theory of the means by which we obtain knowledge was in vogue; certain metaphysical viewpoints were held; certain economic principles were generally accepted. A certain attitude towards religion was common. Marx as a university student grew up in this atmosphere, accepted much of it, modified and contributed to the teaching of the professors. But in the last fifty years the world has swept into new positions with regard to all branches of science and "philosophy." Must we always express ourselves in abstract phrase because Karl Marx held them? Must we continually quarrel about the fine points of the "philosophy" long after many of its metaphysical positions have become antiquated? Must we cease to be disciples of Marx because we refuse to ignore the industrial and social developments of the past twenty-five years? Must we read out of "our" party all who cannot accept "our" philosophy or mouth our catch-words? That is not the spirit of Marx. That is not the spirit of Socialism. That is not the spirit under which the new form of society becomes possible.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

"It Pays to Advertise," that real American play, so brimful of sparkling comedy, will be presented next week by the Empress Stock Company, and our hundreds of patrons who have written in from time to time asking the exact date of its presentation will, no doubt, receive it with open arms.

There has never been a play written that exposed the live wire advertising methods of the successful business firms as does "It Pays to Advertise," and aside from its background of business affairs it contains a pretty love romance and has an abundance of the most humorous lines that have been written into one play in many a year. ***

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

LABOR ALONE HAS CHART TO NEW WORLD

Powers of Production Are Increased, But Markets Less

Figures Now Looked Upon As Profits Still to Be Produced

The Holy Bible says: "The last shall be first, and the first shall be last." We find that this statement contains a germ of truth when applied to our friend and ally, Uncle Sam. Take the great Samuel Gompers, for instance; read his speeches, watch his antics and ask yourself if the workers of any other country on the planet would tolerate such a freak in the ranks of organized labor, let alone place him at the head of their organization. Even the reactionary John Burns is 40 years in advance of the leader of the A. F. of L. Samuel is, however, in his proper pdace, because a close examination of the Labor papers published across the line reveals to the observant mind the painful fact that the slaves in the Benighted States are just as idiotic as their chief. It is not only in the trade union world that atavism is disclosed, we find it everywhere. Billy Sunday is the big squeeze in the realm of religion, and although he would be looked upon even by the Hottentot as a joke and a circus, the workers of God's country can be doped into believing that Billy has got the key of one of the Pearly Gates in his possession. Everywhere we look it is the same. The tarring and feathering, the burning alive of niggers, the lynching of the alleged pro-Germans, and the national capers generally make us think of what we read of in ancient history. It is true they have not hung Mooney yet, but he is still in jail. The I. W. W.'s. get 25 years and the murderers of Little and Prager get the thanks of the public. Eugene V. Debs gets ten, and no doubt thanks his lucky stars that he is a citizen of a country that enjoys the privileges of a real democracy. The crowning joke of all, however, comes from the President himself, who is said to be about to outlaw the Bolsheviki, because, as we understand, they are not able or willing to maintain law and order in such a way as to meet the approval of the government of the United States. Suppose for the moment that the Soviets are what the papers say they are, we can not see how the introduction of American ideas of liberty and justice would improve matters, and we would gently suggest that the best way to begin would be to take the beam out of its own eye first. The feverish haste now perceived to be the order of the day in the land of the free is to some extent due to the psychology of the nation. The great industrial development has enabled the country to become one huge machine. Ownership and management of this machine is in the hands of the capitalists, who are endeavoring by all means at their command to speed up everything to the limit. The toilers are competing with each other like horses in a race. Faster and faster it goes ,and we shall soon have an army and navy in existence on the other side of the line larger in numbers and greater in strength than that of Germany when she first commenced the war. Roosevelt says that an army of 500,000 must be maintained in the country after the war is over. The military forces were very small until last year, and the proposed permanent establishment of a military machine must have a reason behind it. The necessity for capitalist expansion has compelled the United States to turn her attention to Russia, both as a prospective market and a source of raw materials. We notice that whenever a whisper of peace is heard in Europe, President Wilson calls for more force, and refuses to entertain any idea of a cessation of the conflict. This is easy to understand by those who are students of international politics. Should peace come now, the United States would be in a deplorable position from a business standpoint. The developments in China and Japan have caused these countries to become a serious competitor in the world of trade and their position is now much stronger and more firmly established than in 1914. The worlds market is not so large as it would have been if the war had not taken place. The market is the inhabitants of the earth and it looks like shrinking considerably before this thing is over. The powers of production have, however, increased tremendously during the last four years. Chinese who never handled up-to-date machinery before the war, are now running thousands upon thousands of factories. Goods from Japan are going in enormous quantities to all the allied and neutral countries. The longer the war lasts, the harder is it for the capitalist to stop it, because of the difficulty of establishing an equilibrium. We hear people talking and read glib editorials about after the war problems. Our opinion is that we shall have no after the war problems. All our problems will be settled during the war. We are all living in some fashion now, and three-quarters of the world's inhabitants are not engaged in productive work. Why should there be any fear of hard times after the war or any necessity for industrial slavery? The talk of after the war problems comes from the master class, who consider that something must be done to enable them to reap the average rate of interest on the profits they have made during the war. These profits are mostly figures now, but they want the toilers to transform these figures into tangible wealth, and the problem is how to devise a ways and means of making the workers do it.

The Allies owe so much money; so do the Central Powers. Who do they owe it to? There is a bigger debt in all belligerent countries than before the war. The workers owe what the war has cost. Owe to whom? To those they have been fighting for, the owners of the earth. Should the thing end like this the worker is worse off than ever, and the master is more firmly seated in the saddle than before. What is going to happen? The war is going on, we hope until the worker sees where he is getting off at, and then the problem is solved, not as the master class desire it, perhaps, but in the only way it can be. The working class will be forced to reach over and take possession of the state and use that as a lever to transform the machinery of production into common property. They wont worry about the foreign market, being too busy supplying the home market; they wont worry about paying for the war, either; they will say, "We paid for it when we fought it." In the United States we shall see some funny stunts and witness some political somersaults. When she rips there, it looks like being history's masterpiece in the way of a smash-up.

You never can be sure, however, what the God of Revolution has up his sleeve. There is something big about due. The Russian revolution was a strong birth pang; there is another about to come, stronger yet. We do not anticipate it coming from the United States, because as we have said at the beginning of this article, the last is first, and the first last. The United States, owing to her economic position, should be the first to move consciously into the new social order, but she looks like being the last. The next birth pang, however, will make God's country a Barnum and Bailey menagerie. It is hard for us who have been years in the movement to realize the colossal ignorance that prevails regarding the social forces. Our class is thick-headed and foolish, but the other class is ten times worse. Society is going to hell, it's own way. We shouldn't care, but we go with it, being part of it, and a censorship prevents us from pointing the way of salvation as plainly as we would wish.

What is coming is inevitable, and we cry with Shakespeare: "Lay on Macduff." No matter how violent the hurricane, no matter how high the sea, or how fierce the storm, we can trust our ship. Every ship that carries capitalism's flag is heading straight for the shores of economic destruction. Labor alone possesses the chart and compass that will enable the human race to land in the harbor of safety and peace.

ARBITRATION NOT ALL IT SHOULD BE

And Australia's Experience Has Been a Most Disastrous One

At the yearly meeting of the New South Wales Labor Council, held at Sydney during July, some caustic criticisms were levelled against the arbitration system at present obtaining in Australia. It was realized that arbitration as it exists in Australia today is nothing short of a farce. It is one-sided, the onus being always thrown on labor to prove that wages should be increased, and the moment organized labor does this and gets higher wages the workers are told that war-time is not the time to make demands—that everybody must make sacrifices. Strange to say the sacrifices are always made by the working classes. The profiteers are allowed to carry on and make enormous profits, and the workers have to bow in subjection to the called arbitration with the result that the workers are always dissatisfied and look for new methods of help. Organized labor did not bargain for the spurious arbitration that at present obtains in Australia, under which increases can only be secured at great cost, while any increase of wages is always passed on in the way of increased cost of living. The time appears to be coming in Australia when the workers will protest against arbitration and have nothing to do with it whatever. It is safe to say that the workers have not advanced at all under the so-called arbitration that has been given to them by the various governments. As a matter of fact the employers are better off than they were before.

WASHINGTON, September. — The selection of a woman vice-president of the National Federation of Postal Employees, to fill an existing vacancy, is contemplated by the executive board of the Federation. Thousands of women have been brought into the postal service since the first draft law went into effect, it is stated, and they are doing the same kind of work the men are doing. Therefore the national officers are said to feel that the women's viewpoint should be represented on the policy-making board of the employees' organization.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS

Notorious Senators Oppose Bill Without Avail—The Measure Goes to President

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Trammell-Keating minimum wage bill for women and minors in private employ in the District of Columbia, which was introduced in Congress at the request of the National Consumers' League and backed by the National Women's Trade Union League and the American Federation of Labor, passed the senate by a vote of 36 to 12. The House had previously passed the measure without a dissenting vote, and it will now go to the President for signature.

The opposition in the Senate came from Senators Reed and Thomas (Missouri and Colorado), the senatorial team who were responsible for the labor-conscription amendment to the draft law which passed the Senate but was eliminated in conference after the House had rejected it. In a long and characteristic speech, Senator Reed denounced the minimum wage bill as "simply monstrous," and "seeking to take away the right of private contract." "Why," he demanded, "bring forward an act to fix minimum wages at a time when the minimum wage paid everywhere in the United States is more than the work is really worth?"

The bill does not fix a minimum wage, but establishes a commission of three, which is empowered to do so after full investigation of the existing wage and working conditions of women and minors in all occupations in the District of Columbia. The commission has also powers of enforcement, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment for violations. The members of the commission are to be appointed by the District Commissioners, and are to be representative, respectively, of the workers, the employers and the public. The representative of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of the District who appeared at the hearings on the bill stated that his organization recommended the passage of the measure.

Their Splendid Staying Qualities

OLD TRADITIONS are all very well in their way, but it is with the PRESENT order and fitness of things we have to do. The makers of the

BELL PIANO

recognizing the ever-increasing exactions of the modern artist and musician, have installed in their uprights an action rightly called the "ILLIMITABLE" from its extreme rapidity of repetition and instant response. The evenness of scale of the BELL PIANO—its extraordinary durability and the PERMANENCE of that singing quality of tone after years of use, render it the IDEAL SELECTION of any discriminating purchaser who wants CONTINUOUS MUSICAL SERVICE.

A CARLOAD OF BELL PIANOS

just received, in mahogany, figured walnut and oak, equipped with the famous

TONE-SUSTAINING METAL BACK

offers intending buyers a rare opportunity. To become the possessor of a

BELL PIANO

is to be assured that you have made an investment returning fourfold interest. Terms if desired.

Montelius Piano House

524-28 GRANVILLE STREET

WE WILL HELP YOU SAVE

We will save the people of Vancouver over $3000.00 on Boys' Apparel in October. Our immense stock of Men's Wear is coming in fast, and our Boys' Department is being crowded out. Therefore we have decided to clear out our entire Boys' Department, and the greatest Boys' Suit and Furnishing value ever given in the city will be found at our store NOW.

LESS THAN WHOLESALE

We will sell you a good Suit for your boy at from 10 to 25 per cent. less money than they can be bought wholesale for today.

See Our Windows for Prices Remarkably Low

Don't be the last to call—you may be too late. Boys' suits going like "hot cakes" mother makes.

These low prices last until the stock is entirely gone—but don't wait until what you would like gets on some other boy's back.

The Jonah-Prat Co.

FIT-RITE CLOTHING PARLORS

401 Hastings Street West :: Union Store

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

Men's Hatters and Outfitters

630 Granville Street
619 Hastings Street West

COWAN & BROCKHOUSE

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
Printers to The Federationist

The Federationist is produced from our modern newspaper printing plant.

Two thousand five hundred members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, are overseas with the C. E. F., and the members of this district will be found supporting the soldiers' dependents for increased allowances.

"The Home of Good Shoes"

RICHARDSON'S

649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

"Shoe Values That Tell"

The New Fall Walking Boots for Women

The values we are showing in the new Fall Walking Boots—an exceptionally suitable boot for winter wear in Vancouver—are making our store very popular with those discriminating women who want QUALITY, STYLE and COMFORT at a reasonable price.

The more popular colors are the dark Malay Browns—the pretty Oyster tint—Battleship Greys and Black.

Materials are the durable calf or the fine imported kids that hug the angle trimly.

Simulated wing or straight tips and vamp perforations; welted soles, 1 5-8 inch military walking heels and 8 1-2 inch lace tops. Sizes 2 1-2 to 8. Widths AA to D.

J. & T. BELL LIMITED

PRICE $7 to $12

Popular Styles--Men's Fall Boots

While we could dwell at considerable length upon COMFORT and ELEGANCE we wish to place emphasis upon the DURABILITY and SERVICE you will find in these Boots. After all the true test of value is in the number of days' satisfactory wear.

African and nigger brown, khaki tans, mahogany and black. Straight lasts, raised toe, or the popular recede toe styles.

Materials are calf and fine kid, welted oak tan or Neolin soles.

PRICE $6 to $14

The Pioneer Union Store

Union Made Overalls

for men who appreciate good wearing garments.

ALL COLORS AND ALL SIZES

$1.85 Pair

Combination Overalls

IN KHAKI ONLY—ALL SIZES

$3.70 Suit

All overalls with or without bib, and every garment bears the **Union Label** and our guarantee.

Claman's

Limited

153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FREIGHT HANDLERS OUT ON STRIKE

Discrimination and Demand for Recognition Are the Issues

On receiving instructions from Winnipeg, the Vancouver Local Lodge of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Station Employees ceased work at 10 a.m. Thursday.

At a convention held at Calgary last February, a Federation was formed, including all clerks, freight handlers and station employees on C. P. R. lines between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

As the representatives of Division 4 (mechanical department) were about to meet the Canadian War Board to negotiate a new schedule, this newly formed Federation decided to affiliate with that body and give them power to negotiate both schedules.

When Division 4 met the War Board at Montreal, the board refused to include Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees in negotiations, on the ground that their organization was incomplete, but agreed to appoint a sub-committee to meet a delegation from this class of labor when fully organized.

A joint committee of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Station Employees and Storemen met the War Board and presented their schedules, but as the organization only included the employees on the Western lines of the C. P. R., refused to negotiate, but suggested they submit their claims to Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the C. P. R., whose headquarters are at Winnipeg.

They immediately followed the suggestion of the War Board, but Mr. Grant Hall declined to give their delegates any consideration as a body, but stated each local lodge could refer to their respective local superintendents.

Winnipeg and Calgary attempted to open negotiations with their local officials, but were even refused a hearing.

At Calgary one or two union employees were dismissed and one reduced, which created a grievance, but when the grievance committee attempted to interview the officials they were told that the company would not deal with the union, which necessitated a walkout.

Delegates were then sent to Winnipeg from all points to interview Mr. Grant Hall, but could not obtain any satisfactory settlement.

A strike order was then issued from Winnipeg calling out members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees from Fort William to Vancouver to force an issue on the question of recognition and the reinstatement of those employees affected at Calgary.

Strike Fund

The total amount donated by local unions to the Laundry Workers' strike fund now amounts to $4053, and donations are still coming in.

Delegates to Trades Congress Make Report To Central Body

(Continued From Page 1.)

ed over to Delegate Rees the balance of the St. John expense fund. No. 123, by Taylor and Kavanagh, that government appointees should not be eligible for any office in the Congress, was defeated.

No. 131, asking for $100 per month for dependents of soldiers, was adopted.

No. 132, insisting that soldiers' pensions be paid irrespective of rank, in proportion to disabilities, was adopted.

No. 142, by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, asking Congress to establish a transportation fund for delegates to conventions, was defeated.

Officers' Reports

Two reports were turned in dealing with the report of the executive officers. The majority reported favorably on all the officers' reports with the exception of a clause in the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, which reads as follows: "Where he deems it expedient, may, either upon or without any application in that behalf, make or cause to be made any inquiries he thinks fit regarding industrial matters, and may cause such steps to be taken by his department and the officers thereof as seem calculated to secure industrial peace and to promote conditions favorable to settlement of disputes." This was opposed by the whole committee as tending to place too much power in the hands of the Minister of Labor.

The minority report submitted by Delegate Kavanagh, Russell and Levitt did not concur in any of the officers' reports and took special objection to the section in the executive report dealing with the conference held between representatives of organized Labor and the government, held in Ottawa, January 18. The report cited contains clauses and recommendations contained therein, particularly those dealing with National Registration and the extending of conscription to neutral aliens, and wound up by recommending that the Congress repudiate the entire conference. The majority report was adopted.

Election of Officers

The election of officers was held Friday afternoon, September 20. For president, Delegate Moore of Niagara Falls defeated ex-President Watters by 195 votes to 155.

Secretary-Treasurer

Secretary Draper received 267 votes. Delegate Russell of Winnipeg 82.

Vice-President

The Western delegates had previously decided to support D. Rees for vice-president. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Martell, Montreal	245
Rees, Vancouver	150
Baxter, Sydney, N. S.	143
McAndrews, Moose Jaw	123
Simpson, Toronto	136

Here a remarkable method of election was adopted, on the statement of Secretary Draper that this was the procedure of previous conventions. The tellers reported that 341 ballots were cast, and Delegate Martel was declared elected. It was then expected that the low man McAndrews would be dropped, but Secretary Draper ruled otherwise, and the remaining four candidates all went to the second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Rees	118
Baxter	121
McAndrews	130
Simpson	110

311 ballots being cast and none of the candidates securing a majority of the vote this time, the low man Simpson was dropped.

The third ballot resulted:

Rees	122
Baxter	168
McAndrews	140

Delegate Baxter having a majority of the ballots cast was declared elected, and the two remaining candidates, Rees and McAndrews, were voted upon.

The tellers announced that the result of this ballot gave Delegate McAndrews 206 votes and Delegate Rees 181, a total vote of 387. It was quite evident that something had gone wrong with the works, as this was a greater vote than had been previously polled, and greater than the number of delegates seated in the convention at any time, and when the convention reconvened in the evening, your delegates protested the election, and a new election was held, the result giving Delegate Rees a majority of 25.

For the next convention city, Hamilton, Ont., received 201 votes, and Winnipeg, Man., 98.

For the Fraternal Delegate to the A. F. of L., Delegate Walsh, President of Quebec Trades and Labor Council, was elected.

Ex-President Watters was elected Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

The Delegates to the Peace Conference, Delegates Watters, Draper and Francq were elected. Delegates Watters and Draper tie for first place on the first ballot and a standing vote was taken to determine who the delegate should be in the event of only one being called for, and Delegate Watters was elected.

Western Conference

The delegates from the four Western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, held two conferences during the week of the convention, and after discussing the marked difference in the views and tactics between the Eastern and Western sections of the Labor movement of Canada, and considering the fact that since the Congress met in Vancouver in 1915 the conventions have all been held in the East and the next will be held in Hamilton—Ontario making it extremely difficult and expensive for the Western section of the movement to be properly represented and voice its aspirations and views in the annual labor conventions—the conference of Western delegates at Quebec decided, with only one dissenting vote, to recommend to all the labor organizations of the four Western provinces that a Western conference should be held before the next convention of the Congress. With this end in view the conference elected the following officers to call the convention and to arrange the details: David Rees, Vancouver, chairman; V. R. Midgley, Vancouver, secretary; F. Wheatly, Bankhead, Alta.; H. Perry, Regina, Sask.; E. Robinson, Winnipeg.

It cannot be too definitely stated that this proposal is not in the nature of a seccessional or separatist movement, but for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the Labor movement of the West and enabling it to move clearly and firmly present its views at the annual conventions of the Congress. Your delegates therefore recommend that the Trades and Labor Council endorse the proposed Western conference, and that the council recommend to all affiliated unions that they also endorse the conference and elect delegates thereto when called upon to do so. The report and recommendation was adopted.

Delegate Kavanagh in a humorous speech gave his personal impressions of the convention, stating that President Moore was a government candidate, and that the western delegates had supported President Watters against him for president, as being the choice of two evils. He referred to Secretary Draper's dogmatic and domineering attitude throughout the convention, but stated that the western men had stayed with him and had made him look pretty sick before the convention was over.

Several locals, amongst which were the Machinists, the Carpenters and the Butchers, stated that their organizations were in favor, and were taking cards from other locals. In the Machinists this only applied to helpers.

The Soft Drink Dispensers reported that the Yale Hotel had been squared up and was now fair. The Cigar Makers asked for the support of labor for home-made union products.

It was at this stage that the council took action as above with respect to the Laundry Workers, on a motion by President Winch, and which is as follows: "That failing a satisfactory settlement of the strike before the next meeting, that the council take under advisement the question of all affiliated unions taking united action to secure the laundry workers their full demands."

An amendment was offered by Delegate McVety to the effect that the matter be referred to the local unions by circular, and the delegates report to the next meeting of the council as to the line of action desired. In making his amendment he stated that the organizations should be consulted, and then the willing organizations would not be taking isolated action, while delegates had voted for some action that the locals would not back up. The amendment was adopted.

A notice of motion to give the council the power to levy an assessment for strike funds, was read a first time, and was adopted, the matter to be finally settled at the next meeting.

The council was asked to oppose the two clauses in the Navy League Advertisement, which referred to the placing of readers in the schools, pointing out the necessity for sea power. This matter was introduced by Del. Smith of the Carpenters, who stated that his organization took the stand that if this war was being fought against militarism that it was bad policy to inoculate the same thing in the minds of the young.

Delegate Wells stated that while they had no objection to the training of young men or boys for the mercantile service, that the military spirit should not be fostered, and it was this that was feared by the Carpenters. The council granted the request.

Delegate Hardy moved that the council notify the Trades Congress as to its stand as to men being appointed to represent organized Labor on government boards, demanding that any such appointee should be elected by Labor. This was adopted.

A question was asked by Delegate Pritchard as to the Business Agents' Board, and how it was formed. Delegate Showler stated that it had nothing to do with the council, and that it had used the letter heads of the council without thought. The council then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Colored Workers Unite

Nearly 100 colored railroad helpers and laborers of Algiers, La., employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad there, have organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L.

STEAM ENGINEERS TO ORGANIZE ISLAND

Committee Appointed to Deal With Question of Boosting the Victory Loan

At the regular meeting of Local 620, Steam and Operating Engineers, several matters of importance were taken up, several new members were initiated and applications were received from several others which will be dealt with by the investigating committee.

The question of the interchange of cards was taken up and after a general discussion, during which the need for the inauguration of such a system was demonstrated, it was finally decided that inasmuch as Local 620 already accepts members of other unions upon depositing their cards, that the Trades and Labor Council and the Metal Trades Council be requested to take the matter up with the object in view of having the matter taken up by the delegates in their respective unions. These delegates can then report back to the central bodies and a reciprocal scheme may be evolved, thus obviating the necessity of going cap in hand to the American Federation of Labor fossils to ask permission to do something that can be done without their permission.

During the past week the business agents of the various unions were invited by Mayor Gale to discuss the advisability or organized Labor boosting the Victory Loan. This matter was rather too hot for the business agents to hang on to so they brought the matter before their various locals, a committee being appointed which will discuss the advisability of boosting said loan.

The question of organization work on Vancouver Island was then discussed and the local was of the opinion that this was a job that had to be done, and as there seemed to be a growing desire upon the part of engineers of the district around Nanaimo and Cumberland to organize it was up to Local 620 to lend them any assistance towards that end. A motion was therefore passed instructing the organizer to get busy and we hope in the near future to be able to report progress. The question of assisting the Laundry Workers was discussed at length, and the motion made at our last meeting calling for a voluntary assessment of 25 cents per week was considered impracticable, when the scattered nature of our membership is taken into consideration. This motion was therefore rescinded and a motion made to levy an assessment of one dollar per member. Out of this assessment the Laundry Workers will be paid a sum equivalent to 25 cents per member per week, thus providing machinery whereby the Laundry Workers will be guaranteed this amount per week for four weeks. Should the strike be terminated before the four weeks are up the remainder of the money will be placed in a special strike fund.

It having come to the notice of the local that influences were at work to flood the market with engineers, it was considered expedient to advise engineers in Winnipeg and Calgary of the fact of there not being a marked shortage of engineers in Vancouver. We have been given to understand that Mr. John Peck, the chief boiler inspector, when in Winnipeg issued an invitation to engineers to come to the coast, and several engineers have certainly answered the call, only to find that the end of the rainbow is not here, neither is the pot of gold.

The election of delegates to the Metal Trades Council was left over to our next meeting, and all members working in shipyards are requested to attend, as business of vital importance to them will be transacted.

Socialist Party of Canada Propaganda Meeting—Will be addressed by J. Kavanagh, Vancouver delegate to the Quebec Trades Congres. The chair to be taken at 8 p.m. by E. Winch, president of the Trades and Labor Council, Royal theatre, Hastings street east. Come early to secure a seat. ***

Flannelette Wear For Children

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

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

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

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

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

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

—First Floor

Gordon Dyspoale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

I have plenty of woolens!

The scarcity of genuine woolen fabrics is well known—likewise the cause of it. But many people gather the erroneous impression that as there is little of it left they must of necessity resign themselves to wearing readymades of 60 per cent. cotton mixture, as the price of woolen fabrics is out of sight altogether. Now, while I predict that the prices I now charge will be doubled in less than a year, and I know that what wool is left is held at sky-high prices, I have still a great stock of finest British woolens at slightly over my last year's figures. Prove this for yourself. Come in.

Men's Suits to Measure from **$35** up

Women's Man-tailored Suits from **$45** up

Tom the Tailor

2 stores

632 GRANVILLE

314 HASTINGS W.

UNION SHOP

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

It has been evidenced by the immediate enrollment secured upon establishment of the Dominion Conservatory of Music, 963 Granville street, that Vancouver was greatly in need of a conservatory of music. At present the faculty has a combined enrolment of many pupils, fine studios and an equipment for beginners and advanced students that the faculty will make the best equipped on the coast.

Why a Conservatory Is Best

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Our faculty consists entirely of members of the Musicians Union Local 145. These are the most competent musicians in the city. ***

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Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another.—Marx.

Dominion Conservatory of Music

963 GRANVILLE STREET

(Above Dominion Theatre)

PRESIDENT.....FRED W. DYKE

PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, MANDOLIN

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