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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CAPITAL CITY TRADES COUNCIL HOLDS BIG SESSION

New Labor Paper Is Under Discussion for the Capital City

The Retail Clerks Are Busy Organizing Card to Be Pushed

VICTORIA, B. C., June 13.—The regular meeting of the central body was well attended, there being over 30 delegates in attendance. There was also present as visitors, three international organizers in the presence of Miss E. Metz, representing the United Garment Workers; W. H. Hoop, of the International Retail Clerks association, and A. Watchman, organizer for the U. B. of C. and J. President Simmons reported that the effort to unionize the factory of Turner, Beaton & Co. had been successful. An agreement had been signed and forwarded that day to the head office of the United Garment Workers. In speaking of the work accomplished, Miss Metz informed the council that she had been successful in obtaining for the operatives a substantial increase in their wages; a matter that was much appreciated by the employees. She thanked the council for the assistance rendered her. The report was adopted, and the secretary directed to forward to the firm a letter of endorsation of the product of their factory. The Garment Workers are expected to affiliate with the council at an early date.

The secretary read correspondence between himself and V. R. Midgley, secretary Vancouver Trades and Labor council, relative to organizing a local of the Upholsterers in Victoria. Several of the employees in that trade had met the executive, and asked for assistance. An organization had already been formed, and application for a charter had been forwarded to the international office in New York.

Del. Taylor reported for the organization, and stating that he found encouraging prospects of forming an organization among the teamsters of the city.

The president reported how the city firemen were successful in their efforts to secure increases in wages. The city council having agreed to their demands, the firemen's delegates thanked the council for assistance rendered.

Del. Dooley reported that the Life Conservation league might now be considered dead through internal troubles.

Del. Woodward reported for special committee re local Labor paper, and submitted a detailed report, which was referred to the affiliated unions for expressions of opinion.

Mr. W. H. Hoop, international organizer for the Retail Clerks, addressed the meeting, giving one of the interesting sensible talks for which he has already acquired reputation, between this place and Halifax. He showed how necessary one trade and craft was to all the other crafts, without distinction. He therefore claimed the support of the council and all its affiliated trades for the Retail Clerks, and the devoted cooperation of the clerks was similarly due to the council and the organizations represented therein. He was there to put the clerk's union card in the different stores in Victoria. At the conclusion of his address, the council went on record in favor of the principles of the clerks' store card.

The executive was instructed to take steps to establish closer relations between the returned soldiers and organized labor.

The resolution adopted at the last meeting relative to the appointment on hospital board, was rescinded, and a resolution adopted nominating four men for appointment by the provincial government and city respectively. The following were nominated: For provincial appointment, T. Dooley and C. Sivertz; for city appointment, E. S. Woodward and C. W. Pike.

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF MACHINISTS

Will Hold a Picnic on July 1st at Mahon Park, North Vancouver

"The Time, the Place and the Girl," the time being July 6—the place, Mahon Park, North Vancouver, and the girls, the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the machinists of the three lodges in the city and such visitors as can make it convenient to come from New Westminster.

The occasion is the first picnic under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists' unions of Vancouver. While the ladies are in charge of the arrangements, they have enlisted the assistance of committees from the locals to assist, and the committee meetings are being well attended, with every prospect of the event being a huge success.

As already mentioned, the locals and the ladies are putting up the necessary funds to defray the expenses in order to avoid the necessity of asking employers and merchants for donations, thus getting away from the old habit of trying to get "something for nothing."

Business Agents Fever Spreads

A new epidemic is raging around the Labor Temple these days. It's a fever that is spreading among the business agents. Jimmy Smith of the Amalgamated Carpenters has declined renomination, J. H. Carmichael of the Boilermakers is getting off the job and W. Hardy of the Shipyard Laborers is vacating the office. Several other business agents have symptoms of the disease and readily admit that they are not immune.

McINTYRE'S UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Management Decides to Buck Organized Labor—Hints to Members of I. L. A.

The scrap that McIntyre's restaurant has been looking forward to for some time is now on. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees union has been trying to make this place a union house for many moons, and this week the business agent made a final effort, and was told that the management was going to buck the union for all it was worth. Having brought the Pioneer Cafe to terms, after a three-day scrap last week, the union was ready for another one, and decided to place a man with a banner outside McIntyre's commencing Thursday. Members of the I. L. A., whose headquarters is close by, are warned not to go into the place during the busy hours, and spend an hour or so eating a ten-cent lunch, as it will make the management real sore. The Granville lunch has signed up, and Allan's Cafe will sign up next Monday. After McIntyre's is lined up, the union will train its guns on another notorious outfit.

FISHERMEN'S WAGES NOT THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

City Fish Market Proves a Benefit to the Workers

Extensions Planned and It Is Evident Institution Will Be Permanent

A representative of The Federationist met a member of organized labor with a tidy sized parcel under his arm the other morning. After exchanging the customary morning salutation, he said: "What do you think of this?" pointing to the parcel. Naturally the individual addressed did not know what the parcel contained, so he said in reply, "Well, what is it? Then perhaps I can say what I think." He was told that the parcel contained halibut, and that it had been purchased at the City Fish Market, and that the price paid was about one-third of what he had been paying in the stores for the same commodity.

That he was satisfied, there could be no doubt, and it was needless to ask him if the fish market, in his opinion, was a success.

This opinion seems to be general amongst the members of the different unions that have patronized the market, and from the prices quoted in the advertising columns of the Fed. there can be no doubt that prices have been cut to a considerable extent.

Both Mayor Gale and Mr. Sherman are to be congratulated on the innovation, and while there may have been some little congestion and delay, the market should not be condemned for that; it should be remembered that it takes some time to get any new proposition working as smooth as everybody would like to have it, and from information received everything is being done to make the market work smoothly and to cause as little disappointment as possible, but when the amount of fish that has been handled by the market is considered, and the fact that the market is a new venture is taken into consideration, there is little room for criticism, and much room for congratulation.

That the high wages paid to the fishermen is the reason for the high prices of fish, has been exploded, as we have not heard of the fishermen engaged in the catching of the fish for the City Market having their wages reduced.

It is the intention of the management of the market to extend their operations and to provide greater facilities for the handling of the demand for fish, and with these improvements there need not be any disappointed customers, and all will be able to benefit by the operation of the market, which is something practical in the way of keeping down the cost of living.

FIRST BAKER TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Efforts of Organizer McGuerin Successful at Rose's

Wm. T. McGuerin of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, accompanied by Business Agent Midgley of the Central Body, were successful in signing up Rose's English Bakeries on Thursday afternoon. Rose's stores are situate at 908 and 1069 Granville street. This is the first bakery firm to sign up the new agreement with the Bakery Workers.

Trades unionists that appreciate union conditions in their own industry should bear this in mind and patronize those firms that are willing to grant union conditions to their employees.

Rose's should do a great trade in cakes and bread, etc., on Saturday.

Telephone Operators

The B. C. Telephone operators are making splendid progress with the formation of a union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A meeting was held last Monday, another on Wednesday and still another is to be held this (Friday) evening. The "toy union," as some of the girls call the opposition union, is making very little headway. This toy affair claims to have asked the company for an increase in wages, but what action the company has taken has not been made public.

FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR

A Possible Solution of Some of the Labor Troubles

SHIPYARD STRIKE LOOMS UP AGAIN

Firms Not Abiding By Agreements Made With Unions Recently

Shipyard matters are taking a turn for the worse, according to information placed before the Vancouver Metal Trades council Wednesday evening. Several of the firms are breaking the agreements recently entered into with the council. Lyalls sems to be the worst offender as many of the men working there are receiving less in wages than before the settlement, and the men don't propose to stand for it. The firm is also employing a far greater number of apprentice caulkers than the agreement calls for. The men are in no mood to stand for these tricks, as they feel that there is enough solidarity and strength among organized labor to force these firms to live up to the agreement. The men are not anxious to tie up the work again, but they certainly will not allow these firms to put one over on them and then get the yellow press to bellow about tying up war work.

Telegram to Robertson

The council has sent the following telegram to Senator Robertson: "Metal Trades council protests against working conditions that Lyall shipyards are trying to establish. Members of various crafts now receiving less wages than formerly paid, also placing more apprentice caulkers than agreed upon with union. Business agents refused admittance to yard. Situation serious. Unless immediate action is taken to have firm live up to agreement, strike will take place."

To Assist Returned Soldiers

Realizing that the returned soldier question is becoming serious, the council passed the following resolution, and is determined to do all it can to keep the returned soldier from the scrap heap: "Whereas, the returned soldiers have expressed their wish to act in harmony with all Labor organizations, and

"Whereas, they would not act in any manner as strike-breakers in the recent strike in the shipyards in Vancouver, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this council is prepared to assist returned soldier organizations as far as possible in obtaining employment for their members, and also allow returned soldiers to pay their initiation fee to unions, out of the wages received, and to co-operate with them in obtaining better working conditions in unorganized firms."

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The attendance at last Tuesday's meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners broke all records for the year. President Richardson handled the gavel and kept the boys in line. A committee was appointed to secure further information on the proposed assessment for "saving the Labor Temple." The election of a business agent resulted in W. Taylor getting the job. The present business agent, Jimmy Smith, refused to stand for another term, but gave the members assurance that he was still in the fight for better conditions. J. Smith received the majority vote for the Advisory Council which meets in Toronto. Several new members were initiated. Bros. Davis, Edmonds, Smith and Frost were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

Warehousemen

The strike of Wholesale Fruit and Produce Warehousemen has been satisfactorily settled. After one week of idleness all men are back to work on a 70-hour week and time and a half for overtime basis. Considerable support was given the strikers by the Teamsters' union, B. C. Electric freight handlers and C. P. R. freight handlers.

MINISTER OF LABOR ASKED TO APPOINT CHAIRMAN

Representatives of Street Railway Men and B. C. E. Could Not Agree

Mayor Gale Not Acceptable to the Company's Representative

In view of the fact that C. F. Franklin, chosen by the B. C. Electric Railway company as their representative on the board of conciliation in the street railway wage dispute, was disqualified owing to his being an American citizen, the company secured the services of F. Buscombe.

T. J. Coughlin, the men's representative, and Mr. Buscombe, have met during the week, but failed to reach an agreement as to the chairman of the board. The names submitted by the different representatives are as follows:

By T. J. Coughlin, Mayor Gale, Mayor Gray of New Westminster, A. V. Pinco, departmental solicitor of Victoria, who is in the Attorney-General's department, and A. S. Wells, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Mr. F. Buscombe, on behalf of the company, submitted W. H. Malkin, S. L. Howe, Campbell Sweeney and Douglas Armour.

It being impossible to reach an agreement on any of the foregoing, T. J. Coughlin, in company with Fair Wage Officer T. D. Bulger, waited upon Mr. Buscombe, and suggested Judge Murphy. Mr. Buscombe, however, could not agree with the appointment of this eminent jurist, and as a result the minister of labor has been asked to appoint the chairman, and until the appointment is made no steps can be taken by either side to the controversy.

Organized labor should patronize organized labor. The only way to do this is to buy no goods unless they bear the union label.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

MONDAY, June 17—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Machinists No. 720, Tailors Executive.

TUESDAY, June 18—Butchers and Meat Cutters (special meeting, election of officers), Bookbinders, Brewery Workers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Machinists Ladies' Auxiliary.

WEDNESDAY, June 19—Metal Trades Council, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Dining Car Employees.

THURSDAY, June 20—Trades and Labor Council, Maintenance of Waymen.

FRIDAY, June 21—Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Granite Cutters, Civic Employees, Molders, Warehousemen.

MAKE CANADA SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

J. S. Wordsworth Addressed Meeting in Rex Theatre, to Speak Again

Meetings under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party were resumed at the Rex theatre Sunday night, when J. S. Woodsworth was the speaker. He spoke on the subject "Making Canada Safe for Democracy." His address was enthusiastically received and on motion he was asked to take the platform again next Sunday night. Dr. McKay Jordan occupied the chair.

The speaker emphasized the necessity of maintaining the British heritage of freedom, saying that under the pressure of military necessity there was danger of losing that for which Canada professed to be fighting. Thorough-going democracy involved complete self-government for Canada, said the speaker.

"We claim this, not because we are opposed to British connections, but because we have English blood in our veins and the British spirit of independence. The insidious Imperialistic propaganda carried on under the cover of the war should be carefully examined. The British Labor Party has seen things more clearly than we have and has stated its position, he added.

Mr. Woodsworth maintained that democracy demanded a thoroughly representative government. With one solitary representative in the Dominion house, Labor today was without a voice. The speaker said that the present members of parliament represented largely the party machines, controlled to no small extent by the big interests. The present government, he claimed, was a big combine securing temporary power through what he termed the "scandalous" War Times Election Act. But everything was working out to the general advantage, as Liberals and Conservatives had been driven where they belonged—into the one camp. The people now had the opportunity and duty of sending their own representatives to Ottawa.

Mr. Woodsworth said that the people must secure public ownership of Canada's natural resources, canals, mines, waterpowers, harbors, etc. A higher value should be placed on human resources and less on the sanctity of the kind of property that thrived as a result of injury to those human resources. Canada must control the means of wealth production, he said.

"Finally," urged the speaker, "we need a new type of patriotism—what Lowell called the 'Patriotism of the Soul,' not the patriotism of the pocket." With the war veterans, he believed that corporations or individuals who were allowed to become rich out of this war were traitors to the country to which they belonged.

Mr. Woodsworth's subject for next Sunday's meeting at the Rex will be "Is It Wrong to Steal?"

Organ recital as usual at 7:30. Be there in time to enjoy the music, too.

Steam and Operating Engineers

The following officers were elected at a well attended meeting of the Steam and Operating Engineers: President, J. R. Flynn; vice-president, D. Hodges; business agent and financial secretary, W. A. Alexander; recording secretary, J. MacDonald; conductor, J. R. Tench; guard, W. A. McIntyre; trustees, W. L. Vaughn, Dave Hodges, H. Langbury. Delegates to the international convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, will be elected at next Monday's meeting.

Something Wrong

When something goes wrong in connection with receiving The Federationist, we expect you to put up a holler. Our machinery is not perfect and mistakes are bound to occur, so if you will have patience and inform us of the trouble we shall do our best to rectify it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS PIONEER DIVISION 101

Street and Electric Railway Employees to Elect Officers—Following Are the Nominees

President, W. H. Cottrell (acclamation); second vice-president, P. Logee (acclamation); recording secretary, A. V. Lofting (acclamation); financial secretary and business agent, F. A. Hoover (acclamation); first warden, E. J. Shephard (acclamation); second warden, J. Hendry (acclamation); first conductor, R. E. Rigby (acclamation); second conductor, W. Nash (acclamation); *auditors, three to elect, J. Hubble, E. G. Kermode, E. J. Shephard, S. Wedgbury, J. White; executive, day men's representative, one to elect, E. Kermode, A. McInnes, S. Wedgbury; night men's representative, one to elect, J. Cardwell, P. Logee, J. Price, J. White; extra men's representative, one to elect, J. Harroway, E. Hicks, J. Sidaway; Trades and Labor Council, seven to elect, J. Anton, J. Cardwell, W. H. Cottrell, F. A. Hoover, J. Hubble, E. Kermode, A. V. Lofting, A. McInnes, J. Price, H. Rees.

*Election to be held Saturday, June 22, 1918

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY ASSISTS FIREMEN

Large Sum Was Realized By the Orpheum Theatre Concert

Appreciation Expressed of Assistance Rendered By Citizens

The proceeds of the Orpheum concert, organized by the Federated Labor party for the benefit of the dependents of the firemen recently killed while on duty, have now been gathered in, and the total proves this concert to have been the most successful event of its kind ever organized in the city. The magnificent sum of $1811.15 has been realized and turned over to the Firemen's union, as it is felt that it is the proper organization to assume the responsibility for its disbursement.

On behalf of the beneficiaries, the Labor party wishes to publicly express appreciation of the services of the artistes who so willingly and gratuitously provided such an excellent programme.

Thanks are therefore due to Madame Enid Martin Hanson, Miss Jessie Pennington, Miss Marjorie Stevens, Miss Tottie Williams, Miss Nellie Harrison, Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, Mr. J. E. Pacey, Mr. J. A. Hall and Mr H. Sims; also to the members of the Musicians' union orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Pilling. The child pianist, Miss Harrison, is the daughter of the secretary of the Civic Employees union.

Not only were the receipts in excess of previous efforts, but satisfaction is found in the fact that this entire sum is available without deduction, as the Orpheum theatre was granted free, window cards contributed by Messrs. Callopy-Holland, tickets by Messrs. Cowan & Brookhouse, and programmes by Mr. A. H. Timms. Pianos were lent by Messrs. Walter Evans and moved by the Great Northern Transfer company. The daily press of the city and the merchants assisted in giving the necessary publicity.

Donations to the fund are shown in the appended statement: Subscriptions by tickets sold, $1410.95; box office receipts, $319.20. Donations: Messrs. Greer, Coyle & Co., $25; Vancouver Engineering company, $10; Mr. William Dick, $10; Vancouver Lumber company, $10; J. Hanbury & Co., $5; R. Pinkerton, $5; Mrs. ——, $5; Sugar Refinery, $4. Grote & Co., $3; Mr. Charles Coughlan, $2; Messrs. Nunn, Thomson & Clegg, $2; making a total of $1811.15.

SHIPMASTERS ASK FOR BOARD

J. H. McVety Chosen Representative of New Organization

The Merchants Service Guild, having a membership of almost 400 ship masters and mates, comprising 97 per cent. of the men employed in these occupations on vessels plying from British Columbia ports in the coastwise service, local and foreign, after negotiations with the steamship companies extending over a period of two months, have decided to apply for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A new organization, and like all others of like age, it is having difficulty in securing the right of collective bargaining for its members.

The services of Mr. Jas. H. McVety has been secured in connection with the application, and he was the unanimous choice of the last meeting as the representative on the board.

Andy Shilland in City

Andy Shilland of Sandon, B C., and an active member of the Metaliferous Miners' union these many years, was a visitor in Vancouver last week. His visit was in connection with the Compensation Act and also to bring an injured member of the miners' union to a Vancouver hospital for treatment.

Leaves for Overseas

Horace Raynor, a member of the Amalgamated Section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, left Sunday with a detachment of the Construction Battalion, for overseas service. His many friends in Vancouver will wish him luck and a safe return.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES OF KAMLOOPS FIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Superintendent Is Fired for Being a Member of the Union

Strike Vote Taken, but Action Deferred Pending Negotiations

J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of Labor, was unable to reach Kamloops last week as arranged, he being in the Slocan district straightening out the difficulty there in connection with the hospital arrangements.

Meantime the Civic Employees are awaiting his arrival to straighten out their difficulties, which are to say the least, becoming serious, they having submitted their wage schedule to the city council, on Tuesday of last week, expecting the deputy minister on Thursday.

Superintendent Fired

As a result of the action taken by the Civic Employees, the city fathers got busy, and fired the superintendent of the power plant, giving as the reason, that he had no right to join any union.

President Takes Action

President Hirst immediately took action, instructing Secretary Stoodley to wire Mr. McNiven at Silverton, informing him that trouble was brewing, and asking him to get to Kamloops as soon as possible.

It is also the intention of the union to see that the discharged superintendent is re-instated.

Strike Vote Taken

A strike vote has been taken, and the men have again asked the city council to meet a committee of the union, and again their request has been turned down.

The strike vote when counted, showed a very large majority in favor of a strike, if the demands were not met.

Men Refuse to Leave Union

The Federationist is informed that every effort is being made by the Kamloops city council to break up their organization. They have approached the Electrical Engineers, Hydro Operators Line men and waterworks foreman, offering to pay them the union rates if they will drop the union, but every man has stood solid, and after events proved their wisdom, as the scheme was to pay them these rates for a short time and then replace them, by new men brought in from outside points.

B. C. Federation Assists

Secretary-treasurer Wells, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, has endeavored to get the deputy minister of Labor there at once, but has so far been unable to do so. The trouble at Slocan is expected to be settled this week, however, and then there will be no obstacle in the way of him getting to Kamloops at the beginning of the week.

Organized Labor of Province Will Assist

That any sane body of men in charge of the affairs of any city, can at this stage of the game, refuse to deal with a union is incomprehensible, and whether they desire to or not, they will be compelled to do so. The organized labor movement will be behind the civic employees of Kamloops, and will spare no effort to see that the right to organize is not taken from them. They may intimidate, they may fire their employees, but they will have to fight the organized labor movement of this province, and if necessary of the Dominion, before these men shall be denied the right to collective bargaining.

KIDD'S FIGURES UNDER SCRUTINY

B.C. Electric and Kept Press Trying to Deceive the Public

Mr. Kidd, general manager of the B. C. Electric, has offered the Electrical Workers a ten per cent. increase in place of the new scale being demanded by that union. In lieu of the acceptance of this amount, Mr. Kidd proposes to have the matter settled by a board of arbitration. The Electrical Workers have not taken any action yet on the subject, but it is a well-known fact that the boys are opposed to arbitration.

Kidd Kidding the Public

In discussing this matter in the kept press Mr. Kidd makes the statement that it will cost the company $360,000 per year over present expenses, but when the business agent takes issue on these figures the press ignores the subject. This is quite in keeping with the usual tactics of the kept press. Instead of costing the company another $360,000 the new scale of the Electrical Workers, if put into effect, will cost about $78,000 per year. Figure it out: 253 men working 281 days in the year at an increase of $1.10 per day. The same thing can be said of the figures of Mr. Kidd in connection with the street car men. The increase calls for $372,000 per year. The Kidders figures are $640,000.

The conference of the B. C. Telephone company and the Western Canada Power company with the Electrical Workers on the new wage scale is progressing very satisfactorily. No serious trouble is anticipated with these companies and, with the exception of the B. C. Electric's plea of bankruptcy, the union expects a favorable and early settlement.

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Seeded Raisins, per package	10c
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B.C. Electric

AUSTRALIAN LABOR SCORES A BIG VICTORY

Prussianism Gets a Slap in the Face at the Hand of Real Democrats

But the Spineless Slaves of Canada Still Meekly Wear Its Yoke

[By W. Francis Ahern]

If any further proof was needed to show the strength of organized Labor in Australia, it is to be found in the report of a most remarkable conference that took place on April 12, 1916, at Melbourne, Australia. The reason for calling the conference was this. Recently recruiting for the Australian armies has fallen to a deplorable extent. Many things contributed to this—the greatest being the savage attack by the anti-Labor governments on the unions during the strike last year, and the fact that the government was composed of conscriptionists, who led the workers to believe that if they did not enlist they would institute conscription. In order to try and put some life into the recruiting movement, the government called a conference of members of all bodies in Australia, political and industrial organizations—both employers and employees. Labor agreed to send delegates to the conference on certain well-defined conditions, which had to be granted by the government. These conditions, arrived at at a meeting before the conference opened were: (1) There must be a definite pronouncement by the Australian federal government that conscription has been finally abandoned by them. (2) There must not be any economic conscription in public or private employ. (3) All unions de-registered during the recent strike must be registered again and given their former status, restoration to all unionists victimized their former rights as existing prior to the strike, the abolition of bogus unions and scab bureaux set up in connection therewith. (4) Repeal of all war precautions regulations not vital to the conduct of the war and a government guarantee against their future enactment. (5) Abolition of press censorship and limitation upon free speech, excepting as relating to military news of advantage to the enmy. (6) Cessation of political and industrial prosecutions under the War Precautions Act. (7) The immediate release of all persons not guilty of criminal offenses—imprisoned in connection with conscription, peace propaganda, recruiting and the recent industrial trouble. (8) Refund of all fines in connection with all industrial and political prosecutions during the war period. (9) That immediate and effective steps be taken to protect soldiers' dependents and the public generally against profiteering.

Had to Come Through

And strange as it may seem, the anti-Labor government, with some minor alterations agreed to all these propositions put up by Labor representatives. And what was the price that the Labor delegates paid for this? That they agreed to the following resolltion: "That this conference, meeting at a time of unparalleled emergency, resolves to make all possible efforts to avert defeat at the hands of German militarism, and urges the people of Australia to unite in a whole-hearted effort to secure the necessary reinforcements under the voluntary system." When this motion was put, the Labor delegates pointed out that while they could agree to this resolution, that did not bind the organizations they represented in any way. All they could do would be to convey the resolution to their organizations and see what the organizations were prepared to do in the matter.

Not Done in Canada

The upshot of the matter is that Labor has gained a great victory over the reactionary elements of Australia. It had been acknowledged that although Hughes and his capitalistic supporters were out to "win the war," they could not do this job without the assistance of Labor. The treatment of the workers during the general strike last year, then the attempt to fasten conscription on them a few months later, wasn't by any means conducive to the workers offering their services for the army abroad. The consequence was that there was a great drop in recruiting. This was seen by the "win-the-war" government, who had to admit that without the help of Labor they were powerless to "win the war." Hence they were prepared to give the Labor and Anti-conscriptionist representatives anything they asked for—they'd have given the moon, if they had it to give, I believe—providing Labor was willing to put it up to the workers. In addition to this, the soldiers pay has been raised, also the allotments to dependents, while all soldiers going forward now carry an insurance policy fully paid up of $1000.

Rough on Rats

Of course, the real reason lies deeper than this. All the "buswars" who left the Labor party over the conscription issue—or to be correct, were fired out by the Labor executives, now seem to discover they have made a mistake. They saw in the New South Wales state election where half the "rats" were knocked into political oblivion; they saw in the South Australian elections where all of them were cast out—there were none to get rid of in the Queensland elections—and they are getting extremely cold-footed politically about it. Ther is a growing desire among them to try and creep back into the Labor party, and it seems that they are willing to do all kinds of crawling and boot-licking to curry favor. But this much may be accepted by the world at last. Australian Labor is True Labor—**and not one of those rats will ever be re-admitted to the Labor party again.** Anyhow, the Labor party constitution, as now amended, does not permit it, so there is an end to the matter. You might betray Australian Labor once—but any man that does that, be he politician, prime minister, or common plebeian, does not get a second chance to do so. Extinction as far as a member of anything connected with Labor is swift and sure. Australian Labor is hoping the stand it has taken in this direction will be followed by the socialist and democratic parties of Canada and the United States. Let us all say that, having ratted once, no member will be given a chance to rat again, or even given a chance to gain admittance to the parties again. If this is done, the movement will benefit, and will at least be composed of honest men, who will be prepared to do everything for the welfare of the organization, and will not be prepared to sell it at the first opportunity.

AFTER SUPPER

BY TOM PLAYTON

Mr. H. S. Clements, federal member for Comox-Alberni, is awfully worried about the future of the British Columbia shipbuilding industry—and that in spite of the fact that the recent dispute has been settled. He says he is convinced that shipbuilding would not be continued in this province "unless the relations between labor and employer were on a permanent footing." He emphasizes this by adding that he "was told plainly unless there was some permanent settlement of the serious troubles in our province further orders for ships would cease so far as British Columbia was concerned." Does he mean that the industry is endangered because the workingman demanded the fulfilment of the government's promise? But perhaps he doesn't know what he means. His remark, during the same interview, that patronage "simply does not exist at Ottawa" certainly gives the impression that he was just talking a lot of crazy nonsense through his hat. So does his statement that "there is not a dollar for new works anywhere in Canada," for, just before he left Ottawa, he must have heard the Hon. W. S. Fielding protest vigorously against the harried passing of votes for domestic expenditure amounting to $100,000,000.

* * *

According to the London, England, Times, people over there are tickled to death at the coming elimination of the jitneys from Vancouver's streets. You'd wonder why, wouldn't you? You'd think the people of London wouldn't even know we have jitneys? But they know about them, all right. In fact, some of the people over there have been lying awake nights wondering how it would be possible to do away with them. And when they've got to sleep at last, they've been having nightmares in which jitneys chased them up trees, and ate them alive, and danced jolly hornpipes on their fat tumtams. Now they don't lie awake nights any more, and when they sleep their dreams are only pleasant ones. You see, they are holders of the twenty odd million of deferred, preferred and preference stock of the British Columbia Electric Railway company—and they want their blooming dividends, don't you know.

* * *

Newspaper item: "Mr. Andrew Carnegie has contributed one million dollars to the American Red Cross fund." Seems like a blasphemy against the holy spirit of generosity for a man who made a monstrous fortune out of the bloody sweat and agony of thousands of his fellows to be lauded for giving an un-missed portion of his devilish gains to a society whose aim is the relief of suffering humanity. But then, we're only working people, and cannot understand the mysterious inner workings of the consciences of the sainted rich.

* * *

The king has fired all the men in the royal household up to thirty-five years of age. What are they going to do now? They are evidently unfitted for military service, as they had not been conscripted. Anyway, we are pleased with what he has done. There is a certain amount of satisfaction in knowing that there are now so many less flunkies in the world.

* * *

The British government is going to obtain $1,500,000,000, this year, through its excess profits tax. So Andrew Bonar Law stated in the English parliament the other day. It is good to learn that some of the people who make the fascinating game of "Kill My Neighbor" popular on earth are to be asked to help meet the expenses of keeping it up. The pity of it is that they can escape with a money payment; sending their slaves to pay the blood price for them. Oh, well, slaves have been emancipated before in the world's history. And next time Mr. Profit Maker blows his whistle to call them forth to war for him, he'll only get the ha! ha! of amused freemen—and laughter isn't much of a thing to wage war with. If he still insists on the necessity of fighting—why, the amused freemen will have to give him a nice little rifle, a sharp little bayonet, and a natty little uniform, and send him off to fight to his heart's content—so long as he goes off where the noise won't interfere with the comfort of people who have serious business to attend to.

McAdoo thinks that English idea a pretty good stunt, and now the poor American profiteers are shivering in their shoes. He has even gone further than thinking about it. He has actually arged that an 80 per cent. tax be imposed on all profits made on war work. Sort of plutocratic civil war, eh?

* * *

This week, the editor of the Canadian Courier advocates the centralization of war propaganda. He wants a committee, sitting in Paris, to control all war news and see that similar reports are sent out to the different countries. And so on. "The chairman of the committee," he says, "should be the biggest publicity expert in the world, and he should have at his command men of the calibre of Belasco and Griffith, who understand picturesque methods of getting at the masses." That's us, fellows—the masses. Ignorant, poor people like us shouldn't be allowed to know plain facts. What's handed out to us should be carefully camouflaged first. Or perhaps papa of the Courier looks upon us as a lot of bad little babies who won't go bye-bye unless nursie tells us pretty fairy tales about the nice war. Oh, bah!

* * *

The plutes are taking up the union idea. They don't like the way things are going a bit, and they dread worse days ahead. They sense trouble in the air. There is an ominous sound of a great army of workers preparing for conflict. There have been skirmishes at Winnipeg and Vancouver, from which they have extricated their forces with difficulty. Presently, they foresee a general engagement, for which they must prepare. So comes into being the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, to defend the interests of labor—Bolshevism, they call it. Poor mutts! Their futures are all clouded over. Their days of morocco-leather luxury draw to a close. Nearer and nearer comes the time when they must work for a living. Panic-stricken, they wonder what they can do. They know no trade. They can't even keep a set of books. They are not very intelligent. They can only bluff and bully; and nobody will be paid to do that in the days of The Great Show-Down.

* * *

Naughty, naughty strockeepers! Five dollars fine, please? Now perhaps you'll be good, and next time you'll close up your shutters tight, and go away for a picnic somewhere, and have a real good time thinking how much you might have made if only there weren't such things as kings who want their birthdays celebrated.

* * *

During the year 1917, thirty-eight people were lynched in the United States. That's a pretty fair record. But wait until the figures for this year are out! There are now I. W. W.'s, Germans, pro-Germans, and supposed-to-be-pro-Germans, as well as negroes, from which to cull the victims for jolly murder parties.

* * *

Archdeacon Cody, rector of St. Paul's church, Toronto, has been made minister of education in the Ontario legislature. He intends to retain his rectorship, declaring that he can run both jobs to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is now, therefore, a minister of God and a minister of education at one and the same time. And, with strange coincidence, it is only the other day (on the 7th of this month, to be exact) that the Rev. W. G. G. Dreyer admitted before the Anglican synod of Toronto that he added to his salary from the church by selling insurance. Well! well! well! So the clergyman's life is a sinecure, after all—not enough to do to keep him busy all day! Our reverend brothers have not previously been inclined to admit it!

* * *

Evidently the parliamentary cork to that bottle of Orders of the British Empire doesn't fit very well, as about a dozen of them have trickled through, according to Monday's papers. Trust those Ottawa bunglers!

* * *

Does this despatch from Copenhagen, dated June 10, remind you of anything? "In denouncing the arrests of thousands of peaceful citizens of Alsace-Lorraine by the German military authorities, Herr Wendel, Socialist deputy, declared in the Reichstag Saturday that the military had alienated the sympathies of the majority of the people of Alsace-Lorraine with the result that today they favored France, 'not because of any particular love for the tri-color but because of resentment at the German military rule.' Wendel was cheered when he said: 'Alsace-Lorraine must have the same rights as the German federal states—home rule.'"

REACTION FIRMLY IN THE SADDLE IN NEW ZEALAND

Rivetting the Shackles of "Hun Kultur" on the Limbs of Slaves

Tyranny Triumphant Takes Back What It Has Lost in Days Gone By

[By W. Francis Ahern]

On April 18 last, the government of New Zealand introduced into parliament a bill having for its purpose the conscripting of men for industrial purposes—of "procuring, enacting, enforcing, controlling and regulating national service in New Zealand during the present war." National service is defined as meaning "all service, employment, occupation, business, work, or industry, whether under the crown or under any other employer or independent of any employer. An efficiency board is to direct and control all persons and provide for the employment of any person in any trade, industry, or occupation, and should include the transfer to or from any trade, industry or occupation of any person and generally should provide over both the individual and the community of such powers as may be deemed essential by the government for the public good. It is also within the power of the government to prohibit or restrict any service, employment, occupation, business, work or industry, as well as to regulate the wages of national service subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act or awards or agreements under the act.

From which it will be seen, that the very last act in the conscription drama has been played in New Zealand. While one efficiency board is deciding how many men shall go out of the country every month for foreign service, the other efficiency board is deciding how every man left in the country can be put to work under the military administration. Nobody it seems is going to escape—that is from the ranks of the workers. Though nothing is said, it may be taken for granted that "big business" and "safety first" capitalists are exempted from the operation of this unholy business.

It can not be said that the people of New Zealand are taking this business quietly. Recently one of the followers of the New Zealand conscriptionist government was elected to the judiciary, and a by-election became necessary. It was for the most Conservative seat in New Zealand, that of Wellington North. The anti-conscription candidate was Harry Holland, editor of the Maoriland Worker. While he did not secure election, having been defeated because of the intrusion of two other candidates, he had the satisfaction of wiping out over 90 per cent. of the majority secured by the tory candidate at the last election. This at all events shows how the feeling of the people in New Zealand is on the conscription question. So stampeded was the New Zealand government over the result of this by-election, that they ordered, as soon as parliament met, that the life of parliament should be prolonged for another year. It has already been prolonged now on two occasions—it should have gone to the country in 1917—and doubtless it is the intention to keep on prolonging it until the end of the war, so as to escape defeat at the hands of the people during war time, and the repealing of the Conscription Act. It is to be hoped that the people of New Zealand have long memories. The Labor member of parliament for Grey (P. C. Webb) has been sent to jail for two years for refusing military commands—he having been ordered to allow himself to be conscripted—and while, under the law, his seat should have been declared vacant, and contested again, the New Zealand government refused to declare it vacant so as to avoid an election, in which they knew they would be beaten. Plainly, they scent Nemesis.

Socialists in the diet of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen have had a bill passed compelling the duke to devote the profits of his private estate to war funds.

Washington—Aerial mail service in the United States has become an accomplished fact. Piloted by army aviators, airplanes carried consignments of mail from New York and Philadelphia to Washington and from Philadelphia to New York.

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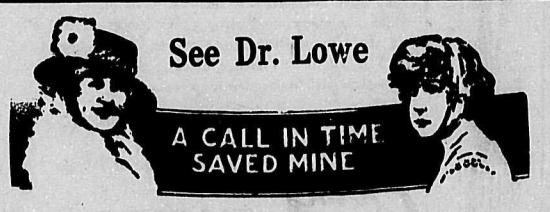

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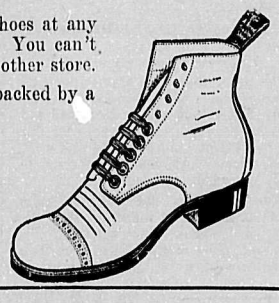

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MONEY DUE UNDER COMPENSATION ACT

Cheques Held by Board Because Payee's Address Is Not Known

[By Jas. H. McVety]
(Chairman Workmen's Compensation Act Committee)

This committee has had plenty of complaints about delay in settling claims by the compensation board and some of them have been found to be well founded. The complaint on this occasion is from the board and it draws attention to a large number of claims for which cheques have been made out but the workmen concerned are now unable to be found and the cheques mailed to their last known addresses have been returned by the post office authorities.

Assistance of Fed. Readers Requested.

The assistance of our committee has been requested in an effort to locate these men so that they may receive the moneys due them for injuries received in the industries of this province. The members of the committee could think of no better way of getting information than by securing the assistance of the 12,000 subscribers to the Federationist, already realizing that the major part of the men, judging by their occupations, are unorganized and therefore difficult to locate. If each subscriber will look this list over carefully and see if any of those mentioned are known to them, or cut out this article and post it up where interested workmen may read it, they will be conferring a favor on this committee, the compensation board and the men who may be located in this way.

If you know where any of these men can be found kindly drop a line to the Federationist, giving what information you can, and the rest will be taken care of from here.

Name.	Trade.	Where Employed.
George Alexander,	log loader	Lamb Lumber Co., Union Bay
Samuel Allison,	teamster	Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake
Wm. Anderson,	faller	Powell River Co., Shoal Harbor
Chas. Berg,	mucker	LeRoi Development Co., Silverton
Mike Borisuk,	logger	Elk Lumber Co., Hosmer
Martin Burke,	axeman	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Albert G. Braman,	sawyer	Giscome Lumber Co., Giscome
Fridolph Brodin,	logger	E. Kootenay Lum. Co., Camp 7, Jaffray
A. Begoff,	laborer	Colonial Lumber Co., Quatsino
Leo. Cagney,	trucker	American Can Co., Vancouver
J. Cannel,	millwright	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Louis Champs,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
George Chopic,	logger	Vanderhoof Logging Co., Narrows Arm
John Cunningham,	logger	Matt. Femmingsen, Cowichan Lake
Arthur Chase,	seaman	Steamer Princess Adelaide
Pompeo De Bon,	logger	Crockett & Olds, McNabb Creek
Alex. DuBeck,	laborer	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie
C. Danata,	laborer	Canada Copper Co., Greenwood
Jacob Frye,	shingle sawyer	Hunting Merritt Lumber Co., Marpole
J. Findler,	carpenter	Cameron Genoa Mills, Victoria
Ed. W. Foy,	laborer	Abbottsford Timber & Trading Co.
Mike Gillis,	miner	Britannia Mining & Smelting Co.
R. Garner,	laborer	Can. Fish & Cold Storage, Pr. Rupert
R. Garner,	logger	Salmo Cedar Co., Salmo
Ernest Grills,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
J. P. Gorman,	fitter's helper	Coughlan's Shipyards, Vancouver
Thos. Hans,	teamster	Bridges Lumber Co., Fort Steele
Wm. Hewitt,	machinist	Smelter, Trail, B. C.
Sam Hugo,	deck hand	B. C. Coast Service, Victoria
Alfred Hurstwaite,	carpenter	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Peter Ivanson,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Alex. H. Johnston,	pipe fitter	Smelter at Trail
Hugh Jones,	logger	McNair Shingle Co., Port Moody
Frank James,	laborer	Canada Copper Co., Copper Mountain
Axel Johnson,	logger	North. Pac. Lum. Co., Greenway Sound
G. W. Johnson,	laborer	Tidewater Copper Co., Sidney Inlet
Rider Johnson,	logger	E. L. Kinman, Jackson Bay
Ole Johnson,	logger	Jos. Lepore, Vancouver
B. Jakaloff,	laborer	Can. Northern Railway, Kamloops
J. G. Jardine,	carpenter	Granby Mining Co., Anyox
Richard Knox,	logger	Masset Inlet Lumber Co., Pt. Clements
Huntly Line,	deck hand	Balmoral Cannery, Skeena River
James Logan,	laborer	Coughlan's Shipyards, Vancouver
Elmer B. Lewis,	logger	Mainland Cedar Co., Port Neville
Fred Leedham,	logger	Howe Sound Timber Co., Toba Inlet
Joe Lamarni,	laborer	Trail Smelter
Richard Marlowe,	fireman	A. P. Allison & Co.
W. McDougall,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
J. McKenna,	chuteman	Granby Mining Co., Anyox
Wm. McMaster,	freight handler	C. P. R., Vancouver
John McInnes,	ship carpenter	Pacific Construction Co., Coquitlam
Jack McDougall,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
John McPherson,	logger	Granby Co., Larcom Logging Camp
Joe Newman,	axeman	Clarence Hoard
V. Olsen,	faller	Colonial Lumber & Paper Mills
Pete Olsen,	mucker	Granby Mining Co., Anyox
Gus Osberg,	rigger	Hastings Mills, Rock Bay
Edward Peel,	logger	Elk Lumber Co., Fernie
August Peterson,	foreman	Sidney Canning Co., Sidney
S. Pilinski,	laborer	McDonald, Nettleton & Co., Stave Falls
Alex. Produnuk,	sprugger	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Michel
Joe Poles,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Mike Patriske,	laborer	Colonial Lumber & Paper Co.
John Peterson,	miner	Jefferson & Dockerill, Telkwa
Joe Petroschuk,	logger	Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden
Nelson Rowcliffe,	logger	Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., Port Alice
F. W. Reuper,	logger	Sylvania Logging Co., Shawnigan Lake
Phil Revoy,	logger	Nicola Valley Pine Co., Camford Mill
Chas. Steel,	laborer	Lambert Lumber Co., Nelson
Geo. L. Smythe,	apprentice	Kettle Valley Railway, Penticton
Paul Sioni,	laborer	Empire Pulp & Paper Co., Swanson Bay
Joe Shutty,	sectionman	C. P. R., Nelson
E. Santos,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Jacob Tomchuck,	laborer	Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls
Niel M. Smiley,	furnace worker	Aetna Iron & Steel Co., Port Moody
W. Stader,	logger	Blodel, Welch & Stewart, Myrtle Point
John Sechko,	laborer	Capilano Timber Co., North Vancouver
Alf. Stockland,	chaser	Genoa Bay Lumber Co., Cowichan Lake
John A. Williams,	sniper	Howe Sound Timber Co., Toba Inlet
John Watson,	lumberman	Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden
Chas. Wolden,	woodsman	Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe
Arthur Whallay,	laborer	Van. Pile Driving Co., Vancouver.
Otto Young,	tong holder	Comox Logging Co., Headquarters

THE BOSS' LOSS AND GAIN.

[By H. E. Wills]

Hello Boss, what's troubling you;
Is it your business that makes you blue?
Yes, the people that traded with me,
Now their faces I never see;
Their husbands are working men as well;
I treated them right, and I can't tell
Why they turn me down.
Look here, said the man from the union strong,
I can soon show you where you are wrong;
These husbands and sons of the ladies you served
May be all working, but perhaps you've not heard
Have all joined the union, and what is more,
Won't buy their goods from a non-union store—
That's why they turn you down.
Take my advice, get a card right away,
And show in your window you will find it pay;
Your trade will return; take it from me,
It's just what those ladies you served want to see.
The man got a card, hung it up in his store;
His old customers returned for his goods by the score;
When I called in to see him and chat for a while,
I can tell you that man had a different smile.
Glad that I meet you, that's just what he said;
If it were not for the card I believe I would have been dead;
But now they can't turn me down.
It just goes to show you, as all unions say,
Many can help one on the way.
If big men and little would stick side by side,
There is only one horse for us all to ride,
The old horse of fairness and good wages too,
So let's all pull together, that's the best we can do,
Then none can turn us down.

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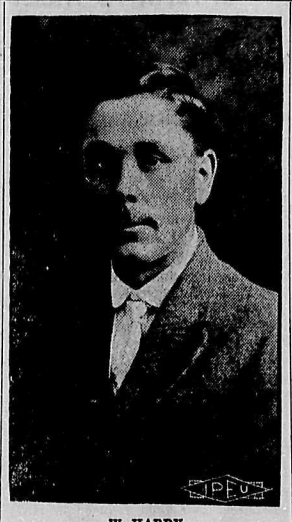

W. HARDY

Business agent Shipyard Laborers, Vancouver, who has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast District Council of Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners, who is leaving shortly for Seattle to take up his new duties.

A PROPHECY

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be.
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales.
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder storm.
Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

—From Tennyson's "Locksley Hall."

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

JAPAN AND INDIA CO-OPERATIVES

The Grafters and Profiteers Are Being Cleaned Up By Workers

The co-operative movement has grown rapidly in India since it was first introduced some twelve years ago. There are now 15,000 societies with 744,000 members and a working capital of $25,720,000. Most of the societies are Co-operative Credit Unions, although there are many co-operative stores and other co-operative organizations. The village money-lender often charges from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. interest, on all loans, consequently the great service that the Co-operative Movement is performing in freeing the Indian peasant can easily be realized. As well as the opposition of the money-lender, the societies have overcome the inclemency of the weather and local famines. Indeed it looks forward to solving many problems which have hitherto seemed hopeless.

In Japan there are 5000 co-operative societies, 2,000 of which are credit unions. These societies have a membership of over half a million. This represents a really remarkable movement toward Japanese economic emancipation, inasmuch as in 1900 there were but 17 co-operative societies.

GOVERNMENT RAISES THE PROFITS OF MILLERS

Companies Will Reap Rich Harvest and the Government Alone Is to Blame

W. F. O'Connor, former Cost of Living commissioner, expressed the view that the fixation of the profit of millers at 25 cents a barrel was an unfortunate step and asserted that previously the profit of the larger companies amounted to from 10 to 18 cents a barrel.

He says: "The legitimization of the profits of the larger milling companies, which had usually ran from 10 to 18 cents per barrel, up to the abnormal amount of 25 cents per barrel, made during 1917, was most unfortunate. I estimate that it was worth $250,000 per annum to one company alone. I agree that these abnormal profits must now be taxed back, I do not see why other war-profiting corporations than packers and millers should not be compelled to join the merry throng, paying pleasantly, to relieve in some measure the burdens of the rest of us. My aim when I established the system of accurate fact gathered which rendered the production of such reports as the cold storage and milling reports possible was precisely this—to make profiteering unprofitable."

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

Big Horn Brand of Overalls Receives Victoria Trades Council's Endorsation

Messrs. Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C. June 7th, 1918.

Gentlemen:—At the last regular meeting, which was held on the 5th inst., the Victoria and District Trades and Labor Council adopted the following resolution and ordered a copy of the same forwarded to you:

"Whereas the firm of Turner Beeton & Co., manufacturers of 'Big Horn' brand of overalls and shirts, have signed an agreement with the union of their employees, being a local branch of the United Garment Workers of America, and,

"Whereas the said firm of Turner Beeton & Co. has, through the negotiations, leading up to the said agreement, treated the representative of the United Garment Workers as well as the officials of this council with unfailing courtesy and willingness to effect an agreement, and,

"Whereas the said firm also agreed to a substantial increase in the wages of the employees: Be it

"Resolved, that this Council expresses its appreciation of the spirit in which the firm has met the effort to unionize their factory; and, be it further

"Resolved, that this Council declares the said 'Big Horn' brand of goods to be fair and recommends them to the patronage of trades unionists and working people in general.

"With best wishes, I am,
"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

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Owing to the Crowds

We wish to advise the general public that we are inaugurating a new system to better serve our numerous customers, and by making alterations to our present temporary quarters hope to be better able to serve you. When we tell you that on Monday we served over seven hundred people with more than six thousand pounds of fish, and a big increase over that every day since, you can readily see what difficulties we have had to contend with.

Bring Your Pennies

You will greatly assist us by bringing your pennies and small change, as dealing in odd amounts and the great number of sales, it is almost impossible for us to keep enough change on hand to last through the day.

Suggestion

Brig a shopping bag or basket to carry your wet fish.

Out of Town Customers

We can not handle mail orders from outside points at present.

Have Your Order Ready

and should we be out of the variety you wish to purchase, have a substitute in mind. It saves time.

Take All You Buy

One lady arrived home with only part of her purchases. Take all you buy.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Cod, per lb.	5c	Flounders, per lb.	5c
Sole, per lb.	5c	Skate, per lb.	5c
Herring, per lb.	2c	Crabs (large), each	10c
Rock Cod, per lb.	5c	Black Cod, per lb.	7c
Salmon, frozen, per lb.	5c	Chum Salmon, all seasons, lb.	5c

All or any other salmon, in season, per lb. 8c

These prices are for Whole Fish. **Cut, 2½c per lb. extra.**

The Vancouver City Retail Fish Market

FOOT OF GORE AVENUE

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....June 14, 1918

THESE are glorious days. They are glorious in more ways than one. In the death grapple between two ruling class concepts of what a slave civilization ought to be, and the peculiar culture by means of which it should perfume the pestilential atmosphere of its accursed existence, great wreck and ruin is being wrought to all the deceit, hypocrisy, sham and cant whereby the slaves of all lands have previously been inoculated, stupefied and undone. One sham after another has been stripped of its camouflage by the ruthless hand of war and left disclosed in its hideous nakedness as the direct opposite of all that we had been led to believe. Everything that we have been taught to look upon as a truth is disclosed as a lie. What we have believed to be virtuous is uncovered as a vice. All that has been done by the powers that rule over us, under the pretense of having been done for our good and welfare, is shown to have been done for quite the contrary purpose. What we have been taught to believe was liberty turns out to be slavery; our boasted democracy dissolves into a mere sham; the privileges of citizenship become the obligations of subjects and our widely heralded culture becomes the exceedingly thin veneer of a vulgar impudence and low savagery that has no counterpart in all the category of animal kind. Ruling class civilization is exposing itself as a nauseating stench in the nostrils of decency; a disgusting nuisance in the pathway of evolution awaiting abatement at the hands of its blood-thirsty and lust-crazed beneficiaries, as an act of class suicide.

LAW AS THE SCIENCE OF INJUSTICE

* * *

The development of the war has stripped the mask from our pretended liberty. It has destroyed our boasted democracy. It has denied our citizenship. It has disclosed to us that there is no property except that which is embodied in the hides and carcases of human chattels, and that that property is sacred only for the purpose of immolation upon the altar of bloody war. It has uncovered to us the lie of payment, that has been instilled into us ever since we emerged from the cradle, and disclosed to us that all the commercial transactions of men are nothing but the shifting from hand to hand, until it is consumed or worn out, of that which has first been stolen from the slaves who have brought it forth by their servile toil and sweat. The war is now clearly demonstrating that the whole economy incident to the graet and complicated institution of ruling class industry, as compared to the primitive methods and tools of ancient times, is measured entirely by its greater efficiency for class aggrandizement and devastation which is its supreme and loftiest achievement. It is exemplifying beyond all dispute, that the very corner stone of present civilization is the enslavement, robbery and torture of the wealth producers of the earth and that its "kultur" is inculcated into its victims by means of the club, the knout, the jail, the gibbet, the bayonet and the bomb.

* * *

Of course we are told that we are governed by law, but by overwhelming evidence the powers that be are laying bare the real truth of the matter, and clearly demonstrating that there is nothing to the law, of which we so glibly prate, except a mask to camouflage the bludgeon and temper its blows to the naked backs of the slaves who have been shorn of their manhood by means of the lies and deceits that have been practised upon them by rulers and robbers and the precious gang of procurers, sycophants, apologists and spiritual, philosophical, literary, financial, astrological and political prestidigitateurs and aerobatic prostitutes that follow in their train. Within the past few weeks two incidents have been recorded that have completely stripped the law of all pretense of being anything other than a mere verbal sham calculated to give color of decency to rule and robbery only so long as it might be carried out without resorting to the law of the club, which, in the last anaylsis, is all there is to law anyhow.

* * *

Down in Illinois not long since Robert Paul Prager was lynched by a cowardly gang of ruffians, either drunk on booze or patriotism. It matters not whether Prager was innocent of wrong doing or guilty of even the most heinous crime in the calendar, the lynching of him was nothing short of murder in the first degree. No extenuating circumstances could be conceived for such an abominable act. Indictments were belatedly found against some of the ringleaders of the murderous mob. At their trial they were acquitted by the jury within five minutes. The brazen prostitute press of the ruling class gleefully and openly records the pleasing fact that the jury was handpicked for the occasion. There is no disposition to cover it up. It is as openly boasted about by these prostitutes as would be the shameless orgies of the red light district by the equally virtuous participants therein. If anything further is required to disclose the real virtue lying behind the written law of the land we do not know what it could be. Evidently the powers that be are quite satisfied that Prager should be murdered, and that is all there is to it. The case of Frank Little at Butte affords another case in point, the only difference being that in his case not even the poor pretense of an indictment or even an attempt to apprehend the murderers was deemed worth while.

* * *

A few days ago Thomas J. Mooney was resentenced to death by a San Francisco judge, surrounded by all the panoply and fudge of the law. Not a shred of evidence has ever yet been offered that would be for a moment entertained by any decent person, to show that either Mooney or any of those who were accused with him had any connection with, or knew anything about the crime of which they have been accused. Nor were they anywhere near the scene of the occurrence when it happened. There has yet been disclosed not a whit more evidence to connect them with the preparedness day parade crime at San Francisco than there was to connect the victims of the Chicago Haymarket tragedy with that affair 30 years ago. To take the life of Mooney will be to as deliberately murder by judicial process a man who has not been proven guilty of any crime, as was the deliberate and cold blooded murder of the so-called Chicago anarchists in 1887. The very judge who resentenced Mooney has openly declared that he was convicted upon perjured testimony and yet he is evidently so imbued with veneration for and devotion to the law that he cheerfully pronounced the death sentence upon an innocent man, because the court record was clear. One's respect for that peculiarly infamous ruling class institution can scarcely be strengthened by such illustrations of its deadly significance to such as may have committed an offense against some brutal interest ensconced behind the law. Can anything further be required to make plain the fact that the real law is the club? That all verbal piffle and pretense is but a camouflage to cover the frightfulness of the real law? Is the law anything short of the mandate of masters to control their slaves and hold them in subjection to robbery and torture? Is it anything short of the science of injustice? However much these questions may have forced themselves upon us prior to the present war, they are more insistently pressing for an answer the longer the war lasts and the more brazen and impudent the rulers and masters become in casting aside the sham and pretense wherewith they were formerly wont to cover up the real nature of their infamous rule of brutality and vulgarity. Human law is unthinkable except in a society based upon human slavery; the perpetual presence of masters and slaves. There can be no other reason calling into existence these human enactments, these "thou shalt nots," than that of the robbery of the producers of wealth of that which they produce. Starting from that hypothesis all the vast agglomeration of laws that fill the pages of innumerable volumes can be easily and logically accounted for. Justice needs no written law. Justice canot prevail in the presence of such. It is injustice alone; it is the enslavement and robbery of man by man that calls the institution of the law into being and perpetuates its baneful reign. If this war continues long enough, and it won't need to last much longer, the law will be so completely uncovered and unmasked that it will be virtually destroyed by its blood-crazed beneficiaries and friends. So be it. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

A GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

THE AVERAGE person sees in the devastation and ruin being wrought by the present war, a very serious destruction of property. They see factories and towns destroyed, fields plowed up and crops ruined by shot and shell and bomb and fire; they see vast territories laid waste and bare 'neath the cruel blast of war; they see ships rich laden with the spoils of industry sunk and destroyed; in a thousand other ways they see this work of ruin and devastation sweep the earth of the handiwork of man, and make of the face of nature a veritable desert, and they weep and wail and howl because of the terrific property loss thus entailed. In fact, there is much more fuss made over this fancied property loss than there is over the loss of human life and the avalanche of haman suffering and misery that follows in the wake of the brutal business. Loss of property, loss of trade, loss of business, loss of money, these are the losses that bring forth the loudest and most appealing cries of distress that issue from human throats during these most glorious days. Indemnity! indemnity! is the cry. Restitution must be made. The damage must be made good. What has been destroyed must be paid for.

* * *

All of this sort of stuff sounds quite reasonable until one delves down into things and indulges in a little analyzing of the matter of property, payment, and similar other things so glibly talked about, and evidently little understood. A little enquiry into the matter will disclose the somewhat startling fact that in all the destruction of fields, buildings, factories, shops, goods, and other things that are bought and sold in the market and commonly rated as property, not a solitary thing has been destroyed that ever did, or ever could bring to its owner any revenue. If this stuff in question is actually property, or was that before it was destroyed, how does it happen that it lacked the power to bring to its owners a revenue? Just because it did not and could not do so, is the indisputable reason why it was not and could not be property, in the real commercial sense of the term. Property to be such, and therefore to have commercial rating in the market, must possess the virtue of bringing to its owner a revenue without effort upon his part. Now it so happens that there is but one thing on earth that does possess such virtue or power, and that thing is a human being enslaved to another. There is nothing outside of a slave that can do the trick. It is the labor of slaves that produces all the revenue that ever accrues to so-called owners of property or investors in industrial and commercial enterprises. Revenue can be paid only in the products of labor. Factories, lands, buildings, railways, steamships, produce no revenue, for they bring forth no products out of which revenue can be paid. The control of these things may and does enable those who control them to also control the labor of others who are shut out of all access thereto and are consequently compelled to submit to such terms as the owners may dictate in regard to the conditions and circumstances under which they shall be allowed to labor and to live.

* * *

Out of such enslaved labor all revenue comes. The slaves produce the things required, food, clothing, shelter and everything that follows and out of this production the slaves are quite moderately fed and sheltered, and the remainder goes to keep the stream of revenue flowing into the hands of their owners and masters. And owners is the true term to apply, for these slaves are as truly owned by the present master class as was the chattel slave of old, owned by his master. And this ownership of human chattels, the sole producers of that out of which revenue to owners of property can come, clearly establishes the fact that such human chattels constitute all there ever was, or can be to property, when the term is used strictly in the commercial sense. Unless it be used in that sense it becomes next to meaningless. It cannot convey any expression of revenue unless it is so used. Robinson Crusoe had an island, goats and tools, but he was not a property owner, in the commercial sense, until Friday happened along. Then he had real property, property that could and did bring him something for nothing. Mr. Friday was that property. Friday was Crusoe's slave.

* * *

All of the real property, the revenue-producing property, that has yet been destroyed in this ruling class murder fest can only be measured in the slaughter of the slaves of the respective countries involved. All other so-called loss can be and will be recouped as soon as the way is clear for the utilization of slaves for the purpose of making it good. But the slaves will do it, and nothing else will. They will make the fields again fruitful, rebuild the cities, replace the factories, and renew the stream of revenue into the pockets of their owners and masters. Of course, the slaves that have been killed represent a temporary loss, but those left behind will breed like rabbits and will receive due encouragement so to do from their masters and owners, and in time all will be well for the latter, everything will be lovely again, and the goose will continue to be happily plucked. The reader is kindly permitted one guess as to who is the goose. If the correct guess be made it will be discovered that the goose has all the qualifications of real property as herein defined.

There were 161 deaths at army camps and cantonments in the United States for the week ending May 24. Of these pneumonia claimed 84; meningitis 16 and suicide 3. The non-effective rate (sick) was as follows: Divisional camps, 33.4 per 1000; cantonments, 46.4 per 1000; departmental, etc., 35.8 per 1000. New venereal cases for the week 2140.

Spectacular Theodore Roosevelt and ponderous William Howard Taft, the two Dromios of American politics, have kissed and made up after some six years devoted to earnestly "straffing" each other. It is a sight for the Gods to see these reactionary mountebanks once more patting each other on the back and agreeing to henceforth fulminate together in brotherly unity as of yore. Dollars to doughnuts, however, that "Fatty Taft" will have to shine the other rogue's shoes in whatever political scheme it is purposed to pull off. And who is there on earth who could more worthily fill the place to be made vacant in the great scheme of things once the bad man of Berlin is brought to book for his crimes, than the spectacular Roosevelt gentleman referred to? Can it be that he has his eye open to the possibilities of such a situation and if so who would be more competent to groom him for the race than the fat man? When political rogues kiss and make up look for a raid upon the chicken house of opportunity.

In the United States the eating of sauerkraut is considered to be strongly symptomatic of either pro-Germanism, disloyalty or sedition. If greedily devoured with a Germanic smacking of the lips it is considered as proof positive of an acute combination of all three of those ailments, the only ones in the category of human ills for which the medical fraternity has as yet concocted no serum preventive. In order to remove the no doubt just prejudice against this most toothsome and nourishing dish (chemical content principally water) because of its Teutonic cognomen, the government, after laborious research, proclaims the startling fact that sauerkraut is of Dutch origin, instead of German. It is hoped that by such enlightenment of the public mind the deadly stigma may be removed from the sauerkraut eaters and they be restored to the pristine patriotism that is purely American in the highest and best sense. The more food with a cabbage base (H O) consumed by the American people the greater the amount of more substantial nutriment that can be shipped abroad. The French may have introduced the "Age of Reason" a century and a quarter ago, but it has been left to these enlightened days to perfect it and make of it a triumphant achievement. No foolishness goes in this most glorious age.

The news dispatches are bringing to us tales of woe over the alleged fact that the wicked Huns put the French and British prisoners they capture to work as soon as they get hold of them. But why the woe? Have not our leading authorities on decorum and seemly behavior gone to great pains to impress upon us the nobility and dignity of labor? Have they not most convincingly pointed out the great virtue of work as an essential to human happiness and well being? Have not they driven home to us the indisputable truth that work is ennobling, uplifting and commendable, while idleness is a sin to be execrated and condemned? And such being the case, why do they cry out in protest against the benificent practice indulged in by the Huns of bestowing the manifest blessing of work upon those whom the fortunes of war have placed in their hands? What greater blessing did ever rulers bestow upon their loving subjects anyhow than the blessing of work? Is it not just as great a blessing when coming from the Hun rulers as it is coming from any other? What are these fool dispatch makers kicking about, anyhow? Their silly complaints are quite enough to make all earnest disciples of the gospel of work as a saving grace for mankind, sick of their job, and inoculate them with lack of faith in the truth of that gospel and the merit of the dope they peddle about the virtue of work.

The Appeal to Reason, during the time it was under the directing hand of its founder, J. A. Wayland, was unmistakably an aggressive exponent of radical thought. While not overburdened with scientific nicety in regard to economic problems, it undoubtedly did much good in spreading the propaganda of socialism and breaking down the superstitions reverence of the unwashed mob for the political and economic policies of the rulers and masters of this delightful age. With Wayland's death the Appeal at once began to lose its virility and its contents speedily sank to the level of diluted dishwater. With the advent of the United States into the war and the resulant reign of patriotic lawlessness and terror that has expressed itself in lynchings, beatings, tar and feathers, deportations, and a multitude of lesser brutalities such as only ignorance and cowardice are capable of, the once virile and aggressive Appeal has become one of the most supine and cringing bootlickers to the savage powers that be ever placed on record. But the generous application of the oleaginous saliva and the vigorous manipulation of the caudal appendage failed to save the presiding genius of the editorial sanctoum from the draft for military purposes. This personage, Louis Kopelin by name, has appealed for exemption and appealed again, but of no avail. He must serve in the military forces in the great battle for democracy, notwithstanding his mid-European cognomen and his persistent and gallant figurative application of the tongue to the shoe leather of class rule and roguery. All of which goes to show that even the instincts of a cringing cur are not always to be depended upon as a safeguard against retributive justice.

RETURNED MEN AND UNIONISTS MEET

Mutual Interests Threaten the Schemes of Wily Politicians

[By J. H. McVety]

A number of conferences have been held between representatives of the returned men and officers of the labor organizations. Each one has removed a number of misconceptions and misunderstandings and brought the two forces closer together, the soldiers learning that the organized labor forces of Canada had taken up the pension, separation allowance and other questions with the government before there were any organizations of returned men and before there were any returned men to organize. The discussions also disclosed that many dependents of soldiers had been assisted and protected and that special efforts were made to place returned men in positions adapted to their physical disabilities. Initiations had been reduced in many unions and time to pay given to returned men. In addition many organizations were keeping their members overseas in good standing, the members of one local union in Vancouver paying a monthly assessment of 75 cents to make this possible.

Returned Soldiers Working Men.

At the same time it was made abundantly clear to the representatives of organized labor that the major part of the returned men were working men before they went away and would have to again adjust themselves to industrial occupations. The Great War Veterans association, provincially, had gone on record against its members being used as strikebreakers and the Vancouver branch had advised its members to join the unions of their various callings. On the issue raised by the C. P. R. in replacing citizens, including returned men, by alien negroes, the committee of the Trades Council has called in a representative of the returned men who had attended the meetings and was in a position to fully explain to his association the situation in detail.

Understanding Between Veterans and Labor.

As has been stated, a good working understanding is being arrived at, the common opinion being that there are a sufficient number of questions arising on which both sides are in agreement to render unnecessary any reference to those on which a conflict of opinion might arise. And this feeling is being fostered in spite of the unfortunate article by Mr. David Loughnan, president of the provincial organization of the Great War Veterans. It is true that he states that he wrote only his own personal opinions and does not attempt to commit the association. But Mr. Loughnan will find as much difficulty in separating himself from his official position as have other officers of various organizations.

Loughnan and Strikes.

Naturally enough, Mr. Loughnan might be expected to question the advisability of a strike in the shipbuilding yards at a time when shipping is so necessary for the transport of men and supplies to France, and is entitled to express his opinions, but his criticisms, be it remembered, were aimed solely at the men without even an attempt to discuss the issues or the attitude of the employers who, in many instances were and are still spoiling for a fight, regardless of the need for ships or anything else but greater profits.

Mr. Loughnan's remedy was to reduce the wages of the men to $1.10 per day, but his patriotism did not carry him far enough to penalize the employers, who for greater profits, were attempting to secure the labor of the men, again including returned soldiers, for less than they receive in the adjoining states for similar work.

Insult to Labor.

His suggestion that the strike was the work of agitators in the pay of Germany was a gratuitous insult without the slightest foundation in fact, a reference that is being fittingly reprehended by his own members, many of whom agree with his remarks regarding the misfortune of a strike at this time. The worst the writer is prepared to say about Mr. Loughnan is that he probably had an attack of "nerves" and will likely recover when he discovers that as a result of the strike and the intervention of Senator Robinson an agreement has been arrived at for the period of the war which will render strikes unnecessary if the employers carry out their end of the bargain.

Despite this unfortunate incident and any similar errors committed by individual members of labor organizations, there does not appear to be any desire to discontinue the matually beneficial conferences, but rather to strive harder than ever to bring about better understanding.

Why Launching Was a Failure.

Two attempts were made to launch the War Edensaw during the past week, both of them being failures. The explanation as to the first attempt being a failure was that an accumulation of sand on the ways prevented a successful launching No explanations were offered after the second effort to launch her had failed The Federationist offers as an explanation of the failures, the fact that unskilled men were used in the building of the launching ways during the recent strike

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BOUNDARY LINE NOW ABOLISHED

American Agitator Now to Represent the Employers

[By J. H. McVety]

There was a time in Canada when the arrival of an international officer of a labor organization, if he was an American citizen, unless he came to order his members to accept the employers' terms, was hailed in the press as "American agitator arrives," "No interference from American unions desired." But that is all past now. The employers do not follow such crude methods any longer. They now strive to have the officer excluded by the immigration authorities and if unsuccessful in that course, they allege German influences and have him watched while in Canada.

A Change Now

It is the employers' turn now. Fortunately the war has wiped out all prejudices against citizens of the United States. Even the C. P. R. has recognized the change and, not satisfied with abolishing the boundary line, wiped out the color line along with it. The reference is to the importation of alien negroes to replace citizens and returned soldiers. And the theory so long propagated by labor economists about the internationalism of capital and labor has at last been confirmed by an unimpeachable authority.

British Company Has Alien Representative

Even "all British" companies, with shareholders composed of English "widows and children," such as the British Columbia Electric Railway, now recognizes the new principle. And not content with withdrawing objections to American officers of labor organizations, have imported a "Yankee" in connection with the present dispute with the Street Railwaymen's union. It was not sufficient to import this gentleman as an expert adviser, the company nominated and had him appointed as a member of the board formed under the Industrials Disputes Act. The fact that the act requires board members to be Canadian citizens does not appear to have presented any obstacles, although the minister of labor some years ago refused to appoint a board because the applicants were not British subjects, although the act does not make any such distinction in the case of applicants. As the application for the board was made by the company, thus indicating a keen regard for the law, the representatives of the men protested the appointment and had the "alien agitator" removed from the board.

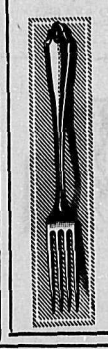
One Big Nation.

So after all these years, by making a few changes in Canadian lawe, we may become "one big nation" or, as the I. W. W. would put it, "one big union."

The publishers of the Industrial Banner, of Toronto, the Labor Educational Publishers, Limited, which is owned and controlled by organized labor, has voluntarily reduced the working hours of its staff to forty-two per week, being the first printing office in Toronto to establish the seven-hour working day and pay the full trade union rate for it.

THE FAMOUS "COMMUNITY"

For which we are authorized representatives.

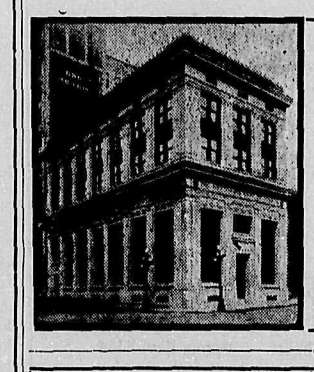


IF you have not seen this splendid silver-plated ware—which has every appearance and effect of sterling silver at about one-third the cost—call and let us show it to you. You will be astonished at its beauty and quality, and pleased with its moderate prices.

The knives have stainless steel blades.

Birks "The Gift-House of Canada"

GEO. E. TROREY, Man. Dir.
Granville and Georgia Streets



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

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

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

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

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

INCORPORATED 1855
Bank of Toronto
Assets $34,000,000
Deposits 63,000,000

Joint Savings Account

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

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

The Bank of British North America
Established in 1836
Branches throughout Canada and at New York, San Francisco and Dawson
Savings Department

Dentistry!

Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as you own natural teeth.

Dr. Gordon Campbell

Open evenings 7:30 to 8:30.
Dental nurse in attendance.
COR. GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS
Over Owl Drug Store
Phone Sey. 5238

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

[Friday, June 16, 1893]

Geo. Bartley and W. M. Wilson (printers), A. J. Thomson and W. H. Ireland (Amalgamated Carpenters), J. Turney (Mainland Steamshipmen's Benefit association), took seats as newly elected delegates.

Deputy Attorney-General Smith wrote that the courthouse grievance would be taken up by Attorney-General upon his return to Victoria.

Montreal Central Trades and Labor Council discussing property qualifications of mayor and alderman.

Delegates Wm. Towler and Geo. Gagen appointed to attend the meeting of the Steamshipmen's association on 18th inst.

Proposed Labor Day celebration discussed.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the help-meet of the bread-winner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

Our Selling System

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

Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
Rogers Building
Fit-Reform Clothing
345 Hastings Street

Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster
Limited

At the J. N. Harvey Clothing Stores

Saturday Will Be Dollar Day

AT THE "RED ARROW" STORES

Union Men, buy Union Goods from Union Clerks at these Union Stores, and you are guaranteed a square deal—

SATURDAY BEING DOLLAR DAY

You will get considerably more than a dollar's worth for the dollar you invest.

The Dollar Day specials will include:

Underwear, Working Shirts, Dress Shirts, Bathing Suits, Hats and Caps, Socks, Ties, etc.

A Hat will be given with each Man's Suit at $20 or over on Dollar Day, blue and office grey suits excepted.

With a $20 SUIT we will give you a choice of any $2 Straw Hat or Cap.

With a $25 SUIT we will give you a choice of any $3 Hat.

With a $30 SUIT we will give you a choice of any $4 Full Straw or Panama Hat.

Watch our windows in both Cities

Two Big Union Stores for Men in British Columbia

J.N.HARVEY LTD.

125–127 Hastings St. W.

Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

SPILLS THE BEANS AT HOTEL VANCOUVER MEETING

Shabby Treatment of Naval Men After Service at the Front

Would Sooner Die Fighting Than Starve to Death After Returning

It was really very provoking; yes, most annoying, without a doubt; and of course it was a woman that started the racket! The "hand that rocks the cradle" may not be much good at pitching ball, but when it comes to chucking a monkey-wrench into just that particular part of the machinery where it is least welcome—well, believe me!

It happened at the Hotel Van, in the big, gay, gilded ballroom; and the occasion was the recent inaugural meeting of the Greater Vancouver Branch of the Navy League of Canada. The affair opened with the singing of "Rule Britannia!" by a lady in the gallery, and the crowd below tried to make a hit with the chorus; but somehow it fell rather flat. Perhaps the crowd wasn't big enough, for even the presence of such social magnets as Mayor Gale and Lieutenant-Governor Barnard had not succeeded in drawing more than enough people to fill a very limited portion of the available space; and of course it isn't usually inspiring to see three-fourths of the house empty. A thousand patriots, at least, might reasonably have been expected at this inaugural meeting, but it is safe to say that not one-fourth of that number put in an appearance.

Well, the lieutenant-governor made his preliminary little spiel, of the customary perfunctory character; nothing very brilliant, but still, no worse than usual. Then E. J. Leveson rose to proclaim the meritorious objects of the movement and propose the formal resolution endorsing its inauguration, repeating how the war would have been over long ago "in a complete German victory" except for the British navy; and professing a desire for "fair play for all hands connected with the maintenance thereof."

Mayor Gale followed suit "on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver," and took occasion to put in a little boost for the home town, with its "port open 12 months of the year," and so forth. Geo. Bushby, president of the B. C. Marine, Ltd., next did his bit; and then the lieutenant-governor put the resolution to the meeting and, apparently taking it for granted that there were no dissentients, declared it, as usual, "unanimously carried."

Corporal L. V. Masters had something to say next about "Sea Scouts," having a few with him as specimens. He explained that the boys started in as "bull pups" when they were nine years old; at the age of twelve they were allowed to become "full-fledged scouts." His closing remark at least seemed to meet with approval—that "military drill alone will not bring out the best that is in a boy." (Applause.)

Lady Starts Something.

Now if the proceedings had ended at this point, there wouldn't have been any story to tell. Unfortunately, among the "objects" of the league, printed on green leaflets, something was said about "the relief of British and Canadian sailors and their dependents." And among the audience, right there, were two of these same British and Canadian sailors in uniform with a lady friend seated between them. The lady friend was Mrs. W. H. Crosfield of Burrard street, well-known as an indefatigable worker for "patriotic" purposes, by way of musical entertainments and the like. How many relatives she has in active service, particularly in the navy, is beside the point; the one she was thinking of just then was her brother Ben. And thinking of him, she got rather excited—and no wonder! Who the two sailor-men were, appeared later on. Now, Brother Ben's story, told by his sister, was simply this: For some months before the war, he was a Vancouver postman—a "relief letter carrier" at $2.50 per day. Being a "patriot" to the bone, he lost no time in responding to his country's call in the very first month of the war. As he had already served some years in the navy he naturally rejoined that branch of the service, and went overseas, subsequently being engaged in the famous "Battle of Jutland," by which Britain's sea supremacy, and indeed the British Empire itself, was saved from perdition, if what was said at the meeting is true. A year later, Ben was invalided home, suffering from shell-shock and heart disease. He arrived here in June a year ago; his discharge showed a character record of "V. G." for the whole period of his service. Well, his sister took care of him for a time; and then he called on Postmaster McPherson with a view to getting his job back. In fact, he appears to have called repeatedly, but never to have got anything more than an invitation to "call again." At last, in despartion, he re-enlisted and went again overseas, on the ground that he "would rather die fighting than stay here and starve to death!"

This was the story told by Mrs. Crosfield at the Vancouver Hotel. No wonder she pointed to the league's profession of befriending sailors ashore, and asked indignantly, "What are you people doing for our sailors, who are doing so much for you?" No wonder she was a little excited when she exclaimed, "Our boys don't want charity; they want a square deal!"

None of Their Business.

As already remarked, it was very provoking to have the beans spilled like this; but of course the lady was given to understand that it was none of their business, and the meeting proceeded. Wm. McNeill of the Western Power company professed "every sympathy with the lady who voiced her objection" (applause) and handed out some more "taffy" for the "obscure heroes who have gone down to the sea in ships." Then he proceeded to expatiate on the glorious prospects ahead—the ships that are going to be built here, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are going to be spent. "In shipbuilding we have come into our own," he exulted, just as a good business man should.

W. B. London, president of the Naval Service Fund," which Mrs. Crosfield had wanted to know about, was the next speaker. Not that he had anything much to tell her about that; but he declared his admiration for the Seamen's Union of Great Britain, and impressed on his hearers that "we ought not to forget too quickly the horrible wickedness of the Huns." No doubt, that did just as well.

Captain E. Beetham, marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, emphasized the need of "previous training" for boys before they went to sea; he also mentioned a possible pension fund to which the men themselves would contribute.

And Archdeacon Heathcote finished up by expressing "heartfelt gratitude to the lieutenant-governor for presiding so excellently over us," and declared that "Britain shall rule the sea"—with an emphasis on the "shall" that put the matter finally beyond question or doubt.

His Excellency then declared that the Greater Vancouver Branch had been "successfully launched;" and Lady Barnard presented badges to the little bunch of kiddies who were lined up as Boy Scouts, Sea Scouts, Girl Guides or whatnot. So the formal meeting ended, and the informal proceedings then began.

Still Another Kick.

Scarcely had the usual patriotic benediction been sung when "the lady who voiced her objection" became the object of marked attention at the hands of the promoters of the meeting. Of course they could not hide their chagrin that such an unfortunate contretemps should have happened just when they were getting their new venture "successfully launched;" however, there was nothing for it but to put the best face possible on the matter, and it was really very instructive to note how these gentlemen fell over one another in their efforts to conciliate the lady. But now the two sailor-men had a story of their own to tell, and they made no bones about it either. It was this:

They were both time-expired British navy seamen, who with many others answered the call in the early days of the war, right here in Vancouver. The choice between army and navy being open to them, they naturally chose their own calling and were re-enlisted in the Imperial navy—but, they maintain, on the distinct understanding that they should receive Canadian pay! In fact, it appears that they did receive Canadian pay during their short stay at Halifax; but after they got overseas only British pay was offered them, which, after at first refusing, they were induced to accept pro tem., with a view to having the balance made good later on. Never has that balance been made good yet, although H. H. Stevens, M. P., has taken up the matter at Ottawa; and the men complain that their wives and children here have had to live on a beggarly $4 per week or less, supplemented by "charity," such as the Patriotic Fund. Meanwhile, the men have borne the brunt of the fight to such an extent that, out of the contingent of 42 with which they went over, about 20 have "gone aloft" or "gone below," as the case might be. These two and one other, now in the general hospital, appear to be all that have returned to Vancouver out of the whole contingent. Not that they grumble about that, but they do bitterly complain, "We got a dirty deal; our wives have had to live on charity since we went overseas."

Now, of course, these men are simply ordinary "A. B." seamen, not business men at all; and so they were perhaps too ready to accept a "gentleman's" agreement" as to their pay, without troubling to have everything strictly set down in black and white. Accordingly, it is somewhat difficult to fix the responsibility of the promise given to them or just the particular party who gave it. They distinctly remember attending at a room in the Dominion building to have things fixed up, and also filling up papers from Ottawa. Naval officers from Esquimalt were to some extent concerned in the matter; but they are now overseas, it would hardly be fair to impute dishonesty to them. On the other hand, the sailor-men are just two of the working class who, being themselves at least 90 per cent. honest, are only too willing to believe that their "betters" are honest too. That naturally makes them sometimes an easy mark.

But all that aside, isn't it somewhat nauseating for a grateful country to be continually pouring "slop" over its heroes, and at the same time handing them out such a paltry deal? Fancy a sailor's wife, with three children, being expected to get along on $16.55 per month, while the husband and father is away facing shot and shell in defence of the Empire? The inevitable result is, of course, the acceptance of "charity," with the humiliating accompaniments of inquisitorial, not to say insulting, cross-examination at the hands of those who pass out the doles. "Nothing is too good for our splendid men," say the loud-mouthed platform patriots; nothing is too niggardly for them, and their wives and children, it appears, when it comes to an actual show-down.

Get Busy After Beans Spilt

Oh, yes, the gentlemen got busy all night after the beans had been spilled! Mayor Gale, parson Hooper of the Seaman's Mission, and there is no need to say how many more, got as busy as bees right away, to get all the scandal wiped out. What the result of their efforts will be remains to be seen. But it was quite clear that the sailor-men didn't want anything to do with any "Navy Fund," or any "Seaman's Mission" either.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY TO HOLD CONVENTION

A Sweeping Programme of Political, Industrial and Social Reforms To Be Drawn Up

On June 26 and the two following days will be held the first annual convention of the British Labor Party, as it is now organized since the revision of its constitution some little time ago at Nottingham. It is perhaps unnecessary to remind readers that the Labor party of this country is the political wing of the British Trades Unions. These latter express their views once a year at the Trade Union Congress on all the various economic or social questions that concern them; the Labor party deals with political and governmental questions.

The Labor party intends to make a big fight at the next general election (whenever that will be held) for the political control of power in the British House of Commons and something between 300 and 400 candidates are promised. That there shall be no doubt as to what the Labor party is after the national executive of that party has issued a number of manifestoes on things like war aims, social reconstruction, etc.

It is proposed by this national executive that the coming convention shall devote itself practically entirely to labor reform schemes towards building a new social order after the war based on the broad principles of the democratic control of society in all its activities. This involves a sweeping programme of political, industrial and social reforms. Democracy, liberty, national health and the abolition of poverty the leading lines.

MACHINISTS ELECT NEW TERM OFFICERS

List of Grand Lodge Officers Elected for the Term Commencing July, 1918

International President—William H. Johnston.

Secretary-treasurer—F. C. Davison.

Editor Journal—Fred Hewitt.

Vice-president (United States)—J. F. Anderson.

Vice-president (Canada)—J. A. McClelland.

General Executive Board—T. J. Savage C. T. Nicholson, Robert Fechner, William Hannon, H. J. Carr.

For General Law Committee—H. F. Nickerson, C. H. Taylor, H. L. Brunson, H. Greutzner.

For Canada—D. McCallum.

For Delegates to American Federation of Labor—A. O. Wharton, J. J. Connolly, H. W. Brown, C. F. Grow, Wm. Schoenberg.

For Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—J. Foster.

WINNIPEG—The whole strike situation was settled when agreement was come to between the Teamsters' union and the Manitoba Cartage company under which the members of the organization will return to work immediately. There were ninety cartage men involved and the strike lasted two weeks. The scale agreed upon is $23 per week and alternate Saturday afternoons off.

The Man with the Million-Dollar Smile Announces

Gigantic Factory Sale of SHOES

Here you are, folks—THE BARGAIN EVENT OF THE SEASON. Thousands of pairs of boots direct from factory to you. In many instances priced at less than today's factory cost. We bought large shipments at factory-end prices especially for our semi-annual factory sale. In addition our ENTIRE high-grade stock is placed on sale at tremendous cut-in prices. Our policy is to clean house thoroughly twice a year. ALL SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR that remain on our shelves MUST move out. Remember, too, these are not mere odds and ends, but complete lines of the newest and best in footwear. Carefully selected footwear that you know. J. & T. Bell's, Slater's, Hartt's Fit-Rite, Hurlbut Welt, Buster Brown, Leckie, and many other well and favorably known makes. All on sale for fifteen days. Absolutely no reserve. Seeing is believing. Come and see.

Sale Opens Today and Saturday at 9 a.m.

For Fifteen Days Only

$2.85

All Women's $4.50 Footwear at $2.85

64 pairs American made White Canvas Pumps; hand turned sole and covered heel. Regular $4.50 at..... **$2.85**

71 pairs Three-strap White Canvas Slippers, with Cuban heels. Regular $4.50, for **$2.85**

84 pairs White Canvas Boots, high cut, with heavy rubber soles and heel. Regular $3.00 for **$2.85**

Women's $8 Sport Boots at $5.85

Imported black calf, 7-inch upper, laced, with white Neolin sole and rubber heel.

Small Sizes Values to $7.00 for **$2.85**

About 300 pairs only, in small sizes to 4. There are patents, gunmetal, kid and calf leathers; also a few with fabric tops; Cuban or Louis heels; either button or lace.

Women's White Canvas Oxfords, Reg. price $4.50, at **$3.35**

Have leather sole and covered heel.

$4.90

All Women's Values to $7.00 for $4.90

37 pairs High Top Laced Sport Boots, dull gunmetal top, with heavy walking sole and heel. Regular $7.00 for **$4.90**

Women's and Growing Girls' Gunmetal Button Boots, welted sole and broad low heel. Regular $6.00 for.... **$4.90**

Women's Common Sense Boot; has elk sole, with selected kid laced upper and rubber heel. Regular $6.00 for.... **$4.90**

Women's Extra Fine Canvas Boot; 8-inch top, laced, with Cuban or Louis heel as you please. Regular $6.00 for **$4.90**

112 pairs of very smart pumps in several distinctive models. Perfectly plain or Colonial style. Patent, gunmetal or kid; Louis or Cuban heel. Values to $7.00 for **$4.90**

DOLLAR SAVERS IN MEN'S BOOTS

All Men's $7.50 Boots $4.90

56 pairs Gunmetal Bluchers with Neolin soles and rubber heels.

27 pairs Black Calf Balmorals, Goodyear welt, with leather soles and heels.

57 pairs heavy grain leather, Blucher cut; double sole running right through to heel of solid leather; regular $6.00, at **$4.90**

All Men's Boots to $14 for $9.85

There is a distinctiveness about each of the models we offer in this lot that is instantly apparent. They possess an indefinable air of style and refinement in each detail of design and construction. Every model is exclusive and embodies comfort and elegance of a high order. In black, Malay, mahogany or nigger brown, Neolin sole and rubber heels or the choicest of leather soles.

All Men's $9.00 Boots $6.45

There are seven models to select from in this lot and the values in each case are truly remarkable. There is the popular English last in a rich mahogany brown with Neolin sole and rubber heel. A fine Russian calf, leather sole and heel. A black calf with Neolin sole and rubber heel. A black vici kid with a genuine oak tanned sole, etc.

$6.45

All Women's $10.00 Boots at $6.45

18 pairs Fine French Kid Boots; 8-inch laced tops, box cloth, in a mouse grey; turned sole and Louis heel, with aluminum plate.

13 pairs imported French Kid Boots; 8-inch laced tops box cloth, in the new warship grey; Louis heel and turned sole.

17 pairs smart Kid Boots, with maize or fawn 8-inch laced tops; Louis heel with aluminum plate.

26 pairs Dark Mahogany Sports Boots.

23 pairs Genuine Russia Calf Walking Boots, with welt sole and military heel.

38 pairs finest imported Black Kid Boots; 8-inch laced top, Louis heels.

Remarkably Low Prices in Children's Dept.

Children's and Misses' Dainty White Canvas Strap Slippers, specially priced. Sizes to 2. Price, per pair **$1.00**

Children's Black and Tan Leather Strap Slippers, with a good weight sole. Sizes to 10. Specially priced at **$1.15**

Extra! Extra!—Solid Leather Laced Boots for Boys; all sizes to 5; only, per pair..... **$2.95**

Growing Girls' White Canvas Mary Jane Pumps..... **$2.50**

Children's and Misses' Tan Leather Sandals; all sizes at **$1.25 $1.35 $1.45**

Misses' Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers; sizes 11 to 2; specially priced at **$2.45**

Children's Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers; sizes to 10½; specially priced **$1.85**

Misses' Black Vici Kid Button and Lace Boots; sizes to 2; price **$2.55**

Boys' Black and White Canvas Boots; all sizes; priced..... **$1.15 to $1.75**

Children's White Canvas Strap Slippers, sizes to 7 ..... **75¢**

A Dainty Patent Oxford with thoroughbred lines that give your foot that graceful, aristocratic touch; plain toe; two-inch heel; laced **$6.50**

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Button Boots—

Sizes to 8, sale price **$1.55**

Sizes 8½ to 10½, sale price **$2.15**

Sizes 11 to 2, sale price **$2.25**

Infants' Fine Black Kid, either button or lace; sizes to 5; sale price **$1.15**

Children's Lightweight Black Kid Lace Boots, sizes to 7½; sale price **$1.25**

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Pumps, with an extension elk sole; all sizes; specially priced **$1.45**

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Sandals, with an extension leather sole; all sizes; price **$1.35**

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Strap Slippers; all sizes; priced **$1.15**

10.65

All Women's Boots to $16 for $10.65

A beautiful ivory in selected French calf; Louis heel, Goodyear welt sole. Regular $16.00 for **$10.65**

A very smart putty grey; 8½-inch laced top, Louis heel with aluminum plate. Regular $16.00 for **$10.65**

A choice Malay brown Russia calf vamp, with champagne kid 8-inch top, Louis heel. Regular $15.00 for... **$10.65**

An attractive model in black; extra high laced top, high arch with long slim lines; Louis heel. Regular $16.00 for **$10.65**

"The Home of Good Shoes"

RICHARDSON'S

649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

This is the brand to ask for—

JAS. THOMSON & SONS LIMITED
VANCOUVER B.C.

TWIN BUTE

UNION MADE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BRAND

IF the overalls you wear carry the TWIN BUTE Label, you may be sure that you are getting the best overalls made

They are double-stitched, reinforced where necessary, have ample pockets, and are made of the best materials by Union Labor.

TWIN BUTE OVERALLS AND WORK
—SHIRTS WEAR LIKE IRON—

They're the best at any price

JAS. THOMSON & SONS, LTD.
VANCOUVER

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Your Straw Hat is here, also Panamas, at $2, $2.50 and $3 each

Select Rangs of Caps at....$1.00 to $2.50 each

Black and White Hat Store

CORNER HASTINGS AND ABBOTT STS.

IF you want good coffee, the very best—ask for NABOB.

Nabob Coffee is the perfect coffee in the perfection container.

Food License No. 6-554

—THE—
VANCOUVER MILLING and GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

¶ Have always stood for wholesome and thoroughly reliable products.

¶ In using any of the Wheat Flour substitutes named below, the housewife will find the fullest measure of satisfaction. They will lengthen the life of her sack of Wheat Flour and yield her bread of most pleasing and nutritious quality.

Royal Standard Rye Flour
Royal Standard Oatmeal
Royal Standard Yellow Cornmeal

(Millers of the Famous "Royal Standard" Flour)

—Ask for "Royal Standard" products at your family grocers.

Look for the trademark—"The Circle V" on every sack

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

"To Think or Not to Think"
—Shakespeare.

Editor B. C. Federationist: It is now treason for working plugs to think, even if they have the ability or inclination to do so. We were obliged to add this mandate to our overflowing museum of "shalt not" because some of them were actually beginning to "sass" us back, and were refusing to hit the collar with their usual docility and obedience. This unfortunate state of affairs is usually found among those creatures who attend union and socialist meetings, where the habit or disease of threshing is often found in its most malignant form.

A few days ago I met a jay, who I expect had been perusing "The Hidden Mystery," and the sacreligious dub had doped this out. If Adam had saved the dollar he squandered to appease the vanity of Eve, when he hired God to create a full dress costume for her, and invested it in good murder shares or Liberty bonds, at the fair and modest rate of 5 per cent. compounded every 20 years, at the end of the five centuries of his career, it would have amounted to the tidy sum of $33,554,432. What do you know about that?

"Where did you get that stuff?" I inquired. "Why," he replied, "I figured it out from a Sunday school paper, which explained how the terbaccy nickel would grow to be a solace to me in my old age, and the "watch the dollar grow" advertisements of the Savings Bank."

The next crank he gave his cranium produced, "If our late lamented granddad had enjoyed the scientific aids to longevity which we now possess, and had been innoculated with con syphilis, his appendix trimmed and received a daily ration of canned dog salmon, cold storage eggs, and oleomargarine, he might have been able to hold down the useful occupation of watching his dollar grow even until this present date. He would long ago have owned all the working plugs God made."

I promptly called one of "our" cops and had him incarcerated in one of "our" jails, the most effective institution we have for promulgating freedom and democracy.

If he had been allowed to monkey with his think tank any longer, he might have gone "over the top" and perceived that it was immaterial to him whether he was owned, an individual or a class.

We like to have "our" working class around and talk about "our" rights as citizens, "our" national wealth, etc. It improves their "morale," and they work like niggers, but when they contract the thinking habit, they immediately begin to squeal about more grub and less work.

Thanks to the precautions taken, the habit has not become chronic yet, and while we have a bunch of men, and while our working pings swallow the dope our preachers and politicians peddle them, and as long as the proletariat will support our lying press, which daily explains to them what unreasonable, avaricious cattle they are, we are safe.

If the worst comes we still have in reserve Uncle Sam's national weapon, the "rope," and "tar brush," which is said to be very effective in promoting liberty and democracy.

PAYTRIOT.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The latest news from on high is no more wheat bread for the people, which does not mean anything to the dear gullible public only a shortage of wheat.

However, we will endeavor to show that same shortage was, and is, being caused by the insincerity of the present administration, and the big interests. Its a family affair between them, of course.

When war broke out in 1914, and years before, the farmers of the prairies, particularly the newly-settled parts, were badly in need of agricultural implements, the prices were prohibitive, the price of wheat away below the cost of production.

The intelligent man knew he would be thousands of dollars behind in the transaction, so he simply waited and let another valuable year go by, which meant millions of acres less under wheat.

The manufacturers of Eastern Canada had agricultural implements piled up in every town, and at the factories. Did they show their patriotism by selling this machinery to the farmers at a reduction, or did their henchmen at Ottawa take the duty off, so that the farmer could get American implements at a reasonable figure?

No, they did neither, but instead, the manufacturers shut down their plants, turned their employees on the streets to starve for nearly a year, rather than sell the articles or tools of production for less than 150 per cent. profit.

You see they would be establishing a precedent, and the dear public would be spoiled.

As a result of that brand of pocketbook patriotism, we have millions of acres less under cultivation, millions of bushels less of wheat and consequently a wheatless nation.

Have they changed heart in the face of this lack of supplies? No. On the contrary, they fixed the price of wheat on simple John, and allowed machinery to soar until it is nearly worth its weight in gold, and is still climbing.

Wheat is too high at present, and it can be produced at half the present figure if the manufacturers will be satisfied with a mean profit of even 50 per cent. The same applies to all other commodities the farmer must buy, but to a lesser extent.

Amongst the labor element, are some who think Farmer John is a plutocrat; some farmers think they are of that class themselves.

There is a difference between them which is the laborers job is uncertain, the farmer has a job for life if he is reasonably careful, the wages about the same. Very often, however, the laborers' income exceeds that of the farmer.

A person might naturally ask if such is the case, why so many farmers came to the coast this winter? This matter was given great publicity; far more than was justified, and the number greatly magnified which spent the winter here.

However, why any came is easily explained. It is a well-known fact that before the war, 75 per cent. of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta were mortgaged up to the hilt. There was fortunately big crops in 1915, 1916; wheat very quickly jumped from 60c to $3. The latter price the speculator got, as the farmer put most of his wheat on the market at $1.50. The farmer, instead of being behind, got out of debt, and in some cases some many to the good. Machinery climbed more slowly, and the farmer had the tools to produce those crops at the old price.

Canada would be the greatest country on earth could we eliminate the grafter and professional politician, and have absolute free trade, with the world or at least with the big neighbor to the south; or in other words, fair play to all and special privilege to none.

Let us illustrate how this rotten system of graft or so-called tariff, works out. Taking one item to prove the dear public are legally robbed: "Shoes." Now there is a tariff on every blessed thing worth while entering the country except two, and the duty was taken off them recently, wheat and gas tractors. The former did no good, as the price of the commodity was fixed on both sides of the line, which was the reason of its removal, when it could be no good. Tractors came in, the smaller ones at a reduction of several hundred dollars that was taken off because their friends did not manufacture any. Getting back to shoes, the average duty on all commodities will be somewhere around 30 per cent.

The American ships over $100 worth of shoes. He pays at the line $30 duty. He then collects that amount from you, the working man. The same goes into the public treasury. At the same time the Canadian fanufacturers sell $300 worth of the same commodity at the same price, and puts the money in their jeans, hence our Canadian millionaires. Of course they contribute a large amount to the campaign funds of the party who is the most willing to rob the public on their behalf.

Wake up, Mr. Farmer, also Mr. Working Man. Your interests are one. Big business knows no patriotism or sentiment.

JOHN DENNIS.

Vancouver, B. C.

"The Brain Workers of Canada"

Editor B. C. Federationist: Whilst rambling around four different military camps, I must say I have been agreeably surprised to see, and hear from, such a vast number of soldiers, members of craft unions and our new Canadian war baby—the "Federated Labor Party." That a fine fraternal spirit exists amongst our clan—this point alone—justifies the merits of our aims, ambitions, and endeavors in the past, present and the future, organizing the workers of Canada.

Now it is only natural that kindred souls thrown together would discuss topics near and dear to the heart of the wage worker, and general enthusiasm tends toward the workers gaining political control of Canada, and industrial unionism of its inhabitants, the value of such discussion cannot be over estimated.

In a military group it is only natural to find a number of individuals of the clerical profession, and the consensus of opinion inclines to the idea that the brain workers of Canada have not been organized as they might be.

I draw the attention of our local sincere workers in the labor movement to the activities of labor groups in Great Britain in their endeavors to organize the "brain workers" of that country.

There is no reason why the bank clerks, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers and general office help could not be organized. The start is what is needed; the time is opportune as in no other industrial period. Now is the time where starvation pressure functions not.

This letter was inspired by an unusual number of members of these professions that I have met in army life, and I am of the opinion that there must be a number of members of these professions at home who are of the same opinion as their fellow workers now in uniform.

In closing I mention a particular incident. Whilst sweeping out a tent which accommodates six, I found three union cards on the floor. I yelled around the camp asking who had lost a union card and I was astounded to see so many hands going to the pockets, and the display of cards should imbue those remaining with a kindred spirit.

On behalf of the membership in uniform—running into the 30,000 class—I ask each union member, and each member of the Federated Labor Party, to carry on as they never did before. Do not wait to be asked, dig right in. Democracy begins at home. We are coming back, but we cannot be in two places at once.

The workers of Canada have to subdivide Canada into provinces, provinces into districts, and so on; then let every member of the Labor movement come out in every district, every home. Packing a membership card is not the whole thing. Organize Canada! This cannot be done without your individual help. Leave nothing to your executive committee, business agent or secretary. They are but individuals, you comprise the membership.

Let each member of the Labor movement become a teacher, an organizer, an executive; get the wife to help you, we must have the women's vote.

We are coming back, and with those that have already returned, together with a solid group of organized labor, Canada and the world is ours.

Think! Everything rests with you. Everything and everybody is against us. The press, the wealth of a nation and the resources it can purchase can only be set aside by your efforts.

Unless the workers gain political control of the world this war and its attendent misery has been in vain. If we do, then even the human sacrifice has accomplished a purpose, and the workers now lying in France may rest content that their brief span on this earth accomplished indirectly that for which we have strived, and if you desert your fellow workers in the various countries now accomplishing results, the real meaning of the word traitor may be truthfully applied. Carry on.

Yours fraternally,
S. H. COOKE.

Labor and Returned Soldiers

Editor B. C. Federationist: The question of organized labor's attitude toward the returned soldiers is a live question at the present moment, and likely to be even after the close of the present war. The earlier the question is faced and a clear understanding arrived at the better for all concerned. It has been said that the adverse vote at the last meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, on the motion to admit returned soldiers to membership of labor organizations at half fee, was evidence of Labor's antagonism to the returned soldier. Nothing of the kind! The opposition was to anything which would tend to discriminate within the ranks of organized labor in favor of one man, or section of men, as against others. Those who voted for a reduced fee, must, to be consistent, continue to accord the returned men preferential treatment after their affiliations, for they would still be returned men; and when it came to putting men to work, or laying them off, we would get the same cry, "the returned men first, the returned men last," and therein would lie inevitable antagonism and disruption. Is organized labor opposed to the returned soldier? In what capacity? for he is many-sided.

We are opposed to him when he functions as a conscriptionist—as a politician trying to elect candidates to secure preferential legislation for the soldier and returned man—as a worker who tries to secure preferential employment because of being a returned man—as a would-be union man who is not willing to come in on terms of equality with his fellow workers—in whatever capacity he attempts to obtain a preference in earning a living, because we are absolutely opposed to him.

We are not opposed to him as a worker who is prepared to co-operate on terms of equality with his fellows in order to improve the living and working conditions of one and all—as a politician who is prepared to support a candidate whose function would be to advocate the interests of those who work (i. e., by taking over the social means of wealth production and operating them under democratic control for the use and well being of the community, and not for individual profit). As a man who believes that participation in militarism should be left to the free choice of the individual, therefore, when you speak of the returned soldier and Labor's attitude toward him, you must first define in what manner he wishes to function. Let us go farther into the question. It is too important for superficial treatment. In civil life the soldier may have been a union man or a strike-breaker, a Christian or an Atheist, a Socialist or a Conservative; on the battlefield he has to stand on terms of equality with his comrades and his foe, and the best organized win. Kissing may go by favor, but winning a battle doesn't. Severe as may have been his battle-field experiences, when he returns to civil life he will find that a war no less merciless, no less important awaits him, and in this war he must participate with his comrades, who must also be his competitor, for it is the struggle for existence within a system whereby the worker must sell his power to labor on a market of decreasing demand and, comparatively increasing supply; or, failing success in making a sale—i. e., getting a job—he simply becomes eliminated. The battle of life, and earning a living is too strenuous to permit of favoritism, and our returned soldier must compete with us on terms of equality. Competition in industry between employers in the pursuit of profit is too keen to allow sentiment a place; it is war to the knife and the bankruptcy court takes the weaker. So our ex-soldier will find, although for a while he will find isolated cases of a preference for him on the part of the employer, but this can only continue whilst he, in return, delivers the goods, labor power, in an equal or greater degree, or at less cost, than his competitor, the man who has not been "over the top." All workers are on the labor market; we must get a job or it means starvation for ourselves and families, and if the returned soldier is going to count upon his past military services for preferential employment, then we will be compelled to meet that by offering other inducements to the employer to give us employment, and of one thing we are assured, that he who can best produce profits is the one who will be employed, irrespective of race, color, creed or nationality. Politically we already see the trend of events, different organizations of returned men running rival candidates. What a splendid opportunity this presents for the exercise of those time-honored tactics of the "powers that be." Divide and rule has been their motto, and success has fully come to them as a consequence. One word as to future social and economic conditions. The outcome of the war is "militarism," i. e., the provision of an armed force for the attainment and maintenance of national or imperial ambitions and the settlement of disputes internal and external.

In the past the powers of state have ever been used to coerce the workers when they refused to longer abide by conditions which had been become intolerable. The terms of military service compel obedience without hesitation or question.

The abnormal development in the productivity of the industrial machine, the concentration of the control of industry into fewer hands, means elimination of the need for millions of workers, and, consequently, keener competition for work between those who must work or starve; resulting in the reduction of the standard of living of the working class. This, combined with the widening of the gulf between workers and employers will ultimately compel the refusal of the former to longer accept the conditions imposed upon them.

The consequent resort to coercive measures by the state, functioning on behalf of the employers, will produce that situation which will compel all workers to realize that their ultimate interests are mutual, and so bring to pass that condition which we are desirous to establishing now.

Returned soldiers, organized labor is not antagonistic to you when you are desirous of functioning as fellow workers on terms of equality and willing to co-operate with us for mutual benefit. Your action in refusing to act as strike-breakers is keenly appreciated. Go further! Unite with us to make life worth living for the only useful members of society, the workers, and strive with us to abolish that system whereby poverty is the inevitable lot of the workers and wealth and idleness of the masters.

E. WINCH.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12, 1918.

A Reply to Article Headed "Birds of a Feather"

Editor B. C. Federationist: In June 7th B. C. Federationist there is an article, headed "Birds of a Feather," berating all those who don't agree with the doings of the Russian Bolsheviki. If we are ever going to have a federated people, there will have to be less vituperation and more reasoning argument to take its place, than is shown in said article. The Bolsheviki or Red Guard, may have meant well, but doing well is another story. The Bolsheviki apparently played right into the hands of the German army, almost as well as if the Germans had engineered the whole revolution themselves. And now we have the results for proof. From the information we get, it was not the **Bolsheviki** that overthrew the Czar and his government, and it is quite possible they could not have done it, had they tried. However, had the Bolsheviki stood by, and assisted Kerensky until the German Kaiser and his government had been dealt with, I think it would have been better for all the belilgerents, Russia included. If ever the world becomes civilized enough to have universal arbitration, so that no nation will interfere with the internal troubles of another, then (and not before) we may be able to produce for use only. Abolishing the profit system of exploitation entirely.

ALEX. YOUNG.

Vancouver, June 12, 1918.

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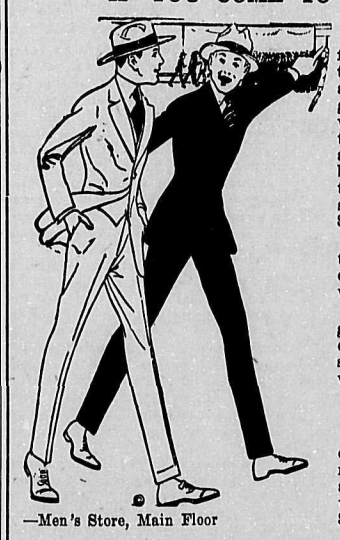

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley, phone Fair. 2992L; financial secretary, G. Thom; 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, J. H. Carmichael, Roomi 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. 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, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, 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, 1152 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender street west. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, L. Marsh.

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 and business agent, E. Winch.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, B. W. Lane; recording secretary, E. Lofting; 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. Sully; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Hardy. Office, Room 219-220, Labor Temple.

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

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. P. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east. Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer street.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

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

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Whirlwind of Revolution Will Sweep the Earth and Clear the Air

Class Rule Will Collapse and the Workers Become Free

Dr. Gilbert Murray is considered one of the foremost scholars in Great Britain. He is Regius professor of Greek at Oxford university and author of a famous series of translations from the Greek dramatists.

The professor has added to his fame by an article on the war, published by the Oxford University Press; an article that for candor, is hard to beat. The way he sizes up the "mob" is entertaining and refreshing.

The whole subject is dealt with in a manner that will delight the reader and repay him for any time he may spend upon it. As The Federationist cannot publish the matter in full, covering as it does 280 pages, a few extracts may perhaps be of interest.

"The forces behind the principle of national covetousness," says the doctor, "are permanent and strong. In every country the 'mob,' whether rich or poor, is 'jingo,' that is, according to its own poor mobbish lights, patriotic. It dislikes foreigners; it cannot bear self-criticism; it loves conquests; it enjoys fights in which 'our chap beats the other chap.' Also a large part of the educated upper class is, in the cruder sense, Imperialist; that is it considers that the greatness and success of any nation is best measured by the number of other nations it conquers and governs. All unthinking and unregenerate man is on this side, except those classes to whom personal suffering has with no effort of their own, brought wisdom or that depth of human sympathy which is akin to wisdom."

Referring to the Labor party, he says' "The memorandum on war aims, passed by the special conference of the Labor movement, on Dec. 8, 1917, ranks in my opinion among the finest pronouncements of the war, a monument of balanced common sense and idealism That is because, owing to our command of the seas, we have not yet suffered as the other nations of Europe have suffered. Among them it is very different. We can most of us form no conception of the extreme and desolating misery which the war has brought and is still bringing to the bulk of the population, both workers and bourgeois, in many parts of Europe. And that misery must bear its fruit. In Russia it is already ripe, a new fruit with a new name. It is Bolshevism. I do not mean by this the particular policies or actions of the present Russian government, but the vast surge of popular feeling which has flung that government up into power; the determination of vast masses of men with unorganized instructive unanimity, that they have been tormented long enough; have been beaten, killed, robbed, starved, frozen and treated as dirt long enough; and that henceforth they will disregard all orders and, individually and collectively, on the spot, take what food they can get and kill any one who does not leave them alone."

The professor holds the view that if a revolution is brought off in Germany, it will probably be the most orderly and effective revolution known to history.

He designates the German government as a group of "detected criminals," and the British government as a bevy of "imperfect policemen."

He considers that there are three types of peace possible with many variations, of course, in each type; an imperialist peace; a reasoned peace; and a Bolshevik cataclysm.

The imperialist peace would be a peace in which each party's gain will be the others' loss, and he who gets the worst of it now will hope, and work for better luck next time. The stronger powers will come out stronger still, while the smaller and weaker nations go to the wall, and "principles" or "ideals" are nowhere. Thus a policy of peace by conquest would probably end in a peace by betrayal.

Secondly, there may be an anti-militarist government in Germany, and a government in England, France and Italy which is true, both in word and deed, to the war aims officially announced by President Wilson, or to some modification of them in the direction desired by Labor. If such a change of orientation occurred all round, and it is curious how sensitive belligerent nations are to one another's moods, the negotiations would take the form of an attempt to realize by common consent an aim desired by all the negotiating parties alike. A League of Nations disarmament, self-determination of nationalities, and even reparation to Belgium would not be terms imposed by **the conqueror upon the conquered and** liable to be evaded as soon as the latter had power to do so, but a set of fingerposts devised by all parties for the purpose of escaping together from a condition equally disastrous to all of them.

The third possibility is that foretold by Grey in his warning to the Austrian ambassador in July, 1914. If the governments can not make a "clean peace" the forces of revolution can, and know that they can. He does not consider that a revolution in England is at all a possibility except in the sense that a very great transfer of votes at a general election might be termed a revolution. But the Bolshevik terms are before the world in their complete internationalism and splendid disregard of detail. The minority socialists of Germany and Austria are longing to accept them with or without modifications and we must remember that minority is only a nickname. The French, British and Italian socialists, whether revolutionary or non-revolutionary, could accept something very like them. If the strain of war is prolonged beyond a certain point, it seems almost inevitable that the common longing for peace among the suffering poor throughout Europe, reinforced by the vague but widespread conviction that, while their governments can never agree, they themselves are agreed already, should lead to some catastrophic upheaval which would shape all Europe and even have its effect on England. The peace terms in that case would be "Bolshevik" peace terms, uncompromising principles of freedom and revolutionary justice carried out with very imperfect knowledge of detail and no regard for any mere human interests that stood in the path of the pure doctrine, a nucleus, so to speak, of magnificent world healing idealism with a ragged fringe of confusion and wreckage incalculable."

The professor holds the view that the Bolsheviki peace is far better than an Imperialist peace, and holds that "it will come." The educated section of society already see the end of the present system. The spirit of the coming time is already working amongst them. All mere trifling is humbug. The Bolsheviki will win the world over. It is as it were the "hand of destiny." The mighty hosts of the war lords fight in vain against what the revolutionary forces have decreed must be.

Are we in favor of peace? No, a thousand times No!

There must be no peace now until the ruling class of the world is hurled into oblivion and the earth is peopled with free men and free women.

No price is too dear to pay for liberty; no toil, no hardship too great to bear.

Those who live in the near future shall live in a community in which slavery is unknown; a community in which life is enjoyed to the full.

The joy of life is something that a slave never knew; something he can never realize until he dares to stand erect and hurl defiance at those who exploit; at those who murder and rob him.

It requires a dead lift, a conscious effort and the will to be free.

It is not argument but effort that wins.

Let the working class rely on its own strength, on itself, and take its fate into its own hands and the whole planet comes into its possession.

It has got to be done some time, and we may as well begin now as later on.

OUTCASTS FROM THE INFINITE

[By Nemesis]

St. Paul, in one of those flashes from the outside of the material world, which come unbidden to natures such as his, and which are the only sources of infinite truth vouchsafed to man, said that the things which we see are not the important things; that the real things lie beyond our material senses.

The forms of matter which we see and touch have no real existence, in so far as they are subject to change and diffusion and transformation. That which we know about them is only gained by the exercise of five very feeble senses. The impression which a speck of matter under a powerful microscope makes upon the brain is vastly different to that which the same speck makes through the unaided eye. Indeed, if the brain were an organism in itself, living in the skull and relying upon the eye alone for its impressions, it would conclude it had seen two specks of vastly different characters.

It is possible that man may in the future discover other aids to his eye of a more searching nature than the microscope, and matter may then assume an aspect and meaning of which he little dreams at the present time.

Each movement in ourselves and the things around us is a mystery; the source of each thought that flashes into the brain of man is unknown; the vibration which inspires elevating thought comes from somewhere in the infinite.

Each soft suffusion of colors in the evening sky; each sparkle in the diamond dews of dawn; each purple shadow in the distant mountain hollows; each tint on autumn leaf and glowing petal; each luring note from throat of love-thrilled bird; each odor from the forest and the flower; each and all impressions that vibrate in the brain and create thought, vision and all sensation are manifestations from the great unchanging, unchangeable reality—the Infinite.

Everything is as yet a mystery; each common sight and sound of everyday experience—the burning of a fire—the dissolving of a piece of sugar in our tea.

The high school missy and her scientific instructors will tell you learnedly of the combination of oxygen and carbon at such and such a temperature, and of the passing of the sugar molecules into the pores of the water and imagine they have solved the mystery. They seldom stop to think why these changes take place and that is the mystery. They prate learnedly of chemical affinity and gravitation and other forces and fancy they have found the solution, but the why, the great "cause," remains a mystery still; and so it is with all things, great and small.

The great invisible and unknown cause within and behind all visible things is the only reality in the whole cosmos.

As our bodies collect and crystallize into the human shape and dissolve again after a few inelegant antics on life's stage, so every other form of matter, mountains and oceans, sun, moon, and stars play their little part and will dissolve again into their elements and though compared with our own their existence seems eternal, yet when compared with eternity in which time, a conception of our brain only, does not exist, their existences are as ephemeral and as insignificant as mans.

But behind all these passing shows lies the Infinite—the guiding and controlling mind, and it is that eternal goal which man must either reach or fail to reach, and the only means of man ultimately mingling his being in the Infinite is by the strict observance of law.

Never for a moment forget that man, bodily, mentally and morally is a product of law and through law alone can he work on and upward towards the purpose of his creation.

It is probable that the primitive men of the stone age under the control of their witch-doctors and seers were far nearer to the Infinite than are the shallow, materialistic beings of this iron age of ours; for have not we given ourselves up entirely to the worship of the golden calf of the dissolving, unstable matter around us?

We think now only of ourselves though the great moral law commands us to think only of others and by so doing, find our own happiness in the great Infinite which lies beyond these things we see.

Is there a more pitiable sight in the whole world than the poor cringing, crawling human being seeking in his church at the instigation of his pastor, for a soft, easy place in the next world, for by that selfish seeking he is breaking the law and severing himself from the eternal.

It is undoubtedly the so-called discoveries of science which has landed man in the revolting slough of materialism in which he is wallowing today for like the high school missy we have accepted the effects as the reality, and the cause we have neglected in our calculations.

This materialism has bred and fostered the greed which rages in the hearts of man today, and has culminated in the terrible cataclysm of blood and ruin which is at the present time devastating the earth.

This is a natural consequence for greed automatically destroys its victims.

In this materialism may be found the answer to the question so often asked in recent times: "Why are our churches unpopular?" Deep in the heart of man still smoulders a spark of the Infinite and sub-consciously he distrusts the pastor who deals in pleasing platitudes about a material heaven with its golden gates and feathery palm trees and devotes his best energies to his self-imposed duties of election agent and recruiting officer.

The true vicar of God should logically leave material things alone.

The standard a man—a being with a soul—is measured by today is a dirty dollar bill. Can materialism—can anything else—sink man lower in the slime than that?

How shall we classify the rich rulers of the earth and their supporters who have brought the world to its present deplorable state; who have appropriated to themselves the riches of the earth, and have calmly watched millions die of want and despair; who in their insane lust for world conquest have sent millions of unthinking fools to an agonizing death; who have devoted their ephemeral lives to the accumulation of mere matter and left their fellow beings with an insufficiency; who have grossly neglected every duty which they owed to those they governed; whose thoughts have centred at all times round and about themselves; who have lived for the world's pleasures alone; who have eaten and drunk at their fellow beings' expense and laid themselves down to rest with the sensation of the gorged boa constrictor; who have broken systematically and defiantly every moral law; who have wallowed in the slough of selfishness and dragged the greater part of the human race along with them? How shall we classify them? Terrible as is the thought, surely there is only one class for them, "Outcasts from the Infinite."

"In the Bishop's Carriage" at the Empress

A number of weeks back we announced that the play receiving the largest number of requests from our patrons would be presented at the Empress. In response we have received hundreds of letters requesting us to play "In the Bishop's Carriage," and having been able to secure the new version that was prepared for Mary Pickford's New York debut, we are going to give it a massive scenic production to follow "Sauce for the Goose." "In the Bishop's Carriage" is one of the most widely read books that has been published in years, and as a play its wonderful story has never been surpassed. It contains every element that goes to make up a good play, viz., a phenomenal story full of suspense that is blended with thrills, heart throbs and a great vein of comedy. The reformation of the girl thief by the lawyer, who falls in love with her, presents a picture of human nature that is bound to touch every heart, while the part of Tom Dorgan, the professional thief, is different from any other character that has been given to the modern stage. From the large demand for seats already, it is safe to say "In the Bishop's Carriage" will pack the Empress to overflowing. ***

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The Marshall & Wendell, which we commenced selling in B. C. 16 years ago, called the "iron piano" on account of the great durability.

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LET me examine your teeth and give you an estimate of the cost of necessary work.

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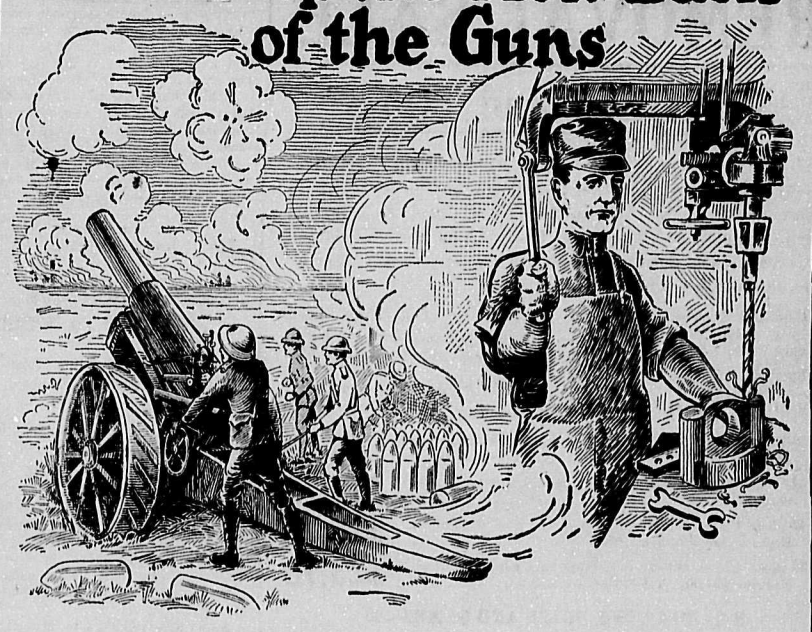
CANADA

Back up the Men Back of the Guns



The artisan classes of Canada have responded magnificently to the Call to Arms!

All we hold dear is being defended by the scores of thousands of these brawny and brainy workmen—YOUR comrades.

To those boys over there it is unthinkable that the folks at home will fail them. The task is great, but so far there has been maintained an unfailing supply of food, ammunition, clothing and all the other materials required for modern warfare.

National Team Play

Our soldiers are about to be called upon to make the greatest efforts of the whole war. They are CONFIDENT—not only because of their own ability, but because they have the knowledge that the comrades at home will back them to the limit. Just as the men behind the guns are organized for the maximum effort, Canada must be ready to do its utmost at home.

Registration of its man power and of its woman power is the only practical basis upon which a nation can organize itself thoroughly and effectively.

Canada Organized for Victory

It is easy to obey the Law and Register—it is merely attending a Registration Booth and answering a few questions. But the way of the defaulter is hard, and the man, rich or poor, employer or employee, who fails to register, exposes himself to serious penalties—fine, imprisonment, forfeits his right to hire labor, receive wages for work done, the right to travel, or to board or lodge at a public place.

Let the response from the ranks of labor be wholehearted. Show the world again that Labor in Canada is not only law-abiding, but stands shoulder to shoulder with the gallant fellows in France and Flanders, whose devotion to duty have brought fresh honors to Canada and kept bright her fair name.

Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board

32

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"Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes"

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Sizes 32 to 46

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The quality is superfine, the same as you men have been buying here for years.

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Out-of-town customers' orders shipped, charges prepaid, at the prices as quoted in our daily advertisements.

MONTREAL—A resolution passed unanimously in two great mass meetings of the Montreal Street Railway's employees states that the counter-offer of the company in response to the demands of the men was not complete and the employees decided to ask the executive board once more to see the management of the company in an endeavor to secure a readjustment of the scale of wages offered, in a manner which would make it acceptable to both sides. The men ask a maximum wage of 40 cents an hour and that the maximum should be received after three years' service. The company offers a maximum of 37 cents.

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A great part for every member of our wonderful task

DON'T MISS IT

Prices: 15c, 30c, 40c.

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Other Big Features

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THE SPY
with DUSTIN FARNUM
4th Episode
THE FIGHTING TRAIL
and usual comedy
Concert Orchestra

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Of CHINA and TOYS

We are moving to our new store at 419 Hastings Street West—one block east of Spencer's—and our Big Removal Sale is now in full swing. The old store is full from top to bottom with bargains in Dinnerware, Fancy China, Toys, Dolls and Games. Come down tomorrow and see for yourself what we mean when we put on a sale.

Cups and Saucers, gold line and sprig. Reg. $2.75 doz. Sale Price, 2 for **25c**

Earthenware Vases, Jardinieres and Fern Pots. Reg. 75c. Sale Price..... **50c**

Tumblers, plain blown glass, heavy bottom. Reg. $1.75 doz. Sale Price, ea. **10c**

China Kewpie Dolls. Reg. 50c. Sale Price..... **35c**

30-Piece China Tea Set, floral design. Regular $11.50. Sale Price **$9.20**

44-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set. Regular $16.90. Sale Price **$13.75**

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48-Piece China Dinner Set, black and gold decoration. Regular $34.00. Sale Price **$23.75**

20%—OFF TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES—20%

Special Discounts off Doll Buggies, Wagons, Velocipedes, Kiddie Kars, Scooters, Automobiles, etc.

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FROM THE LAND OF LIBERTY AND BONDS

A Word from the Victims of I. W. W. Persecution Under Old Glory

Some Commentary on Ruling Class Methods of Justice

Editor B. C. Federationist: Just a few lines to let you know I am in the same old bastile as when I wrote you last, being handcuffed and hauled in a patrol wagon every morning to the federal building to listen to some of the dirtiest, lowest type of walking creatures known as gunmen, stool pigeons, and the worst kind of scab-herders that can be gathered in the United States, to swear away the lives of as true a bunch of union men as could be found anywhere in the world. The lies this dirty gang of Finks can tell would shock the worst liar on earth. But we are not to be dismayed. Let them go to it. Our day is coming to show them up.

The prosecution expects to have their evidence in by July 1, and a poor bunch of junk it is, too. So far there has not been an owner of one of the industries appear against us. They charge us with burning and destroying property, but they cannot tell of one instance where there has been even one man convicted of doing any such thing. The only thing we are guilty of is standing up and saying "no,' 'to our masters. "We will not work for starvation wages, sleep in your lousy old bunks and pack our blankets from job to job, and what is more, we never will again."

There are only one hundred and ten of us left. They released two of our fellow workers last Saturday, one of them, J. J. Keenan, a man of 63 years of age, brought over 3000 miles and held in a dirty old jail for seven months. Not guilty. Turned loose without any recompense and told to beat it.

Oh, you democracy! And then they wonder why we are rebels. How could we be anything else?

I see by The Federationist that Parm is going back to slave for a master, and Mr. Wells is going to take his place on the paper. Well, good luck to The Federationist, and if it keeps up the work as well as it has, it will be the newsiest sheet in North America, for there is one thing sure (and it is said by all our bunch), it is the best Labor paper printed today. All the boys look forward to Wednesday night for that is Federationist night. I hope you are getting the exchange alright. I told Chapliss to be sure and send them.

I notice the shipyard workers are on strike. Well, our message is solidarity, and they are sure to win. But how much longer are the boys in British Columbia going to hang onto Granna Gompers' apron string and pay per capita to a bunch of American politicians, for they are the people who are spending it for them. Surely they can see by now that industrial union is the only thing. The days of crafts are gone. Machinery is making bums out of every craftsman today. We know that two-thirds of the migratory workers are skilled mechanics.

Well give my regards to all the bunch as there must be some besides yourself that remember me. I remain, yours for ours,

A. E. SOPER (Jerry)

Cook county jail, Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1918.

HEDLEY MINERS GIVE SEND-OFF TO MEMBERS

Mines Closed Down While Miners Give Parting Cheer to Members Going Overseas

The members and their families of the Hedley Miners and Mill Men's union, met on Saturday, 25th ult., to give a fitting send-off to Bros. Tucker and McLeod, who have been called up to help fight the battle for democracy. The mine was closed down for the day, so every one had a chance to be present. The big dining room was crowded, and a long and varied programme was gone through:

Songs were rendered by Mrs. Hevens, Mrs. Meher, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Mottishaw, and Bros. Cadwell, Hancock, Hambley and Trezona. Bro. Pearce gave a recitation, and Bro. Smith played "Over the Top," on the bagpipes.

Bro. Smith acted as chairman, and on behalf of Hedley Miners' union, No. 161, he addressed the audience at some length, remarking that after this war is over, and peace terms are being arranged, that the voice of organized labor should make itself heard at the conference table. The chairman then called for a few remarks from returned Bro. Meher, who kindly responded.

Bro. McDougall, on behalf of the people of the Nickel Plate, presented Bros. Tucker and McLeod with a purse of the "hard coin." A dance followed, Bro. McDougall acting as "M. C." The night being warm, Bro. Williams helped to cool the dancers with repeated draughts of near beer.

PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS IN FED.

How Trades Unionists Can Best Support The Federationist

The firms that advertise in The Federationist are seeking the support of the trades unionists of this city, and province. They are supporting your paper by their advertising in its columns, and at the same time are looking at the business end. The only way in which they can find out how their advertising affects their business, is for them to be told by the readers of The Federationist that they saw their ad. in the paper, and that they are being patronized because of their support of it.

By this method the readers of The Federationist can assist the management of the paper to a considerable extent, and if it is the desire of the members of the organized labor movement to assist in the building up of the paper, then they will at all times inform the dealers that they saw it in The Fed. Let the slogan be "I saw it in the Fed."

Summer-weight

Knit Underwear

For Women

Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless, **25¢** each.

Fine Ribbed Vests, no sleeves; also made in cumfy cut, **35¢** each.

Finer grade Ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, **50¢** each.

Ribbed Union Suits, short or no sleeves, tight or loose knee, **85¢.**

Fine Ribbed Union Suits, with plain band top; all sizes, **$1.00.**

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

BUSINESS AGENTS FORM BOARD

Co-operation and Elimination of Overlapping Is Object

On Monday last, a new organization came into being in the city of Vancouver. Just what name it will adopt in the future, we know not. At present it will be known as the Board of Business Agents.

Purpose of Organization

The purpose of the organization is to bring the different representatives of the crafts into closer touch with one another, and thereby bring about closer relations between the various organizations.

Regular Meetings Set

Regular meeting dates have been arranged, and the new organization will meet every Monday afternoon at 3 p. m. The following business agents were in attendance:

McCallum, Machinists; Midgley, Trades council; Mars, Longshoremen; Showler and Poole, Teamsters; Rouse, Blacksmiths; Winch, I. L. A. auxiliary; Alexander, Steam Engineers; Grand, Painters; Morrison, Electrical Workers; Mottishaw, Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Bromfield, Shipwrights; Ironsides, Pile Drivers; Robertson, Warehousemen; Thomas and Smith, Carpenters; Neelands, Typographical; McFarlane, Civic Employees; Cowling, Plumbers; Hardy, Shipyard Laborers; Carmichael, Boilermakers; Anderson, Butchers, and Robson, Brotherhood Railway Employees.

There were some business agents absent, owing to the fact that they could not be reached, but at the next meeting on Monday afternoon, it is expected that every agent will be present. A general discussion took place on the advisability of forming a Board of Business Agents, it being generally agreed that some regular exchange of ideas was necessary, and it was agreed to hold regular sessions as stated above, with the object of a greater degree of co-operation between the different agents and consequently amongst the crafts.

C. P. R. Employees

The question of the employment of the discharged employees of the C. P. R. dining car department was discussed. It is expected that something will be done to find these men temporary employment.

Accept the Cards

The discussion brought out the fact that the Shipwrights and the Civic Employees admitted any man with a paid-up card in any other organization, into their respective locals without the payment of any initiation fee.

Return of Soldiers

The question of the returned soldiers was fully gone into, and the fact that some of the organizations made concessions to returned men on applying for admittance, was brought out, the Shipwrights' fee being $30, but were admitting returned men for $5, this fee being also charged by the Painters.

The Boilermakers reported that they had a standing order with the returned soldiers club for 25 men, but that they had only received ten applications.

After Effects of Strike

Some of the after-effects of the Shipyard strike were discussed, in some instances it was pointed out that the agreement was not being lived up to.

The methods of farming out returned men by the Military Hospitals commission, to contractors without pay while learning the trade, was discussed, and some steps will be taken to do away with this state of affairs. Many other questions were discussed.

That the organization will be productive of a good deal of good, there is no doubt. Much overlapping can be avoided, and greater co-operation amongst the crafts is bound to be effective.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

The last meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union was one of the best attended meetings ever held. Twenty new members were initiated and a great number of applications are looked forward to within the next few weeks. A committee was appointed to draw up a new wage scale. Birt Showler, the local secretary, is hard at work registering the union members on behalf of the Canadian Registration Board. All members are requested to call in at the office and get registered now and avoid the rush. Bring along the wife and family.

NO BAND CONCERTS OWING TO ACTION OF COMMISSIONERS

Verbal Agreement Broken and Bands Are Awaiting Further Action

Attempt to Use Great War Veterans Meets With Failure

The reason for the hitch in connection with the band concerts in the city, as told by the representatives of the bands, throws new light on the situation.

The bands in question claim that the arrangements, which were entered into, have not been lived up to by the Park Commissioners.

Original Contract

It appears that the original contract with the various bands was for twenty-five concerts, allotted as follows:

Eight concerts to the 72nd Highlanders, and eight to the 6th D. C. O. R., and nine to the Great War Veterans bands, eight of the concerts to be evening concerts, and the balance Sunday concerts.

The eight evening concerts were to be divided equally between English Bay and Kitsilano.

At the Sunday concerts there were to be twenty-four men, including the leader, and the evening concerts there were to be seventeen men, with leader included.

First Hitch

The first concert was allotted to the Great War Veterans, but as it rained, the concert was abandoned, and they then took the matter up with the Park Commissioners, asking for a guarantee to the effect that the concert would be held at a later date, as in previous years, when it rained, the concerts were not held, and at the end of the season the bands were in the position of not having completed their contracts by three or more concerts.

The board, however, stated that they could not give any such guarantee. A committee of the bands called on Mr. Rogers, of the park commissioners, requesting that twenty-four men be used at the evening concerts instead of 17. Mr. Rogers gave his word that the matter could be adjusted, suggesting that the only thing necessary was to cut out two or three of the concerts to make this proposal possible, and to make up for the additional number of men, that would be employed at the evening concerts. This proposal was agreed to by the committee of the bands.

Took Word of Mr. Rogers

On the assumption that Mr. Rogers' word would be good, the 6th D. C. O. R. band played on the following Sunday, but after Bandmaster Cox of the 72nd, had left his programme for the concert of Sunday, the 6th, with the Daily Province, he was informed that the park board had re-arranged the schedule, and instead of only cutting out two or three concerts, which meant a matter of $168, which would more than cover the cost of the extra men for the evening concerts, they had cut out nine concerts.

Bands Decide to Quit

As a result of this action, the bands decided that they would not proceed any further until more satisfactory arrangements were made. This decision was unanimous.

The parks board was notified of the decision of the three bands on Saturday, and were also informed that the 72nd Highlanders band would leave the engagement for Sunday open until 3 p. m., Saturday afternoon, but as yet nothing has been heard from the board, except that they had offered all of the remaining fifteen concerts, as arranged by the second schedule drawn up by them, to the Great War Veterans band, which they, of course, refused, as they were a party to the protest against the change and desired to see all bands used alike.

The next move is now up to the Park Commissioners, and from the foregoing it will be conceded that the bands have acted in a creditable manner, and that it is not their fault that the concerts are not being held, and the public must get after the board if they desire the concerts.

Attempt to Use Returned Men

That the returned soldiers can not be used when trouble arises, has again been demonstrated, and the action taken by the Park Commissioners can not be taken as a compliment by the returned men, and naturally they resent it.

A. F. of L. Convention

The 38th convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in St. Paul, Minn., Monday. According to brief reports so far received it seems that ordinary labor troubles were buried under patriotic discussions of securing maximum production.

This Is True Economy

A TOM-THE-TAILOR suit conforms to the modern idea of conservation. It **saves money and fabric,** for it outwears **three** cotton-and-wool ready-mades. It always **looks** well with its **soft,** woolly **texture**—always holds its **shape. It saves** you **big pressing** bills. It is made of British wool by **Vancouver** union craftsmen. The money you **pay** for it is **spent here** and in Great Britain. My guarantee **saves** you **time, money** and **worry** for it takes all the **guess** out of your clothes problems.

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

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

Tom the Tailor

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TROCADERO -- CAFE --

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156 Hastings Street West
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THE BEST PLACE TO EAT IN VANCOUVER—UNION CARD

MR. UNION MAN!

You owe it to yourself to economize

Would you consider it economical to purchase Teas and Coffees in tins when you may have the same value from our store at a much reduced price?

THINK IT OVER

We Sell in Bulk Only

Dickson's Teas and Coffees Are of Exceptional Value

Dickson's Importing Tea and Coffee

317 Columbia St. Phone Sey. 613

UNION STORE FOR MEN

Get into the "keep cool" game---

BE in the swim—by wearing cool clothing—the kind that keeps you cool and keeps you in the swim—dress in the smartest summer toggery for men folk—toggery that's good to look at and good to wear—get into your summer duds at a Dick store where you men can find everything in summer attire of the highest grades and materials—an unexpected display to choose from —unknown before in the history of the Dick stores' merchandising career.

Bought Right and Sold Right Under Our Guarantee
Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

BATHING SUITS

—with a lot of class to them—in many plain and striped effects—cotton, cotton and wool, and all wool—the real splash.

$1.00 to $6.00

FORSYTH'S "DELPARK"

—summer combinations—made in white cotton, light weight materials with no sleeves and knee lengths—the real "keep cool" Underwear—all sizes.

$1.25 and $2.50

ARROW SHIRTS

—the Shirt that every man knows wears well—an unlimited selection of the best materials, styles and patterns to choose from.

$1.50 to $7.50

STRAW HATS

—the Boater—in all the popular models for summer wear—plain and rough straws—get under one and "keep cool"—priced at—

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SILK SOX

—the ideal sox for warm weather
—all shades, good wearing quality.

$1.00 and $1.50

10% Off to Returned Soldiers 10%

WM. DICK LTD.

33-45-47-49 Hastings St. East

Do not assist in keeping down the standard of wages and conditions desired by your organization by patronizing non-union establishments. The only way you can avoid doing this is by purchasing no goods unless they bear the union label. Any thing not bearing the label should be considered as the product of non-union labor.

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