

MAJORITY REPORT IN DINING CAR PROBE AGAINST MEN

Minority Report by V. R. Midgley, Representing the Men

Evidence of Discrimination Conclusive, But Discarded by Majority

The majority report in the dining car dispute, handed down by Chairman Mr. Justice Macdonald, and Mr. E. A. James, gives the C. P. R. the benefit and dismisses the claims of the men, which were "that discrimination was used," while the evidence would lead any reasonable individual to the conclusion that the company not only used discrimination, but used it in an endeavor to break up the men's organization.

The following is the conclusion of the majority report: "While colored men were brought into Canada by the company for use on the dining cars of the western division, in place of white employees, this change was not intended to be, nor was it, an act of discrimination against the union to which a large portion of the dining car employees had become attached. It was simply in pursuance of a policy to that effect, decided upon in February, though only brought into operation in the month of May."

V. R. Midgley in his minority report contends that the company did not decide on its policy to hire colored help until after the men had formed their organization, and in this connection dealing with the evidence of Mr. Mathews and Mr. Tingley he states that Mr. Tingley's evidence could not be claimed to corroborate the evidence of Mr. Mathews, and adds the following: "I submit that it is clearly established as far as Mr. Tingley is concerned, that he did violate the sanctity of his oath."

He further adds that the chairman of the board was entirely lacking in an understanding of the reasons actuating men in joining labor organizations, and devoid of sympathy with them in their complaint of discrimination, and quotes from the transcript as evidence of the chairman's attitude.

Questions addressed by the chairman to Witness George Hepburn. (These questions are taken from the transcript of the evidence furnished by courtesy of the C. P. Railway Company.)

The Chairman: Q. What was the object of joining the union, what was the condition of the men at that time?

Q. Was there any trouble on between you and the Railway Company? I don't want you to be better off than the Railway Company? A. Well, the men were not satisfied with the small money they were receiving.

Q. Why didn't they leave? Why weren't you satisfied to be discharged from them, what was the trouble? A. Well, then, they were discharged, now you have got to get better conditions, and they didn't like being replaced by black labor as Canadians and white men, as far as I know.

Q. But you are an intelligent man, is there any vested right to make the company employ you or any other person if they don't want to keep you? A. Well, that is about the only big employing concern in Vancouver.

Q. Why don't you are they obliged to keep you whether they want to keep you or not? What is your idea? The Chairman: Is that your stand, Mr. McVety?

Mr. McVety: No, Sir; I am rather amazed at your line of questioning, Sir. You raised the whole question as to the right of the men to be better off than the Railway Company. The Chairman: The men are raising a question at all in that way, but I want to know what the trouble is, why they are worried about a thing like this. They were dissatisfied, they got discharged, now they are complaining."

He concludes reports as follows: There were a number of returned soldiers (some six or eight) among those who were discharged to make room for negroes, and it appears that a large number of men formerly engaged in the dining car service have enlisted or been called up under the Military Service Act. Putting aside entirely for the moment, the question of discrimination, what will be the thoughts of these men when they learn that the jobs formerly held by them have been permanently filled with negroes, while they were shedding their blood and risking their lives in the defence of the empire of which the C. P. Railway Company forms no small part?

It should be pointed out here that the men do not object particularly to the importation of negroes as such, but would have objected just the same if white men had been imported to replace them.

Having regard for the evidence of the employees and the officials of the company that the men were threatened and warned against joining a union, and that the witnesses for the company freely admitted the hostile attitude of the company to any form of organization among the dining car employees, and keeping in mind that the company failed to produce any correspondence on the question, although repeatedly requested to do so, and claimed that no correspondence existed, I believe that no correspondence existed, I believe that these facts more than meet the unsupported evidence of Mr. Mathews that the policy had been decided earlier than April and that the employees have made out a prima facie case of discrimination because of their membership in a labor organization.

The government should at once deport the aliens imported to make the discrimination possible, and insist on the immediate restoration of the employees to their former positions.

Smith Western Representative J. G. Smith, until recently business agent of the Amalgamated Section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has been elected as western representative on the North American Advisory Council of the Amalgamated Carpenters. He succeeds A. S. Wells, who declined to accept further nomination as delegate to the council.

CLOSED TOWN SCENE OF GOUGING BY PRITEERS

Workers strike in Anyox Against English Tactics of Company

Granby Company Gets a Strangle Hold on All Its Employees

Once again a "Company Town" is the scene of industrial strife, this time at the notorious Anyox, where 1600 men are on strike.

A number of the men are at present in Vancouver, and have brought with them, besides information as to the cause of the strike, a petition signed by a thousand employees of the company, asking that the government take steps at once to open up the town.

The statement that the company is paying higher wages than any other like concern, must be taken with a grain of salt, as from information received, it appears that the strike has been brought about by the conditions that prevail in this slave camp, where men are as much under the control of the company as were the chattel slaves of the past.

Slight increases have been given to some of the men in the skilled trades, in the new schedule of wages drawn up by the company, but the wages of the laborers, that have been given so much prominence as being at a very high rate, viz., \$4.75 per day, have, under the schedule, been reduced to \$4.10 per day.

The fact that the men are compelled to purchase from the company stores, and to live in company bunk houses, the quality of food served and the prices charged for the same, is the real cause of the strike.

According to the statement made by the men, the bunk houses are inhabited by others than human beings, and are not fit to live or sleep in; that they are infested by bed bugs and that a number of men have been rooming under a pool room, the rates for this accommodation has been \$5.00 per man per month, two men to a room, but the company has raised the rent to \$15 per man per month, giving the company a rental of \$30 per month for a room.

The increases given to the skilled men range from 25 cents to 50 cents per day, and the increase is more than covered by the proposal to reduce the laborers 65 cents per day, and the company will make money by the scheme, as two-thirds of the employees are laborers.

The married men at this lovely burg, are in a somewhat unfortunate position, for in spite of the supposedly good conditions under which the men have been living, they are unable to raise the price of their transportation back to civilization, and the men are considering some scheme to raise funds to enable them to leave.

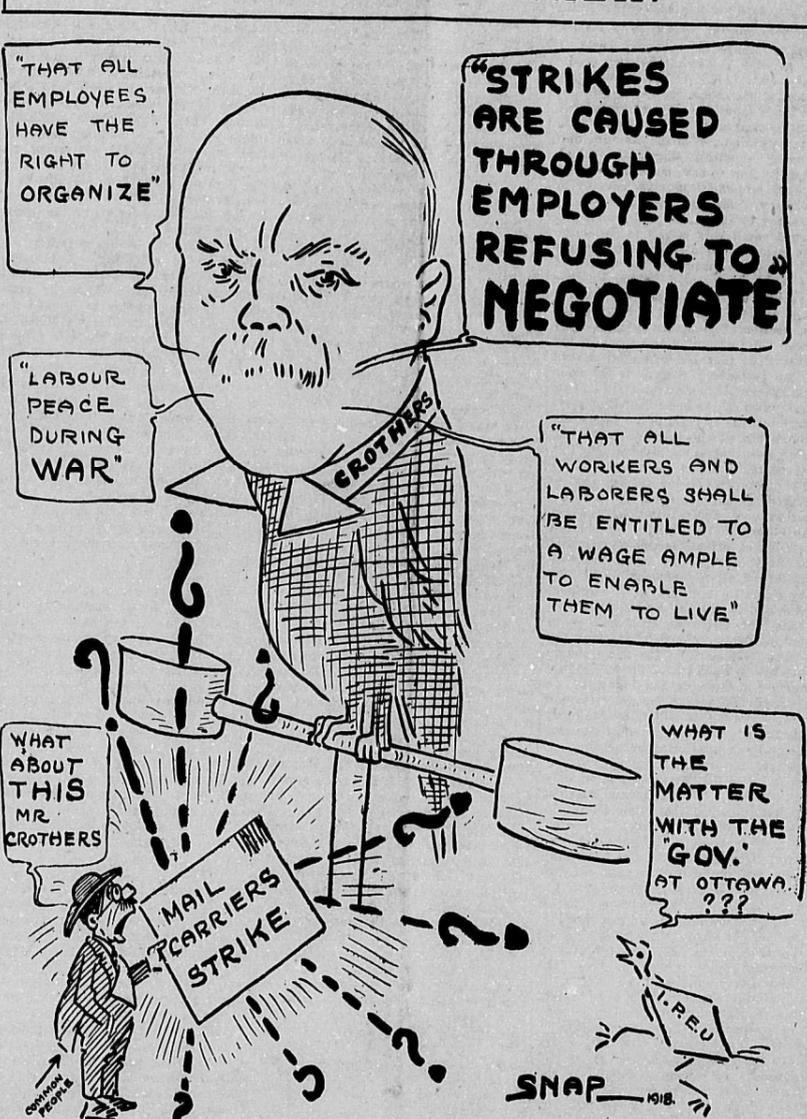
Anyox is a "closed town," and the company is therefore lord and master of all it surveys. Its charges for eatables and wearables is exorbitant. Every man who has gone into the company's corral comes out as poor, if not poorer than he went in.

The Iron Hand in Anyox Why did the company use underhanded methods to keep Anyox a "closed town" if it were not to enable them to gouge the employees? We know that the workers act foolish at times, but we doubt if they would petition the government for a "closed town," well knowing that to mean that they would be compelled to buy all their eatables and wearables from the company stores. It is alleged that the company used fraudulent methods to obtain the "closed town," and that the employees—especially the married men—were compelled to sign the petition or hit the long trail. The alleged fraudulent methods used were the signing of fictitious names and which was not risky to the company, as it is a well-known fact that the government would not go out of the way to investigate whether the names were bona fide or not.

A "closed town" is a boon to any company, because it enables the company to grab up its employees' wages, instead of having them scattered among a host of small merchants, and it also enables the company to keep its (Continued on Page 8)

General Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union Local 655 MASS Meeting LABOR TEMPLE Wednesday, July 31st 8 p.m. Business: Endorsing new wage scale. Everybody attend.

TALK! TALK! TALK!



Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks West of and Including Winnipeg Stand Firm

THE FEDERATIONIST learns as it goes to press that Calgary, Vancouver, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg carriers and clerks are forming joint committees, with official headquarters in Winnipeg, Monday morning saw the commencement of a strike unique in the history of the country; men who have been patient and long suffering, and looked upon as being the least likely of all workers to quit their jobs, went on strike.

That the letter carriers had good reason to do so none will deny. For fourteen months they have tried to get their case as to wages settled, but without avail. It is true that bonuses have been granted, but these have only affected the permanent staff, and the men engaged on the temporary staff, who by the way in the City of Vancouver are mostly all returned soldiers, do not receive any benefit

for thirty-three cents. Tuesday saw the strike developing and the postal clerks joining in, the strike also spreading to all parts of the country, and while the first men to quit were the Toronto carriers, other large centres soon joined the procession.

Wednesday evening the news was spread that the strike was settled on the basis of a settlement arrived at by the government and the national secretary of the Letter Carriers Association, Alex. McMorde, at Toronto. This the men in Vancouver and Winnipeg and other points refused to accept, claiming that they had gained nothing except the granting of the bonus to the temporary employees.

The basis of the settlement arrived at by the national secretary, on which he recommended the men to return to work, is as follows: "The government is willing, upon the men's returning at once to their duty, to accede to the proposal that a subcommittee of the cabinet be appointed which will confer with representatives of the men here, look into and discuss with them their representations relative to the matter of wages and report to the cabinet, which will at once consider and decide on the question."

Thursday morning the Toronto men returned to work, but all over the country astonishment and disappointment was expressed at the outcome. Even in Toronto a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed, and the men in most cases were reluctant to return until a proper settlement had been arrived at.

As we go to press we learn that the Regina postmen will not return to work until their demands for a board of arbitration under the Lemieux Act is granted.

The statement of the letter carriers on their position is as follows: "It has been stated in the press that the strike of the postal employees is over. We, the Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks Association, wish to state that as far as the employees of Vancouver, Calgary, New Westminster and Victoria are concerned, the strike is still on. We went out for the principle of a conciliation board under the Lemieux Act to adjust the grievances of postal employees.

"The government's offer amounts to thirty-three cents per day. "We have unanimously taken the stand that the principle of such a conciliation board must be granted before we return to duty.

"The post office department has ordered the employment of strikebreakers from today. Be it known that the Union government of Canada is endeavoring to use strikebreakers in the effort to refuse its employees the right of citizenship in this Dominion.

"We are out for a principle and not

SOLDIER CANDIDATE WAS IN UNION AT TWELVE

Prominent in Labor Circles Because of Sterling Ability

Old Party Machine Has Become Very Much Alarmed

A Labor man from the crown of the head to the sole of his feet is Private William Varley, the candidate for Labor in North-east Toronto by-election. Ask his father and mother who live in Toronto, and who became joint members of the Northeast Lancashire Textile Union in 1872, and still pay their dues in that organization, and they will tell you that our Bill entered the textile industry at the age of 12, and became a member of the union. At 16 years of age Bill struck out into a new path and apprenticed himself to the blacksmith trade, which calling he followed until he came to Canada in 1904.

His Ability Was Early Recognized Private Varley is only 43 years old, and was born in Burnley, Lancashire, on November 25, 1875. Coming to Canada in 1904 he worked for a time in the wire mills and rolling mills. Then a serious illness overtook him, and for fourteen months he lay near to the valley of the shadow, but finally recovered. In order to be in a position where he could breathe God's fresh air he accepted a position as laborer in the building trade, and became a member of the Building Laborers Union. His ability as a speaker in the union and a man was not long in getting recognition, and we find him becoming the president of the organization. A little later and we see him become the business agent of the union, which position he held until he heard the call of duty to don the king's uniform and go to the battlefield to uphold the old idea of British liberty and to dethrone militarism.

He Enlisted in the 75th Battalion In 1913 the Plasterers Laborers Union asked him to act for the men as arbitrator in a dispute between the employers and the men. They had at that time been on strike for five weeks when Bill stepped in and inside of 24 hours the men were notified to return to work as the grievance was adjusted, Varley reaching an amicable settlement with the employers. Shortly afterwards the plasterers presented him with a beautiful gold watch, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to William Varley from Plasterers Laborers Union, Toronto, No. 1, for services as arbitrator, May, 1913."

On July, 1915, he enlisted in the 75th Battalion, and was sent overseas March 26th, 1916, and later to France in the 48th C Infantry, 3rd Pioneer, which, however, was disbanded in France, the colonel stating that this disbandment was owing to political reasons. He returned to the 75th Battalion and with them in an engagement was wounded at La Coulette June 9, 1917. He returned to Canada a few days before the Dominion election, and spoke on behalf of the Labor candidate. He is at present business agent of the Building Laborers Union, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and secretary of the Laborers Institute.

The Old Machine Is Alarmed As an indication of how the old party men were getting anxious, he claimed that three prominent Labor officials had been approached by the machine in an attempt to get him to withdraw from the contest. Then a civic father was introduced who promised a position in one of the civic departments, and a Toronto M. P. who declared that if a certain Labor leader would turn the trades unionists against Varley he would get an appointment on one of the reconstruction committees to be appointed after the election. But all of no avail. Labor is united as never before, and is determined that North-east Toronto shall go to Labor.—Industrial Banner.

Jewelry Workers Organize A meeting of jewelry workers held in the Labor Temple last Friday resulted in the formation of a union and the application for a charter from the International Jewelry Workers.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK SUNDAY, July 28—Typographical Union, C. P. R. Dining Car Employees. MONDAY, July 29—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Bakery Salesmen, Patternmakers Committee, Policemen. TUESDAY, July 30—Patternmakers. WEDNESDAY, July 31—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Boilermakers Executive. THURSDAY, Aug. 1—Trades and Labor Council, City Hall staff, Garment Workers. FRIDAY, Aug. 2—Railway Car-men, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Civic Employees, Molders, Warehousemen, Telephone Operators, Jewellery Workers, Letter Carriers, Minimum Wage League. SATURDAY, July 3—Blacksmiths, Machinist No. 777, Bakers.

Victoria Teamsters Union Fifteen new members joined the Victoria Teamsters Union at a good meeting held in the K. P. Hall last Tuesday. There is every prospect of this local climbing up to as high a percentage as the one in Vancouver. Meetings are held every Tuesday.

Bakery Salesmen Sixty members were initiated at a splendid meeting of the Bakery Salesmen Union held in the Labor Temple last Monday. The members were enthusiastic and seemed pleased at the new turn of affairs in their daily life. Officers will be elected at the meeting to be held next Monday. Ask your bakery salesman for a show of cards.

ROYAL COMMISSION IN MARINERS DISPUTE

Long Hours and Small Pay the Rule in Coast Service

Merchant Service Guilds Are Recognized the World Over

The Royal Commission consisting of W. E. Burns, chairman; E. A. Jones representing the Masters and Mates, which was appointed to enquire into the conditions surrounding the employment of the Masters and Mates in the coastwise service, commenced its sittings on Monday, and has been taking evidence each day since.

On Monday Mr. T. Goodlad, secretary of the Merchant Service Guild placed before the commission all the correspondence that had passed between the guild and the owners. The letters showed that the guild had made several efforts to meet the owners but the owners declined, and stated that they were willing to meet their employees, which was an evidence of their desire not to acknowledge the men's organization.

He then went on to show how on a ballot being taken, as to whether the members of the guild wished to take up their case with the owners themselves, or to leave it in the hands of the guild, that 99 per cent. of the men voted for the case to be dealt with by the guild.

The owners were acquainted of this, but still declined to treat with the organization, with the result that finally the commission was appointed by the government, after the men had threatened to strike.

Later in the proceedings evidence was presented showing that the guilds such as the men were members of were generally recognized throughout the world, and in answer to a question as to whether it would interfere with discipline or not, for Masters and Mates to be members of one organization, Mr. Goodlad stated that The Imperial Merchant Service Guild in England had decided that captains and officers could be members of the one organization without interfering with discipline.

Captain White of Seattle testified to the fact of the existence of similar guilds in the U. S. A. and that the wages paid in the States for similar service to that on the B. C. coast were considerably higher.

The evidence produced by the men showed that they worked long hours, and without any overtime, in some instances they were working from 16 to 18 hours per day, and the evidence of Captain Granman of the tug Clive is very illuminating on this point and is as follows:

The Clive plies out of the Fraser and is manned by Skipper Granman and an engineer. He has to do mate's duties and also deckhand work. "What about the cook?" asked Mr. Donald McTaggart. "I'm it," replied the skipper.

He said that he was often on duty for eighteen hours at a stretch and had worked for even longer periods. There were four bridges to negotiate on the Fraser and it often happened he had to "bounce out along the logs" to keep the boom together.

Captain Granman thought there should be another hand on the tug for if he or the engineer fell overboard a rescue would be practically impossible. "What are your duties?" asked Mr. H. B. Robinson in cross-examination. "I am captain, mate, deckhand, cook and sometimes coal-passer," said Captain Granman.

"Have you ever read the Pirates of Penzance?" asked the lawyer. "No."

"Well, I'll send you a copy. I think you would enjoy it," said Mr. Robinson. "Well, you get me the leisure first and I'll be pleased to read it," said the skipper.

Other witnesses heard were Captain Quinn of Seattle and Captain Watson of Australia, who gave details of shipmasters' associations which they said were recognized by owners. Captain Daw of the Cheerful, Captain Nicholls of the Tye, and Captain Donaldson of the Squid were called in further support of the argument that hours on the tugs were too long.

The owners were represented by a galaxy of legal talent, while the men had as counsel Mr. D. E. McTaggart. The commission will continue its sittings until all the evidence is submitted by both sides, when their decision will be given, and as the men have agreed to accept the findings of the commission, unless the companies take another stand the matter will be amicably settled.

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### P.C. Electric

## British Labor Comes Forward Programme of Reconstruction

(Continued from Last Issue)

representing all constituents of the British Empire, and all parties in their local legislatures, which should discuss all matters of common interest, but only in order to make recommendations for the simultaneous consideration of the various autonomous local legislatures of what should increasingly take the constitutional form of an alliance of free nations. And we carry the idea further. As regards our relations to foreign countries, we disavow and disclaim any desire or intention to dispossess or to impoverish any other state or nation. We seek no increase of territory. We disclaim all idea of "economic war." We ourselves object to all protective customs tariffs; but we hold that each nation must be left free to do what it thinks best for its own economic development, without thought of injuring others.

We believe that nations are in no way damaged by each other's economic prosperity or commercial progress; but, on the contrary, that they are actually themselves mutually enriched thereby. We would therefore put an end to the old entanglements and mystifications of secret diplomacy and the formations of leagues against leagues.

We stand for the immediate establishment, actually as a part of the treaty of peace with which the present war will end, of a universal league or society of nations, a supernational authority, with an international high court to try all justifiable issues between nations; an international legislature to enact such common laws as can be mutually agreed upon, and an international council of mediation to endeavor to settle without ultimate conflict even those disputes which are not justifiable. We would have all the nations of the world most solemnly undertake and promise to make common cause against any one of them that broke away from this fundamental agreement. The world has suffered too much from war for the Labor Party to have any other policy than that of lasting peace.

More Light—But Also More Warmth  
 The Labor Party is far from assuming that it possesses a key to open all locks, or that any policy which it can formulate will solve all the problems which beset us. But we deem it important to ourselves as well as to those who may, on the one hand, wish to join the party, or, on the other, to take up arms against it, to make quite clear and definite our aim and purpose. The Labor Party wants that aim and purpose, as set forth in the preceding pages, with all its might. It calls for more warmth in politics, for much less apathetic acquiescence in the miseries that exist, for none of the cynicism that saps the life of leisure. On the other hand, the Labor Party has no belief in any of the problems of the world being solved by goodwill alone. Goodwill without knowledge is warmth without light.

Especially in all the complexities of politics, in the still undeveloped science of society, the Labor Party stands for increased study, for the scientific investigation of each succeeding problem, for the deliberate organization of research, and for a much more rapid dissemination among the whole people of all the science that exists. And it is perhaps specially the Labor Party that has the duty of placing this advanced scientific science at the forefront of its political programme. What the Labor Party stands for in all fields of life is, essentially, democratic co-operation; and co-operation involves a common purpose which can be agreed to; a common plan which can be explained and discussed, and such a measure of success in the adaptation of means to ends as will insure a common satisfaction. An autocratic sultan may govern without science if his whim is law. A plutocratic party may choose to ignore science, if it is heedless whether its pretended solutions of social problems that may win political triumphs ultimately succeed or fail. But no Labor Party can hope to maintain its position unless its proposals are, in fact, the outcome of the best political science of its time, or to fulfil its purpose unless that science is continually wrestling new fields from human ignorance.

Hence, although the purpose of the Labor Party may, by the law of its being, remain for all time unchanged, its policy and its programme will, we hope, undergo a perpetual development as knowledge grows and as new phases of the social problem present themselves in a continually finer adjustment of our measures to our ends. If law is the mother of freedom, science, to the Labor Party, must be the parent of law.

(The End.)

### THE DOLLAR DEMON

(By Nemesis)  
 Only a bill, a dollar bill  
 With the grease of thousands stain'd  
 But the wry in their breath  
 When man shall be arraigned  
 For worth and love are the measures here  
 That man's brief book must fill:  
 Nor worth nor love is the standard here  
 But the greasy dollar bill.

For ages long the demon greed  
 Has worked for man's sore fall;  
 On greed he's built his social life,  
 On self he's staked his all;  
 And robbery has been his aim  
 And hollow cant his school;  
 By law and lie, by word and deed  
 He's broken the golden rule.

The deep, dark vaults his treasures hold—  
 His jewels, bars and scrolls—  
 And bound to them in golden chains  
 Their owners' shrivell'd souls.  
 For law must work and law must rule  
 O'er body, soul and mind;  
 And though the mills of God work slow,  
 Exceeding small they grind.

When the dogs of war were loosed on earth,  
 Hell's fury in their breath,  
 And o'er the smiling lands rushed wild  
 In their lust for blood and death,  
 Uprate the plundering profiteers,  
 All and none from love and greed,  
 And clutched and clawed the people's food  
 Their dollar boards to swell.

And widows' babes went short of bread  
 While fell the widows' tears,  
 And rulers weak sat dumb and still  
 Their heads in their hands,  
 Those devil's hoards are growing still  
 And the widows' tears still fall,  
 While brighter burns in redder type  
 The writing on the wall.

Across the sky in flaming words,  
 Those signs of doom cannot read,  
 Shines clear the long prophetic word,  
 That damn all that is greed,  
 Around the earth from east to west  
 Rings out the Labor call,  
 And woe betide those dollar hands  
 When the stroke of fate shall fall!

Upon request of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the Taft-Walsh National War Labor Board has called the bluff of Governor Burnquist of Minnesota, who under the guise of patriotism, has been doing his best to outlaw labor unionism in that state.

### AFTER SUPPER

BY TOM PLAYTON

The mask is off! The American government no longer camouflages as a democracy. Washington and the long line of his successors squirm in their graves. There are now three officially recognized titled Americans—General Sir John J. Pershing, G. C. B.; General Sir Tasker H. Bliss, G. C. M. G.; and General Sir Something-Or-Other March, G. C. M. G.—who are, no doubt, the fore-runners of an extensive Yankee aristocracy. For, if three are allowable so are three hundred or three thousand. And, besides, it would not do at all for the English king to slight the other war-working subjects of his ally Wilson. For instance, Roosevelt should not be left socially inferior to the three generals named, for he certainly did as much as any man to persuade his fellows to go a-fighting. A lordship would fit him up nicely. McAdoo? He's connected with Wilson by marriage. It will probably be deemed desirable to create him Marquis McAdoo, so as to give him and his wife proper social standing about the court of Washington. And Gompers? It would never do to ignore Labor. A baronetcy should pacify him. Sir Samuel Gompers, Bart., would look well on his visiting cards. And so on—there are thousands of deserving names. Wilson, of course, should be at the very top of the new aristocratic ladder. As Duke of Washington he would be able to associate fairly freely with foreign royalties, and he would always be in a position to effectively boss the title-ridden folks at home.

Seriously, though, you can't touch mud without having some of it stick to you, and democracy can't associate with aristocracy without taking on some of its ways. People plead an excuse, that these titles won't make any difference to the recipients. They will. In social and government circles outside of their own country, they will, at any rate, be invariably given precedence over their untitled fellow-citizens. That is bound to excite envy and desire in the breasts of social climbers, and if money can compass their ends—as we know well it can—there is certain to be a brisk future trade in these baubles of royalty. What is to prevent it?

Sir Joseph Ward, finance minister of New Zealand, is one of the leaders in this fight for a square deal all round, for universal democratic principles and all that sort of thing. He is a real win-the-war apostle. But he is, evidently, not very well posted on the official objects of the war. He seems to think it is a war of conquest. At the British Empire League luncheon on the 17th, he declared, most emphatically, that the people of New Zealand and Australia would not, under any circumstances, stand for the return of Samoa, New Guinea and the Marshall Islands to Germany after the war. He said they did not want German vessels to be allowed to use the Suez Canal on the same basis as the vessels of other countries; that they were utterly opposed to the reappearance of Germany in the Pacific. He even went so far as to hint that New Zealand and Australia might feel compelled to fight the Motherland if Germany was allowed to retain her old possessions. However, by the time the war is over New Zealand will probably have another finance minister, one who will really speak for the people of New Zealand—a workingman, we'd guess. And if the people of New Zealand are going to do any more fighting, we imagine it will be very, very different. Sir Joseph may even find himself in the opposing camp.

With German assistance, England stole Gibraltar from Spain in 1704, and for long afterwards it proved a most valuable possession. Now, however, it is quite useless for the purpose for which it was originally seized. Gibraltar is to Spain what Stanley Park is to British Columbia. It is actually a part of Spain. Therefore, if England is in this war to see that countries are governed in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their peoples, she is morally bound to quit governing a part of Spain when the Spaniards want to govern that part of their own country themselves. We wouldn't dream of allowing a foreign country to occupy and govern Stanley Park. We would consider it the depth of national indignity. And yet England is forcing Spain to put up with just that indignity. H. G. Wells has been suggesting lately that England should gracefully return the stolen property. His suggestion, however, doesn't appeal to his fellow-Englishmen in high places; they argue strenuously against it. Now, in the midst of the discussion, comes Sir Henry Johnson, with a suggestion much more palatable to them. He says: Let England return Gibraltar and let Spain hand over Tangier in exchange—Tangier, of course, being much more valuable. Truly, the moral notions of some of our self-appointed leaders are appalling.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Allies have decided on joint intervention in Siberia. British, French, American and Japanese contingents are to occupy Vladivostok, it seems, in the interests of the Czechoslovaks. We can't quite make things out. If the Czechoslovaks are not strong enough to win control by themselves, they must surely be in a minority, and, therefore, not entitled to run the country—that is if we properly understand the right of all countries to be governed in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people. If, on the other hand, the Czechoslovaks are the strong party, there doesn't seem much need to assist them. Of course, the opponents of the Czechoslovaks are the Bolsheviks—mere working people, that may explain matters somewhat.

The banks are preparing for troublous days they see ahead. They are preparing just as we are—by unionizing. Take England, the money centre of the world of yesterday. In 1891 there were 106 joint stock banks in Great Britain. Today there are 34. During the same period the number of private banks has fallen from 37 to 0. In other words, 40 banks now control the entire finances of Great Britain, which were previously in the hands of 143 institutions. In Germany, during 1917, the Deutsche Bank absorbed three others; the Disconto Gesellschaft six others; the Dresdner Bank five others. Roughly, these great banks are now four times as strong, in deposits, as they were before the war. Similarly in other countries. The financial

interests are everywhere uniting to better fight the rising strength of an aroused people. Here in Canada we have watched the process, at close quarters, as it worked in union with that in operation elsewhere. There is no doubt that the banks have enormously increased their financial strength by this process of fusion. But they are also, unconsciously, making it a whole lot easier for us—when we are the state—to take over and run them, as they should always have been run, in the interests of the people as a whole. And so we watch all these amalgamations with pleased interest.

A workman interrupted a patriotic appeal recently in San Francisco by asking the question, "What About Mooney?" He was promptly hurried to jail, but released when he was found to be a Spanish-American war veteran, with a clean record.

"THE TIME, PLEASE!"  
 At the present time this question is asked of our operating staff in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster 13,000 times each day. Time calls comprise nearly four per cent. of all telephone calls.  
 Because of the shortage and delay in securing equipment, and also the necessity at present of conserving the time of the operating staff, the saving of this four per cent. in both material and time is a large factor in these cities.  
 On this account, the giving of time by Central will be discontinued after July 31st, 1918.

B. C. Telephone Company, Ltd.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Shed and Trackage on Pier No. 3, Victoria, B. C.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, August 13, 1918, for the construction of one wooden shed, trackage, etc., on or near Pier No. 3, at Victoria, B. C.  
 Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of the District Engineer at Victoria, B. C., and at the Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.  
 Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.  
 Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender.  
 Note—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$25 payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.  
 By Order,  
 R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.  
 Department of Public Works,  
 Ottawa, July 15, 1918.

### Suspect your eyes

If you suffer from headache, neuritis and organic derangement or general nervous debility—put your eyes under suspicion right away—whether you see well or not until they prove their innocence. The chances are that they know something about the cause of the trouble.  
 Have the eyes examined by an expert oculist who will tell you whether or not your eyes are absolutely spherical and so perfect, and if they are malformed, the extent and nature of the malformation. This is the optical examination. The prescription made from this examination is filed by the oculist.

Lenses ground to remedy the defect, or the refractive error of the eye, will absolutely remove the derangement and, of course, their painful symptoms.

My profession is that of optometrist and oculist. I have the most modern facilities for the examination of the eyes and the grinding of glasses. I hope to have the privilege of examining your eyes in case you put them under suspicion.

SEPTEMBER 1903

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 Manager  
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 Below Drysdale's

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 Men's Hatters and Outfitters  
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 Should be in the home of every man—  
 IS IT IN YOURS?  
 —Phone Fairmont 2624—

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 —TWELVE NEW TABLES—  
 (Manufactured by the Canadian Billiard Co.)  
 —Specialties for Union Men—  
 Union-made Cigarettes, Cigars and Pipes  
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 CON JONES  
 Sells Fresh Gobacco.

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 The Federationist is produced from our modern newspaper printing plant.

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### July Clearance Sale

- Pure Silk Black Paillette, 36-inch. Reg. \$1.75—\$1.49
- Pure Silk Black Red Edge Messaline, 36-inch. Reg. \$1.95 for—\$1.69
- Pure Silk Black Duchess Moussaline, 36-inch. Reg. \$2.25 for—\$1.95
- Pure Silk Heavy Black Duchess Moussaline, 36-inch and 40-inch. Reg. \$2.75 per yard for—\$2.45
- 36-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta Heavy Suiting. Reg. \$2.25 for—\$1.95
- 40-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta Heavy Suiting. Reg. \$3.50 for—\$2.95
- 36-inch Black Peau de Soie Suiting. Sale price, per yard—\$2.75
- 40-inch C. J. Bonnet's Best Black Peau de Soie at yard—\$4.25

### Saba Bros. Limited

The Silk Specialists  
 652 GRANVILLE STREET

### Your Market Basket WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU

Bring It Along and Shop at

## S. T. Wallace's Marketeria

You'll be surprised how much you can save.  
 NO DELIVERIES—I cut the prices of my groceries and make it worth your while to carry them home.

- Specials for Saturday**
- Eggs, guaranteed new laid, per dozen 63c
  - Finest Eastern Butter, Govern. ment inspected, lb. 49c
  - Raisins, special, 3 packages for 25c
  - Jan. strawberry and apple; Macaroni, 10c
  - Shaker Salt, 10c
  - per box 10c
  - Holbrook's Vinegar, large bottle 25c
  - Pickles, mixed, sweet or sour; bottle 10c
  - 4 cills 10c
  - Royal Crown Soap, 25c
  - Dairy Salt, 50 lb. sacks, 65c
  - Extra special

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

**118 HASTINGS W.**  
 Nearly Opposite Woodward's  
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New tools are constantly being invented, and old tools constantly being improved. To recognize the need for a new tool and appreciate the value of improvements, in an old tool, is the work of an expert. Our tool man is just such an expert. Why not bring your tool troubles to him.

### "THE BEST TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES"

This has been our slogan for many years. No shoddy goods have ever been allowed in our stock. In consequence, we have won the good will of all good workmen, and are the recognized union store for Greater Vancouver.

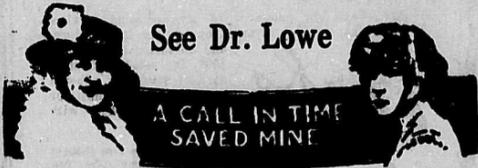
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in Greater Vancouver  
 Replete in every detail

**Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.**  
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A CALL IN TIME  
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WHEN you think of DENTISTRY think of DR. LOWE. When you have DR. LOWE do your dental work you are sure to get

COMFORT AND LONG SERVICE

DR. LOWE replaces lost or missing teeth with teeth that in many instances do the work as well and look better than your original teeth.

Dr. Lowe's prices, value considered, are reasonable.

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WAR TAX EXTRA WHERE REQUIRED	
<b>PENSILAR FAMILY MEDICINES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>REID'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS</b>
Pensilar Dynamic Tonic ..... 75	1.00 Reid's Syrup Hypophosphites ..... 75
Pensilar Dynamic Tonic ..... \$1.50	.50 Reid's Pile Ointment ..... 35
Pensilar Almond and Cucumber Cream ..... 25 and 50	.25 Reid's Witch Hazel Cream ..... 30
Pensilar Syrup of Hypophosphites 1.00	.25 Reid's Face Cream ..... 30
Pensilar Liver Saline ..... 35	.25 Reid's Cascara Tablets ..... 20
Pensilar Liver Saline ..... 50	.50 Reid's Fruit Saline ..... 45
Pensilar Hair Tonic ..... 50	1.00 Reid's Preparation Cod Liver Oil ..... 90
Pensilar Hair Tonic ..... 1.00	.50 Reid Syrup of Figs ..... 45
Pensilar Vanishing Cream ..... 35	1.00 Reid's Iron & Nux Vomica Tablets ..... 75
Genuine Imported French Olive Oil	.50 Reid's Syrup of White Pine and Tar ..... 40
Good oil is getting scarce. We have the Virgin brand.	
Bottles ..... 40c, 75c, \$1.25	
Tins, 1-quart \$2.25, 2-quart \$4.50,	
1-gallon ..... \$9.00	
	<b>Overseas Boxes for Sending Parcels</b>
	Strong, durable, light—two sizes
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Our stock is selected from the Best Shoemakers, Best Shoes and you will find no disappointments at this store.

The Ingledeu Shoe Co.

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THE BOYS' CLOTHING SPECIALIST

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### PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

## T. B. HILL'S

### GREAT MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

TO CLEAR up all our Summer goods and odd lines, we began on Thursday morning by cutting to the bone the price of all our warm weather stock.

In view of the fact that these goods have advanced in price fully 50 per cent. since we purchased them, we give to you the opportunity of filling your wants at less than the present wholesaler's prices.

Following are a few of the many bargains we offer as long as the goods last:

- MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS, \$1.50 and \$2.00, now.....\$1.00
- SUMMER UNDERWEAR—2-piece and combinations; Athletic and Balbriggan; \$1.25 suit for.....\$1.00
- PANAMA HATS, to \$6.00, now.....\$3.50
- MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S 2-PIECE BELTED SUITS—Very neat and stylish; values to \$27.50, now.....\$20.00
- MEN'S WORK GLOVES, good value at \$1.50, now.....\$1.00
- MEN'S SUSPENDERS, 75c value, now.....50¢

117 Hastings Street East

## TIMELY WARNING ON HARVEST QUESTION

Man Who Has Had Experience Sounds Danger Note and Gives Advice

(By R. Kirk)

Very soon the press of this country will be devoting a considerable amount of space to crop reports coming in from the Grain Growers Association and other institutions supposed to represent the interests of wheat and stock farmers of the prairies. Under large, heavy-headed captions we will be told of a scarcity of harvest help, and the great price being paid by farmers for hired help.

There will not be a single paper devoting an inch of space to the fact that if a farmer paid \$5 per day (and this was the maximum wage last year and that too only in the most remote spots where help was scarce), he'd only be paying at the rate of 85 cents per hour, if one considers the number of actual hours of labor. And if we judge the wages during the harvest season from this point of view, the same will not induce many laborers earning \$3.85 for eight hours to leave the shippards on the coast or any other work for that matter.

Fourteen hours in the fields is nothing unusual during the threshing season. And if we add to the number of hours of labor the conditions or accommodations which harvesters have to put up with, we'll cease to wonder at the scarcity of help, if there could be such a thing.

Few people imagine that, in this age of enlightenment, industrial progress, and so forth, the harvesters sleep in the barns with the horses amid the stink and insect pests. And when the harvester has unrolled his bed, which he carries on his back, and sunk to sleep, he rolls and tumbles among the hay getting enough of the prickly weeds on his garments to keep him busy tearing his hide off in the morning while he searches in the dark for his boots and heeps curses on "hayseeds" in particular, and the crazy world in general.

The writer of these lines has helped to stook and thresh the crops of more than one harvest season, and in more than one province. So these lines are a growth of first-hand experience. I have met and worked for some good farmers, men who enjoy life, comfort and luxury and generous enough to give the same to those who worked for them. I have worked for threshers who carried their own sleeping and dining cars with them. And some of these have helped to make the crews feel at home and comfortable on nights when the rain beat down in torrents or when the glass fell below zero. I have slept on straw piles, when there was neither barn or sleeping car, and in leaky tents without a fire when the rain saturated the blankets and the straw piled on the ground or when an icy wind in zero weather found the weak spots in one's anatomy. Reckon this up with the hours of labor, and you'll wonder why they ever get the harvest in at all. Now there is only one way to account for the fact that however big or little the crop is, or how rotten the conditions, there are always enough men to go out and cut and thresh it. And that is this: None but the casual worker ever goes to the harvest field, men who make railroads possible or the clearing of a forest. Men for whom there never was a steady job. And when these come back from a harvest season, and for months afterwards, the name of farmer will make them see red faster than the name of capitalist will make the I. W. W. fanatic think of sabotage.

In fact, there are men who'll go back to the harvest fields after meeting with an unusually tough experience just to "get back" at the "class" that handed it out to him. Many a rook has found its way in to a separator through this desire for vengeance. And perhaps it was a like experience that supplied the motive for killing men and teams and destroying the outfit in North Dakota some time ago.

I honor the men who go back. It shows a spirit of vengeance that does more to shake up a "class" than any number of sermons on compassion. The average farmer on the prairie today is of the homesteader class, who has toughed it under conditions that has made them more beast than human. And many of these have never until 1915 had a crop that looked like making their early dreams come true. From out of this number a few who, having got a little money ahead, spent it making conditions brighter and saner around them. But as in all other walks in life, possession of even a little made the rest madder and more selfish than ever. Upon this number fell the curses of those who toiled for them. Should some day the news come in that large fires had started in wheat fields and a large percentage of the crops be destroyed; should the news be rounded out with a hint that Germans or I. W. W.'s were responsible, I will be one of those least surprised, but instead of heeding the suspicion, I'll think of the men I worked for and those I worked with and cease to wonder at the cause.

Indeed, it is to help bring such rotten conditions and possibilities to an end that I'm writing these lines. And should they by chance claim the attention of those in administrative circles, let them devise some means of regulating hours, wages and conditions in the harvest fields. Any loss of wheat is our loss of food today or tomorrow. It is not sane to start destruction or retard the gathering of crops, but these are abnormal times, and men hell-bent on "getting back" will never stop until these conditions are remedied. Turn down this well-meant advice, and anything may happen.

Today when strike after strike is taking place, when as soon as one is settled another one is being called; when the freight rates are rising higher and higher, do you think it is possible for wide-spread action to be prevented during the coming harvest? More and more money is all the crazy fools of workers and masters think of fighting about at present. But soon out of this cauldron of boiling ignorance an idea will come for something better. But before that can happen, I pity Canada and the people who live in it.



DAN McDERMOTT  
Business Agent and Financial Secretary  
Painters and Decorators Union.

## WOMAN WORKER GETS APPOINTMENT

Mary Anderson, Active Unionist, Appointed to Women's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The assistant chief of the new Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, Miss Mary Anderson, whose appointment has just been announced, is the first trade union woman appointed to an administration office in a national executive department. She is a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and has been for seven years organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago. At present she is also vice-chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League.

For eighteen years Miss Anderson, who is of Swedish birth, worked as a stitchee in Chicago shoe factories. During much of that time she was president of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers Local, and for a year when she was working in a factory at Lynn, Mass., she was president of the women's local there.

Miss Anderson enters her new position from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, where she has been supervisor in the woman's branch of the industrial service section. In this capacity her work consisted chiefly of conferences with workers and employers in connection with the enforcement of the government's labor policy in munition factories.

Mary Anderson knows the labor story because she has lived it. Necessarily does she know the labor woman's problems. "The need for the Woman's Bureau, and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grows out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding women in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not received enough attention is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in the policy-making boards."

"Until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the Woman's Bureau has a big work cut out for it. Women have been left out of labor councils heretofore. Not even in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor are women represented. There is no woman on the National War Labor Board. The greatest thing in the future of the Woman's Bureau will be the fact that its chief, a woman, will be a member of the War Labor Policies Board. This means that she will have equal authority with any man on the board, not only with regard to women, but with regard to men also—bringing to bear on the government for the first time in the history of this country the woman's point of view on labor questions."

Miss Anderson expresses herself as strongly in favor of writing the government's labor standards into all government contracts. The greatest problem of all the new bureau will have to do with, she says, is the problem of securing equal pay for equal work by women and men. In scores of factories, according to her observations, women are now doing men's work for less than men are paid.

"We must focus attention on such things as this, and on the ten-hour shift that prevails for women in some factories, both day and night. Women know what such conditions mean to women, the mothers of the race. On these and all other labor questions we hope to make the Woman's Bureau the expression of the labor woman's point of view in the government's labor administration."

Shoes

You look at your shoes occasionally and wonder why in blazes you are compelled to pay double the price for a pair now compared to four or five years ago. It may be that this fact is related to the problem: In the 1911-1913 period the Central Leather Company, a branch of the leather combine took average profits from the public amounting to \$2,100,000. Last year the loot was raised to nearly \$16,000,000, and this year it is going still higher. There is nothing very mysterious about a transaction where a corporation profiteers in that manner that somebody must pay, and those who wear shoes are that somebody.—Cleveland Citizen.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—A great wave of unrest is passing over the laboring and artisan classes throughout Jamaica. During the past week there have been more strikes than have taken place before in any corresponding period.

## EX-ALD. GORDON W. THOMAS PASSES

Funeral of an Octogenarian Pioneer Largely Attended Saturday

There passed away at his home, Cogan, B. C., on July 17, Gordon W. Thomas, aged 82 years, formerly of this city; a native of Amherst, N. S., and who arrived in Vancouver in March, 1886. He was a carpenter and one of the early members of Local 617, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and a delegate from that union to the Trades and Labor Council. He served that body faithfully on the parliamentary and other committees. He successfully contested ward five in 1895 as Labor candidate for aldermanic honors. Afterwards he located at South Vancouver, where he was also councillor for three years. The late Mr. Thomas leaves to mourn his loss, besides his wife, five children, one son being a British soldier engaged in the present European war. The funeral took place last Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 p. m., from the undertaking parlors of T. Edwards & Co., to Mountain View Cemetery. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends, and the many beautiful floral tributes bespoke the high esteem in which the deceased, whose integrity was beyond reproach and whose word was his bond, was held. Rev. J. H. Cameron officiated at the chapel and graveside. The pallbearers were old-time friends of Mr. Thomas, namely, Messrs. Hughes, Owens, Trimble, Edgerton, Mitchell and McKay.

## DIRTY TACTICS USED TO DEFEAT LABOR

Government Prints Notorious Leaflet in Connection With the British Engineers Troubles

A notorious leaflet made its appearance during the engineering strike in England last year. It purported to convey a message from the kaiser and von Hindenburg to the strikers, addressing them as "Kamerads," and thanking them for the assistance they had rendered to the German arms. It is now established, says the Daily News, on the showing of the parliamentary secretary to the ministry of Munitions himself, that the leaflet, which was printed by a London firm but bore no printer's name, was ordered by an official of the ministry of Munitions during the strike in question, and was to be scattered over engineering areas by aeroplanes which were to be popularly believed to be German. One hundred thousand were printed, but were forthwith destroyed, for the strike ended before they could be used. Such are the depths to which capital will stoop to defeat Labor in Britain.

The news that Isaac Bainbridge, the editor of the Canadian Forward, had been released from prison on the order of the Minister of Justice is a direct

Est'd. 1910 For very many years we have steadily

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the way to economy in Men's and Women's Outer Clothing. We have persistently Preached the Gospel of the Good Article at the Fair Price. We have many Converts to our Creed—many advocates of our principles. One customer makes many as we never have a dissatisfied one, but numerous boosters. We're making new customers daily—why not you? You'll certainly get better goods and better value here than anywhere else. Every one knows that.

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1001 MAIN STREET

result of the representations made to the government and the department of justice by the Organized Labor Movement and members of democratic bodies who believed in the principle of a square deal.

Shelly's 4-X Bread Is Now a Union Loaf Baked by Union Bakers

Union

---for Better

# 4-X Bread

**IN** keeping with the times—although the working conditions of our men were above criticism—after the overcoming of a certain misunderstanding regarding UNION LABOR, we have got together and Unionized our Vancouver bakery. With the result that all our former bakers are now "on the job," and Shelly's 4-X Bread is once again back to the same high standard of quality it has been noted for in days gone by.

SHELLY BROS.  
Limited  
Tenth Avenue West

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited. A. S. Wells, Manager. Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St. Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495. After 6 p.m.: Sey 7497K.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, \$2.00; to those subscribing in a body, \$1.00.

'Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World' FRIDAY, July 26, 1918

THE FEDERATIONIST is in receipt of a copy of an official circular, addressed to 'Secretaries of City Central Bodies and A. F. of L. Organizers, calling upon all and sundry to take the necessary steps to see that 'LABOR'S DAY, 1918, AND ASHES' should be observed in a distinctive manner.'

Mr. Gompers officially declares as follows:

'Since the recognition of the first Monday in September as Labor's Day, the celebration of that day has increasingly become observed as Labor's special festival. The first Monday in September, 1917, being the first Labor Day after our country entered the war, its celebration assumed a more subdued and serious tone.'

It is evident that Mr. Gompers does not altogether approve of the "more subdued and serious tone" that marked the celebration of Labor Day, 1917, "the first Labor Day after our country entered the war," for does not the good man advise and recommend "special ceremonies and demonstrations," and the loud sounding of the terrifying slogan "Win the War for Freedom," upon the forthcoming Labor Day?

Just how it is that the average wage slave can keep his facial muscles under control when the slave skinning plantation upon which an unkind fate has cruelly condemned him to suffer, sweat, bleed and die, for the glory and aggrandizement of brutal rulers, masters and owners, is referred to as "our country" or "our Republic," is a mystery. It affords, however, a most interesting study of the irreducible impenetrability of the working class hide to the shafts of humor, no matter how keen.

It is true that, "no one can dispute that Labor has done and is loyally doing its part in support of the government and our common cause." It is as true in this country and the United States as it is in Germany and Austria. Labor is doing the working, the fighting and the dying; it is feeding, clothing, munitioning, maiming, slaughtering and destroying, in each and every country involved in the glorious debacle and it is doing so as loyally, joyfully, patriotically and devotedly in any one of them as in the rest.

and "our" devotion to "our" common cause? Why is it necessary to bluster, pretend and profess so persistently and even boisterously, that "loyalty" that "no one can dispute"? Why is it necessary to devote the forthcoming Labor Day to the ridiculous purpose of again loudly asseverating, proclaiming, emphasizing and repeating that which is self-evident to all who have eyes with which to see, and ears with which to hear?

And what is loyalty, anyhow? It has been said that "the basis of government must ever be the LOYALTY if not the love of its people." Government is rule over slaves. Its basis then is the LOYALTY, the ALLEGIANCE, the FIDELITY of the slaves themselves to that rule, that government which has set itself up over them, to drive them to their tasks and to seize the fruits of their industry.

The Federationist suggests that Labor Day of this glorious year, a year that is being dedicated exclusively to war, slaughter and devastation, be celebrated by the workers in "sackcloth and ashes," the sackcloth and ashes of repentance for the sin of ignorance and humility in which they have been steeped, soaked and saturated by the deadly philosophy and poisonous culture peddled to them by the high priests and Pharisees of hypocrisy and deceit that draw their moral and spiritual pabulum from the fount of loyalty and devotion to the rulers and robbers of the earth.

THIRTY YEARS AGO the agitation for an eight-hour day was being vigorously pushed forward in the city of Chicago. Strikes were, as is usual under the present form of slavery, of frequent occurrence. A big one occurred at the McCormick reaper works, in which a large number of workmen took part. In Chicago at the time there resided a number of workers who took active part in the education and organization of the slaves of capitalist industry, who were exponents and advocates of the most advanced political and economic thought of those days.

Rulers and slave masters were never known to balk at any act or crime that might aid in carrying out their purpose. The active spirits in the Labor movement of Chicago at that time were

carrying on their activities in the open. They had nothing to conceal, nothing that required being done in the dark. It was necessary that something happen that could be used as an excuse for putting these active spirits in the Labor world out of commission, not temporarily, but permanently. An excuse was necessary, whereby their lives might be made forfeit to the vengeance of the interests that were threatened through their Labor on behalf of the enslaved workers. The opportunity came with the explosion of a bomb in the midst of a squad of police on its way to a meeting being held in Haymarket Square. Some of the police were killed. Eight of the agitators were arrested and charged with responsibility for the outrage.

Considerably less than thirty years ago, a nation not altogether unknown to fame as the abode of great riches and that entire absence of all moral fibre which inevitably accompanies wealth and heralds its noxious presence to the nostrils of what little there is in a slave civilization, that may be classed as decently tolerable, without rapping the truth, went war-mad. War-madness is an intoxication induced by a fatty accumulation of wealth in the real guts of rulers who profit by it, and a lean accumulation of intelligence in the imaginary mental guts of the slaves who pay for it.

Now that the H. C. of L. has been wiped out or at least marvelously reduced and profound harmony established between oftentimes rebellious Labor and quite frequently arrogant Capital, through the paternal ministrations of government in the way of "price-fixing" and conciliation boards, it does seem almost a pity that these simple methods of dealing with hitherto vexatious problems were not sooner discovered and put in practice.

In more ways than one is there a fatal resemblance between the Chicago Haymarket affair of thirty years ago

and the "preparedness parade" infamy in the streets of San Francisco. In each case a bomb was the instrument used for the immediate work in hand. And no instrument of murder is more peculiarly suggestive of ruling class association than a bomb, for there is none more cowardly and deadly. The wielder of the knife, the bludgeon, the gun, runs the greatest risk of being caught in the immediate act; but even the most pious and godly may, with comparative safety, hurl a bomb from any convenient dark corner and go upon the stand and with the utmost assurance, swear that he saw somebody else bring it along in a suitcase. In each case the explosion afforded an excuse to judicially murder persons who be objectionable to the powers that be, because they were active in the Labor movement. In each case these persons were of such irreproachable character that they could not be gotten in any other manner than by involving them in some criminality that would afford legal pretext for their murder.

Chinese Crews Under British Flag The American government also has a law which keeps the yellow race from flooding the lower decks in place of white men. This law the unions have been able to keep in force, but our dear old paternal British and Canadian governments go out of their way to load down ships with Chinese crews. Shipping companies are given an entirely free hand in this matter, and it is becoming a serious menace to white men who earn a livelihood around the boilers of ocean-going and coastwise shipping.

If it is necessary for a workingman to have a steady job during this day and age of powerful machinery and prolific production, in order to provide for the sustenance of himself and family, how many steady jobs must he have been compelled to possess and hold down in order to keep himself and family in those days when production was still a hand process and machinery yet unknown?

Prof. Lichtenschlobel, the eminent German authority upon the question of the higher life, & la Europe, declares that the American people are incapable of attaining the cultural level of the Europeans. After reading the disclosures made in connection with the Pemberton Billing case in London we are forced to the conclusion that the same might truly be said of the people of ancient Sodom and Gomorrah.

Now that the H. C. of L. has been wiped out or at least marvelously reduced and profound harmony established between oftentimes rebellious Labor and quite frequently arrogant Capital, through the paternal ministrations of government in the way of "price-fixing" and conciliation boards, it does seem almost a pity that these simple methods of dealing with hitherto vexatious problems were not sooner discovered and put in practice.

A. J. Crawford, delegate of Vancouver Local 280 and the Northwest District Council of Sheet Metal Workers to the Nineteenth Quadrennial Convention of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers has left the city to attend the convention. The convention opens in Boston August 5.

STRIKE LOOMS ON LAKES AGAINST BLACKLIST

Tentacle of Steel Trust Ignores Orders of U. S. Shipping Board

British Shipping Interests Is Taking a Liking to Chinese Labor

There is great likelihood of a general tie-up of the shipping on the Great Lakes on account of the arrogant actions of the heads of the Lake Carriers Association, which is another tentacle of the Steel Trust octopus. The unions involved are taking a strike vote, which will go into effect Monday, July 29, unless the Carriers Association gets off its high horse.

The unions affected are the Sailors Union of the Great Lakes, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Union of the Great Lakes, and the reason for the threatened strike is because the company refuses to abide by the decision of the United States Shipping Board, and abolish a notorious blacklisting scheme, which the company has in vogue under a welfare plan. The company was ordered to abolish this blacklist last fall, but has ignored the order, and also refused to attend the national conference called by the National Shipping Board.

Chinese Crews Under British Flag The American government also has a law which keeps the yellow race from flooding the lower decks in place of white men. This law the unions have been able to keep in force, but our dear old paternal British and Canadian governments go out of their way to load down ships with Chinese crews.

Plenty of White Men Every ship that has been turned out by shipbuilding firms in Vancouver and Victoria has been manned by a crew of Chinese firemen, oilers and watertenders. These men receive wages ranging from \$25 to \$40 per month, whereas the union scale for the same class of work is not less than \$65.

Telephone Operators Telephone Operators, Local 77A, held a social in the Labor Temple last Friday evening after the business session. An invitation had been extended to members of the Electrical Workers Union, but only a score or so turned up. Even those who attended were somewhat bashful and the girls are at a loss to account for it.

Dairy Employees Employees of the various dairies throughout the city got together last Saturday in the Labor Temple for the purpose of forming a union. A good start was made in this direction and organized Labor can now have their milk delivered by a union man providing they make the demand for a show of cards. You are not expected to make this enquiry in the middle of the night, but you can write out the question and place it in the milk bottle.

Steam and Operating Engineers F. L. Hunt has been elected official representative for outside points in British Columbia. He will go into the field immediately to attend to the growing business of the local. Many men have agreed to the local demands during the past week but the following are still on the unfair list: B. C. Coorporage, False Creek; Dollar Mills, Roche Point; Harrison Lake Shingle Mill; National Biscuit Company, city; Stoltz Manufacturing Company, city; Nanaimo Cannery; B. C. Manufacturing Company, New Westminster; Dominion Shingle Company, New Westminster; Victoria Lumber Company, Ladner; Allison Mills, Green Point Rapids; Powell Lake Mill Company, Powell River; B. C. Sugar Refinery; Canada Shingle Mills, city; Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls; Terminal Construction Company, city; Port Hammond Cedar Mills; Dominion Cannery, Front Street; Whalen Company, Mill Creek.

Death of Mrs. J. A. Fulton The many friends of John A. Fulton, former president of Typographical Union No. 259, and ex-secretary of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, will regret to learn of the death of his wife, Catherine Bell Fulton, aged 68. The sad event occurred after a protracted illness on Sunday, July 21. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and came to this city some 25 years ago, after residing at Winnipeg for a short time. The funeral was held in private on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. from Harrow Bros. funeral parlors, 2398 Granville Street, Fairview. Interment in the family plot in Mountain View cemetery. One son and a daughter survive.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs There is a continual application of men for membership cards in the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union. There is plenty of work for union men in the city and firms employing non-union men are finding it ever harder to get men to fill the jobs. Happily there are not many of these, so prospects are good for an early demand from these firms for card men. The new wage scale will come before the local at a mass meeting to be held next Wednesday in the Labor Temple. Every member is requested to attend.

The Man Who Buys an Extra Suit Here Now Is Making a Good Investment The priced Suits we recommend are— \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35 A wire from the East the other day said: "You are selling clothing retail for less money than it can be bought at wholesale for today." And this is so. We bought early, long before today's high prices, and we are giving our customers the benefit. But when the next lot comes in the cloths will be poorer, and the prices much higher.

It will pay you to buy here now. Union Stores, Union Clerks, Reliable Service 125-127 Hastings St. W. Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

A Patron at a Logging Camp writes: "I wish to thank you very much for the splendid diamond ring you sent me, and to say that I could not get more satisfactory service than you have given me." Whether the purchase is made by mail or in the store, and whether it is for \$50 or \$500, the same high standard of service is adhered to. Our patron must be completely satisfied with the purchase. Fine Diamonds in Fine Settings GEO. E. THORBY, Man. Dir.

SAVE YOUR MONEY! START A BANK ACCOUNT IN THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Don't slow 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 GRAYBILL and PENDER W. O. JOY, Manager Hastings and Carrall

Bank of Toronto Assets \$84,000,000 Deposits 63,000,000 Joint Savings Account A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money, for the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances. Vancouver Branch: Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets Branches at: Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

NOTARY PUBLIC WHITAKER 439 Richards Street BONDS If you are considering the purchase or sale of Government or Municipal Bonds communicate with PATRICK DONNELLY 756 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores The Man Who Buys an Extra Suit Here Now Is Making a Good Investment The priced Suits we recommend are— \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35 A wire from the East the other day said: "You are selling clothing retail for less money than it can be bought at wholesale for today." And this is so. We bought early, long before today's high prices, and we are giving our customers the benefit. But when the next lot comes in the cloths will be poorer, and the prices much higher. It will pay you to buy here now. Union Stores, Union Clerks, Reliable Service 125-127 Hastings St. W. Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Statistics

Statisticians report presented at last meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, showing increase in membership, new affiliations, average attendance of delegates, and number of delegates each organization is entitled to:

Table with columns: Members, Gain, Loss, Meeting, and various trade categories like Bricklayers, Barbers, Bookbinders, etc.

FRED. KNOWLES, Statistician.

Business Agents Board There was a good attendance at the Business Agents Board held in the Labor Temple last Monday.

Interesting discussions took place that will be to the advantage of organized labor. The meeting time has been changed to 10 a.m. every Monday.

HAWTHORNTHWAIT AND PETTIPIECE AT THE REX

Labor Member Shows How Politicians Seek to Divide Workers

"Problem of the Returned Soldier Is That of the Worker"

President Rees in his opening remarks at last Sunday's meeting at the Rex Theatre voiced the opinion of the growing crowd at the Labor Party meetings when he extended his thanks to the organizer for his splendid playacting, which is a feature of those gatherings.

MEN ARE SIMPLY ACHING TO STRIKE

Winnipeg Street Car Men Are Greatly Dissatisfied With Present Wage Schedule

WINNIPEG.—A city newspaperman suggested to Business Agent McCutcheon that everyone thought the Winnipeg Railwaymen's Union was fairly well satisfied at present. He laughed the idea to scorn.

SURFACE SKIMMING SKY PILOT IN WAR PAINT

Would Calm the Storm and Put Kibosh Complete Upon H. C. of L.

Merely a Matter of Price Fixing by Edict of Government

"To run with the hare and hold with the hounds is a manifestly impracticable stunt, on the face of it. Yet it is still affected by politicians and preachers, two classes now so much alike that it is somewhat difficult to draw the line between them."

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE IN ENGLAND

Men Object to Embargo on Skilled Labor—Strike Likely to Spread

LONDON.—A strike of munition workers began at Birmingham at six o'clock Tuesday evening, the hour the day workers finished their work and when the night shift was to come on duty, according to a despatch to the Central News from Birmingham.

Ford Suits advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text describing the suits' quality and price.

VICTORIA CIVIC EMPLOYEES GAIN ALL DEMANDS Findings of Conciliation Board Unanimous—City Comes in for Some Criticism

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS Union-made Cigars. CABAÑA, LA PREFERENCIA, NORLEMEN AND PROMOTER BLUNTS DO NOT CARRY THIS LABEL

Advertisement for Van Loo Cigars featuring a large illustration of a man smoking and the text 'The first time I smoked a Van Loo---'.

Organize in Both Fields

Every one of these conflicts had shown him the limitations of the trades unions. Recognition of these limitations had for a time in the history of the B. C. movement led to a depreciation of the unions in an attempt to get what was needed by political action alone.

Charles I Safe in England

Neither of the old political parties would care to assume the responsibility for what was being done by the Canadian government, and therefore they had joined hands and called the combination by a new name. King Charles the First of England had lost his head for endangering the rights of the people, under the law of habeas corpus, but had he seen the prevailing conditions in this country he might fairly have decided that he was illegally beheaded.

"Jim" Rape the Lawyers

"One of the first things that would have to be done with the workers in power, would be the unmaking of a number of the laws now on the statute books," said Hawthornthwaite. "They make from 60 to 150 new laws every session and 99 per cent. of these are in the interests of the ruling class. In the present House we have thirteen lawyers, and in the next it will be a matter for doubt as to whether they will have a one left to make an attorney-general out of."

1000 WINNIPEG METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE

Royal Commission Lags in Its Findings on Demands for Wage Increase

WINNIPEG.—Metal trades workers numbering 1000 men went out on strike Tuesday morning. This will affect twenty automobile repair shops here—the Stewart Shell Leader Company, the Dominion Bridge Works, Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Stewart Machinery Company and the Western Iron Works.

Machinists Ladies Auxiliary

The Machinists Ladies Auxiliary takes this opportunity to remind you of the big picnic which has been arranged for Saturday, August 3, and which is to be held in Mahon Park. This picnic is going to be one of the biggest held in the park this season and it is hoped that every machinist in the city will not only attend but will bring along one or more of their friends.

Blacksmiths

Two new members were initiated and a number of applications received. Much interest is being taken in the big smoker to be held in the Dominion Hall (Lesson Hall) Saturday evening, July 27. A good programme has been arranged and there will be a plentiful supply of coffee, light refreshments and smokes on hand.

Cured Fish advertisement listing various fish products and prices: Kipperd Herring, Smoked Black Cod, Kipperd Salmon, Bloaters, Fancy Scotch Cured Salt Herring.

Smax Bread advertisement: THE WOMEN'S Cakes and Pastry ARE WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND UNION MADE. PHONE FAIRMONT 3000

### WHAT SUBSTITUTES DO YOU USE?

**S**UBSTANTIALLY the same question as the above is being answered in some form in many patriotic homes today. Since the housewife usually does the ordering and the buying, it is on her shoulders that the responsibility falls in the matter of utilizing good, wholesome "substitutes" in the family baking.

The MANY PRACTICAL WOMEN who EMPLOY

W-H-I-T-E C-O-R-N F-L-O-U-R  
R-Y-E F-L-O-U-R  
R-O-L-L-E-D O-A-T-S  
O-A-T-M-E-A-L

Y-E-L-L-O-W C-O-R-N-M-E-A-L

are obtaining most pleasing results. They are all choice, reliable cereals, possessing the highest qualities of nutrition, and will render most valuable service in lengthening the life of your wheat flour.

ASK FOR THEM AT YOUR GROCERS

## Royal Standard Mills

(Millers of the famous "Royal Standard Flour")

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

## Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow  
We Deserve Trade Union Patronage

No. 1 110 Cordova St. West, or No. 2 622 Pender West

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

DURING HOLIDAYS, TAKE THE CHILDREN TO

## HORSESHOE BAY

which is reached by the North Vancouver route of the

### Pacific Great Eastern Railway

THIS BEAUTY SPOT IS AN IDEAL PLAYGROUND

Free swings and picnic tables installed in a shady park. Safe beach for paddling or bathing.

The train ride through thirteen miles of beautiful scenery, in airy and comfortable coaches, combined with the North Vancouver ferry trip, appeals especially to the youngsters.

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels.

Additional train leaves North Vancouver on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:22 p.m.

Return Fare, Adults 50¢. Children from 6 to 12, 30¢.

Time Tables mailed on application to Passenger Dept.

### PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

404 WELTON BLOCK SEYMOUR 9547

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

### MR. UNION MAN!

You owe it to yourself to economize. Would you consider it economical to purchase Tea and Coffee in this way 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 Tea and Coffee Are of Exceptional Value

Dickson's Importing

Tea and Coffee

517 Columbia St. Phone Sey. 613

### —THE— TROGADERO

-- CAFE --

under new management

156 Hastings Street West

Phone Sey. 935

THE BEST PLACE TO EAT IN VANCOUVER—UNION CARD

## Not How Cheap

JAS. THOMSON & SONS LIMITED  
VANCOUVER B.C.

## TWIN BUTE



REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
BRAND

**I**N fit and in finish, the superlative excellence of the cloth, the thread, the buttons, and because of the high-skilled workmanship, TWIN BUTE overalls and shirts have become the standard of excellence. And you will be pleasantly surprised when you come to ask the price of a TWIN BUTE. Their long lasting qualities will convince you that they are the garments you should always order.

You could pay more but hardly get more

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

### LETTERS TO THE FED.

An Open Letter to the Mayor of Vancouver

Dear Sir: In a letter from my wife, which I received recently, she says her rent has been raised again. That makes it twice in the last nine months.

Now, it looks, after all, as if soldier's wives are not going to benefit very much by the government increase of separation allowances.

As a class, we have no representatives looking after the welfare of our dependents in Vancouver, or to see that they get a square deal during our absence.

So I think it is up to you, as head of civic affairs, to see that their path of existence is made as smooth as possible.

As a "starter," you might enquire into the rent question thoroughly, and immediately settle it satisfactorily to soldiers' wives there, and also to their husbands over here.

Hoping to hear you have done your bit by taking this question up, and will see it through. I remain, yours truly,

P.T.E. E. W. CAHILL,  
54th Canadian Batt.

C. E. F. France.

Note by Editor—The matter in question seems to be one for the Dominion government, and if the dependents' allowance is insufficient, then it should be raised. But as the soldiers cannot go on strike, they stand little show, unless someone takes up their case. The mayor or any other individual will have the support of organized labor in any effort to better the conditions of the soldiers or their dependents.

### Canada in Revolt

To the Editor B. C. Federationist: It might be argued that a trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific does not necessarily give one a consensus of opinion of the feelings or viewpoints of the inhabitants of that territory, but yet again, if one is a student of a true working class philosophy, one may take note of obvious facts that the average layman would overlook.

After a night's repose at the Exhibition Camp in Toronto I arose at sunup to witness a tragedy. It is not inspiring to see the life's blood of a fellow worker ebbling away, especially when the instrument used to end one's troubles is a military razor. So one does not argue that all our fellow workers in uniform will cut their throats, but offer this just as an illustration of the feelings of one individual who went to extremes, but with the boys that have been "shanghaied" the feeling is one of "watchful waiting" and not "tragic departure," hence this shows how an individual opinion may lead one to act. But a fellow worker will find it no solution of his problems, to cut his throat, and whilst I harp on this point, I do so in all respect to the feelings of that fellow worker and his relatives.

If there is any throat-cutting to be done, it is for the workers to cut the "political" throats of our parasites at Ottawa and in our provincial legislatures, and when I say that Canada is ready for "political revolt" I mean it in every sense of the term. Events as they unfold show the workers using their "economic force" to ridicule the mandates from Ottawa, and after all, "Why should not the workers laugh at Ottawa? They are not entitled to that which they claim to be, viz, representatives of the people." They were elected by a partial enfranchised group of voters, which leaves the rest of our women folk with no say in Dominion matters. We have in Ottawa a group of political pirates, and the penalty for piracy is death. Let it be a political death, to show that we can be more merciful than themselves.

From Vancouver to the Atlantic never have I seen things so heartful from a worker's viewpoint.

After all, the war veterans are workers, so when I say that the workers are in revolt and will control Canada in the near future, I include a vast group of men who have learned the art of acquiring what one desires, by force of arms, if necessary; but not desirable, it is purely up to the powers that be to take note of the writing on the wall. They can ignore it if they dare.

Owing to the instructions of a master class, to their obedient servant, the censor, I shall not be able to continue my communications to the Labor press of Canada. But I am going to make plain to the workers of Great Britain

## Sex and Other Problems That Arise in Company Towns

\*\*\*\*\*

We were sitting together on a verandah of the principal boarding house of one of the largest power companies of the Pacific coast. Total strangers to each other until we happened to meet on that verandah, we talked casually about the general affairs of the locality while we enjoyed the cool air of the fine summer evening after the laborer's day.

The place was an industrial townsite, situated "up the coast," a good number of miles north of Vancouver, B. C. Its buildings stood on the slope of a hill facing the sea. Near the base of the hill were the wharves and big works of the company. Above them, about half-way up the hill, were various shops, stores and offices of divers sorts, together with the boarding house, where this stranger and I were staying at the time. Farther up the hill was a residential area containing a number of well-built, neatly painted frame cottages and bungalows, each in its own garden, which housed most of the married and long-service people in the company's employ.

The verandah where we sat gave us a full view of this residential area of married folk, and my companion discussed his chances of becoming a member of that community. He said he had a wife and family, and a house full of furniture at Vancouver, and he had come to the place alone for a few days to see whether it would be good for him to fetch his family and make his home there. "The company wants married people here," he said; "but if I were to bring my wife and family and furniture from Vancouver, I don't see how I could get away again if the place didn't suit us." As we discussed the matter, I saw that he was up against a difficult proposition.

The steamboat fares for a family from Vancouver to the company's townsite, "up the coast," offered no serious difficulty. The trouble began when a man tried to transport his domestic furniture along with the family. The steambreaker freight charges on a house full of furniture would be a serious expense to any ordinary working man. If the man took his furniture to the company's townsite, he might find, after a few weeks or months residence, that the place did not suit him, and he might wish to go away again. He could not well afford to pay the return charges on his furniture, and the only alternative would be to sell his domestic goods locally, perhaps at a ruinous sacrifice. Either way, he stood to lose a considerable amount of money.

Naturally, my companion was very loth to risk his home on such a speculation. He said to me: "If I get in here with my family and furniture, I don't see how I can get out again if the place doesn't suit us." I have mentioned this case because it is not a peculiar one. The conditions that prevented this individual from taking his wife and family to that industrial townsite tend to exclude many other married people who might otherwise have done so.

that the workers of Canada are ready for political revolt. And I know I have the loyal support of the workers, and that I hold their confidence by virtue of telling the truth, and nothing but the truth, which is the greatest crime under the rule of a 20th century capitalist class.

Yours in political revolt,  
P.T.E. S. H. COOKE, C. E. F.,  
En Route to England.

### The Postman

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will Ottawa go so far as to attempt to man the post office with strike-breakers? Does Ottawa realize that the people are against the government, and sympathize with the men? Does the government realize that a few days more of this attitude of stubbornness, as exhibited by the remnant of the cabinet left in this country will develop into a people's revolution? Does the government realize that it has at last gone too far, and that the people of Canada are not yet ready to be ruled by an ignorant autocracy? Does the government realize that the strike of public servants is the beginning of the end of a government who placed themselves in power by a corrupt War-time Election Act; a government that had there been an honest election, would have never been in power? A government that denies the subject the right of free speech, or free criticism of its actions; a government that protects the rich, and enslaves the masses; a government that spends its time in chasing rainbows in the Old Country.

A government that does not understand the west, and out of touch with the spirit of the west. Does this government realize that the attempt to use strike-breakers is going to precipitate a general laying down of tools? Perhaps we should welcome this attitude, as it will bring on another election, and the government returned to power will represent the people, it will be neither Liberal, Conservative or Union—but will be a war-time government, made up of men who know something of the needs of the people at home, and the men at the front.

A government that will in some measure at least represent the real workers, and will ignore the parasites of society, those who produce nothing themselves, but live on the hard earnings of others by manipulating food supplies, raising rents, controlling the money values in the shape of credits, etc., etc. These are likened to the men who live off the proceeds of immoral women; they "toil not, neither do they spin." They cry, give, give, give, but the worm has turned; labor has had its sight restored, and labor will be a potent factor in the government of Canada, as soon as they have an opportunity to cast another vote.

The Federated Labor Party is an assured fact. It invites men and women to join its ranks, irrespective of what their position in life, so long as they subscribe to the principle of justice, liberty and fraternity; so long as they realize that the worker is entitled to the full fruits of his labor.

This is the lesson to be taught by this strike of the postmen, whose burdens have become unbearable; who have been living upon starvation wages while the Flavells, Rowells, Whites, have been piling up untold wealth at their expense. The shackles will soon be thrown off, as the nations of the world will throw off the shackles of the Germans; so will the people of the nations throw off the shackles of capitalism.

LOUIS DENISON TAYLOR.

wise he will go and live there.

This matter is of public interest, because the company to which I have referred owns a great water power, which it has acquired from the government. It has also obtained extensive timber limits. These things the company is developing to such a degree that the enterprise is proving very lucrative to the capitalists who are exploiting these natural opportunities. But the question arises: Are the common people of this province being benefited to a fair extent by the profits that are being made? The hundreds of men who the company employs may be divided broadly into two classes, namely:

(1) The married folk, who live in the cottages and bungalows of the residential area aforesaid, and

(2) The bachelors and grass widows who reside in the building which, in the slang of the Pacific Coast, is termed the company's buck boarding house.

What is a buck boarding house? It is a residence devoted entirely to males or "bucks" of the human species, namely, the bachelors and grass widows aforesaid.

Is the buck boarding house a cheerful place of residence? Is it a happy home? Personally, I do not think it is.

I make no complaint against the food. As far as my experience went, the table fare provided there was good. Some men grumbled occasionally about the drinkables—perhaps they wanted something with more "kick" in it—but the eatables were plentiful and of good quality and variety. Fish of various sorts, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, mush, corn flakes, beans, peas, vegetables, fruit, pie, puddings, hot cakes, syrup, bread, butter, cheese—plenty of such food was served at meal times and in the cooking I found nothing seriously to complain of.

Besides this, there were baths and lavatories with hot and cold water on every floor of the dormitories, and these were much appreciated by those who knew the value of bodily cleanliness.

But "man does not live by grub alone." He needs something more if he is to be a happy and useful member of society.

Even decent food with baths and lavatories and fairly good sleeping accommodation do not always suffice for the ordinary needs of mankind.

The boarding house was for men only. It afforded no accommodation for a workman's wife and children, and this was the cause of much unrest and discontent.

I have already shown that a married man with a family and a house full of furniture at Vancouver or elsewhere, might not like to risk the breaking up of his home by taking all his belongings to such a place, because he might be practically ruined if he tried to leave the place after he had landed there with his goods and chattels.

On the other hand, the only alternative offered him is to lodge as a grass widower at the company's boarding house, while his wife and children are living far away.

Is that a cheerful existence for an ordinary married man? Is it calculated to tempt him to go and live there?

Let us suppose that a man put his furniture into storage at Vancouver and then went with only his wife and children to the company's townsite to get work.

What would be the result? The company says in effect: "We are willing to accommodate this workman in our boarding house. But his wife and children must go back to Vancouver. We cannot accommodate them, unless they come with a house full of furniture to live in one of our separate houses."

Is it right for husband and wife to be separated in that fashion? Such a system tends to drive married people away from the place.

When I was there, the residents of the boarding house were the usual class of men that one finds in such establishments. They were no better and no worse.

Their labors during the day were sufficiently arduous to prevent any desire for field sports in the evenings. The men needed relaxation of a restful sort, and mostly they sat around and smoked or went for a stroll down the hill to the wharf to see the night boat come in, and to get the papers from Vancouver. Yet with it all, I found among them a spirit something like that of wild birds in a cage, or horses in a corral. Numbers of them seemed uneasy, dissatisfied and discontented, without knowing exactly what was wrong with them.

In former times, when liquor was sold, the men who wished to do so went to the company's hotel and had drinks together. That at least gave them some opportunity to relieve the monotony. But prohibition has put a stop to such conviviality.

In camps where gambling is allowed, some habits of the place derive diversion from their attempts to plunder one another by means of various games of cards. But the boarding house manager, acting no doubt under orders from his superiors, was the resolute foe of such practices and he threatened to evict any one who disturbed the place by indulging in them.

In mentioning these matters, I am not advocating either drinking or gambling. I am only trying to show that the men are deprived of certain means of excitement which formerly relieved the monotony of their lives.

No booze, no amusement and no wives and children. No domestic pleasures were available. There was not even a gramophone in the place. Often, in a camp of men, one hears the raucous strains of a musical machine grinding out the latest popular ditty. But even that amount of diversion was absent.

What could men do in such conditions? For the most part they stuck around and jawed about the work while calculating how long it would be before they would make a stake big enough to allow them to take the boat back to Vancouver.

Yet the Company asks—"Why don't the men stay with us? Why do so many of them want to quit?"

Personally, I should not care to live for any great length of time in such wearisome depressing conditions. A man is not a horse. He is a human being. Yet the lives of the men there were similar to those of horses. A horse does his work and then goes to the stable, eats his hay and oats and goes to sleep. Such is what the men did. They worked and they ate and slept. They had no domestic pleasures of wives and children and circles of friends to relieve the deadly monotony of their evenings. Consequently, many

(Continued on page 8)

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**VICTORIA, B. C.**  
VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simpson; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Slevits, P. O. Box 309, Victoria, B. C.

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## ELECTION OF TRADES COUNCIL OFFICERS

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, JULY 19, 1918.

TABLE OF RESULTS.

Candidates	No. of valid ballots, 111.										No. of seats to be filled, 4.
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	
Crawford	14	+ 4	18	+ 5	23		23		23	Elected (3)	
Hubble	4	+ 1	5	+ 13	18	+ 4	22		22	Elected (4)	
McVety	28	+ 4	32		32	- 9	23		23	Elected (2)	
Pritchard	39	+ 9	47	- 24	23		23		23	Elected (1)	
Reid	5	+ 5	9	+ 3	11	+ 5	16	+ 2	18	defeated	
Thom	1		1	+ 1	2		2	- 2	0	defeated	
Winch	21	- 21	0								
Non-transferable ballots					2		2		2		
TOTALS	111		111		111		111		111		

THE ballots were counted on Saturday afternoon at Secretary Midgley's office in the presence of the election committee and of a number of candidates and their friends.

The ballots for the office of president were counted first. In all 113 ballots were cast, and under the rules, the candidate elected had to have a distinct majority. The result on the first count is shown in Column 1. No candidate having received the "quota," or number necessary to elect, the "low" man, Reid, was declared defeated. His ballots were then examined with respect to the second choices indicated thereon and were then distributed to the other candidates in accordance with the wishes of the various voters who marked these ballots. The result of this distribution is shown in columns 2 and 3. Still no one had reached the "quota," and it fell to Welsh to be next declared defeated, and his ballots were then examined and effect given to the wishes of the various voters who marked their first choice for Mr. Welsh. This resulted in 19 more votes going to Cottrell and 12 to Winch, while one ballot failed to show a next preference at all, and so was "non-transferable." This count resulted in a "tie" between Cottrell and Winch—56 each. The rules of the "Municipal Proportional Representation Act," under which the election was conducted, were therefore invoked, and as Cottrell had the lowest number of ballots of the two at the next preceding count, he was defeated, and Winch was elected.

It will be seen that, up to the last count, Winch had the highest vote throughout, particularly at the end of the second count, and his was, under the rules, the determining factor in deciding how the "tie" should be broken. It might be pointed out that had the votes for Cottrell and Winch been the same on all counts, the rules provide that lots shall be drawn by the Returning Officer to decide which candidate shall survive.

#### Kavanagh for Vice President

The race for the office of vice-president was not so close. On the first count the result was as follows:

Crawford	20
Gutteridge, Miss H.	31
Herrett	6
Kavanagh	56
Total	113

The "quota" was 57, and it was apparent that Kavanagh would have no difficulty in "making it." On the first count he was just one short, and accordingly the "low" man, Herrett, was counted "out." His ballots were examined and effect given to the wishes of the six men who voted first choice for Herrett. This resulted in four more votes going to Kavanagh and two to Miss Gutteridge. Having reached the "quota," Kavanagh was then declared elected.

It will be observed that while the ballot in these elections provided for the expression of preferences, the election of the president and vice-president, single offices, was not a "proportional representation" election in the strict sense. The ballot and the counting are the same of course, but in the case of an election to fill a single office the object secured is to see that the candidate elected has the support of a distinct majority of the electorate. This is, properly speaking, the alternative vote. Its use is entirely limited to elections to fill single offices, where of course, there is no opportunity for proportional or "minority" representation.

#### Election for Trustees

It was in the election of the four trustees that the principle of "P. R." was demonstrated, and the "majority" and "minority" elements were able to secure representation in proportion to their strength. The table of results shows the progress of the count. Column 1 shows the result of the first count, when the ballots were examined and distributed according to the first choices only. The number of valid ballots cast was 111—two others being spoiled. The "quota" was arrived at—23. It will be seen that Winch was a candidate for both the presidency and a trusteeship. But having been elected president, he thereupon became ineligible for the office of trustee. His 21 ballots were therefore examined with respect to the second choices marked on them and were distributed accordingly, the result appearing in columns 2 and 3.

Pritchard (47 votes) and McVety (32 votes) were fortunate enough to reach the "quota" on the first count, and were at once declared elected. But as only 23 votes were required to elect, Pritchard had a "surplus" of 24 votes. These 24 were then distributed to the various choices as indicated on the ballots, and in this distribution the "exact" or "mathematical" principle used in the Tasmanian and British "P. R." rules was followed. The result is shown in Column 4. The transfer of Pritchard's surplus gave five more votes to Crawford and this resulted in Crawford reaching the quota. He was thereupon declared elected. McVety's surplus was next dealt with

## TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, July, 1918.

TABLE OF RESULTS.

Candidates	No. of valid ballots .. 113					One seat to fill.
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	
Cottrell	35	+ 2	37	+ 19	56	
Reid	14	- 14	0			
Welsh	25	+ 7	32	- 32		
Winch	39	+ 5	44	+ 12	56	
Non-transferable ballots				+ 1	1	
Totals	113		113		113	

in the same way as Pritchard's was. The result is shown under the heading "Fourth Count." This gave Hubble a "boost" to 22, and Reid to 16, but not sufficient to elect either. The next step was to eliminate the "low" man, Thom. He was declared defeated and his two ballots were examined and it was found that both the voters who marked them had expressed their next available preference for Reid. This left only two candidates in the field—Hubble with 22 votes, and Reid with 18, for the one remaining seat. Reid, having the lowest vote, was declared defeated, under the vote, and Hubble was elected, although just barely short of reaching the quota.

In order of their relative standing, as to seniority, the trustees are: Pritchard, McVety, Crawford, Hubble.

#### Ballots Easy to Mark

The election served to show one result, at least, conclusively, namely that the "P. R." ballots are easy to mark, and do not present any difficulty to the ordinary voter.

In the three contests there were, in all, 339 ballots cast, and of this number only two were spoiled. In both cases the voter had marked the figure 1 opposite more than one name, thus making it impossible to ascertain his first choice. The ballots throughout were marked to express very fully the voters' second and subsequent choices, and only three ballots became "ineffective" through failure on the part of the voter to express more than the first choice. It will be seen that if these three "non-transferable" ballots were intended as "plumbers," they entirely failed of their purpose.

#### Analysis of Results

In the trusteeship election, out of 111 valid ballots cast, it will be seen that 91 ballots were effective in securing direct representation, or 82 per cent. The four trustees elected each represents a unanimous constituency of 23 voters, so that, it may be said that "within the limits of practicability, every voter has helped to elect the person who, under the actual circumstances he preferred to help elect."

#### Advantages of "P. R."

While of course the "trustee" contest just closed did not have the characteristics of a political contest, a study of the results will possibly serve to illustrate to the student of political methods some of the advantages of "P. R." when applied in the larger field. It may not be out of place, therefore, to summarize the objects and advantages of this method of electing our representative bodies.

#### Proportional Representation.

1. Gives real representation to practically every voter.
2. Gives the same political value to every vote, so that corruption is discouraged.
3. Makes it possible to nominate candidates freely without danger of "splitting the vote" of the party or group.
4. Induces the strongest men to become candidates.
5. Stimulates interest in voting by giving the voter an opportunity of marking candidates he really wants without running the risk of throwing his vote away.
6. Insures a majority of the representatives to a majority of the voters, true representation to all substantial minorities, and leadership to the real leaders.
7. Eliminates the chief incentive to wasteful appropriations.
8. Encourages representatives to

have principles and to be true to them. 9. Tends to secure the co-operation and loyalty of the entire community "Proportional representation is complete democracy. It gives fair and equal representation to all, and the rule of the majority. It opens the door of the House to men of high character, with national, not party ideals."—Earl Grey.

## COST OF LIVING STILL GOING SKYWARD

Increase of 100 Per Cent. Over Figures of 1914—But Wages Remain Low

A continuance of the upward tendency of the cost of living is shown in the Labor department's report on food prices for the month of June. The average cost of a family budget of staple foods in some sixty cities in the middle of June was \$12.77, as against \$12.06 for May, \$11.59 for June, 1917, and \$7.35 for June, 1914. In prices the advance in meat, coal, wood, coal oil and eggs continued.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number was up to \$280.6 as compared with \$75.8 in May.

These figures are only for 29 varieties of staple foods, and do not include other commodities such as clothing and shelter. In a great many instances these commodities have increased far greater in price than have foodstuffs, so taking that into consideration with the above figures, it can easily be seen that the cost of living has increased 100 per cent. over that of 1914. And in no instance has wages increased more than 60 per cent. and in a majority of cases, not more than ten per cent.

## TERRIBLE WASTAGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Hundreds of Tons of Fish Is Destroyed Because the Prices Are Not Satisfactory

That Neah Bay fishermen have been compelled to destroy no less than 100 tons of fine salmon in the last three days because the Seattle and Tacoma buyers at Neah Bay and the Neah Bay cannery refused to take them off their hands, is the declaration of Charles Jorgenson, a member of the crew of the 50-foot fishing boat Exhibit, which arrived in Seattle on Saturday.

Jorgenson further declares that the fishermen believe that the extraordinary condition which exists at Neah Bay is the result of a conspiracy among the fish buyers to reduce the price to the fishermen below the 10 cents a pound fixed by the food administrator committee.

Here we have a glaring example of what is going on under the profit system. Neah Bay is only one of thousands of fishing grounds in which this terrible wastage is going on. Thousands of tons of fish is wasted annually because after it is caught, it is either too small for handling, of a different variety than is needed, or prices demanded or offered are not satisfactory to the persons concerned. There is absolutely no more system to the fishing game than there is to any other game in the production of wealth. And there never will be so long as commodities are produced for profit instead of for use. This wastage will and must, of necessity, continue until such time as those who produce the wealth of the world, have knowledge and determination enough to put an end to the present profit system, and institute a system based on the collective ownership of the means of wealth production.

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We sell Victrola Talking Machines on easy terms.

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Children's and Misses' White Canvas Pumps, with an extension elk sole; all sizes. Special price \$1.00

LEATHER SANDALS—Brown Leather Sandals for Children and Growing Girls. Sewn soles. Cool, comfortable and very economical for summer wear. All sizes to 2 ..... \$1.00

White Canvas Boots—Children's and Misses' White Canvas Button Boots; sizes to 2. Sale price \$1.85

All Men's \$9 Boots, Sale Price \$6.45

The Comfort and Elegance of these models are instantly apparent. We guarantee durability and service. You may select from mahogany, Malay or khaki brown, or black in calf and kid. Leather or Neolin sole. Recede on raised toe as you desire.

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Made with the convertible collar and in lengths to suit tall men, short men or stout men as well as regular men.

You will find these coats great value at the price **\$20**

**Sex and Other Problems That Arise in Company Towns**  
 (Continued from page 6)

of them were ready to hit the pike for somewhere else as soon as they had accumulated a wad of bills.

The morning boat seldom left without taking some men who were weary of the dull routine. The evening boat seldom arrived without bringing a gang of industrial recruits to take their places.

Coming and going; coming and going; coming and going. Among them there was not much of rest and stability and probably a great cause of this was their condition of enforced bachelorhood.

We know that all men are not alike as regards marriage. Some men voluntarily choose the celibate life, because inclined to it by nature and disposition. Some, like the great apostle to the gentiles, espouse no mortal mate because they are wedded to a spiritual bride.

But such were not most of the men who tenanted the company's boarding house. They were celibates, not by choice, but by compulsion of industrial circumstances.

What did they do for feminine society while there?

Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! If I were

to give the details, some people might be shocked.

Of course, no open immorality was allowed on the company's townsite. Everything there was kept strictly in appi-ple order. But rumor whispered of a place, two or three miles away from the townsite, where certain Delilahs of the underworld had established a rural retreat, accessible to the woman-hungry members of the industrial crew. The Pharisee may shut his eyes and stop his ears, against the mention of such things, but nothing is gained by ignoring them.

Is that a satisfactory state of affairs?

These conditions of discontent and unrest and occasional immorality are directly promoted by the system which prevents a man from taking his wife and family to a place unless accompanied by a houseful of furniture. Many are the "buck boarding houses" and "womanless camps" of this province of British Columbia—places where men are herded together by the industrial conditions to which they are subjected.

How has this system arisen?

Some people think that it is a necessary part of the lumber business. They think that the lumbering industry cannot be carried on without camps and boarding houses containing men only. Anyone who expects such a system to promote prosperity in a country is opposed to one of the primary laws of nature.

The source of the buck boarding house and the womanless camp is not to be found in any special character of the lumber business. It arises chiefly from the financial greed and avarice of employers of labor who refuse to spend the money necessary to provide accommodation for a family.

The gripping lust for financial profits and dividends is the real cause of this state of affairs. This it is that separates the industrial husband from his wife and children in the lumber trade. But while employers of labor may appear to make an occasional profit by the system, they lose much more indirectly through the troubles and disputes which the system tends directly to promote.

Let us suppose that an industrial company built and furnished a boarding house, not merely for bachelors and grass widowers, but for families of husbands, wives and children. Why should it not be done?

The chief additional cost would be a little extra sleeping accommodation. Husband and wife would require a separate room. But a boy of one family might share a room with a boy of another family. Similarly the girls.

This being arranged, the wives and daughters of the men could help with the cooking and other domestic work of the boarding house at a proper rate of pay. Thus the problem of hired help would be solved by the system itself.

As an alternative to this communal system, a company might provide a rooming house with several small suites of plainly furnished housekeeping

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**SLOCAN MINERS OFFERED INCREASE**

**Hospital Arrangements Under Compensation Act Agreed Upon**

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labor; Mr. E. S. H. Winn and Mr. Parker Williams of the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission, are back from the Slocan, where the question of the hospital arrangements has been the cause of a dispute between the men and the company.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made, and it is expected that no further trouble will be met in connection with the arrangements as to hospital and medical treatment.

While there Mr. McNiven endeavored to bring about a settlement in the wage dispute between the company and the miners of Silverton and Sandon. This question has not definitely been settled, but the company has offered an increase of 50 cents per day, but ask for an increase of 25 cents per day in the rates for board. This would give the married men an increase of 50 cents and a net increase of 25 cents to the men living on company property, the other 25 cents being taken up by the increase in the price of food stuffs supplied to the men in the company mess rooms. The men are taking a vote as to whether the offer of the company is to be accepted or not.

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rooms, such as can be rented in various parts of Vancouver, B. C. In such cases the husband, wife and family would board themselves. This system would allow them greater domestic freedom and privacy than the communal method aforesaid.

Perhaps, after living a while in such conditions, a man might decide to take a separate house and set up an establishment of his own. In that case, he would be well acquainted with the conditions of the place, and would be likely to stay a long time.

The present problem of the lumber workers of North America is not merely one of wages. It is largely a question of domestic accommodation. The domestic accommodation provided in many places at present for lumber workers on this Pacific Coast is very bad. It is a disgrace to society. In many cases, men engaged in lumbering work are kennelled like dogs or stabled like horses. They have no place worthy of being called a home.

When a company acquires a timber limit and starts to get out logs, it exercises a supreme power of lordship over all the territory so that a lumber worker cannot make a home there for himself, as is done elsewhere by workers in other businesses. He has to take whatever domestic accommodation the company chooses to provide for him, and frequently that accommodation is such as a man might accord to a dog or a horse. The company, in many cases, makes no provision at all for the accommodation of a lumber worker's wife and children. It seems to think that a lumber worker has no right to be a father, the head of a family. He has to be a bachelor, dog or horse, living in whatever kennel or stable the company chooses to provide. Consequently, the lumber workers of the Pacific Coast are mostly a homeless, undomesticated tribe of nomadic wanderers. Many of them have no homes; no domestic associations. To anyone who travels up and down the coast of British Columbia by the various steamboats that carry on the coastal trade, no sight is more common than that of the lumberjack toting along his roll of blankets and his big kit bag containing his wearing apparel and other goods. At some of the ports of call, half a dozen men, or more, will stagger up the rickety gang-plank, or go stumbling down it, dragging with them their loads of dunnage. They come and go, and come and go, like restless spirits of the rocky coast. They never stay long in any place. After a few months spent in the wearisome conditions, they usually take the boat back to Vancouver to enjoy for a while the pleasures and accommodation of ordinary civilized society. Can anyone blame them for doing so? Could any man continue to endure for any great length of time the present conditions of an ordinary lumber camp or coastal mine? Is not the system a violation of the decent emotions and desires of human nature?

The big industrial companies that are today exploiting the water powers, the timber limits and the mines of British Columbia have acquired those natural opportunities through the sufferance of the people. They can retain them only as long as their management of those resources is in accordance with the popular will. Let them understand, then, that the two-legged creatures whom they employ in their various operations are not Darwinian apes devoid of any sense of right and reason. They are human beings, with emotions, intelligence and desires similar to those of the employers for whom they work. They need the pleasures of family and friends quite as much as the boss, whose palatial residence provides all the refinements of modern society for the delectation of a crowd of privileged guests. The money won by the subjection of men to conditions contrary to the primary laws of nature is unclean gain, which will surely leave behind it a vengeance and a curse.

In a legal sense, it is from the political government at Victoria, B. C., that those industrial corporations have obtained their power over the natural opportunities from which they derive their wealth. Therefore, we suggest that Messrs. Oliver, Bowser & Co. should give this matter such attention as they can spare from their mutual conflicts and disputes, especially as the need that exists is not subject to party politics but comes from the demands of our common human nature and intelligence.

What is required is that the lumbering, mining and water power companies of this province should be caused to provide suitable domestic accommodation, not merely for bachelors and grass widowers in their employ, but for married men with families of wives and children.

Why should the lumberjack or the miner be forced by his industrial conditions to live like a horse, without domestic relationships? Such a condition necessarily tends to cause demoralization.

Besides British Columbia and other parts of the Pacific Coast, is there any

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**Closed Town Scene of Gouging by Profiteers**  
 (Continued from page 1)

employees in its coils through indebtedness to the company.

**Expeditious Prices**

Shirts that sell in Vancouver for \$1.25, are sold at the company store for \$3.00; \$6.00 shoes are sold for \$10. The purchasing of groceries keeps one continually in debt to the company. Good meals for single men can not be obtained for less than a dollar. The company's mess house price is \$1.25 per day, and the men have to go to the hotel—provided for such emergencies by the company—in order to get rid of the hungry feeling that the mess house meals have cultivated.

**Big Dividend Makers**

The Granby Company declared dividends to the amount of \$749,924 for the first half of this year, and is now making \$500,000 per month. It claims to have 1400 men in its employment, hence the company has been able to exploit every man out of \$535 for the first six months of this year, and turn it over to a bunch of parasitical stockholders, who in all probability, have not been within a hundred miles of the place, never did any useful work in their lives, and whose "superior intelligence" has not added one dollar's worth of value to the property. The mental and physical energy of those now on strike, applied to the natural resources of the earth, has produced all the values by which the company is enabled to pass out dividends to stockholders. When the strike is settled, the men will return to work to carry out the same process. Wages may be raised but the "company store" will raise prices sufficiently to gather in those extra dollars, and the merry-go-round will continue until such time as the workers get it into their heads that they must own and run industry in their own interests, instead of in the interests of a capitalist class.

**Hun Strategists**

The company claims that the strike is the result of unpatriotic agitation, and that the majority of the men were satisfied with conditions at the corral. All we have to say is that a man who is satisfied with such conditions as described, should be given every opportunity to get back to the grindstone at the company's terms. As for the unpatriotic agitation, it seems too much like flogging a dead horse. It is simply piffle, and is like the prattle of a bunch of Hun strategists.

The men are asking for the co-operation of the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and New Westminster Trades and Labor Councils, in their efforts to have the town made an open town, as they declare that until that is accomplished, there will never be peace in the slave encampment.

**City Hall Staff Organize**

Forty members of the Vancouver City Hall staff have joined the ranks of organized labor by signing an application for a charter. The next meeting will be held Thursday, August 1.

country in the world where large numbers of the industrial population have to pack bedding because employers refuse to make any provision for the accommodation of wives and children!

Is not such a state of affairs a shame and disgrace to any country that claims to be civilized? Do not hundreds of white workmen in this province have to live in conditions which very much resemble those of mules and horses?

The question of the buck boarding houses and womanless camps of British Columbia might well be made a subject of special investigation by a parliamentary commission at Victoria, B. C. The political government, by granting exclusive privileges to certain industrial corporations, has allowed an unnatural state of affairs to arise in connection with the lumbering industry and should give the matter its attention.

It may not be easy to reform this system all at once, for it is of such long standing that it has become a habit of life with many men. But something should be done immediately to require mining and lumbering employers of labor to provide suitable domestic accommodation for married men with families, as well as for bachelors and grass widowers.

This matter may be referred to again in these columns in order that the readers be kept informed of the conditions of life that are imposed upon the manual workers who are engaged in developing the natural resources of this province of British Columbia.

**ISLAND STRIKE AGAIN CROPS UP**

**Federation Executive Seeks Release of Miners Still in Pen**

During the Island strike of 1913-14 William Jackson, a miner was, along with others, arrested, and when tried was given a pretty stiff sentence. It was alleged that he was one of those implicated in the throwing of dynamite.

The attention of the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor was called to the fact that the man was still in gaol, and that if he was to remain much longer he would only leave to go to the cemetery. Secretary-Treasurer Wells communicated the facts to the Minister of Justice, and the following reply has been received:

"Ottawa, July 8, 1918.

"Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 10, with reference to William Jackson, detained in the penitentiary at New Westminster, B. C., and to say in reply that its contents have been noted, and especially the information it conveys to the effect that the prisoner is in a critical state of health.

"The matter will be looked into immediately."

"Yours truly,  
 "W. GALLAGHER,  
 "For the Solicitor-General."

**Metal Trades Council**

The Metal Trades Council has recommended that all affiliated unions ask for a basic minimum flat rate of \$7.20 per day for mechanics, \$5.50 for helpers and \$5 for laborers, to take effect August 1. The council refuses to recognize the Robertson agreement of June 1, claiming that the agreement was signed by individual unions and not by the Metal Trades Council. This minimum scale is being demanded by all councils on the Pacific coast, but in the case of Seattle the scale has been raised to a minimum of one dollar per hour. Another meeting of the council will take place next Wednesday.

**Electrical Workers**

Seventeen new members were initiated at a well attended meeting. The local has authorized the employment of a paid secretary to help attend to the increasing business of the union. The new agreement drawn up by the inside wiremen was endorsed and this will be presented to all contractors with the object of putting it into effect August 1. The local is preparing to bombard Minister of Labor Crothers with pertinent questions.

**Amalgamated Carpenters**

Ten new members were admitted to membership at a well attended meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. L. Barratt was elected business agent in place of T. Taylor, who resigned. W. Watson and A. S. Wells were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

**Gas Workers**

Seven new members were initiated at an interesting meeting of the Gas Workers. A number of candidates were nominated for the various local offices and will be balloted on at the next regular meeting of the local.

**Behind the "ad"---**

It is freely said that I am winning success because I advertise regularly. That is true. But it must be remembered that I stand behind my advertising with "the goods." It is not my idea to boast, but when I know that I am giving genuine value at most reasonable price I want to tell you about it. Because people believe what I say and later find that their faith has not been misplaced I am becoming successful. Perhaps my occasional bursts of enthusiasm will be pardoned. But I never misstate my case. What you see in my "adv." is so. I'd rather lose my business than "fall down" on a promise.

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UNION SHOP

**MACHINIST SACRIFICED LIFE TO SAVE OTHERS**

**Albert Ward Controlled Hose, Thereby Offsetting Danger to Hundreds of Workers**

Albert Herbert Ward, member of Machinists Lodge No. 777, who was burned to death in the Wallace shipyard last week, undoubtedly sacrificed his life in endeavoring to save from harm his hundreds of fellow workers and also the big shipyard plant, according to the evidence of witnesses at the inquest.

Through his efforts in controlling the hose through which distillate was spurting with a hundred pounds air pressure behind it, the flooding of the big machine shop with this very dangerous and inflammable substance was avoided. Mr. Ward, while enshrouded in flames, "carried on" and the nation gained thereby.

**Bakers Union**

The members of the Bakers Union desire to thank the following organizations for the following donations to their strike funds, during the recent strike: Teamsters and Chauffeurs, \$100; Painters, \$25; Machinists 777, \$25; Steam Engineers, \$25; Garment Workers, \$5; Boilermakers, \$100; Barbers, \$10; Miss Duncan, \$2. Total, \$292.

Organizer McQuarrie of Seattle is in town and a special meeting of the Bakers Union will be held on Saturday night in the Labor Temple, when questions of vital importance will be discussed.

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