

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	- - - - -	\$16,000,000
Rest	- - - - -	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits,		\$1,784,979
Total Assets	- - - - -	\$426,322,096

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. Vice-President

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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in
the United States

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

D. R. CLARKE, Superintendent of British Columbia Branches Vancouver	W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch
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The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,564,000
Total Assets	335,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert Holt, President	E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Man. Director.	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2nd Vice-President
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Hugh Paton	C. E. Neill	G. G. Stuart, K.C.
Wm. Robertson	Sir Mortimer B. Davis	

OFFICERS:

E. L. Pease, Managing Director
C. E. Neill, General Manager
F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
M. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Branches.

422 Branches well distributed through the Western Hemisphere as follows:—

CANADIAN BRANCHES

123	Branches in the Province of Ontario
52	“ “ “ “ “ Quebec
19	“ “ “ “ “ New Brunswick
52	“ “ “ “ “ Nova Scotia
5	“ “ “ “ “ Prince Edward Island
28	“ “ “ “ “ Alberta
4	“ “ “ “ “ Manitoba
36	“ “ “ “ “ Saskatchewan
38	“ “ “ “ “ British Columbia

OUTSIDE BRANCHES

6	Branches in Newfoundland
46	“ “ “ “ “ West Indies
10	“ “ “ “ “ Central and South America

London, Eng., Office—Princes St., E. C. 2.
New York Agency—Corner William and Cedar Sts.

ELEVEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

C. W. FRAZEE	THOS. P. PEACOCK, Mgr.
Supervisor of B.C. Branches	R. M. BOYD, Asst. Mgr.
Vancouver	Vancouver Branch

ago the government issued a warning, but has failed to do anything further about it, against the trend of labor unrest and pointing out that this labor unrest was not altogether above the suspicion of enemy activity. As the disreputable I. W. W. in the United States has been proved to have had connections with enemy sources and been stimulated by sabotage, so it will likely be proved when the true inward workings of these strikes have been brought to the light of day that German agents have fomented strikes for the purpose of paralyzing industry and stopping war work.

Now labor in self-defence will have to clear itself of such ugly imputations. The first thing to be done is the unification of all organized labor interests, banding themselves together in one united organization and making its rules and regulations apply with the same force and discipline at Halifax as at Victoria, thus bringing the whole weight of its power and organization against recalcitrants and those that defy orders. Labor must be brought to a sense of its responsibility to the nation and brought in relations to the war and the necessary tremendous economic effort that must be made to adequately wage it. If this is too big a problem to be handled immediately we think that the labor organizations of Canada might with some sacrifice of pride place itself under the guidance of the labor leaders of the United States. Their patriotism is past judgment and been appreciated and their edict of “no strikes in war time” is working satisfactorily.

It seems highly desirable in the present juncture and for future guidance that the government institute martial law in strike areas and that strikers be placed in the position of being members of the military as soon as they drop their tools. If they resist arbitration or awards made as result of arbitration then they be drafted into the army. The men fighting on the blood-soaked fields of France would willingly undergo the slight inconvenience of industrial life in Canada if they had the opportunity of leaving the trenches.

The present ominous situation in Canada calls for the unification of labor and business, government and people into the closest co-operation for the nation's economic well-being and its continued effort in the prosecution of war. These strikes which we are experiencing are symptomatic and not a disease itself. The disease is social revolution and the subversion of the existing order. The situation is serious and calls for calm judgment, broad outlook and conciliatory treatment.



LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	-	£31,304,200
CAPITAL PAID UP	-	5,008,672
RESERVE FUND	-	4,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (Dec., 1917)		174,697,945
ADVANCES, &c. do.		61,466,709

THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3.

London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

French Auxiliary:
LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LTD.