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Affiliated with the Western Labor Press Association.

"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."

FRIDAY..... MARCH 5, 1916

OUR NEW CONTEMPORARY, which made its first appearance upon the perilous sea of journalism last Monday night, is notable for at least two things—neither of which is necessarily a sign of ultimate wisdom or innate discretion. First of JOURNAL THE EVENING

NIGHT, all, is its temerity in attempting to establish for itself a legitimate place among the daily papers of the city, at a time when the older established concerns are finding it more than difficult to make both ends meet. It may be magnificent, but it may not be war.

Secondly, is its announced intention of consolidating all that part of the forces of Liberalism which is worth while. This is positively heroic. The first task will be to find out what Liberalism is in British Columbia. The second will be to find out if there are any Liberals. The third will be to get them to agree about and among themselves. Altogether we anticipate that a "very pleasant time will be had," and we are positively delighted the Journal has come, for we confidently expect not to agree with it once in a blue moon.

The dedicatory editorial, in the first issue, is a perfect jewel of artificial endeavor to attract every scrap of favorable comment, which is capable of being snared by the obliging snuffles of a politician to whom politics mean nothing and excuse everything. Everybody is to get something, in return for helping to make up a mixed pickle kind of a political party, which is rendered necessary by the natural barrenness of Liberalism in British Columbia, and the pitiful personal animosity and ineptitude of its "leaders." The McBride government has to be thrown out. Good. We agree so far. But this is how the Journal says it has to be done:

WE WANT TO WARN aldermen like Ald. Kirkpatrick against action of the extreme kind which he proposed at last Monday night's meeting of the Vancouver city council. It was shown from the figures supplied by Relief Officer Ireland, that 2,700 men are daily asking for relief of a transient kind at the city relief office. Many of them are not citizens of Vancouver, or ratepayers. For that reason, Ald. Kirkpatrick strongly advises that they be given no relief in the way of food or lodging. It may be true that, as he contends, some of the 2,700 have a little money.

But we believe that those so situated are very few in number. And that the average one among them is forced by sheer pressure of circumstances to resort to the relief office for help. In view of that, if the harsh step which Ald. Kirkpatrick advises is taken, we firmly believe that the result of it will be quickly perceived in the police court. It avails nothing to say that starving men are not citizens. The all important point is that they are starving. And the only answer an empty stomach knows is food.

If food cannot be got in return for labor, that fact does not make human hunger less painful. And if all lawful means of appealing it are denied, then unlawful means will be resorted to. Human hunger is a basic and fundamental urge which trammels all artificial or arbitrary means which shortsighted persons may believe can control it. We would ask alderman Kirkpatrick this question: "Suppose you could not get food except by stealing it. Would you steal it or starve?" Let him answer that question honestly to himself, from the secret recesses of his mind. Then will be in a better position to tackle the problem from his seat on the city council.

REGULATION OF FOOD prices, was refused by the British government at the recent session of parliament, in spite of the earnest appeal of those who do not want to see the plight of the poor made worse. It was clearly shown that, among other causes contributing to the big increase in the price of such basic commodities as bread, was the rise in shipping rates. The heavy demand for freight ships had resulted in owners raising their rates. This was not due to additional risks caused by the war, for the government had at the outset guaranteed insurance to shippers. The treatment meted out to them by the government was only excelled by the consideration given to the joint stock banks, which were saved from the bankruptcy which otherwise would have overwhelmed them. The rise in food and coal and other prices, is the result of the interests controlling the supplies taking advantage of the war situation to wring additional profit from the necessity of the people. But governmental interference with these brigands was not deemed necessary, any more than in the case of contractors who make army boots of brown paper, or who make fab-

Whereto the climber — upward turns his face; But when he once attains the up-most round, He then unto the ladder turns his back, Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degree. By which he did ascend."

Thus would it be with Joseph. His political coat has many colors.

So, while he may profess that he believes this "temporary coalition can be brought about," he can make up his mind right from the start that it will not be. And if that is his sole object in bringing the Journal into existence, he might just as well set about now to prepare its obituary. We are further informed in the course of this initial statement of intentions, that the Journal will advocate radical changes in the Banking Act of Canada. Then, lest the gold bugs should take alarm, it hastens to add, "We shall take this position, not with any hostility to the banks as they exist in Canada . . ." Wondrous scheme! They are going to fight, but not with the slightest desire, or intention to hurt anyone. They are going into a pink ten war, against the most powerful of all the monopolies which go to the making of modern capitalism in the aggregate.

In local municipal affairs, they are out for a clean sweep of everything which stands in the way of property interests. The bars which keep men of sound ability and unquestionable probity from entering the city council, are to be stoutly maintained and strengthened. The sacredness of property and the avails of usury, are to be jealously guarded; even though the well-springs of social life are dried up, and the daily bread of the workers from whose toil every cent of rent, interest and profit is ultimately derived, is denied them. It is the demand of a Shylock for his last pound of flesh. Yet we should be thankful for such a plain, if somewhat impudent and in places brutal declaration of policy. It enables us the better to gauge the nature of the plans which the Journal is pledged to bring into practical effect; and we shall watch with a careful and critical interest the attempts which are made. Taking it for all in all, our new temporary giveth us much joy, and not for lo these many moons have we had such gleeful anticipations in store.

The Evening Journal last Tuesday night said, "This journal is a supporter of votes for women." Sure! It will support anything at all which looks though it will be useful to Joe.

Joe Martin seems to think that all electors who do not like McBride's way of doing things, must of necessity like his. He has another think coming. "A plague o' both your houses."

The "jintey" will bring its own evils. Of that there can be no doubt, so long as it is privately owned and operated for profit. It will, perhaps, be as much a curse in time as the street cars, unless the voters have sense enough to make it public property.

The provincial secretary is inviting tenders for supplies for the hospital for the insane, at Esquimalt. If the government does not do something to relieve the unemployed situation in the province it will have more "supplies" than it can handle without advertising for them.

But we believe that those so situated are very few in number. And that the average one among them is forced by the sheer pressure of circumstances to resort to the relief office for help. In view of that, if the harsh step which Ald. Kirkpatrick advises is taken, we firmly believe that the result of it will be quickly perceived in the police court. It avails nothing to say that starving men are not citizens. The all important point is that they are starving. And the only answer an empty stomach knows is food.

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ulous profits by acting as middlemen between the war office supply department and the sweat-shop workers making soldiers' clothes. None of these things were hindering the machinery of death. They only concerned the business of life.

But when the sellers of labor are forced by the exorbitant rise in prices of daily necessities to demand more for the labor which they are applying to the production of the means of death, it is another story altogether.

The workers on the Clyde made reasonable enough demands for increased wages to meet their increased expenses, and were met with flat refusal from employers making unprecedented profits from the manufacture of armaments. This was a far different matter from strangling the poor, or allowing the immature bodies of children to be exploited for the benefit of farmers. It was delaying the business of death—the most important function of modern civilization in Europe to-day. It had to be stopped. So the government stepped in, with the announcement that, unless agreement were speedily reached, it would confiscate the establishment and run the business itself. Thus another lesson is added to an already long list created by the war. Wherever and whenever the business of death has required it, private enterprise has had recourse to submit to nationalization. The logical query which arises in the mind of all thinking men not biased by economic prejudice is, "If the business of killing can be made a national concern in time of war, why cannot the business of feeding, clothing, sheltering and keeping alive of the people, be made a national concern at all times?" Common sense only returns one answer. But common sense and modern government are two very different things. If they were not, there would be less government and more common sense used in running the affairs of the world.

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somely exploited by sartorial experts cunning enough to realize the relation of sex to dress.

The city council may decide to feed less in the bread line, but the likely result is, that it will have to feed more in the city jail.

Apparently there is corn in Egypt; but Joseph's sometime brethren will have to show him they mean to be good in future if they expect to get their sacks filled.

Burton, B. C., is a small farming community down the Arrow Lakes. Last week, under the auspices of the Winter Club, the high-browed social aggregation of the city, a debate was held. The subject was "Resolved that an old maid is of more use on a ranch than a wheelbarrow." Most of the people around there are ranchers—who wish they were not—and the only thing they really believe is any use around a ranch is some remittance money just out from 'ome, with the necessary amount of money, and the necessary absence of brains to make it possible to sell him a "ranch"—don't cher know. The other notable fact about the place is that it helps to elect Bill Hunter as conservative member to the provincial parliament.

Labor has brains ability, and the power to remedy and change all this, but it does not do it.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights apply for area.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a sum of \$50 with which the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with a sworn return receipt for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and paid the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such return shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to use any other available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$1 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. H. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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WHITE POPLINE	—40 inches wide, Yard.....	60c.
WHITE PIQUE CORDS	At 50c. and 85c.	
SWISS EMBROIDERED VOILES	\$1.00.
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MATTING WHITE SHIRTINGS	—Per Yard 25c. and 35c.	
WHITE COTTON CREPE	—Yard.....	50c.
WHITE CASHMERE DUCK	—Yard.....	25c.

LIBERAL MEDICINE FOR ECONOMIC ILLS OF LABOR

Tells Victoria Audience of the Symptoms of Discontent

Pictures Effects of Exploitation of Labor But Does Not Discover Cause

VICTORIA, March 1.—Like a beacon light over Victoria flashed, just recently, the stalwarts of the Liberal party, and strange to say they seem to have a great concern for the workers of the province. Not that it is anything new for politicians to be concerned over the men who toil, at election times, nor anything new for the Liberal party to pose as the saviour of the toilers, especially when opposed to the Conservative party, but on this occasion there is no election on, and they specialized in labor troubles.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris came forth to speak on matters affecting labor, and to enunciate the policy of the Liberal party towards labor. In a speech of about an hour's duration he pointed out many things that labor was suffering from, but possibly, as he said, there would always be a labor problem in the province, "that, after all, there is only a difference in degree as to the attitude of the Liberal party towards labor and the attitude of the Conservative party."

In his opening remarks he said that when a doctor was considering the case of a patient he would consider the symptoms of the case and act accordingly, and that he intended to consider the symptoms of the case of the workingmen of the province. This he did by endeavoring to prove that the government was responsible for the widespread unemployment, and that there was a greater demand for the products of labor than ever before, and that owing to the best of the workers being drafted to the continent, to take part in the war, that there was a reduction in the competition in the labor market. He referred to the Island strike and blamed the government for not enforcing the Mines Regulation act, and said that this was the cause of the strike, and for some of the consequent unemployment. He referred to the misery of the workers in the railroad construction camps and as to how the laws were violated by the contractors and men, swindled by Mackenzie & Mann's agents, and gave instances of this being done, and said that the railroads were built at the expense of the exploitation of the workers, and permitted by the government. He also referred to the land policy of the government as being to some extent responsible for the present deplorable situation.

In view of the fact that so many kicks have been raised by the workers at the conditions referred to by Mr. Farris there is little wonder that he is so conversant with symptoms, but, to carry it a little further, it is a wonder that he did not say what would be done or could be done to eliminate these evils. The intelligent workers know that all railroads, whether built under Liberal or Conservative governments, are built at the expense of the exploitation of the workers, and permitted by the government, no matter of what stripe it happens to be. He inferred that if the Liberal party was in power that the workers would be lining up for jobs instead of at soup kitchens. If he had taken particular notice of the crowd outside of the labor bureau in Victoria, in the early hours of the day, he could have seen them to-day lined up for jobs, and also for charity. While agreeing with him to the extent that the Island strike was due to the non-enforcement of the Mines Regulation act, yet the actions of Liberal governments in all parts of the world would not tend to make us think that they would do any better by the workers. And as yet we have to see that they have any intentions to do so, especially when he says that there will always be a labor problem in the province, which means unemployment, low wages and all the ills that labor suffers from under capitalistic class government. Taking his own words, when he made that state-

ment, he evidently does not, while considering the symptoms, intend to root out the cause of them.

All of which leads us to think that if the workers desire to put themselves in a better position, then the only remedy is to place members of the working class in control of the governments, by electing them to the legislative halls of the country.

After Mr. Farris had pictured conditions of the workers and showed that they were like slaves and their conditions worse than the slaves of old, although he did not say so in so many words, he took his seat. The chairman announced that Mr. Somebody would sing Rule Britannia, and the workers sang that they would never never as Britons, be slaves, by joining in the chorus, and they will, no doubt, at the next election elect Liberal or Conservatives to represent them. If there is any difference between them, they are all alike. The workers will continue to suffer from a labor problem.

THE NEW FEDERATION

A Pacific Coast Federation of Waterfront Employers' Unions Organised

A Pacific Coast federation of waterfront employers' unions has just been organized. All the reasons which prompted the Pacific Coast ship owners and stevedores to "get together" have not been made public and we shall refrain from guessing—for the present. Fortunately, some of the purposes of the new federation have been given to the press. They are said to be as follows:

Better to meet the increasing and often unreasonable demands of union labor; to forestall by discussion with employers or their representatives such demands; to promote harmony between employees and employers, to the end that greater efficiency without injustice to either employees or employers may be had; to take such united action as may be necessary on legislative matters affecting the shipping interests, etc.

Apart from the opening sentence, which refers to "the increasing and often unreasonable demands of union labor," the stated purposes look harmless enough. If the primary purpose is to establish harmony with union labor, all will be well. But if the real motive power of the new federation is the desire to establish the Rockefeller variety of industrial freedom, then there are rocks ahead with no power on earth to stop the ship.

Time will tell.

In the meantime, it behoves us to look about, strengthen our forces and take counsel with each other. And by the way, lest we forget, this is not the first time that our friends—the enemy—have organized for similar purposes.

Let us hope that we have all profited by the lessons of the past.—Coast Sea men's Journal.

Undertaking the Impossibilities.

"Chemists tell us that when a compound is broken up and an atom is released from the attraction of other atoms, it has a new energy, and that it immediately seeks combination with another free atom; but the longer it remains alone, the weaker it becomes. It seems to lose much of its attractive power and vitality when idle. When the atom is first freed from the grasp of its power and vitality when idle. When the atom is first freed from the grasp of its fellows, it is called nascent, 'new born.' And it is then that it has its maximum of gripping powers. If it finds a free atom immediately after it is released, it will unite with greater vigor than ever again. The power seems to go out of it, if it delays its union with another atom. The strength of union is illustrated in innumerable ways. The worker who tries to improve his condition independent of union with his fellows, is undertaking the impossible."

San Diego Typos. Will Raise Funds. San Diego Typographical union, No. 221, will give a ball for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of a three days' sojourn in the sunny South city of delegates who will attend a convention of the International Typographical union at Los Angeles next August. It is the plan of the local printers to bring these delegates to San Diego and show them a good time on the Prado and Isthmus and otherwise to afford them the hospitality of the Exposition City.—San Diego Labor Leader.

Union Label at San Francisco.

The board of supervisors of San Francisco has declined, to consider bids for printing from non-union firms, and has approved a proposed charter amendment making compulsory the use of the union label on all city printing. This amendment will be voted on at the special election next month, and is intended to make legal a former resolution of city officials which has been declared void by the supreme court on the ground that a union label resolution is in conflict with the competitive bidding clause of the city charter.

Miners' Convention Fernie 1916.

The convention of the miners of District 18, United Mine Workers of America—Crows' Nest valley—decided that their gathering next year should be held at Fernie, B. C.

PROTESTS AGAINST LABOR MEMBERS RECRUITING

British Trade Union Wants Special Session of the Trades Congress

Interests of Widows and Orphans Needed First Consideration

One big union has spoken out against the policy of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Unions Congress in associating itself with the joint recruiting campaign. The executive committee of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association is asking that a special sitting of the Trade Unions Congress should be summoned to consider "the attitude of British trade unionists in relation to the international trade union movement and the policy reflected by certain trade union leaders in recruiting campaign speeches."

The Executive of the Furnishing

Trades Association condemns the Parliamentary Committee for entering into the recruiting campaign and issuing special appeals to organized workers to join the Army "without first attempting to secure adequate protection for the dependents and widows and orphans of those who under their official influence would be persuaded to serve their (usually ungrateful) country," and states that the zeal of the Trade Union recruiters "has shown a marked contrast to their lack of interest on Government contract scandals, food supply monopolies, and the duties imposed on Labor representatives."

It also declares that the failure of the "recruiters" to discriminate between "the evils of militarism and the desire for dominion over others, common to most European countries," on the one hand, and "the existing desire even amongst the working class of Germany for a better state of things," on the other, makes it imperative "that some effort should be made to counteract the evil influence contained in the 'racial-hatred' speeches delivered by certain Labor members of Parliament."

The Committee further suggests that the special Congress should discuss the rapid advance in the price of foodstuffs and the violations by the Government of the Fair Contracts Clause, and trusts that "members of other Unions will back up our appeal and insist on the proposed conference being called."

SOARING FOOD PRICES

Government Refuses Proposal to Regulate the Price of Wheat

In the Dominion parliament last Monday, the following resolution designed to regulate the price of food stuffs in Canada was introduced by Mr. W. F. Cockshut, M. P.

"That in the opinion of this House the circumstances arising out of the present war are such as to justify the Government of Canada in exercising supreme control over the quantity and destiny of our food exports, thereby regulating the prices for which bread, meat and other food products shall be sold for home consumption, while at the same time directing that our surplus food export should only reach British or friendly countries."

Premier Borden declined to support the proposal, and it was finally turned down without a division.

Mr. Cockshut, in the course of his argument, said:

If prices kept on rising, he said that there would be many workmen who would be unable to buy food unless they secured more wages. At present wages were lower and many more men were either out of work or on half-time. The resolution met with a mixed but decidedly chilly reception.

Miners' Convention Fernie 1916.

The convention of the miners of District 18, United Mine Workers of America—Crows' Nest valley—decided that their gathering next year should be held at Fernie, B. C.

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Figures tell the Story

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OF

\$130,160.76

FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF OPERATING ITS CITY LINES

This payment does not take into account payment of general taxes on Company property used in connection with the tram lines

DURING 1914 THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER FOR LICENSES WAS

\$129,353.65

THIS SUM COVERING LICENSES OF EVERY CHARACTER

In this total is included liquor licenses, automobile and chauffeurs' licenses, pool and billiard and room licenses, etc.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT SHOWS THAT LAST YEAR THE B. C. ELECTRIC PAID THE CITY MORE FOR THE RIGHT TO OPERATE ITS CITY LINES THAN DID ALL OTHER CLASSES OF BUSINESS TAKING OUT LICENSES.



SAVING MONEY

on the purchase of a piano is an important item—a real saving when every quality that you require in a piano is part of your purchase. In

KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO

We offer an instrument of unusual value—a piano that is favorably known the world around, and that is in active everyday use throughout the globe. You cannot do better than compare the Koehler & Campbell with other pianos you know. See them and you'll be convinced that they are all that we represent them. You'll be surprised at our low prices. We always have a large stock of used pianos ranging in price from \$100.00 to \$800.00. Come in and get our special prices and terms.

THE
KENT
PIANO CO. Ltd.
558 GRANVILLE ST.

From Farm's Potato Patch

If old Cy. Young goes to Frisco to see the fair, his friends will wonder where he got the swag; and, if he don't, they'll say he's broke. He's been blown all along he'll be there.

Miss Muggs, the town suffragette leader, is on her high-horse these days about tar new war tax. She firmly believes the government's raising the price of postage to prevent the suffragettes of the world writing letters to members of parliament.

There's only one really good journalist, and every editor and would-be editor imagines he's the one.

Bill Snake sure has some neck. He wants to borrow old Mother Pedro's new rooster for two weeks. Dick Smith loaned him his dog last fall to go hunting with, and he shot it by mistake, so he says. He got Father O'Dunn's wheelbarrow just for a day—that's two months ago, and



THESE are times when every dollar of British Columbians is needed in British Columbia

When you buy foreign-made shoes a very large percentage of the amount you pay leaves the Province permanently.

LECKIE SHOES

— the best the market affords—is made in British Columbia by British Columbians. When you buy LECKIE SHOES EVERY PENNY OF YOUR DOLLAR REMAINS RIGHT HERE AT HOME. Remember that!

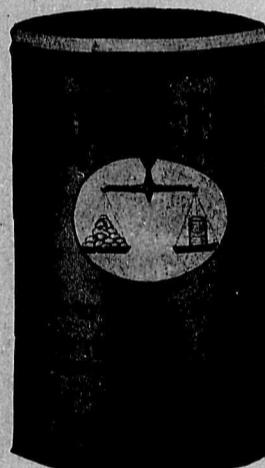
SOLD AT LEADING DEALERS

"Built for Wear, Style and Comfort"

SMOKE DUX

TOBACCO - - - 2 Ozs. 25c.
CIGARETTES - - - 10 for 10c.

AN EGG SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL BAKING PURPOSES



Use it Instead of Expensive Eggs.

PURE AND WHOLESOME

50c. Tins contain the equivalent of 6 doz. eggs.

25c. Tins contain the equivalent of 2½ doz. eggs.

SPECIAL LARGE TINS FOR BAKER'S USE

See Our Demonstration in the Grocery Department of David Spencer Limited.

Crown Broom Works, Ltd.

332 FRONT STREET EAST
VANCOUVER, B. C.
PHONE: FAIRMONT 1148

Manufacturers of the

Mother Goose, Duchess, King, Janitor Special, Peerless, Princess, Province, Ladies' Carpet Perfection, Favorite, Ceiling Broom, Warehouse Brooms

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

PHONE SEYMOUR 9020



R.C. Purdy Ltd
VANCOUVER LTD
750 Robson Street

Lines it will pay you to buy

All of our pay-roll goes to support B. C. families. When you buy one of these lines you are helping B. C. industry.

RECOMMEND OUR

WHITE LILY PURE LARD V. P. E. PICNIC HAMS
OAK LEAF LARD COMPOUND V. P. E. BACON BACKS
V. P. E. HAMS V. P. E. BACON

Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co., LIMITED

VANCOUVER VICTORIA NEW WESTMINSTER COQUITLAM

OLD COUNTRY	SAUSAGE
615	
Dunsmuir	
COMPANY	
Sey. 3759	
Hourly	
Deliveries	

PURVEYORS TO ALL THE LEADING HOTELS AND CLUBS, OFFICERS' MESSES, ETC., ETC.
GENUINE OLD COUNTRY GRAIN-FED
Pork Sausage, Polonies, Saveloys, Collard Heads, Jellied Hocks and Pure Leaf Lard

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT HOME

THE MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN GREATER VANCOUVER ARE SPENDING \$20,000 PER DAY. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS ARE ENTITLED TO THE PATRONAGE OF TRADE UNIONISTS AND THEIR FRIENDS AND SYMPATHIZERS. LOOK OVER THE LIST ON THIS PAGE:

REPORT SAYS HALF WAGES NOT ENOUGH

Low Compensation Forces Wives to Seek Charity

Condemns System Where Employers Choose the Doctor

Half of the worker's wages is an inadequate proportion for compensation according to a report on the New Jersey Compensation law which has just been issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation. The report attacks the New Jersey system for having fixed the basis for compensation too low. Under the act the injured worker is entitled to only two weeks' medical attendance with a \$50 maximum, and to 50 per cent. of his wages. This, remarks the report, is one of the lowest scales in the country.

Compensation Tends to Increase.

Recent laws tend to fix compensation on a more liberal scale. New York and Ohio started with a 66 2/3 per cent. scale. Massachusetts, after two years experience with 50 per cent., recognized its inadequacy and raised it to 66 2/3 per cent., at the same time very greatly extending the period of payments. In a dozen states this year active legislation campaigns to establish compensation on a basis of 66 2/3 per cent. are in progress.

New Jersey Scale Too Low.

Family life cannot be maintained on \$5 or \$6 a week, and this is all that numbers of New Jersey families are entitled to have during disablement under the existing law, since, according to a report of the New Jersey bureau of labor statistics of 1912, 48 per cent. of all employees engaged in manufacturing received \$10 or less per week in wages. In consequence of the low scale of payment many injured workers were found whose wives and children had been compelled to seek poorly paid work or beg for charity.

Should Maintain Family Life.

Compensation at a rate which does not allow for the continuance of the family life of the worker defeats its own ends, the worker suffering deprivation and hardship, while the community is left to support the family through one channel or another.

Full Medical Aid Needed.

Medical aid, it is urged, should be determined solely by what is necessary for the injured worker in order that he may return to his work as soon as possible. The limits set by the New Jersey law are illogical and indefensible. If the worker should lose the medical attendance he needs at the end of a fortnight, his prolonged disablement is not only to his own injury, but is contrary to the interests of his employer.

Employers Selecting Doctor.

Strong objection is raised to the New Jersey system by which a workman is compelled to accept the services of the doctor selected by his employer or to pay all his own medical expenses. The existence of a board for the administration of the law which would make impartial provision for necessary medical aid would greatly improve the existing system.

Urge Compulsory Insurance.

The report strongly urges the policy of compulsory insurance for compensation. Compensation breaks down completely when firms which have not insured their workers against accident become bankrupt. In a number of cases in New Jersey, after favorable settlement in the courts had been obtained, injured workers or their dependents have not received any compensation owing to the failure of the firm from which payments were due.

STATE SOCIALISM COMING.

Along with the growth of poverty and the periodical recurrence of unemployment in Canada, says the Ottawa Citizen, there is bound to be an increasing spirit of unrest. When tariff taxation and the subsidizing of privileged monopoly has done its worst, bewildered politicians may be expected to turn towards state socialism: treating the country to a crop of old age pensions, and labor exchanges, and compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment, and similar dole to a pauperized community.

State socialism and wage-slavery, like war and graft, go hand in hand. Industrialism cannot be carried on without workers, and the workers must be kept alive. When they are so reduced by the toll of monopoly that they can no longer keep themselves above the margin of existence, the state will step in and provide for them; thus calming down some of the social unrest and establishing the ideal servile state.

Less Immigrants.

The effects of the European war can be seen in the immigration report of December, just issued by the United States department of labor. It is shown that during this time 30,335 immigrants arrived, against 106,701 during the month of December, 1913.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

LETTERS TO THE FED.

IT TAKES A LOT OF CONFIDENCE TO MAKE A MEAL

Meritorious Work of the Bill Poster Not Fully Appreciated

Government Merely Covering Workers' Own Stupidity

VICTORIA, March 1.—For some

time the hoardings of the Capital city have been adorned by posters supposed to show slaves how to escape the poorhouse, and urging them to purchase a Dominion government annuity, in order that they may escape from the conditions depicted on the poster, which show an elderly slave and his wife wending their way to the poorhouse, situate "over the hill." Not satisfied with that, quite recently another poster has made its appearance on the bill-posting stations, which gives a perfect picture of the jobless slave at the present time. This poster depicts one of the jobless, with that hopeless expression on his face that continued privation and worry brings to the slaves today. In addition it also depicts his wife and children, who also show the earmarks of want, with one exception, that of a baby in arms, who appears to have been well nourished, no doubt at the breast of its starved mother, who has given what little strength she had to the offspring she had borne. The poster says: "Out of work; why?" And then supplies the answer to its own question by saying that it is because the workers have spent a sum, amounting to millions, for commodities purchased outside of the country.

Of course it does not matter to the workers whether the figures mentioned are correct or not. A few millions do not matter one way or another. But it certainly must be gratifying to the jobless, when starting on their daily round in search of a job, to see so well depicted their misery, and to be told that it is their own fault. The aged slave will no doubt wish that, in his days of prosperity and affluence, he had spent his money at home, and also purchased an annuity from the government, while the younger element will no doubt resolve that when again prosperity strikes them, they will follow out the advice that is so kindly offered and so well meant. Surely the work of the "master" for "as much as ye do it unto one of these we have done it unto me," and the father that sees, day by day, his children lacking the necessities of life will feel comforted by the words of advice, and will take up another hole in his belt and be full of "confidence" for the future. Oh, Lord, how long will the slave be content to starve at the master's behest and then swallow his gratuitous insults?

within 24 hours put through the minimum wage bill. Such a bold assumption as "the general strike is pure theory" or "the general strike is general nonsense" is worthy of the nonsensical argument of some of the German reactionaries. They afterwards acknowledged it to be a power, when, by its actions it had secured a modification of the franchise in favor of the workers. Much more was said in favor of, and against the resolution, in a manner that showed a keen and intelligent interest was being taken in the question. This much can be said, that it contained matter of vital interest to organized labor of this continent. For a political situation is developing in the Orient which may throw the union men on both sides of the line into the vortex. The question for us to-day is: are we prepared to benefit by the awful experience of our brothers in Europe? Or are we willing to be led into the similar huge steel trap of hell? Time will tell. Our union, the United Mine Workers of America, has been engaged in heavy fights these last few years, more general and more bitter than ever was experienced in the past. Capital, fully alive to its requirements, has fought us in our antiquity, with modern methods and we have gone down before its onslaughts. Colorado, British Columbia, etc., give warning that we cannot afford to ignore. We must change our tactics. Our organization must conform to the needs of the times. It is impossible to successfully cope with capitalism by using obsolete weapons. We cannot afford to waste millions of dollars, wrung out of the sweat and toil of the American working class, in vain. The world faces a crisis in its history. We therefore, as serious minded workmen and women cannot afford to ignore discussions upon such questions as anti-militarism, organization, and the general strike. We must be more aggressive in our attitude towards militarism. The mobility of the mass-strike, covering a large area, disorganized the forces of the enemy. Every available means to gain our end must be adopted in our tactics of the future, be that end the prevention of war, the betterment of conditions, the augmentation of our rights, or the overthrow of the whole system of exploitation, the curse of present day society. The time is past when "sounds nice" tickles the fancy, etc., etc., can be handed out as argument against the general strike. The law of necessity gives it a mandate—"get up off your marrow bones, stand erect and shape the destiny of the world to your will."

WM. WATSON

MADE IN B.C. HOME INDUSTRIES

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B. C. Special RYE WHISKY

Nine Years in Wood

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR

ASK FOR SAMPLE BOTTLE AT ANY LIQUOR STORE

B.C. Whisky

Is a HOME PRODUCT

Ask for "B. C. Special"

"Satisfaction—or Money Back, at Any Grocer's."

ESTABLISHED 1904.

B. C. VINEGAR WORKS

Manufacturers of

Vinegar - Cider - Sauerkraut

BRANDS:

"Sunset" Malt and White Wine Vinegar, "Special" Malt and White Wine Vinegar, "Mackenzie's" Malt and White Wine Vinegar, Okanagan Cider Vinegar, Okanagan Sweet Cider, Boiled Cider, Boiled Cider, B. C. Sauerkraut.

Manufactured in Bond under Inland Revenue Supervision. Factory: 1385 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER, B. C. CAPACITY 15,000 GALLONS PER MONTH Manager: James H. Falconer Phone: Highland 285



What Constitutes QUALITY in Beer

Healthfulness, combined with good flavor and taste, means real quality in Beer. These are impossible without the very best material and the highest order of treating. In

PREMIER BEER

we provide the public with a good palatable and wholesome Beer of the highest quality.

Order a case from your own dealer.

New Westminster Brewery

PREMIER

Pancake and Waffle Flour

Best Ever - Agreeable To All Sense

MADE IN VANCOUVER

How Can I Make a Success Of the Poultry Business?

EASILY ANSWERED

Use an Essex Model Hot Air or Jubilee Hot Water Incubator, and an International Sanitary Heater.

SUCCESS WILL FOLLOW

We specialize in all kinds of Poultry Supplies.



MARK DUMOND
Hardware and McCormick Farm Machinery
1048 MAIN STREET
Write for Catalogue and Prices

The Irving Hotel, 101 Hastings Street East

Grand Opening

Saturday, March 6th, 1915

John L. Sullivanextends a cordial invitation to you to visit
his new Grill and CafeThe Cuisine will be in charge of one of
the best French Chefs on the Coast.A high class service will be
maintained at all times.

Music from 5 to 12

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**

Capital \$15,000,000 Rest \$13,500,000

Main Office: Corner Hastings and Granville Streets, Vancouver

CITY BRANCHES
 ALMA ROAD..... Cor. Fourth Avenue and Alma Road
 COMMERCIAL DRIVE..... Cor. First Avenue and Commercial Drive
 EAST END..... Cor. Pender and Main Streets
 FAIRVIEW..... Cor. Sixth Avenue and Granville Street
 HASTINGS and CAMBIE..... Cor. Hastings and Cambie Streets
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 POWELL STREET..... Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road

Also North Vancouver Branch, Corner Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade

BUY Guaranteed Genuine South Wellington
Coal mined at South Wellington, Vancouver Island, B. C., and Sold by us in Vancouver
at practically Cost in order to keep our men and
teams employed.

COAL Per Ton.
 Lump, screened..... \$6.50
 Nut, No. 1..... 5.50
 Nut, No. 2..... 5.00
 Slack..... 3.00
 PEA SPECIAL..... 4.00

WOOD. Per Load.
 Dry cordwood, stove 1'gth. \$2.75
 Inside fir..... 3.00
 Fir bark..... 3.50
 Kiln-dried kindling..... 3.50
 Dry cordwood, stove length
 (cord) 5.50

Service the best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Competition Defied.

4th Ave and Granville St. J. Hanbury & Co., Ltd. Phones Bay. 1078-7

NOW is the time to get in early

SEED POTATOES**SWEET PEAS**

Special Mixture

2 ozs. 25c**ONION SETS**

Extra Good

2 lbs for 35c

AT ALL OUR BRANCHES

BROWN BROS. & CO., Ltd.

FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN

MENTION THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Take that Watch to
APPLEBYwho will tell you what is the
matter, cost and guarantee all
Repairs. 438 Richards Street.

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DONT ARGUE!**CON JONES**
Sells fresh Tobacco.

Phones: Seymour 8258 and 8259

THE

Hose & Brooks Co., Ltd.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

504 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C.

OUR MAY DIRECTORY**Closes March 13, '15**All changes Name, Address,
Advertising etc, must be in
by that date.

B.C. Telephone Co., Ltd.

COLOSSAL MERCHANDISE CAPTURE**FIRE Smoke & Water SALE****The Sale Everybody has been Waiting****For**

The entire stock of L. L. Periard, Vancouver's leading pioneer men's outfitter, where a disastrous fire raged some time ago, has been bought by the UNITED WRECKAGE SYNDICATE from the insurance companies, for spot cash at less than 15 cents on the dollar, and removed to 27 Hastings street west. This stock, which totalled approximately \$15,000, and consisted of all the most celebrated makes of merchandise, such as Arrow, Tooke, Forsythe, Clous shirts; Stetson, Mallory, Von Gal and Christy hats; Stanfield, Watson's, Gold Fleece, B. V. D. underwear; Stanford, B. Gardner, Perfection clothing; Dent's and Perrin's gloves; Peabody's overalls, and many other well-known brands will be sold with a big fire salvaged stock of groceries and tobacco that were bought at our own price, including a fire damaged stock that was shipped from Victoria and saved from a disaster. Three big stocks bought for spot cash and thrown on the market. Come, don't miss it. Over \$50,000 worth of merchandise to be sold at prices that will echo to the last corner of British Columbia.

**Doors open Saturday at
10 a.m. for 30 days**

United Wreckage Syndicate

In the Large Five-storey Building, formerly Occupied by Stark's Departmental Store, 27 Hastings Street West, near Carrall.

It's the Insurance Company's Loss and Your Gain—Come

Knudsen was in the right, and any man had a right to do as he saw fit in the matter of voting. Delegate Maiden expressed surprise at Delegate Cropley's remarks and called his attention to a time when he declined to vote on a proposition before the council before his union had issued instructions, and yet he upheld the actions of a man who had deliberately worked for a man not endorsed by the council, which was tantamount to working against the nominees of the council and placing personality above policy. He contended that Delegate Knudsen had trafficked upon his office as president of the Trades and Labor council, and had then stated that the council had no right to deal with him except as a cigarmaker and through that union. This Delegate Maiden declared to be entirely wrong, as the council had the right to discipline its officers for acts committed in such capacity. Delegate Stoney said Delegate Knudsen had no business to use his position as president to solicit votes for anyone but those endorsed by the T. and L. council. Delegate Knudsen said he stood by his position and claimed he did not boast for any other candidate while in the pay of the labor campaign committee. He did not use his office to solicit votes, but said he was a member of the labor campaign committee. Delegate Cropley declared that Delegate Knudsen's action should be condemned, as he had worked for a man favorable to him. Delegate Knudsen said he had not been paid a cent by the outsider he worked for, but he did receive money from somebody. Delegate Stoney said the T. and L. council does not try to interfere with how a man may vote, but T. and L. council officers should not use their offices to try to influence voters. Delegate Rushton said if laborites did not vote for the men they nominated they were false to their trust. The motion carried.

Secretary Maiden submitted his resignation, but was asked to reconsider it.

Questions

Delegate Yates wanted to know about meetings of the Progressive association. Delegate Cropley said he had not attended any meeting since being elected a delegate, as he had received no notice of any. The secretary was instructed to notify the Progressive association regarding the matter.

Delegate Paulsen said he would be unable to attend the meeting of the B. C. Consumers' league, so Delegate Yates was appointed.

Mr. Graham, of the Cooks' and Waiters' union, said he had collected all the old house cards he could find around town, and he had succeeded in organizing the Central and Strand cafes, and he urged all union men to patronize those houses. Replying to queries by Delegate Paulsen and Stoney, he said he could get a card from the Fraser, it evidently having been lost, and he could not place one in the Savoy, as they claimed they could not pay the wages.

On motion of Delegate Yates it was decided to recommend to the attorney-general at Victoria that a member of the Trades and Labor council be appointed on the Royal Columbian hospital board and Delegate Stoney was selected for that honor.

New Business

Delegate Knudsen took exception to statements in the minutes, claiming two errors and one omission, all affecting him, had been made. He did not think them intentional on the part of the secretary, but, in justice to himself, he wished one of them corrected, that being the omission, which he said was his absolute and specific denial of the charges made by Delegate Paulsen. With the insertion of the words "Delegate Knudsen said the statements made by Delegate were false," before the sentence dealing with adjournment, the minutes were adopted.

Yates-Rushton—That written charges made against Delegate Knudsen or the statement be retracted. Delegate Paulsen said he had stated his own personal view, and it was not a union matter. Delegate Knudsen said that when he distributed dodgers under pay of the labor campaign committee, he had no idea at the time that the man he later boosted for would be a candidate, and he stated facts and figures to prove his contention, so naturally he could not have worked for that man while in the employ of the labor campaign committee, as stated by Delegate Paulsen. The latter replied that when Mr. Knudsen had done enough work for the T. and L. council campaign committee for his money, then he was open to the highest bidder. Delegate Stoney said Delegate Knudsen had worked for the labor campaign committee for awhile and then worked for somebody else, and he had no right to do so. Delegate Cropley objected to the remarks of Delegate Stoney, and said he thought Delegate

Another "Compensation" Case

A terrific explosion took place at P. Welch commissary camp 100-Mile House, Cariboo road, last Saturday, when a box of caps exploded, demolishing the building and seriously injuring Dr. Evans, employed by the P. G. E., G. Platt, one of the bookkeepers, and slightly injuring another bookkeeper named Gibbons and Mr. Cronin, a contractor. Medical aid started from Ashcroft. Dr. Evans and Platt are not expected to live.

Employment Bureau for Vernon

In response to a request contained in a petition signed by unemployed residents of the city, the Vernon, B. C., council last Monday night appointed a committee to arrange, if possible, for the establishment of a municipal employment bureau.

Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth but wears glass beads and brass jewelry.

Labor builds streets and public highways, but has not free assemblage upon them.

Labor builds labor-saving machines but labors harder than ever.

Labor manufactures pianos and plays the Jews' harp.

SAFEST and QUICKEST**To and From
New Westminster****Blue Funnel
MOTOR CARS**

Leave 410 SEYMOUR STREET. (one door of Hastings St.) daily at 8.30 a. m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 7.30 p. m., after which we run a car every 30 minutes. We have large roomy cars going DIRECT TO WESTMINSTER without parading you up and down the streets, thereby giving a service you are sure to appreciate.

PHONE SEY. 1615Phone: Seymour 3250
Supplies and Repairs of All KindsM. SCOVILL
BICYCLES
Harley-Davidson Motorcycles
1018 Pender Street West
Vancouver, B. C.**25% DISCOUNT**

Why patronize trusts when you can save 25% discount on all your Laundry? The B. C. Clean Towel Supply, Limited, and the

Home Laundry Company, Ltd.

are the only people allowing this discount. Look over your Laundry Bills and you will be surprised to see what you have paid excess to the other Laundries.

Telephone Highland 1473

Telephone Seymour 156

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Our wagons call all over Vancouver.

B.C. Clean Towel Supply Co.
Limited

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Vote for ..**WALTER****HEPBURN**

FOR

MAYOR

He is the Candidate
who will uphold the honor
and dignity of the City
of Vancouver.

He stands for the best
interests of organized la-
bor and will give the
working-man everything
that he is entitled to.

ELECTION COMMITTEE

CLOTHING GIVEN AWAY

Men's Suits, some slightly soiled, worth \$12.50 to \$2.85

Suits, some worth as high as \$20.00.

Take your choice. \$4.98

SHOES BUTCHERED

Men's Shoes, \$6.00 values \$1.95

Fire price.

78 Pairs of Boys' Boots; worth to \$3.00.

Fire price.

98c.

Classic and Nursery Shoes for Children, worth to \$3.

Fire price.

79c.

LADIES' BOOTS

Ladies' Boots, worth \$4.00 98c.

Price.

Tobacco and Groceries SLAUGHTERED

15c Capstan and Players' Navy Cut. 5c.

10c Macdonald's Chewing or Smoking. 5c.

10c T. & B. and Bull Durham. 5c.

15c Canned Peas, perfect condition. 5c.

15c and 25c Salmon, guaranteed in perfect condition. 4c.

Price.

50c Brooms for.

5c. 2c.

White Swan Soap.

FURNISHINGS SLAUGHTERED

Men's, Ladies' Raincoats, worth \$12.50

Fire Price. \$2.95

Men's and Youths' Pants, worth to \$8.00; soiled.

Per pair. 65c.

Men's Finest Dress Pants; sells to \$5.

Perfect. \$1.95

Fire price. 67c.

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Peabody's and Clark's Working Gloves for. 25c.

Peabody's veralls, some slightly damaged; Worth to \$1.25. 25c.

HATS SACRIFICED

Hats, worth to \$3.00

Fire Price. 49c.

47 dozen Hats, including Stetson's, Mallory's Von Gal and Christy; all the latest styles and colors and worth to \$5.00

Your choice. \$1.50

OVERCOATS AND SUITS

Lot of Overcoats

Price. \$1.50

221 Suits. This is the cream of the stock, every suit guaranteed in perfect condition and worth from \$22.50 to \$35.00. Take your unrestricted choice at. \$9.99

221 Suits. This is the cream of the stock, every suit guaranteed in perfect condition and worth from \$22.50 to \$35.00. Take your unrestricted choice at. \$9.99