THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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UNITED LABOR PARTY IS LAUNCHED IN NEW ZEALAND

Socialization of the Means of Production Is Its Objective

Australian Government To Make Proper Provision for Ex-soldiers

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 1.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Conferences have recently been held by the United Federation of Labor, the Social Democratic Party and the Labor Representation committee, to discuss the matter of linking up the political and industrial forces of Labor in New Zealand. A report has been drawn up and adopted embracing the following details:

The party will be known as the New Zealand Labor Party, and shall consist of all Labor bodies who subscribe to its constitution and platform. Representation in the committee shall be based on the numerical strength of each of the affiliated bodies. The first executive will be elected from the three bodies above mentioned. This executive will meet at Wellington, and take such action as it may deem necessary to organize the workers for political action.

The Objective.

The objective of the party shall be the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Its platform will declare for the initiative and referendum and proportional representation; the recall; the abolition of the country quota; full civil rights to all public employees, and the removal of political disabilities of women. All existing state lands to be added to the national endowment, with tenants absolute right to improvements. It stands for a state bank with a sole right to the note issue; state owned shipping service; state control of all branches of insurance; development of state factories, farms and industrial services. It stands for free, secular and compulsory education from the kindergarten to the university; uniform school books printed by the government and supplied free of cost. It demands increased taxation on unearned increments and monopoly, for the purpose of removing the present burden upon family incomes; increased taxation on unimproved lands; increased graduated income tax, with a corresponding reduction of indirect tax. It stands for the extension of the pension system to cover all incapacitated persons, and increased rates of pensions. It will advocate the right to work, the full recognition of unionism as the basis of arbitration in industrial law, and the consequent membership of all workers engaged in the various industries. It will advocate a citizen army on a volunteer system, with standard wages while on duty, together with practical measures for the promotion of peace. First of all it will demand the repeal of the conscription law in New Zealand. It will be seen that the New Zealand Labor party is following the lines adopted by the Australian Labor party. The time should not be far distant when they should amalgamate.

A Great Problem.

The Australian government is engaged in studying out a solution for one of the gravest problems that ever confronted a nation, that of saving 250,000 men from the scrap-heap, after they have returned from the war. The government has rightly announced that as these men are away fighting the battles of the rich people of Australia, it is only logical that the rich should be the greatest supporters of any measure intended to enable these men to take care of themselves and their families after the war is over, that is those who have not been physically incapacitated as a result of it. The government offers no apology when it asks the wealthy of Australia to find at least $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 necessary to settle these men in employment after they have returned. It is the aim of the government to settle as many as possible on the land. Australia cannot have too many primary producers. This will be the most expensive part of the scheme, and because of the costliness of the operation, every precaution is to be taken to prevent any but suitable men being assisted to purchase irrigation blocks or farms. Life in the open air has made a great many of our soldiers believe that they will never be content again if they are cooped up in towns or cities. It is imperative, however, that they should not make any mistake about their proper avocations.

Probation Farmers.

Men who have never engaged in agricultural operations might easily discover through a very brief experience that the arduous toil of the husbandman did not suit their peculiar temperaments. To discover this after settlement upon the land would involve an enormous loss, besides dislocating the whole scheme. It is proposed, therefore, to create what may be called probation farms, so that land applicants may be tried out for two or three months, in order that they may ascertain whether they have any natural aptitude for such a calling. Once they have passed through the probation farms, they will be entitled to the assistance which it is intended to grant. Roughly speaking, it is contemplated that each returned soldier should be provided with $2500 worth of land and an equal amount for improvements. For this he will pay over a term of years, which will gradually wipe out his indebtedness. A rate of interest less than the current rate in the open money market will be charged him, on an ascending scale until it is uniform with the public ruling rate. The Labor government will bear the loss that is occasioned by this generous treatment to the new settler. As far as possible, efforts will be made to plant the men on the land in communities instead of having them scattered, for it is expected that this collectivism will materially aid the soldiers in beating their swords into plowshares. At a recent conference of the state premiers of Australia, it was agreed that they could set aside enough land of suitable quality to provide allotments that would yield a competency to their occupiers.

To Encourage Business Talent.

Those returned soldiers who wish to engage in busines in towns or cities will be treated with the same generosity as those who elect to go on the land, with this difference, that the capital outlay in the case of the urban dweller will not need to be anything like as great as that demanded of the rural settler. For he who desires to set up a small shop in town, the idea is that the state war council will grant monetary assistance to procure a lease of his shop and acquire a stock that will admit of his earning his own livelihood. In short, every reasonable consideration and help will be extended to the soldiers when they return. When the full scheme is officially announced, it will be found that the government has anticipated every contingency that may confront those who have to administer an undertaking of extraordinary magnitude and involving the most complex and puzzling social and industrial problems.

Some Contrast.

The scheme of the Labor government to save the men from the economic scrap-heap after their return from the trenches, is in direct contrast to a scheme that emanated from the Australian employers to the effect that the returned soldiers should be treated as "slow workers," and so be allowed to work for lower wages than the ordinary rates of pay. The idea of the Australian employers came up for consideration by the Trades and Labor councils, who promptly turned it down, saying that it was an insidious attempt to undermine the established right of the worker to get a fair day's wage, and was aimed at the foundations of the most sacred rights of Labor. The Labor bodies say that, come what may, when the men return, they shall get the standad wages, and not be made the prey of all "cheap labor advocates," and incidentally, assist in lowering the wages generally throughout Australia. This is the sole reason we are fighting conscription in Australia today—for the simple reason that conscription means pure and unadulterated slavery. We will have none of it.

THE TIME AND THE PLACE FOR A PROGRESSIVE MOVE

A Great Provincial Resource Awaiting Intelligent Development for the Public Good—As State Ownership is Now on the World Docket it is Up to British Columbia to Open Court and Try the Case

WITHIN THIS province lies a wealth of natural resources that has by no means escaped the eager eyes of the capitalists who continually scan the speculative horizon for profitable locations wherein to cast their bread of investment upon the waters, with a reasonable certainty that it will return to them in due course of time, accompanied with much increment. Among the other resources peculiar to this locality, and one that possesses a direct food value, lies in the vast supply of fish to be found in the waters of this coast. While it is generally known that the fisheries of this coast are of vast extent, for some peculiar reason there has been less said about these particular resources, and what has been done along the line of their development, than their importance really deserves. From an examination into the matter, it appears that the reason for this may possibly be found in the fact that certain interests—notably the big canners and operators—have been able to build up and hold such an extremely fat and juicy monopoly for themselves, that they have used every means within their power to allow as little light as possible to be cast upon their operations, and thus safeguard their chosen field from undue invasion by other profit-seeking interests. The fact that their operations—at least as far as the canning interests are concerned—are carried on at somewhat isolated points and cover but a few weeks of time during each year, has made it possible to avoid the notoriety that usually follows in the wake of financial ventures of any considerable magnitude.

In Its Early Days.

Of course, the Indians of this region lived very largely by fishing, in the days prior to the arrival of the white man and his civilization. In the early days of the fishing industry, under the rule of the white man, operations were, of course, limited in scale and the fishing was practically all done by whites. As the value of the salmon for canning purposes became known, and the canneries grew into larger units of operation, Oriental labor was introduced and the white fishermen gradually forced into the background. The price paid for fish by the canneries was continually lessened until the white were all but completely forced out of the industry. It has long since become impossible for a white fisherman to make a living in this province, through fishing alone. Though perhaps some slight modification of this has occurred during recent months, it is due solely to the effect of the war upon the supply of Labor in the market.

The "Iron Chink."

The Oriental had not long superseded the white man as the labor force in the operation of canneries, before there appeared that mechanical contrivance known as the "iron chink." This machine now performs the work of cleaning the fish and making it ready to be put into the cans. It does it swiftly and thoroughly, and dispenses with a very large percentage of the Oriental labor previously employed. Thus the Oriental is now getting his, and the gold mine of the canner's combine is becoming none the less rich in consequence of his getting it. The arbitrary authority over the fishermen of the coast, white, Indian and Oriental alike, is thus becoming more complete and crushing in the hands of the cannery combine, as the days go by. The outlook becomes ever more hopeless and dismal for these workers. That some still further slight betterment may come because of the effect of the war upon the labor market is possible, but it can be but temporary and will again be lost when the labor conditions once more return to the normal.

Later Developments.

It is needless to say that the big cannery interests that have grown up out of the conditions upon this coast, have at the same time left no stone unturned to so shape those conditions as to best protect themselves against any and all invasion of their teritory and opportunities. That they reached out for the hand of government to aid them in their laudable purpose, is a foregone conclusion, for it is a well-known fact that there is no other source from which ample aid can come to the assistance of economic adventurers in their quest of pelf. Any one at all familiar with the situation knows full well that the issue of cannery licenses, of fishing licences, and all rules and regulations relating to the conduct of the fishing industry, have been under the direct control of the B. C. Canners' association for years. No one could get a cannery licence for any locality that would in any manner threaten to interfere with the interests of the combine. To even obtain an ordinary fishing licence required the approval of the association. The "free fisherman" was free to fish, only with the approval of his self-constituted masters. Fishing licences are apportioned to the various canneries in the combine, and these canneries farm them out to Orientals and other cheap grades of labor. Outside of this enough licenses are granted to white fishermen to provide for such voters as may reside in the vicinity of any particular cannery in uestion.

The Political Twins.

That this happy arrangement for the canneries has existed under both Liberal and Conservative administrations need surprise no one who possesses even the slightest knowledge of capitalist politics. The ground work of this protective policy was laid, and well laid, too, under the Laurier Liberal regime, and has been continued, and well continued at that, under the present Conservative government. When it comes to wet-nursing capitalist schemes of piracy and loot there is no choice between these political twins. What either one of them overlooks is not worth picking up. That these political twins make wry faces at each other during the heat of a campaign, and even go the length of applying opprobrious epithets to one another, should lead no one to think that there is any family difference between them. These little eccentricities are only a part of the stage work incidental to the proper presentation of the farce-comedy of "the pot calling the kettle black."

Some of the Results.

The generous returns in the way of fat that accrue to the astute owners of the fishing industries of the province, are indicated in the report of the Provincial Fisheries department for the year ending March 31, 1915. The entire output for the year, of the fisheries of the province, amounted to $11,500,000. Of this amount about $11,000,000 was turned out by the handling of salmon, halibut, herring, cod and whale oil. This represents the output of the big concerns. The output of salmon alone was over $8,000,000, nearly all of which is put up within a period of less than two months out of the year. Just what the rate of profit upon the cannery investment was, in the case of this salmon pack, is not absolutely known, but it is a common saying among those who have followed the business, and who are outside of the combine, that an ordinary year's pack will pay for a cannery, and a profit of 100 per cent. upon the investment. What the rate of profit should be for the following years during the lifetime of the cannery, is left to the reader's imagination. That these sagacious cannery owners have been long enjoying a fairly good thing is beyond doubt, and that they have very carefully safeguarded their interests by refraining from exposing their gold mine to the covetous eyes of their capitalist relatives outside, seems equally certain. That they have received the hearty and whole-souled support of both Liberal and Conservative governments, is perhaps due to their proficiency in the fine art of "greasing the ways." The use of this marine term should be permissible, for is not fishing itself a marine occupation?

If Not Why Not?

These are the days when, largely as a result of war exigencies, a swift and pronounced transfer of capitalist administration of industry from the capitalists themselves into the hands of the capitalist state, is being made. Whether we like it or not, that seems to be the next ordained step in the evolution of human society, and consequently an absolutely necessary one. If such be the case, every force in human society should be directed towards that end, and it is up to us in British Columbia to do our part in its consummation. As the fisheries of this province constitute a natural resource of inestimable food value, and one that is now being ruthlessly exploited for the advantage of an interest in our midst that is a greater foe to the welfare of our people than all the Huns on earth, why should we not insist that the government of this province immediately take steps to bring the exploitation of these fishing resources, in their entirety, directly within the activities of the state itself? And further, why not demand that the operation of the industry implied, shall be conducted solely for the purpose of obtaining a food supply for all of our

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THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRES DOES THINGS

Rejects the Proposed Trade War After Military Butchery Ends

Brotherhood of Labor Does Not Include Enemies of Righteousness

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress at Birmingham, England, laut week, reaffirmed the principle of the eight-hour day in all trades, with a minimum adult wage of $7.50 a week, recognition of the unions by the employers, and payment of unemployed men and women by the state.

The congress instructed its parliamentary committee to prepare a manifesto showing that reconstruction after the war depends on education, abolition of sweatshop conditions, demolition of unsanitary areas, and abolition of all monopolies.

Want Labor Minister.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of a minister of labor with power to control and organize the health of workers, housing, agriculture and food supplies, along with national control of land, state ownership of railways, waterways, mines and war plants.

Harry Gosling, president of the congress, declared that the government should not dismiss about 6,000,000 men and women from their present employment after the war until comprehensive measures had been taken to prevent an unemployed crisis.

Demand Age Pensions.

The congress also adopted resolutions demanding adequate old age pensions and exemption of such benefits from taxation. The reduction of the pension age limit from 70 to 60 years was also carried.

Pleas were made for a better cooperation between employees and employers. The congress repudiated the charge of David Lloyd George that organized labor had not done its duty to the country during the war. It was pointed out that 90 per cent. of the soldiers in the trenches were workingmen.

Reject Trade War.

The congress rejected the idea of a trade war against the central powers after the present war. The speakers declared that organized labor of Great Britain had not gone into the war to punish the German nation, but to abolish all wars in the future.

It was argued that a trade war would injure British labor as much as German labor, and would mean more sacrifices for working people without increasing the welfare of the nation economically.

American delegates to the congress also expressed the idea that organized labor in America favored the Allies mainly because it was assumed they were fighting for right and justice, not for private capitalist gains. To retain these sympathies, the Allies must make their actions agree with these claims.

Plan Neutral Conference.

The suggestion of an international Labor conference, including delegates from the Labor organizations of the central nations, was rejected. Most of the speakers declared that they would not confer with German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Labor delegates so long as these Labor leaders of central powers stood by their governments in a war against the righteous and just allied governments.

Whether a conference of allied Labor organizations would admit delegates from neutral countries was not settled by the congress. It was left to a later decision.

The congress went on record against industrial conscription which would send soldiers into factories and shops on different terms than civilian workers.

Endorse Protective Tariff.

One of the most startling announcements of the congress was a resolution declaring in favor of a protective tariff. The resolution was adopted by a majority of over 1,000,000, and demands measures excluding or restricting the importation of goods made in foreign countries under wages and conditions which are below the English union standards.

The pedagogue in the White House has been doing some skilful political work in connection with the controversy between the railways and the brotherhoods. Now that matters have been settled to the satisfaction of the workers, by the pedagogue's administration enacting an eight-hour law, it may reasonably be expected that Wilson will receive due recompense at the November elections. Even now some of the alleged Labor papers are hailing Wilson as one possessed of a "keen sympathy with the cause of Labor," instead of a keen political sagacity on his own behalf. Lots of Henry Dubbs still lack proper perceptive faculties to enable them to distinguish between trick and truth.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Sept. 17—

MONDAY, Sept. 18—Boilermakers; Electrical Workers, No. 213; Brewery Workers.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19—Bookbinders; Railway Firemen.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20—

THURSDAY, Sept. 21—Maintenance of Waymen; Trades and Labor Council.

FRIDAY, Sept. 22—Civic Employees.

GRIT ARTILLERY SMASHES THE BOWSER MACHINE GUN

Conservative Government Wiped Out By Liberal Landslide—The Political Augean Stables to Be Purified and Purged of Filth—Treasury Leaks to Be Securely Plugged—Wets in Doubt, Women Win

FROM LATEST ADVICES available just before going to press early this morning, it looks as though the Liberals have made a fairly complete sweep of the province. Not above seven or eight Conservatives are left to tell the tale of misplaced confidence. The machine is wrecked and a glorious opportunity is apparently opened up to the Liberals to build up another one just like it, or even more perfect, if possible. That there will be great glee in the Liberal camp, after the long, lean years of adversity, goes without saying. That the Labor interests of the province will lose nothing by the change of political administration is a foregone conclusion, and that they will gain little is equally certain. These flops from one capitalist party to another are absolutely devoid of significance to any outside of the pie-counter brigade that is slated for gastronomic service thereat. That the winning combination will set itself at once to work to consolidate its gains and fortify its position against all counter-attack, is the surest thing on earth. While acknowledgment is made that the Conservative bunch got what was coming to it, The Federationist cannot but be extremely sceptical as to the probability of the winners being one whit better. There is nothing in the history of the Liberal party to warrant the assumption that the interests of Labor are any safer in its hands than in those of its political twin, the Conservative party.

As She Looks.

From returns now in it looks as though the Liberals would have thirty-four members in the house at Victoria, out of a total of forty-seven, with several more ridings still to hear from. Should these also go Liberal, the Conservatives will hold but seven seats. And what an uncovering of Conservative rascality has been promised in the event of a Liberal victory! Having been so promised The Federationist shall eagerly look forward to its fulfilment, and a racy and absorbing tale it will, not doubt be.

Parker Williams Wins.

Parker Williams, Liberal, easily won out in Newcastle riding over his Conservative opponent. No other candidate was in the field. Williams will be remembered as a one-time socialist member from that district. It has not been forgotten how he used to tear the hide off Ralph Smith, who was one time elected to the federal house as a Labor man, and who subsequently uncovered himself as a Liberal, for his betrayal of the trust imposed in him by the miners of Nanaimo. Now that he has travelled the same route and arrived at the same destination as Ralph Smith, and they are in the house together at Victoria, there is no logical reason why Williams should not apologize to Mr. Smith for the really nasty things he used to say about him, or else acknowledge himself afflicted with the same weakness or turpitude that he used to attribute to him. It will be very interesting to see these erstwhile political enemies eventually, perhaps, become as closely attached to each other as were Damon and Pythias of old. It is said that politics makes strange bed-fellows. Then again it sometimes brings others together because of a strange affinity that is difficult to explain.

Other Candidates.

Of the independent candidates here in Vancouver, Cassidy and Trotter headed the list, polling around 2000 each. Harrington, the lone socialist, received about 1000 votes. Two socialists in Victoria, Poupard and Smith, received 350 votes each and Skinner in Nanaimo 227. How the socialist candidates in other districts fared is not yet known, although John McInnis at Fort George may probably be elected, latest reports early this morning giving him a small majority.

Prohibition Prospects.

Unless the return of the soldiers' vote should upset their calculations, it looks as though the prohibitionists were destined to win out. As far as returns are in at the time of going to press, the majority appears to be fairly heavy in favor of the act. There is, however, a strong chance of the soldier vote overturning this, as there are about 20,000 who are entitled to vote. It is understood that the returns of this vote will not be in until the end of October, so the fate of the "wets" will be hanging in the balance for some time to come.

The Suffragettes.

Woman suffrage wins out in this city by a vote of morethan two to one. It would appear from this that it is almost safe to assume it will carry throughout the province. There is one thing to be said about the women, and that is that they have been most energetic and tireless workers, not only for woman suffrage, but for prohibition as well. They were plentifully in evidence around every polling station all day yesterday, and until the votes were counted and the result known. About every interest in the province was active in this campaign but Labor. Its activities were practically nil. Evidently the workers are painfully indifferent to their own class welfare, or are perfectly satisfied to leave it to the political mercies of their masters.

PAINTERS' CONFERENCE

Pacific Northwest Conference Held This Week at Tacoma

Business Agent W. J. Nagle of the local Building Trades Council returned yesterday from Everett, Wash., where he attended the Pacific Northwest Conference of the Brotherhood of Painters on Monday and Tuesday last as the delegate from Vancouver. The conference was attended by more than 20 representatives from the entire jurisdiction, including Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, and was an unqualified success. President E. P. Marsh of the Washington State Federation of Labor was present and addressed the delegates.

Suitable recognition was given the death of F. C. Clarke, an old-time member of No. 64, Tacoma, Wash., who passed away on September 2. Mr. Clarke was born in London, England, September 2, 1844 and came to the United States in 1881, located in Chicago, became a member of organized labor, in which he had taken an active part up to the time of his death. He was better known to his many friends as "Single Tax" Clarke.

B.C.E.R. MAY REACH AGREEMENT WITH ITS EMPLOYEES

Mass Meeting Early This Morning Discussed the Situation

Company Have Decided to Meet and Negotiate With Employees

WHAT LOOKED like a critical situation late yesterday afternoon, as a result of the differences between the members of the Electrical Workers' union and the officials of the B. C. E. R., for the past two weeks, has, happily, been changed to one that gives promise of a solution. For a while yesterday there seemed to be material for a scrap. But better counsel has prevailed, and whatever intention the company officials may have had of declaring for the "open shop," there is now every likelihood of an amicable settlement.

Midnight Mass Meeting.

The whole situation was thoroughly discussed at a midnight mass meeting last night, or rather early this morning, at which it was announced that the company was now prepared to deal with the Electrical Workers' union, and also open up the way for an adjudication of existing agreements with the Street Railway Employees' union, embracing all employees in the operating department.

New Schedules Being Drafted.

A few minor points remain to be agreed to so far as the Electrical Workers' are concerned. An amended agreement for the Street Railwaymen will be drafted today and discussed by both parties, to be submitted to another mass meeting tomorrow midnight.

Under the circumstances the details may be left undisclosed at this time with profit to both parties.

"DAVE" REES A VISITOR

U. M. W. of A. Board Member and Family Left for Home Yesterday.

David Rees, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America for District 18, embracing the Crows Nest Pass district, has been a coast visitor for the past couple of weeks. For the first time in years, Mr. Rees, along with Mrs. Rees and their family, decided to take a holiday. Naturally they chose the coast for the outing. After having a royal good time they left by yesterday's G. N. R. afternoon train for Fernie, to resume the daily grind. "Dave" paid The Federationist frequent visits while here, and yesterday morning expressed the hope that the revenue from the big edition of last week would make it possible to keep afloat during the coming winter. With the completion of the new Kettle River Valley railway, it will mean much closer communication with the Pass districts, and he hopes the miners will take a greater interest in The Federationist as a result, in the absence of their own District Ledger, which was forced out by the "war times."

Fred Hoover Ill at Moose Jaw.

Fred. A. Hoover, sixth vice-president of the International Association of Street Railway Employees, and business agent of Pioneer Division, No. 101, is ill at Moose Jaw, according to advices received by Mrs. Hoover yesterday afternoon.

A vicious business agent of the striking patternmakers of Detroit, ignored a court injunction by going to a strike-breaker's home and converting him to the union side of the controversy. He was jailed and fined for disobeying the court's order. In sentencing him, the learned judge said, "I want you to understand property rights must be respected, and that men cannot interfere with employees of this shop." While Andrew Furuseth is laboriously arguing that "labor is not property," would he be kind enough to take a squint at the laborer himself, in the light of the learned judge's decision?

SAYS PRESENT WAR IS THE BREAKDOWN OF CAPITALISM

The Slave Civilization of Centuries Is Tottering to Its Grave

Lies Aimed at Socialism Are Now Coming Home to Capitalist Roost

"THIS IS the greatest historical moment of all ages. Old forms of society are being hurled in the blood-stained trenches of Europe and new forms of society are growing into existence.

"The first milestone of the social revolution has been passed in Europe. This is the real meaning and result of the present war."

So said Cornelius Lehane, Cork, Ireland, Labor and socialist speaker, last Friday night, in Milwaukee, while dealing with recent events in Europe. The audience was the largest of any of the meetings. Frank J. Weber, general organizer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, presided.

Employing Class Has Lost.

"The real significance of the European war," declared Lehane, "is not in its battles, retreats and advances. There is something beyond and deeper than the fighting. What is really happening over there is the breakdown of the capitalist system and of a civilization which has prevailed for several hundred years. We are witnessing the final phase of an historical epoch.

"The socialist movement has won everything that has been won in Europe and the master class has lost."

England's taking over control of the railways and shipping and the control of the food supply of both England and Germany by the government were, Lehane declared, more important than any battles of the war.

Individualism Is Buried.

"Gambling in grain has been stopped, prices fixed and supply equalized," he declared. "For the first time the condition of the food supply of a nation has become the concern of the government. This control will remain after the war. The philosophy of the master class, based on individualism, is forever buried in the trenches of Europe."

Discussing the moral and ethical aspect of the war, Lehane declared that every objection made to socialism on these grounds has been wiped out by the war.

"Socialism is accused of being anti-religious, of wanting to destroy and desecrate churches, of destroying the home and finally of resulting in a nation of 'fatherless children,'" said the speaker.

150,000 War Babies Born.

He then pointed out that churches have been destroyed, have been used for stables; that 30,000 priests have been conscripted and forced into military service in France; thousands of homes broken up by the war, and that finally, in England, there have been born, since the war, 150,000 "war babies," whose paternity is unknown.

"All the things socialists have been accused of," he continued, "have been done, not under socialism, but under the rule of the accusers of socialism."

Lehane discussed the execution of James Connelly for his part in the Irish revolt and said: "If Irish Catholics in the United States want to erect a monument to Connelly they will vote for Benson and Kirkpatrick."

Labor Backed Revolt.

The Dublin revolt, Lehane declared, was not the work of the Sinn Fein party but of the Labor-socialist group. The meaning of Sinn Fein is "We Ourselves," and the party favors ignoring the British parliament and organizing a separate government for Ireland in opposition to the Redmond plan of remaining a part of the British government.

From here Lehane went to Minneapolis, where he will speak Saturday night.

CARPENTERS MEET TONIGHT . .

Local Conditions Improving Daily With Much Better Prospects.

A mass meeting of carpenters will be held in room 301, Labor Temple, this evening at 8 o'clock, to discuss trade conditions. All carpenters have been invited.

Business Agent Jimmy Robison reports that trade conditions are improving every day. Quite a number of all-union jobs are already under way and the prospects, from an organization standpoint, are much better than for some months. The condition of the labor market, too, makes it almost a certainty that the employing contractors will soon have to reckon on an increase over the present wage rate. "There is a good deal of building work in sight for the next few months," said Business Agent Robison to The Federationist yesterday, "and if the carpenters will only get together there is no question but what they will be able to secure better working conditions in the near future."

Milwaukee trade unionists are interesting themselves in the 1917 convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The carpenters' delegates have been instructed to go to the Fort Worth, Texas, convention, which is to meet this month, and never let up until the 1917 convention has been landed for Milwaukee.

WANTS 1917 CONVENTION

Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council Wants Next Year's Labor Congress.

Winnipeg Trades and Labor council has issued an invitation to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to hold its 1917 convention in the Prairie Capital City. Winnipeg delegates to the Toronto convention, which opens a week from Monday, will vigorously support the action of the central labor body. The Congress met last in Winnipeg in 1908.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

HOW MUCH DO WE OWE?

AMONG THE two or three foolscap pages of suggested editorial heads furnished the Canadian press by the department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, we note the above caption. Before an intelligent reply could be made to such a query, it is of first importance to find out who is meant by the "we" referred to. As the department of Trade and Commerce suggests the query, it is but reasonable to presume that the "we" referred to must be the trading and commercial class of the Dominion. As that class, more properly termed the capitalist class, owns and controls all of the wealth of the Dominion, and holds a lead pipe cinch upon all that will be produced in the future, so far as we are now able to determine, it ought to be easy to answer the query. What ever that class now possesses, plus all that it ever did possess in the past, and again plus all that it may by the same token ever possess in the future, it owes to the working class which has produced it, and from which it has been and will in the future be taken, without any equivalent having been rendered in return. And it is due solely to the stupidity and spinelessness of that working class that the debt has been so long allowed to pile up without a settlement being demanded and enforced.

* * *

It may be true that within the ranks of the capitalist class individuals or concerns may be indebted to other individuals or concerns, but neither creditor nor debtor can have any standing in the jurisprudence of Labor, other than as a criminal caught red-handed in disposing of or making way with the proceeds of the plunder of the workers. What these criminals may, or may not owe each other is of no consequence to the workers who are enslaved and robbed. The interest of the enslaved is to break their chains and bring their robbery to an end, instead of taking sides in the various quarrels arising among thieves over a division of the plunder taken from them. Whatever debt the ruling class may owe to the class which it has ruled and robbed, can never be paid for the very good reason that the ruling class never produces anything to pay with. All that its various members ever pay each other with must first be stolen from those who produce all wealth—the workers. If the department of Trade and Commerce is earnestly endeavoring to ascertain how much "we" of the Canadian ruling class owe to others of "our" class, either native or foreign, it is but fair to presume that such information is being sought for the purpose of enabling "we" to formulate plans for the liquidation of the debt. Now payment can be made only by means of a transfer, from debtor to creditor, of some form of wealth produced by Labor. This wealth must first be taken from the workers who produce it. It must be gotten for nothing. If the debtor had to pay for it, there would be nothing to warrant the transaction, for he might just as well pay his creditor direct, and thus save himself unnecessary bother. That which individual capitalists or concerns may now owe to others of their ilk, or that which capitalist nations may owe, can never be paid except these debtors first suck the substance wherewith to make payment, from the enforced and unpaid toil of the working class. And if such payment should be made in full, no burden would be lifted from the backs of the workers, because no working class debt had been cancelled by thetransaction. The mere transferring of accounts in the capitalist ledger neither loosens the chains nor lightens the burden of slaves.

* * *

What do "we" of the working class owe? Nothing. The working class has always paid its way through life, and it is the only part of human society that ever did, or ever could do so. Nothing can be paid for except by the production of it, or its equivalent. Therefore nothing can be paid for except by labor. Labor produces all wealth that is, or can be, measured in terms of exchange valde. Labor is, therefore, the sole paymaster. The Salvation Army slogan that Jesus pays it all, may be true in regard to all heavenly reckoning, but in mundane affairs it is Labor alone that makes payment. It pays in wealth for its own poverty and its masters' affluence, and it pays liberally in blood, sweat and tears for the chains that bind its limbs. And every force and factor that is a part of capitalist society is continuously active in so chloroforming the workers that Labor will continue to slave and pay. And as long as the working class remains sufficiently stupid to be content to slave, and sweat, and pay that which it does not owe, who shall blame the master class for clinging to the saddle and driving the spurs home? As to owing, the working class owes nothing. The capitalist class owes everything to working class stupidity. That is why all capitalist agencies so assidiously cultivate it.

THE QUEBEC DISASTER.

FOR THE second time in the history of its building, the Quebec bridge has met with disaster, costly alike in human life and in what is commonly termed property. Not that it makes much difference in either case, for it is a well-known fact that the former is among the cheapest things extant, while the latter costs absolutely nothing but the taking. The first collapse of the structure, which occurred in 1907, cost the lives of some 70 workmen. This latest disaster resulted in the death of salf a score. Presumably from out of the inexhaustible reservoir of the labor market will come a fresh supply eager and willing to offer itself as a sacrifice upon the altar of human folly. And who can say that these huge undertakings in the shape of monstrous bridges, great tunnels, lofty sky-scrapers and the thousand and one enterprises into which capital pours its plunder and slaughters its slaves with such a lavish hand, are not veritable monuments to human folly? Can any one point to a legitimate and healthy human purpose that is conserved by these boasted achievements? Does their accomplishment add to human comfort and well being, or in the slightest degree increase the useful wealth of the world or lighten the burden of toil upon the shoulders of men? Is there the slightest compensating advantage for the terrible amount of energy expended and the loss of life suffered by the working class? It is all sheer folly, asininity of the crassest kind, and could never be thought of in any other than a brutal and conscienceless slave society, whose loftiest ideal is the display of power and plunder. These boasted achievements are closely akin in character to the hanging gardens of Babylon and the pyramids of Egypt. They are purely ruling class gimcracks that are part and parcel of the modern system of transmitting slaves into bank balances.

* * *

One-half of the energy expended in enlarging and extending the mechanism and empire of capitalist property and production, would, if sanely utilized, feed, clothe and shelter all mankind in comfort and abundance, and thus enable man to really live as a human being, rather than to vegetate as a slave at one end of the social ladder, and an unsufferable nuisance and a curse at the other. And what other animal in the category can make such a ghastly farce of living as the animal known as a workingman? This peculiar animal, that possesses absolute mastery over all other animal kind, and at least no small degree of mastery over the giant forces of nature as well, seems to be almost devoid of social instinct, reason and sanity, so much so in fact, as to persist in doing a multitude of amazing things, some of them actually bordering upon the absolutely marvelous, and the most marvelous thing o all is that his most amazing achievements result only in his own undoing. Either he loses his life in the doing, or the things of his creation become the veritable Frankenstein monster that subsequently devours him. And yet he calmly keeps the "even tenor of his way," sublimely unconscious of the supreme folly of his acts and the ridiculous figure he cuts in the great scheme of things. The fearful toll of life that is taken from the ranks of his class, in the upbuilding and extending of the capitalist mechanism of torture and exploitation, seems to his dull intellect to be naturally and logically incidental to an inevitable and pre-ordained purpose. His "betters" laud him to the skies for the noble part he plays in the spreading of civilization to the uttermost parts of the earth, and if he as an individual escapes from some disaster that takes toll of his fellows, he aids in brushing aside the remains and cheerfully takes his place as the next probable victim. As a veritable veteran of the field of industry, he walks as fearlessly into the jaws of death at the command of his industrial master, as does his equally brilliant colleague upon the field of war, at the command of his superior officer. It is a brave story and scarce a day passes that does not add tragic pages to it.

THE NEW PENSION REGULATIONS.

ACCORDING TO THE new federal pension regulations the total disability allowances are as follows: Rank and file, $480 per year; squad, battery or com. sergt-major, or Q. M. sergt., color sergt., staff sergt., $510; reg. sergt-major, not W. O., master gunner not W. O., $620; reg. Q.M.S., warrant officer, $680; $1260; lieut.-colonel, $1560; colonel, $1890; brigadier-general, $2700. Of course this is according to the ordinary bourgeois rating of human goods and chattels in the time of peace. For every dollar of value to his owners, that is wrapped up in the hide of the common laborer, there is more than a dollar in that of the skilled worker, the straw boss, the foreman, the superintendent and the general manager. This works out in the form of a sort of sliding scale. That is it slides from the big bluffer at the top, down to the meek and docile "mud-sill" at the bottom, and it would, no doubt, keep on sliding if there was anything below that to slide on.

* * *

Evidently the rank and file in war possesses about the same relative merit and therefore the same exchange rating as compared to that of its superior officer, as does the aforesaid mudsills to straw bosses, foremen, etc. Even when cast into the junk pile of worthlessness, through the fortunes of war, this relativity appears to still obtrude itself into that worthlessness itself. By the above rating it would appear that the common soldier who had become incapacitated in the service of his country, has become worthless to the value of $480, while a brigadier-general similarly incapacitated, has attained a worthlessness nearly six times as great. We protest against the imposition of this indignity upon those valiant brigadier-generals who may unfortunately become so incapacitated in this struggle as to be unable to longer regale the world with the bombast and braggadocio usually provided by that grade of warrior.

* * *

The Federationist desires to express its regret that the government did not consult this office before adopting these pension regulations, but as it did not see fit so to do, it is up to us to offer such belated suggestions as may occur to us. We would first suggest that such participants in the war as may unfortunately be incapacitated from pursuing their previous, or any other lucrative calling, be treated exactly alike in the matter of pensions. The least that a country can, in common decency, do for those who may have become incapacitated in its service, is to provide a reasonably comfortable living for them during the remainder of their lives. Being incapacitated, the common soldier and the brigadier-general are reduced to a common level of worthlessness—that is from the standpoint of being able to provide for their own needs—and should, therefore, be treated as equals. Though their previous relations may not have been democratic, the fortunes of war have laid the foundations of a democracy of worthlessness that should not be disturbed by any financial favoritism. And let it be distinctly understood here and now that the term worthlessness, is not herein used with any intention of casting any reflections upon either private or brigadier, who may have been so unfortunate as to suffer injury in his country's service.

* * *

We beg to further suggest that provisions could have easily been made for a fairly decent living for all officers and men totally incapacitated, by merely dividing the sum total of the ten different allowances to be paid, equally among the ten grades of beneficaries, irrespective of rank. This would allow $1040 per year each incapacitated man, which would insure his ability to live in reasonable comfort. And there is no logical reason why these unfortunate men should continue to be rated as wares in the market, with variations in value that are incidental to that sink of iniquity. They should be treated alike and as men. If there be any doubt as to the $1040 being sufficient for the purpose, let it be doubled or trebled and without favoritism. And we would still further suggest that these pension provisions be extended to cover the case of all who become incapacitated in their country's service, whether such shall result from the misfortune of war or the mishaps of industry. How does that strike you?

We see great corporations buying up mines and mineral deposits which they can not use now, and do not intend to use for the present, but whose purchase price goes into their financial reckonings and constitutes part of the basis upon which we have to pay the prices charged for their products. In this way one generation is paying for what the next generation will use.—Woodrow Wilson.

THE POWER OF PRIVILEGE

WOODROW WILSON is president of the United States. He is also a college professor, and presumably a very learned man. We even believe he has written one or more books and it takes some gink with education to do that, at least we are so informed. And yet when it is taken into consideration who Mr. Wilson is and the opportunities he must have had, not only to acquire book "larnin," but also to garner knowledge through observation and study, it does not appear that he has developed a very clear or remarkable vision, if the above is an indication of his capabilities along the line of seeing things. As to our seeing what "great corporations" are doing along the line of making purchases with a view to future use, we only see what nearly everybody does who has the means of making such provision for the time to come. To make such provision is merely the exercise of wisdom and foresight upon the part of those who do so, whether they be corporations or individuals. Is it not said that the wise man is he who makes suitable provision against the rainy day that is likely to come?

* * *

Mr. Wilson does not appear to have any objection whatever to the present system of property, whereby it is possible for individuals and corporations to gather unto themselves the absolute control of the means upon which all people depend for their existence. The only complaint he seems to have is because the owners—the "great corporations" in this instance—include their investments for the future in their "financial reckonings" and thus make them a "part of the basis upon which we have to pay the prices charged for their products." Granted that this be true, we still fail to see what grounds exist to warrant the making of a complaint. Mr. Wilson, and the "we" for whom he speaks and acts, acknowledges the right of capitalist property; the right of individuals or corporations to own and control the resources of the earth and the tools of production and to use them for the purpose of extracting profit from the labor of those who do not and cannot own these things, i.e., the working class. Having acknowledged that right it is difficult to understand how Mr. Wilson, or any other reasonable person, can logically object to the exercise of all rights and privileges that must go with such ownership. Surely if persons or corporations are legitimately entitled to own property, such as persons or corporations must possess the legal right to fix the price at which they are willing to sell such property. "Their products" are their property, and why should we not pay the "prices they charge?" It should never be forgotten that we are under no legal compulsion to purchase. If the price does not suit us we can refuse to take the goods. If "we" approve of the present system of property and sustain and defend it, and evidently Mr. Wilson does, "we" should never be so illogical as to cry out against the exercise of the legal and legitimate powers and privileges that it confers upon its beneficiaries. If "we" want any of their property let us pay the price without kicking.

* * *

Mr. Wilson says that the inclusion of investments for the future, in the financial calculations upon which present prices are based, results in "one generation***paying for what the next generation will use." Even if this were true, which it is not, it is clear that no wrong would result. The present generation would merely be using what the previous generation had paid for, while at the same time engaged in paying for what the next generation in turn would use. That may sound all right, but it is most decidedly all wrong. The man who suggested it evidently possesses no knowledge of the character of modern civilization and the peculiar property institution upon which it is based. If he did he would at once see the fallacy of his suggestion. All there is or ever was to property—according to the present day interpretation of the term—is merely the ownership and control of human chattels. The fact is not altered merely because it is masked behind the control of the resources and tools upon which all depend for their living. Such control carries with it the control of the real revenue producing property—the working class. The paying portion of any generation is the enslaved working class of that generation. The only thing it can pay for is its own enslavement, and it pays for that in full. It pays for it by its daily toil and sweat in the service of its masters. Everything it produces over and above a bare sufficiency to enable it to eke out a narrow existence, is the price it pays, in the terms of the world's exchange, for the privilege of wearing the chains of bondage and being rated in the marts of the world as so many billions of capital; as so much property. The working class of this generation can meet no demands of the past, nor provide for any demands of the future. It has all it can do to keep its own slavish nose above water now. Future generations will have to provide for themselves.

Accoording to an old adage, even half a loaf is better than no bread at all. The virtue of this has been appreciably lessened since the loaf became a bun.

From the Typo. Journal we learn of a Chimpanzee who operates a linotype in a Honolulu print shop. He is said to turn out 101,000 ems solid brevier in eight hours and forty-five minutes. From private advices we learn that proofreaders are no longer required in that office. The chimpanzee's name is Biz Fox. May his tribe increase.

The Metal Polishers and Buffers' union of Boston is now considering the matter of increasing the present 53-hour week to one of 59 hours, at the same rate of pay, in order to enable the bosses to successfully compete against the non-union shops. There is some sense in a move like that, that is judged from the standpoint of the employers.

The first Labor strike in America is said to have occurred in Philadelphia 120 years ago, when 300 shoemakers quit work in order to enforce a demand for an increase of wages. The next important demonstration of labor along this line was in 1848, when a great strike of weavers took place at Fall River, Mass. This marked the beginning of a long series of labor troubles in industrial New England. The first railroad strike was declared in 1877.

"Most appalling, indeed, is the utter disregard for the laws relating to child labor, compulsory education and the 54 law for women," asserts George H. Hamilton, chief inspector of workshops and factories of Ohio, in his annual report. He says that it was found necessary to institute 115 prosecutions for violations of these laws during the year, and 72 per cent. of the fines in the prosecuted cases were suspended or remitted. It is thus that labor receives protection under capitalist rule.

Granby Hillyer has been renominated for judge of the third judicial district of Colorado. This is the judicial specimen that sat upon the bench in the miner's cases growing out of the coal strike troubles and who was finally debarred by the supreme court from further consideration of these cases. His sentence of life imprisonment for John Lawson was also set aside by the supreme court. After such rank work as this worthy was guilty of, his renomination caused an exchange to fear that the fight for an untainted judiciary in Colorado is not yet won. An untainted judiciary? What the deuce would that be, anyhow?

"The National Liberal Party of Canada, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has adopted a plank for compulsory health insurance of wage-earners, maternity benefits to be included, as part of its programme for the election following the conclusion of the war. Leading Canadian newspapers anticipate that in order to retain its popularity the Conservative party will adopt a similar programme!"—New York Observer. Certainly, brother, certainly. Whenever either one of these old political hags gives an added touch of paint to her wrinkled and hideous features, the other has to immediately follow suit or lose her following. You know; all same as creatures of the street. But what we would like to know is whether those "maternity benefits" are to be included in all cases.

One of President Wilson's recommendations to the United States Congress, made in connection with the threatened strike of the railway brotherhoods, was that a lemon be handed to the workers of the states along the same line as that provided for the Canadian workers under the Lemieux Act. An instance of how nicely it works was recently afforded in Nova Scotia, where some workmen struck before a board was called in, as provided in the act. The strikers were furnished food paid for out of the union treasury. One of the officials of the union was heavily fined for thus "encouraging the men to stay on strike," and Chief Justice Townsend declared that "it is difficult to conceive any more efficient means of aiding strikes than those found in the present case. It is, of course, precisely the aid wanted to enable the strikers to live during the pendency of the strike." The courts of the United States may draw much useful inspiration from Canadian court practice in dealing with Labor criminals. The fact is that British justice cannot well be beat.

Send in the news! Every union in the city and province should have a press correspondent. You want news of your union to appear in your paper. Then see that someone is especially appointed to send it in. And see that it reaches this office on time. All local news must be in not later than Thursday morning, if it is to appear the same week. Address all news matter to Editor B. C. Federationist, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. ***

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Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 804; Andy Graham.
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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, 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 an 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 applied for are situated.

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 fee of $5, which will be refunded if 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 sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 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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LIKE DAVID GOING FORTH WITH HIS PEBBLE

Maimed and Stricken Yet Philip Snowden Had Will of Iron

He Was a Veritable Robespierre in Concentration and Purpose

IT WAS on the eve of the general election of 1900. The khaki fever was at its height, and Liberalism at the lowest ebb of its fortunes. Nowhere was it lower than at Blackburn. For twenty years the capital of the weaving trade had been a stronghold of Conservatism, and now there was no Liberal with sufficient courage even to challenge it. Suddenly there appeared on the scene a stranger out of the west riding. So feeble he seemed that he moved the foe to pity more than anger. He came limping into the lists on foot—a pallid, hatchet-faced young man, small of stature, and leaning heavily on a stick, one foot dragging helplessly along the ground. His face was scored with the brand of suffering and bitter thought. He had, as the result of a bicycle accident lain twelve months motionless upon his bed, and had stolen back to the ways of men a maimed and stricken figure. He came unattended. There was no one to receive him save a few eager working men who had been preaching socialism to deaf ears in the market place. There was no money at his command. He seemed like David going out with his pebble and his sling against the hosts of the philistines. It was the battle of "the one and the fifty-three."

Thousands of their soldiers leaned from
their decks and laughed,
Thousands of their seamen made mock
of the mad little craft
Running on and on—

But that was at the beginning. Later on, as in the fight at Flores, soldiers and seamen had other work to do. By the end of the battle they were fighting for dear life.

A Rare Dignity of Spirit.

For Philip Snowden wrought a miracle. That election will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. It was like a sudden wind stirring the leaves of the forest. It was a revival movement gathering momentum with each hour. Philip Snowden's name was on every lip, his sayings ran like rumor through the weaving sheds and the street. Men in their greasy caps, and carrying their "kits," hurried from the mills to his meetings, and sat as if hypnotized under the spell of revelation. He fought the battle absolutely single-handed, and he fought it with a dignity of spirit rare in politics. "Snowden is an atheist," was chalked on a hundred walls. He ignored the slander. "Snowden was dismissed from the excise" passed from lip to lip. Again he was silent. He was urged to tell the real facts, which were entirely honorable to him. "No," he said, "I have resolved to fight his battle on politics and not on personalities, and from that I will not move." In a fortnight, in spite of the crushing odds against him, in spite of the war fever, in spite of the church and the brewers, wealth, influence and the popularity of the two tory candidates, he had shaken the Gibraltar of Toryism to its foundations. Today he sits for Blackburn, the first member other than a Conservative who has represented the constituency for a quarter of a century.

No Half Measures.

I take Philip Snowden to be the typical socialist in parliament. He is the man of the idee fixe. You see it in the drawn face, the clenched mouth, the cold, uncompromising grey eyes. Other men of his party will yield a little to gain much. He yields nothing. He is the steady, relentless foe of society as it is constituted. He will have no half measures, no coquettings with the enemy. His theory or nothing. He owes his seat largely to Liberal votes; but he makes no sign of recognition or thanks. Liberalism is to him as Toryism. Nay, it is more detestable than Toryism, because it is more dangerous to his aims. He stands for revolution—a bloodless revolution, but still a revolution. Toryism, with its reactionary impulses, paves the way to revolution; Liberalism, with its moderate reforms, defeats revolution. Hence Toryism is in some sense a friend, while Liberalism, blunting the edge of popular demand, is the real enemy. And so when Mr. Snowden goes about the country, it is Liberalism which is the target of his bitterest attacks. He will acknowledge no good thing in it. He will take nothing from it with thanks, for its best gifts are only intended to make existing society tolerable, and he wants it to be intolerable.

They Will Not Prune.

One evening I was talking after dinner with a group of Liberal politicians and the conversation turned to the strength of absolute, uncompromising socialism in parliament. "Keir Hardie," said one, "calculates that there are ten socialists in the house." We set curselves to find them. Ramsay Macdonald? "Not a socialist first, but a politician," said one. "Not a socialist, but an opportunist," said another. Pete Curran? "Not a socialist first, but an Irishman," said a third. "Let John Redmond say 'Home rule today; the social revolution tomorrow;' and Curran would follow the banner of Ireland." Victor Grayson? "The wine is too new in the bottle; give him time." And so the weeding out went on. At each name some qualifying circumstance of sympathy or outlook was recalled. Only at two names was there no pause—the names of Keir Hardie and Philip Snowden. They are socialists sans phrase. Others subscribe to the economic theories of socialism. They alone live for them and for nothing else. Others join in the political fray; they stand aloof from what they regard as idle trifling; their eyes fixed on the ultimate goal. To them the house of commons is not a place for petty skirmishes and paltry triumphs. It is a platform from whence to preach the social revolution. They will not prune the tree; they will uproot it.

A Solvent Principle.

Most men who go to the house of commons, no matter what their views or their social rank, soon fall in with the spirit of the place. They share its common life and enjoy its social comradeship. Many of them, indeed, find the spirit of the place a solvent of principle. They find the virgin enthusiasm they brought with them from the country languishes in this atmosphere of geniality and compromise. The principle that was so clear on the platform, where you had it all to yourself, is not so unchallengeable here. The Tory with whom you have smoked a pipe down below is quite a pleasant fellow and in his way just, and the Liberal or Labor man with whom you had a chat on the terrace seems really an honest man—misguided, of course, but still with a good deal of reason in him. The sharp lines get blurred, and black and white tend to shade away into varying tones of grey.

A Consuming Fire.

Philip Snowden stands aloof from all this tendency—lonely, unyielding, consumed with one passionate purpose. This house of commons through which he moves with painful steps, what is it but the mirror of the social system that he hopes to see shattered? "Propputty, propputty, propputty"—that's what he hears it say. He is in it, but not of it. He looks out on it with cold, bitter scrutiny. A faint, wistful smile flits across his pale face as he talks to you; but it is the smile of polite formality. It has no relation to the fierce fire that burns within, steadily, unchangeably, a fire that would consume you with the rest of the regime of wrong.

Intensity Ruthless and Implicable.

He is the stuff of which revolutions are made. I have not been in the house when he has spoken; but I am told that he has not been a parliamentary success. It would be strange if he were. The house loves the atmosphere of sympathy; here is no sympathy, but bitter challenge. It loves light and color and easy raillery, playing upon the surface of its purposes; here is nothing but fierce intensity, ruthless and implacable. But I doubt whether there is any man living today with an equal power of moving great bodies of men to a certain exaltation of spirit, of communicating his own passion to others, of giving to politics something of the fervor of religious emotion. He is doctrainaire and academic in the extreme; but he fuses his theories with an enthusiasm that burns at white heat. If ever there were a revolution in this country, I do not know who would be its Danton, but I should have no doubt as to who would be its Robespierre—not the Robespierre of the September massacres, but the Robespierre of the concentrated and remorseless purpose.

The Passion of Socialism.

Constancy is a rare virtue in politics. There are few men of whom it would be safe to forecast their intellectual and political point of view ten years hence. But, whatever happens, Philip Snowden will be where he stands today. He will neither ask quarter nor yield it. He will fight his battle out on these lines though it takes all his life, and he has nothing to record but defeat. I am told that he will lose Blackburn at the next election because of his bitter attitude toward Liberalism. One thing is certain; he will do nothing to conciliate the Liberals. He must be taken on his terms, if taken at all. Compromise is not in him. He is one of those rare men who live for an idea, and who have neither aim nor ambition outside it. He would wade through slaughter to achieve it; he would go to the stake rather than surrender the least fragment of it. If you want to realize the purpose and the passion of socialism, he is the man to watch. He is worth watching as a study of intensity and idealism. He is still more worth watching as one of the potentialities of our national life. For if socialism ever came to power—and that depends largely on whether Liberalism is a sufficiently effective instrument of reform to keep it at bay—it will be Philip Snowden who will be largely the architect of the new social structure.

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DEFINITIONS

[By Emanuel Julius]

High Financiers: Highly respectable highwaymen who remind us every day of the high cost of living.

Intelligence: The thing which workingmen dispense with on election day.

Virtue: The feeling of a capitalist who has just given one-tenth of one per cent. of his booty to charity.

Statesmanship: The trick of yelling what everybody knows in so loud a voice that the people soon believe they are learning something new.

Cynic: Usually a man who finds it easy to make a living off other cynics who find it too hard to make a living.

Parasites: Tramps and coupon clippers.

Criminal: Honest man tired of being hungry.

The Scales of Justice: That which weighs the offering of the highest bidder.

Conscience: Charity.

Slaveries: Child, white and wage.

Irony: A fly resting on a swatter.

Wages: The portion capital lets dribble down to labor after the wealth that buys luxuries has been deducted from the output.

A Good Wage Slave: One who enjoys the work of making the capitalists richer.

Foolish: How a worker feels after he has voted for a Conservative or a Liberal.

Folly: Building a mansion and rotting in a hovel.

Oratory: The politician's art of keeping the working people from using their brains.

Tragedy: A workingman's first gray hairs.

Big Business: The art of making money out of the things that should properly belong to the people.

BRITISH SOCIALIST PARTY APPEALS TO WORKERS

Calls Attention to the World Policy of Repression and Persecution

Great Britain Not Behind the Rest in Tyranny and Brutality

Comrades: Whichever state will emerge victorious from this world war—one thing is absolutely clear, the working class of all the belligerent countries has suffered the most disastrous defeat. In all countries where socialists have shown any tendency towards internationalism, and a desire for a cessation of the terrible slaughter among the nations, capitalism has consistently defeated these ends by having the prime agitators removed.

Victims of Persecution.

In Russia, the anti-war socialists in the Duma have been removed. In France our comrade Jean Jaures was assassinated. In Germany, Karl Liebknecht has been imprisoned for 2½ years, and in Britain John Maclean has been sentenced to three years penal servitude.

Throughout the world this policy of repression is going on, and it is essential that international socialists all over the world should agitate the matter incessantly. Make your government move in the matter. Make the international socialist bureau move in the matter.

We, however, desire to make known the facts of repression in Britain, and, that, with special reference to the case of our comrade John Maclean.

A Brilliant Educationist.

In ordinary times, John Maclean was a school teacher, but was dismissed from his employment over six months ago, on the plausible excuse of insubordination, but in reality for his educational, and socialist activity. He is a strong internationalist and recognizes that a socialist movement, to be effective, must be based on the well organized, intelligent and well-disciplined action of the rank and file, and not on the blind adulation of "leaders." All his spare time has been given over to the task of educating the Scottish workers, by holding classes on economic and industrial history. He held many classes in and around Glasgow, which were attended by hundreds of earnest students. In six years alone be built up in Glasgow what he claimed to be the biggest class in socialist economics throughout the world. Last session he enrolled 480 students, who attended regularly for two hours every Sunday afternoon for six months. No such educationist was ever heard of or known of in Britain before, and now that he is not with us, we realize the necessity to demand his release. His latest scheme was to set afoot a Scottish Labor college for the study of Marxian economics, industrial history, trade unionism and other matters pertaining to the Labor movement, and at a provisional conference held in the spring, 500 delegates representing trade union, co-operative and socialist societies throughout Scotland, signified their desirability of taking this great step forward in the educational movement in Scotland. When his schemes were at their zenith, however, and just a fortnight before the conference took place, this pioneer of British working class education was arrested at the instigation of the military authorities, and later sentenced to the brutally heavy sentence of three years' penal servitude. Today he works at boring holes in stones, side by side with some of the most callous criminals and murderers imaginable. He does not even get special political treatment. A fitting punishment for an honest man?

Gets British Justice.

His sentence is a blow not only to the British working class, but also to the international socialist movement. Comrades, stir yourselves, an injury to one is the concern of all. Bring the matter up for discussion at all your meetings and cause, if at all possible, a world-wide demand for the release of John Maclean. Get your ambassadors to approach the British government on his behalf.

Remember, however, John Maclean does not ask for mercy, but merely demands justice.

On behalf of the Glasgow District Council of the British Socialist Party.

JOHN D. R. MACKAY, Sec.

144 Berkeley Street,
Glasgow, 9th August, 1916.

There is plenty of evidence to show that the German government intends to prevent the emigration of workers after the war. Already regulations have been put in force prohibiting emigration from the conquered portion of Poland. Not one of the warring nations of Europe will be in a position to permit its workers to leave in any large numbers when the war ends. They will all be needed at home.

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LE GRAND TOUCH AND THE DEVITALISED HAM SOUFFLE

How the Wealthy Cheerfully Bear the Burdens of Human Society

While the Workers Cling to Sordid Level of Bacon and Beans

[By Emanuel Julius]

THERE IS hardly anything in this world that is more exasperating than a workingman who resents the idea of letting the employers get the major portion of the product of his labor. Really, I am sorely tempted to call him a devitalized ham souffle—and if you don't know what a ham souffle is, just look it up in X 12 par 3 in the first book of Exodus.

First of all, the working people have experienced exploitation in so many different forms that they have had plenty of time to get accustomed to it, so they have little cause for complaint. Exploitation (the scientific name for which is Le Grande Touch) is necessary in view of the h c of l.

Eight Cars Required.

The price of everything has gone up fearfully. Let us consider the difference in cost between two butlers and four experts in the subtle art of butlerizing. Any one with a knack for mathematics can see that the demands on a gentleman's record of bank deposits are more trying. Then again, there was a time when one could struggle along with four motors, but who can hope to maintain his position in any sort of a social circle with less than eight cars, three of which must be imported? I ask you in all seriousness: Can you wonder that there is even greater need for Le Grande Touch?

On Sordid Things.

But, then, workingmen are so inconsiderate. They refuse to appreciate our growing responsibilities and complex problems. They have their minds on petty, sordid things like bacon, beans and bunions. They always wail about not having this and that. The answer is a smashing one: As you've never had enough of this and that, why begin howling now? Why not wait a few generations, when times will be better and we will all be dead?

12-Cylinder Raise.

Think of a class that has been submitting to Le Grande Touch for several dozen centuries without as much as a demonstration of cantankerousness suddenly becoming acrimonious in our day. Of all the ingratitude? With dozens of centuries before them and with us in the midst of reorganizing our lives on a 12-cylinder instead of an 8-cylinder basis, they come along with their requests for this and that. It makes one so angry that one often feels like getting a law passed against all workingmen.

Who Would Do the Work?

As things stand now, an ordinary workingman has no worries about where he will spend the summer, how he will have his yacht redecorated, when he will break ground for his new Italian villa, or the amount he should appropriate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Helpless Millionaires. We assume all these burdens, and yet they come along with their endless whines for this and that. Suppose we were to give them everything we get—just suppose this—then who would do the work? Don't they realize that if they were not to work, the regular trains for Newport would not leave the depot? Haven't they learned that if they didn't tend wells that we wouldn't have gasolene for our autos? The average person's knowledge of political economy is disheartening, to say the least.

Somebody Has to Do It.

Le Grande Touch causes occasional inconveniences, but we must know that all life is composed of service. Doesn't the ocean help the steamboat? Then why should a workingman consider himself better than the ocean or the sun?

And then, if we didn't employ the servants, wear all the good clothes and eat the fine food, who would? Someone has to consume, so it may as well be the class that invented the science of Le Grande Touch.

Maintaining the Balance.

It is rumored that there are certain uncouth individuals who tell these working people to take these good things for themselves. It is quite apparent that they aim to transform workingmen into gentlemen? That's nothing more than division of labor—and Le Grande Touch makes the system perfect. Without Le Grande Touch there would be no perpetual vacation class. Any person of even ordinary intelligence should know that the ideal arrangement is perpetual motion for another. That keeps a balance to things. These socialists would make things uniform and monotonous by making gentlemen of workingmen—a most disastrous scheme.

Something ought to be done. I don't know just what. But it ought to be something. Thus, with programme clearly outlined we are ready for action. Let us all stand by Le Grande Touch.

Peace Talk.

(The plea of the 5 per cent. patriots in all the belligerent countries).

What mean these whisperings of peace?
What foolish folks are they
Who bid the mad contestants cease
Their policy of slay!
Such namby-pamby sentiment
Proclaims a man a noodle;
O, give us still our five per cent.
And Battle, Blood and Boodle!
—Exchange.

Flannelette Underwear for Women

New Assortments Here

WITH cooler days and nights, the necessity of securing warmer undergarments is apparent. Flannelette wear affords the degree of comfort required and assures the wearer of the best possible service at the least cost.

Our stock of flannelette undergarments is complete and the values presented are decidedly attractive. Note the following:

Flannelette Nightgowns in open front style at **85c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 to $3.00.**

Flannelette Nightgowns in slip-over style at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25** and up.

Outsize Nightgowns with double yokes at **$2.00.**

Flannelette Drawers in bloomer style at **50c.**

Flannelette Petticoas at **50c, 65c, 75c and 85c.**

Flannelette Pyjamas at **$1.85 and $3.25.**

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

THE TIME AND THE PLACE FOR A PROGRESSIVE MOVE

(Continued from page 1)

people, at the absolute cost of its production? Why should not all profit and unearned revenue be at once cut off, and the burden now resting upon the backs of the toilers be lessened to that extent? If the state cannot do this, what good is it to us any way? If the state has been able to protect the fishing interests in their piratical undertakings during all these years, it should certainly have sufficient power to withdraw that support whenever the public need requires. It is no doubt true that the Empire needs soldiers to fight its battles during this terrible struggle, and as it becomes a public matter, the state needs no other excuse to take the material needed to make soldiers, wherever it can lay hands upon it. Everybody requires food whether it be in times of peace or in times of war. By the same token, there is every warrant and justification for the state taking that food, in the public interest, wherever and whenever it may be needed, and that too without asking leave of any one, or for a moment entertaining any proposition setting up any claim to a property consideration. The Empire is confronted with a war emergency at present, and it must be met. Any man or set of men who stand in the way of meeting it and demand or attempt to lay the tribute of even a farthing upon it, should be immediately shot as public enemies, no matter how great their wealth or bombastic their pretensions of importance. And the same is to be said of any who may offer objection to the government taking over a people's food supply, in the common interest, and in obedience to a popular demand. The beneficiaries of the present system of property in human beings and the squeezing of rich streams of profit out of their toil and sweat, are going to hear things that will greatly shock their financial sensibilities from now on, until they and their infamous game are finished off for good. Let the first move in this province be towards the taking over of the fishing industries by the government, upon behalf of the food supply of the people, without profit and without tribute. If the present owners don't like it let them whistle, as the liquor men will have to do if the prohibitionists win. By the way, this fisheries matter is of far more importance than this anti-whisky foolishness. It is everybody's privilege to pass up intoxicating drink, and still survive, but no one can exercise the same privilege in regard to food and make a success of it.

GULLIVER

The Giant sleeps—upon his form
The Lilliputians bravely swarm.
Their little kings and little lords
Make mighty boasts and flash their swords,
Crying aloud in swollen glee,
"Behold how strong and great are we!"
They have the Titan closely bound
With stakes and hawsers—to the ground.
They think—his slumber is so deep—
That he will always be asleep.
And fancy—though his strength is vast,
That if he wakes, he'll still be fast!
Poor little lords, poor little kings,
So certain of your hold on things.
Rule while you may and plot and scheme,
Until the sleeper ends his dream.
Your power dies—your sceptre breaks
When this huge giant, Labor, wakes!
—Berton Braley.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. But where is the bird that wants to be gander for the sauce?

BIG TRADES UNIONS RECORD GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP

Canadian Labor Movement Strong, Virile and Hopeful

In the March of Progress the Toiler Will Take His Own

[Industrial Banner]

AT THE PRESENT time Labor is passing through a period of growth and advancement that has never been equalled in any other period of its history. In both Canada and the United States, more particularly during the past six months, the increase in the membership of the big international trades unions has broken all previous records.

Will Have Larger Say.

In the industrial field unparalleled victories have been won and hundreds of thousands of organized and unorganized workingmen and workingwomen have secured, through the power of organized labor, a shorter workday, a higher rate of wages and material improvement in working conditions, and it would be well for the general public to recognize the fact that in future the trades unions propose to have a far larger say in regard to the production of wealth and material as well as to the length of the workday and the conditions under which the workers will consent to labor, for they are learning the lesson that union means strength and knowledge spells power.

Fears No Invader

In Canada Labor Day registered the beginning of a year that may well be memorable in history, for no other land was ever gifted with greater opportunity or enriched with such illimitable sources of natural and material wealth as this great and growing Dominion, and while our country is at war, while nearly four hundred thousand of her sons have volunteered to serve and defend the empire and the democratic principles for which it stands, and while others are coming forward day by day to augment the number, this land of ours fears not the foot of any invader, her shores are inviolate and for more than three thousand miles the frontiers between America's two democracies are undefended by forts or soldiers, and for over one hundred years the differences that have arisen, or may arise, have and will ever be, settled by peaceful arbitration.

On History's Page

During the year that has passed Canada has awakened to a new sense of nationhood and national responsibility. The valor of her volunteer soldiers on the battlefields of far off France and Belgium have writ her name deep on the page of history, the wonderful expansion, despite the war, of her commerce, her growing revenues, the immensity of her food supplies, the increase and augmentation of her industries and the revelation to Europe and the world of the immensity of her natural sources of wealth and development mark the beginning in her history of a new epoch in which she is stepping forth, confident and unafraid to take her place among the nations of the world.

Have Made Good

And in all these great achievements organized labor has played no inconspicuous part, no class in the community has volunteered in larger numbers for the defence of our common Empire. Trades unionists have manned her munition factories by the many thousands, and everywhere the most pronounced opponents of the movement have been forced, many of them grudgingly, at times, to acknowledge that the patriotism of the workers has never at any time been open to question.

Full of Hope

Our movement stands, strong and virile and full of hope for the greater achievements yet ahead, for, with the awakening intelligence of the working class, Labor expects, and is fully determined, to take a larger share in moulding the policy of the state and to guarantee to the hosts of toil a fuller particiipation than ever before in all the emoluments and advances of a more enlightened civilization.

National Greatness

With the coming years will evolve a larger citizenhood, and out of the stress of war and turmoil will emerge new opportunities that the trades union movement must be prepared to take advantage of, for things in Canada will never be again what they have been in the past. The toiler will come into his own, and moral worth and character, not wealth, will yet constitute the standard of individual and national greatness. Labor in democratic Canada has the shaping of its own destiny in its own hands. It has the numbers, it has the power, it has the ballot, it is, moreover, fast awakening and has the intelligence to act.

THE PLEDGE

Here's a pledge to you, my brothers,
A pledge and a comrade's hand;
By the roads we have built for the masters,
By the rivers we have spanned;
By the forge of our foundry prison
Where flesh is as cheap as grass
My heart and my hand forever,
For my own—the working class!

By the hungry seas we've conquered,
And strewn with our sailor dead;
By the land we have bathed in lifeblood,
And that lifeblood rich and red;
By the ease we've brought our masters,
By the loads 'neath which we groan,
My heart and my hand forever,
For the working class—my own.

By the day when the strife is over
And the worker comes to his own,
By the dawn of the glad tomorrow
When we reap where we have sown,
When the last of the slaves shall be freemen
And the last of the masters pass—
My heart and my hand forever
For my own—the working class!

—W. E. Williams, in The International (South Africa).

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Stanfield's Winter Underwear Is Here for Men Going Away

Men going to the prairies or anywhere else where they are apt to want warm underwear will be glad to know that we have our entire Winter stock just in and that they can take their favorite brand away with them.

Yes; we have your kind—"Blue Label," "Black Label," "Red Label," and the smoother kinds.

We are right on the price, because we buy more Stanfield's than any store in Vancouver, consequently our values must be right. —Main Floor, East Wing.

David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

A CONTINUAL ROUND OF EXCITEMENT IN "BULL PEN"

Some Get a Big Raise of Wages While Logee Gets Promoted

Apple Gatherers Meet the Noble Red Man and Are Put Wise

THE PAST week has been one continued round of excitement in the "bull pen." First a new sign-up (one month overdue); then the aspirants for political honors, Conservative, Liberal, Labor and Independent. We have had them all. However, by the time this is printed, the handshaking will have ceased and the good fellowship spirit (of the candidates) will have vanished.

Had Wages Raised.

And now its the employees of South Vancouver who have had their wages raised. Streetcarmen in the following Canadian cities have had their wages raised, in some cases without a request from the men: Brantford, 2½c; Chatham, 2c; Hull, 2c; Fort William and Port Arthur, 2c to 3c; St. Thomas, 3c. The Ottawa street railwaymen receive 4 cents per hour more for their work on Sundays and holidays. Work done in excess of 9 hours is paid for at the rate of double time. Extra men showing up in the morning and evening and not getting a run, are allowed 1 hour's pay.

Wrong Figures.

Regarding the cost of living in Vancouver, we claim that the party who supplies the Labor Gazette with figures from this district is away out in his figures for July. Several articles such as meat, butter, eggs, and sugar are quoted as costing less than is the case.

Bro. Logee has been promoted from motorman to janitor. We are not aware whether this greatness was thrust upon him or not.

Skin Games.

That all the artists of skin games do not live in Vancouver is hown by the following story of how a couple of Indians put one over on the three Mac's.: Bros. McIntyre, McCuish and McAuley, on their day off, thought to take advantage of the splendid facilities offered by the B. C. E. R. and take a run down the Fraser Valley and incidentally bring back some of the fruit that they were told was to be had for the picking. Armed with gunny sacks they blithely started on their way and in due course reached their destination. Meeting an Indian on a ranch they opened negotiations for some apples. "Sure," said the Siwash. "You taken all you want, him go rotten." Great stuff quoth the three Mac's., and filled their sacks and started off. Now enters the villain in the form of another Indian who informed our Highland friends that the ranch belonged to himself and they must either dig up $3 or be pinched. Failing to strike a happy medium our bold heroes paid the three bones and beat it back to town, but for the love of Mike don't ask either of them to buy apples.

Yes, brother, a Japanese spotter would smell just as sweet as any other kind.
J. E. G.

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Unequalled Vaudeville Means PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE
THREE SHOWS DAILY
2:45, 7:20, 9:15 Season's Prices:
Matinee, 15c; Evenings, 15c, 25c.

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—stands a good chance of getting some of the money back you paid out recently for a pair of

LECKIE BOOTS OR SHOES

That money you spent stayed right here in Vancouver.

The most of what you pay for a foreign-made shoe goes out of town—away down east—or over across the line.

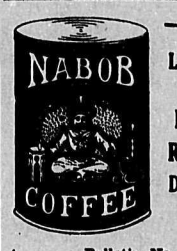
What chance have you to get even a cent of that back?

Here is where patronizing home industry counts. But we don't play on that sentiment.

We make the Footwear that deserves your loyalty to it alone—its value—your loyalty to home industries is an added feature we all enjoy—you and we.

Don't overlook the Leckie guarantee—the firm's trade mark—stamped on every pair.

LECKIE



Laboratory OF THE INLAND REVENUE Department Ottawa, Canada

Bulletin No. 340

GROUND COFFEE

ANOTHER of the Nabob Family of Pure Food Products scores a big hit at Ottawa. This time it is

NABOB COFFEE

It has been analyzed in the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, (A. McGill, chief analyst) and the analyst's verdict is "GENUINE" as per above official Bulletin No. 340.

The government's method of getting samples is to have its inspectors buy them in the stores throughout the country in the same manner that a housewife would buy them.

Tins of Nabob Coffee were bought in the market as follows:

1916—Feb. 11th, from Jas. Ramsay, Ltd., Edmonton.
1915—Dec. 14th, from Star Grocery, Nelson.
1916—Jan. 12th, from Salmo Trading Co., Salmo.
1916—Jan. 18th, from A. & C. Grocery Co., Vancouver.

Every sample was pronounced GENUINE.

Don't you think that Nabob Coffee—based upon the above record—is a Coffee every housewife should have on her pantry shelves?

Established 1904

The Pickling Season

IS NOW ON

Pure Vinegar is essential with which to make good pickles.

Our Vinegar manufactured under government supervision.

New season's Apple Cider will be ready Sept. 15 at our branch factory, Vernon, B. C.

Also new B. C. Sauerkraut, made from Lulu Island finest cabbage.

B. C. Vinegar Works

1365-7 Powell St. Vancouver, B.C.

and Vernon, B. C.

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