THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

EIGHTH YEAR. No. 8 — SIX PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917 — (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

THE PATRIOTIC FUND TO THE FRONT AGAIN

Like All Charity Schemes It Is a Poor Substitute for a Real Duty

The Dependents of Soldiers Should Be Cared for By the State

THE FEDERATIONIST has repeatedly protested against all patriotic fund and similar efforts to enable the state to shirk a duty that it clearly owes to the dependents of those who, either voluntarily or through compulsion, give their lives and services to their country in the present bloody struggle. And nothing could be any more clear than that the state does owe this duty to the wives and children of those who are fighting and dying upon the fields of Europe. This is no war of their making. It has been brought about by means over which these warriors had no control. It has come about as a result of the intrigues, jealousies, chicanery, blood lust and thirst for wealth and power that have been the chief mission and characteristics of ruling classes and the individuals that have constituted them since the first slave was shackled, and the first master plied the lash to his quivering back. And it is being fought solely in the interest of the rulers of the various countries involved, and if perchance there be a working class interest at stake it is but a secondary matter and does not enter into the calculations of those who rule and rob the workers in all countries alike. It is ruling class interests that are the chief and in fact the only consideration at the hands of those who occupy the seats of authority and assume to direct the affairs of nations.

Are Worthy of Their Hire.

Such being the case the workers are fighting for the powers that be, that is, for the dominant property interests in these belligerent countries. And they are, therefore, entitled to at least as decent treatment in the matter of recompense for their services as they ordinarily receive in times of peace, and that is, sufficient to enable them to keep those who are dependent upon them for support—their families, their wives and children. As The Federationist has said many times before, it is not to the credit of any nation that it feeds its sons into the crucible of war and then leaves the dependents of the heroes to the uncertain mercies of charity for their support. It is not enough that the hero's name be enscribed upon the roll of honor if his loved ones are to be left without means of support, except those charity crumbs tossed to them from patriotic funds and other similar miserable expedients calculated to enable the nation to shirk its duty. Every dependent of a soldier ought to be amply provided for out of the national treasury, even if it becomes necessary to tax into that treasury the last dollar of wealth and plunder that the profit-pirates of the nation have accumulated out of their robberies of the past, and to which they are so gladly and gloriously adding millions during these bloody days at a rate never equalled before. That should be done, not only as a matter of right, but as a matter of common decency.

Feels the Humiliation.

That there is at least one soldier's wife in British Columbia who fully understands the debasing charity nature of the patriotic fund scheme, and deeply feels the humiliation incident to the acceptance of such aid by those whose husbands, brothers, fathers and sons are fighting and dying "for king and country," is shown by the following letter that appeared in the Vancouver World of Friday, Feb. 16:

Editor of the World: It was with great pleasure that I read Mr. Elliott's letter with regard to a graded income tax. I readily agree with all he says, in particular his reference to the Patriotic Fund. It was, as Mr. Elliott says, all right in the days of small things, but it has outgrown itself long ago. It is an insult to the boys at the front that their dependents should be kept on charity. The present basis it is worked on is degrading to all self-respecting persons, both the giver and receiver.

I have been a recipient of the Patriotic Fund for the last nine months, and I was under the full belief it was rightly mine or else I would never have accepted one cent from the fund. However, owing to certain conditions that arose, about four months ago I made a start to find out what the Patriotic Fund really represented, and I found it was away from the right thing altogether. Some of the information I found is that it is given by some of the wealthy people, not as a debt they owe us, but they say we have got to live. On the other hand, I find it is being dragged from our store girls who have not enough to live on themselves; also from our poor men employed by companies and corporations. Some of these men are only making twenty-two and twenty-five cents per hour.

Sir, it is not patriotism to grind the blood and money out of the poor. It is time we were practising some of the democracy we are preaching. Are we to think the war was not going to solve the unemployment question and that our soldiers and their dependents are on a bread line! Well, sir, I gave my husband for God and my country, but all the governments in the British Empire won't force me to accept charity. The directors of the Patriotic Fund tell me the money is morally mine. If so, our men are morally worth a living wage without their dependents having to appeal to anyone. The last cheque I received, on February 2, I returned right away, as I scorn to use money that is taken from people worse off than I am myself. I did not give my man for material things, and I won't miss them. I try to do the right thing and God will see to the rest. I am to pay back the money I have received from the fund at $2 per month. I am sorry I cannot pay more, but my sole income is $40, and I have got to live and pay my way. I am doing all I can for my country and I have given all I can, but I am to keep my self respect.

Yours, etc.,
MRS. LORIMER.

A Soldier's Wife and a Soldier's Mother.
Hastings, February 12, 1917.

And is it not true?

Who can read the words of this soldier's wife and say that she does not speak the truth? The patriotic fund scheme deserves the condemnation of every one who really believes that the war ought to be fought and that the duty of each and every one is to take part in the struggle.

This charity method of dealing with the soldier's dependents can no more be justified than could similar provision for the worker's wife and children be justified in times of peace.

Such a scheme and its justification could only come from that section of human society that looks upon the workers as mere pawns upon the ruling class chessboard, to be used as cheaply as possible for whatever purpose may for the moment best conserve the interests of rulers and their institutions.

And the most impudent and insulting part of the whole precious scheme lies in the fact that at least a large portion of this delectable fund is wrung from poorly-paid wage-workers themselves, and by a process that savors strongly of blackmail.

It is well known that many workers of both sexes cannot hold even the poor employment they now possess unless they come through at periodical intervals for the "fund."

And what may that be properly termed, if not blackmail?

The Federationist notes that something like $50,000 per month comes from one mining town in this province, and be it further noted that it does not come from the mine owners, either.

As has often been remarked in these columns before, this patriotic fund scheme should be frowned down by the workers, and its impudent solicitors be given the turn down whenever they call.

Energetic and rousing protests should be made to the government by the workers all over the Dominion, against the infamy of subjecting the dependents of soldiers to the degrading and humiliating condition of charity patients.

"ERNIE" P. MARSH

Re-elected by acclamation as president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, at the recent Everett convention.

VANCOUVER MOTORMAN KILLED AT THE FRONT

Popular B. C. Electric Platform Man Leaves Wife and Family.

Deep regret is felt among the street railwaymen on account of the death "at the front" of A. Buchan, one of the old time and popular motormen of Vancouver. Mr. Buchan went overseas with the 72nd Highlanders and during last year was severely wounded. The report of his death states that it occurred on Jan. 3. He resided on Bodwell road, South Vancouver, and leaves behind him a wife and two children.

HIGHER WAGES FOR ROYAL CITY LABORERS

City Will Probably, However, Cut Down Its Working Force.

At the meeting of the New Westminster city council a deputation from the civic employees requested an advance in their minimum wage to $3 for an eight hour day. The justice of their claim was fully supported by representations as to the increased cost of living, it being shown that a man could not properly support a family on a lower scale. Mayor Gray stated that the matter would be considered in connection with the estimates. He believed that the aldermen were impressed with the advisability of advancing the men's pay, but the higher wage scale would also probably mean that the force would have to be cut down.

WILL REAFFILIATE WITH CENTRAL LABOR BODY

Amalgamated Carpenters' Union Decides on Policy at Well Attended Meeting.

At a largely attended meeting of the Amalgamated section of the Carpenters' union on Tuesday evening it was unanimously decided to apply to the Trades and Labor council for reaffiliation. The action of the recent joint mass meeting of the carpenters was endorsed and instructions given to notify the headquarters of the union.

The reports presented as to the outlook for the coming season were excellent, nearly all the members reporting that they were working or had jobs in sight as soon as the weather was more favorable.

Arrangements were made for raffling the tools of Mr. F. Ovenden, a member of the union, who recently met death "at the front." The proceeds of the raffle will be turned over for the benefit of his family.

Out of its membership of 150 the Amalgamated Carpenters has a large percentage at the front. Letters are constantly being received from these boys, a number of whom are wounded and in hospitals in France or England.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAS OCCURRED

Glib Tongued Reformers and Sentimental Socialists Entertain Delusions About Nationalization—Capitalists With An Eye to the Main Chance Take Due Advantage of War-time Opportunities to Tighten Their Cinch Upon the Working Class

THAT THERE IS a widespread misunderstanding of much that is happening in Europe in regard to the part governments are taking in the control and conduct of industry, is apparent to any one who is at all familiar with the real facts, and who reads the socialist and labor press of this western continent. The remarkable strides that certain European countries are making towards what some socialists and others term "state socialism," receives fulsome and favorable comment from numerous persons who seem to take it for granted that whatever moves in that direction are being made by governing authorities are, by some mysterious process of reasoning, calculated to be of extreme importance and benefit to the people as a whole. These jump-at-conclusion enthusiasts overlook the very obvious fact that all ruling class governments are, and, therefore, it becomes their first and most important duty to not only win the war for the respective side upon which they may be individually arranged, but to emerge from that struggle, with their hold upon the submerged and exploited class at least not weakened, but made stronger and more secure if possible.

As to "State Socialism."

And what is the thing called state socialism? Is there, or can there be such a thing? Or is it merely a catch phrase coined by designing persons for the very purpose of snaring gudgeons away from an understanding of a real socialism that might relegate rulers and their ruffianly schemes of robbery and torture to oblivion? As every move made by present governments towards exercising a greater control over business and industrial establishments or, perchance, assuming complete ownership and administration thereof, is widely heralded by surface-skimming shallow pates as "state socialism," it is but necessary to even casually scrutinize this particular phenomenon of ownership and control to discover that what has noisily been heralded as "a sort of socialism" is nothing more nor less than a more complete and powerful capitalism than previously prevailed. In other words, it is nothing but state capitalism, a stage in the development of capitalism where the capitalist executive, the capitalist state, becomes the supreme master and exploiter of slaves on behalf of the entire horde of capitalists who, as individuals, hold paper titles to shares in the enterprise and the loot that comes out of it. It may readily be seen there is nothing in that sort of socialism, call it "state socialism" if you will, that can induce any cold shivers to titillate the spine of even the most timid and wary capitalist pirate on the footstool.

Before the War.

A lot of nonsense has been peddled broadcast through the press, more particularly that of the labor and socialist movement, in regard to what previously obtained in the various countries that are now at war. Especially has there been a lot of tommyrot uttered about the remarkable organization that had taken place within the German Empire, and the especially advanced position that country had assumed because of its government having taken decided strides along the route of nationalizing industry. The plain fact of the matter is that nothing of the sort had obtained. The hand of government was no more in evidence in the ownership and control of industry in Germany than in any of the countries now at war. The only impost levied upon industry in any of these countries, or the only interference with the conduct of industry by the capitalist owners, was such as was made imperative by the requirements of the military and other governing machinery, that was calculated to be in existence for the sole purpose of maintaining the right of the ruling class to rule and rob. As the supreme rulers of Germany are merely remnants of the old feudal robber baron class, it is easily understood why their best efforts should be put forth to build up and strengthen their military establishment, because it is upon that alone that they could hope to rely for a continuation of their regime and rule in a world that was already overwhelmingly capitalist, and whose weapons of offense are cheap goods in a world's market. In Germany, as in all other of the countries at war, the workers were slaves, exploited by retail to the limit of capitalist ingenuity, and they are slaves now, and by the same token are not only exploited, but maimed and slaughtered by wholesale.

During the War and After.

What is happening now during the war may be briefly told. Whatever rights and privileges the workers of any of these warring countries had gained down through the centuries, have been either voluntarily surrendered by them or taken from them, by their respective governmental authorities, and all that they have in any case received in return therefor is the verbal promise that these rights and privileges will be restored to them once the war is over, any one at all familiar with ruling class history should know how much reliance may safely be placed in ruling class promises, even if such promises were recorded upon "scraps of paper." That the workers

(Continued on page 6)

LOWER SUGAR PRICES ON PRAIRIE THAN ON COAST

Detailed Report on Subject Made By Nelson Merchants

Attorney General of Alberta Consents to Prosecution of Refinery

THE request of the Ottawa authorities for permission to prosecute the B. C. Sugar Refinery for criminally conspiring with wholesalers and jobbers for the maintenance of the price of sugar has been assented to by the attorney-general of Alberta. In British Columbia Attorney-General Macdonald has as yet taken no action, stating that he desires to be better informed on the facts of the case before consenting to the request.

The Vancouver civic committee which is enquiring into the cost of living is taking no action on the question of sugar in view of the Dominion authorities having the subject under advisement. The board of trade of the city has also declared a policy of "hands off' on the question.

Throughout the interior of the province the various boards of trade are showing keen interest in the question. The Nelson board has forwarded a petition to Ottawa asking that a commission be appointed to consider the case and take prompt action in the interests of the public.

Comparison of Sugar Prices.

The investigation of the Nelson merchants sheds considerable light on the business methods of the sugar refinery in connection with the fixing of prices. With granulated sugar at $7.44 per 100 lbs. in Vancouver, the price at Calgary, with a 75 cent freight rate, is quoted at $7.55, and at Regina, with the same freight rate, at $7.74. British Columbia sugar is offered in Winnipeg at the jobber's price of $7.05, which, deducting the freight rate of 69 cents, would mean $6.36 net or $1.08 less than the jobber's price in Vancouver.

Comparing prices at points in the province with the rate of $7.44 in Vancouver, the Nelson report states that at Revelstoke, with a 55 cent freight rate, a jobber's price of $7.84 is quoted. The Nelson merchants are supplied from Revelstoke, the freight rate being 31 cents, yet the Nelson price is given at $7.85.

The report of the Nelson board goes thoroughly into details of prices demanded for sugar at various points, its presentation of the case being of such a character as to prove conclusively the necessity of an investigation of the subject by the government authorities.

CITY'S APPROVAL OF STANDARD WAGE SCALES.

Endorsement Means Gaining of Indirect Advantages by Workers.

During the past week the Vancouver authorities have assented to several wage increases based on the new scales which have been outlined by the unions covering the various fields of work. The acceptance of the new wage scales by the city as the standard wage goes farther than merely covering the employees in the various lines working directly for the city. In its agreements and contracts the city provides for the paying of standard rate of wages and the acceptance of the new rates by the civic authorities means, indirectly, an automatic increase of wages to employees engaged on such work.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON WORK ON GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT

Railway's Solicitors Will Not Admit Claim for Extra

In a communication to the civic authorities Mr. A. H. MacNeill, solicitor for the Great Northern railway, states that he will not admit that the contention that the working of men on the new depot at the head of False creek on Saturday afternoons for straight pay constitutes a violation of the agreement with the city. He stated, however, that the question would no longer be an issue as the work was now so well advanced that hereafter Saturday afternoon work would be cut out on the work.

Ald. Rogers has brought forward the point that the teams on Great Northern work were being employed for 10 hours whereas the agreement with the city calls for an 8-hour day. An investigation of the matter will be made by the civic authorities.

WINNIPEG LABORMEN AN EXAMPLE FOR COAST

Return Another Representative as Member of City Council

Suggests That Labor Have Candidate at Coming By-election

STILL ANOTHER Labor alderman has been elected at Winnipeg. There was a by-election for ward six in the Prairie Capital this week, and the trade unionists placed Alex. Hume in the field against an active gentleman named F. J. Cox. The latter candidate, during the campaign, even twitted the patriotism of the Laborites generally and that of Mr. Hume in particular. And it surely must have been the last refuge, for yesterday's local daily papers announced, in an obscure corner, with a one-line head, the election of the Labor nominee, Alex. Hume, by a majority of 118. How differently this "news" would have been handled by the press association had the Labor candidate been defeated.

Labor Representatives Make Good.

The trade unionists of Winnipeg are to be heartily congratulated. It was only a few years ago that they succeeded in breaking into municipal and provincial politics. The remarkable part of it, not only in Winnipeg but elsewhere, is that wherever organized labor once gets a start by electing even one representative to these legislative boards, others soon follow, demonstrating that the electors recognize the worth of Labor representatives, once they have been given a tryout.

The lesson, then, for Vancouver and other trade unionists throughout the province, is that they must make a start—and stick to it. Vancouver has made too many starts, and not enough finishes. Because of "old party" and other influences, they have been prone to get into a scrap among themselves and then, when they lose out on election day, instead of renewing the fight, proceeding to slam each other.

Opposition at Coming By-election.

Once more The Federationist suggests that an effort be made to organize for the coming elections, municipal, provincial and federal. Another start must be made, whether the trade unionists want to or not. Why not begin now? The coming provincial by-election offers a good opportunity.

As at Winnipeg and in Toronto, the central labor body should merely initiate the movement and then hand the work over to a delegate body.

ROSSLAND MAN ON COMPENSATION BOARD STAFF

Former Employee of Granby Company Appointed As Accountant.

Fred J. Harding of Rossland has been appointed on the staff of the Workmen's Compensation commission in an expert capacity in the accounting department of the board. He was formerly connected with the staff of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. He left for the coast early this week to take up his new duties, being accompanied on the trip by E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the compensation board, who has been in Rossland winding up his personal affairs.

MINE WORKERS IN CONVENTION AT FERNIE

Fourteenth Annual Gathering of District 18 Now in Progress.

The fourteenth annual convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, opened in Fernie on Monday, being held in the Miners' hall. At the opening session there were thirty delegates and members of the executive in attendance. Practically the only work which was disposed of on the opening day was the organizing of committees to expedite the business of the convention and other preliminary work.

It is generally admitted that the present convention will be one of the most memorable in the history of the United Mine Workers in District 18. Many contentious internal matters require adjustment and also the matter of formulating a scale upon which will be based the miners' demands in the event of renewing the present contract which expires March 31 next.

Most cordial greetings were extended to the miners' representatives by his worship Mayor Uphill, Rev. Perley and others.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Feb. 25—Typographical Union; Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridge Builders.

MONDAY, Feb. 26—Amalgamated Engineers; Pattern Makers; U. B. Carpenters, No. 617; Electrical Workers; Street Railwaymen's Executive.

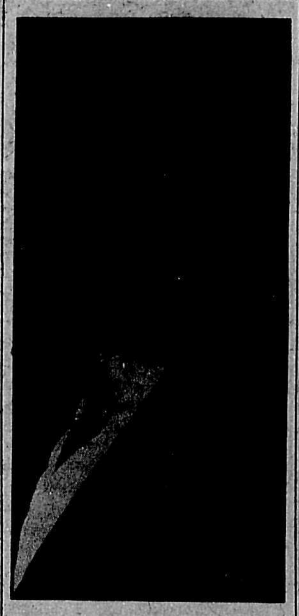
TUESDAY, Feb. 27—Barbers; Bro. Loco. Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28—Street Railwaymen; Press Feeders Com.

THURSDAY, Mar. 1—Trades & Labor council; Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, Mar. 2—Railway Carmen; Civic Employees; Letter Carriers.

SATURDAY, Mar. 3—Bakers.



J. D. McIVEN

Western Canada representative of the federal Department of Labor, with headquarters in Vancouver, who has been doing effective work on Vancouver Island for some weeks in connection with the negotiations of the coal miners' schedules.

CARPENTERS WILL RECEIVE NEW STANDARD WAGE

Vancouver Aldermen Act Favorably on Request of Union.

At the last meeting of the civic industrial committee the circular letter of the Carpenters' union dealing with the new standard wage of 50 cents per hour with 75 cents for overtime and double time in certain cases was considered.

After discussion, Ald. Woodside proposed that the aldermen go on record to the effect that the city would continue to pay the standard rate of wages on civic work and the resolution was sent up to the city council for concurrence.

NEW DELEGATES SEATED DURING PRESENT MONTH

Representtaives of Various Unions Who Took Council Obligation.

New delegates to the Vancouver Trades and Labor council took their seats during February as follows:

Moving Picture Operators—W. Tenney.

Brotherhood of Carpenters—G. Thom and J. Copping.

Tailors' Union—Messrs. Gren, Gatenby, Ellsworth and Miss Gutteridge.

Bartenders' Union—Messrs. J. A. Smith, Leer, Davis and McGaffery.

Moulders' Union—A. H. Donaldson.

Shipwrights and Boat Builders' Union — Messrs. Livingstone and Askew.

CANADIAN NORTHERN MUST KEEP PROMISES TO CITY

Appeals of Sir William Mackenzie for Extension of Time Not Heard.

Sir William Mackenzie visited the coast during the week and put up his usual "hard luck" story to the Vancouver authorities when asking for an extension of time from the city for the construction of the hotel and other projects which he was so ready to promise when his agreement meant the acquirement of the False Creek tideflats for a railway terminal. Mayor McBeath and Ald. Gale flatly told him that there would be no extension of time granted. Another usual incident in connection with Sir William's visit to the coast is the statement by local Canadian Northern officials "that work on the False creek seawall would be started at once." There is, as yet, no evidence of activity on the work.

ELECTRICAL WORKER MEETS DEATH AT ANYOX

G. S. Philpott of Vancouver Accidentally Killed Last Week.

During the week two members of Electrical Workers' union, No. 213, met with accidents while in the discharge of their duty, one of the cases resulting fatally, and the other being a hospital case.

The victim of the fatal accident was G. S. Philpott, who has been a resident of Vancouver for seven years, and was formerly employed by the B. C. Telephone Co. Recently he has been working at the Granby Smelting Co.'s plant at Anyox. Last Thursday, while mounting a pole, his spurs slipped and he fell a distance of 15 feet, striking his head on the railing of the wharf. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. The body was brought to Vancouver, the funeral being held under the direction of the Electrical Workers. Mr. Philpott leaves a wife and one child, for whom sincere sympathy is felt on account of the sudden bereavement.

Yesterday morning, Roy Elgar, an employee at the Main street substation of the B. C. Electric, was severely injured by a "flash." He was badly burned, although it is believed that the injuries are of a superficial nature. He was at once taken to the General hospital for attention.

Electrical Workers', No. 213, has been adding to its membership at a good rate recently. Employment conditions are reported by its members as good, although there are still some members out of work.

The local daily press is just now devoting a good deal of publicity to the hunger-riots of New York and other United States cities, and one would think all the poverty in the world just now was confined to those points. It is not so very long ago that ex-Mayor Finlaykovski caused the too peaceful citizens in Vancouver to be beaten up by the police for daring to publicly protest against starving to death. Nor are many of the people of Vancouver right now so far removed from the sheriff that one need shift all attention to other places to find hunger and want.

The local dailies will have to get dreadfully busy very soon telling us of the awful winters elsewhere.

LABOR MUST OPPOSE FRUIT GROWERS' PROPOSAL

Vigorous Protest Will Discourage Other Similar Campaigns

Analysis of Fruit Men's Policy Shows Weakness of Position

THE ACTION of the B. C. Fruit Growers' association, which requests the authorities to let down the bars on Oriental immigration by providing for the rescinding of the $500 head tax on Chinese, and the raising of the barrier against the importation of white labor from outside points, calls for united and vigorous opposition by organized labor throughout the province. Already the Vancouver Trades and Labor council has gone on record as opposing the proposal, and its protest forwarded to the proper authorities. On Tuesday the New Era league, a representative Vancouver organization of a general character, passed a strong resolution against any encouragement being offered Asiatics to come to British Columbia, and on Wednesday the Vancouver News-Advertiser pointed out the impossibility of the demands of the fruit growers being granted with justice to the best interests of the province.

The public statements made in connection with the action of the fruit growers are unanimously against the proposed plan, and the resolution of the association appears to have no friend outside the organization and, even within its membership, there was grave doubt expressed as to the policy. All of which indicates that there is little chance of the proposal being seriously considered. In view of the constant campaigns of a similar character, however, it is up to labor organizations to register a protest in connection with the proposal of the fruit growers such as will make the strength of the opposition plain, and lead other organizations of employers being warned in advance of the futility of campaigns which have as their object the encouragement of Oriental immigration into British Columbia. A strong and united protest at the present time will do much to accomplish this end.

Shoe on Other Foot.

The formal action of the fruit growers has been outlined in the press in merely general form. One clause of its resolution which has not been generally published is well worthy of study, as it reads as follows:

"And, whereas, the result of the shortage of white labor has been the opportunity of the Oriental, who has been in such demand as to dictate his own terms, a position which he has taken full advantage of and now, realizing his power, is likely to take fuller."

This clause is the "nigger in the woodpile" of the fruit growers' campaign. What does it mean? On its face it tears the mask from the movement. It shows plainly that the fruit growers find that the Oriental now threatens to be no longer as docile as in the past, or satisfied with the low wages offered by the growers (which is to a great degree the reason for whites no longer working for them). In plain terms, the fruit growers want to flood the labor market of the province with Orientals for the sole purpose of keeping down wages. To attain this end, they are ready to sacrifice the welfare of the province, absolutely no thought being taken of the results of reducing the level of living of British Columbia labor to the Oriental standard.

Effort Would Be General.

The position of the fruit growers is absolutely illogical. At the same meeting at which the resolution aiming at the provision of unfair competition in the field of labor was passed, another resolution was adopted which provided that under no circumstances should Orientals acquire leasehold or ownership of land in the province. In other words, they believe in creating competition in the labor field at any cost, but when the possibility of Orientals entering into competition with them is mentioned, they promptly run to cover.

The proposal of the fruit growers covers not only their own field of operations, but also the field of general labor. They ask for a flood of Oriental immigration for which they will provide work for only a few months of the year. What is to become of these Asiatics during the balance of the year? It is certain that they will drift all over the province and, offering their services at Oriental wages such as results from a surplus of Asiatics being available, bring down the wage scale in many lines to a point which will drive the white man out of British Columbia. Such a condition of affairs should not, for a moment, be considered.

Analyzed even roughly, the fruit growers' proposal has not a "leg to stand on." As mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article, however, the policy declared affords organized labor an opportunity of declaring its position on the question in such a manner as will for a long time discourage any other organization from putting forward a similar promoting campaign along similar lines.

A special meeting of the executive of the Trades and Labor council will be held tonight to consider the new constitution and bylaws for the body. This work was taken over from the special committee at the last meeting of the council, and at tonight's meeting the work previously done will be carefully gone over preparatory to the submission of the report at an early meeting.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....FEB. 23, 1917

LIFTING HIMSELF BY HIS BOOTSTRAPS

IN THESE DAYS when the average trade unionist, as well as the surface-skimming reformer and sentimentalist, is continually harping upon the wickedness of small wages, it is quite refreshing to run across an occasional grain of truth bearing upon the wage matter, and what the wage-earner is up against. In the current issue of The Carpenter, we find an article, by Frank Duffy, general secretary of the U. B. of C. and J., dealing with the high cost of living. After a careful comparison of wholesale prices for the years 1915 and 1916, Mr. Duffy finds that, "increases in foodstuffs in a year have been from 20 to 300 per cent." This leads him to ask:

". . . Have wages increased in proportion? If the wage-workers get an increase of from one to ten per cent. on their daily earnings, they may consider themselves mighty lucky. If they asked more, they would be condemned, found fault with and refused and yet the question is asked: What is the cause of all this industrial unrest and discontent that exists all around us? The answer is that the wages paid are not sufficient to meet the obligations incurred. Or to be plainer still, the wage worker cannot live on the wages he receives and consequently goes in debt. This causes discontent. He asks for an increase in wages and as soon as he gets it, up again goes the cost of living, thus placing him in the same position he was in before."

* * *

And this brings us down pretty near to a few very pertinent facts, facts which should be no longer overlooked and ignored. The most outstanding fact of all is that the "industrial unrest and discontent" that exists amongst the workers cannot be allayed or removed by any movement or measures that do not reach beyond the mere matter of trying to make the wages sufficient to meet the needful and healthy requirements of those who do the work. For it is true, as Mr. Duffy says, that a rise in wages, and no matter from what cause, is followed by a rise in prices of all other commodities in a corresponding or even greater ratio. And the wage-earners, taken as a whole, are no better off than before. This is by no means difficult to understand if we do not overlook the very plain fact that the selling price of commodities must be primarily based upon their cost of production, and that cost resolves itself in the last analysis, to their cost in human labor power, measured by time. There is no other cost that goes into a commodity, for there is nothing else that brings it into being. All of this talk about commodities—or wealth as it is generally expressed—being the "joint product of capital and labor," or of "land, labor and capital," is the veriest claptrap that accomplishes nothing more important than to advertise the confusion of those who indulge in it. All exchange values, whether expressed in movable commodities or fixed property, are the sole product of the labor power of the workers which has been expended in the processes of production. Under the present or capitalist system of property and production, this labor power is itself a commodity that is bought and sold just like any other commodity, and the market price of which, in its turn, is primarily based upon its cost of production. Its cost of production faces its owner, the wage-earner, in the shape of the price he has to pay for the food, clothing, shelter, etc., that is requisite to the generation of that labor power.

* * *

As the wage-earner is compelled to purchase, in the general market, the "raw material," food, clothing, shelter, etc., which he works up into the finished article labor power, and which he expects to sell advantageously, and as he has absolutely no control over the prices of either the things he is compelled to purchase or the thing he is compelled to sell, it may readily be seen that the time and energy he expends in attempting to cry down the cost of the things he has to buy and boost up the price of the thing he has to sell, is merely equivalent to time and energy wasted in an attempt to lift himself by his bootstraps. The latter is supposed to be such a manifest impossibility that none could be found quite so foolish as to attempt it, and yet it is no more impossible than to right the wrongs now perpetrated upon the workers by juggling with the prices of things. And we use the term "things" advisedly, for that is all that commodities are anyway, whether those commodities are skunk skins, oleomargarine, fertilizer, or labor power. They are all in the same category, and there they must always remain so long as capitalism and its wage slavery dominates the earth. The curse of the slave does not lie in the low wages vouchsafed him by his master, but in the chains of servitude that binds him to that master and his exploitation. So long as he remains a wage supplicant he will get what is really coming to him, and that is what he is now getting and howling about. When he and his class become imbued with the spirit of men, they will strive for the abolition of the regime of capital that now enslaves them, and the inauguration of a workers' commonwealth in which labor shall be free from exploitation and rapine. That may be Utopian, but at least it is not quite so ridiculous as for a "Giant" to persist in trying to lift himself by his bootstraps.

FREE TRADE DEBT AND VALUE.

THE BRITISH labor conference, recently held in Manchester, declared itself against the trade boycott of the Paris Entente conference, and in favor of free trade. There will no doubt be many wise ones who will arise to assert that such matters are of no concern to the workers and that all time spent in the discussion of such is really so much time wasted. But it would appear to some of us that such is not the case, for the simple reason that anything that is involved in the great scheme of human evolution, or the evolution of human society, must be of vital importance and interest to all persons, whether they be workers or capitalists. whatever else may be said of trade there is one thing sure, and that is that it has been a most powerful factor in the spread of civilization throughout the earth. Such being the case, any interference with it or any interruption of its free and full development is to be condemned and frowned down by all friends of human progress and welfare.

* * *

The proposed boycott is but a striking evidence of human stupidity and narrowness of vision. If carried out it could result in but one thing and that would be the limitation of the trade of the very boycotting nations themselves and to that extent interfere with their own industrial development and the spread of their particular civilization into the boycotted areas. This would in turn afford the breeding ground for further wars and thus defeat the alleged main purpose for which the present strife is being so fiercely waged to the bitter end. While it is commonly said that trade breeds war it might be well to note that the reverse of this is much nearer the truth. Free trade makes for peace, while interference with trade will engender animosity and ill feeling that may easily result in armed conflict. It is up to the workers to declare for free and unrestricted trade between all countries to the end that civilization may pass through the trading era with as little strife and blood-letting as possible. The sooner all barriers between the people of the various parts of the earth are broken down the better will it be for the peace, security and liberty of all.

* * *

It has been said that the real trial of the statesman will come after the war, when the day of payment arrives. Those who entertain the idea that the day of payment will ever come are entitled to another guess, and then some, for it is as impossible that the debts of the world be paid as that the sun reverse its apparent course in the heavens. All capitalization is neither more nor less than debt expressed in mathematical terms. It has all come up out of the surplus left over as a result of the productive efforts of the workers of the world, after their living expenses (wages) and the personal expenditure of their masters and overlords have been paid. Such surplus is termed the "earnings of capital," but this is a joke. It sounds better put that way, however, than if it were merely termed the pluder of masters and overlords, taken from their slaves without recompense. By the same token that it came into existence this capitalization can never be paid. There is nothing with which to make payment. Such surplus as accrues each year is added to that which has previously accumulated, and none of it is ever, or can ever be, wiped out except such as may be destroyed by fire or other calamity (not being insured) or is cleared off the slate by bankruptcy. This is such a self evident fact that it is almost a wonder that some of our great financiers and fiscal experts do not discover it. Instead of so doing, however, they cheerfully continue mumbling figures of world wealth and "investment" that have long since become so staggeringly impossible as to appear excruciatingly ridiculous to any one possessing a sense of humor. Some are so rash as to suggest the possibility of governments repudiating their war debts. They need offer no such suggestion, for that is what the wealth producers of all lands will eventually be compelled to do with the entire mass of debt and capitalization, which by the way are but two names for the same thing. And that repudiation will be but the repudiation of their own slavery. It is by no other process than slavery that such accumulation could be brought about.

* * *

Our good single tax friends are deluded with the idea that land value in some peculiar manner differs from other values. Hence they select this particular value as the one that should be pounced upon for taxation purposes. Exchange values are alone referred to. Now all exchange value is brought forth by labor alone. There is nothing else on earth that can produce exchange value except labor. It makes no difference whether that value attaches to a piece of land or a piece of cloth, for instance, its source is the same, just human labor, that's all. No land possesses exchange value unless it is used by human beings in carrying on their industries and other undertakings. If it lies outside of their immediate occupations and requirements, and at the same time possesses potentialities that may be drawn upon at some future time, this land will perchance appear to carry exchange value and enter into financial calculations of the day, but its exchange value is purely speculative. It can never become real until such land becomes a part of the social and industrial plant of human society, and actually in use either for productive, distributive or residential purposes. And even then it really is due solely to the presence and activities of working people busily engaged in conducting the material processes of civilization. This brings us down to the actual exchange value itself, the human laborer. He is it, with the emphasis on the it. The workers constitute the basis of all the exchange value there ever was, is or can be in the world, therefore, they constitute the property of the world. It is the productive power of the workers that is capitalized, financed, exploited, developed, promoted, taxed, bought, sold and traded in throughout the length and breadth of the earth. We feel sure our single tax friends are sincere and mean well. Above all else they are real democrats. The Federationist fervently hopes they will go a trifle deeper into the study of economics and get a clearer knowledge of value. When they do they will discover that no scheme of taxation levied upon property can help but hit the workingmen, for they are all there as to property, whether we term it land or any other old thing.

MAN OF FAT MAKES A SUGGESTION.

THIS EUROPEAN welter of blood is affording a splendid opportunity for every disciple of reaction and enemy of democracy to come from cover and do and dare in order to bring about a return to the good old days of feudal savagery, when rulers held sway by "divine right" and aristocrats and autocrats were not disturbed by the common mob poking its unsufferable nose into affairs of state. Some of the rankest of reactionaries, with the slogan of democracy and human liberty upon their lips are doing what they can to push forward the most impudent and dangerous schemes against the liberties of the people, while the judgment of men is thrown more or less out of balance owing to the prejudice, passion and enthusiasm engendered by the war. And these reactionaries are not peculiar to any one country. They are in evidence in all of them. And the burden of their song is the same wherever they may be found. They are all out for freedom and democracy and the preservation of the people's rights, make no mistake about that. At least that is what they all say.

* * *

Over in the United States there dwells a noted fat man. He was at one time president of the republic. His name is Taft. Sometimes he is dubbed "Fatty Taft," but whether affectionately or derisively, deponent sayeth not. This Taft has never been notoriously enthusiastic as a worshipper at the shrine of democracy. In fact he has always manifested more of an antipathy towards democracy and free institutions than devotion and fealty thereto. As he belongs to the old hidebound and simon pure republican bunch this can easily be understood and fully appreciated. That political type is known to be of the stone age anyhow, and consequently nothing better could be expected of him. While he poses as a pacifist, that is a man of peace, this Taft is, however, by no means averse to ample preparation as against the day when even the most peacefully inclined people in all the world might be called upon to defend themselves against imaginary enemies, even as the bold and chivalrous Don Quixote defended himself against the possible attack of the windmills, which he imagined were giants that sought his undoing. And even so it is with Taft. He wishes the United States to become armed to the teeth in order to insure peace. And as he knows full well that the people are more than apt to have better sense than to believe that in preparation for war is to be found any assurance of peace, he very artfully attempts to take advantage of the quite natural disturbance in the public mind in consequence of the diplomatic break with Germany and its possible outcome, to push forward his reactionary desires and boost the building up of that military power in the states that he and his fellow reactionaries no doubt fondly hope will be the means of holding back and perhaps crushing the rising democratic aspirations of the great mass of the American people.

* * *

In an address at Brooklyn, N. Y., recently, as reported in the New York Times, Mr. Taft said: "Stirred as the people are by enthusiasm at the break with Germany, they would support a conscription measure, not only to meet the present situation but for the future after the war shall end. Conscription until now has been of doubtful expediency, because popular opposition might have halted all plans for reasonable preparedness. Now the war is on, however, now that the people see the necessity, why should we not take advantage of this state of public mind and do what justice and real democracy require?" Yes, indeed, and why not? Sinister enough is the suggestion that "we take advantage of this state of public mind" and spring our vile scheme of militarism upon the country during the enthusiasm of the moment. The fat gent evidently has sense enough to see that the scheme of the militarists and other reactionaries cannot be foisted upon the people except by stealth, by trickery or by taking advantage of some moment of popular excitement. And let it be hoped that the workers of the republic will refuse to lose their heads even under the stress of popular excitement and possible enthusiasm over any break that may be made in diplomatic relations or for any other reason. No greater menace could possibly threaten the labor movement and all that it implies than that which lies behind the military establishment. Where such an establishment exists labor is there weak and at the mercy of the forces of reaction and all that makes for the perpetuation of the regime of slavery and exploitation with its horde of attendant evils, trials and tribulations. Above everything else let the workers beware of that love of democracy and liberty that is avouched by noisy spokesmen and boosters of capitalism and class rule and which expresses itself in professed attempts to safeguard that liberty and democracy by means of a military establishment an institution that is the antithesis and denial of all liberty and all democracy. Let them beware of any suggestion that emanates from the man of fat. Far better that they follow their own counsel and shape their actions only in accord with their class interests as wealth producers and men of peace, and not as military braggarts and human butchers for the glory and aggrandizement of either feudal or capitalist rulers and ruffians.

To paraphrase Debs: The way to end prostitution is to cease producing it.

The gross business of the du Pont Powder company for last year was $318,845,684. Net "earnings" amounted to $82,107,692. It is said that the du Ponts are earnest advocates of preparedness.

A Typographical union, No. 335, was organized in Rossland, twenty years ago this month, with a charter membership of 28. It disbanded a few years ago, and now the members there work under the jurisdiction of Nelson.

Up to the hour of going to press Mother Crothers had made no move towards nationalizing the coal mining industry of the Crow's Nest Pass district, where there has been nothing but trouble for years. National Service, a la Bennett!

None save second-storey artists ever expect to get anything out of a bank without putting something into it. Its the same with a trades union. The workers must first put something into it before they can reasonably expect to get anything out of it.

St. Paul breweries are to be converted into plants for the manufacture of dyes, if the proposed prohibition measures go through. Judging from the excellent quality of "dark brown taste" previously turned out they ought to make a pronounced success along the color line.

The minority socialists in Germany are said to desire a speedy peace. The kaiser is also of the same mind, but owing to the stupidity of the entente allies in not knowing when they are licked, the war still continues, greatly to the regret of the good kaiser and his peace-loving subjects.

A Chicago tailor sat cross-legged in his shop and dreamed that he was to become wealthy. His dream bid fair to become true when a few days later three strangers sold him $1,500 worth of gold nuggets for $415. A few days later the nuggets turned to brass. His faith in dreams was thus rudely shaken.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Meredith of Los Angeles are receiving congratulations on account of the arrival of twin daughters. Mrs. Meredith, who is past 40, is reported as doing nicely, and papa Meredith, who is past 70, is doing the same. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are evidently not affected with any of these new fangled ideas of birth control.

A great war leaves a country with three armies. An army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves.—German proverb. Just why the last army need be mentioned is not clear, for be it known that all countries have their capitalists even in times of peace. It is not necessary to bawl them out as an aftermath of war.

Now that a California inventor has produced a jitney submarine that can be handled by one man, and Henry Ford says his factory can turn out one thousand of them per day, it is earnestly hoped that Uncle Sam may be able to get in shape to protect his coasts against attack by the German navy, should the admiral of the Atlantic see fit to send it against Sam after he has cleaned up the British fleet.

A New York actuary has figured it out that corporate insurance companies in this country are selling health insurance to workmen from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than the cost. Sure thing. That's "business." British Columbia has made a start towards putting an end to this sort of pilfering and it is up to the members of organized labor to assist in every way possible towards making state insurance a success.

That the opposition of the Southern Pacific railway to the eight-hour demand of its employees was due to the desire to escape being driven into bankruptcy is clearly shown by the fact that its clear revenue for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916, was the pitifully insignificant sum of only $31,560,065. The slaves ought to be ashamed of themselves for ever having made such ridiculous and unwarranted demands and so frightening the poor company.

"If nations took the profit out of war there would be no war," says Henry Ford. Just so, Henry, just so. And if nations took the profit out of the cheap automobile business no artistic labor skinner could gather in millions by a cruelly intensified exploitation of slaves and at the same time gain a handpicked reputation as a great philanthropist just because he allowed those slaves a few cents in wages above the average price. No, indeed, Henry, not by a jugful.

Unlike Australia the government of Canada, having permitted U. S. profiteers to corral practically all the spuds in the province, consumers now have the privilege of paying up to $2.50 per sack for them. Seed potatoes are being held at $4 per sack. Yet all the departmental sages at Ottawa can do is to yell from their end of the table: "Go easy on the spuds!" It may be a part of the great game of modern business, but it looks like a queer example of "economy and thrift."

It may be taht men are on the decline when they begin to live in the past, but at that it wouldn't hurt many of us to "live in the past" sufficiently long to permit of us mentally reviewing some of the work accomplished by old-time trade unionists. They have lived to see many changes. They have made a lot of things possible for those now on the job. Few of them are rich in anything but experience. Here's to the old war-horses of the trades union movement, right or wrong!

One would think, to read The Barber, published monthly at Hamilton, Ont., that it was perfectly all right to permit the big corporation in Canada to coin colossal profits out of the flesh and blood of workers who are doing most of the fighting in Europe and all the work of the world. But Hamilton always was so peculiar. When the government makes some definite and sincere move towards conscripting wealth and abolishing war profits, it will be soon enough for alleged labor publications to re-echo the brays of profiteers under the guise of patriotism.

As an indication of the vigorous manner in which the present government at Ottawa chokes off the propensity of greedy munition patriots to garner all that the war traffic will bear in the way of profit may be found in the case of the Canadian Foundries and Forgings company. For the year 1916 the poor company had only $600,000 left after paying the usual preferred stock dividends and "some minor distributions." This amounts only to a miserable 63.2 per cent. on the $960,000 common stock of the company, as against 81 per cent. for the previous year. Such reckless governmental interference with business must certainly be very disheartening to capital.

According to E. F. Campbell, dean of the Ohio State College of Medicine, of Medicine, of the 68,000 deaths per annum in that state, 28,000 are due to what is known as preventable diseases. He asserts that these 28,000 deaths represent a loss to the state of $100,000,000. We do not believe this. We have lived in Ohio and know too much about the inhabitants thereof to swallow the yarn that they are worth $3,571 each to the capitalists of that state. As to the state itself they are worth nothing, but on the contrary are more than likely to prove an item of expense. Even now the state finds it necessary to maintain numerous prisons, poor farms and insane asylums in order to maintain numerous prisons, poor farms and insane asylums in order to take of the worst among them, and there is no money in that. These college professors should not be allowed to make their reckless statements about the value of human animals, either living or dead. It isn't worth talking about in either case.

A citizen of St. Louis, Mo., puts forth the most sensible method of establishing and maintaining a world peace that we have yet heard of. He proposes that each country offers a standing reward of $1000 to each soldier of a hostile country who will desert and become a citizen of the country he is ordered to attack. In addition he is to be paid for any military equipment he may bring with him. By this means he would come into possession of a financial start towards a decent existence taht it has been all but impossible for the vast majority of participants in the present struggle to obtain in their respective countries, and for which they are so gloriously and bloodily fighting. At any rate, it would be far cheaper than the present method of settling national disputes, for it is alleged that it now costs $37,000 to kill each enemy soldier. If he could be hired to desert for $1000 (and who can doubt it) that would be at least a clear saving of $36,000 per head. That would be reducing war to a really sane business basis, as well as removing its most shocking and disgusting features, the spilling of blood all over creation and thus mussing up the landscape. It is suggested that the Otatwa government considers this matter in connection with future schemes of national defence.

Patriotism.

Young British Sportsman—"Oh, I say, Lady Withington, even if I can't go to the trenches, I've been doing something for my country, for today I caught six blooming German carp."—Puck.

In this old world, the funniest thing
Ever seen outside of a circus ring
Is the man who strikes for a little more pay
And votes for oppression the very next day.—Exchange.

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City Purchasing Agent.

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Citizens generally are requested to comply with the Bylaw.

WM. McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Vancouver, Feb. 20, 1917.

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

EIGHTH YEAR. No. 8 SIX PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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B. C. FEDERATIONIST, LIMITED—Meets at call of president, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. Directors: James Campbell, president; J. H. McVety, secretary-treasurer; J. Naylor and A. S. Wells. R. Parm, Pettipiece, managing director, Room 217, Labor Temple. Telephone Seymour 7495.

SECRETARIES OF TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS IN CANADA

British Columbia.

Cranbrook Trades and Labor Council—Secretary, F. McKenna, Watt avenue.
Nelson Trades and Labor Council—F. Peseril, Box 674.
New Westminster Trades and Labor Council—W. Yates, Box 1021.
Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council—W. E. Thompson, Box 694.
Revelstoke Trades and Labor Council—Phil Parker, Box 468.
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Victoria Trades and Labor Council—E. Symonds.

Alberta.

Calgary Trades and Labor Council—J. E. Young, Box 1404.
Edmonton Trades and Labor Council—A. Farmilo, Box 1493.
Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council—H. Morris, 226—14th street north.
Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council,—B. W. Bellamy, Box 755.

Saskatchewan.

Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council—R. H. Chadwick, Box 1317.
Prince Albert Trades and Labor Council—H. D. Davis, 576—5th St. S.
Regina Trades and Labor Council—C. W. Walker, Labor Temple, Caler street.
Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council—J. D. Wallace, 212—31st St. W.

Manitoba.

Transcona Trades and Labor Council—John Weir, Box 617.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council—R. A Rigg, M. P. P., Room 14, Labor Temple.

Ontario.

Brantford Trades and Labor Council—H. J. Symons, 115 Cayuga St.
Fort William Trades and Labor Council—S. P. Speed, 510 N. Brodie St.
Guelph Trades and Labor Council—Thos. Hall, 80 Kathleen street.
Hamilton Trades and Labor Council—W. R. Rollo, Box 323.
Kingston Trades and Labor Council—W. J. Driscoll, 112 Lower Bagot street.
Kitchener Trades and Labor Council—U. Strub, Weber Apartments, Young St.
London Trades and Labor Council—J. Cummings, 7 Adelaide St., Chelsea Green.
Niagara Falls Trades and Labor Council—D. Wagner, 619 Ferry street.
Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association—W. Lodge, Box 51.
Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council—A. F. Manchee, 116 Jean St.
Peterborough Trades and Labor Council—W. M. Stevens, 306 Brock street.
Sault Ste Marie and Steelton Trades Council—Wm. Gregory, East End P. O., Sault Ste. Marie.
South Waterloo Trades Council—A. Craigen, 24 East Street, Galt.
St. Catharines Trades and Labor Council—F. Cook, 57 Geneva street.
St. Thomas Trades and Labor Council—A. R. Robertson, 124 Redan street.
Toronto District Labor Council—T. A. Stevenson, 24 Hazelwood avenue.
Welland Trades and Labor Council—W. Powrie, Box 23.
Windsor Trades and Labor Council—Harold Clarke, 94 Howard avenue.

Quebec.

Montreal Trades and Labor Council—G. Francq, 2 St. Paul St. East.
Quebec and Levis Trades Council—Joseph Gauvin, 74 Scott street, Quebec.
St. Jean Trades and Labor Council—George Smith, Box 495.

New Brunswick.

St. John Trades and Labor Council—John Kemp, 320 Main street.

Nova Scotia.

Amherst Trades and Labor Council—Thos. Carr, Box 931.
Halifax Trades and Labor Council—Robert Miller, 57 Almon street.
Pictou County Trades and Labor Council—A. M. De Vourney, Box 1567 New Glasgow, N. S.
Sydney Trades and Labor Council—J. A. McIntyre, 30 Louisa street.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 694. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 London street. Kootenay District: A. Goodwin, Box 26, Trail. Crows Nest Valley: W. B. Phillips, 176 McPherson avenue. Secretary-tressurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 387; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Local 446, Victoria, B. C. P. O. address Box 93. Local union meets first and third Sunday, 10 a.m. Place of meeting, Labor Hall, DeCosmos blk. President, J. Johns, 322 Dallas road; secretary, J. M. Amer, 1045 McClure street; business agent, S. Cullum, phone 1101R.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 496.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Wm. Iven; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, S. Portray; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

LIST OF UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Blacksmiths—Revelstoke—Jas. M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. Box, Revelstoke, B. C.
Brewery Workers—Vancouver—M. C. Austin, 732 7th avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Barbers—Victoria—G. W. Wood, 1307 Government street, Victoria, B. C.
Boiler Makers—Vancouver—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street, Vancouver, B. C.
Boiler Makers—Victoria, A. Stewart, P. O. Box 48, Beaumont, P. O., B. C.
Bookbinders—Victoria — E. Sturgeon, 141 Eberts street, Victoria, B. C.
Bookbinders—Vancouver—W. H. Cowderay, 1885 34th avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Boot and Shoe Workers—Tom Cory, No. 132 Templeton Drive.
Brewery Workers—New Westminster—Jas. A. Munday, 334 Columbia street east, New Westminster, B. C.
Boiler Makers—Revelstoke—A. McMahon, P. O. Box 138, Revelstoke, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Victoria—W. Galloway, Labor Hall, Victoria, B. C.
A. S. U. B. Carpenters—Victoria—J. Ley, P. O. Box 770, Victoria, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Prince Rupert—F. Salter, P. O. Box 694, Prince Rupert, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Nelson—Robt. Jardine, P. O. Box 1006, Nelson, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Nelson—G. Fraser, P. O. Box 254, Nelson, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Trail—F. Camsell, Trail, B. C.
Cigar Makers—Vancouver—T. H. McQueen, 72 Water street, Vancouver, B. C.
Cigar Makers—Victoria—Gus Roaby, 1255 Pandora street, Victoria.
Electrical Workers—Vancouver—E. H. Morrison, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Electrical Workers—Prince Rupert—S. Massey, P. O. Box 944, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Electrical Workers—Victoria—W. Reid, 536 Cecilia road, Victoria, B. C.
Garment Workers—Vancouver—Mrs. Helen Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horseshoers — Vancouver — Thos McHugh, 2045 Pine street, Vancouver, B. C.
Horseshoers—Victoria—R. S. Williams, 622 Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.
Letter Carriers—Victoria—C. Siverts, 1278 Denman street, Victoria, B. C.
Longshoremen—Victoria—Frank Varney, P. O. Box 1315, Victoria, B. C.
Longshoremen—Vancouver—Thos. Nixon, 10 Powell street, Vancouver, B. C.
Longshoremen—Prince Rupert—F. Aldridge, P. O. Box 531, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Moving Picture Operators—Vancouver—H. C. Roddan, 2547 McKenzie street, Vancouver, B. C.
Machinists—Vancouver—J. H. McVety, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Machinists—Revelstoke—D. Bell, P. O. Box 234, Revelstoke, B. C.
Machinists—Cranbrook—W. Henderson, P. O. Box 827.
Machinists—Victoria—R. H. Scholes, 2720 Fifth street.
Moulders—Victoria—F. A. Rudd, P. O. Box 31, Beaumont P. O., B. C.
Moulders—Vancouver—W. H. Cooke, 551 Sixth avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Painters—Victoria—J. Beckett, Labor Hall, Victoria.
Paper Makers—Powell River—J. E. McGrath, Powell River, B. C.
Pattern Makers—Victoria—Geo. T. Murray, 1043 Sutley street, Victoria, B. C.
Pattern Makers—Vancouver—E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street, Vancouver, B. C.
Plumbers—Vancouver—H. Mundell, P. O. Box 1131, Vancouver, B. C.
Plumbers—Victoria—J. Fox, Labor Temple, Victoria, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Revelstoke—Harry Parsons, Revelstoke, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Nelson—C. H. Phillips, P. O. Box 908, Nelson, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen — Vancouver — H. Brooks, 1360 Graveley street, Vancouver.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Cranbrook—J. Whittaker, P. O. Box 607, Cranbrook, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen—North Bend—John McDonald, North Bend, B. C.
Sheet Metal Workers—Victoria—G. Krehling, 1082 Richmond avenue, Victoria, B.C.
Steam and Operating Engineers—W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers—Victoria—J. Aymer, P. O. Box 92, Victoria, B. C.
Stage Employees—Victoria—L. D. Foxgord, 1330 Grant street.
Street Railway Employees—Victoria—R. A. C. Dewar, 1237 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C.
Street Railway Employees—New Westminster—W. Yates, P. O. Box 1021, New Westminster, B. C.
Teamsters' Union—Fernie—E. Paterson, P. O. Box 681, Fernie, B. C.
Trades Council—Vancouver—V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple, Vancouver.
Trades Council—Victoria—B. Simmons, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.
Trades Council — New Westminster — W. Yates, P. O. Box 1021, New Westminster, B. C.
Tailors—Victoria—E. C. Christopher, P. O. Box 387, Victoria, B. C.
Tile Layers—Victoria—T. King, P. O. Box 1212, Victoria, B. C.
Typographical Union—Prince Rupert—A. O. Franks, P. O. Box 1021, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Typographical Union—Vernon—W. J. Dockeray, P. O. Box 541, Vernon, B. C.
Trades Council — Prince Rupert — W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—D. A. Munro, 636 Ninth avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
United Mine Workers—Thos. Fawkes, P. O. Box 389, Cumberland, B. C.
United Mine Workers—H. Beard, Michel, B. C.
United Mine Workers—Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
United Mine Workers—A. McLellan, Nanaimo, B. C., Jingle Pot Mine.
United Mine Workers—J. H. Armstrong, Ladysmith, B. C.
United Mine Workers—A. Dean, P. O. Box 768, Nanaimo, B. C.
United Mine Workers — James Bateman, South Wellington, B. C.
United Mine Workers—Brunno Kaarro, Sointula, B. C.
Western Federation of Miners—
W. B. McIsaac, P. O. Box 506, Ymir, B. C.
W. A. Mowlds, P. O. Box 27, Stewart, B.C.
P. J. Bolman, P. O. Box 26, Trail, B. C.
Harry McGregor, VanAnda, B. C.
J. Donoghue, Box K, Sandon, B. C.
F. Labocher, Silverton, B. C.
W. Smith, P. O. Box 294, Phoenix, B. C.
G. C. Marshall, P. O. Box 421, Rossland, B. C.
Roy Burch, Moyie, B. C.
J. Taylor, Kimberley, B. C.
T. R. Willey, P. O. Box 875, Hedley, B. C.
Frank Phillips, P. O. Box 106, Nelson, B. C.
W. Lakewood, P. O. Box 124, Greenwood, B. C.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board; James H. McVety, president; Fred A. Hoover, vice-president; Victor R. Midgley, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Fred Knowles, treasurer; W. H. Cotterill, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, George Harrison; A. J. Crawford, Jas. Campbell, F. Haigh, trustees.

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424; phone, Sey. 4752; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, L. E Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 604 Georgia street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, NO. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Chas. F. Smith; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53, financial secretary, W. J. Pipes; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. No. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, A. Sykes; secretary, Frank Graham, 2256 Twelfth avenue west.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 73 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS — Local No. 260. Meets every Sunday. 3 p.m., Room 216, Labor Temple. President, Wm. Walker; vice-president, J. R. Flynn; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone, Sey. 7495.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE Pacific—Meets at 437 Gore avenue every Tuesday, 7 p.m. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, R. N. Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 10 Powell street. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Mahone.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Small; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 211 Labor Temple. Seymour 7495.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERators' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. R. Foster; business agent, Sam Haigh; financial and corresponding secretary, O. A. Hansen, P. O. Box 345.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America—Vancouver and vicinity.—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street. Phone Bayview 2698L.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS—Local No. 138—Meets second an fourth Thursdays of each month, room 303, Labor Temple. President, John McNeil; financial secretary, Geo. H. Weston; recording secretary, Jas. Wilson, room 303, Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, J. Hubble; vice-president, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, phone Highland 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P. O. Box 503.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, H. C. Benson; vice-president, W. R. Trotter; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Cigarmakers International union.
First vice-president—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass.; Granite Cutters' International union.
Second vice-president—James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; International Association of Machinists.
Third vice-president—
Fourth vice-president—Joseph Valentine of Cincinnati; Molders' union of North America.
Fifth vice-president—John R. Alpine, Chicago; United Association of Plumbers.
Sixth vice-president—H. B. Perham, St. Louis; Order of Railway Telegraphers.
Seventh vice-president—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; United Brotherhood of Carpenters.
Eighth vice-president—William Green, Ohio; United Mine Workers.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Journeymen Tailors of North America.
Secretary—Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.; International Typographical union.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Union MADE Beer
Ale AND Porter
IS THE BEST OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Vote against prohibition! Demand personal liberty in choosing what you will drink. Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter, as a guarantee that it is Union Made. This is our Label

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a 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 sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out 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, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

JUSTICE OF HIGHER PAY FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Appeal Is Made to Premier Borden by President of Federation

Wage Now Paid Carriers Is Not Sufficient for a Proper Living

THE REQUEST of the letter carriers of the Dominion for an increase of 50c per day was recently submitted to Premier Borden and his colleagues at a conference of Trades and Labor Congress representatives with the government.

The letter carriers' appeal was made by W. H. Hoop, president of the Letter Carriers' Federation, whose presentation of the case is reported as follows:

"What we have on hand is usually of a very pressing nature because it belongs to the civil service and particularly the letter carriers. They are feeling the economic pressure more than other parts of the civil service. We are part of the labor movement, and the Congress has asked for an increase of 25 centsa day. We are apt to lose our initiative, and since that request was made by Congress, the cost of living has advanced materially. If a man has to live and propagate his species, it will be impossible to do it upon the rates of wages now being paid to letter carriers. Five years ago an increase of 50 cents a day was granted and, while we could urge the economic law as good argument, you gentlemen must know that this argument is not necessary. A man with three, four or more children cannot do his duty, sustain his stamina and reproduce his kind.

Letter Carrier's Work Is Hard.

"Some people think that the letter carrier has nothing to do but walk around the streets. He needs more to keep him fit than any other form of labor of a spasmodic nature. The men in the service state that $2.50 a day is positively a starvation wage. I have been in the service twelve years, and all the increases granted have been swept away by the economic changes that have happened during that time. I believe that after the war there will be some slight fall in prices, but no as much as some people think. My coal bill is $84 a year for a six-room house, and all the community is affected in the same way. It takes the man who carries around a bag to know what it means and the pressure is so keen that if the men do not get an increase, they will have to quit the service. I have a brother with four children who does not drink, and he has only had two suits of clothes in ewelve years. He has to do without new clothes in order that he may feed his children.

Hon. Mr. Crothers asked what the government provided in clothing to the letter carriers?

Perquisites of Carriers.

Mr. Hoop replied that they provide the clothes they wear in the service, and $5 for each pair of boots and are allowed two pairs of boots a year. He stated further that the new men get $2.50 a day, and the long service men $3.50 a day, and that the men at the bottom were in a serious plight.

Premier Borden asked if the increase in wages depended upon length of service, and Mr. Hoop replied that it did.

Continuing, Mr. Hoop said that after years of service, the economic condition of the letter carrier was no better. "It was not so much a war bonus that the men wanted as it was standard of living, the same or better than it was some years ago. It is only after others get an increase of pay that the need of the letter carriers is pressed. Almost every other craft has received an increase in wages, but we have to collect and submit an abundance of evidence before we can get an increase. It is not that we are asking for more in purchased commodities, but we are asking for what we had before. I leave it with you to determine what we should have, but I don't see why the postman should be left at the bottom of the labor scale. The men from our own city tell me that they believe that the government will do something, and we ask for an increase of 50 cents a day. If you can give us a sliding scale that will restore to us the standard of living we enjoyed before, it will be something. I am 180 lbs. in weight and physically fit, and if I don't put the necessary energy into my body, I can't do my work. The loads we have to carry are not regulated as they are in England. Sometimes we have to carry a load against which a horse would kick."

Premier Borden Replies.

Replying to Mr. Hoop, Premier Borden spoke as follows:

"I have been greatly impressed with what Mr. Hoop has said with reference to the wages of the letter carriers. The postmaster general could not be here today, but this important matter will be brought to his attention. There are other civil servants who are asking for salary increases owing to the increased cost of living, and I have no doubt the minister of finance will consider the matter when preparing the budget."

Patriotism and Recruiting.

When the worthy "patriots" of this country start out on their recruiting stunt it would be well for them to consider the words of Major Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, in his book, The Principles of Military Art. He says: "It is difficult to light a consuming fire of patriotism in the breast of a man who has no real and visible stake in his country, whose home is an overcrowded and baby-ridden room hired by the week from a merciless landlord, and who realizes but too acutely that all the country has done for him is to make him work as much as it can for the smallest wage possible. * * * It it just as well not to dwell too much on the patriotism of the past, but to direct their minds to the possibilities of true patriotism in the future, when they will have a hand in reconstructing a nobler world."

READERS, ATTENTION!

When you are through with this copy of The Federationist, take it along on your way to work and leave it on the car seat. Hand a copy to your acquaintances now and then. Among your friends and fellow workers are many who would appreciate a certain article. Mark the item for them; they will enjoy reading it. Many never had a copy of this paper to read. You can place every copy where it will find new readers. Don't destroy this copy, but pass it along.

THE WORKERS' PRESS

Here is what the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had to say about the press in its report to the last convention:

"The newspapers of the country are conducted as adjuncts to enterprises or organizations.

"As society is now organized the agencies which are opposed to the cause of labor represent the wealthy-possessors—vested interests of the country.

"The only sources of publicity upon which wage-earners really can rely to give fellow citizens truths of labor's position and contentions are the struggling labor papers of the land.

"These Labor papers have been true to their trust. Against adverse and disadvantageous conditions, they perform a heroic and invaluable service.

"We heartily commend their efforts and their achievements and urge that all wage-earners and friends of labor give them moral and financial support."

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE UNION

Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.

Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well-organized labor.

Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working eight hours, or less; they can prove it.

Because it places labor where it must be respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.

Because it gives the workingman self-reliance.

Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.

Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

Because it enlarges acquaintance. The world is too restricted for wage-earners.

Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

Because it makes the job a better one. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.

UNION ORGANIZATION AMONG WOMEN WORKERS

Women's Trades Union League Is Now Conducting Organization Campaign.

An aggressive campaign for the organization of women under the banner of trades unionism is being carried on by the National Women's Trades Union league. The headquarters of this organization is in Chicago, and the movement has the endorsation of the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada having also approved of its work. The objects of the league are as follows: Organization of all women workers, equal pay for equal work, an eight-hour day, a living wage and full citizenship for women. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president and Miss E. Steghagen, secretary, are located at 139 North Clark street, Chicago, where all information concerning the organization may be obtained. The league is working in co-operation with the British Women's Trade Union league, whihc operates in Great Britain from its London office.

DECLARATION OF OBJECTS

Adopted in September, 1915, by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods where practicable, and all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor for children under sixteen years, and the establishing of equal pay for equal work for men and women.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Compulsory vote and proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.
17. Equal suffrage for men and women over 21 years of age.

The Federationist has just completed arrangements with

Mr. Geo. F. Stirling

to make a tour of British Columbia for the purpose of boosting its circulation. Union officials and friends and readers of The Federationist are asked to extend all the co-operation possible to Mr. Stirling. He is well armed with a knowledge of the international Labor movement, a good speaker and an untiring worker.

UNION OFFICES

This Official List of Vancouver Allied Printing Offices

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL

BAGLEY & SONS, 151 Hastings Street.....Seymour 916
BLOCHBERGER, F. E., 319 Broadway East.....Fairmont 302
BRAND & FERRY, 629 Pender Street, West.....Seymour 2578
BURRARD PUBLISHING CO., 711 Seymour Street.....Seymour 8530
CLARKE & STUART, 320 Seymour Street.....Seymour 8
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE, Labor Temple Building.....Seymour 4490
DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 457 Dunsmuir Street.....Seymour 1106
EVANS & HASTINGS, Arts and Crafts Bldg., Seymour St.....Seymour 5850
KERSHAW, J. A., 539 Howe St.....Seymour 8674
LAETA, E. P., 533 Gore Ave.....Seymour 1039
MAIN PRINTING CO., 2351 Main St.....Fairmont 1068
McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver.....N. Van. 53
MOORE PRINTING CO., Cor. Granville and Robson Sts.....Seymour 4543
NEWS-ADVERTISER, 137 Pender St.....Seymour 41
NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver.....N Van. 60
PACIFIC PRINTERS, World Building.....Seymour 8562
PEARCE & HODGSON, 518 Hamilton Street.....Seymour 2628
ROEDDE, G. A., 616 Homer Street.....Seymour 264
SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 517 Cambie St.....Seymour 6509
TERMINAL CITY PRESS, 203 Kingsway.....Fairmont 1140
THE STANDARD, Homer Street.....Seymour 470
THOMSON STATIONERY, 325 Hastings W.....Seymour 2520
TIMMS, A. H., 230 Fourteenth Ave. E.....Fairmont 651R
WESTERN PRESS, 323 Cordova W.....Seymour 7566
WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., 331 Dunsmuir St.....Seymour 3526
WHITE & BINDON, 528 Pender West.....Seymour 1314

Write "Union Label" on Your Copy when You Send It to the Printer

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

Main Office: Corner Hastings and Granville Streets, Vancouver

CITY BRANCHES	LOCATION
COMMERCIAL DRIVE	Cor. First Avenue and Commercial Drive
EAST END	Cor. Pender and Main Streets
FAIRVIEW	Cor. Sixth Avenue and Granville Street
HASTINGS and CAMBIE	Cor. Hastings and Cambie Streets
KITSILANO	Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street
MOUNT PLEASANT	Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street
POWELL STREET	Cor. Victoria Drive and Powell Street
SOUTH HILL	Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road

Also North Vancouver Branch, Corner Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, Mr. B. C. Worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and **refuses** to advertise in **The Federationist**, now the only Labor paper published west of Winnipeg, is not looking for your patronage; does not wish it and is not desirous of your patronage.

CANADA'S BEST

Cascade Beer

"The Beer Without a Peer"

A CANADIAN PRODUCT BREWED FROM CANADIAN BARLEY AND HOPS

Drink Cascade Beer

With your meals—Cascade is a beauthful, nourishing beverage.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE BREWED AND BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.

How You May Help

Each day as you ride in a street car, or turn on an electric light or motor, you are availing yourself of the service of a company whse aim is to meet your needs.

For the people of this district to be supplied with dependable car service and 24-hours-a-day electric service implies something more than the ability to give service.

It implies the

—IF IT'S—

WOOD

PHONE HANBURY'S

We can make immediate delivery on

Slabs, Edgings, Inside Fir

We have acquired ten additional teams for your service.

J. Hanbury & Co., Ltd.

Fourth and Granville Bay. 1076-1077

Union Men

The B. C. Federationist is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this paper indicate a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make The B. C. Federationist the best advertising medium in the province.

Demand the Union Label

Tell them you saw their ad. in The Federationist

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

LABOR CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN TORONTO

Coal Shortage Is Blamed on Low Wages Paid by the Railways

Correspondent States Many Labor Unions Demand Higher Wages

[By L. E. Dennison]

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17.—(Special Correspondence to The Federationist.)—With the high cost of living in this city has also come a scarcity of coal. Factories, schools, public buildings and householders are all short of black diamonds. There have been passenger trains cancelled in order to release crews and engines and haul freight. Still the congestion continues. Now a railroad man states to a reporter of a daily newspaper that low wages is absolutely the reason why at the present time almost every section of the mechanical department of the railways is undermanned. The very best mechanics could have been kept by a reasonable increase of wages.

The master mechanic of the Grand Trunk is reported to have refused to discuss the situation; also the superintendent of transportation's refusal to discuss the rate of wages paid, lends color to the quotation given above.

Situation on Grand Trunk Railway.

William Hagen, of the Toronto Machinists' union says: "Six months ago the Grand Trunk railway had a staff which could have handle any repairs to their motive power here. There were 29 mechanics at the round house at Spadina avenue, and they were receiving 29 cents per hour. The men asked for a conference with the officials of the G. T. R. to present their request for an increase in wages. They were not even granted the courtesy of a conference, and they quit for other jobs. The company brought in men from Boston, and they wouldn't work at the wages, and went firing, I understand. But there is not the slightest doubt that the men could have been retained by decent treatment. I am of the opinion that men could be obtained now if decent wages were offered. Some of the men went into munition plants, but there are men who are not working on munitions who could be obtained. A similar story could be told about other points on the G. T. R.

C. P. R. Men Also Underpaid.

"With regard to the C. P. R., we have an agreement with them, and the officials of the union have tried everything in their power to keep the men in the shops of the C. P. R. because of that agreement. Despite all we could do, a great number of mechanics have left the C. P. R. shops to take advantage of the higher wages."

Railway men themselves bear out the statements made by Mr. Hagen of the Machinists' union, and W. G. Powseland of the Blacksmiths' union. As one railway man said, the "statements are not strong enough." He stated that the men who had left the C. P. R. as well as the G. T. R. were among the best skilled and oldest employees, men who have been from five to fifteen years on the system. These men could have been kept by a reasonable increase in wages, which the railway authorities declined to pay.

C. P. R. Is Employing Japs.

At the John street roundhouse of the C. P. R., it is stated there are three mechanics where the staff used to be fifteen. At West Toronto shops about 30 per cent. of the best machinics have left for better wages. There are, it is stated, about fifteen engines waiting to get into the roundhouse for repairs. It is also stated positively that the C. P. R. have about sixty Japs working on the system in Toronto, some of whom are at West Toronto.

Men have sacrificed their seniority on the system and their pension rights after as much as fifteen years' service, rather than work for the wages that are being paid. On the C. P. R. in Toronto, it is stated, the machinists are getting 37 cents an hour. On the outside in other shops the minimum rate is 45 cents per hour.

The labor men of the city are demanding governmental interference, believing that the scarcity of coal is largely dependent upon the refusal of the roads to pay a living wage to repair men and others. Following are the wages paid to boiler makers, blacksmiths and machinists per hour:

	Blacksmiths.	Machinists.	Boilermakers.
C. P. R.	32-40	37-42	37-42
Gov't.	36-40	37½	37½-42
P. M.	34-37	37	37
M. C.	34-37	37	37
T. H. and B.	40-42	40-42	42
G. T. R.	32	32	32

Government Should Investigate.

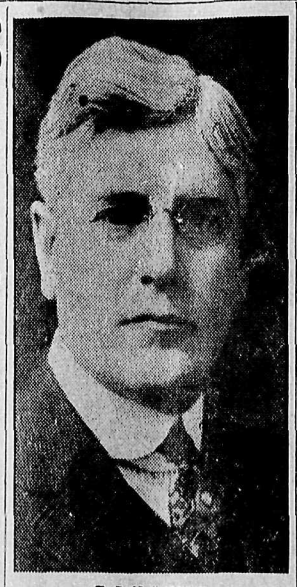
The government should look into the situation and, if the contention of labor is found correct, take over and operate the roads in the interests of the people for the remainder of the war. The National Service cards will tell where to find experienced railroad men who would be willing to help in this emergency.

The year 1917 promises to be one of activity in the wage situation of many of Toronto's toilers. The following unions are looking for increases in wages and better conditions in order to meet the almost prohibitive cost of living:

Street railway men, 2500; printers and operators, 1200; bookbinders and bindery women, 450; pressmen, 300; press feeders, 400; mailers, 100; stereotypers and electrotypers, 92; ladies' garment workers, 3000; sheet metal workers, 350; machinists, 2000; painters and decorators, 1000; total, 11,375.

Workers Demand Higher Wages.

About 3000 ladies' garment workers are waiting for the signing of a new scale. They are asking for substantial increases as well as improved conditions. Scarcity of men and favorable labor conditions brings the sheet metal workers to the front for increased pay. The machinists are not having much trouble in getting their raise of from 37½ cents an hour to 45 cents an hour. The bricklayers and stone masons' agreement went into effect Jan. 1. It is from 55c to 62½c an hour and improved working conditions. The painters and decorators are out for an increase of from 40c to 45c an hour. The bosses are paying 42½c in some cases, and the union expects to get the whole nickel in a short time. The plumbers and steamfitters are not asking an increase, as many of their men are now getting over the scale. The carpenters have not taken any definite action, their wages now varying from 45c to 60c an hour.



F. J. McGOUGAN

One of the "jolly good fellows" of Vancouver who is acting this week as host to hundreds of other "jolly good fellows" from all parts of the northwest. The gathering is the meeting of the Rotary Clubs of the district, which convened here today, attracting visitors from many points in Montana, Oregon, Washington and other sections of the northwest, as well as large numbers from British Columbia points. Mr. McGougan, as president of the Vancouver Rotary Club, is hard at work seeing that the visitors have a good time. Incidentally he will do some effective "boosting" for Vancouver, a field in which, whether in or out of his official connection with the B. C. Telephone Co., he is a past master. The visiting Rotarians will be in Vancouver for several days, the programme including business sessions, excursion trips, a ball on Saturday evening, where lady Rotarians will be in evidence, and special sermons to the delegates on Sunday by Rev. Father O'Boyle and Rev. W. C. Pidgeon. On behalf of organized labor, The Federationist extends to the visiting Rotarians a cordial welcome, and trusts their visit will be both pleasurable and profitable. ***

Life Insurance on Safe Lines.

The safe and conservative policy along business lines which is demanded in these times, is evidenced in the financial statement of the British Columbia Life Assurance Co., which appears in another column. The field of the company for new business has been greatly limited by war conditions, the same condition being also responsible for the greater part of the mortality payments. Because of the care taken in accepting risks, however, the company's mortality list for the year is only about half of the normal expectation. The statement shows that the company's policyholders are protected by subscribed capital, on which no call has yet been made, to the amount of $900,000, as well as by assets, which are, including the reserve atached to policies, 56 per cent. over all liabilities. ***

Send for ten sub. postal cards, each good for a year's subscription to The Federationist—$10. "Your credit is good." Pay for as sold to fellow employees.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

February 19, 1892

After giving good reasons, John A. Fulton was allowed to resign from the finance and hospital committees.

Delegates Mitchell (molders) and Amos (longshoremen) were appointed respectively on the finance and hospital committees.

On motion of H. Cowan and Thos. Green, a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions to be handed to Mr. Corbould, M. P., for presentation to the house of commons.

The question of ratepayers voting in more than one ward referred to the unions.

To the Trade Unionists of Canada

When you get tired hunting for socialist news in capitalist papers, subscribe for **The Milwaukee Leader**, the big socialist daily. Samples on request. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Daily Milwaukee Leader and The Federationist, one year, $4.50.

NATIONAL SERVICE STATEMENT IS DISCUSSED

Doubt Whether the Detailed Report on Cards Will Be Published

It Is Imperative to Conserve Canada's Population for Production

[By G. F. Stirling]

IT HAS been announced by the National Service board that eighty per cent. of the cards have been filled in, and this is declared to be satisfactory. We are not told, however, how these cards have been filled in, nor how many of the eighty per cent. have declared their unwillingness to change their occupation or to move to any other part of Canada to work, and unless we are very much mistaken, this intelligence will never be made public.

Whether eighty per cent. of the cards have been filled in or not is not known, and it would be very foolish to accept the unsupported testimony of a government which has systematically deceived the people in matters pertaining to almost every phase of the war. One fact, however, has received great publicity through the activities of the Labor organizations, and this is that from east to west these bodies have gone on record as being opposed to the National Service scheme, owing to the evasive statements made by members of the board as to the scope and intentions of the government.

Labor Shortage on Prairies.

The board has now discovered that there is likely to be a shortage of some 15,000 men to put in the spring crop, and they attribute this to the short-sighted policy of over-recruiting. There is no doubt that this policy accounts for some of the shortage, but it is also true that during the last few weeks, large numbers of men have migrated south of the line owing to the fear that some system of compulsory military service was looming up in the near future.

Now the board has announced its intention to press upon the Dominion government the necessity of putting the Militia Act into force for the ostensible reason of guarding our southern border from expected German raids.

If any one will give this situation a few moments' thought they will very easily be convinced of the utter absurdity of such a suggestion at such a time. In the first place we are short of 15,000 men for necessary agricultural labor. In the second place, ten times 15,000 men would hardly be sufficient to cope with the problem of defending three thousand miles of frontier if there was any possibility of an organized attempt on the part of some of German citizens invading Canada from the States.

Production the Great Question.

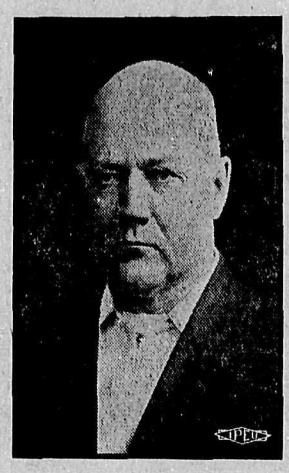
It is the general opinion that Canada would not make such a fool of herself in the eyes of the world if she quit once and for all any further attempt to furnish soldiers and confine herself to the equally important work of production of food supplies.

If, however, the government persists in scaring thousands more of her already depleted population to hit the southern trail, she is going to give the Allies the biggest dig in the back they have yet received should the war be prolonged till the coming harvest. And this is not taking into consideration the possibility of internal turmoil caused by thousands of men who will refuse any kind of military service on any conditions whatever.

A Booklet Which Every Thinking Wage Worker Should Read

"THE GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF SLAVERY"

By E. T. KINGSLEY



E. T. KINGSLEY

the noted writer on wage workers' problems who has given the last word on this subject in "The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery."

The merit and real worth of this publication is shown by the fact that since it was issued on November 1, orders for thousands of copies have been received from all parts of the world and additional orders are coming in by every mail.

In a clear cut and concise style this booklet goes thoroughly into the question of the economic position of capitalist society and the position of the working classes in relation to it.

The troublesome phases of the relations between the capitalist and the worker are dealt with in a manner which solves in plain and forceful logic many points on which the worker of today is often "at sea" when meeting arguments.

Packages of 100 copies or more 5 cents per copy (carriage paid.)

Single Copies, or in any number up to 100 copies, 10 cents each (postpaid).

THE BOOKLET FORMS A VALUABLE TEXT BOOK AND WORK OF REFERENCE BOTH FOR WORKERS AND STUDENTS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Many labor organizations are now sending "repeat" orders for quantities of this booklet, their first orders having been readily disposed of by sale or distribution. These advices state that the booklet is eagerly sought and read with keen interest by their members.

Address all orders to

The B. C. Federationist

Labor Temple, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Wake Up—It's not an Undertaker You Need

TEN SUB. CARDS $10

ORDER 10 SUB. CARDS AND PAY FOR THEM WHEN SOLD

Ten or more members of any trades union in Canada may have THE FEDERATIONIST mailed to their individual addresses at the rate of $1 per year.

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1916

ASSETS

Bonds and Debentures	$ 84,483.10
Mortgages	124,040.40
Cash on hand and in Bank	16,856.55
Real Estate	4,732.60
Loans on Policies (Secured by Legal Reserve)	29,171.55
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (Reserves included in Liabilities) (less commissions)	22,151.20
Interest Due and accrued	13,539.08
Balance Due for Premium on Stock	4,310.33
Furniture and Fixtures at Head Office and branches, less depreciation	3,950.89
	$301,235.70

RECEIPTS

First Year Premiums (Less Re-Assurance)	$ 13,136.95
Renewal Premium (Less Re-Assurance)	75,282.42
Interest Receipts	10,384.29
Net Real Estate Income	99.15
	$ 98,902.81

L. W. SHATFORD,
President and Managing Director.

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies in Force	$177,472.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	360.85
Surrender Values Claimable on Cancelled Policies	3,976.00
Re-Assurance Outstanding	3,845.65
Sundry Accounts Outstanding	624.51
Taxes Accrued and Outstanding	1,452.39
Capital	100,000.00
Investment Reserve Fund	13,504.30
	$301,235.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Policyholders	$ 31,056.75
Taxes, Licenses, etc.	1,761.10
Salaries and Expenses at Head Office	10,820.80
Commissions and other Agency Expenses	23,915.88
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	2,392.66
Medical Fees	1,962.00
Office Furniture	289.92
Express, Telegrams and Telephones	364.18
Rent and Light	1,567.65
Appraisement Expenses	32.50
Legal Expenses	2,050.48
	$ 76,213.82
Balance	22,688.99
	$ 98,902.81

W. F. CURELL,
Secretary.

We have made a continuous audit of your books and records for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is drawn so as to fairly show the position of the Company, as disclosed by the books and the Acturial Report.

KENDALL, BARR & CO.,
Auditors.

I beg to report that I have valued the Insurance in force as at December 31st, 1916, and have found the net reserve after deducting the allowances for expenses authorized by the Insurance Act amounted to $177,472.00. The Valuation was made on the Om (5) 3½ per cent, Table, the basis prescribed by the Insurance Act.

The Insurance in force amounted to $2,623,241.

C. C. SINCLAIR, A. A. S.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th December, 1916, together with Financial Statement of the Company.

Insurance Issued	$ 502,663.00
Insurance in Force	2,623,241.00
Income	98,902.81

Made up as follows:

First Year Premiums, less re-assurance	$13,136.95
Renewal Premiums, less re-assurance	75,282.42
Interest	10,384.29
Net Real Estate Income	99.15

The premium income is a notable feature of our report, while the interest receipts can be considered satisfactory and represent a yield of 7½ per cent.

Expenses—The year's expenses amounted to $45,157.07, as compared with $66,089.59 in 1915, while the income remains practically the same. This large reduction in expense has been brought about with due regard to efficiency and sound progress and should be regarded as very gratifying indeed.

Death Losses—$12,448.75 from the following causes:

War	$9,261.25
Accidental	2,187.50
Natural	1,000.00

The mortality was 48.2 per cent. of the expected, but the losses by deaths apart from those caused by the war were remarkably small.

Total Assets—$301,235.70, being an increase over the previous year of $9,280.37.

Security to Policyholders—The percentage of assets to the present liability to policyholders is 156, and including the reserve liability of shareholders in respect of subscribed but uncalled capital amounting to $900,000.00, this percentage is 664.

Surplus—$2,751.20, which your Directors have deemed wise to transfer to the Investment Reserve Fund, making that fund now the substantial amount of $13,504.30. It will be recalled that in 1916 the deficit in the year's operations amounted to $4,387.05.

Actuarial—The Insurance in force has been valued by Mr. C. C. Sinclair, B.A., A.A.S., of the Great West Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg, who has certified to the correctness of the Policy Reserve.

Having regard to the losses by deaths caused by the war and to all other conditions, your Directors consider the statement presented highly satisfactory.

L. W. SHATFORD,
President.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognised bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

With all Sizes, We Continue the **SHIRT SALE**

Offering $1.25 to $1.50 values for **79c**

IT'S one of those once-a-year opportunities that always receives a grand reception. We look for this small lot of 2000 shirts to be cleared up before Friday night, for the values are wonderful—the best we've offered in many months. Up to the minute styles, carefully cut and made of such good washing materials as cambrics, percales and zephyrs. Shirts you can depend upon to give service and satisfaction. All sizes. Buy enough of them to last you through the season to come. Every one you buy means 50c saved. Actual values to $1.50. Special.....79c

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

BROADWAY THEATRE

CORNER BROADWAY AND MAIN

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES, TO SEE GOOD SHOWS

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
February 26, 27, 28

DUSTIN FARNUM
—IN—
"The Parson of Panamint"

From the story in the Saturday Evening Post
BY PETER B. KYNE

ADDED ATTRACTION
MADAME GERVASE
The Australian Mezzo-Soprano, at 9 o'clock each evening.

—COMING—
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
MARY PICKFORD
—IN—
"HULDA FROM HOLLAND"

A CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO VISITING ROTARIANS AND THEIR FRIENDS

AS GOOD AS GOLD
Is Gold's best recommendation

AS GOOD AS ROYAL CROWN
Is Soap's best recommendation

Accept no substitute for any Royal Crown products

SAVE ALL ROYAL CROWN COUPONS AND WRAPPERS
THEY ARE VALUABLE

B.C.

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.
(We keep British Columbia clean)

The Tasks of the Day Require Vigorous Health

SEE to your teeth. They are of vital importance to both your physical and your mental well-being. Without teeth, or with imperfect teeth, you cannot retain your health and strength.

I will gladly give you an expert Examination Free.

Telephone Sey. 3331

Offices open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 HASTINGS STREET
Cor. Seymour

Forget your Fears, I will not hurt you

TRADES UNIONISTS—IS THE MILK SUPPLIED TO YOUR HOME DELIVERED BY UNION LABOR?

If it is not, call up the

Beaconsfield Hygienic Dairy

PHONE FAIRMONT 1697

or drop a card to our office, 905 Twenty-fourth Avenue East.

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR EXCLUSIVELY

WE GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU SATISFACTION—GIVE US A CALL

Pure Milk Delivered by Union Labor

HILLCREST DAIRY

131 FIFTEENTH AVENUE WEST—— PHONE FAIRMONT 1934

The milk supplied by this dairy is pure in every sense of the word.

All the bottles and utensils used by this dairy are thoroughly sterilized.

Our milk supply comes from the Fraser Valley.

Our dairy equipment covers all known appliances for the proper treatment and sanitary handling of milk.

GIVE US A TRIAL

10 SUB. CARDS Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist will be mailed to any address in Canada for $10. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

LABOR PRESENTS ITS DEMANDS ON LAND SETTLEMENT

Elimination of Speculation In Government Land Is Requested

Premier Is Much Impressed and Promises Fullest Consideration

AT THE RECENT conference of the Trades and Labor Congress representatives with the members of the Dominion cabinet, Vice-president James Simpson presented the Congress resolution calling for the elimination of the land speculator in dealing with the allottment of farm lands to homesteaders and other settlers and a provision for the taxation of unimproved areas of land held by individuals, companies and corporations on the basis of used lands; also the sale of unapportioned land to settlers only.

He said that the resolution passed at the Toronto convention referred to the activities of certain organizations which claim their aims are land settlement for discharged soldiers and immigrants after the war, and whose object was the abolition of the granting of homestead privileges. The Congress had in mind the bad results from the operations of colonization companies in the past, and was uncompromisingly opposed to any scheme which would result in large tracts of land being handed over to private companies and corporations that would have bona fide settlers at their mercy, and would be in a position to dictate high prices for the land, basing their valuation on the unearned increment which had been made possible by the hardship and toil of the other settlers.

Assist Bona Fide Settlers.

The Congress favored government assistance to all bona fide settlers, and the continuation of the policy of government distribution of small tracts of land to these bona fide settlers. Mr. Simpson further urged taht no lands held by corporations should be exempt from taxation or assessed on the acreage basis as unused land, but should be taxed on the same basis as the used farm lands, and that when a sale of land was made to the settler or other person, a portion of the unearned increment should be returned to the government to assist in financing the administrative work of the nation.

"We will admit, for argument's sake," said Mr. Sompson, "that the building of the railroads through Western Canada was the means of making the settlement on the land possible, but we cannot disregard the fact that it has been the industry of the thousands of settlers which has added tremendous values to the thousands of square miles of land granted as bonuses to the railway corporations. This being the fact, we insist that the values created by the industry of the settlers should be enjoyed in the interests of the nation, and not in the interests of the corporations who now hold the land."

Agricultural Credits.

John W. Bruce followed Vice-president Simpson. He thought it was an important part of the work of the economic and development commission to deal with the colonization of land, and the assistance of settlers who were allotted certain areas. "We have given some study to this very important problem, and know something about the hardships experienced by men going on the land," he said. "We are holding out great hope to the immigrants coming to this country, and to our returned soldiers, but we know the privations they will experience in the settlement of the vast tracts of land in the western part of the Dominion. The difficulties they experience in marketing the product of the soil are well-known to those who have studied the problem. In Australia when the government took over the closer settlement of the land, Agricultural Credits were recognized on the short term basis and the settlers were in the position to establish themselves in decent homes because they had the wherewithal to do it. In the course of time they were in a position to redeem these mortgages. With the introduction of Agricultural Credit, there was renewed activity in the cultivation of the soil, and the settlers were not called upon to surmount the almost formidable barrier of the heavy loans from the banks at high rates of interest. When it comes to a question of borrowing money from the banks, they always want high rates of interest.

"We have arable land in Canada as good as any in any other part of the world, and if the settlers could be assisted financially by the government, there are thousands of square miles of agricultural land in Ontario that could be under cultivation in a very short time. We therefore urge that something be done to assist the settler in this way.

Views of the Government.

In replying to the remarks of Messrs. Simpson and Bruce, Premier Borden said: "I would like to refer to the question of land settlement and Agricultural Credits. I am impressed with the breadth of view of the labor organizations which show that they have given the question very serious study. We are discussing the question with the provincial governments, and we find that many homesteads have been abandoned by settlers. The question of taxing the unimproved land in the provinces is also being considered. We are also considering the advisability of getting back some of the land which has been allotted by the government, and which is not being used. With reference to Agricultural Credits, I think the money is more essential for equipment and there should be long term loans with a low rate of interest. I would assure you that the question of increasing the production from land is under consideration by the provincial and federal governments."

France has 100,000 imported colored laborers within her borders. The big majority of them are indentured. Their indentures are for five years, with renewal option. What will be the outcome on the declaration of peace? That is the question now being asked by trade unionists, but no clear reply is being vouchsafed.

ORGANIZED LABOR WINS ITS POINT WITH ALDERMEN

Civic Representatives Will Concede Many Points to Employees.

Representatives of organized labor held a field day at the session of the civic board of works on Tuesday afternoon, the time being largely taken up in the presentation of the claims of employees for wage increases and adjustment of existing differences. The result of the discussion was that labor emerged from the contest with flying colors, winning out on many of the points which were taken up.

The ball was opened by a request for higher wages for the steam engineers employed by the city, J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labor council, and Messrs. Hodges and Winterbottom of the Engineers' union presenting the matter. Mr. McVety said that the city was now paying 46 cents per hour, which was 9 cents below the union rate. After some discussion the aldermen sent up a recommendation to the council that the standard wage be paid in the future.

On behalf of the Civic Employees' union V. R. Midgley formally requested the establishment of the old minimum rate of $3 per day for ordinary labor and the payment of time and a-half for Saturday afternoon work. He also suggested that if the aldermen would consent to appoint a board of arbitration for the settlement of a number of points, there would be a saving in the time of the board. One of these covered cases in the scavenging department, where men were working 10 hours for $2.60, as compared with others working 9 hours for $2.76. The board discussed the matter and settled it to the satisfaction of the men.

On the question of the hours for teamsters the board decided that nine hours should be the standard day and that extra pay should be given for any excess. On the question of Saturday afternoon work it was decided that time and a-half should be paid but that all such work should be reduced to a minimum.

A number of sewer workers employed on the tunnel work asked that the usual rate of $3.40 for such work be given them in place of the ordinary rate of $2.75. The board decided to recommend the increase.

BILLIARDS AT STREET RAILWAYMEN'S QUARTERS

Meeting on Sunday Night to Consider Regulations for Billiard Room.

At a meeting of members of the street railwaymen's union who are interested in billiards, held last Sunday evening, the question of putting the billiard tables in the Main street quarters in proper shape was discussed. It was decided that if the pastime of billiards was to be encouraged among the men the tables must be repaired and regulations for their use established which would ensure their being kept in shape.

The action of the meeting was to advise the organization of a social club among the men whose special work it should be to look after the billiard room. A tentative organization was formed with Joe Brown as chairman and G. D. Cawley as secretary. They will outline a set of regulations for the use of the billiard room which will be submitted to the division for approval.

A second meeting of street railwaymen interested in billiards is to be held next Sunday at 8.30 p.m., for further discussion of the matter and every member interested in the game is urged to be present.

The trade unionists of Greater Vancouver spend thousands of dollars every week. If the demand were insistently made for union-made products, it would soon make it possible to build up a "Made-in-Vancouver" factory system worthy of the name. Either that or the money would go where trade union conditions obtain. And that would help some. Demand union-labelled products.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

National Service.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I hope that every reader of The B. C. Federationist of Jan. 19, after carefully reading the article, on National Service, will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the same. The article should prove definitely the stand taken by organized Labor and the justice of their demand, and also that the real traitors are not to be found in their ranks, but amongst those men who stand convicted of making profit out of the blood sacrifice of our son's and daughters. I am prepared to stand on my action of refusing to sign the card and to inform Mr. Bennett or any other of his kind, that I am an Englishman and I know better than he does what the "word" means. I reared, educated and brought up two sons. Many a time I looked with pride upon their manliness, full of health and vigor; their mother's pride, each day, full of fear, expectancy to hear of their loss or perhaps worse, they may return crippled and maimed, to finish out a miserable, painful existence; a torture to themselves, and an added expense and anxiety to me, not forgetting the nursery of a loving mother. Because the worker requests that a national call should be made for means and utilities, the giving up of profit-making, national service for our manufacturers and financiers, he is branded as a traitor, and yet every mother who gives her son or sons, gives more than any of them. Labor does not object to national service, but Labor does object and rightly to it being fooled simply to benefit a class of men who if the country did its duty, should have been placed in front of a firing squad long ago. The government claims they have the power to use by force if necessary, the manhood and womenhood of the country. Then surely it is not unfair for these same willing people to demand that the means and utilities be placed in the same category. What must be the feeling of men returned from the front, ruined for life, walking the streets, looking round watching men only intent upon making dividends and profits, by cutting down wages that even the workers cannot exist upon. These are the men who pose and rant as patriots, and cry out to fight for your country, their country. These are the men who ask that the workers shall fight for their so-called rights. A national service card should be immediately issued to the owners of factories, munition works, financiers, etc., etc. We need not worry about their eyesight, place of birth, shortage of arms, legs or hearing, but one request need be made, viz., what is your banking account? Give the name and location of your factories, size of plant, output, etc. Are you prepared to turn this over for the use of the government to enable them to quickly end this war. Try their patriotism. It will be easy to find the workers who will only require sufficient to live, so that they shall be enabled to work. Had this card been issued first, there would be no need for Mr. Bennett's pleasurable tour of Canada. The time having now arrived, in my opinion, that the leaders of the Labor party should drop all their political associations and stand outright for one party. The Labor party, a party having no strings, conservative, liberal, socialist, social democratic and all such. So long as we have these hanging on and using the Labor party for their particular ends, so long will the class who are now shouting patriotism fool the workers. The Labor party should at once take up the question of a soldiers organization and when each batch returns, join them up into the ranks. In conclusion, let me thank the writer of the article for having given me the pleasure of the opportunity to read it. Yours respectfully,

Victoria, B. C. JOHN DAY.

ENTIRE WHEAT CROP OF AUSTRALIA IS SOLD

British Authorities Arrange a Big Deal Through Government

Farmers Will Receive Flat Price of $1.15 Bushel for Wheat

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 17.—(Special Correspondence to The Federationist.)—By far the biggest wheat deal of modern times has recently been completed in Australia. Great Britain has purchased the entire visible wheat supply, including that ready for delivery, and all wheat that will be grown in Australia up till 1918. The deal was carried out through the Australian government, acting on behalf of the Australian farmers, this deal being one of several carried out by the Australian government. Other huge deals put across during the last few weeks are the purchase of the entire wool supply of Australia by the British government, the sale of the steel output of Australia, the sale of the fruit industry for jam-making, and now we have sold up all the wheat for the next two years to come.

Farmer Gets $1.15 Per Bushel.

The price paid for the wheat is the flat rate of $1.15 f.o.b. on the farmers' ranches in Australia. This price is the actual price that will be handed to the farmer as soon as he says his crop is ready for delivery. All costs of delivery from the inland country to port of shipment and thence to Britain will be borne by the British government. The only charge that the farmer will have to pay out of his $1.15 per bushel is the price of the bags to hold the wheat. When he has bagged the grain all he will need to do is to notify the government that the wheat is ready for delivery. The government will in turn take delivery and hand to the farmer his voucher, which he will take across to the country bank and collect the actual cash. It is, in itself, about the simplest way of selling grain thta has ever been heard of. There is no anxiety as regards agents' selling prices, no watching for market reports, or trying to stop market-rigging. This because there are no speculators or market-riggers in the business. The government, by special law, has compelled them to stand out and, further, it is a criminal act for an agent to speculate in grain in Australia at the present time. A Chicago wheat-hog would not be allowed to earn the price of a cigar in Australia at the present time, not by traffic in grain at any rate.

Large Freight Fleet Needed.

The actual dead weight of the wheat bought by the British government is over three million tons and, as the British government intend to ship this over a period of eighteen months, it will be seen that the government has a great task in front of it. Hundreds upon hundreds of ships will be needed for the task, and it is almost certain that the British government will commandeer a huge slice of the British shipping exclusively for the Australian wheat trade. Considerably over 500 ships, each carrying 6000 tons, would be needed to carry the wheat alone, and then there are the other products that the British government has bought to be shifted as well, such as wool, leather, skins, metals, jams, fruit and meat.

It is hard to realize how the Australian people could ever think of going back to conservatism in view of the wonders that have been worked by state ownership, and the elimination of the private dealers and contractors.

ENGINEERS' UNION SEEK BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

Deputation Will Ask Provincial Authorities to Amend Regulations.

As the result of dissatisfaction with the conditions covering the work of their members, the Vancouver local of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has instructed President W. Walker and Mr. C. H. Stanley to place their grievances before the provincial authorities and request action rectifying the matters.

The men desire the regulations to provide for three shifts in 24 hours in place of the present arrangement of two shifts with a maximum week of 56 hours. Under the prevailing rule night engineers frequently are called upon to work 13 hour shifts throughout the entire week and day shift men 11 hours, day after day, where plants are operated continuously. Such conditions, the men claim, are against the public interest, owing to the constant strain of continuous duty under which the men work.

It will also be asked that where qualified men cannot be obtained by employers a limit of seven days be fixed for the work being done by non-certificated men. According to the present rule it is possible for an unqualified man to operate for a full year and instances are known where the spirit of the provision which allows an employer latitude when he cannot promptly obtain a certificated man has been greatly abused.

NORTHEWEST TYPOS. MEET AT EVERETT

Interesting Session at Which Wide Organization Work Is Planned.

The recent convention of the Northwest Typographical conference at Everett was well attended and proved to be one of the most interesting gatherings the body has yet had. A large amount of work was outlined for the coming year, including the thorough organization of the country printers within the territory. For this work the executive of the I. T. U. will be asked for a contribution of $500. The officers elected were as follows: President, D. O. Gallup of Portland; vice-president, W. W. Ballantyne of North Yakima; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Haines of Tacoma.

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BETTER SUPPORT IS URGED FOR LABOR PRESS

B. C. Federation Submits a Plan to Affiliated Unions

Low Rate Is Offered by The Federationist if Plan Is Approved

IN ACCORDANCE with the action of the recent convention at Revelstoke with reference to publicity dealing with movements in the field of labor, Secretary A. S. Wells has just sent to all organizations connected with the B. C. Federation the following circular letter:

"To all Affiliated Bodies

"Greeting:

"At the recent convention held at Revelstoke, the question of the labor press was discussed.

"In connection with this matter, our own paper, The B. C. Federationist, of which the Federation came into part ownership some time ago, came under discussion. the general opinion being that it was the most virile labor paper on the continent, and the executive was instructed to devise ways and means to the end that every member affiliated with the Federation could receive a copy of the paper each week.

"To this end the executive have taken the matter up with the management of the paper, and submit the following proposals and rates for your consideration:

"The affiliated membership of the Federation is approximately 5000. Should the entire membership decide, through their locals, to take the paper each week, the paper can be supplied at the very low rate of 5 cents per member per month, or 60 cents per member per year.

"Should, however, the entire membership not care to subscribe, the following rates can be obtained: Local unions with one hundred or more members, desiring to subscribe in a body, can obtain the paper at the rate of 75 cents per member per year. Local unions with less than 100 members, can obtain the paper at the rate of $1 per member per year.

"This is a very reasonable rate, and should meet with the approval of all.

Postal Rates Fix Dividing Line.

"Owing to the postal rates in the city of Vancouver the above mentioned rates will not apply to that city, but local unions that now subscribe in a body will be able to have the paper at the rates at present paid by them.

"Outlying districts receive more favorable postal rates, hence the distinction between them and Vancouver, and it should be an inducement to the districts outside Vancouver to subscribe.

"The executive is of the opinion that with every member in receipt of the paper each week, a fuller knowledge of the happenings in the Labor world would be gained by the members of organized labor and, as a result, a greater interest would be taken in the work of the movement, and a further result would be a better and more active movement.

"You are therefore requested to, as soon as possible, send your views on this matter, giving a statement as to what your organization is doing or can do to assist the paper and, by so doing, assist the working class movement in the province."

On behalf of The Federationist it should be stated that the rates above quoted will not apply until the plan outlined is approved by the unions affiliated with the provincial Federation. The rate at which the club subscriptions are offered is absolutely impossible unless the plan results in a large addition to its mailing list. Labor publications, like other papers, are dependent on advertising patronage rather than on subscriptions for real financial support and in making the low club rate offer The Federationist is taking a chance on the securing of additional advertising on the showing of a greatly increased circulation, and should the proposal not receive the support of the affiliated unions, this campaign for increased advertising cannot be made effectively. Until notice of the approval of the proposition is given the present subscription rates to this publication must necessarily prevail.

EXPLAIN COMPENSATION ACT TO WORKINGMEN

Suggestion That Mr. W. B. Hinsdale Address Meetings of Organized Labor.

During the week Mr. F. W. Hinsdale, who is connected with the Workmen's Compensation commission, gave an address before the B. C. Manufacturers' association on the new Compensation Act, explaining to the employers the details and methods of operation covered by the legislation.

The Federationist notes that in Manitoba, where a similar act recently went into force, efforts were made to acquaint the workers as to the procedure which was to be followed in carrying out the measure, the Manitoba Compensation commissioner meeting bodies of organized labor and outlining the legislation and the methods which would be followed by his office, addresses also being given on the act from the standpoint of the worker. Despite the fact that the terms of the new British Columbia Act have been outlined many times, there still appears to be, in the minds of workers, some doubt as to the methods to be followed in carrying out its provisions. The workers are just as keenly interested in the Compensation Act as are the employers and it has been suggested that Mr. Hinsdale, who is a recognized authority on the subject of workmen's compensation measures, might well arrange for meeting with organized labor bodies and giving his explanation of the provincial measure.

A correspondent of the New York Tribunt suggests that one member of the German embassy be permitted to remain in the United States on these conditions: (a) That he paint himself with red and white stripes; and (b) that he be illuminated every evening.

EMPLOYERS TAKE ACTION IN LINE WITH LABOR

Suggest That Workmen's Compensation Board Have Headquarters in Vancouver.

The B. C. Manufacturers' association, at its meeting this week, passed a resolution which favors the location of the head offices of the Workmen's Compensation commission in Vancouver. This action is along the same line as that suggested by the Trades and Labor council last week. In the discussion at the meeting of the Manufacturers' association, it was pointed out that the greater part of the board's business would be connected with operations on the mainland, and that it would be much more advantageous for all concerned to have the head office in Vancouver, in order that business might be more promptly and conveniently transacted.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S 1916 WAGE INCREASES

Advances Secured for Members During Year Total $5,000,000.

The annual report of the international union of street railway employees states that during 1916 the union directly gained wage increases for its membership which total $5,000,000. These increases benefited 72,328 members, who are connected with 148 locals. In addition, the union has indirectly gained wage increases for many street railway employees where its organization work is not yet perfected.

W. D. Mahon, president of the organization, has recently been elected as a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, filling the vacancy caused by the recent death of Dennis A. Hayes of the Glassworkers' union. The recogniton of Mr. Mahon as an active worker on the field of organized labor is a just recognition of his record as an active worker in the field of organized labor.

STRIKE-BREAKERS' RECORD ON STREET RAILWAY

Accidents on New York City Lines Show Increase When They Are Working.

The necessity of having properly-trained men in charge of the operation of street cars is shown by a report of the Public Service commission of New York city, covering the operation of the city cars for last year, when a strike was on; and the cars were operated by strike-breakers.

The report shows that before the strike-breakers took charge of the cars, the average number of collisions was 80 per month. During the first month of the strike, collisions rose to 119, and in the second month to 151, the number increasing month by month and reaching 360 for November. The total collisions for the last half of the year, when the strike was on, was 1288, which is over double the number for the first half of the year.

The report also shows a considerable increase in the number of persons injured during the period the strike-breakers were operating, the percentage of boarding and alighting accidents being far greater than when the cars were operated by trained men.

MONTHLY MEETING OF TYPOS. NEXT SUNDAY

Several Subjects of Importance Are Slated for Consideration.

Vancouver Typographical union will hold its regular monthly meeting on Sunday, February 25, at 2 p.m. It is expected that several matters of importance to the membership will be brought up, and a good attendance is anticipated.

What is reported to have been the most successful convention of the Northwestern Typographical conference was held at Everett, Wash., recently. Reports of the proceedings will be distributed among the affiliated unions at an early date, and all members should make it a point to secure a copy. D. O. Gallup of Portland, Ore., was elected president, and H. C. Haines of Tacoma, secretary-treasurer. Both President Sanburn of Victoria and Secretary-treasurer Philo Howard, of Seattle, declined nomination for re-election. Portland, Ore., was selected as the next meeting place of the conference convention, which is to be held in January next year.

Albany Typographical union, No. 4, Albany, N. Y., is already making a bid for the 1919 International Typographical Union convention, and in its appeal to sister unions for support towards securing the convention, points out that the name International Typographical Union of North America was adopted at a convention held in Albany, N. Y., in 1869, and that as 1919 marks the fiftieth anniversary of that historic event, it would be exceedingly appropriate that the half-century of progress of the I. T. U. be celebrated at a convention held in the city of its birth.

Still a "Labor" Red-lighter.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, former minister of labor under the Laurier administration, and framer of the Lemieux Act, which has been repudiated by organized labor in Canada, is earning an unenviable notoriety in the United States, where he is generally referred to in labor circles as Rockefeller's hired man.

Stork Deliver Male.

Although the stork has not yet joined the Letter Carriers' union, he did duty as a carrier this week, delivering about ten pounds of male at the home of Fred Knowles, the popular delegate to the Trades and Labor council from the Letter Carriers' union. Fred signed for the package with a broad smile on his face, which he still wears as he tells his comrades. "It's a boy."

New Labor Publication.

The latest accession to the ranks of labor publications is the Progressive Labor World, which made its appearance last week. The paper will cover the trades union work of Philadelphia in particular, but the newsy and comprehensive manner in which the first number is edited indicates that it will shortly become a powerful influence in the general labor world.

Good Vaudeville at Orpheum.

Manager Pilling, the popular manager of the Orpheum theatre, is serving up an excellent vaudeville bill every week and, as a result, his house is well-patronized. For next week his bill is what he terms a hum-dinger, every act being a head-liner. The Orpheum appeals strongly to union patronage, and as Manager Pilling follows trades union principles in every part of his work, attendance of this class at his performances is justified on that account, as well as because of the excellent performances he is putting on. ***

New Pleated Serge Dresses

THE new models just in accentuate popular fashions and provide ample scope for individual selection. Many of the models are effectively trimmed, some with silk military braid and others with hand-embroidery. Colors include African brown, green, navy and black, and the sizes range from 16 to 42. View the new models on the second floor. They are priced from $13.50 to $35.00.

Smart Silk Sweaters

In Newest Effects

THE display at this time is replete with the most attractive and practical models, embracing both the belted and sash trimmed styles. Some have the new shirred back and the gathered pockets and are shown with deep collars. There is a great variety of shades and all sizes from 16 to 44 are represented. The prices $10 to $35.

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SOME MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAS OCCURRED

(Continued from page 1)

especially of Great Britain, were influenced in the surrender of their rights by the specious assurance of governing authorities that the government would take over and control industrial establishments to the end that the material resources of the nation should be converted to war purposes, as well as its man power, is no doubt true. And that the government has assumed a certain control over many industrial establishments is likewise true. But that the government has done anything further than to merely commandeer certain factories, railways and shipping for war purposes and for a period no longer than the duration of the war, is quite evident to any one who cares to inform himself of the facts in the case. There is overwhelming evidence at hand to show that never in all history did British capitalists reap such tremendous profits as at present, and that too in the very industries that are controlled by the government, and, according to our rattletrap reformers and optimistc economists and labor guides, are supposed to have been nationalized into "state socialism." It is the last word in jokes.

Real Nationalization.

The nationalization of industry, to be of any significance and value to the exploited wealth-producers of any country must have for its prime purpose the elimination of all profit from the operation of such industry. This implies that the ownership and control of industry must pass into the hands of the nation, to be henceforth administered for the sole purpose of satisfying the requirements of the nation as a whole, and not leaving out of consideration the requirements of a single person within it. There must be no distinction between individuals, in so far as the material things of life are concerned, for, in this respect, the needs of all are the same. Needless to say such a nationalization will not meet with the approval of our present governing authorities. If it did, it would not be necessary to slip it over us by sleight of hand in the form of registration for some other professed purpose. Being a manifestly honest and decent proposition, it could well be offered in the open light of day, and allowed to stand upon its merits. But while the workers of all of these countries after the war will have to again do battle for the regaining of the rights that they have been euchred out of by their glib-tongued masters, it is a perfectly safe bet that they will also reach out for much in addition to what they had before, and who shall say that it will not be something in the way of a nationalization that will strike a far greater terror to the hearts of their masters than ever did their struggles for the petty purpose of temporarily alleviating their uncomfortable conditions as slaves, while not in any manner threatening to get rid of their chains and end that slavery.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. J. H. McVety Invited by Faculty to Address Students on Subject.

On the invitation of the faculty of the University of B. C. Mr. J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labor council, will shortly give two addresses on the subject of labor legislation before the university students connected with the course of economics. Final arrangements have not yet been made for the lectures, but they will probably be given during the first week of March.

UNIONISTS MUST ASK FOR UNION MADE PRODUCTS

Dollars Spent for Non-union Goods Are Labor Boomerangs

Will Stock Union Goods If Union Men Make Demand

[By Robert Hunter]

Today union men often spend $40 a month to destroy unionism where they give $1 a month to build up unionism.

The union men of this country as a body spend no less than $1,500,000,000 a year to purchase the necessities of life.

Every dollar of that immense sum that is spent for non-union goods is spent to break down the unions.

When a strike is on, union men all over the country send their contributions to support the strike.

They do all in their power to support their brother unionists when they seem to be in trouble, but the little strike which you aid here or there by contributions is nothing compared with the evil your millions of dollars do in supporting non-union products.

When a unionist spends $40 a month buying scab products, he is trying with a great big hand to pull down the unionism which his poor little dollar of dues to his union is trying to build up.

When a union man gives a dollar a month to support his union he is very proud of himself as a good unionist. He thinks himself a philanthropist. Perhaps he thinks that miserable dollar a month will build up a powerful trade union movement. But it never can while he continues to put many dollars a month into ten-cent stores and the purchasing of the products of prison and scab labor which is cutting the very ground from under his union.

Suppose every man of the three million trade unionists in this country considered it a crime to buy prison products or scab labor products; suppose the merchants knew that every penny of the billion and a half dollars spent by these trade unionists would be spent only for union goods, what would you see?

Every store in this broad land patronized by workingmen would have a big union label over the door. Merchants would themselves advertise the union label, and manufacturers would produce union products and hire union labor or go bankrupt. If union men bought right they would not have to strike so much.

That, brothers, is the power of unity in the small matter of spending a week's wage. The buying power of labor, if exercised in unity, would solve many of the problems of labor.

Back of every union fighter, back of every strike, back of every industrial battle, would be the power of three million men and the power of a billion and a half of real dollars spent each year.

Every dollar spent by union labor for union goods is money in your own pocket. Think of that!

BURNABY MUNICIPALITY

Cheap Land for Settlers.

In pursuance of a scheme intimated during the recent election by Reeve Fraser, it is proposed to request legislation to enable municipalities to appoint trustees to hold all property reverting to the corporation at tax sales in trust for the people. These trustees would have power to lease suitable parcels of land for either agricultural or industrial purposes, at a rental sufficient to cover taxes and expenses, the lessee to have an option to renew at the expiration of his lease, thus giving him security of tenure. Reeve Fraser, in discussing the scheme. said:

"The idea we have in mind is really a practical form of Socialism whereby the land will be held by the people for the people. Instead of selling small parcels of land to individuals, we propose that the whole of the property which reverts to the corporation shall be leased for any purpose for which it may be suitable—residential, agricultural or industrial.

"The point may be raised how the municipality is to meet its liabilities if the arrears of taxes on the property are not collected? The answer is, as I stated during the municipal election campaign, that we have a sufficient surplus of assets that if only 50 per cent. of arrears are collected we can more than meet the outstanding liabilities. It is evident, then, that the corporation can afford to hold lands which revert to it at tax sale in trust for the people.

"The details of the scheme will, of course, have to be worked out to meet different circumstances; but the general principle will be the same no matter for what purpose the land is leased. One advantage of the scheme will be that persons desiring to engage in either farming or manufacturing will be able to secure sufficient land for their purpose without the initial expenditure for a site. This will be a distinct advantage to persons with small capital, as they will be able to develop the business in which they are engaged instead of investing it in land; while at the same time they will have, under the terms of their lease, security of tenure so long as they wish to remain on the land and comply with the terms of the lease, and if they wish to leave, the lease can be transferred.

"The advantage from the municipality's point of view would be that the land would produce a revenue while being developed and improved in value."

Under Australia's new Licensing Act Victoria's barmaids have to be registered. The process necessitates the telling of their ages. And, as Oscar Wilde once remarked, a woman who will tell one her age will tell one anything.

It is quite to his interest (the capitalist) that the wage workers exhaust their brain power in controversies on the truth of religion and in discussion on justice, liberty, ethics, patriotism, and other boobytraps, in order that they may not have a minute left to reflect on their wretched condition and the means of improving it.—Paul Lafargue.

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