THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

NINTH YEAR. No. 48 — TEN PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1917 — ($2.00 in Vancouver City) — $1.50 PER YEAR

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEC 7 1917 VICTORIA, B.C.

LABOR CAMPAIGN IN BURRARD AND SO. VANCOUVER

Some Good Meetings Held and Strong Committees Are Appointed

Much Interest Manifested Among the Workers and Citizens

Judging by the success of the campaign during the past week the Labor candidates are sure of success on election day. Enthusiasm and interest has been very marked at all the meetings. The result has been the formation of acting working committees in various parts of the constituencies. After a very successful meeting in the Queen Mary school, West Point Grey, where J. H. McVety, R. P. Pettipiece, H. L. Corey and Miss Gutteridge were the speakers, a committee was organized with R. Cassidy as chairman, and the following members: Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. O. Northrup, Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Corey, Miss Gutteridge, O. Northrup, W. S. Amos, W. Murdock, Mrs. Mills, M. J. Gerard and O. Forbes.

Arrangements were immediately made to open a committee room at the corner of Tenth and Trimble. Readers of The Federationist, resident in that district, are urged to call at the committee room and help with the work.

Another meeting will be held in the Queen Mary school on Dec. 12.

The South Vancouver committee has been very energetic during the past week posting bills with announcements of meetings and answering the inquiries of the enormous number of persons who called at the committee rooms. The residents of South Vancouver are asked to call there and help out.

A very successful meeting was held in McBride school on Wednesday evening. The speakers were J. H. McVety and E. T. Kingsley, who were received enthusiastically, their remarks being continually interrupted by applause.

A meeting was held in North Vancouver Wednesday night which was very successful and so well attended that more chairs had to be brought in to accommodate the crowd. The speakers were the candidate, Victor R. Midgley and R. P. Pettipiece and Miss Gutteridge.

At the close of the meeting some fifteen residents of North Vancouver formed a working committee, with G. Hammermark as chairman, and E. L. Williams, M. Page, P. Rathbone, S. Clark, W. Forrest, E. Dickinson, W. Miles, T. Rathbone, John Clark, F. Eaking, J. Orchard and M. Porter. Arrangements were made for the immediate opening of the committee room at 12 Lonsdale avenue, just where the cars start.

A meeting has been arranged for Friday night in Lynn Valley at the Lynn Valley Institute to be followed shortly by a meeting in West Vancouver. Another meeting will be held in K. P. hall on Dec 12.

The interest and enthusiasm shown by the committees in outlying parts of the constituencies is encouraging to both the candidates and the central campaign committee. If the campaign continues as successfully during the next two weeks as in the past week, the candidates of the B. C. F. of L. will most certainly be elected.

Members of organized Labor are urged to attend all meetings in their vicinity and forward to the campaign manager at the Labor Temple donations to the campaign fund as soon as possible.

MIDGLEY TO SPEAK AT BRITANNIA MINES

Will Hold Mass-Meeting There on Saturday Week If Possible

The B. C. F. of L. candidate for Burrard, Mr. Victor R. Midgley, will speak at Britannia Beach on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, and at the mines on Sunday, if present arrangements can be concluded.

OPEN HEADQUARTERS FOR LABOR CANDIDATE

Vancouver South Has Now a Central Office for J. H. McVety Workers.

Owing to the fact that there had been some difficulty with the prosecution of the campaign in Vancouver South owing to the lack of a central office, the campaign committee has obtained quarters at 6291 Fraser avenue which will fill the bill in every particular. The quarters are commodious and plenty of literature will be available. It has been arranged to keep the quarters open from 7:30 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, and on Saturdays from 1 to 3 p.m. Electors are invited to use the Vancouver South headquarters and to call there for information as to getting on the voters' lists, etc.

True Cause of Strike.

"We are on PICKET DUTY here for the purpose of informing you of the reason of the strike. Previous to the strike, we received $9.00 per week for seven days' work.

"With a view of obtaining $10.00 per week minimum, and a six-day working week, we united together and became members of the Waitresses' Union. Very shortly after, two girls were dismissed for being members of the Union.

"Mr. McLeod states he has adopted union conditions in his cafe, but he neglects to state that we are compelled to strike in order to get a semblance of union conditions, even for those who have taken our places.

"In all FAIRNESS, and in JUSTICE to the working girls of Vancouver, we ask your co-operation in helping us win our cause."

Big Meeting Monday.

A mass meeting is arranged for St. Mark's hall, Kitsilano, on Monday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 p.m., at which speakers will be V. R. Midgley, candidate for Burrard, and J. H. McVety, candidate for Vancouver South. There will also be other well known speakers. Residents of Ward Six are urged to attend this meeting.

Promoter Blunt Cigars Unfair.

DETERMINED PICKET AT McLEOD'S CAFE

Striking Waitresses Will Not Give Up Present Struggle.

The striking waitresses at McLeod's cafe are still carrying on their determined picket, and will continue to do so till McLeod reinstates the girls he fired because of the union affiliations. That the general public is in sympathy with the girls is shown by the patronage of this unfair cafe. It is being patronized exclusively by a class which entertains a deep hatred of organized labor.

The girls have issued the following statement:

SIGNS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE INTERIOR

Labor Candidate Austin's Good Reception in Revelstoke

Heavy Sledding for Win-the-Election and Liberal Campaigners

REVELSTOKE, B. C. Nov. 27.—Labor's candidate in West Kootenay riding, Mr. I. A. Austin, accompanied by Mr. Geo. F. Stirling, arrived here Sunday evening and a meeting was arranged for Monday night, the same night as the win-the-war election bunch were holding forth. Our meeting was well attended and the candidate received a good reception. Mr. Stirling was in fine fettle and gave the audience plenty of material to think over between now and election day. Candidate Austin has made many friends here as the result of his visit and the forceful manner in which he set forth the position and platform of the new national Labor Party. And Bob Green will have to make a better showing than at Revelstoke if he intends to keep Austin from going to Ottawa as the representative of this constituency.

The win-the-election bunch certainly had plenty of KO.'s at their meeting. But our interpretation is that they will prove to be K.O.'s when Dec. 17 rolls round. Bob Green's reception was so cold that he had to return to the wings and secure his overcoat. He dramatically wrung his hands and pleaded with the ladies to vote for the conscription of man-power and more profits for the worst elements of the two old parties in Canada.

When the man who put the "burr" in Burrell came on the scene he was so full up with figures and statistics that he mystified his audience. In vain he tried to apologize for the wrong-doing of the Borden bunch and attempted to show how they would curtail excess profits—after election day. His audience became decided chilly as he labored the subject of conscription of manpower alone. He pointed with pride to how young Americans had responded to the call to arms, also under the "selective draft" system of slavery; but he forgot to mention that out of four millions of conscripts in the U. S. only 100,000 were able to be tranported overseas for lack of ships. His whole plea was excuses for the Borden government. Another stunt Bob has hatched up is "meetings for women only."

The wage-worker electors of Revelstoke can be depended upon to do their full duty of Labor Candidate Austin on Dec. 17.

GRIM MEN OF WAR GIVE BORDEN A RUDE JOLT

Real Soldiers From France Refuse to Listen to His Twaddle

And Press That Featured Kitchener Snub Is Silent as the Tomb

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29—When Premier Borden attempted to address the several thousand returned soldiers who returned on the Olympic he received the biggest surprise of his life. Scarcely had he started to speak when a soldier shouted "To Hell with Borden."

This was the signal of a wild demonstration against the premier and the men who were not safety-first colonels, but real fighting men, absolutely refused to give Flavelle's protector a hearing.

Citizens of British Columbia did you see the above in the "Sun" or the "World" or the "Province"? Of course you didn't. The three Vancouver dailies are receiving thousands of dollars from advertising Victory Bonds, the money being considered in the nature of "hush" money and they can be relied upon not to print anything detrimental to the government.

But, and there is a big meaning to this but, they reported to the full and even featured on the editorial pages the fact that Borden was howled down in Kitchener, Ontario. They called the men who interrupted Flavelle's pet in Kitchener, traitors. Dare they use the same language about the grim men of war who howled down the premier over the blue waters of Halifax harbor.

Borden has muzzled the press and killed free speech in Canada. We will guarantee that he will be given a good hearing even in Kitchener if he opens his remarks with these words: "People of Canada, if you will grant me free speech tonight I will grant you free speech hereafter.

Borden got in Berlin and on the Olympic a dose out of the bottle which for three years he has forced down the throats of liberty-loving Canadians.

How do you like it, Robby?

How does your pet, Flavelle, like it?

Isn't it almost enough to dampen the paper-soled shoes of Herbert Ames?

"British Justice," According to the Borden Scales

BORDEN (to Sir Joseph Flavelle): "Naturally, Joe dear, the exigencies of the present war call for capital to meet conditions so that victory may be assured us. As you have answered so nobly to your country's call in your capacity as a dealer in Hogs, it is but natural that you take advantage of the abnormal condition of the good markets (as controlled by you) and the "stand" taken by the Unionist government justifies you in continuing to make excess war profits!"

BORDEN (to civilian soldier): "In this fight for freedom and democracy, 'honor' is the incentive which compels every patriot to give his life for his country. 'Filthy lucre' has no place in our eyes when the world's liberty is at stake. You will receive your reward in the hereafter. But 'enumerators,' you say. Well, well, of course, but my political friends, ecc., etc. Anyway, the most that Canada can afford you is $1.10 per day. Public 'charity' will look after your dependants."

THE SOCIAL SKY IS DARKENING WITH PORTENTIOUS CLOUDS OF EVIL OMEN

Democracy Repudiated by War-Mad Rulers—The Last Vestige of Human Liberty Is Being Destroyed—Militarism Rampant Scenting Its Return to Empire Slavers at the Jaws in Anticipation—"Prussian Kultur" Marching to World Victory in "Seven League Boots"—Worldwide Autocracy Again Coming Into Its Own

THESE are indeed dark days for democracy and all that is implied in the term human liberty.

A world's ruling class has gone completely mad with the smell of blood and the intoxication of slaughter.

Reaction is rampant in every land, seizing the opportunity arising out of the general chaos and confusion to refasten the vicious clutches of tyranny and autocracy upon the people, hamstring democracy and throttle liberty.

Every baneful interest in human society has rallied to the attack, making the very welkin ring with eager baying as they scent the return of the glorious days when the law of the jungle (tooth, fang and claw) was the only law recognized among human animals.

By the declaration of martial law, the institution of conscript servitude and the practical abrogation of citizenship as expressed through the franchise, the contractual relation existing between the various members of human society, and which is the basis of all written law, has been abolished; a return to the unwritten law of the jungle has been made.

By the abolition of the human conscience, and this has been accomplished by the tribunals, the very basis of all religion has been destroyed, for without the human conscience there is nothing either moral, ethical or spiritual upon which to build.

And by these tokens have the war-mad rulers of practically all countries halted the forward march of civilization, disrupted and destroyed its peaceful and orderly processes of growth and development and seriously threaten its complete engulfment in an abyss of anarchy and chaos such as followed the downfall of the Roman empire.

The empire of capital is tottering to ruin and bankruptcy; its official staff is a lot of gibbering idiots; its apologists and spokesmen are inane falsifiers so wanting in ingenuity as to be unable to disguise their vacuity with a plausible mendacity; and its strong-arm defenders are of the intellectual level of the jungle of pre-civilization.

No more mendacious atrocity was ever perpetrated upon a supposedly free and democratic people, than the impudent foisting upon them of enforced military service without even so much as asking their consent.

No more abominable and vicious usurpation of power was ever attempted by even the most unscrupulous and execrable ruling-class ruffian that ever wielded the sceptre of power in an alleged constitutional state.

And no people worthy to be free would for a moment allow such a ruthless assault upon their freedom and their rights to go unchallenged and unrebuked.

But as dastardly as the conscription infamy may be, as repugnant as it must be to every one possessed of a love for democracy and a desire for the progress of civilization, even that infamy sinks into insignificance as an achievement in moral turpitude alongside of the War-Time Election Act.

That is an achievement beyond compare, an achievement so atrocious, so contemptible, so low, so mean, so vile, so execrable, so repugnant to every principle and concept of common decency, as to preclude the possibility of meeting with the approval of any decent, clean-thinking and well-meaning person in the land.

And if the conspirators who hatched that iniquitous measure get by with it and are returned to office under it, it will be the most scathing commentary upon the intelligence and spirit of the Canadian people that could possibly be conceived.

But those who are so lost to all moral sense as to stoop sufficiently low to conjure forth such an infamous measure, are none too high in the moral scale to preclude the possibility of even sinking to lower depths of infamy in order to win their way to a renewed lease of power.

The very fact of their bringing forth such an iniquitous measure, is proof positive of the entire absence of virtue in the cause they so mouthily and noisily proclaim.

No cause possessing merit need resort to such dubious and vicious means in order to go forward to success.

No cause resorting to such methods in order to justify itself can ever receive sympathy and support from any person fit to be tolerated among those who struggle and fight for human progress and freedom.

Orders have gone out from the military service branch of the department of justice, at Ottawa, directed to "All Chiefs of Police, Police Officers," etc., as follows:

"**As soon as possible after the 12th of November, steps should be taken to arrest and prosecute those men who have openly defied the law and who are either known to the police or notified to them by registrars under the Military Act or others. IT IS NOT DESIRABLE THAT FOR A SHORT TIME ANY LARGE NUMBER OF SUCH PROSECUTIONS SHOULD BE INSTITUTED, but the fact of the prosecution should obtain wide advertisement as should also the fact that men who surrender themselves will not be proceeded against criminally for mere default in reporting. AT A LATER STAGE MORE GENERAL MEASURES MAY REQUIRE TO BE ADOPTED.**

While it may be necessary to work the "press gang" in order to get more cannon-food for the European debacle, it is by no means so highly necessary as to call for such drastic measures just now as might imperil the success of the "Unionist" conspirators at the forthcoming election.

Winning the election is evidently the matter of first importance and when that has been safely accomplished, "MORE GENERAL MEASURES MAY REQUIRE TO BE ADOPTED."

The document referred to ends with the following very interesting paragraph:

"**Your co-operation along the lines laid down in securing universal compliance with the act and the proclamation issued thereunder and in the detection and arrest of persons in default, deserters and absentees without leave, is very desirable and AS HAS ALREADY BEEN POINTED OUT, IT HAS BEEN MADE AN OBLIGATION,**" etc.

All of which affords material for much earnest study and contemplation by those Canadians who have been laboring under the evident delusion that they live in a democratic country, quite beyond the vicious reach of "Prussian kultur" and the tyranny and brutality of the wicked autocracy of semi-feudal mid-Europe.

And who shall say that such study and contemplation may not eventually throw a veritable flood of illumination upon the significance of the reincarnation of the "press gang" as a sign-post pointing the way to the triumph of democracy.

VICTORY LOAN WILL ENTAIL HEAVY COST

Advertising Is Expensive and Canvassers Reaping Harvest

Canvassers for the Victory loan are to receive $5 for every $1000 worth they sell. They are not devoting their energies to the Victory Bond sale altogether out of patriotism therefore. In addition to the canvassers' percentage, it will cost a tremendous amount of money in advertising and other expenses. How this compares with flotation of the Liberty Loan in the United States is shown in the fact that in the U. S. no commissions whatever were allowed, banks and financial institutions gave their services absolutely free and the newspapers donated their advertising space free. Except for the clerical labor entailed the Liberty Loan didn't cost the government a penny.

AGREE ON WAGES FOR MEN IN MEAT SHOPS

A Considerable Advance Has Been Granted by Arrangement.

Although the Butchers' & Meat Cutters' have been organized but a short time, the benefits of union are already manifested, the butchers having succeeded in obtaining much better wages and the meat cutters having succeeded in the establishment of a minimum wage of $23 a week. The agreement is oral thus far, and the various shops will be signed up as soon as the shop cards, by which the general public is advised whether a shop recognizes the union, will be distributed shortly.

AFTER A HALF-DAY STRIKE T. AND C. LOCAL WINS

Practically All of Important Cartage Firms Sign Agreement

Teamsters and Chauffeurs Will Have Better Conditions

Negotiations between the Teamsters' Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' local and the General Cartage association, have been successfully concluded for the men. A strike was called for Monday noon, and lasted half a day, the men deciding to return to work pending the negotiations with the general cartage association which came to a successful conclusion at 6:15 Wednesday evening. That night at the meeting of the union the action of the negotiating committee was endorsed.

By agreement the men will receive a 9½-hour day, an all-union shop, 10 to 20 per cent. increase in wages, and time-and-a-half for all overtime. The new scale is effective December 1. The following firms are effected:

Burke & Wood, Vancouver Transfer, Campbell Storage, Imperial Transfer Co., Scott & Pease, Standard Co., Chapman's Motor Co., Merchants Transfer Co., Burke & Cameron, Independent Transfer Co., Canadian Cartage Co., B. A. Transfer Co., G. H. Cottrell Co., Johnston Storage Co., T. G. McBride Co., Pacific Transfer Co., D. Fraser Co., Royal Transfer, Alert Service Co., Bennet's Transfer, O. Bowman Co., McNeill, Welch & Wilson; Mainland Transfer, Burrard Transfer Co., Brown Transfer Co., S. & Y. Auto, Foote's Express, Frank Dalton.

CHEERFUL NEWS FROM THE FROSTY NORTHLAND

Same Brand of Justice and Rotten Newspapers as Down Here

Loud Calls for More Slaves to Come and Get Their Eye-Teeth Cut

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Oct. 28.—The hegira for the Big Outside threatens to almost depopulate interior Alaska. All those fortunate enough to have the absolutely necessary are beating it for the coast. The future outlook here is very ominous indeed. Gold mining practically suspended. A little tungsten and antimony being mined, on a very small scale. No employment at all in prospective, except humiliating peonage on the government railroad.

Conscription anything but popular here, the foreign residents particularly resenting it, and there is good and justifiable reason for their so doing. All the eligible young Russians contemplate returning to Russia, preferring service in their own country.

The federal officials here are offensively arrogant and arbitrary, and are handing out law and justice a la 1917. The entire Alaskan press, with the single exception of the Nome Industrial Worker, is owned and controlled by the big corporations, and reek with filth, falsehood and misrepresentation and at all times hostile to Labor.

This town boasts of a commercial club that dictates the policy of the local rags, sets the deadfalls whereby the workers are scientifically and profitably exploited; espouses the convenient employment of the ambigious time-cheque and defends the technical morality of the welcher.

Right now this delectable aggregation of highbinders are sending out urgent S. O. S. calls for labor to build the interior railroad and in return receive a wage lower than is paid outside.

Boys, stay away from here.

Chas. Lestor is still in jail awaiting a re-trial. Democracy has apparently overwhelmed justice in this, the far benighted north.

Endorse Assessment.

At the last meeting of the Street Railwaymen the assessment of 25 cents for each member for the support of the waitresses strike was unanimously endorsed, and this will be placed upon the December working card. It is hoped that at the next meeting the hall will be crowded to its capacity as the nomination of officers will take place for the ensuing term. The officers to be elected will be the ones that will handle the negotiations for the next agreement. Therefore it is very important that the men should look around and choose the most capable men.

Dr. Curry to Speak at Nanaimo.

Dr. W. J. Curry will leave Vancouver on Saturday for Nanaimo, where he will speak for the Labor candidate, Mr. Taylor, on Sunday evening.

Olympia Cigars Unfair

STREETCAR MEN ARE OPPOSED TO ONE MAN SYSTEM

Delegation Sent to Victoria Makes Position Clear to Government

Men Will Place Their Objections and Statement in Writing

A committee representing streetcar men of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster met members of the provincial government on Nov. 22, and took up the question of the introduction of the "one-man" car system in the three coast cities.

In opening up the discussion with the government the committee first stated that the street railway men were opposed to the introduction of this type of car. The committee reviewed the issues that were involved that led to the appointment of Commissioner Shortt and made it quite clear that they were in no way committed to any recommendations the commission might bring in.

The only parties who agreed to be bound by the commissioner's recommendations were the B. C. Electric and the city of Vancouver and it is well known that the only question that the city was committed to was the one dealing with the regulation of the jitneys. Articles have appeared in the press which attempt to show that the street railwaymen were also committed, but this cannot be too strongly denied.

In a portion of the commissioner's report he recommends the trial of the one-man car on certain outside lines so that a better service could be given. In view of the fact that the only argument that has been put forward in support of the one-man car is the one of economy in reducing operating expenses, it should, therefore, become apparent to anyone who understands the question of transportation that it is impossible to give a better service and at the same time make economy in operating expenses.

Premier Brewster asked the men to give a general written review of their position, and also the main points of their objection, which the committee agreed to do.

TAYLOR IS MAKING HIS CAMPAIGN HUM

A Live Committee Holding Daily Meetings With Good Results

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.—The campaign meetings held so far in the interests of the B. C. F. of L. candidate in Nanaimo riding have been very successful and augur well for the balance of the schedule mapped out by the committee between now and Dec. 17.

Our programme, as at present arranged, is as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 1—Ladysmith.

Sunday, Dec. 2—South Wellington. Dr. W. J. Curry of Vancouver will be a speaker at this meeting.

Monday, Dec. 3—Northfield.

Meetings for Cedar district and Tyee Siding will be arranged for later.

The outlook for the Labor candidate is exceedingly hopeful and with the miners rallying to his support the chances for election are good.

Dance for Minimum Wage.

On Friday, Dec. 14, one of the most interesting social functions ever held in the Labor temple will take place when the recently-organized Women's Minimum Wage League will give a whist drive and dance. Refreshments are to be served. The league is organized for the purpose of obtaining for working women a decent wage.

Cafes Signing Up.

The Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses local is meeting with great encouragement. Several more important cafes have signed working agreements, realizing that the best service to their patrons can be given by members of the union. Several cafes are also giving the proposition of the local the most earnest consideration.

BE SURE TO SEE ENUMERATOR PUTS YOU ON THE LIST

Again, keep your eye on your enumerator! Find him and see if he has "missed" getting you on his voters' list. If he will not put you on, vote anyway on election day, as you have a right to do, then take the name of the man who tried to disfranchise you, and paste it in your hat for future reference. These enumerators are all well-known men. They live in Vancouver. And they are not going to move away. That is, if they do not do anything so crooked as the War-Times Election act invites them to do. As the enumerator will live among the people of this city for a long time, just let him remember that the man whom he caused to lose his right to vote is not going to forget right away.

There are no "voters' lists" this election. The old lists are not being used. "Enumerators" are being sent around taking names of voters. The only way to find out if they have missed you is to go to the enumerator's home and ask him. And, at the same time, take a good look at him in case he should cause you to lose your right to vote on Dec. 17.

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$32.00 and $35.00 Hants and tweed, frieze, chinchilla and cheviot Coats, for..... $23.85

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MEETING IN NANAIMO STARTS TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN

Large Audience Listens to Labor Candidate on Current Issues

How a Returned Soldier at Victoria Won a Battle for Higher Wages

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, B. C., Nov. 20.—Local 872, U. M. W. of A., met Sunday, and during the reading of the minutes it was discovered that the amount that should have been sent to the injured brother in Illinois, from whom the appeal was received at last meeting, should have been $25 instead of $10. The brother had been injured before the passage of the Illinois Compensation Act which is based on the English Act.

An appeal was received from Mr. Haywood, general secretary of the I. W. W., asking for funds to assist in the fight against the attempt of organized greed to railroad many of their members to jail. During the discussion that followed it was generally admitted that the appeal was a needy one, but in view of the fact that we are at present engaged in a fight against an autocracy of our own, we were not in a position to make any donation. The secretary was therefore instructed to write W. D. Haywood and acquaint him of our inability to subscribe, and the reasons.

John P. White's Resignation

Much discussion arose out of the receipt of a communication notifying us of the resignation of J. P. White, our international president, who is taking the position of adviser to Dr. Garfield, the United States fuel controller. A very small majority thought that perhaps our late president, in his present position, would conserve the interests of the workers, but the majority had in mind the scriptural injunction, "By their deeds ye shall know them," and judging from past deeds, our late president is eminently fitted for his present position—from the ruling class view from V. I. There has been a little too much of "our country," "our country's needs," etc., too much kow-towing to the autocratic kaisers of America and too little opposition to the czars of the United States in their efforts to hamstring Liberty, to stamp him as a man from whom the workers can expect anything progressive. He is of the type bred and loved by Mark Hanna of Civic Federation fame, the keep-politics-out-of-union, sanctity-of-agreement type; the type who see no farther than a fair day's work for a fair day's wages.

However, time will tell and if John P. White starts in and advises the fuel controller to take over the mines and operate them under the democratic control of the people, and advises the election of mine inspectors by the men, etc., we will then believe that J. P. is a sincere fighter for the working class.

That Check Weighman

We had one regular discussion of the check weighman question, and the grievance committee was instructed to take the matter of providing a wash-house and efficient transportation up with the management.

The wash-house question in the mines of British Columbia is a live question. Numerous attempts have been made in the past to have legislation making the provision of wash-houses compulsory, but this question will never be settled until the workers develop sufficient brains to elect members of its own class to the legislature.

Working Hard for Taylor

The campaign committee reported progress and requested the presence of as many as possible at the opening meeting of the campaign in Nanaimo, to be addressed by Bro. Joe Taylor, our candidate.

A few went to Nanaimo and attended the meeting held in the Dominion hall, which was a success, judging from the interest manifested.

Am beginning to think that our expectations of a revival in Nanaimo are about to be realized. The men of Nanaimo are in full possession of the English spirit. They are slow to move, but when once moved are like a steam roller, a tough proposition to stop, and as usual, after the failure of working class propaganda, the expeted has happened. An ignorant ruling class, through their mouthpieces at Ottawa, has succeeded where others failed. The first class of conscripts have at last been forced by pressure executed from without, to sit up and take notice. They held their opening meeting on Sunday afternoon, which had a bumper attendance, and if the movement spreads throughout Canada, then "God help Borden and his gang of pirates."

These men of Nanaimo are men who have reported under the Military Service Act, and are beginning to feel the pressure of industrial conscription, when the boss is told to cut down the number of exemptions applied for, thus giving him an opportunity to use the powers of discrimination for which he is renowned.

However, we shall see what we shall see, for despite the squawks of the sewer press, it is going to be a tough job arresting 200,000 deserters. A good function for the conscript army would be for the exempted ones to be sent to arrest and guard the resisters.

The Nanaimo Meeting

The campaign meeting was presided over by Mr. Tom Jordan of Nanaimo, who in his opening remarks, reviewed the situation and generally scored the robbers that rule the roost at Ottawa. Jim Hodgkinson of Nanaimo was then introduced. He dealt briefly with the squabble arising out of the "win the election" convention held at Duncans recently, where the returned soldiers' candidate, assisted by Senator, exmayor, and ex a few more things Plants failed in an attempt to pack the convention, and then squealed. He then dealt with the rising revolutionary feeling that is amnifesting itself in every part of the world, that has culminated in the overthrow of Russia's autocracy, is brewing in Italy, and gradually growing in the other countries at war, Canada not excepted. He gave credit to Germany for creating the conditions that has made revolution possible, which will eventually result in the overthrow of all autocracy, Germany's included. He then made a plea for organization, as nothing could be accomplished without. Borden's trip to England and the result (his military service act) received some well-merited slams for Jimmy considered it tough for Canada to be governed from Downing street. He concluded his remarks with a few words of advice to the conscripts, telling them to expect very little from the platform, as it is "verboten" to advise conscripts, and our candidate could not do us much good in jail. Your humble servant was next invited to peddle the hot air, and a short time was spent in giving the history of the dastardly attempt of the Federation to prevent the passage of the act, and finally to bring about its repeal through parliamentary action. The "win the election" outfit received a few kicks, and Bro. Joe Taylor was suitably introduced, my remarks being concluded with an appeal for support for The Federationist, which I think will bear fruit.

Bro. Taylor, our candidate, then made his debut, and made a very good impression with the address he gave, a synopsis of which I will try to give. He opened by saying that the conditions under which this election is held are unparallelled in the history of the world, and dealt with the question of the Federation entering the political arena, painting a word picture of the workers fighting the boss for better wages and conditions 364 days of the year and electing the same boss or his representative on the 365 day to the legislature, and then going from their union conventions year after year with cap in hand asking this same master class representatives for something that could be taken by placing workers in parliament. The executive council of the province or Dominion, as the case may be, listen attentively to Labor's demands and promise careful consideration, etc., and as carefully forget. The plank of the platform demanding the repeal of the Military Service Act was emphasized, and any time that the opposition of that infamous measure was mentioned, the remark was greeted with applause. Continuing he said: Conscription has been saddled upon the peoples of Europe. This competition in armaments, one nation will inaugurate compulsory military service, and their neighbors will be forced to follow suit. Will conscription end with the end of the war? History has shown that once the ruling class have fastened conscription upon a people, it has never been unfastened. Why the need of conscription in Canada, when the United States, to break even with Canada, will have to place 5,000,000 men in the field? Will the powers that be stop at 100,000 men, if the war is to last anywhere from three to five years, as some experts predict? Who do we find making the most noise in demanding conscription of man power; men who are unfit or otherwise exempted; men like the Rev. Principal Vance, who has been asked to his face why he does not set an example and volunteer? Was ever a ruling class war fought for democracy?—Have a people ever been asked to declare war? We are asked if we won, and Germany so dominate Canada. We are on the eve of having an autocracy foisted upon us, that will put the German junkers in the shade. The war has brought to Canada one long story of graft and boodling, from the Ross rifle to bacon, and the profiteers are not to blame, for they have only been conserving their own interests. Had the workers only conserved their interests half as well, there would be no need of the fight we are putting up today. An idea of what the returned soldier can expect is given by the following incident: A returned soldier got a job in Victoria at 30c an hour, and upon asking his boss for an existing wage, said boss, who by the way is of German extraction, told the R. S. that he could get a chink for half as much, whereupon the R. S. pushed his kaisership in the dock, went in and hauled him out again and gave him a hammering and got his raise. The manager of the works is the chairman of the Imperial munitions board in Victoria. The candidates of the B. C. F. of L. are pledged to fight for better pay and adequate pensions for soldiers. There is no need for the sodiers' dependents to subsist on charity. The soldier without doubt fights for the state, whatever the state represents, and it is the duty of the state to fully support the soldier and his dependents. Our candidates are absolutely opposed to profits being made out of the war. It is refreshing to learn Premier Brewster's ideas of democracy. He is absolutely opposed to the War-Times Election Act, but he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier fell out over the proposal to submit the conscription bill to a referendum. The possibilities of industrial conscription are illustrated by the working of the exemption tribunals. If the boss is behind a man, that man has a chance of claiming exemption. The action of Lloyd George with the Welsh miners shows the power we can exercise when organized. The Welsh miners were fined £5 for laying off work, and they found it cheaper to quit. David beat it down to Wales and told them a mistake had been made. The Defence of the Realm Act did not apply to them (because they were organized). The Cowichan ladies are advocating the bringing in of indentured Chinese labor, presumably for the purpose of chasing the white men out, all same South Africa, after the Boer war. We have a cartoon depicting the state of affairs in B. C. A soldier is seen bidding good-bye to his wife and kiddies, and in the background are seen a Chink and a Hindu dancing a jig, singing, "We'll keep the home fires burning." We can truly say that British Columbia, the land of the free, the home of the Jap and the heathen Chinee.

The opportunity of Labor is now here, and must be embraced. Various women's organizations are organizing a campaign for food conservation and strange to say, are asking the workers to economize on what they have been forced to economize on all their lives. Committees are running around the country, boosting the Victory loan, when the people of Canada are roped in to put their savings in Victory bonds. Canada will be said to be behind the war, and we will be told to fight or lose our money. Don't delude yourselves on the number of classes that are going to be called up, if not halted. All classes will be conscripted and 100,000 will not be the limit either.

At the conclusion of the meeting, several questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the questioners. One of them was, "Will the Labor delegates unite with the Laurier Liberals on the question of the repeal of the conscription bill?" Answered yes, we will unite with old Nick himself, if necessary, which provoked a storm of applause.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

NINTH YEAR. No. 48 TEN PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1917 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

SOME vicious-minded individual among the sellers of non-union overalls in B. C. has circulated the report that this firm is having trouble with it's all-union employees in Vancouver. The rumor is absolutely false and merely intended to hurt our business.

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POINTS FOR THE PUBLIC IN DENTISTRY

Amalgam for Filling Teeth

¶ Undoubtedly the greatest preserver of teeth and restorer of their efficiency is amalgam, often termed silver or alloy.

¶ Dental amalgam consists of various metals, principally silver and tin, mixed to a paste with mercury. In a short time this sets to a silver-like shade and density, and is insoluble in the fluids of the mouth.

¶ Amalgam is, however, not an unmixed blessing, and in the hands of incompetent or "get-rich-quick" dentists, often fails. Sometimes people bring this failure upon themselves. They may come into the office sporting a $100 set of furs and $10 shoes and want a "cheap filling." They sometimes get what they ask for, which later costs them dearly. It should be known and remembered that the cheapness or expense of a filling is not in the cost of the material, but rather in the time expended in preparing the cavity and in inserting it.

¶ Gold has, and does, cost several times as much as amalgam or cement fillings of the same size, but only slightly more except for the labor expended.

¶ Some of our high-priced dentists often deplore the common use of amalgam. It "cheapens" dentistry, but any method or material which brings dentistry and the preservation of the teeth, the basis of correct mastication and, therefore, of nutrition, within reach of the "common people"—the producing class, is a blessing to the human race. Looking into the mouths of wage-workers, and the average man and woman, we see a dozen amalgam fillings where we see one of gold or other material.

¶ The fact for you to remember is, however, that "a stitch in time saves nine," and that delay is dangerous. The smaller the filling the better. Therefore, visit your dentist regularly and often. This is true economy and it will save time, discomfort and money, and often, the disfigurement of teeth, due to large fillings or gold crowns which, if you delay, are sometimes unavoidable.

¶ Read my letter to the editor.

SCRIBE INTERVIEWS BIG CHIEF OF P. O. DEPARTMENT

Burleson Noisily Bubbles Over With Wit, Wisdom and Ponderosity

Clearly Blazes the Path of Democracy for Feet of the Scribe

The Public, of New York, prints an interview with United States Postaster General Burleson by George P. West, one of its editors. The article follows, in part:

"What some of us fear," I said, "is that officials of this department will let a class prejudice against radical publications influence them, and that the movement for economic democracy will suffer because of it. What I should like to see is for you to suppress Colonel Roosevelt's articles charging broomstick preparedness. They certainly give aid and comfort to the enemy."

"What he says is not true," said Mr. Burleson, "but I don't think it would affect the morale or fighting spirit of our soldiers. As for the others, we shall not permit them to say that this war was brought on by Wall Street and that the president is a tool of the interests. This administration has done more for Labor than any other. We have given them all they ought to have. Mind you, I don't think they have got anything they weren't entitled to, except that we should have enacted a compulsory arbitration.

"No man has any more sympathy than I have for the poor fellow bent over working with a pick for $1.50 a day. I'll do all I can to lighten that man's burdens. But when he takes up the torch or the bomb—"

Again Mr. Burleson's fist came down on the table.

"Give him a show for his white alley and he'll have no inclination to," I suggested.

"Mr. West," said the postmaster-general kindly, "do you know why that man can't make more money? It's up here," and he pointed to his forehead. "It's the shape of his brain. It's fatality. God Almighty did that and you can't change it. You're challenging Providence. Distribute all the wealth in the country with absolute equality, and what would happen within a year? It would all be back in the same hands."

"Let's waive the question of grown-up men," I said, "and take children. They at least ought to have equal opportunity."

"Do you mean to tell me," said Mr. Burelson, "that the child of the poorest farmer or the poorest factory hand in New England hasn't just as good a chance to go to school and get an education and become a bank director or a railroad president as J. P. Morgan?"

"I certainly do," I said. "Very few finish grammar school. Take your bureau of labor statistics. Take the report of your public health service, which shows that less than half of the adult male wage-earners in this country were earning enough to support their families in decency and comfort."

"It's their own fault," said Mr. Burleson. "It's their own fault. This is the freest and finest country God ever made. Your quarrel is with God. You have a perverted view of these things. If that's the stuff you're preaching, I think you're probably doing more harm than good."

"God never intended that a man should be allowed to grow rich just from the ownership of land that others worked," I suggested.

Mr. Burleson chuckled.

"As a land owner, you can't expect me to believe that," he said.

"Take your own state of Texas," I said. "The hearings and report of the Walsh commission on tenant farming—"

"That was the most vicious and untrue document ever published," said Mr. Burleson, very much aroused. "If the rest of that report was like part of it, the whole thing was vicious. The people don't get on the land because they like to stay in town where the lights are bright and they can go to the movies. Take two twin brothers. One succeeds and the other doesn't. One saves his money and works hard—the other must go to the movies every night and the opera every week, and at 50 he has nothing. It's a difference in people that you can't change. It's fatality.

"But don't think I am going to interfere with any publication because it may preach these ideas. Take Socialism. I don't care about Socialism. As a political party it's insignificant, its views are not making any headway. During the war it has a little importance; but that will end with the war. I'll not interfere with any publication that stays within the limits laid down by the law."

I asked Mr. Burleson about methods, and whether a publication would have its day in court.

"Every editor is his own censor," he said. "The lines are clearly laid down, and no editor will have any difficulty in keeping out of trouble if he wishes to do so. And the courts are open to them. Judge Hough supported my contention."

"But he said that to take away The Masses' mailing privilege because it had been denied continuity of publication by your department was like a policeman knocking a man down and then arresting him for obstructing the sidewalk."

"You've been reading only one side of that," said Mr. Burleson. "That was not the reason. It was because The Masses had been printing unmailable matter. What these editors want is a chance to spew out all their poison and do all the mischief they are capable of before we can reach them. They won't succeed."

Mr. Burleson at the end referred me to Mr. Lamar, solicitor for the department, for a copy of his authorized statement. Mr. Lamar is the official who initiates proceedings against periodicals and who presses the case against them. He is devoting all his time to the work. I talked with him in much the same frame of mind as his chief. He asked me if I had read The Masses for a few months back, and when I told him I'd read it for several years with enjoyment, if not always with full agreement, he lost interest in me.

RUBAIYAT OF WALL STREET

Now the new hope reviving dying fires,
The thoughtful Soul to speculate aspires;
And the lean hand of Shylock and his kin
Puts out some money, which he gladly hires.

Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent
Broker and Broke; and heard great argument
About it and about. Yet evermore
Came out far shrewder than when in I went.

With them the Seed of Wisdom did I sow,
And then I thought I'd sure be in the Know
And this is all the Wisdom that I gained:
If you buy High, Quotations will be Low.

Some for the glories of the System; Some
Sigh for the Big Fool's Paradise to come.
Ah, take the Cash and let the profits go,
Nor heed the rumble of a Boston Drum.

Some System that with Logis Absolute
Both Standard Oil and Copper can conflute.
The sovereign Alchemist that in a trice
National Lead can into Gold transmute.

Indeed, indeed, at Morgan oft before
I swore. But was I cautious when I swore?
And then came Bay State Gas-and Rise-in-Hand;
I plunged—and lost some fifty thousand more.

And then that new Prospectus cast a spell,
And robbed me of my Hard-earned Savings. Well
I oft wonder what the Magnates buy
One-half so precious as the Fools they Sell.

Ah, My Beloved, all goes up in Smoke,
Last Week is past Regret; Today is a joke;
Tomorrow—why, tomorrow I may be
Myself with Yesterday's Seven Thousand Broke.

You know, My Friends, with what a brave Carouse
I put a Second Mortgage on my House,
So I could buy a lot of Inter—Met—
I even used the Savings of my Spouse.

I sent my soul down where the magnates flock
To learn the truth about some Worthless stock,
And by and by my Soul returned to Me,
And answered—I myself, have bought a block.

Oh, threats of Curbs and Hopes of Bucket-Shops,
Whether Industrials, Railroads, Mines or Crops;
One thing is certain and the Rest is Lies—
The stock that You have bought Forever Drops.

And if in Vain down on the Stubborn Floor
Of the Exchange you hazard all your store
You rise today—while Creps are up—how then
Tomorrow, when they fall to Rise no more.

Waste not your Money on Expected Gain
Of this or that Provision, Crop or Grain,
Better be Jocund with Industrials,
Than sadden just because it doesn't Rain.

Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend
Before we too, into the Pit descend!
Dust unto Dust, and without dust to live,
Sans Stock, sans Bonds, sans Credit and sans Friends.

The Moving Ticker tells. And having told,
Moves on. Nor all your Poverty or Gold
Shall lure it back to Raise one-half a Point,
Nor let you realize on what you Hold.

For I remember stopping in the Jam
To watch a Magnate shearing a Poor Lamb.
And with an Eager and Excited Tongue
It murmured, "Oh, how fortunate I am."

No Book of Verses! But a Ticker Tape,
Quotation Record and a Dailly Pape'
A yellow-haired Stenographer—perhaps
That Wilderness might be a good escape.

When You and I are Hid within the Tomb
The system still shall lure new Souls to Doom
Which of our coming and Departure heeds
As Wall Street's self should heed a Lawson Bomb.

Ah, Love, could You nd I lay on the Shelf
This sorry scheme of Ill Begotten Pelf
Would we not Shatter it to bits, and then
Remould a System just to suit Ourselves.

—Carolyn Wells.

BORDEN HEELER IS AUTHOR OF INSULT

Asks Women Citizen If She Is Going to Vote for the Kaiser

Man Has Been Reported for His Party Activities

"Are you going to vote for the king or the Kaiser?"

That was the insulting question a certain enumerator during the past few days, asked of a certain woman whose name he was asked to put on the voters' list.

It is a good sample of the extreme and crooked means by which the Borden government "enumerators" are endeavoring to intimidate women voters.

Had this enumerator asked the same question of a man he probably would have had to be taken to the hospital to get his nose straightened.

But an enumerator who would stoop to ask a woman such an insulting question and a good Canadian woman at that, would not dare ask it of a man. As a rule a man who insults women is a cowardly pup, whether he is an enumerator or whatnot.

Some of the enumerators are doing their best to earn their measly $4 a day by doing crooked work for the men who engaged them. Others, The Federationist is very happy to be able to say, are honest men.

But honest men though they be, they are engaged on a system which was intended to give full rein to anyone who had the desire, or the object, to be crooked.

It is a pity the black sheep cannot be singled out so as not to be a blight on the characters of those enumerators who are honest and decent.

ATTENTION!

The National Non-partisan League can use a few good union men as organizers. Good pay, steady work and a chance to help in a real fight for industrial and political democracy. We will train you for the agricultural work—your knowledge of the industrial field will be invaluable. Write for particulars to THE NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE
The Educational Department,
Gilfillan Block,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SHEEP

(A Fable)

[By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.]

The Sheep, at last realizing that, as between Man and the Wolf, they were sure to lose their lives, held a great council. After the temporary and the permanent organizations had been effected and a resolution to make the association perpetual had been unanimously adopted, the Bell Wether arose to state the purpose of the meeting.

In a great, impassioned speech he told the Sheep that they had always been denied justic, ever destined to suffer death, because of their value, at the hands of the Wolf or the Man, the Wolf allowing them some freedom, but the Man always keeping them under restraint. The time, he thought, had come for an end of these oppressions, calling attention to the fact that they had long, strong horns, constituting powerful weapons, which they had always used with great effectiveness against each other, and, in addition, that they were all headstrong so that they could butt up against any proposition with great force, and that no Wolf or pack of Wolves could withstand the blow from their heads or the thrust of their horns.

Tremendous applause here interrupted the speaker, and the Sheep all arose, shook their heads from side to side to show the play of their horns, snorted, and squared back as if to make a head rush; but, just at that moment, a lone Wolf, hearing the commotion, showed up in the distance, whereupon the whole flock scampered off at a dead run, and did not stop until they had gotten within their fold, where they found the Man busy stowing away salt to cure their hides, and immediately they all fell to licking his hands.

MORAL: The people, like the sheep, possess both the physical means and the power, which they freely use against each other, but lack the moral courage to attack their enemies, fleeing from the trust magnates in a panic and licking the hands of the politicians for favors, to both of whom they must give up their lives.—B. of L. F. & E. Magazine.

BOOK REVIEW

"BRITAIN AT BAY"

By Spencer Wilkinson (London, Constable & Co., Ltd.)

This volume was written some years before the war, and, as the arresting title suggests it promises present interest. It is one of several volumes by the same author, all directed to the advocacy of conscription, which, in his opinion, as in that of pre-war British militarism, was a necessity of the time. The volume is well-written as far as it goes, but it touches only some of the deeper principles involved, and not the most important, and only lightly at that. He lacks the serious, earnest note of the best spirits who, during the last fifty or sixty years have dealt with the all-important question of the progress and continuance of the British Empire.

Conscription of the nation's manhood for the service of the state involves the reciprocal service on the part of the state to care for its citizens, to see to it that conditions permit they be well housed, well clothed, well fed and well educated. Carlyle, Froude and Ruskin may be mentioned as great patriots, not of war time's debauch, but of peace-time, who devoted and consecrated their lives to arouse the nation to take this care of its citizens, and who presented the duty of citizens, on the other hand, in a manner that did exclude conscription.

But Mr. Spencer Wilkinson's only reference to the duties of the government towards its citizens, in the volume under review, is a few lines at the end of the volume.

"I suspect," he concludes, "that the relations between . . . capital and labor, between master and servant, between rich and poor, between class and class, would become simpler and better if Englishmen were to come to see how natural it is that they should spend their lives for England."

This pious suspicion is a shirking of the problem, and he who treats it so perfunctorily is a "slacker," to use a name popular in some cases.

A year ago, when the National Service cards were issued, and R. B. Bennett was made chairman of a National Service board, he and Premier Borden made a grand tour of the Dominion to expound the beauty of this one-sided national service, the duty of the citizen to the state. Labor organizations all over pointed out to them that the state's duty to the citizen was part and parcel of the question. It was really the first part of the question, but Labor was timid and therefore ignored. The Calgary Labor council forwarded its demands on the state's duty to Labor to Bennett and Borden to Revelstoke on their way to Calgary, and they were asked to deal with the matter in their speeches at the latter place. Did they do so? They did not. If the war is not won, the responsibility is theirs, and that of such as they are, slackers in dealing with the problem involved, and cowards in shirking it.

At one of his first cabinet meetings, at the beginning of the war, as the story was told in the press across the border, Lord Kitchener was a few minutes late. He explained that he had that morning reviewed a body of troops in the midlands and was a little late in getting back, and that now, before sitting down, he wished to state that he found the quality of the troops he had seen, and the conditions of the people and the material from which he had to raise new armies such as made the responsibilities of his office heavier than he anticipated. He had not known that while he had been away from England during the past twenty years governments had permitted the country to lapse into onditions of living such as he had seen that day. He knew that governments have duties towards their people, and most of your readers know that these duties are being shirked, and that the "slackers" and cowards are in high places and not in the ranks of labor.

"Your strength and your wealth are in the quality of your men and women, not in your dollars and dreadnoughts." How often has not this been thundered by Britain's true patriots. "Win the war" by all means, and the people have done and are doing their part to a degree one marvels at. Their part can not be made the issue in this election, however hard the psuedo-patriots may try to make it so. Labor has over and over again offered its all, including life itself to our country, asking only in return that the government and its friends would do their part, but the government has every time shirked the question. That is the issue of this election, and is like to become the issue of the war.

G. C.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

WE MAKE ALL WE SELL—WE SELL ALL WE MAKE

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Coats and Suits at Ladyware

THE most extraordinary Garment Sale held in Vancouver for years.

Every lady in this vicinity should be vitally interested in this opportunity to save good money.

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Every garment splendidly man-tailored in our own factory in Vancouver.

A great variety of this season's styles—All our regular stock.

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Many heavy doctor's and hospital bills can be saved

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—with these preparations handy—ready for immediate use day or night—you can take prompt action in case of illness or injury. And a little attention when the first symptom develops often goes as far as expert attention later on.

See us. We carry a full line of drugs and proprietary medicines, and offer them at the lowest prices.

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BRANCH STORES:

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782 Granville Street	Seymour 7013
2714 Granville Street	Bay. 2314 & 17440
412 Main Street	Seymour 2032
1700 Commercial Drive	High. 235 & 17330

Mail Order Department for out-of-town customers. Same prices and service as our over our counter. Address 407 Hastings Street West.

WE ARE SELLING MORE MEN'S SHOES EVERY DAY

There must be a reason. The best reason is that when a man buys a pair of Shoes at this store, he gets satisfaction and tells his friends.

We buy the best Men's Shoes we know anything about, and we claim to know considerable about shoes.

Be One of Our Regulars—It Pays

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET

Have You Read About Your Street Railway Service?

Dr. Adam Shortt's report on transportation should be studied by every citizen of Vancouver. Note these extracts:

"The central principle on which any adequate street car service is necessarily built is that of utilizing the greater earning powers of the heavier traffic routes to support, especially in their initial stages, the outlying routes, with lighter traffic, which, however, will some day come to be first self-supporting, and later contributors to the support of newer and still more extended routes. If, however, anything occurs to dislocate this system, especially in the way of impairing the revenue upon which it lives, it inevitably demoralizes the service for a time, and if peristed in must ultimately lead to the bankruptcy of the corporation, doubtless after a gradual suspension of the more unprofitable lines in the outskirts of the city."

This company hopes that a better understanding of the principles of transportation as laid out by Dr. Shortt will lead to better service and more prosperity for Vancouver.

B.C. Electric

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St.
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m.: Sey. 7497K

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

REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....S. D. Macdonald, Box 268
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1588

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....November 30, 1917

LABOR CANDIDATES THROUGHOUT CANADA

British Columbia—
East Kootenay—Thomas Biggs.
West Kootenay—I. A. Austin.
Nanaimo—Joseph Taylor.
Victoria—A. S. Wells.
Vancouver South—J. H. McVety.
Burrard—V. R. Midgley.
Vancouver Centre—W. A. Pritchard, socialist.

Alberta—
East Calgary—Rev. Wm. Irvine.
Macleod—Steve Marshall.
Victoria—J. W. Leedy.
Bow River—D. H. Galbraith.
John Reid, socialist.
Red Deer—J. R. Knight, socialist.
Lethbridge—L. H. Pack.
Medicine Hat—Geo. Patton, socialist.

Saskatchewan—
Moose Jaw—James Somerville.
Kindersley—W. Seward.
Regina City—Ald. A. MacBeth.

Manitoba—
North Winnipeg—R. A. Rigg, M.L.A.
Centre Winnipeg—R. S. Ward.
Brandon—E. J. L. Disson, socialist.

Ontario—
Port Arthur and Kenora—J. Dunbar.
Welland—J. A. Hughes.
South Waterloo—Thomas Hall.
Fort William-Rainy River—Ald. A. H. Dennis.
North Waterloo—Mervyn N. Smith, socialist.
Hamilton East—C. J. Halcrow.
Hamilton West—Walter Rollo.
Wentworth—F. J. Flatman.
West Algoma—James Lockwood.
West Toronto—J. W. Bruce.
East Toronto—John Bick.
South Toronto—D. A. Carey.
South York—J. T. Dunn.
Nipissing—. R. Harrison.
South Wellington—Lorne Cunningham, socialist.

Quebec—
St. Denis, Montreal—Alphonse Verville.
St. James—E. Perreault.
Hochelaga—O. Martel.
Maisonneuve—V. A. Halley.

THE NOMINATION of some forty Labor and Socialist candidates throughout Canada, who, for the first time, will give the electors an opportunity of voting for what they want, instead of choosing between the lesser of two evils, is a good start. It is an accomplishment that the trades union movement in particular has much reason to be proud of. It should have been done years ago, but that cannot now be helped. It is to be hoped that the workers will make amends for lost time. It is the duty of every trade unionist, every wage-worker in Canada, to unqualifiedly support and vote for every candidate named in the list published at the head of this page. The election of a dozen or more Labor representatives will do more to restore democracy in Canada than any one thing that can be done at present. It will make a formidable start for a national Labor party in the house of commons at Ottawa.

LABOR CANDIDATES
MUST TRIUMPH

* * *

With such men as are in the field in British Columbia the electors can make no mistake in voting for them. Whatever the workers intend to do they had better hurry, for after election day, Dec. 17, if the Borden government should happen to succeed in stealing the election, as it undoubtedly intends to do, the last vestige of freedom will have flown. Its minions will be instructed to rule with an iron hand. Russia will, in fact, have a little the best of it, for there the workers evidently are not afraid of revolution. The experiences leading up to rebellion among the workers can best be avoided by the defeat of the Borden government and the election of the Labor candidates. Let's see that this is done.

THERE seems to be an opinion quite prevalent throughout a large section of the community, that the state is a sort of philanthropic or eleemosynary institution that has somehow or other come into existence for the purpose of shepherding weak souls against the storms of adverse fortune. It is frequently asserted by well-meaning persons that it is the duty of the state, for instance, to care for the aged and infirm workers who are no longer able to successfully weather the hurricane of existence in this most glorious age, owing to their years, their poverty and their decrepitude. Then again, it is assumed by many that inasmuch as the state not only calls upon, but often absolutely forces its subjects to give their service and even their lives in its defense or in furtherance of its schemes, that the state, therefore, is in duty bound to make suitable provision for the subsequent care of those who may be incapacitated in its service, and for the dependents of those who may have sacrificed their lives in its cause. Even during this eminently intellectual period, this age of profound reasoning, searching analysis and keen criticism, when the problems of social and industrial life are no longer left to the strong arm of brutality guided by base passion, blind prejudice, and low ruffianism, but, as of course every one knows, are solved by the cool and careful judgment of painstaking diplomats of non-secretive inclinations, highbrow statesmen intoxicated with the loftiest of motives, and similar disciples of the higher criticism, who bow in their allegiance only at the shrine of reason and shudder most grievously at even the thought of blood, guts and gore, there are many who feel that the state in many ways shirks its duty.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF THE STATE?

* * *

But the state is not a haven of refuge except for those who stand in a position to commandeer its services. It is not an impartial institution calculated to succor all who may be in need. It is an instrument to be used, and only to be used, by that class in human society which has control and authority over its mechanism. It is a ruling class instrument. It has grown up with the ruling class. It came into existence only with the advent of rulers and ruling classes upon the stage of human events. It can obey the mandate of no other class. It can serve the purpose of no other. It owes no other duty than that of obeying the mandates of the class whose representative or instrument it is. To an opposing class it owes no other duty than that of beating it into submission to its masters and rulers.

* * *

There is a ruling class in every country on earth. There is also a class to be ruled. We commonly refer to the former as the capitalist class and to the latter as the working class. The former is master industrially politically and socially. Its mastery is asserted through the instrumentality of the state, the government. The only justification for the existence of government is to be found in the necessity of the ruling class. Without it that class could not hold its subjects, the enslaved workers, in subjection to rule and exploitation. That is the sole function of government. And it is always true to its duty in that respect. It never fails to protect and defend the interests that are entrusted to its keeping. It always holds the workers in leash for exploitation at the hands of their respective masters. When it can effect this by sophistry and the oily application of the philosophy of tweedledee, it does so, for that is the cheaper way and less irritating than the club. But when that fails, the club, the gun, the bayonet, and the blistering application of the philosophy of military and police tweedledum is resorted to. As the result to the working class is the same, it makes but little difference which medicine is administered. The only difference is that the latter is rather less pleasing in appearance to the slaves and tastes more bitter. It also costs the masters more money, but as that stuff costs them nothing, it is an insignificant matter at the best.

* * *

The capitalist, or any other ruling class state or government owes no other duty to the members of the working class than that which individual employers or concerns owe to the slaves which they employ. That duty is confined solely to such payment in return for the services rendered, as the employer is compelled by force of circumstances to pay. There is no duty beyond that. Men who are governed are men who are enslaved. The governing machinery can come into existence for no other purpose than that of seizing and holding the enslaved in leash to their masters or ruling class. If government falls into the hands of those who turn its powers in the direction of succoring the victims of ruling class rapacity and ruthlessness, that government becomes a traitor to the interests and class for whose protection it was especially designed. In no case, however, does a ruling class government so far forget its duty to the class whose instrument it is, as to afford succor to the victims of slavery, whether they are brought to need either through industry or war. Whenever it does show itself possessed of the bowels of compassion to the extent of granting some miserable pension or miserly allowance, it does so for the purpose of buttressing class rule and robbery with the props of gratitude and servile thankfulness. There is nothing more stimulating to loyalty and patriotism among beggars than a judicious distribution of material crumbs of comfort among them, properly seasoned with the sauce of smooth phrases and oily utterances from the mouthpieces and thimbleriggers of the bestowing authority. But the recipients of governmental crumbs need not solace themselves with the pleasing delusion that any such bestowal has been made as a matter of duty owed. It is merely a ruling class investment prompted through devotion to the policy of "safety first."

* * *

A master class state owes no duty to exploited slaves, whether of industry or war. And by the same token some might fancy that the slaves owe no duty to such a state. As neither rulers nor ruled will do anything for each other that they can avoid, there seems to be at least some grounds for such an assumption. But there is one duty that every slave of capitalist production and war owes to himself and his class, and that is of doing his utmost to aid in the gaining of control of the state by the working class, to the end that the ruling class and its state may be abolished and the workers of the world may become free men. The signs upon the social horizon indicate the rapid approach of such a consummation devoutly to be wished by every progressive thinker, every true democrat, every advocate of peace and liberty.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS has successfully convened again. Once more he has met himself face to face in annual convention. He has grandiloquently repeated that well-deserved and flattering appreciation of himself that has called forth the admiration of all lesser lights in the noble art of self-appraisement at least once a year ever Samuel discovered himself and his intrinsic worth. He has thunderously fulminated, noisily exploded and loudly threatened, as has been his annual and in-between-times habit, for a long, long period of time. He has glowered viciously upon those who dared to look with dubious eye upon his professions of profundity, who dared to raise their feeble voices otherwise than in praise of his compelling sagacity, or who dared, even by innuendo, to suggest that he was possibly not the real Jehovah of the labor universe, the Holy Ghost of labor's awakening, nor the Saviour of wage slaves from the wicked machinations of those who object to paying high wages. And after all this, Mr. Gompers solemnly and most impressively re-elected himself to his humble office for another year, greatly to the delight of the multitude there assembled, as well as to his own most eminent satisfaction at thus having assured the stability and safety of civilization for at least another twelve months.

THE HARDY ANNUAL BLOOMS AGAIN

* * *

If there is a gathering of supposedly sane men upon this earth which might be termed a gathering of all that makes for anti-progress and a wilful repudiation of all fact and truth bearing upon the working class and its position and future welfare in human society, these gatherings of the Gompers' machine that annually pull off their their masquerades in the name of Labor are surely the most farcical. That these gatherings are openly looked upon by the powers that be, as perfectly legitimate adjuncts and aids to the regular schemes and processes of capitalist civilization and that not only do these gatherings, the result of their deliberations and the attitude therein assumed upon behalf of Labor, meet with the approval of the baneful interests that fatten and batten upon human slavery, is amply proven by the approving fulminations of the press and the showering of verbal bouquets of sickening flattery upon Gompers and his satellites in this opera bouffe of dull lethargy and blind reaction. And let it not be forgotten that the press of capitalism never yet was known to boost for a cause that was detrimental to capitalist interests, nor sing songs of praise to any person or aggregation of them whose attitude and weapons in any manner threatened those interests. That the attitude of Mr. Gompers and his machine meets with the unanimous approval of the press and politicians of capitalism, is quite sufficient to measure his and its exact worth to the cause of Labor. No man or organization that in any way was a menace to the power of the master class, ever yet received such approval.

* * *

While The Federationist believes that much in the tactics and teachings of the I. W. W. is unsound and not in line with an intelligent conception of capitalist civilization and the position of the working class within it, this paper nevertheless feels bound to acknowledge, that the very fact that the I. W. W. is bitterly attacked by all the agencies of capitalism and ruthlessly suppressed and its members jailed, maltreated and even murdered, while at the same time, fulsome flattery is poured out upon the heads of Gompers and his lieutenants, their policy commended and approved, their loyalty and devotion lauded to the skies and even the president of the United States goes out of his way to express his love and admiration for them and his great satisfactio because of their splendid efforts along the line of furthering the schemes and aspirations of the master class, affords the most scathing commentary upon the reactionary and dangerous character of the latter and the most emphatic affirmation of the progressive and forward tendencies of the former, that could be required. No further evidence is necessary to show which comes the nearer to being worthy to be termed a Labor movement, and which one stands condemned as an obstacle in the pathway of human progress. It would be interesting to know how much longer that hardy old annual will be able to bloom. It is high time that it was cut out and a litle progressive thought injected into that which has so long masqueraded as a Labor movement. The end of this war will let light into many a hitherto dark place. Perhaps it will even penetrate some of the dark and gloomy caverns inhabited by the crawling, creeping and slimy creatures of reaction. And what consternation there will be in those gloomy caverns then, for there is nothing that will so frighten the creatures of darkness as a little light. Much of it kills them.

Premier Borden recently enjoyed the, to him, somewhat novel experience of being denied the right to address an audience which had gathered at a meeting arranged for him in Kitchener, Ont. The premier was quite peeved because he was bawled down and thus denied a hearing. He declared that the affair was prearranged and the meeting was broken up by organized hoodlums recruited for the purpose. While the premier is entitled to the sympathy of all fair-minded citizens, it might be remembered by some, that when organized hoodlums, some of whom at least were wearing the military uniform, were breaking up socialist and anti-conscription meetings, not many months since, no protest was heard to arise against such actions from either the premier or any of the interests that are backing him in his "win-the-election" campaign. If the people of Canada were really awake to one-half of the infamy he and the interests that he represents have already perpetrated and contemplate perpetrating, neither he nor his fellow-statesmen would be given a hearing in any district in the Dominion. It is quite fitting that he or they who would deprive others of their rights and liberties should likewise lose their own. And mighty little sympathy will they get when it happens.

Buy government bonds. Buy them for cash if possible. If not, buy them upon the instalment plan. Buy them any way you can. But be sure and buy them. Keep on buying until you have enough thus invested to enable you to live without work. If each and every one does so, it will only be a matter of time until we can all live in that way and there will then be no more miserable quarrels about jobs, wages, high prices and other similar sordid matters. It is so simple that the wonder of it is that we never caught on to it before. It was the "liberty bond" and "victory bond" campaign that first called the attention of The Federationist to the simplicity of the matter. The more rapidly its circulation increases the sooner will we be able to secure the amount of bonds requisite to attain the victory over our ancient enemy, work, and the liberty to gambol joyously in the green fields of an Elysium that knows no sweat. And the same pleasurable fate awaits all who possess the wisdom to purchase victory or liberty tickets to the green fields of great joy.

Olympia Cigars Unfair

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 2—Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Moving Picture Operators, Bartenders, Saw Filers' Association.

MONDAY, Dec. 3—Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors, United Warehousemen's Association.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—Butchers and Meat Cutters, Amalgamated Carpenters, Shoe Workers, Cigar Makers, Railway Firemen, Retail Clerks.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Press Feeders, Plasterers, Tile Layers, Metal Trades Council, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Brewery Workers.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—Garment Workers, Trades and Labor Council, Machinists (Garagemen).

FRIDAY, Dec. 7—Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Civic Employees, Molders, Letter Carriers.

PRESS GANG THREAT AGAIN MENACES AUSTRALIA

"Prussian Kultur" Tries to Make Drive Against Democracy

In Its Thirst for Blood and Gore Military Beast Will Not Down

By W. Francis Ahern.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., No. 7.—(Special to The Federationist)—At the time of writing there is every reason to believe that in the near future another attempt will be made to introduce conscription into Australia. The conscriptionist advocates and newspapers are busy whipping up enthusiasm as a means towards forcing the government to take action, while the government has announced that it will shortly consider the military situation and its position in view of the recent happenings on the Russian and Italian fronts.

Lulled to Sleep Again.

Although the Australian people defeated conscription by a large vote in October, 1916, the people were soon lulled into peaceful security again by the government. Protestations were made that conscription would never be again spoken of in Australia. Politicians gave pledges, and although the Australian Labor parties warned the people that the advocates for conscription could not be trusted and were only giving these pledges in order to secure re-election in the elections, the people did not think it worth while to take the advice. Thus when the politicians who tried to introduce conscription into Australia last year came again before the Australian people for re-election early in 1917 they gave certain pledges which the people accepted and re-elected them, defeating the labor party that had saved them from conscription only a few months before. The pledge given by the conscriptionist politicians was to the effect that so long as the national safety was not in danger, or so long as the Allied armies didn't meet with a crushing reverse, conscription would never be mentioned, and in any case, they promised that if it was again mentioned, it would be put to the people in the same way that it had been put previously—by referendum.

Finding an Excuse.

Just as the Labor Party had stated at the elections that the conscriptionists could not be trusted, and that they would seek to re-introduce conscription at the first opportunity, so we have today an insistent demand for its introduction. Indeed the government had already announced that shortly it will seriously consider the matter. The excuse is that the falling out of Russia and the crushing defeat sustained by the Italian armies supplies the thing wanted to ensure the matter of conscription being revived in Australia. On the other hand the Labor party says it is not wanted and as before, they state they will fight it and maybe defeat it. All this could have been saved had the people only elected the Labor party to office, pledged against conscription in any shape or form, instead of electing the very men who are pledged to conscription among the various private societies they are members of.

Proving by Figures.

The Australian Minister for Defence, in a speech at Sydney (Australia), has supplied figures and facts which the Labor party asserts proves that conscription is not needed. He told how under the voluntary system, Australia has raised 380,000 men—to use his own words: "An army of which any country might feel proud." When you come to consider that this army has been raised out of a population of under 5,000,000—which, if you take them as 1,000,000 women, and three of a family (average)—another 3,000,000, leaves but 1,000,000 men, it is indeed an army of which any country might feel proud. But here, in Australia, as in other countries, we have some persons who will not rest content till every man is out of the country, and all that are left are old age pensioners or occupants of bath-chairs.

Has Done Wonders.

Australia has done wonders in this war. We have 5 divisions in active service at the front (10,000 men), a mounted division in service in Egypt and Palestine, aviation corps on the West front and in Mesopotamia, wireless units in India, and miners, engineers, tunnellers, railway units, navvies behind the firing lines; munition workers, laborers, chemists, etc., in the munition works of England, as well as our Navy attached to the British fleet, and our garrisons in the captured German Pacific possessions. Then we have our ships at the service of England, while much help has been done in the way of sending products to the front and to the Allies from the country itself—such as meat, wheat, wool, metals, guns, etc. We have, according to the Minister of Defence, 16,000 men in camp here, and our casualties to date have been 109,000 losses in killed (33,000) wounded, missing, sick, and others. The Australian armies have been in 47 different battles of importance, and have gained over 6,000 decorations. This is our record.

By Referendum?

The Minister of Defence has stated that if conscription is to be introduced it can only be introduced by referendum of the people as before, but unfortunately all the other members of the Hughes-Cook government do not hold that view. If that were the predominant view there would be little fault to find with it, since at least it is democratic. The Labor party feel that if it were submitted to the people in that form it could easily be defeated, just as it was last year. But, there are many members of the Australian government who state that to put it before the people in the form of a referendum would be to lose time and that as time is the essence of everything, even conscription, it should be rushed through parliament without the people having anything to say on it. The somewhat naive suggestion is made that as the people elected conscriptionists (who, by the way, signed pledges against introducing conscription as outlined above), they should abide by what these conscriptionists might do in parliament.

To Sort the Animals.

There is a section of busy-bodies, led by a man who would not be called up for service even if conscription were the law in Australia, who are howling for conscription of everybody without a referendum. They demand that parliament should pass a bill and conscript everybody between the ages of 20 and 60—MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE. They state that the eligibles among the men should be picked out and sent to the front and those not fit for active service employed in avocations in Australia under military law. This, of course, is just pure industrial conscription, and doubtless there are some who would like to see it even in Australia. Against this, of course, the full weight of organized trades unionism would fight to the death in Australia.

Why Recruiting Fell Off.

It has been stated that enlistments have lately fallen in Australia below that of the casualties in the field. Whether this so or not, is not known, other than the statement issued by the Australian Minister of Defence, and while there is no reason to believe that it is not correct, people in Australia have got to taking announcements of this kind very charily. But if enlistments have fallen to below that of the losses in the field it should be stated that the capitalists of Australia are alone responsible for it. They have raised dissension in Australia from one end to the other in an endeavor to throttle and strangle the workers by the introduction of the infamous Taylor Card System early in July last. It is admitted by the various recruiting committees that up till this time when there was some semblance of industrial quiet everything was going well, but since the strike, recruiting has become disorganized. But if this shows anything at all it shows that, as in past wars, all recruiting must be coming from the ranks of the workers and not from the ranks of the idle rich, else they would have been recruiting just the same—strike or no strike.

At the time of writing there is much speculation as to what the Australian government will do in the matter of conscription. All we are permitted to know is that they meet shortly to "consider it." What their answer will be remains to be seen, and till then, we are in the lap of the Gods.

All Same Canada.—The poor mystified public sees no way of escaping the extra tribute: it goes to bed o' nights like Robert Louis Stevenson, with but half of a broken hope for a pillow; in the morning courage comes again, and it has a pennyworth of Harmsworth's east wind for empty bellies—Russion Steam Rollers, German starvation, Huns surrendering freely, digging 'em out like rats, Turkey giving up, Roumania's Knock out Blow, Austria in disruption, eat a loaf less and the Hun is beaten, German gold on the Clyde or South Wales, Bolos by the dozen—any and every variety of flatulence. Prices rise and foodstuffs disappear from the markets; tell them that a frozen-faced Irish lawyer has conquered the "submarine menace" A food famine is courageously met by throwing more grain and sugar to the brewers; a milk shortage is warded off not by breeding thousands of four-legged goats, but by ticketing and indexing two-legged ones; potatoes, which are plentiful are artificially raised in price, wheat which is scarce, is subsidized and cheapened; the cost of the war becomes alarming, so the Government proposes to prospect for petroleum, paying for all damage and disturbance, and giving landlords 9d. a gallon of royalty on any oil streams discovered running below the surface of the landlord's earth; tonnage is scarce, but we can find ships to send cement to Holland; Capitalism in money, in coal, in machinery, while the nation is fighting for its life, solidly intrenches itself, strengthens itself, raises its rate of interest and profit, secures Palm Oil concessions, and has returned to it a generous proportion of its excess profits tax to expend upon plant.

To whisper peace, the most immediate interest of civilized man, is to be suspected of some devilish German plot.

And so we enter upon the winter of 1917.—"Forward."

Charter for Bakers.

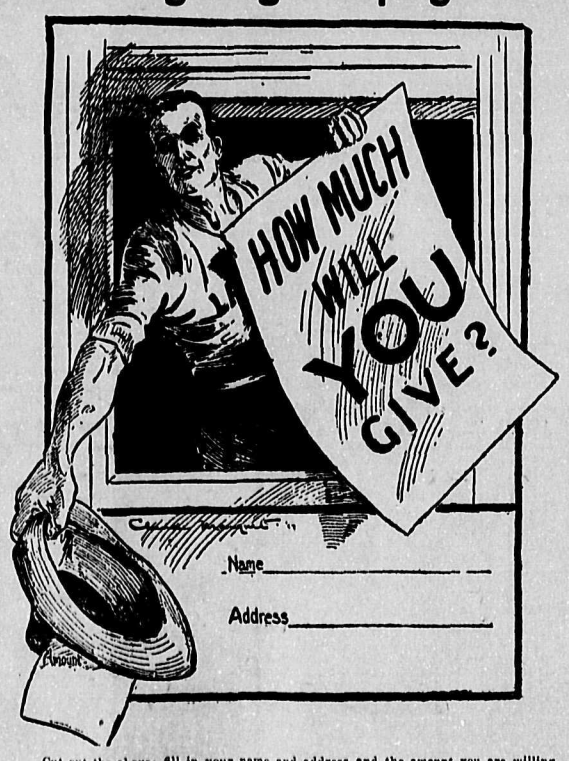
The newly-organized Bakers' local has received its International charter from Chicago. The local is in splendid shape all round and starts off with some fifty enthusiastic members.

Special Meeting Shipyard Helpers.

The Shipyard Helpers' local was unable to complete all the business before it at its last meeting and a special meeting has been called for next Tuesday night at Labor temple.

Admiration Cigars Unfair.

Labor's Fighting Campaign Fund



Cut out the above, fill in your name and address and the amount you are willing to contribute to the campaign fund of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and forward with enclosure to The B. C. Federationist, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. The amounts will be acknowledged from week to week and forwarded to the B. C. F. of L. treasurer to be used in securing the election of Federation candidates on Dec. 17th to the federal house of commons. There is no time to lose. Do it today.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

John Robertson	$1.00	Earl Sheldon, Headquarters, B. C.	18.50
P. W. Bishop, Bishops Landing	1.00	R. Davey, Nanaimo	.50
A sympathizer	3.00	T. Taggart	3.00
Jack McKinnon	3.00	Edward Kelley, Greenway Sound	5.00
Jack Downie	3.00	W. J. McCoy, Greenway Sound, B. C.	5.00

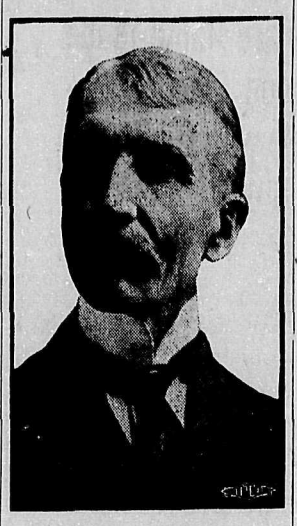
Come to Our Christmas Opening

On Saturday, December 1st, we will celebrate our annual Christmas opening. Our fine store, not excelled for beauty anywhere on the continent, will be at its very best. Come and view our Christmas decorations and enjoy the special music. EVERYONE is welcome, and in viewing our various displays you will not be solicited to purchase.

Special Music in the Afternoon and Evening

Henry Birks & Sons Limited
Geo. E. Trorey, Man. Dir. Granville St.

Liberal Candidate Vancouver South



CHARLES MACDONALD

Meetings next week:
Monday, December 3rd, Queen Mary School, 4th Ave. and Imperial Street.
Monday, December 3rd, Kitchener School, 24th and Blenheim Street.
Tuesday, December 4th, Gordon School, 51st Ave. and Knight Road.
Wednesday, December 5th, Laurier Club, Main Street and 46th Ave.
Thursday, December 6th, Tecumseh School, 43rd Ave. and Victoria.
Friday, December 7th, Shaughnessy School, 24th Ave. and Oak Street.
EVERYBODY WELCOME
[Advt.]

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Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value

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J. W. Foster Limited

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Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$2.50 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

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Sells Fresh Tobacco.

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BANK OF TORONTO
Assets $73,000,000
Deposits 54,000,000

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A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.
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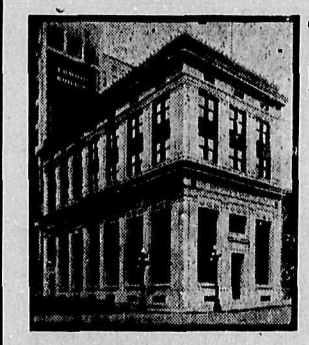

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Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.
The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.
Interest allowed on savings deposits.
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The Royal Bank of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869
Capital paid-up .....$ 12,911,000
Reserve Funds 14,324,000
Total Assets 287,000,000
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410 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc., of which 102 are west of Winnipeg.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Open an account and make deposits regularly—say, every payday. Interest credited half-yearly. No delay in withdrawal.

Would You Turn Your Back on a $5 Bill ?

OF COURSE NOT!

Yet that's exactly what you will be doing if you miss this special offer. In order to test whether you read our advertisement or not, we will give to every person ordering a Suit or Overcoat during the week commencing December 1st to 8th, inclusive, a

$5 BILL FREE

The only condition is that you present a clipping of this advertisement at the time of purchase, and to sweep away all possible doubts, have your price fixed before presenting it.

WE WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS IS A PURE GIFT

This firm does not believe in fake sales, neither does it make any promise that cannot be redeemed.

BUY EARLY AND GET BEST CHOICE

The usual well-known quality woollens and superb workmanship are put into these Suits and Overcoats. We employ efficient Union craftsmen. We guarantee you a perfect fit. We will cheerfully refund your money if we cannot satisfy you in every particular.

OUR PRICES AS USUAL

Men's Suits from . . . . $30 to $45
Men's Overcoats from . $27 to $40
Ladies' Suits from . . . $32 to $47
Ladies' Coats from . . . $30 to $42

$5.00 LESS ABOVE PRICES BY PRESENTING THIS AD. AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE

B.C. Tailoring Co.

Union Shop 128 HASTINGS STREET EAST Established 1910

SMELTER STRIKE AT TRAIL, B. C. IS STILL ON

Company Still Stubbornly Refuses to Grant the Eight-Hour Day

Men Equally Stubborn in Refusing to Return to Work Without It

TRAIL, B. C., Nov. 26.—The strike is still on and the men are firm in their demand for the eight-hour day. All the unions are confident that success will all to their lot. Several efforts have been made to try to get the two parties together to discuss the matter under dispute, but the management of the smelter refuses to even confer. The local board of trade offered their ser- but the effort proved of no avail. Then but the effort proved of no aval. Then we have the associated boards of trade from the Kootenay offering their endeavors to try to get one of the two parties to concede a little ground in order to bring about the desired settlement of the strike.

The various mines are closing down, causing more and more depression, while the attitude of the management of the smelter is to remain firm and not give way.

The statement of the numerous politicians that these industries must be kept running to produce the requirements for the prosecution of the war, seems to be false, by the look of things around Trail. Here we are with the mining industry and the smelter in the list of non-producers while there is the crying demand that metals and munitions are very badly needed. What is the matter with that institution called "government?" We thought that "government" was there to insure the maximum output of these products so essential. It looks as if the officials of the government are powerless to act against the wishes of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company. The fact that these officials that are there to administer for the people (so we are led to believe) and are lying back and doing nothing, is very convincing to one, that instead of being "administrators" for the common good, are simply tools for the big corporations. It will be greatly appreciated by the average worker and voter at this election to know that the Liberal government of this province, and the "Conservative-Unionist" ministry of the federal house are doing nothing for the 1500 strikers who went out for the eight-hour day.

We have word that the whole bunch of the political parties are desirous that the strike should be settled at once. Well, what is the matter with them? Why not say to the Consolidated Co., that it is imperative for the industry to start up again? Or why not say that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. can defy the government? It is no use the government lying idly by watching a few men tie up the mining industry of the Kootenay. The question under dispute is the eight-hour day, and for the government to lay back and do nothing is only demonstrating its uselessness to the workers of Canada. Someone suggested that the parties submit the dispute to a board of conciliation. What is there to conciliate about? Surery not the eight-hour day! and especially when it concerns only about 450 men. It is even in the interests of the Consolidated Co. to grant it. It is probable that the strike will be over this week with the eight-hour day established at the smelter. A little more life is needed from the ministers of the governments of the day. Officials of the government, get busy!

Port Moody, Ioco and Coquitlam are in Westminster district. There being no Labor nominee in that riding, Labor men should vote for the Liberal candidate, Major Ramsay. ***

Carabana Cigars Unfair.

Sessue Hayakawa

—IN—

'The Call of the East'

Nothing could be more appropriate than a native Japanese actor in this story of the Land of the Mikado. See Sessue Hayakawa in this tale of Oriental romance, mystery and vindication.

Also

"Fatty" Arbuckle in "Oh, Doctor!"

NEXT WEEK

Globe

COLUMBIA
THEATRE

Transcontinental Road Shows
4—BIG ACTS—4
FEATURE PICTURES

15c and 20c
Children—Always 5c

CITY AMUSEMENTS

Empress
Theatre
PHONE SEY. 2492

WEEK OF DECEMBER 3

"Yippy-Yip-Yip"—The Great Play of the West

"Where the Trail Divides"

See the Great West as it used to be

Cowboys, Indians, Western Girls, Frontier Characters

Woven into a love story that teems with a breath of the West that is no more.

Don't miss this great thrilling play.

Order Your Seats Now

PRICES:
Night: 15c, 30c and 40c
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees:
15c, 20c and 30c

ORPHEUM

WEEK OF DECEMBER 3

JACK WYATT
and his Scotch Lads and Lassies

CHARLES WITHERS
in "For Pity's Sake"

EDWIN GEORGE

HERBERT'S CANINES

THE LEVELOS

HERBERT CLIFTON

JIM and BETTY MORGAN

Matinee Prices: 15c, 20c, 30c, 55c.
Evening Prices: 15c, 30c, 40c, 55c, 80c

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK

HERBERT BROOKS ORLOVA DANCERS
OTHER FEATURES

2:30, 7 and 9 Gen. Adm. 15c and 30c

SOU-VAN MILK

Should be in the home of every man—

IS IT IN YOURS?

—Phone Fairmont 2624—

SHOP AT

SLATER'S

Not-a-Seed Raisins, lb.	15c
Sunmaid Raisins, 2 lbs.	25c
Orange and Lemon Peel, lb.	35c
Shelled Almonds, lb.	55c
Shelled Walnuts, lb.	55c
Dessecated Cocoanut, lb.	30c
Large Prunes, lb.	15c
Canadian Cheese, lb.	30c
Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for	25c
Finest No. 1 Alberta Butter, 2 lbs. for	95c
Alberta Special Butter, 3 lbs.	$1.45
Finest Pure lard, 2 lbs. for	55c
Slater's Tea, lb.	30c

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131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
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THE BEST
Shaving Soap
in any country

Produces a Fine Creamy Lather and Does Not Dry on the Face

DEMAND
"Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap
Stick or Cake
Manufactured in British Columbia

Greatest Stock of
Furniture
in Greater Vancouver
Replete in every detail
Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
41 Hastings Street West

KING OF BICYCLES
They are the finest bit of workmanship in the bicycle world; 8 different models in variety of colors.
Prices from $42.50 to $55.00, on easy payments if desired.
HASKINS & ELLIOTT
"The Pioneer Bicycle Store"
516 Howe St. 412 Hastings St. W.

Liberals for Liberty

Major Ramsay
OF CHILLIWACK

Is a Returned Soldier, and the

Liberal Candidate for Westminster District

Every Working Man in Westminster District should Vote for

Major Ramsay

[Advt.]

PASSING OF LATE IVAN BROSTROM

Funeral of a Well-Known Printer and Miner Takes Place Yesterday

There passed away, after several weeks' illness, at St. Paul's hospital, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, Ivan Brostrom, 50 years of age. He was a native of Sweden and arrived at New York about 25 years ago. For several years he followed his trade as printer in the United States and British Columbia, coming to Vancouver in 1912, and joining the staff of the Daily Sun. After serving seven years' apprenticeship on his father's paper, the Wermland Allehanda, one of the oldest and foremost daily papers in Sweden, he left that country and has travelled extensively all over the world. He spent about ten years in Alaska and had been very successful in his mining operations there. He was interested in some very promising B. C. mining properties at the time of his death. In the year 1913, his father, mother and one sister died. He leaves to mourn his loss a sister who still publishes the paper in his native land; a brother, in business at Buenos Ayres, S. A.; a widow, who is ill at San Francisco, and a nine-year-old son. The late Ivan Brostrom, whose friends were legion, was always of a sanguine and hopeful disposition and generous to a fault. The funeral was held under the auspices of Typographical union, No. 226, and was largely attended. The service took place in the chapel of Center & Hanna's undertaking parlors. It was conducted by Chas. A. Lazenby, theosophist, the deceased being a member of that sect. The disposition of the body took place at the Mountain View crematorium.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, December 2, 1892

A. J. Hancock (Amalgamated Carpenters) seated as delegate, vice Thos. Masters, resigned.

Labor paper committee reported.

Delegate Lundy (tailors) stated his union would send a letter to city council re transient trades.

F. P. Bishop Dan O'Dwyer and Geo. Walker appointed a committee re painting hospital floor.

The proposed dry dock scheme was discussed.

The painters wanted two clauses added to municipal labor platform, namely, (1) that nine hours shall constitute a day's work; (2) dealing with bathing beach.

The Building Laborers adopted the whole platform.

Payment of aldermen was supported by United Carpenters.

At the Empress.

The scenes of the great western play "Where the Trail Divides," are laid in the town of Coyote, South Dakota, during a time when it was a typical frontier village. Cowboys, gamblers, western girls, Indians and other frontier characters, are interwoven into a remarkable story that fairly teems with western atmostphere, and a pretty love romance is just prominent enough througout to round out the perfect western picture. Don't miss this great Cowboy play. Order your seats now ***

Admiration Cigars Unfair.

Rainy Day Boots
WHEN YOU BUY A
LECKIE

boot for general street wear, you buy a boot that has no superior in Canada.

You get a boot that defies the worst weather conditions—a boot built for COMFORT and WEAR, yet a boot that never sacrifices the necessary element of style.

MADE in Vancouver by Vancouver workmen, you are assured of QUALITY FIRST, always.

(At your favorite dealer's)

The Quality goes IN before the Name goes ON. that's a LECKIE

When you buy coffee in a tin container, you have to pay for that container.

WHEN YOU BUY
Empress Coffee
YOU SAVE THAT MONEY

We are packing Empress Coffee in double-lined sanitary weatherproof bags—gives the same protection as the can and enables us to sell it at

40c per lb.

The coffee comes unground—that makes it fresh ground when you buy it—your grocer will grind it for you.

If you're not satisfied, your grocer will give your money back.

A ROUSING . . . . RECEPTION

LADIES' FINE PUMP AND OXFORDS REGULAR $6.00 VALUES
$1.85

RICHARDSON wishes to thank the Vancouver public for the rousing reception his opening sale was accorded and in appreciation thereof he announces a list of specials that cannot fail to bring out large numbers of those whom we did not have the pleasure of meeting during the first week.

LADIES' FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS PER PAIR
$1.50

Ladies' Lace and Button Boots, all leather. Values to $7.00. To clear at $3.65

Ladies' Boots, patents and gunmetal leathers; sizes 2½ to 4 $6.00 values to clear at $2.95

Ladies' Novelty and Dress Boots, mahogany, brown; white tops, black and grey tops; made by the best makers. $12.00 values to clear at $7.65

Boys' Box Calf Lace Boots, sizes up to 5. Regular $4.50 shoe to sell for $3.15

Boys' Lace Boots, sizes up to 5; to clear at, per pair $1.95

Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, blucher cut, every pair guaranteed. $6.00 values for $4.90

Men's Boots, Slater make; velour calf, leather lined, heavy sole. $9.00 values to clear at $5.65

Men's Antiseptic Boots, made with heavy wet-proof soles, leather lined; will outwear two pairs of ordinary boots, and worth $10.00. Our get-acquainted price $6.35

Whenever and Wherever Richardson Starts Something
HE STARTS IT RIGHT

Men's Felt House Slippers, made with leather covered soles. To clear,
$1.55

This is a sale of numerous lines of Shoes for Men, Women and Children, and among these you'll find some of the most remarkable values that were ever offered to you. It is a noteworthy fact that these are not bargain shoes as seen in large quantities at those periodical shoe sales seemingly made for the purpose. But every shoe offered is new, clean, and reliable, which means a safe shoe to buy; fully guaranteed and good value at the original prices.

Girls' and Misses' Gunmetal Button and Lace Boots, to clear from
$1.75 to $2.45

ARE WE GOING TO GET ACQUAINTED?

Ladies' Vici Kid High-top Kid Lace Boots, made with welted soles and Cuban heels. $12.00 values for $6.75

Men's Tan Lace Boots, made with welted soles, recede toe. $9.00 values for $6.35

Richardson's Shoe Store
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES
649 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Two Doors East of the Postoffice

Ladies' Felt-trimmed Juliet Slippers, in colors. To clear at, pair $1.65

Ladies' Patent Leather Lace and Button Sport Boots, with maize and canary buck tops; very smart. Regular $9.00 and $9.50 values for $6.15

Coats of Distinction for Young Men are Here at $17.50 to $25

We are "in big" with coats such as we have outlined, having planned to do a good half of our business on these lines. They have all of that appealing snap to them that young men want. They are distinctive and something more than just a warm extra wrap that will keep a man warm.

They are here, too, at prices young men can pay. Instance these:

$17.50 for a coat in medium light grey tweed, satin yoke lining, plain collar, vertical pockets, buttoning through.

$22.50 for a sporty mixed brown, shoulder lined, velvet collar, turned cuffs, patch pockets.

$20.00 for a dark grey plaid tweed coat with self collar, shoulder lined and patch flap pockets.

$20.00 for a medium grey, black and white, tweed coat, with velvet collar, turned cuff and patch flapped pockets.

$20.00 for a dark brown plaid frieze coat with velvet collar and patch flap pockets.

$25.00 for a good full weight coat in flared style with raglan shoulder, slash pockets.

NOTE: All the above coats are in the short three-quarter length, 46 and 48 inches long.

For the Men Who Want Heavier Coats

We have all the variety they are likely to ask, including a "corking good" black melton with velvet collar. It would be quite impossible to duplicate this coat today at the price. Also heavy tweeds in all the wanted colorings—full length coats, full lined, with storm collars for men who want warm coats for driving, motoring, etc., $15.00 to $30.00.

A grey chinchilla youth's size, with belted back, price $17.50.

Full length grey chinchilla coat, belted back, price $22.50.

We will gladly show you any or all of the coats mentioned.

—Men's Store, Main Floor.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Be kind to your teeth--it pays

THE person who is kind to—takes proper care of—their teeth is amply rewarded. That person enjoys the solid comfort which only those with good teeth have—freedom from pain and trouble from that source—knowledge that the countenance is not disfigured by unsightly teeth—assurance as to the safeguarding of the general health at a weak point, etc.

I will be glad to meet you and show you why and how it pays you to be kind to your teeth. Come to my office and consult me.

X-Ray films taken if necessary; 10-year guarantees given.

PHONE SEY. 3331

Examinations made on phone appointments.

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Open Tuesdays and Fridays until 8 p.m.

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SHAMROCK Brand

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Lard Butter
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P. BURNS & COMPANY, LTD.

Of Quality

Retail Stores in All Sections of the Province

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR — WILD ROSE PASTRY FLOUR

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO. LTD. V VANCOUVER-CANADA

WHEN YOU BUY THEM, LOOK FOR THE "CIRCLE V" ON EVERY SACK

"Royal Standard" Flour

—is without exception the most popular BREAD FLOUR in Western Canada. Milled specially for household use. Great rising power. More loaves to the sack. Made from No. 1 Canadian Hard Wheat. Absolutely uniform, year in and year out.

"Wild Rose" Pastry Flour

—for delicious Pies, Cakes, Tarts, and the many appetizing pastries you use on your table. Requires less shortening.

EVERY SACK of "ROYAL STANDARD" and "WILD ROSE" FLOUR is sold to you under a strict money-back guarantee.

(Ask for them at your grocer's today)

Baby's Xmas Gift-a Shaw baby carriage

Be a sport this year, give baby something good and practical—something you will always remember in the years to come—a Shaw baby carriage—A genuine made-in-B. C. car that will provide ample safety and comfort and protection from all weathers when baby goes out.

Remember, too, this is a gift for Mother.

Think it over—decide—then come in and reserve your car and we'll deliver at XMAS.

Yes, we sell dolls' cars—made in our factory here.

Descriptive illustrated catalogue post free to any address.

Shaw's Baby Cars

(G. S. Shaw & Co.)

964 ROBSON ST. Opp. Court House

LABOR SITUATION IN DOMINION OF CANADA

Progressive Thought Still Dominates the Labor Movement

Rapid and Healthy Growth Shown During Year Just Passed

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been in session at Buffalo, N. Y., having convened on the 12th. Hereafter the annual conventions will be held in May, instead of November. In the reports of officers, just to hand, Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, makes the following report, covering the Labor situation in Canada, as an integral part of the A. F. of L.:

Having regard for the war conditions in Canada and the heavy enlistments for military service from the ranks of organized labor, the Canadian labor movement can justly feel proud of the record of the past year. Returns received by the federal department of Labor show that organized labor had, at the end of 1916, recovered most of the loss in membership reported for the two preceding years, and while the statistics for 1917 have not been compiled, the officials of international unions can testify to the steady increase in membership in their respective organizations. Exception may have to be made with reference to the building trades where the membership has been maintained at very little above that of 1916. During 1914 and 1915 the membership decline was 32,456 and 134 local branches had disappeared; a membership of 175,799 at the close of 1913 fell to 143,343 at the end of 1915. For the year 1916, notwithstanding the loss of 41 local branches, the membership increased by 17,064, making a total of 160,407. The year saw much activity among the officials of labor organizations in an effort to arrest the decline in trade union membership, and progress in the better organized districts was recorded by the metal, clothing and railroad trades. The building trades, which in 1914 had 18.9 of the total trade union membership, had been, in 1916, reduced to 9.4, while the railroad employees, with 24.9 in 1914, had increased to 30.5 in 1916. While there has been a gain in trade union membership in the Dominion, recruiting from the ranks of organized labor has continued, and the total since the outbreak of the war has reached figures representing an army of no small dimensions. One thousand two hundred and eighty-four local unions reported 21,599 enlistments since the declaration of the war; also 593 British reservists rejoined their regiments.

During the year 1917 there has been general demands for increases in wages and through the power of the organized workmen substantial increases have been granted. One remarkable instance of the benefit of organization has been shown by the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers. Until the year 1917 the Great Northwestern Telegraph company has successfully resisted the attempts of this organization to organize their employees and very little progress had been made in the effort to increase the wages of the operators and other employees of the company. In the month of August, however, a board of investigation and conciliation was appointed, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, for the purpose of investigating the demands made by the employees for higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. The chairman of the board, with the representatives of the employees, brought down an award favorable to the employees, the representative of the company dissenting. The company refused to accept the award and the employees decided to strike to enforce the majority report of the investigators and conciliators. The employees were only out a day when the minister of Labor began to use government pressure, for a few days, but inside of a week yielded to the government's mandate that the award must be accepted and the employees were advised to return to work. This advice was not given, however, until President Konepcamp, and the members of the strike committee associated with him in directing the fight, were satisfied that every striker would be reinstated in his or her former position. This victory for the Commercial Telegraphers was a distinct triumph for organized labor and the year's gain for the members of the Canadian organizations of commercial telegraph operators was more than $215,000.

The Toronto Strike

Another evidence of the benefits accruing to the workers through organization was the victory of the members of the Toronto Union of Street and Electrical Railway employees. Despite the voluntary increase of 2½ cents an hour given by the company to assist them in getting men to operate their cars the union demanded another increase of 10 cents an hour at the expiration of their agreement in June, 1917. Efforts were made by the committee of the union to reach a settlement of the demands made upon the company with the president and management of the corporation. After weeks of negotiation a satisfactory settlement had not been reached, and although the efforts of the chief magistrate of the city were directed to avert a strike, about 2000 men went out on strike and completely tied up the street car service for two days and a half. At the end of the two days the cabinet ministers of the Ontario provincial government had brought pressure to bear upon the company and were the means of having an offer of 6 cents an hour submitted to the men for acceptance, the understanding being that this advance would be subject to the decisions of a board of investigation and conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which would go thoroughly into the demands of the men. These demands not only included an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour, but other demands for overtime rates and shorter working hours. The men accepted the 6 cents an hour tentatively, and returned to work. A board of investigation and conciliation was appointed and in a majority report awarded the men another cent an hour increase, making the award 7 cents instead of 6 cents an hour. This increase added to the 2½ cents voluntarily given by the company, made the total increase in one year 9½ cents an hour. This is one of the largest, if not the largest increase, given any body of street carmen on the North American continent, in any one year. In addition to the increase in wages the men were given recognition of the company through their appointed grievance committee.

Gain in Guelph

Another substantial gain made by organized labor was in the case of the machinists in Guelph, Ontario, where an increase of 15 cents an hour was granted. Increases of 10 cents an hour were general and as the cost of living had soared exceedingly high the members of labor organizations realized the benefits of organization. In the city of Toronto it is estimated that organized labor has been responsible for increases in wages aggregating $3,000,000 during 1917.

Employers Become Unionists

It has been very gratifying to officials of organized labor to observe the success of the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to organize the textile workers of Ontario. The first substantial gain was made in the city of Toronto, when the organizer of that international union organized the employees in one of the large departments of the Simpson Knitting Mills. The company did not look with favor upon the new organization at first, and endeavored to dissuade the employees from continuing their membership. A strike ensued, but the company soon agreed to a settlement and posted notices in the mill that it was their desire that all their employees should become members of the union. The outcome of the organizing of this mill was the placing of the union label on the mill's product and the organization of the employees in all departments. Following the organization of this mill another manufacturer of sweaters and other knitted goods expressed a willingness to have his employees organized and the union label recognized. Local unions were organized in five other towns of the province of Ontario, and prospects looked very bright for organizations in about fifteen other towns and cities throughout the province where many textile workers are employed.

Becoming Progressive

It is also worthy of note that although the miners of Nova Scotia have hitherto been sympathetic to a purely provincial type of labor organization, there is a strong movement on foot to break away from provincialism and develop a sturdy internationalism. For some years the Provincial Workmen's organization and the United Mine Workers of America have been fighting for supremacy, with disastrous effect upon the work of thorough organization. Recently a board of investigation and conciliation recommended that the two organizations come together under the name of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, and while such an organization is of a provincial character, it is the beginning of a movement that will eventually deliver the miners of Eastern Canada into the international trade union movement. The Labor officials in Canada are watching this development and are carefully directing the movement into right channels so that in a short time there will not be a vestige of provincialism left in Nova Scotia.

In District 18

Throughout Eastern Canada, as well as the east and centre of the Dominion, there have been substantial gains in membership, and many wage increases. In District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, a serious strike broke out, and for several weeks the miners refused the offers made by the operators for a settlement. At one time the coal situation looked very serious, as a result of the strike, and government pressure was brought to bear upon the operators to accept the demands of the men. After considerable negotiating, the strike was settled and the men returned to work. In this strike the men did not receive the full endorsement of the international officers and the fight was conducted without regard to the orders of the officials of the international organization.

The national trades union movement in Canada, which for a time threatened to give the officials of international unions considerable trouble, has not made much headway during the past four years. With the outbreak of the war, and the constantly increasing price of necessities of life, the need of a more virile type of labor organization than a purely national union was recognized, and among the workmen who recognized the necessity of organizing along international lines were the bookbinders of Toronto, who had broken away from the international union several years ago, and weakened the spirit of internationalism among the men and women of that craft. Their return to the international fold this year was gratifying to the international trade unionists of that city. Even in the province of Quebec, where the national unionists were given considerable encouragement, there has been no gains recorded for unions of that type.

Showing Growth

It is also gratifying to know that at the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the secretary-treasurer reported that the Congress had the largest affiliated membership since its inception, and that the increase for the year 1917 was over 15,000. The total membership was a little in excess of 81,000 as compared with about 66,000 at the end of 1916. This increase was owing to the reaffiliation of the Maintenance of Way employees and the increased Canadian membership of international organizations which pay the per capita tax into the Congress direct from headquarters. The reports presented to the convention of the Congress showed that while war conditions had necessitated important adjustments in industry the organized abor movement had not sacrificed any of those principles or which years of effort and sacrifice had been the price paid.

A Warped Board

Efforts were made by the Imperial Munitions board to disregard Labor's claim for fair treatment and at times it was feared that the officials of several important unions would have to force serious strikes upon the board to bring them to a realization of their responsibility. But at a conference of representatives of international unions, held in Ottawa the early part of June, the government was called upon to demand the resignation of the chairman of the board. A statement was printed by this conference which laid specific charges against the Imperial Munitions board, and demanded that the government take steps to adjust conditions to the satisfaction of the trades union officials. A few days after the issuing of this statement there was a noticeable change in the attitude of the chairman of the board towards organized labor, and orders were issued to the superintendents of work on the various construction work carried on by the board, that union conditions must be granted. From that time until the present, the board has been disposed to recognize that the organized workers have some rights and the friction between the board and the union officials has been reduced to a minimum.

Controllers That Don't Control

The Trades and Labor Congress, in conjunction with officers of international unions have taken a keen interest in the fight of the railway brotherhoods for the semi-monthly payday on all railroads, instead of the monthly payday. Strong representations were made to both the railway committee of the House of Commons and senate and legislation was enacted that will bring the semi-monthly pay day into effect on January 1, 1918. The Congress, through its executive council, also took the initial steps to get the government to take definite action to cure the food profiteers. They suggested that the government should assume the direct responsibility for the investigation into the cause of increasing food prices and should take such action that would prevent the storing of food for the purpose of increasing the price to the consumer. It was pointed out that it would be as easy for the government to take charge of this work as it was for the finance minister to compel the large industrial, commercial and financial corporations to furnish him with a statement of their investments and net profits so that he could tax all profits over 7 and 10 per cent. in different corporations. The demand of the Congress lead to the appointment of a committee, composed of three cabinet ministers, whose duty it was to develop a scheme whereby the whole question of food supplies and prices could be investigated and action taken against those found guilty of charging excessive prices for food. The committee developed a plan whereby municipalities would conduct the investigations and prosecute offenders through the attorneys-general of the provinces. The investigations of a government investigator showed that the packing companies were making excessive margins in the sale of eggs and bacon, and that the cold storage plants were accommodating large stores of food which should have been placed on the market to reduce prices. The revelations made by the government investigator compelled the government to appoint a commission to make further investigations with a view of ascertaining the profits obtained by the packing companies in the sale of bacon and eggs. This commission was at work when this report was prepared. The executive council of the Congress also asked for the appointment of a food controller and a fuel controller and the government eventually appointed both controllers. These controllers are now at work, and are assuring the people that something practical will be done to control food and fuel supplies and determine prices.

The government also appointed a grain commission which travelled through Canada, taking evidence of the price of grain. At the conclusion of its work, the commission fixed the price of wheat at $2.21 a bushel. It is expected taht the fixing of this price will result in a reduction in the price of bread.

Leading to Conscription

In prosecuting the war, the government of Canada, unlike the governments of other belligerent countries, has not invited the co-operation of organized labor, and the result has been considerable friction between the government and organized labor.

With reference to the decision of the National Service commission to take a registration of all those who would be willing to work at such occupations as the commission desires, the Congress took the position that the organized workers should sign the cards. As the principle behind this move was along the lines of voluntary service and in no way connected with the conscription of man power for military service, the executive felt quite justified in urging trades unionists to sign the cards as their own conscience dictated. Later, when the prime minister announced that he intended to introduce a Compulsory Military Service Act, the executive council of the Congress took a strong stand against the principle of conscription, and was supported in this position by the great majority of the trades unionists of the Dominion.

The delegates at the recent convention of the Congress also endorsed the action of the Executive Council and reaffirmed their opposition to conscription, as expressed at the Vancouver Convention in 1915, and the Toronto Convention in 1916. The convention, however, decided that as the government had passed a Compulsory Military Service Act, it would be unwise to oppose its enforcement. It was held that, under a representative form of government, the organized workers should obey the law, even though it had been passed in face of their opposition.

The Congress reaffirmed its previous decision in favor of a conference of the labor representatives of the belligerent countries to discuss the war situation and formulate a programme of terms upon which peace should be declared, and elected three delegates to attend such a conference, when called by the British Trades Union Congress.

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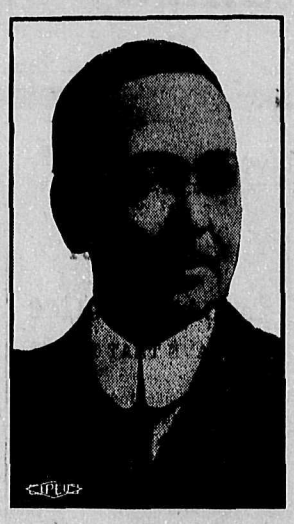

Support AND Vote FOR

W. G. McQUARRIE

Union Government Candidate for New Westminster Federal Riding

[Advt.]

WHO WAS IT WROTE CROWE'S LAST SPEECH?

Unionist Candidate for Burrard Stays on Prepared Ground

Donnelly, However, Gets Mired in His Own Fulsomeness

Wonder who is writing the speeches delivered by S. J. Crowe, Liberal-Unionist candidate in Burrard? The other night, on the occasion of the appearance of all three so-called "unionist" candidates at the Avenue theatre, Crowe read his little piece. And he read it like it was the most marvelously surprising document. It is doubtful if he had given it much study. It sounded about as much like Crowe as a hen does.

As a matter of fact, it sounded very much like a collection from prepared government literature, much after the fashion Harry Stevens talks. Crowe is treading new paths for him when he joins up with Stevens and the other Tories, and they probably thought they would feel a lot safer if they were sure that Crowe would not get rattled and launch forth on the exposition of some old Liberal principles, which were the principles he was reputed to have studied before he swam out to the Borden government craft and got aboard.

As with the Unionists, it was a case of safety first with Crowe.

In this connection it might be advised that the Liberals adopt the same methods with Pat Donnelly. Somebody ought to write a speech for Donnelly and send him out in the woods to speak it first. Last Friday night they let Pat speak at the big McInnes meeting. Next to Crowe, Pat can empty a building quickest. He told his customary story then proceeded to use up considerable time which the public expected ex-Judge McInnes to fill. And Pat, by the way, walked boldly out onto some quicksand and started to flounder. At least it sounded something like that. After Pat got through it took some time to get warmed up again.

The former judge, by the way, did all sorts of things to Stevens. The preceding night Harry had challenged some of the statements McInnes had made. The judge took the Stevens' remarks, paragraph by paragraph, and made Harry look foolish.

It would be a merry party that would assemble at a joint meeting of Judge McInnes and H. H. Stevens. Efforts are being made by the Liberal candidate's friends to arrange such a meeting. The Tories, however, desire none of it. The principal reason, no doubt, being that Stevens is championing a crooked government, which is a job of considerable proportions. On the other hand the judge is the people's champion against autocracy and an endeavor of a discredited government to steal away from the people their suffrage rights. ***

Unionist Fakirs Use Flag

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And Prostitute Patriotism

Those who will not sacrifice their profits for the war, when the Borden government is demanding human lives, are all strongly backing the government "Unionist" candidates in this election. Every man with whom the dollar stands higher than any other consideration is backing the Borden government. All of the big interests appear to be in a conspiracy to keep the Borden crowd in harness at Ottawa and they are prepared to spend a sum as large as the Victory Loan to do it. Every influence found useful in past elections, especially the daily newspapers, have been bought by the big interests to fight a crooked battle for the Borden government.

The fight is, as ex-Judge McInnes puts it, a battle of the "masses against the classes." Such battles have been fought before, and, though the classes gain the upper hand often, sooner or later they fall and with a tremendous bang.

The Borden crowd is miserably using the old flag for its despicable political ends. Britishers are intensely patriotic, and trained by years of domination of the class system, to follow the flag, no matter who is carrying it. That is the sentiment the Borden unionist crowd figures on using to its advantage.

Such signs as "Over the top with H. H. Stevens," and "Vote for Crowe and beat a Hun," are being displayed, just as if Crowe and Stevens made any difference to the war.

But they do make a difference, and a big difference, to the common people. They too are supporters of what is acknowledged even by ardent unionists, as the worst government imaginable. Their election means nothing more nor less than an advantage to the profit-bandits in eastern Canada, and some little profit-bandits out in these woods.

This is one election where Canadians are going to redeem the country from a scandalous crew of scallawags.

The "unionists" are playing the returned soldiers in every manner hoping for an advantage. While it might naturally be expected that the officers who received their appointments through political pull, and who were numbered among the "snobs" referred to by Judge McInnes—which made H. H. Stevens so very angry, by the way—will support the crowd which got them easy jobs and safe ones, the rank and file by that very reason will not lend their support to such a crowd. Another element the Tories figure on using to their political advantage also, is the sympathies of women who have relatives at the front. In this it is generally conceded they again are off their reckoning, for these very women need only to size up their own treatment to turn aside the blatant blandishments of such as Stevens, Crowe, Major Cooper, etc.

Industrial Conscription Is

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Coming With Borden Success

The Borden government forces, in their frantic endeavors to make the people believe that they are out to win the war and not the election, as they have been so generally accused of, are doing their best to overcome the effect of a statement damning to the Borden profiteering crowd, which unquestionably has in mind industrial conscription, which will surely follow their success at the polls on Dec. 17.

The speech of Lord Shaughnessy referred to, was delivered in the board of trade rooms, Montreal, on March 9, 1916. The meeting was called at the request of the military authorities and was addressed by General Sir Sam Hughes, Lord Shaughnessy and others.

What Lord Shaughnessy said on that occasion as reported in the Montreal Star, March 10, 1916, is as follows:

"I have read almost all of Sir Sam's speeches in parliament, and basing my opinion on those I am quite sure he never made a mistake.

"I cannot, however, agree with Sir Sam as to his figures. I cannot understand how we could get 70,000 men in Montreal for enlistment without making a draft on the women. And I know some women who might be excellent in the firing line, but who would be impossible from the point of view of military discipline.

"Up to the present time Canada has done marvellously, but I cannot believe that the suggestion to raise 500,000 men is a practical or practicable suggestion. We have a great many things to do, the manufacture of munitions, agricultural work, we must help feed the British nation, and we have the problems of finance. It is all important that the finances, not only of Great Britain herself, but of the component parts of the British empire should be maintained, in all their solidarity.

Urges Less Speed

"In sending 500,000 men from Canada we would make a draft on the working population of the country that might be severely felt. We must go slowly about our recruiting, and endeavor to carry out whatever may be the best plans for the country in a sane, methodial way.

"There are approximately 70,000 of our troops at the front at the present time, 60,000 in England, and 130,000 under arms in Canada. I know from the state of the ocean transportation situation that it would be impossible to move this army to England for a year or fourteen months at the earliest. Meantime we have this great army, representing a monthly expenditure of ten or twelve million dollars. It might have been better to go slowly and save, say, $5,000,000 a month.

"I feel with the rest of you that if the time comes we must make any sacrifice whatever, resorting to conscription if necessary. But should we not proceed without enlistment in a somewhat different way, devoting our attention to the units already approaching completion before starting with new units?"

Ald. Kirk Goes One Better

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have just read your article on the front page of The Federationist, Nov 23: "Mortgage and Loan Patriots Doing Their Bit." But you have not told us the whole story. What about the proposal brought forward by Alderman Kirk to pay 5 per cent. of the cost of local improvements from general revenue? He is not the only one that is in this scheme to ruin more of the hard-working citizens of Vancouver. He is the instrument used to bring the hell-born scheme forward. Some of the other bunch in this council are also in league with the mortgage companies to grab the unfortunate property owners' holdings in this city. The loan sharks will then be able to buy at the tax sales; then have to only pay 5 per cent. of the taxes that the other poor unfortunates have had to pay. And more of us will then be brought to ruin by having to pay more taxes every year. If you want to do good, expose these swindles before the next municipal election, and get rid of some of them; if possible, the whole of them.

A VICTIM.

Vancouver, November 27.

D. A. McRAE

New Westminster Riding

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

Not the candidate of the horde of profiteers and big interests which are backing the Borden government. ¶ A vote for McRae is a vote to win the war and personal liberty and freedom in Canada

Save Canada from Kaiserism!

[Advt.]

W. W. B. McINNES

Candidate for Comox-Alberni and Vancouver Centre

In this crisis an advocate of every sane and effective means to win the war, but opposed to autocracy and all that smells of Prussian militarism in Canada—an uncompromising opponent of profiteers, professional patriots and chocolate soldiers; believes in paying the soldiers adequately, abolishing the patriotic fund and giving the soldiers' dependents a fixed and sufficient amount to live on absolutely independent of any offensive charity fund; treating returned soldiers right in the way of suitable pensions and terms, and cutting out politics, favoritism and snobbery from the army; insists upon conscription of wealth before conscription of men, and is prepared to fight to the last ditch against the dragging of more of our boys to the front until other parts of Canada have done their duty. Views with alarm the prospect of our industries closing if 5000 more working men are forced away, and hates the alternative of the industries being kept going by Asiatics, who will flourish while our own people perish. Urges that Canada's best service to the Allies lies in the direction of growing foodstuffs and building ships,

and believes that if the awful economic conditions prevailing in Canada are put right, and the men in the army and returned soldiers are treated right, that Canada's response to the colors will continue to be as enthusiastic as ever, without the need of any medieval press gang methods.

Twenty-one years in public life as member of the Dominion House, member of Provincial Legislature, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, Governor of the Yukon, and Senior Judge of the County of Vancouver.

Always a consistent champion of true Democracy, the rights of the people and a white British Columbia.

Is pledged to adjust the fishermen's grievances, and expose the workings of the fish monopolies.

Vote for a man who has always lived close to the people, and in this their greatest fight, is standing true to democracy and principle.

VOTE FOR BILLY McINNES

[Advt.]

THE MISTAKES OF THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT

The West Elgin Conservative meeting held at Dutton on March 16th, 1917, was attended and addressed by Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor in the Borden Government. From the Mail and Empire of March 17th, 1917, we quote the following portion of Mr. Crothers' remarks:

"There has been some adverse criticism respecting details of the manner in which our part in the great struggle has thus far been performed, and it may be at once admitted that some mistakes have been made. Who makes no mistakes in his own private affairs? A man who makes no mistakes makes nothing.

The apologetic tone of the minister indicates that he at least is going to throw himself on the mercy of his constituents in the hope that they will overlook the shortcomings of the Borden cabinet, and give it another chance. Well, if such be the case the people will require full explanation of a very large number of so-called **mistakes** that were not mentioned by Mr. Crothers at that particular meeting.

Let us submit a few queries in this connection:

Was it a mistake when in the formation of the cabinet Mr. Borden called to the council three pronounced Nationalists—Bourassa's ardent followers—Messrs. Monk, Pelletier and Nantel, and in the various cabinet changes that have taken place in the Quebec representation has adhered with a fidelity that savours of brotherly love, to the Nationalists, as witness the latest additions to the ministry, Messrs. Blondin, Patenaude and Sevigny?

Was it a mistake when after supporting the **unanimous resolution of parliament** that Canada should undertake the protection of her own shores by the construction of Canadian battleships—**a complete turn about was made** and a cash contribution advocated in place of the home building of a Canadian fleet.

Was it a mistake that after the Conservative opposition had fulminated against the Laurier Government for alleged extravagant annual expenditure—the Borden Government **should increase that expenditure**—outside of the costs of the war—**from $98,000,000 to $135,000,000.**

Was it a mistake that after the advocacy of Civil Service Reform and the abolition of patronage in appointments, a net increase of over 12,000 civil servants constitutes the record of the Borden Government for the first three years of its term of office and this also before the war broke out or was thought of.

Was it a mistake for Sir Robert Borden after strenuously opposing the Reciprocity agreement of 1911, **to go to New York** and on the evening of **Sunday, November 2nd, 1913**, state publicly at a dinner given to the English actor, Mr. Cyril Maude, that **"Canada had no objections to the Reciprocity agreement and he felt Canada had done her share towards bringing it about,"** and adding, **"He regretted that it had not come to pass?"**

Was it a mistake when Colonel Sir Sam Hughes on May 23rd, 1912, recommended the passing of an order-in-council authorizing the Government to pay $180,000, for a military camp site near Montreal, and to allow the said amount, namely $180,000 to be paid on June 17th, or less than one month afterwards, to Major Rodden of Montreal, for the very property which the major had purchased on June 8th, 1912, for $84,996, and from which he made out of the Government **a clear profit of $95,004?**

Was it a mistake when the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, delayed one year and a half in purchasing a site at Levis, Quebec, for a quarantine station during which time the land which was eventually purchased was bought for $5500, and **after passing through three middlemen** was sold to the Government for $32,750?

Was it a mistake for the Borden Government to **grant** to Mr. Donaldson, **a prominent Conservative worker** in Saskatchewan and son of **the** Conservative M. L.A., **a block of land** in the town of Prince Albert, **worth $379,000** on payment of the ordinary homestead fee of $10.00 after it had been withdrawn from homesteading by the Laurier Government?

Was it a mistake to allow the Attorney General of the Conservative Government of British Columbia, Mr. Bowser, to enter upon an Indian Reserve at Vancouver and, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Act and against the interests of the Indians themselves, whose trustee the Dominion Government is, make a bargain with the Indians for a paltry consideration of about $230,000 and take possession of a reserve well-known to be worth millions, especially after the Government's attention had been called to this flagrant act?

Was it a mistake that when war purchases were made, **shoddy boots, faulty binoculars, aged, ring-boned and spavined horses**, all at excessive prices, were furnished to the Canadian soldiers who, with a patriotism worthy of better treatment—came forth to do their share against the common foe?

Was it a mistake to pay a Seattle combination **$1,150,000** for two submarines rejected by the Chilean Government as being no good, and worth no more than $618,000, and was it not a further mistake to allow the purchase money to be divided so that two cheques were payable in New York, and one of about $250,000 payable in Seattle not far from the city of Victoria, the scene of the negotiations for the acquisition of these ships?

Was it a mistake that for months after its imperfections were known the Ross rifle was forced upon our soldiers—unable by reason of well-known defects to destroy the enemy or save themselves, and further after lauding the Ross rifle to the skies, **cancel the contract on the ground of slowness of delivery**—thus throwing out of employment 2000 men and rendering it impossible to manufacture rifles in Canada for probably a year?

Was it a mistake that Canadian manufacturers were ignored and fuse contracts given to American firms enabling John Wesley Allison and Benjamin Franklin Yoakum and others of that ilk to lay their hands upon a million dollar commission?

Was it a mistake when the Minister of Customs, Dr. Reid, stated before the Public Accounts Committee on March 6th, 1916, that the customs port at Morisburg was opened for the Sifton Machine Gun Battery, when afterwards it was proven under oath before the Public Accounts Committee that this Battery came into Canada at Cornwall, Ont.?

Was it a mistake to reduce the Transcontinental Railway from its high character as one of the first railways on the continent by the alteration of grades and curves in order to fabricate a case against the Laurier Government, whose record in the construction of that road stands unimpeached, and then subsequently to appoint a most expensive and extravagant commission whose only practical result is found in the appointment of one of the commissioners to a seat in the Dominion senate and the engagement of the other at a fat salary of $20,000 a year?

Was it a mistake to so conduct operations at Port Nelson, the ocean terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, so that one year's work went to waste and Hudson Bay almost filled with the floating wreckage of the results of mis-spent time and money?

Was it a mistake that according to Sam Hughes the cabinet dilly-dallied **for over four months** on the question of handling contracts **through the middlemen**, instead of dealing direct with the principals, and thus kept the second contingent all that time from going overseas ,at a time **when every man was needed?**

Was it a mistake that owing to the interference of the cabinet, Sir Thomas Tait was practically compelled to resign the chairmanship of the National Service Board, and that this important office was handed over to R. B. Bennett, Conservative M. P., whose chief asset is flamboyant lung power and whose chief deficiency is extreme partisanship ,and lack of judgment and common sense?

Was it a mistake that the Government workshops were left idle and immense war contracts were given to private contractors to squeeze enormous profits out of the long-suffering British and Canadian public?

Was it a mistake that in the selection of commanding officers for service in the war, Conservatives were at a premium and others who did not support the Government were refused consideration?

Was it a mistake that the Government sat with folded arms, heedless of the protests against the high cost of living and regardless of the facts that in the circumstances the producer and the consumer were sacrificed to the middlemen?

Was it a mistake to raise the freight rates on the Intercolonial at the very time the people of Western Canada were appling to railway commissions for a decrease of railway rates?

Was it a mistake for the Government to open wide the customs port of entry at Morrisburg, Ont., to permit J. Wesley Allison to bring in immense quantities of his nefarious truck?

Was it a mistake when the Government engineers at Victoria, B. C., permitted dredging material which could be bored at the rate 59, 72, 74 and 96 feet per hour to be classified and paid for as rock when the officials of the department swore before the Public Accounts Committee in March, 1916, that real rock such as was to be found in this harbor could not be drilled faster than 7 or 8 feet per hour; but for this exposure, by the Liberal members, the country would have lost $190,000, some of which may be lost as it is?

Was it a mistake for the Government to purchase lumber in the city of Ottawa, (the home of wholesale dealers) through a middleman and not from the wholesale dealer direct?

Was it a mistake that the Borden Government did not take control of the Canadian nickel and thus prevent this product of Canadian mines from being converted into instruments of death by the Germans and used against our Canadian volunteers?

Was it a mistake when Sir Robert Borden introduced a bill to compensate the Farmers Bank depositors and then have his own appointees in the senate kill the bill?

Was it a mistake when the Government paid a Tory heeler $16,500 for a post office site at Fort Francis, Ont., a property which this Tory heeler had purchased only a short time previous for $9,500, (a middleman's profit of $7,000)?

Was it a mistake when the Hon. Sir Robert Borden accepted as his federal candidate in Carleton, N. B., the Hon. J. K. Fleming, ex-Conservative premier of the province of New Brunswick, who was found guilty by a Royal Commission of extorting through the agency of Mr. W. H. Berry, monies from timber limit holders, to the extent of $75,000, and also finding that this same hon. gentleman, was guilty of extorting money from contractors engaged in the construction of the Valley Railway?

Was it a mistake for the Government to pay a double railway subsidy to the Southampton, (N. B.) Railway Company, (largely owned by a Conservative M. P. P.) on a road the construction of which cost only $15,950 a mile?

Was it a mistake when the Borden Government refused to accept a free site for a public building at Canning, N. S., and then paid a defeated Tory candidate $2,000 for a site worth not more than $300 or $400?

Was it a mistake when in October, 1914, Mr. T. A. Browlee, druggist of Ottawa, charged the Government $1.00 a piece for thermometers and when a Liberal member put a question on the order paper on February 10th, 1915, asking for information regarding the price, the answer is given that Mr. Brownlee on February 11th, 1915, (one day after the question was asked) had discovered an overcharge and had refunded to the Government 50 per cent. of the price he had originally charged?

Was it a mistake in 1911 when the Conservative party adopted their slogan **"No Truck or Trade with the United States,"** when we now find that under the Conservative Government imports from the United States have **increased from $400,000,000 to over $800,000,000**, and that the Hon. Sir Thomas White has been compelled to swallow a bitter pill of going to the United States on two occasions to borrow large sums of money?

Was it a mistake to pass the Soldiers' Voting Bill and prepare the ballots and papers and forward same to England if, as the Conservatives contend, they do not want an election during the war?

Was it a mistake when the Government permitted John Wesley Allison to accept a commission on the purchase of revolvers and pistols?

Was it a mistake when the Borden Government paid $4,000,000 for the Quebec-Saguenay Railway, a railway which is not worth $4,000, and which when completed will cost Canada $10,000,000?

Was it a mistake when the Government refused the Western farmers free access for their wheat to the United States market?

Was it a mistake when the Government refused the farmers of Canada free agricultural implements?

Was it a mistake when the Borden Government shelves the report on technical education, thereby practically refusing to aid in any way this important matter?

Was it a mistake when the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Robert Rogers, permitted the architects to tear down the old walls of the Parliament Buildings when there was an absolute understanding by the members of the House of Commons that the walls were to be repaired?

Was it a mistake for the Government to purchase and equip Camp Borden at a cost of several million dollars when they already had scattered through the Dominion 378,000 acres of camp ground or practically one acre for each man enlisted?

Was it a mistake when Sir Robert Borden appointed the National Service Board to name 10 Conservatives and one Liberal for the board all, except the two Conservative members of parliament, receiving $250 a month, plus travelling and living expenses?

Was it a mistake when the Government side-tracked Major-General Lessard, and permitted this great soldier to take only a small part in the work of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces?

Was it a mistake when the Dr. Bruce report on Medical Hospitals in England was presented for the Government to appoint another board for the purpose of neutralizing Dr. Bruce's report, instead of setting about to remedy the intolerable condition of affairs outlined by Dr. Bruce?

Was it a mistake to allow the Commission on greater agricultural production which was appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of Increased Agricultural Production, Agricultural Education, Transportation, Farm Credits, etc., and to practically disband after a few meetings had been held?

Was it a mistake when the Government have allowed during the last six months (Sept., 1916, to February, 1917, inclusive), 44,531 Canadian males to leave Canada and go to the United States?

Was it a mistake to permit the purchase of thousands of horses in the United States for the Canadian and British soldiers with no apparent effort on the part of the Government to induce the purchasers to take Canadian horses?

Was it a mistake when thousands and thousands of partisan pamphlets and leaflets were prepared and distributed by the Conservatives during the first three months of the war, and after it was clearly understood that party conflict would cease?

Was it a mistake when a returned soldier goes to apply for a Government position, to be told that it is necessary for him to join a Conservative Association before he can be appointed? This happened in Toronto?

Was it a mistake when a Conservative member of Parliament for Kings County, N. S., was allowed to spend $72,000 of Government money purchasing horses ,and to this day no statement of the expenditure of this big sum of money has been presented to the Government? This transaction caused the investigating Commissioner, Sir Charles Davidson, to remark, **"the prices paid for the horses do not equal the amounts placed in their** (Mr. Foster and his friends) **hands."**

Was it a mistake that after the gruesome revelations of the Galt Commission concerning the raising of the contract price in Manitoba by Hon. Robert Rogers for the erection of a public building, and after the commissioner was unable to accept Mr. Rogers' statement made under oath in at least eight instances—Sir Robert Borden never raised his voice against such flagrant conduct of one of his colleagues, nor so far as we know, even asked him for an explanation, but on the contrary, took him to England to discuss and settle with Imperial statesmen the all-important problems of the Empire?

If these are mistakes ,the average citizen would like to know what more a Government should do before its actions are considered worthy of registration in the calendar of political crimes?

[Advt.]

Who Would the Kaiser Vote For?

The Borden-Flavelle Unionist Government asks this question on giant posters displayed in Eastern Canada. The insinuation is intended as a gross insult to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party. Now, as in 1911, there is no baseness to which Borden and his supporters will not descend for the sake of political advantage.

"Who would the Kaiser vote for?"

We will answer the question, but cannot do so without bringing confusion and shame on those who ask it.

The Kaiser would vote for everything that impairs the efficiency of the Canadian people and the Canadian army.

He would vote for those who supplied knee-sprung, bone-spavined and ancient horses to the Canadian forces.

He would vote for the men who furnished paper boots for our soldiers.

He would vote for the government that paid 300 per cent. profit to its creatures for the purchase of binoculars, and huge profits on drugs and field dressings for the wounded.

He would vote for the government that ordered 25,000 shield shovels invented by Sam Hughes' lady stenographer at an expense of $33,750.00, and which were useless and had to be thrown away.

He would vote for the government that equipped our soldiers with the Oliver equipment at a cost of $375,475, only to see it discarded and the Webb equipment substituted.

He would vote for the government that insisted upon supplying our troops with the Ross rifle long after it had been condemned as a service weapon, and until thousands of our brave men had been killed in vainly seeking to defend themselves with a rifle that jammed.

He would vote for the friends of Colonel Wesley Allison, who supplied him with millions of Canadian money to build factories in the United States, while ignoring Canadian industries, and who out of Canadian extravagance was enabled to lavish $105,000 on his lady typewriter.

He would vote for Borden and embalmed ham.

He would vote for Flavelle and his 80 per cent. profits on bacon supplied the army.

He would vote for Flavelle and his slogan: "To hell with profiteers."

He would vote for Flavelle and his bacon post-curing process which, by adding salt, increases the weight and feeds our soldiers salt instead of bacon.

He would vote for the government which has kept 8250 safety-first colonels and other officers loafing for years in London within the sound of the guns, but unwilling to take any part in the fight.

He would vote for the government which, since the beginning of the war, has been steeped to its eyes in partisan patronage and unlimited corruption in everything pertaining to the conduct of the war.

He would vote for the government of the trust combines and big interests which is bleeding Canada white at the bidding of the multi-millionaires.

He would vote for the government which, by robbery, extravagance, graft and incompetency, is rapidly reducing Canada to bankruptcy.

He would vote for the spoilers and despots who have robbed the Canadian people of their votes, and of the right of managing their own affairs, and have bought up and gagged 98 per cent. of the daily, and 90 per cent. of the weekly organs of public opinion in Canada.

He would vote for the jingoes and junkers who muzzled parliament with the closure while the Canadian treasury was being looted and representative responsible government were legislated out of existence.

He would vote for a so-called "Union" government, which is bent on causing disunion in Canada, and has already arrayed race against race, and creed against creed, throughout the Dominion.

He would vote for the government which, under the name of "Union" and patriotism, has cut Canada in two, so that she can no longer present a united front to the enemy.

It is for this sort of work that he hired the Bernstorffs, the von Papens, the Boy-eds, the Bopps, the Koenigs, and the thousand emissaries of the Wilhelmstrasse who have sought to create disintegration and disunion in all the Allied countries.

He would not vote for Sir Wilfrid Laurier who:—

Levied the surtax on Germany;

Who established the British preference;

Who has always been an ardent Imperialist in the best sense;

Who is without fear and without reproach;

—And whose life has been spent in preserving the union of races and creeds in Canada so that we may always present an undivided front, not only in battle, but at every stage in the ihstory of our country.

[Advt.]

The Latest Styles in Negligee

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Await Your Choosing Here

—THOUSANDS of them, the best from shirtdom, including Cluett, W. G. & R. and Tooke makes, in silk, silk and wool, wool taffeta, Ceylon, cambric, gingham, zephyrs and percales. Coat cut, with soft or stiff cuffs, in a variety of designs, including neat and novelty colored stripes. All sizes.

Prices, $1, $1.50, $2 to $8.50.

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All the above brands are brewed and bottled by union workmen.

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Bottled at the Brewery by

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Canadian Northern Railway

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THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PASSENGER FARES

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EASTERN DESTINATIONS

MODERN EQUIPMENT—COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS—TRAVEL COMFORT

CONSULT OUR NEAREST AGENT OR WRITE

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Along line of P. G. E. Railway open park line lands. The finest mixed farming lands in the province.

Good water, best of hunting and fishing. The settlers who have gone in there are all boosters, as they are making good.

If you want to go back to the land, write

A. S. WILLIAMSON

LAND CRUISER

Pacific Great Eastern Railway

WELTON BLOCK - VANCOUVER, B. C.

PARM'S PURPOSELY PENNED PARAGRAPHS

¶ Vote for Borden's brigands. Flavelle needs the money.

¶ Vote for Borden candidates and profit-making on a huge scale.

¶ Abolish Kaiserism in Canada by downing the Borden autocracy on Dec. 17.

¶ Vote the Labor ticket where possible and anti-Borden everywhere else.

¶ The number of military officer politicians is increasing, all, of course, on the Borden payroll.

¶ Help start a national Labor party at Ottawa by voting for Labor candidates on Dec. 17.

¶ "Government must be with the consent of the governed." Borden's gang will discover this on Dec. 17.

¶ If you want men conscripted and money borrowed at 5½ per cent., vote for Borden's thieving bunch at Ottawa.

¶ It is nothing short of criminal to take more men out of B. C. at a time when the Allies are howling for more food and more ships.

¶ The "referendum" on conscription will be taken in Canada on Dec. 17. Out with Borden, profiteering, grafting and Kaiserism.

¶ Shame on a cause so bankrupt that it has to resort to stirring up national and religious prejudices among a liberty-loving people.

¶ Canada will not "quit" the war. The real war will be started on Dec. 17, by ridding this country first of all of Kaiserism and profit-making.

¶ The members of Borden's "union" cabinet are but the hired flunkies of the big corporations of Canada. Wipe them off the map on Dec. 17.

¶ The Big Interests in Canada will not permit the Borden cabinet to throw ALL the resources of Canada into winning the war. The war grafters need the money.

¶ The Allies stand most in need of food and ships. Canada should supply these and permit Uncle Sam to send along an army or two, that is, if there are ships to do it with.

¶ The jails of B. C. are being quietly filled with "deserters," i.e., men who are taking the only means they have of protesting against a law they had no say in making. On with the dance!

¶ If the electorate of Kitchener-Berlin was really pro-German and had but appreciated what a good friend of the Kaiser Premier Borden really is, they would have received him with open arms.

¶ The returned soldiers will "demand an accounting," all right, all right. But it will not be the "accounting" that some of the charity-mongering politicians of the Borden government are figuring on.

¶ Even before the war is over, local begging and bumming institutions are out soliciting for returned soldiers. This is the way the Borden robbers intend to "take care of the soldier." Vote anti-Borden on Dec. 17.

¶ If the soldiers in France knew the way their dependents were being treated in Canada there would be mutiny. Pending their return let's vote for the restoration of democracy and decent treatment of returned soldiers.

¶ On Dec. 17 the electorate of Canada has an opportunity of getting rid of Borden's boodlers and grafters. Shove the whole of them "over the top" and into "No Man's Land" on election day.

¶ Be sure your name is registered on the voters' list. Remember, there is no list now, except the one in the making by Borden's 20,000 enumerator satellites. Demand your vote or know the reason why. Otherwise the payroll employees of the Union aggregation of second-storey men will steal the election.

¶ The Borden government having failed to make any amends covering the administration of the Patriotic Fund, it is up to every wage-worker donor in Canada to cease contributing after Dec. 1st. When the government does its plain duty by the soldiers it will be unnecessary to compel their dependents to live upon charity, doled out by as pesky a lot of well-paid nose-poking officials as ever infested any country.

¶ "Speak now or forever hold your peace." Meaning that unless you oust the Borden aggregation of huge grafters and food-hogs on Dec. 17 the instructions to the military authorities, to "use the utmost discretion" (until after the election) in arresting men who have failed to comply with a law they had no say in making, will be cancelled forthwith and Kaiserism will have nothing on what the Big Profiteers will do to men who dare dispute their right to rule and rob.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-president J. Hubble; general secretary, Victor R. Midgley; treasurer, Fred Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Harrison; trustees, J. H. McVety, G. J. Kelly, A. McDonald, A. J. Crawford.

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676—MEETS first Sunday of each month, Labor Temple. President, John Martin; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg., Box 424, Phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, P.O. Box 424, Vancouver, B. C.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Albernl street.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO.1—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Chas. F. Smith; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, G. H. Hardy, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. NO. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, F. Graham; secretary, A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth avenue west.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 220 Second street; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe street; business agent, J. H. Carmichael, Roomi 212, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, D. Hodges; vice-president, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1152 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender street east. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Gordon Kelly.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 436 Howe street. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

MACHINISTS', NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Small; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, Room 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 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 2247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, LOCAL No. 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 303, Labor Temple. President, H. Pink; vice-president, D. Hughes; financial secretary, G. H. Weston; recording secretary, D. Lemon, Room 303, Labor Temple.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION, LOCAL 279—Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Tuesdays, 8:15 p.m. President, Chas. D. Bruce, 1022 McLean drive; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1075 Melville street. Phone Sey. 5846R.

SHIPYARD LABORERS' UNION, NO. 1565—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, C. Soams; recording secretary; W. Hardy, 445 Twenty-third street west, North Vancouver; financial secretary, S. Phelps.

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 High. 1688R; 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, W. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, J. H. McVety; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street, Phone Sey. 5679. Office, Room 206½, Labor Temple.

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

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 Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—85575.

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. Tayler, 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-treasurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1598, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, 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 362, Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED Brewery Workmen, Local No. 280—Meets at K. of P. hall, North Park street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. President, E. Orr; secretary, W. E. Bryan, 2642 Scott street, Victoria, B. C.

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, W. E. Thompson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, James Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

TRAIL, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND Joiners, Local No. 235—Meets in Miners' Hall, every Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. President, ——; secretary; James Graham, Box S., Trail, B. C.

Greater Love Hath No Man Than This--

Half hidden in the files of the London Gazette, where it is set forth with all the ponderousness of official language is a story of self-sacrifice that stands out pre-eminently, even in this age of deeds of superlative courage and super-chivalry.

The record is contained in the announcement of the award of the Albert Medal of the First Class to Lance-Corporal Charles Henry Anderson, late of the 1-14th Battalion of the London Regiment, who lost his life in France in November last. The official narrative is as follows.—On November 28, 1916, Lance-Corporal Anderson was in a hut in France, with eleven other men, when, accidentally, the safety-pin was withdrawn from a bomb. In the semi-darkness he shouted a warning to the men, rushed to the door, and endeavored to open it so as to throw the bomb in a field.

Failing to do this, when he judged that the five seconds during which the fuse was timed to burn had elapsed, he held the bomb as close to his body as possible with both hands in order to screen the other men in the hut. Anderson himself and one other man were mortally wounded by the explosion, and five men were injured. The remaining five escaped unhurt. Anderson sacrificed his life to save his comrades.

When history opens the purple testament of bleeding war . . . .

every man and woman who has played a part will bear a record.

Your name may not be writ among those of the immortals--

But for honour's sake--for the sake of men like Anderson--see to it that it is writ on the Scroll with those who at least placed their money at the service of their country.

Shall it be said that Canada spares not her sons from the sacrifice of death, yet withholds her dollars needed to give them victory?

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

105

VALUE IS ONE THING—
FIT IS ANOTHER—
SERVICE IS ANOTHER—

We claim to give you all three with satisfaction thrown in.

A Trial Solicited

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"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co. Limited

514 GRANVILLE STREET

The Emporium Co.

LIMITED

will reduce the cost of living from 15% to 50%

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY

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Letters to The FEDERATIONIST

Needed, an Army for Distributing Labor Campaign Literature

Editor B. C. Federationist: "Ignorance alone enslaves." What is organized Labor now in our political arena doing toward educating the masses as to the reason for poverty and war!

What proportion of the working classes in Vanouver and B. C. is regularly reading The Federationist or any literature calculated to offset the powers of the daily press, the mouthpiece of the war-demons and the profit-patriots of Canada!

Morning, noon and night, scores of men, women and children, are distributing news and views manufactured or distorted in order to keep plutocracy in the saddle, and for every paper representing the true interests of the common people and the facts regarding the human slaughter-house of Europe, hundreds of papers and periodicals are distributed which are perverting the minds and morals of the people in the interests of our rulers and exploiters.

Many want to know why Russia is apparently establishing an industrial democracy, and the jeers and curses of our prostituted press, regarding the firing of capitalist statesmen compromisers is sufficient proof that Russia is on the right track. May the god of humanity and justice strengthen their hands and confound their enemies!

In my interview with Count Tolstoy last spring, I inquired how it was that a country in which 80 per cent. of the people could not read was able to throw the Czar and a brutal autocracy off their backs with such ease.

Tolstoys's reply was in substance as follows: "It may seem strange, and yet my people live near to nature and they think. Their tendencies are communistic, they possess the primitive virtues and more of what you would call 'spirituality' than the so-called advanced races. If my people could read like the people of Canada and the United States and read such stuff as this paper, the Czar and his class would have been safe for many years to come."

Tolstoy had just been reading the Vancouver World when I called and he knew that our Vancouver and Canadian press represented plutocracy and not the common people. While the brain of our Canadians were filled with ideas calculated to keep them in ignorance of the great vital facts of the day, and to stimulate war lust and race hatred, the peasants and workers of Russia were learning from the stern facts of experience and the blood of their martyrs was in truth the seed of their revolution.

In Russia the robber class, because of the illiteracy of the masses, was unable to poison their minds. The rulers were unmasked despots. The iron heel of their militarism was uncovered by hypocrisy; it was never used to destroy freedom in the name of "democracy," as it is being used in our "enlightened" countries. In other words, the ignorance of the Russian people was their strength, while our "education" is largely the cause of our continued enslavement, for our schools and colleges, our churches and newspapers are controlled by our master class, the enemies of the common people, the makers and sustainers of war blood lust.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are only a few weeks left before election day, and unless something is done immediately, not one in a hundred of the electors will ever know the basic facts regarding the war, the growing economic stress and the ready means at hand for hastening a real democracy represented by our Labor candidates. At the same time the factors necessary to flood the dark caverns of the average brain with light and hope and enthusiasm, are in our hands. Are we going to use them and are our Labor candidates in real earnest!

What do the campaign meetings of our Labor men amount to? What proportion of the electors are now being reached? When anything worth while has been accomplished in the past by Labor in the political field, it has been done, not through meetings and the press, but through the distribution of literature.

The capitalistic politicians understand this and so do the boosters of our Victory Bonds. Every day leaflets and papers are mailed, and left by hundreds of thousands in the homes throughout Canada. Why does not organized labor do the same? The people are ready to listen. They want light on their problems of life and death, and they are not getting that light. Whose is the fault?

The statement that the workers know but do not want economic freedom, and will not support candidates representing peace and plenty, was never true and is not true now, for the sowers of falsehood are in the field working while Labor is asleep and falsehood can be planted in the human mind as well as truth.

A clarion call should be issued immediately. This city and this province should be organized and covered by an army of men and women for distributing leaflets from house to house, from shop to shop, telling the people the plain facts.

There are here thousands of trade unionists and socialists and out of these thousands there are in this city hundreds who will gladly work an hour or two for a few evenings a week for the cause they represent for the sake of rolling up a big Labor vote, and electing their representatives.

The prohibitionists won their victory through this means. We have the writers, the heat of our campaign—the most important in our history, there are hundreds here who will enlist for this work if the call is properly made.

Each ward in the city should have a captain, and should be divided into four or five parts, with a dozen or fifteen men representing each division. In this way, the whole city or province could be thoroughly covered. This method would bring dismay and defeat to our military autocrats and profiteers. It is up to organized Labor to do this.

Why not issue this call at once and prove that organized Labor means what it says? For unless something is done immediately, thousands of votes will go to the anti-conscription Liberals to block the militarists. Every day we hear it said, "Labor is not in earnest; they are paid to split the vote that Borden may be returned." Now is the time to prove this is false, and remember organized labor today assumes grave responsibility in Canada. It is not trade unionism alone, and in its narrowest sense, that organized Labor must represent. It must represent the whole working class. The time for action is now.

W. J. CURRY.

Vancouver, Nov. 26, 1917.

Trade Unions and the Police.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—It is universally recognized that a man's pay should be in a proportion to his labor. If that labor be light, or unskilled, or such as demands little intelligence in its performance, the payment for it is, as a rule, poor. If, on the other hand, the work to be undertaken is of a responsible nature, involving the supervision of others and requiring knowledge, experience, and tact in it's successful achievement, the payment is higher in proportion, as these considerations have to be taken into account.

In the local police service this principle finds application in a manner broadly cast on the military organization. Police officers are entrusted with greater responsibilities and supervision of others, though not necessarily less exacting. Attached to these various distinctions is a rate of pay which rises by degrees, from the minimum initial payment of the raw recruit, to the maximum salary attached to the highest rank in the service. Policemen should, therefore, as wage earners, belong to a trade union, affiliated with the other trade unions in order that they can claim a fair living wage, their rights as ordinary citizens to a voice in their own government. Collective representations, if conceded, would, in their turn, recognize the responsibility of the police to maintain order, keep the peace, and uphold the law. It is a well-known fact that those whose sole idea of discipline is that of keeping order by suppressing the rights of the governed and denying to their point of view any consideration whatever. It is very simple, for one thing, to govern absolutely by the issue of a command which has to be obeyed. Anyone could govern on those terms, provided he was set in authority. But the matter is not so simple as that, and the most conservative of authorities will now recognize that something must be done, if not now, then in that time of social reconstruction, which must follow the war as sure as daylight follows dark. Is it too much to hope that tradesmen and citizens will bring about this much needed reform to a complete understanding, to their mutual advantage, with a body of men whose loyalty is manifest and whose worth is proven?

ONE OF THEM.

Vancouver, Nov. 28, 1917

Just So!

Editor B. C. Federationist: We have with us this week the Duke of Devonsmre, governor-general of Canada, and the holder of some 200,000 of the fertile acres of Merry England, along with half a dozen castles and other unnecessary impediments.

It strikes us that the duke should be a whale of a customer for Victory Bonds. Do you see why conscription of wealth should go with the conscription of men? Money will never volunteer.

RETURNED SOLDIER.

Vancouver, Nov. 27, 1917.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 23.—Two years' imprisonment was the sentence imposed by Magistrate Dobie on Alpine McGregor, the first man arrested for failure to register under the Military Service Act. After being arrested, McGregor was given every opportunity to report to the military authorities, but refused, and when sentenced made an impassioned address to the court, declaring the whole thing, including the Military Service Act, illegal.

The ignorance of the so-called educated classes is colossal.—Thomas Huxley.

Carabana Cigars Unfair.

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MARTIAL THUNDER IS TEMPERED WITH MODESTY

In Roster of Service Warrior Modestly Forgets His Greatest Campaign

Evidently Averse to Making Political Capital Out of Sheer Heroism

There are few professional politicians in Canada whose political reputations afford a safe basis for an appeal for further political honors.

In these days of glorious war, however, he who hath a record of great military achievements to his credit, may go forth unto the people in quest of political honors, with an abiding faith in the compelling virtue of his qualification as the eminently deserving recipient of whatever high honors his ambition may crave and an admiring and grateful electorate may insist on bestowing upon him.

Major Cooper, the "Unionist Government" candidate for Vancouver South, is a military man whose warlike achievements have not been "cribbed, cabined and confined" to any narrow and circumscribed limits.

The major, according to his own campaign literature, is a veteran of many campaigns, among which may be mentioned Matabele campaign, 1896-7; South Africa, 1899-1902; East Africa, 1902, and Festubert, Fleurbaix, Ypres and Ploeg Steert during the present great war in Europe.

The detailed account of the major's brave deeds during these memorable campaigns would no doubt fill a large book, but unfortunately its pages are closed to all and sundry of his admirers outside of perhaps the few of his most intimate compatriots, who were fortunate enough to have been eye-witnesses of his valor.

Some hints of the pleasing and almost lovable personality of this astute commander of battling hosts; some inkling of the powerful hold he has always had upon the affection and loyalty of the men under him; some illuminating portrayals of his remarkable strategic sagacity in locating zones of safety when the hour of danger strikes; weird tales of his unflinching valor and reckless indifference to the enemy's feelings in so developing his strategy as to cause their shells to search in vain for victims worthy of their steel, have leaked through to the outside world only to excite a curiosity that cannot be satisfied owing to the major's inherent modesty.

Modesty is the major's most striking characteristic, and this modesty is probably the one great obstacle in the way of his ever becoming a successful politician.

But it is up to those who wish him well; those who would see neither jot nor tittle subtracted from the glory of his military achievements; those who wish to see the worthy major receive due and proper recognition of his worth, and reap ample reward for his glorious services, to forget the major's modesty and disposition to self-effacement and insist upon giving him credit for all that is his due.

Owing to his modesty, or perchance to forgetfulness, Major Cooper has left out of the list of his military campaigns one of the most glorious and most important, that of the campaign against the miners of Nanaimo in 1913.

Major (then captain) Cooper was there in full panoply of regimentals, and filled with a martial ardor and a reckless indifference to the danger of facing a fericious and bloodthirsty handful of peaceful and unarmed miners, that must have excited the admiration of the most indifferent beholder.

And ample evidence that the doughty captain did there do deeds of valor and make judicious use of munitions of war, is to be found even unto this day in the public archives of the province, wherein it is duly shown that the city of Nanaimo was called upon to pay, and did pay on account of the captain's warlike activities, for certain high explosives and other war munitions, as follows: Essence of W—, $2.50; Essence of B—, $3.50; Essence of P—, $2.00," and lots of other articles of distinctly warlike significance, such as cigars at $5.00 per box, ladies' hosiery, silk wares, etc. (The essences W—, B—, and P—, were whiskey, brandy and port wine. The silkwares were presumably for the Red Cross).

Oh, yes, the major was there, but in a moment of forgetfulness, or was it due to extreme modesty, he has left this memorable campaign from the list of those in which he has most gallantly participated.

The doughty major has also forgotten to mention his Prince Rupert campaign, when he so fearlessly led his intrepid warriors against some striking Montenegrins, also unarmed although undoubtedly equally as bloodthirsty and dangerous as the Nanaimo miners.

For further particulars and details of these memorable and glorious campaigns the electorate of Vancouver South is hereby respectfully requested to apply to Major Cooper, "Unionist Government" candidate for that district, who will no doubt be mightily pleased to furnish all the information required.

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HOW PATRIOTS MAKE TEA WHILE DOING THEIR BIT

And Then They Flap Flag and Loudly Warble "God Save the King"

Cement Dealers Also Get a Little Juicy Foreign Pill-Box Trade

According to figures officially supplied the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, Hansard (23|10|17) our private Tea Kings have been exporting huge quantities of tea to countries bordering upon Germany. There were good profits going for this exportation business, which by the way must have been licensed by the Government, and from the following comparative figures you may safely conclude that the bulk of the extra supplies found their way safely into Germany.

Our Tea Kings exported to Sweden:

	Tons of Tea.
1913	232
1915	652
First seven months, 1916..	2655

Now if 252 tons was our normal export to Sweden (the figures for 1913), where did the 2655 tons in the first seven months of 1916 go to? Then take Denmark:—

	Tons of Tea.
1913	421
1914	608
1915	4465
First seven months, 1916..	1420

What did Denmark do with that extra 4000 tons of tea in 1915? Sent them to Germany of course. **And our Tea Kings knew it,** but getting good prices, they—well, they stuck an extra flag in their coats, sang Rule Britannia a little louder and wrote letters to the papers denouncing the I.L.P. as pro-German!

Take Holland:

	Tons of Tea.
1913	5467
1914	6461
1915	13,140
1916	3100

And it was to Holland last week that a ship sailed from the Thames carrying a cargo of cement. The London evening papers raised a noise, pointed out that Holland was receiving thousands of tons above her normal supply of Portland Cement, and openly suggested that this cement was being sent to Belgium and manufactured into pill-boxes for the destruction of British soldiers, whereupon the Government was compelled, doubtless to the intense disgust of our Cement Kings, to announce that no further licenses to export cement would be issued. We sent 41,300 tons of cement to Holland during the twelve months ending September, 1917.

It is in vain that Mr. George cries "Keep your eye upon Bolo." It begins to dawn even upon the poor Cockney that the export of tea and cement (indirectly) to Germany, while he himself goes without tea and cement unless at famine prices, is sheer Capitalist treachery.—"Forward."

SUPPORT IS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM PATRIOTIC FUND

Decision of Organized Labor Goes Into Effect on Dec. 1

Soldiers' Dependents Have Been Humiliated By This Charity

December 1 is the day on which members of organized Labor withdraw their support of the Patriotic Fund. This action was determined upon in August by the Trades and Labor Council. There are some of the laboring class, however, who will still be compelled to support this fund which should be a duty of the government and not by a begging system such as has been the system for the past three years, during which the fund has been administered in a very unsatisfactory manner and soldiers' dependents humiliated and insulted by the methods of prying into their personal life and affairs.

The class of Labor which will be compelled to pay is the unorganized, poorly-paid class. This includes store clerks, among them many working girls who cannot afford to pay.

It is upon them that the subscription falls most heavily. It falls lightly upon their employers.

Big interests of the country have robbed and profiteered during three years enough money to pay a large proportion, if not all, of the Patriotic Fund.

The belief of the common people is that this fund should be maintained by government by taxation, especially of the bulging and fat profits made by a certain rapacious gang who surround Sir Robert Borden and his so-called "union" government.

The Patriotic Fund is a beggarly way of increasing the allowance to soldiers' dependents. These do not like to be the objects of charity, as they are under the present system of administering the Patriotic Fund which isn't a contribution through "patriotism" in most cases but plain extortion from many who can ill-afford to pay owing to their own poverty by reason of their unorganized state.

Following is the resolution which was passed by the Trades and Labor Council:

"That we request the Dominion government to take over and administer the Patriotic Fund, with an equal allowance to all dependents, and that we continue our support for a period of four months; and we further instruct our membership that on and after Dec. 1, 1917, to refuse further support to the Patriotic Fund.

"Also that a copy of this report be sent to all Trades and Labor Councils and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Meeting of Warehousemen.

Under the direction of the officers of the Teamsters' & Chauffeurs' local, a meeting of the warehousmen of the city will be held at Labor temple tonight.

Workers of Westminster district—Take a crack at Borden by voting for the Liberal candidate, Major Ramsay. ***

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Opposition In Old London

Old time members of organized labor remember W. T. R. Preston, who in the early days of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was an active trade unionist. Mr. Preston is now in London and it was he who issued the manifesto to the soldiers on behalf of the Liberal candidates warning the soldiers against the evil designs of the Borden-Profits government. The manifesto says:

"Fellow Citizens of Canada.—Under instructions from Sir Robert Borden's cabinet, army officers now filling safety jobs in England are mobilized to organize for the purpose of securing your votes in support of the government. These officers have been instructed through the office of the high commissioner to do their utmost to secure your votes for the government candidates.

"They have been furnished with complete lists of the constituencies which they are charged to carry with them at all costs. That instructions of this nature have been given from the government leaders, justifies the allegation that the management of the Canadian army is political to the core.

"This action by the officers is a direct and flagrant violation of the King's regulations. No British or allied government has existed for centuries that permits its army officers to exert any political influence with the rank and file of the forces. No British government could hold office for an hour that would dare to issue such instructions to its army office. No British officer from the commander-in-chief to the lowliest subaltern would take such instructions from any government.

"If the Canadian officer has no better conception of the dignity and honor which goes with his commission, you men of the rank and file should teach a lesson by flatly refusing to be led in this way.

"It is no secret that this horde of 'cushy' officers, who have never been to the front and never intend to be, will organize and distribute a floating vote to constituencies which, but for them would ensure the defeat of the government candidates.

"This floating vote can name the particular constituency in which it desires to vote and will consist first, of soldiers who may not know the name of their own constituency, or secondly of soldiers who were not domiciled before enlisting long enough in Canada to be entitled to vote and therefore were not registered, or it may comprise those thousand of American citizens who have been extended the Canadian franchise by the War Elections Act.

"By marshalling and dividing this vote in certain constituencies, as these officers most assuredly will attempt to do, they expect to throttle the honest voice of the Dominion electors. This is now being automatically and systematically and officially arranged.

"The man who steals your franchise commits a greater offence than if he deliberately stole your purse.

"Soldiers of the Dominion, both Canadians and Americans, I appeal to you to show your disapproval of this rascally conduct of the government in so instructing these officers in this attempt to organize the soldier vote of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The Canadian army both at home and abroad must be cleared of its political character; 'scotch' it as you would a venomous-headed reptile. Show your determination on this by marking your ballot paper, 'I vote for opposition (scotch).'

"W. T. R. PRESTON,

"On behalf of Liberal candidates."

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