THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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RINGING MESSAGE TO VOTERS OF WEST KOOTENAY

A Call to Arms in the Great Battle of Democracy vs. Autocracy

I. A. Austin the Candidate to Carry Labor's Banner to Ottawa

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 12.—Ald. Austin's campaign committee here is busy and if the liberals keep out of the fight his election is assured. And thus we will be able to drive at least one more spike in the political coffin of the "Unionist" autocrats at Ottawa. Following is a copy of some of the campaign literature we are using in this riding:

To the Electors of West Kootenay:

The world today is witnessing one of the most gigantic struggles that has ever been recorded in history. That struggle, unlike the struggles of the past is not being fought for conquest, race or religion, but it is being fought for a principle of government in which the interests of the working people of all lands are vitally affected.

That struggle which began upon the battlefiled of Flanders is now being carried on amongst the civilian populations of all civilized countries.

It is a struggle between democracy and autocracy.

An it is being fought in Russia, in Italy in France, in England, in Australia, and in the United States, and at the coming election in December that same struggle will be fought out at the polls by the people of Canada.

The bloody carnage in Europe has been brought about by ambitious potentates, and scheming politicians acting in defiance of the wishes of the common people, with the fearful results which we see today.

The time has come in all civilized countries where the wishes of the people must be heard and anything in the nature of autocracy smashed beyond recovery

In Canada during the last few years we have had humiliating examples of the graft and corruption which can be practiced by an autocratic government when it holds supreme power.

For the sake of profits, our soldiers have been supplied with boots which have been condemned by the British authorities, so that no soldier landed in France with the boots supplied to him by our government.

For the sake of profits, our soldiers were equipped with the Ross rifle which was so unsatisfactory that many men have risked their lives in climbing over the top, to get a Lee-Enfield rifle from a dead comrade.

For the sake of profits, our soldiers were equipped with a 60-pound kit, which was condemned by the British authorities.

For the sake of profits, our soldiers were supplied with the Sam Hughes' shovel which was supposed to be a trenching-tol and also a shield. The British authorities condemned it as being unsuitable for either purpose.

Whilst this graft and corruption has been practiced at the expense of the soldiers, and has been piling up the national debt for stuff which was thrown on the junk-pile, the civilian population has been treated with contempt by the passing of the Military Service act and the War-time Elections act, both of which strike at the fundamental principles of democracy.

In order to distract the people from the real issue the government has begun a win-the-war campaign with much noise and the beating of big drums.

We are out to win the war for democracy and not to win the election for autocracy.

But we shall certainly not win if any member of the late corrupt administration is left in power.

Conscription we are told is necessary. But not only is it not necessary, it is absolutely fatal to the interests of the Allies to take men away at this juncture from active production.

If we lose this fight it will be not for lack of soldiers but **for lack of ships**, and the most foolish of all the follies of our hide-bound politicians is to interfere with production in this country.

The question of the election therefore is this: **Are the men whom we elect to parliament our masters or our servants?**

If they are our servants then the passing of the conscription law and the franchise law against the wishes of the sovereign people is a **rebellion of the servants against their masters.**

If they are our masters, then we have in Canada the same system of autocracy against which our troops are fighting, and it is up to the workers at the coming election to see to it that a man is elected in West Kootenay who will be our servant and through whom **our wishes** will be enacted into law.

I. A. Austin, of Nelson, is the Labor candidate, and, being a workingman, his interests lie wholly in democracy. He will fight, therefore, at all times, with unflagging energy against all legislation which is in the interest of autocracy, and support every measure which is in the interest of democracy.

Do not be fooled by the beating of big drums in the name of patriotism.

Vote for Austin and for democracy.

Mr. Borden has just issued a second manifesto. The first manifesto evidently was not adequate.

The burden of the manifesto is, that the government promises to do a lot of things in the public interest. But the chance of promises being realized must be considered in the light of past **performances** accomplished.

No government has ever yet appealed to the electorate without a full and enticing menu of soups, fish, entrees, joints, sweets, wines, cigars and coffee. In other words, this trick of riding the mule with a bunch of carrots extended at the end of a long pole is beginning to be exposed. Mind, I say,

(Continued on Page 8)

RIGG AND WARD WILL BOTH WIN

Two Winnipeg Seats Sure to Go to Labor Candidates

R. A. Rigg, M.P. [illegible] North Winnipeg, is definitely i[illegible] field as a Labor candidate in [illegible] Winnipeg for the federal house. [illegible] R. S. Ward, secretary-treasurer of [illegible] Canadian District of the Interna[illegible] Machinists' union, is in the field [illegible] same ticket in Centre Winnipeg. [illegible] men came out at a meeting of [illegible] labor representation committee [illegible] the Trades and Labor hall, Win[illegible] on Monday night.

Controller A. W. Puttee, whose name was put before the meeting, declined to stand. Alderman John Queen, a Social-Democrat, whose name has been mentioned as a possible candidate, was not favored by the meeting, his candidature being declared unsatisfactory, as also was that of S. J. Farmer, Laurier-Liberal candidate, already in the field in Centre Winnipeg.

The Labor Representation Committee decided not to place a candidate in the field against G. W. Allan, K.C., a "unionist," who is opposed to N. T. MacMillan, a Laurier Liberal.

Advices from the 'Peg are most assuring for the election of Rigg and Ward. In fact, it's a cinch.

TO SCRUTINIZE SOLDIERS' VOTE

British Trade Union Congress Officials Will Lend a Hand

The B. C. Federation of Labor has not only placed six candidates in the field in this province, but its executive committee has also determined to safeguard the casting of the overseas vote, so far as it is possible. Officials of the British Trades Union Congress have been asked to assist organized labor in Canada by seeing that there is no crooked work pulled off over there in taking the soldiers' vote. Sec.-Treas A. S. Wells has addressed the following self-explanatory letter to Mr. W. T. Wilson, M. P.:

"My Dear Mr. Wilson: Today I have written to Mr. Chandler, asking him to endeavor to see that there is an effective scrutiny of the ballots cast by the soldiers in the old land, in the coming general election in this country. No doubt, you will be aware that the soldiers from Canada will be given a vote in this election, and we have six candidates in the field, myself being one of them.

"We have had considerable experience with our politicians and are, therefore, dubious as to what they will not do to defeat the wish of the electorate. I have asked Mr. Chandler to see that your congress or the parliamentary group be asked to safeguard our interests. This seems necessary after our recent experience, when the referendum on the question of prohibition was being taken, when all kinds of tricks were pulled off to upset the popular wish. We would feel sure that our interests were being watched if either of the bodies referred to would undertake to see that the election was not in anyway faked or tampered with, either by ballot box stuffing, or any other wrongful methods pursued.

"I remain fraternally yours,

"A. S. WELLS,"
Sec. B. C. F. of L.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 12, 1917.

C.P.R. ARBITRATION STANDS AT DEADLOCK

Company Member of Board in Freight Handlers Dispute Withdrawn

E. A. James, the C. P. R. representative in the board of arbitration called to settle the disputes between the C. P. R. and the Freight Handlers, resigned, or was withdrawn from the board yesterday because of a ruling of the minister of labor.

The arbitration came to a deadlock on Monday, when the C.P.R. objected to considering the appeals of the office men with those of the Freight Handlers. The Freight Handlers held that the office men were members of their union and should be treated as such. Mr. Justice Murphy, chairman of the board, held that the tribunal had the power to consider the claims of both office men and Freight Handlers.

On account of the objections raised by the C. P. R. a telegram was sent the minister of labor by the chairman stating the condition of affairs, and, pending a reply, the board was inactive. The telegram came yesterday, the minister upholding the chairman. The C. P. R. representative at once withdrew from the board.

The minister has been notified of this action, and if the C. P. R. does not select another representative within five days the minister will select one and the board will proceed.

MUSICIANS PROTEST AGAINST A SWINDLE

International Executive Will Take Measures to Protect All Theatre-goers

Vancouver local of the American Federation of Musicians has sent on a strong protest to the international secretary against the practice indulged in by many theatrical companies travelling on the road, and advertising large numbers of musicians in their orchestras, but actually carrying very few, in most cases not more than one or two.

It refers to a local case, which happened recently, in which the performing company advertised 40 musicians, and only carried piano and drums, and used the house orchestra, which only brought up the total to thirteen.

The local thought the A. F. of M. should take action to protect the theatre-going public from such imposition.

The general secretary, in answer, states that the public has been defrauded in the manner described for years, and intimates that official action will be taken in the matter at the next international convention.

GOVERNMENT STILL FEARS TO HOLD BY-ELECTIONS

General Opinion Is That Government Is Afraid of Defeat

Vancouver, Newcastle and Alberni Demanding Full Representation

Although the Brewster government is in power with an overwhelming majority, for which many electors who voted for it are sincerely sorry they did, Premier Brewster is unwilling to bring on the by-elections, no doubt expecting the results will show a revulsion of opinion to his own discredit.

And that is what is very likely to occur, judging by all that is heard derogatory of the government from which the people expected so much.

The Brewster government is not making good. It has shown marvelous inefficiency in every cabinet head. It is more a case of swelled head than anything else, on the part of most of the ministers, including the premier.

The premier ran for both Victoria and Alberni and won in both ridings. He elected to be the representative of Victoria. But he would also at the same time, and meanwhile, "represent" Alberni. So far as any "representing" he has done for Alberni, that constituency might just as well not be in existence.

Parker Williams was elected to represent Newcastle. He resigned to take a place on the Workmen's Compensation board—which he probably regrets by this time.

Hon. Ralph Smith was one of the members elected from Vancouver. He died.

These were events of months ago. The byelections were promised within a few weeks. Weeks stretched into months. First the government waited till the Equal Suffrage act came into operation, figuring to catch the women's votes. But when the situation was canvassed, "the best laid plans," etc.

So the byelections were postponed in hopes that something would come up sufficiently to the government credit to give it a chance to win.

But nothing has come up.

The premier and his advisers now are discussing whether it would be advisable to hold the byelections during the turmoil of the federal elections, hoping thus to win.

Whether during the federal elections or not the people want the by-elections held. It is too bad the Brewster government didn't think of the "enumerator" system. Then it might steal the election.

TEAMSTERS TURN DOWN PROPOSALS

A Miserable Offer Made By Employers to Members of New Local

After a month of negotiation between the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' local and certain employers, the latter tendered an agreement which was an insult to the intelligence of the membership. This showed an average of 25 cents a day less than Teamsters are now receiving. At the last meeting of the local the proposal was consigned to the waste-basket.

A mass-meeting to discuss what the Teamsters should do in the matter will be held at the Labor Temple next Thursday night, instead of the meeting being held on Wednesday night.

ENGINEERS' LOCAL EMBRACES BIG AREA

Secretary Alexander's Office Is One of Temple's Busy Spots

The winter membership campaign of the Stationary and Operating Engineers is proving to be very successful and a number of new names have been enrolled. This local does a great deal of business by correspondence, owing to the fact that its scope is the whole province and it is steadily reaching out into new places and adding a new name to the local enrolment. The Engineers of Ocean Falls far up the coast, are now a 100 per cent. organized. Secretary Alexander is one of the busiest secretaries in the Labor Temple, especially since the membership campaign commenced, for from all districts members of the local are writing for particulars as to the progress being made.

LABOR TROUBLES ON NORTH SHORE JOBS

Civic Fathers Refuse to Deal With Firemen's Application

The North Vancouver Civic Employees' will shortly bring matters to a head with relation to the case of the firemen, who are members of the local, who have asked for one day off in four, instead of seven, as at present. The application is the same as the firemen of Vancouver city. Although, under the proposal of the firemen, the change will not cost the city of North Vancouver anything, the council has refused to consider it.

The secretary of the union has also been reduced in position, which is another subject which the union will consider.

Business Agent McFarlane of the Vancouver local has been assisting in the negotiations on the North Shore.

The local has decided to subscribe to The Federationist in a body.

Dance and Whist Drive On Tonight To Aid Campaign

The top floor of the Labor Temple tonight will be the scene of a merry party gathered to dance and play whist in aid of the campaign fund of the B. C. F. of L. The whist drive will start at 8:30 sharp and the dance at 9 o'clock.

Some excellent prizes will be offered, including two umbrellas, a man's scarf and lady's handbag.

It is expected there will be several vaudeville turns supplied by the Pantages theatre.

Music will be furnished by Weaver's orchestra.

ROUSING MEETING IN SOUTH VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Political Campaign Opened for Federal House by B. C. F. of L.

Large Audience Listens to Speeches by Candidate McVety and Others

In spite of the inclement weather on Tuesday evening, the opening meeting of the campaign on behalf of Mr. J. H. McVety, B. C. F. of L. candidate in the federal election for the constituency of Vancouver South, was an undoubted success. Though Fraser hall was not filled to capacity, the attendance was such as to show that the working men and women in that part of South Vancouver are sharing in the general awakening among those who toil, to a realization of the fact that only Labor can be expected to represent Labor in the legislative halls of the country as Labor should be represented.

Ex-councillor F. W. Welsh presided, Victor Midgley, as first speaker, dwelling upon the fact that the constituency was one that had many of its men overseas, and pointing out that the best interests of these men, when they returned, could and would be better looked after by a man such as Mr. McVety, with his knowledge of the needs of the workers and his experience of many years in the Labor movement, than by a man whose only experience so far as he knew, was of a military nature only.

Candidate McVety

Mr. McVety followed with a vigorous denunciation of the Borden government, dealing at some length with Premier Borden's manifesto touching upon patronage, the buying of supplies, co-ordination of railways, taxing of war profits, immigration and colonization, the franchise to women, food controller and the overseas vote. He likened "patronage" to a deathbed repentance after 20,000 positions had been given to the enumerators. In the latter case he challenged anyone to find any other enumerator than a conservative or a returned soldier. These appointees, he charged, were doing everything in their power to "intimidate the voters and to steal the election" for the conservative or union government.

In referring to the purchasing of supplies in open competition, he said this action had been taken after Flavelle and Allison had had their profits from war contracts. For being guilty of much less serious offence in the army "the private soldier would be stood up with his back to the wall," he declared. The government was charged with catering to the large financial interests in connection with the taxing of war profits, and no attention had been paid to the interests of the small wage-earner.

Referring to the statement which had emanated from the South Vancouver association of Mothers and Wives of Soldiers and Sailors to the effect that he had said that the soldiers in France were fit for nothing but smoking cigarettes, he declared that the statement was a slander and was circulated for malicious purposes.

The unions were giving every consideration to the returned soldier, he

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General Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union Local 655

Mass Meeting

Thursday Nov. 22nd

At 8 o'clock p. m.

NOTE change of day owing to large hall being engaged Wednesday.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

Every member is urged to be present.

BOARD OF TRADE OPPOSES HALF HOLIDAY

Question Has Been Referred to the Legislative Committee

Members Asked to Endorse Victoria's Proposal for Repeal

The Half-holiday act will come under the guns of the big business interests at the next sitting of the provincial legislature. The intention is to do away with the half-holiday altogether as a compulsory measure, and to leave the matter in the hands of the individual employers. In the fight which the unorganized numbers of the store clerks will make, they no doubt will appeal to organized Labor for aid. In this connection they may be reminded that it was the fight which organized Labor made on behalf of the unorganized classes which was really responsible for the passage of the act.

That a considerable number of clerks failed to appreciate what organized Labor had done for them is daily evidenced in the patronage of McLeod's cafe by unorganized clerks who do so well knowing that the waitresses at this cafe are on strike for better working conditions and only one day off in seven.

Under the Half-holiday act the clerks in this city have not only their Sundays off, but Wednesday afternoons.

The Waitresses are not asking for Wednesday afternoons off. They are not even asking for Sundays off. What they do want is one day off in seven.

Some of the clerks who now stand a good show of losing their Wednesday half-holiday might just bear these facts in mind.

MEN CONSCRIPTED; MONEY BORROWED

Borden's Business Bunch of Bungling Burglars' Bunk

Some ill-conditioned radicals have been grumbling about the conscription of men and the borrowing of money. If they will take the trouble to read the article on insurance in the last Monthly Review of the bureau of labor statistics they will surely find there is no basis for their complaint. They will find that a capital or money value is set on the soldiers and sailors, and that the wages paid cover interest and upkeep. Further, at the end of the term of enlistment, if the man be not returned to his family in perfect condition, a money compensation, amounting in the case of death or total disability to the full capital value of the man, will be paid. This capital value may be as high as $4,000.

Now, in spite of all this we dare say that there are agitators, men who stir up the people and who will cavil at this simple and generous plan. They will say that the loan of men is forced, whilst the loan of money is coaxed; they will say that the value of the free man today is no higher than that of the slave of the old days, forgetting or ignoring that the higher cost of upkeep of the man of today necessarily lowers his value; they will even go so far as to say that, under the disguise of promoting democracy, we are really re-establishing a worse and wider slavery than that which Lincoln destroyed.

Well, what can a government do to satisfy such pesky agitators? There are some people whom nothing short of liberty and prosperity will satisfy.—Irish World.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN NANAIMO RIDING

Candidate J. Taylor and Committee Arranging Many Meetings

VICTORIA, Nov. 15.—J. Taylor, B. C. F. of L. candidate for Nanaimo, is receiving splendid support throughout his riding. A good live committee is at work in Nanaimo and it is proposed to hold a public meeting in the Black Diamond City on Monday evening next, another at South Wellington on Tuesday night, and all the other towns as speedily as possible afterwards. The committee is also arranging for a series of meetings at Victoria, Esquimalt, Saanich and other points adjoining Victoria, located in Nanaimo riding. The contest is going fine and if the work is kept up the Borden gang is doomed on Vancouver Island.

WARNING TO WORKERS STRIKE ON AT TRAIL

Working Class Is Advised to Remain Away From Smelter Town

The following telegram has been received by Victor R. Midgley, business agent of the Trades and Labor council, from A. Goodwin, business agent of the Miner's union and vice-president for the interior of the B. C. F. of L.:

"Strike on at Trail. Advise all men to keep away."

PACKING HOUSE MEN WIN STRIKE

Both Burns and V. P. R. Sign Up New Scale After Men Go Out

The firm stand taken by men employed at local packing houses last week resulted in a speedy settlement of the strike which was called Friday morning. At 2:30 Friday afternoon a committee of the men met officials of the Burns packing establishment. The proposal for settlement was submitted to the men at a meeting Friday night. They returned to work Monday.

The settlement with the V. P. R., however, was not quite so speedy, the men not returning to work there till Thursday. The first meeting of the committee with the management of the packing plant at Sapperton resulted in a deadlock. They afterwards got together.

Under the new agreements the men receive a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a nine-hour day, time-and-a-half for overtime, and four hours on Saturday. A ten per cent. increase is granted men receiving more than the minimum scale. These date back to Nov. 1.

BEAT BORDEN ON ELECTION DAY!

Only Way to Legally Put An End to Kaiserism of Big Business

Says the daily press: During the past few days there have been recurring rumors that the Dominion government will soon call out other classes under the conscription act. These rumors are not supported by any word from Ottawa, and some people state that it is unlikely that such will be the case, but others contend that the action will be taken.

It has been said on the street by men who say they have received it from reliable sources that Classes Two, Three and Four will be called by March and that all will be in uniform by July. This would apply to the Class A and Class E men of these classes. Such a call would affect all Canadians, married and unmarried, up to 40 years of age.

It has been said that the call of the first class may not produce enough to meet the required 100,000 that the military authorities want for active service in France and Flanders. In this case, of course, another call will be made to make up the quota.

It is said that the government has made no announcement in connection with new calls, but that the immigration regulations are being enforced very strictly and passports for unlimited absence are very difficult to obtain, especially for men who could qualify for the first four classes.

SHOULD REPLACE "MOVIE" CENSOR

Old Woman Hepburn Is Still Failing to Make Good in New Role

Walter Hepburn, former member of the Plasterers' union of the early days of organized Labor in this city and since becoming a contractor, an arch-enemy of organized Labor, is causing the government all sorts of trouble in the role of "motion picture censor." In this role, like in the role of financial expert of the city council, Hepburn has been in continual hot water, and necessarily, therefore, has the Brewster government, and especially Attorney-general Farris who appointed him, in hot water also.

There is little in the world which Hepburn doesn't know more about than the next man. Although when he received the appointment, which carries a salary of $170 a month, he knew absolutely nothing about the motion picture business, in a few short weeks he learned it all and can now tell the whole bunch of operators, proprietors, stage managers, producers and even the actresses, what to do

That is a characteristic of Walter that everybody who knows him will recognize.

And it has caused the attorney-general's department a heap of trouble.

Although the theatre tax, which is a bone of contention, is a miserable piece of "scientific" taxation, Walter Hepburn's domineering attitude makes it all the worse.

Nobody would grieve the official decapitation of Walter at this or any other juncture, though it would mortify Walter deeply, for he does love a political job.

RAISE BIG FUND FOR WAITRESSES' STRIKE

Following is the list of donations in aid of the Waitresses' strike at McLeod's cafe, subscribed during the past two weeks:

Trades and Labor Council	$100.00
Civic Employees	15.00
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen	10.00
Machinists, No. 777	10.00
Blacksmiths	10.00
Boiler Makers	100.00
Longshoremen	100.00
Teamsters and Chauffeurs	50.00
Auxiliary Longshoremen	100.00
Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 620	25.00
Cigar Makers	25.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters	25.00
Tailors	25.00
Electrical Workers, No. 213	15.00
Barbers	10.00
Sheet Metal Workers	10.00
Street Railwaymen	100.00

The Popular "Union" Government

In the event of the enforcement of the law respecting deserters we may have to increase instead of close our jails.—Daily Province Nov. 12.

MASSED ACTION ON ELECTION DAY DECIDED

Trades Council Recommends All Unions Declare Holiday in the Morning

Reference Made to Effort of Ottawa Powers to Steal Election

Because of the fact that the crooked "enumerator" system, to be used in the election on December 17, is liable to prevent thousands of working men from casting their ballots, the Trades and Labor council, last night, decided unanimously to recommend to all locals to declare a half-holiday on the morning of election day. The only division was on whether the holiday should be all day long, or in the morning or afternoon.

The War-times Election act came under averse criticism, the subject being broached by Business Agent Midgley, who said that by reason of the polls opening at 9 o'clock in the outlying districts and closing at 5 o'clock, a lot of working people would not be able to vote. He proposed that every organization declare a holiday from noon till 5 o'clock, on election day.

Del. Hardy moved an amendment that the working day not start till 1 p.m., on election day.

The matter should be referred to the B. C. F. of L., according to Del. Alexander. President McVety said the idea was a good one and as a vice-president of the B. C. F. of L., he would convey it to that body.

Victor R. Midgley referred to as an absurd suggestion, the item in a daily paper saying he might withdraw in favor of Pat Donnelly, in Burrard.

The necessity of getting on the voters' lists was impressed on the delegates by Del. Helena Gutteridge. She brought to the council's attention the fact that the enumerators were already discriminating against electors who were known to be against the government. Men should get on the voters' list by looking up the enumerators, for all of the old voters' lists did not count in this election.

An amendment to the amendment that election day be a general holiday was moved by Del. Winch.

The amendment was carried and the recommendation will be that a holiday be called the morning of election day.

President McVety then asked for a show of hands by those opposed to the holiday. No hands showed.

The Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' local sent a list of names of firms and their employees patronizing McLeod's cafe, where the Waitresses are now on strike. A letter from the local was also received thanking those unions which had contributed so generously to the support of the strikers. The list will be sent to all the locals.

A telegram was received from Trail, B. C., notifying working men that a strike is on in that town.

Reporting for the committee on the Waitresses' strike, B. Showler of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' said encouraging support was being received.

Del. Crawford reported that the meeting of the city council on proportional representation had been postponed.

As to the trouble between immigration authorities and Vice-president Snyder of the Paper Makers, President McVety reported a satisfactory adjustment had been made.

Regarding the opening up of "company towns" in this province, President McVety, reporting for the committee, said the matter was being taken up. As to Anyox, the smelter town, he said that when Col. Warden, of "Warden's Warriors" was recruiting in the north, he was not allowed to land at Anyox. The question will be taken up with the attorney-general by the committee, to which Del. Crawford was added.

Business Agent Midgley made a very optimistic report as to the progress of new organizations.

Under the head of reports of unions, delegates reported progress of various locals. Reports invariably were encouraging.

The Butchers are asking the city council to close the meat shops at 6 o'clock on weekdays and 9 o'clock on Saturdays, a delegate from that union reported.

The Imperial theatre on Main street has been placed on the unfair list, according to a report of Del. Hansen of the Motion Picture Operators.

Delegate for the Barbers reported a petition is being circulated among proprietors asking that shops close at 10 o'clock on Saturday nights.

The council went on record in favor of the request of the Barbers for shorter hours.

Endorsement was given to the Butchers' application that the bylaw regarding meat-shop hours be lived up to.

According to action taken some weeks ago, organized Labor will withdraw from the Patriotic fund on Dec. 1.

It was reported that at the meeting of the Labor candidates in Vancouver South Wednesday night there was an attendance of about 200—a large meeting for that section, especially on a foggy night.

The following new delegates were obligated: Plasterers, George Bise; Harold Read: Freight Handlers, W. Sly, Miss M. Crawford, Tom Harbottle, J. Hope.

Engineers Will Dance

On Friday, Nov. 23, at the Labor Temple, the Stationary and Operating Engineers' local will give a dance and social to the members and their friends. It is expected this will be one of the leading social events of organized Labor during the winter. Preparations are being made and indications point to success in every particular.

Cooks' and Waiters' Dance

A dance in aid of the strike fund of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses will be held in Dominion hall next Wednesday night.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR VICTORY BOND?

Men's Underwear at Sale Prices

ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED—BUY NOW AT PRACTICALLY WHOLESALE PRICES

Stanfield's $4.50 finest quality pure silk and wool underwear; double-breasted Shirts; also Turnbull's cream, all wool, for..... **$2.39**

Stanfield's medium weight natural wool spring needle underwear; worth $1.25, for..... **$1.95**

100 dozen Stanfield's and Penman's natural wool undershirts; single or double-breasted; drawers to match; worth $1.50 per garment, for **$1.15**

Stanfield's and Turnbull's and Watson's fine natural wool Underwear; elastic rib and flat knit; values to $2.00, for..... **$1.45**

Stanfield's, Turnbull's and Watson's fine all-wool natural and cream Underwear; $2.50 value..... **$1.95**

Stanfield's natural wool, medium-weight Undershirts and Drawers, worth $1.25 for.... **89¢**

Stanfield's medium weight natural wool combinations; worth $2.50, for..... **$1.95**

Penman's heavyweight natural wool and Stanfield's natural wool combinations..... **$2.45**

Turnbull's, Watson's and Stanfield's natural wool Combinations; medium and heavyweight; values to $4.00, for..... **$2.85**

Turnbull's and Stanfield's fine natural wool Combinations, good weights; $5.00 values for..... **$3.95**

Stanfield's Extra Heavyweight all-wool natural combinations, worth $7.00 per suit, for..... **$4.85**

100 dozen $2.00 Eureka pure Nova Scotia wool heavy ribbed Undershirts and Drawers. Price..... **$1.45**

Arnold & Quigley

546 GRANVILLE STREET

Tomorrow We Commence Our Fourteenth Annual

HOLIDAY SALE

This annual event is one that our regular patrons are accustomed to look forward to from year to year. Notwithstanding the fact that manufacturers' prices have been and the steadily increasing, and that what is sold during this sale can not be duplicated at anything like the former prices, we have nevertheless decided to put on our big annual sale as usual rather than disappoint our customers. It will, as before, be a genuine sale from start to finish, and nothing will be reserved. It will include everything in our regular stock, and nothing extra has been purchased for the purpose of the sale.

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1001 MAIN STREET

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Open Letter of Minister of Finance

Editor B. C. Federationist: Am sending you a copy of a letter mailed today:

An Open Letter to the Minister of Finance:

Sir: It will surprise you to know that although I am an average farmer it would be quite impossible for me to raise $50 to shoot shells at the Germans. Owing to the system under which I have to toil, the C. P. R. and other parasites in this country have stripped me so clean already that I am going to have an "ellova time to meet my mortgage which is due next June and also pay a doctor's bill for $150 for performing an experiment on my wife.

Of course, you might imagine that if I eat potatoes with the skins on and bacon with the hair on, and do not smoke, chew or spit on the sidewalk, I might be able to make ends meet. But being an empire builder and having put my time for the last four or five years to clearng land preparatory to putting in a crop I have only been ble to realize this year about $136. It is more than likely, therefore, that if I need a pair of new overalls next spring and a grub-hoe or two, I shall have to float a liberty loan myself.

Further, I cannot say that I have been struck with the way the country's finances have been expended in the past. The boots, shovels, kits, rifles, etc., which we paid for and which have been thrown on the junk-pile by the British authorities, is a disgrace to this country and a slur on the intelligence of the people. I shall be almost ashamed to look a German in the face after the war when he finds out how the people of this country have been skinned alive by their grafting politicians. Of course, you may tell me that Borden has taken a few liberals into the cabinet and that henceforth all will be well. But even if the liberals were angels with clean hands and unsullied souls, I would hesitate about imposing my trust in a company composed of grafters and angels.

To make a long story short it is absurd to skin the people and then expect the people to support the skin-game with loans. At the coming election we are going to try to remedy things a little bit by giving the people some say in the business of the country besides paying the bill. I am doing my bit to upset you and your bunch from the seat of power, and that is the only way at present that I can show my zeal in the fight for democracy.

With best wishes for your enlightenment, I am, sir, yours respectfully,

GEORGE F. STIRLING.

Nelson, Nov. 11, 1917.

Intends to Boost for The Federationist

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have started a campaign to increase the circulation of The Federationist, which I consider to be the best Labor paper on the American continent and the only paper which has supported the workers of British Columbia in all their fights against organized capital. The management of The Federationist has given the workers the best educational matter on economic subjects that its finances would allow and, if the paper is not all you could desire it is chiefly owing to the fact that organized Labor, as a body, has failed to give that assistance which in other countries a Labor press receives from organized workers. Remember, if a new world is to be built out of the ruins of this war-torn one, intelligence must be back of the builders. If you are to be saved from being a state-slave the mass of the workers must be made acquainted with economic facts. And, though there may be many ways of developing the intelligence of the workers, there are two very effective ways—competent speakers on the platform, and writers in the press. And in order to have these you must separate yourselves from the Almighty God—money—so that speakers and writers may have a chane to survive by supplying them with a meal-ticket. Every cent more on the wages, every hour less in the day that the workers have gained has been through collective action and collective action is stirred up by a few who can see the opportunity coming. It is to this few that I am directing my appeal to. I want these few to take up in their locals the need of Labor, as a body, to support this paper. Every day makes it more imperative than ever. You have conscription of men for military service. In less than a year you will have conscription of labor. Once a state-slave, all industrial freedom ceases, or if not you must wage a more relentless war against state-capital than you have ever waged against private capital. It is hard to make the workers see this—oh, ye gods, how hard! The intelligent few whom I have referred to as giving the mass of the workers the change in their conditions must take this to think over. The young fellows who were the hope—they'll soon be used for cannon-fodder; the old, who were always so hopeless—they'll be all that's left, and so God help humanity. As one lone individual I can do nothing. I have found out that it's easier to get a dollar from a Jew for five cents worth of phony jewelry than a dollar from a worker for a year's subscription to a Labor paper. But if you can get them to take it is a body, the money coming from the treasury, there is the chance that they might think they're not paying for it.

R. M. KIRK.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1, 1917.

A Suggestion for H. H. Stevens

Editor B. C. Federationist: Now that Mr. Stevens has announced his intention of being a candidate for re-election in the constituency of Vancouver Centre, I would like, with his permission, to suggest the outline of an address which, it strikes me, would suit the logic of recent events:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I come before you, the electors of this new riding which is a part of that of Burrard which I have had the honor of representing for the past six years. In doing so allow me to offer my sincere thanks for the loyal support I have had in my endeavors to advance the interests of that splendid constituency, and if you see fit to elect me I will continue to work for the best interests of this great city and province. There is one point, however, on which I wish at this time to make my position clear.

"I am now asking you to elect me for a five-year term. If you do so and there should arise toward the end of that period a crisis in the affairs of Canada, I wish you to understand that I will be strongly in favor of extending the life of parliament, which, of course, can only be done with the consent of the opposition in the commons. If that cannot be secured, I will then support my leader in an endeavor to form a government composed of members of both parties, in order to evade the danger of an appeal to the people for, as you know, there is always the possibility that an election might bring about the defeat of the party in power which, when that party happens to be the right one, should be avoided, if possible, for while under a democracy such as ours, government is supposed to be by consent of the governed—a very nice phrase, indeed, whih sounds well on occasion, but in actual practice there is always the danger of people making a wrong decision for, as I need scarcely remind you, men like myself who have had experience in the affairs of state are in a much better position to judge as to what is best for the country than the electors, many of whom have only a very superficial knowledge of public affairs.

"In the present instance you have possibly seen it stated in the press—the opposition press—that the country is unrepresented to the extent of about forty members, twenty-five of whom will be added to those now representing the territory west of the great lakes, as a result of redistribution.

"In my opinion, if my great leader had been able to avoid holding an election at this time, this would not have been a serious matter. Indeed, it might have been a distinct advantage as, no doubt, a large number of those new members will be in opposition to the party now in power, and all of them will be inexperienced men, and will not, naturally, be in as good a position to guide the destinies of Canada as those of us who have been members of the house of commons since previous to the beginning of this great war.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope I have made my position clear on this point, as I do not wish to be elected under any misapprehension in this regard. I thank you."

IGNORAMUS.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 12, 1917.

Wants Borden Defeated

Editor B. C. Federationist: I think the opponents of the Thieves' union at Ottawa will make a mistake if they do anything to divide their forces. Mr. McInnes is sure of election in Comox-Atlin, if the electors are given a chance to vote, so to nominate him in Vancouver Centre where there is already a candidate opposing Mr. Stevens is to help the Union candidate, and Mr. McInnes and Mr. Pritchrd are sure to poll between them more votes than the Borden candidate, but they may be so divided as to let the government candidate in. Under our crude, obsolete, and ridiculous election act, a candidate may be elected by polling a minority of votes. Mr. Stevens, when he was elected, polled less than one in three of the voting strength of Vancouver at that time. We want no candidates elected by the so-called acclamation route. Everywhere the opponents of the profiteers should see to it that they have a candidate in the field. But it is not good policy to split the opponents of class rule and robbery into two factions at a time like this. Therefore, wherever there is already an opponent of the profiteers in the field it should be left that way. The Thieves' union's one and only object is to win the election, "Win the war" to them is but an election cry. That is why the pay the men who are winning the war only $1.10 day, but the ones who are to win the election are paid $4 a day. Let us forget our differences until we have driven the enemy from our gates. Let us not allow German "kultur" to conquer Canada, but vote unitedly to put down and out that conglomeration of talent known to themselves by the comical appellation of "unionists."

READER.

Semlin Drive, Vancouver, Nov. 12, 1917.

Soldier's Wife's Viewpoint

Editor B. C. Federationist: I should like to express my opinion concerning the food conservation cards. We are not informed if the signing is confined to any one class. It is to be hoped that no one will expect the workers, including the soldiers' dependents, to conserve something they have not got. We are already under compulsory conservation of food, in fact, conservation of food and all other necessities was signed on our birth certificate.

Conserve the food for the boys at the front. Yes! we agree they need food, but they are not getting it now. If it were not for the food they buy and what we deny ourselves to send them, our men would be in bad health. One prominent man told me our men were fighting for a meal ticket. Well, in pity's name, why do they not receive the ticket promised them? I happened to read some time ago, in one of our daily papers that the country would not stand for the extravagance of giving the soldiers a living wage. Very well then, that would mean that those men are not fit to live, therefore, in my opinion, they are not fit to fight for the would-be patriots at home. It is a well-known fact that their dependents have to beg or starve. They have to crawl to their so-called superiors or flag-waving patriots and stay-at-homes, who yell from their platforms, "God and country," while the only god they know is "Mammon" and their principles are: "Me, mine and safety first."

And we talk of British justice (that much-abused term). Conserve the food indeed, conserve the graft first. Treat our men like men, take the ornaments that are strutting around in the king's uniform, both in England and Canada, compel them to don a pair of overalls, send them to the land to produce enough to keep them live and perhaps a little honest work will cure them of that contemptible snobbery and create in them a spirit of independence. Then there will be no more idlers drawing the pay and taking the credit from real men, doing real work, and carrying the real burden of this war. Mr. Hanna is very kind giving us a war menu which, in pre-war days we could not afford. I wonder if Mr. Hanna could confine himself to the menu our boys are getting in the camps in England. After doing a hard day's manual labor they receive for supper one and a half slices of sour bread and one tomato or again bread and syrup, tea without milk or sugar, and provide the syrup out of their own pay, and as for dinner, it is sometimes mystery dish and needless to say the boys make a bee line to the government canteen and buy a square meal. Now, if the food was sarce we would understand, but they get all they need for the paying, but then most of the married men send half of their pay to their homes, and one-half of what is left is kept by the government, so there is not much left for our men to buy food. Living here has gone up 75 per cent. and in most cases the money promised to our men when they left the country has been cut down or stopped altogether, so any one can understand just how much respect and consideration the powers that be have for the men that are saving the honor of Canada. Above is the treatment that is being handed out to the men who left their all for right and liberty. It seems to me that all the evils in creation are being practised upon the people in the name of democracy. We've had three years of bloodshed, and it would be a good thing if we had a little real democracy instead of the hypocrisy that is abroad in the land today. Our boys are being betrayed to the cross for the sake of the god mammon. The last man and the last dollar is to be given to crush the Hun. The powers that be are quite willing to give the last man, but they hang onto the dollars. We are to teach Germany that right is might; granted, but we as a nation, have to learn that man is more precious than gold. Our boys may die in thousands, but all in vain if the people at home do not understand the real meaning of this war. We have deeper problems to solve than the conservation of food, and by the way, if the people who are giving such advice were sincere, they would have started this movement three years ago and those people whose life is one long farce are trying to teach the people who carry the real burdens of life how to live on nothing.

Mr. Editor, I am neither a pro-German or a traitor. I have husband and son, both at the front. I believe in sincerity above all things. It would be a farce for any of our class to sign, promising to conserve something we do not possess.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 6, 1917.

Letter From a Working Man

Editor B. C. Federationist: Your paper is perhaps the only one to give a laboring man a hearing. My correct name and address and occupation are at the foot of these remarks, so I am answerable and can be found. I am a plain working man, not an I. W. W.; but one of those who form the great majority, I am sure, of the people of Canada. I have been voting Tory for the last twenty years, ever since I was of age to vote—for at that time I voted Tory because I had to—in dear old England, and to save my bacon, like every poor employee of big interests. And here I have belonged to the conservative club, until the present war has made it clear to me—and I believe to every other working man in the country—which of the two great parties is the friend of the working people, and which one is not.

The other evening I left my tools and my furnace and my coal shovel and went down in an appropriate atmosphere to hear the great turn-coat minister at the horse stables. I expected some horse sense there at least. I expected to hear, from the man who, a few weeks ago, at Winnipeg, was cursing Borden for corruption, and praising Laurier—some apology for the conduct of the party he has now joined. But not a word. One would have liked to hear some answer to the charge that the Borden cabinet he now supports has been, as he then said, absolutely owned and controlled—and is still—by the banks and the Mackenzie-Manns, and the Siftons, and the war contractors, and munition-makers, and by bacon and oil, and caste, and money. It is clear which of the two parties—no matter how they change their names—which of the two great parties works for labor, and has at heart the interests of the masses, and which one is the obedient agent of the classes. For they cannot deceive us by flag-waving.

They must come down to facts, and to the questions of misgovernment; and the cost of living, and the miserable pay of the soldier, and the using of the war to enrich the few.

This is going to be a little war of our own for the next six weeks, between the working man of Canada and the big interests. It is going to be that and nothing else. Working men like myself, who have been deceived in the past have much more reason to attach themselves now to the liberal party, or labor—to the party of the people—than to Mr. Calder and his Tory associates. He has abandoned us for the loaves and the fishes. Let him answer for them. Whenever in England a liberal or a labor leader acquires fortune or title, as a rule, he becomes a Tory and a snob. There are very few exceptions. Let these go over to the millionaire club that rules in Toronto. Let them go, as many of them as wish, to the support of the party in power. Good riddance. I have always been fond of animals. But the more I see now of the Tories and turn-coats and jelly-fish and renegades, and double-crossers—well the more I like dogs. These are a workingman's sentiments. For they cannot conceal their real reasons. They and their new-found allies are busy dividing up the seats in parliament, with more or less of harmony, and amazing confidence. They are selling the skin of the bear while he is still running wild in the woods. They are counting their chickens too soon. They are reckoning without us. And we are the numbers. We are not shouting "win the war." But we and our brothers have to do the winning of it. The privileged classes and the big interests do not want to win too soon. They want to use it. We have only one weapon of defence. It is, the ballott. And we are going to use it and turn the rascals out.

R. H. JEWELL,
Engineer

1243 Thurlow Street,
Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 6, 1917.

Everybody!

Editor B. C. Federationist: At the time of writing we are being daily assailed with the political beating of tom-toms—win-the-war, lose-the-war, grand old parties and other wishy-washy dogmas, inexactitudes and phraseology, coined in the political mint of our forefathers.

We have a candidate running for Vancouver Centre, namely W. A. Pritchard, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada. The very word "socialist" may cause a few members of organized Labor to gnash their teeth; others to bemoan, and others to cringe and duck their heads, fearing an avalanche of dynamite, but we may rest assured that it will only mean their ignorance to be exploded and not their carcasses.

No doubt exists at all, in my mind, that Pritchard will swing the votes of the thinking members of the community outside of his own party.

To those concerned I might draw their attention to the fact that the functions of the socialist party are purely educational along lines of political action. Hence, for one to theorize on imaginative nightmares and anarchy is ill-advised. Imaginary beliefs express an overwhelming shadow of a doubt. No doubt can dwell in the mind of an economically balanced person. We but require the world and the fullness thereof. Hence what space is left for petty reforms or palliatives?

In this election, let each member of organized Labor undertake to reach and educate five votes. Follow your own methods of procedure. It is in your interests, and it is your duty. Socialism is not antagonistic to labor unity. Any action taken along lines of a struggle 'twixt those that have, and those that have not, is political action; hence the Socialist party and organized Labor have interests in common, and differ only on side issues and not the main. Get your five lined up. I have mine and have started on another five.

If we strangle the class that is the common enemy, our differences will adjust themselves. We can do no other than admit of our exploitation, the position that we now occupy in society and the position we should hold.

A master class will continue to pour forth its venom, its miserable, slimy, crawling justification for body slavery of our sisters. The environment born round the babe, suckling from an ill-nourished breast, makes for a social creation to fill a prison, asylum or a slum. The stumps of mutilated limbs, sacrificed to the God of Speed, form a ring to encircle the globe, a dumb display; but yet what an argument for abolition of wage slavery.

As your daily functions progress, observe the features of your fellows. The cringing, fawning expressions are giving way to expressions of determination. Read between the lines of your capitalist press; note international unrest, rumblings, and open expressions of revolt. Is the day fast approaching when we shall allow that we have the spunk of a coyote, the nerve of a rat, or the determination of an ant? Is it temporary, or is it founded on an educational basis? If it is, it will develop onward, a part and parcel of an evolutionary change.

Whether you choose your education now or no, the fact remains that you have to bow to evolutionary forces by virtue of economic circumstances. Whether you choose to vote for a member of your class or no, it still follows that you should register, once and for all time to come, a protest against the damnable social system which is choking you, your sisters and your fellowman. You can be on one side or the other. There is no room between. Hence, as a useful member of society, you, an abject slave, can but line up on one side. The other side has but to follow the destiny of the Romanoffs, Siberia, and receive a taste of their own philosophy.

A. REBEL.

Vancouver, Oct. 31, 1917.

LECTURES ON HUMAN WELFARE

In another column Mr. A. McKay Jordan gives timely notice of the first of a series of international lectures, which that gentleman is undertaking on behalf of human welfare. Mr. Jordan's lectures are always interesting, but the first of the coming series will deal, in an intelligent and attractive manner, with conditions which now exist whereby our industrial schools, jails, hospitals and houses of refuge are filled with a large number of our fellow-men, through lack of a little common sense methods and preventive therapeutics, in the treatment of these unfortunates before they were sent there. The lecture will prove of great interest to wage-workers, who will learn, by the quotation of statistics, the great losses they sustained and the expense they were subjected to by the neglect of the proper authorities to have their own fellow-workers treated in a common sense and practical manner. The subject of "Human Welfare" should appeal to every man and woman in this community, as one on which sound advice founded on a long experience will be given. The lecture will be given in the grape arbor of the Hotel Barron, which has been kindly loaned for the lecture, on Sunday evening next, Nov. 18, at 8:30 sharp. There will be no charge for admission and Mr. Jordan assures all a hearty welcome. ***

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th December, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Kerrisdale and Langarra, via Marine Heights, Dunbar Heights and Point Grey, from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kerrisdale, Marine Heights, Dunbar Heights, Point Grey, Langarra, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

J. F. MURRAY,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Vancouver, B. C., 26th October, 1917.

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Chair will be taken at 8:30 sharp

The subject of the first lecture, which he purposes giving in many cities of the United States and Canada, should be of intense interest to every man and woman in Vancouver, and is entitled

Human Conservation or Our National Dilemma

Mr. Jordan will explain at length how those who are at present confined in Industrial Schools, Jails and Asylums, at ever-increasing expense, could have been saved for the benefit of the State, if a little common sense had been adopted, and Preventative Therapeutics scientifically applied prior to these unfortunates finding their way into places of confinement.

He will likewise explain how a large number of these derelicts might still be saved, and how those who may be in danger of following in their footsteps may be prevented from doing so by the adoption of a little common sense and purely natural methods.

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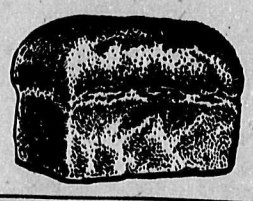

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LEGISLATION AND THE EVOLUTION OF DENTISTRY

¶ During the time that machinery began to displace the old hand-tools of production in England, associations were organized for the purpose of smashing the machines, and fierce and bloody battles were fought between the workers who lived through handicraft and those who saw in machine production an opportunity for greater gain with less effort.

¶ Now, although dentistry has, up to the present, largely escaped the process of industrial evolution, yet we see here in British Columbia, the proof that even this profession is amenable to economic forces and we see that the prevailing forces are those in the line of organization and efficiency.

¶ The conflict between the "ethical" and "commercial" factions of the profession which took place during the latter days of our late legislative session was a contest largely between the one-man establishment and the organization involving many. The old system and the one still prevailing is for each dentist to have his own shop and to do a little of everything. The new process involves organization, co-operation and the division of labor.

¶ The individual dentist spends half his income in rent and keeping up his establishment. He buys in small quantities and pays maximum prices. The manager of the "tooth factory," on the other hand, buys wholesale and specializes on the smallest expenditure with the greatest returns. So far the public reaps no advantage from this larger establishment. It is run for profit alone and the proprietor reaps the profit.

¶ From this and other factors involved, it is evident that while the public reaps no special advantage as yet from this new phase in the evolution of dentistry yet, like machine production in general, it is a necessary process, and coming out of it will probably in the near future develop a co-operation and partnership of equals each responsible to those they serve.

¶ The late contest between the "ethical" and "unethical," in spite of numerous provisions to "safeguard the public," could have been expressed as follows:

¶ The ethical man: "The present act is good enough; it keeps out competition, therefore, keeps up prices. Keep up the fence; we want this pasture for ourselves."

¶ The advertising fraternity: "There is more money in working others than working ourselves. We want to exploit mechanics and operators legally; we are tired of being law-breakers; we will now take a hand at law-making."

¶ They had a stronger pull and they passed their act by which the public could get "cheaper" dentistry—while the ethical dentist wished for the "public good" and to "keep up the standard of the profession."

SOME OF THE THINGS FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING

Why Workers Should Be in Favor of Conscription and Bond Buying

Campaign Material That the "Unionists" Should Not Overlook

AMONG THE many ancient privileges and enjoyments that have long since become obsolete and which are being again brought back to Canada and refurnished for the occasion of a new found democracy and liberty, it is with pleasure that The Federationist is called upon to record that of imprisonment for debt. Those at all familiar with British history and the glorious traditions of that proud people to which the citizens of Canada, genetically, politically, economically and bull-conologically belong, will not forget the transcendental importance that the gaol, the insane asylum and the workhouse, have cut in the march of British civilization to its present lofty pinnacle of super-excellence and glorious achievement.

And, benig truly loyal to British institutions and to British traditions, The Federationist can but hail with glad acclaim the rejuvenation of any of those institutions that the unkind caprice of fortune may for a time have deprived "loving subjects" of enjoying and appreciating.

It is beyond question that the incident of war is widening the scope of democracy and extending the liberties so loudly boasted of, away and beyond the most fervid dreams of the fondest and wildest imagination.

Any one who knows anything about democracy and liberty can easily see that, and those who do not know can readily learn by careful perusal of the Military Service Act and the War-Time Election Act.

And if the knowledge is not set forth with sufficient lucidity in those profound treatises, let the student but go forth and in public place, cry peace! peace! in a loud voice, and the further provisions of the curriculum of democracy and liberty will be so applied to his case forthwith, that he will require no further enlightenment as to the fixity of those principles in Canada's national life.

The Dead Past Comes to Life

Application was made the other day to the supreme court of British Columbia for the committal of R. P. McLennan to prison on the ground that he had failed to pay $200 per month on a judgment secured against him by the Royal Bank. This version of the affair is taken from the esteemed and generally acknowledged truthful daily press of this city. No less notable and capable an attorney than Sir Charles Tupper, K. C., whose devotion to democracy and progress is widely known and whose detestation of all that is reactionary, despotic, tyrannous, obsolete, ancient, outworn, autocratic and repugnant to free British institutions, has been so frequently, noisily and patriotically proclaimed by himself that none should longer doubt it, supported the application.

The court took the matter under advisement. It seems that the provincial law provides for such prison punishment for delinquent debtors, so it looks as though that ancient symbol of despotism — the debtor's prison — of which Dickens wrote so interestingly, stands a fair chance of being restored to the proud position it once held in the category of glorious British institutions.

Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished by every disciple of democracy and progressive government.

It is well worth fighting for, a matter that should not escape the notice of every loyal subject who goes forth to "do his bit" for king and country. It will no doubt add to his joy to know, that while he is nobly battling to destroy autocracy in Germany, his stay-at-home and noisily patriotic fellow subjects are industriously resuscitating and restoring those ancient institutions and practices upon which British freedom so securely rested down to quite recent times.

The Landlord As a Patriot

A matter, however, from which the soldier at the front may be unable to draw any sustaining crumbs of comfort, is to be found in the pronounced tendency of rents to advance, in tune with the increasing cost of other things. That this advance will press heavily upon the dependents of soldiers who already find it none too easy to exist upon the narrow allowance granted by government and humiliatingly and feebly expanded by patriotic charity, goes without saying.

That the situation is becoming known to the men at the front, and is causing much uneasiness among them, is shown by an extract from a letter, written by Farrier-Sergeant A. F. Collyer, of the first Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, C. F. A., which was published in the Province recently. It reads as follows:

"Would the Province call the attention of the public to the treatment handed soldiers' wives by the landlords? When I was home on leave I rented a house on Georgia street on the condition that the rent would remain the same until I returned home from the war. I have a wife and five children and my wife has been seriously ill, and the first person to greet her after her recovery was the landlord's agent, who said the rent had been advanced $8 a month. There are lots of the boys here receiving the same news from their wives, and it is causing a great deal of worry as the price of food has gone up so much that it is all a woman can do to live on the allowance, which doesn't increase as everything else does. If you will be kind enough to let some of our friends see this in your paper you will be doing a favor for many of the boys in France."

The patriotism of the landlord, is, of course, of the same brand as that of any other get-something-for-nothing leech in modern society. It consists of grabbing every cent that may come within reach, either in time of war or time of peace. The patriotic noise that he makes in order to stir up and enthuse others to go forth and kill and destroy, is merely a display of that patriotism that Dr. Johnson so aptly and accurately depicted as "the last resort of a scoundrel." It is a patriotism of the vocal chords, calculated to distract attention from the true patriotism of business, that deft twist of the wrist and clutch of the fingers, that sequestrates the coin as it comes floating within reach of the patriot, no matter if it floats in human blood and gore.

And the landlord is especially a British institution, and even the soldier at the front should not allow himself to forget that he is fighting for the preservation of British institutions and British liberties.

One of those liberties is the liberty of the landlord to raise the rent whenever he deems it to be in the interest of either himself or the nation. And to tell the truth about it, it is one of the most notable and outstanding of all British liberties, and one of the most valuable withal. At least it is a liberty that cannot be taken away from the British and Canadian workingmen.

Borden and his "unionist" aggregation of political clowns might use that fact as campaign material. It would take some of the curse off his Military Slavery Infamy and War-Time Election Theft Acts.

A Word to the Soldier

So long as the present system of robbing workers in times of peace, and butchering them in time of war, for the profit and glory of rulers, continues, just so long will you and yours suffer bleed and die and your recompense will be that suffering and that death.

Those you leave behind, either when you go to the field of battle to do your bit for what you are led to believe is your country, or when the fortunes of conflict usher you into the great beyond from whence none return, your dependents, your loved ones will be left to the tender mercies of the same brand of human cormorants that have made your life a burden and a misery to you since you were first thrown to their hungry clutches as a wage slave whose bones were to be picked for their profit.

Your wife and children will be turned into the street to starve or perchance tread the path of shame, once they cannot find honorable of other means to satisfy the remorseless demands of the landlord and the food shark.

All of the noisy and soulful professions of those who desired to use you, by sending you to do deeds of slaughter out of the doing of which their opportunities to gain profit were gloriously multiplied, will with profound unanimity forget both you and yours as soon as they no longer have use for you.

That is they will forget you and yours except to spit upon you and spurn you with a contempt that you ill deserve, for you at least have acted in good faith.

Even now there are no more heroes returning from the battlefield.

The stage-made and patronizing flattery that was so prolifically poured out in libation upon the returned and crippled soldier during the earlier days of the war is now most conspicuous by its absence.

That line of production has been shoved into the background to make way for what is of vastly more importance, the making of great profits safe while the tide of war is at its flood.

Within a year of the war's ending you will have no friend on earth outside of your own fellow workers and they will be as completely shorn of material substance as yourself and likewise as friendless.

The plain truth is that you have no real friend now, nor ever did have any, outside of the working class—the slave class—to which you belong and of which you are a part.

Politically and economically all the balance of the world is your enemy, in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Do not forget that now while you are in your master's trenches, nor yet again when you return to civil life and once more turn to the industrial trenches to fight for your daily living.

Your liberties will then be even less than those which you enjoyed when you responded to the call to arms, for all that is reactionary and baneful in the life of the nation has been as busily and earnestly engaged in wiping out those liberties as you have been in wiping out your country's foreign enemies, ever since you left for the battlefront.

And the last vestige of democracy is to be taken from you and your fellow slaves in industry and war, by the triumph of that conscienceless and remorseless combination of political tools of the ruling class that will appeal for your support at the polls on December 17, under the euphonious cognomen of "Unionist government."

Look out for it.

It is a subterfuge fraught with more serious danger to your liberty and to the welfare of you and yours, than any previous scheme propagated by the agents of reaction and class rule.

And Do Not Forget This

Not only now, but when you return from the horrors of the battlefield—and that you may all return is the fervent wish of all of your fellow workers—there is a Labor movement in existence that will welcome you and will fight with you in the battle of enslaved labor against the class that has ruled and robbed the workers of all lands since the first slave was shackled.

To that Labor movement alone you may look with confidence for help in the securing of any redress for those grievances that you not only already have against the government and the class that has forced you and the workers of all other lands into this bloody conflict, but that host of additional grievances that will undoubtedly be your portion in the days to come.

You will have no other place to come for assistance than to that Labor movement.

There is no other place for men and women who are devoted to democracy and liberty and who would seek relief from the oppressions and tyrannies of rulers, the exactions of profit sharks, and the merciless impositions of landlords and other thieves and marauders.

GREAT ELECTION CRIME IS BEING PLANNED

Enumerator System Is With a View of Winning By Hook or Crook

Slogan of the Enumerators Is "Beat the Hun at Home"

Even reasonably honest men are prepared to cheat in the coming election, being obsessed with the ludicrous notion, criminally drummed into their brains by a disreputable set of politicians in Ottawa, that if the Borden government and all the profiteers, gamblers in food, crooks and financial criminals are not returned to power, Canada will quit her part in the war.

It is marvelous what continued pounding away on the poor brain which wants to be honest, by more cunning and designing brains, may accomplish. There are evidences of it on every hand. But, a lot of just as honest persons as the world produces are thankful that there are still many thousands whose brains seem not to have been developed to so high a degree that they can quite grasp the idea. Thus these will be left honest. And they are in the majority.

There has been a lot of complaint about the elaborate preparation of the government gang to rob the electors of their votes by the infamous "enumerator" system. It is possible by this system to steal the election. That is what the system is intended for. Under the old system it was possible to do considerable cheating but one might go to jail for it. Under the enumerator system, cheating is encouraged, judging by the lack of protection, and there is no penalty on an enumerator—or returning officer—no matter what he does. They may disfranchise a whole city district and nothing could be done to them for it.

As one enumerator put it, when challenged as to the sincerity of the act, and his own honest interpretation of it, "It is better to begin beating the Huns here." By this he meant that if he could cheat out of their votes those who might not be in favor of the rotten Ottawa administration, he would be "licking a Hun." It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that ordinarily honest men have accepted a lot of the paid-advertising in the daily editorial columns as the real, honest-to-god opinions of honest men. They are nothing of the sort. In this town itself there are newspapermen writing this sort of dishonest stuff who intend to vote against the discredited government which now curses Canada. To these men the compilation of sentences from words and articles from sentences is so much work along a plan set down for them to follow much like a carpenter goes about the construction of a house from a set of plans not his own and which he may believe are not right in all particulars.

Since newspapers have become such wholly commercial undertakings, their editorial comment in many instances isn't worth much because of the fact it is dishonest and with an ulterior or business-benefits objective.

This bought-and-paid-for editorial opinion throughout Canada has been so complete in the present campaign that it has been overdone. It is all the same. No opposite argument appears in print except in some of the independent weekly papers and a very few dailies—three or four in the whole Dominion—and the average elector must make his own argument. As he finds no opposition set up for him to read, the natural bent of the human mind is to set one up for itself. The psychology of the subject would appear to be that the former great daily editorial opinion by the very reason that it is so similar, will lose a standing and confidence in the public mind which it will not win back for many years.

Nor will this "bought-and-paid-for" editorial opinion win the election.

And it is doubtful if the horde of returning officers and their enumerators will have the nerve to steal it.

Any man who has a right to vote, and who is cheated out of his vote this election, should take the name of his "enumerator" friend who would, by reason of his station be responsible and paste it in his hat for "future reference."

WHOLE COUNTRY PROFITEERING.

"The spirit of profiteering has permeated our national life to an alarming extent," is the announcement of the Patriotic Education Society. It is the main reason for the lagging in the nation's war plans. Profiteering in all lines of industry by almost everybody concerned is crippling the nation's war efficiency; landlords are raising rents unduly, retailers are exacting exorbitant profits, and labor is loafing on the government contract jobs on which the contractors are piling up fortunes. "Labor and capital are at grips and all efforts for a truce during the war, such as proved effective in England, have failed." Capital is unwilling to grant the right to organize to the workers, and they in turn refuse to give up the right to strike. The manufacturers of luxuries are not voluntarily releasing their employees for war work, and the farmers as a class are apathetic and refuse to shelve their grievances till the war is over. Just in what way the Patriotic Education Society wishes to attain the "social peace" is not explained, and apparently they are up against a hard proposition unless the workingman and the farmer are given justice.—Seattle Daily Call.

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REPRESENTATIVES

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....November 16, 1917

LABOR CANDIDATES THROUGHOUT CANADA

St. John, N. B.—Daniel Mullin.
St. James, Quebec—Alphonse Bernier.
West Algoma, Ont.,—James Lockwood.
Nipissing, Ont., Charles Harrison.
Winnipeg North—R. A. Rigg, M.L.A.
Winnipeg Centre—R. S. Ward.
Regina, Sask.—Harry Perry.
West Kootenay—Ald. Austin.
East Kootenay—Thomas Biggs.
Vancouver South—Jas. H. McVety.
Burrard—Victor R. Midgley.
Victoria—A. S. Wells.
Nanaimo—J. Taylor.

TO THE DWELLER in the prairie districts of the northwest it becomes an easy matter to correctly and confidently predict the approach of a thunderstorm. There are certain atmospheric indications that infallibly presage its coming. A dull and sultry heat, accompanied by an oppressive atmospheric quiescence that is particularly noticeable, affords all that is necessary to cause the denizen of that region to hopefully scan the northwestern horizon for signs of the coming of the purifying storm. That a political thunderstorm is about due in Canada is certain. There is a dull and enervating soddenness in the political and social atmosphere at present that presages a politico-electric disturbance in the near future that is quite likely to upset many carefully prepared calculations and leave many political lambs not only sheared of the wool of authority, but without due and proper shelter against the penetrating winds of adversity and ill-fortune.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

* * *

While The Federationist has no love for capitalist governments, whether such be composed of knaves clad in Tory fustian or Liberal shoddy, and while this worthy sheet is compelled in sheer deference to the truth to confess that there is but little, if any, choice between them, it feels assured that the chief business in hand at the present time is to get rid of the one that now rules the roost from Ottawa. For of all the reactionary nuisances that have deliberately befouled the pathway of human progress and contaminated its atmosphere with "two and seventy stenches," it stands supreme, and without a rival in all history.

* * *

It is no doubt true that the present government is an absolutely correct expression and exponent of the philosophy of business. In that is to be found the only justification for its existence. And no one can truthfully assert that it has not run true to form. War affords a glarious opportunity for business cormorants to fatten and batten upon the horrors that follow in its wake. The business instinct is as keen to scent the rich profits that are to be made out of the gore and carnage of war, as the buzzard is to scent the feast that lies in the dead carcass upon the plain. Right nobly did the business world rise to the occasion offered by the outbreak of war, and most gloriously did the Canadian followers of the true profit, with an eruptive ebullition of patriotic fervor and loyalty beyond compare, pounce down upon the soldier and his needs and thoroughly make all the hay possible while the blood red sun of war poured down its profit-giving beams of opportunity upon their devoted heads. And not an obstacle did the government at Ottawa place in the eminently satisfying pathway of the gleaners of the bloody harvest. Not a governmental finger was raised to stay the gleaning, but, on the contrary, every encouragement was offered to hasten the harvest while the harvest weather was favorable, and no stone left unturned to continue and prolong the tillage that brings forth so gloriously profitable a crop.

* * *

From the miserable $1.10 per day to the soldier who offers his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of the country that he does not even own, to the miserably insufficient allowance for the sustenance of his dependents while he is in service, and the equally niggardly allowance to those dependents in case of his death, down to the insulting hand of charity that has been impudently thrust into the faces of those dependents with the degrading dole that they must perforce accept or suffer the still further degradation and humiliation of worse poverty and misery, the government has acted as the loyal and conscienceless tool of the big business interests of the Dominion. It has given the lie to every democratic pretense. It has abrogated every principle of human freedom. It has repudiated all the rights of the common people of Canada, by maintaining its hold upon office through its own arbitrary mandate and by forcing upon the country a conscript military servitude that is repugnant to all the traditions of a free people and a complete abrogation and denial of all democracy and liberty. Its crowning act of infamy is to be found in its War-Time Election Act, under which all Canadians are disfranchised, except those who may be graciously allowed to exercise the franchise by "enumerators" especially appointed by the government for the purpose of exercising their own "discretion" in the matter of who shall and who shall not be so allowed to vote. No more impudent and wholly infamous assault was ever made upon the supposed rights of so-called citizens. That infamy alone is quite sufficient to call down upon the heads of the political conspirators the execrations of every decent and well-meaning person in Canada. Not a solitary act that the present government of Canada has been guilty of since it took the reins of office can be truthfully termed as progressive, and in line with human progress and human welfare. All have been dictated and determined by the most sordid and baneful interests in human society and each and all have been deliberately aimed at the complete destruction of all that makes for progress and human welfare through a wider application of the principles of democracy and social and industrial uplift. All has been reaction, of the dullest, the most sordid, the most stupid type, a type that could only be expressed through the activities of a statesmanship (?) earmarked with the blindest of obedience to all that is sordid and baneful in the national life, and strengthened and made workably virile by virtue of a dull mediocrity that is without parallel. A government so earmarked should go into the discard of obnoxious and to-be-forgotten things at the first opportunity. That opportunity is close at hand. "A word to the wise should be sufficient."

THE WEALTH producers of the earth possess no more universal characteristic than that of a profound lack of consciousness of their own worth, as measured in dollars and cents. The most of them plod their way through life utterly overwhelmed with the idea of their own worthlessness. They cringe and crawl in the presence of the rich and the great and in fact comport themselves in a fashion most becoming to that which is mean and vile, the worms of the dust and things that are dross. Little do they, in their weakness and self-effacement, realize that they are really endowed with a dollar and cent value of such stupendous value, that alongside of it the value of diamonds and other precious gems, sinks into insignificance in comparison. Not that these wealth producers are worth anything to themselves, for they are notoriously paupers when it comes down to that. They never have anything to speak of and what little they do have is usually of such infinitesimal and even doubtful value as to prove but a weak temptation to thieves and other wicked persons. But that they are worth fabulous sums to others than themselves, is amply proven by the statements of those who are sufficiently endowed with sagacity to be able to recognize true worth when they see it, and the presence of mind to act quickly and profitably in the grabbing of it.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN VALUE.

* * *

Some very interesting disclosures as to the value that is snugly ensconced in the corporeal substance of the wealth producers of vaious countries, is given in the United States Census Bureau's estimate of the national wealth of that country in 1916. The total amounted to something like $226,000,000,000. This would mean a wealth per capita of about $2260, that is if the surplus of population in excess of 100,000,000 was eliminated from our calculations, by being set aside to offset the class in the country that lives solely upon the labor of others, instead of upon the expenditure of their own energy in production. As there is no other source of dollar and cent value except human labor, stripped of all sophistry, the the above estimate of the country's wealth means, that the 100,000,000 human beings in the country, after the elimination of some millions as already stated, are worth to the owning, the ruling, the master class of the country, as property the sum of $2260 each. There is but one basis from which such a conclusion can be drawn by the enumerators of the census bureau, and that is, that the productive power of the American people is sufficiently great to admit of enough plunder being taken from them to pay the normal rate of profit upon $226,000,000,000. Those figures can be arrived at in no other way. It would appear from the per capita value of $2260, that 10 per cent. is calculated to be the normal rate of profit prevailing at the time the estimates were made.

* * *

There is no other wealth in any country on earth, outside of the productive power of the people dwelling therein. Let it always be remembered that we cannot estimate wealth except in terms of money, dollars and cents, or their equivalents in the money of other countries. In estimating wealth it is always converted into these terms. They are the terms of exchange value, and can relate only to property. Therefore when the wealth of a country is asserted to amount to any specific sum per capita, and there is no other value-producing factor in existence outside of the labor of human beings, reference is made solely to the value, as property, of the working people of that country, to their owners and masters. And that is all there is to property. Just human beings, that's all. When we read of the fabulous wealth of our country, which, by the way, is not ours, let us never forget that we are only reading of the value of our class—the working class—to its capitalist overlords and masters. And that working class is truly an object lesson in value. It is the whole thing.

ONE OF THE WAR correspondents during the early days of the present war, in speaking of the German soldiers, pointed out that the fatal defect in the German character seemed to be the servile disposition to obey the mandates of authority, that appeared to be almost universal among the common people. And it might well be added, that the same fatal weakness among slaves in general has always been the sheet anchor of all rule and robbery since time began. The security and the perpetuation of all government depends upon the chronic nature of that fatal weakness in the slave character. Without it no rule and its corollary of plunder could long prevail. It would fall through the refusal of its victims to obey its edicts. Without that ingrained disposition among the common people of Germany to obey the edicts of their masters it would have been impossible to have builded up a huge military establishment, such as the kaiser had at his command, and by means of which he expected to gratify his ambition to become a world ruler. Not only the possibility of war, but its inevitability, rests upon that fatal weakness, that servile disposition to obey the law and edicts of those who pose as rulers and masters. All the poverty and wretchedness, and misery, and agony, that follows in the wake of enslavement and exploitation, is due to that weakness. And, come to think of it, so is slavery itself, for no power on earth could perpetuate that peculiar institution, were it not for the stupidly blind reverence the slaves have for the rules and regulations laid down by their masters, and by obedience to which the slaves virtually hold themselves in leash to be plundered and outraged.

IS OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW A DUTY?

* * *

And this leads to strange and even startling speculations. It carries one into realms of thought that may even lead to strange and dangerous conclusions, that is, dangerous to those institutions whose safety and perpetuity are solely based upon blind obedience of the common herd to the edicts and pronouncements of rulers and ruling classes. What would become of those institutions should the common people so lose reverence for the laws laid down by those who rule and exploit them, as to refuse or neglect to longer obey them. For instance, suppose a nation of let us say 150,000,000 people who had never been accustomed to enforced military servitude, but had for generations been fed upon traditions of liberty and democracy, were suddenly called upon, or commanded to register themselves for such servitude, and should neglect to comply therewith, what power on earth could compel them to surrender their democracy to such an autocratic edict? Would not a people thus confronted by such a sweeping attack upon their liberties be amply justified in refusing or neglecting to comply with the demands made upon them? If not, why not? And this leads us still farther afield in our speculation and prompts the query: Is it true that it is the duty of every one to obey the law that may be laid down by rulers to deprive those over whom that rule is exercised, of such remaining liberties as they may possess? Is it the duty of the slave, in any case, to obey the law of he or they who have seized the right to rule and rob him? These are indeed vexatious questions and cannot, and should not be answered without careful consideration and serious contemplation.

* * *

Just how it came about that the slave acquired the habit of blind and docile obedience to the law of his master, might also afford a field of rather interesting speculation. Perhaps through the thousands of years during which the slave was governed solely through the judicious application of the club to his offending cranium whenever he disobeyed the verbal injunction of his master, he gradually acquired that sense of caution that eventually culminated in a profound faith in the virtue of obedience without being bruised, as against being clubbed to it. It was evidently not so much reverence for the law that he thus acquired as it was reverence for the club. In time that reverence became a confirmed habit of servility and cranium-saving response to the master's word of command. Then again it may be that once his master became so advanced in the intellectual scale as to be able to register his will in hieroglyphics upon parchment, the slave's awe of his master's wonderful profundity became so increased as to make the continued application of the club to his mentality no longer necessary. Awe and superstition being closely akin, and thus becoming fastened upon him as a sort of chronic mental condition, it is quite easy to understand why the poor dub, even unto this day, is so completely obsessed with the power of the law and controlled through fear of a resurrection of the terrible club, that has long been more or less hidden beneath the mysterious potencies of verbose legality and judicial pantomime. But be that as it may, suppose some autocratic ruler or ruling class—and there is no other kind—should make a law commanding every one in the land to stand upon their heads for a half an hour, either before or after eating, would it be the duty of each and all to obey such a law? And what would or could such ruler or ruling class do in the premises? Would, or would it not, be good policy for the victims of rule to always put it up to their rulers to come and get what they wanted, rather than that the victims should bring it to them? These are questions that The Federationist feels incompetent to answer, and, like a careful judge, will take under advisement. This journal will institute a thorough search for precedents, in order to be sure of arriving at a correct conclusion.

IF there is one thing in this world at present that must be plain to every person who cares to give it thought, it is the inevitability of world-wide starvation, if the ruling class carnival of savagery and slaughter is to much longer continue. That there is already terrible and widespread suffering throughout Europe on account of a shortage of food is generally acknowledged. That the condition there will become progressively worse as the struggle continues, is absolutely certain. That a similar experience will be sooner or later visited upon the people of this continent is inevitable, and no further proof of it is required than the almost frenzied efforts of our stupid rulers to urge upon us the utmost possible conservation of food, while at the same time spurring us on to still greater production thereof. That by far the greater portion of the people of this continent hang on to life by the narrowest possible margin, even in times of peace, is well known to every student of economic conditions and circumstances. That the economy daily practiced by countless thousands in this North American atmosphere of democracy and much-touted affluence during peace times, can not be appreciably accentuated if the victims are to escape death by starvation, is beyond successful dispute. To urge upon such to practice a still greater economy, in order to enable the powers that be to ship more foodstuffs to Europe, is to add insult to injury.

A RULING CLASS WORLD GONE MAD.

* * *

The glorious harvest of death can not be continued, however, unless the Entente combatants are kept supplied with food, etc., from this side of the water. And every pound of food that is thus taken from the producers upon this side of the water and sent to the warring people of Europe, must pay its pro rata of profit to those sinister interests in human society that wax fat and sleek by plundering the producers of wealth in times of peace, and fairly gorging themselves with patriotic profit that is smeared with blood and gore in time of war. And so long as a dollar of extra profit can be wrung from the blood and agony and slaughter of war, so long will those interests turn heaven and earth to the end that war shall continue and bring its bloody grist to their mill. This country and the United States are to be drained of food and human lives in order to prolong the slaughter. As long as there is a pound of food for the stomach of Europe and a morsel of human food for its hungry cannon to be had from this side of the water, the glorious harvest of death and agony and beastiality and devastation must continue, for the gratification of national ambitions, the aggrandizement of rulers and statesmen and the ultra-fattening of the pockets of the profit-grabbing interests that find their golden opportunity in the bloody shadow of war's thunder cloud. That terrible privations are coming to the working class of this western continent, through the scarcity and consequent high prices of food, is no dream. There is no other country to which Europe can look for any appreciable quantity of foodstuffs. And in the last analysis it is the producers of food and clothing upon whose shoulders must inevitably fall the entire burden. That is true both in time of peace and in time of war. Only a comparatively small portion of the wealth producers are at any time engaged in the production of the actually necessary things of life. A vast army is at all times engaged in the production of things that, while they are necessary to the carrying on of ruling class establishment and empire, conserve no legitimate human purpose. The ruling class enterprise of war is an instance in point. And when that delectable enterprise becomes the chief occupation of ruling class society, as today, even the production of foodstuffs and other things actually requisite to the existence of all will be cut down to the actual requirements of the purpose in hand, no matter how many human beings may perish in consequence. It is a matter of common knowledge that food and other things requisite to the maintenance of the people of neutral and other countries have been shipped away to the belligerent countries, leaving the people who had produced them short of that necessary to supply their needs, for the simple reason that an extra profit could be gained by the interests engaged in such traffic.

* * *

Privation and misery is to be greatly accentuated on this continent ere another twelve months shall have passed. Gaunt starvation will stalk in the midst of countless thousands of the poor and submerged victims of American and Canadian democracy. It will be of no avail to appeal to rulers and robbers for relief. They are now, as ever, without "bowels of compassion." They know nothing but to rule and to rob. That has been their function all down through history, and right well have they fulfilled it. Those who sit in the seats of the mighty now are as completely past masters in the noble art as any of their equally estimable predecessors. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Utterly reckless in their pursuit of pelf and power, the impudent reactionaries of these days, who fancy they guide the destinies of nations, are but conjuring forth the whirlwinds of revolution that shall ultimately shake the world and totter their thrones to ruins. Starvation will sooner or later silence the roar of cannon and the shriek of shell. And out of the welter of war shall come forth the culmination of all of the slave revolts of the ages past, in a revolution that will sweep the last master and slave into oblivion and clear the stage of human events and activities for the reign of freedom and good fellowship among the sons of men.

Go to it, good masters all. It is your world now, and a mad world it truly is. Press on with your tyrannies, your denials of democracy and your insolent flaunting of the poor privileges that your tortured slaves have wrung from you in the past, but blame only yourselves if, when that revolution does come, and come it will, "it comes with wild dishevelled locks and shod in iron sandals." It is a mad world, my masters, but do not forget that it is a world of your own making. Go to it.

Are the electors of British Columbia going to permit the Borden outfit to "Hinduize" Canada? If the "unionist" gang are elected on Dec. 17, wage-workers will not only be **conscripted,** while money is **borrowed with interest,** but they may have to wear turbans in lieu of khaki.

If it were not for the rich the producers would have little incentive to work. If it were not for the fleas the dog would have little incentive to scratch. It is even thus that the seemingly most obnoxious and pestiferous of things play their eminently necessary role in the great scheme of things eternal and divine.

A comparison of food costs in twenty-four cities and towns in the United States shows that it now requires at least $9.43 per week to supply a man and his three children with the cheapest kind of food. Clothing, fuel, rent, medicine, education, amusements, shoes and other extravagances are to be further provided for out of his remaining wages, and the balance that is left will be available for the purchase of liberty bonds and other safe investments. Did some one mention the standard of living of the working class, and how it is forever climbing upward?

The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia employs 25,000 men and turns out nine locomotives per day. These locomotives are being builded for the U. S. government and are to be used in France. Just like fully two-thirds of the production under capitalist slavery, the output of the Baldwin factory conserves no healthful human purpose. It supplies no legitimate human need. It is just a part of the ruling class process of utilizing the labor of its slaves in gratifying the ambitions of rulers and building up their huge and imposing edifice of plunder and pillage.

After being denied the use of any of the halls in the city, the farmers around Detroit, Mich., stood for more than an hour in a biting snow storm and freezing temperature, listening to President Townley, of the Nonpartisan league, the organization of farmers that is sweeping the northwestern states and Canada. The meeting was held upon the open prairie two miles outside the city limits. Several hundred farmers were in attendance. The interests that control cities evidently love the farmers just as they love the wage slaves, and that is for what they can be skinned out of. When the farmers and the wage slaves awake to that fact, there will come a revolution that will make all previous affairs of that sort look like thirty cents of capitalist money. And it is about due, the way things are looking.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, after a study of wages and the cost of living in the District of Columbia, the capital city of the "richest nation on earth," reports that its findings "reveal a shocking state of economic indecency." "The pinch of economic distress among a large proportion of families," says the report, "is also clearly indicated by the fact that almost one-third of the families, both white and negro, finished the year with deficits." All of which affords additional reason why every patriotic slave of the land should either buy a "liberty bond" or hail with glad acclaim the happy circumstance of being drafted into military servitude in the glorious cause of "making the world safe for democracy." Think how grateful the downtrodden slaves of the Teuton empires are likely to become when the blessing of American democracy shall have been brought to them through the valor of American heroes drafted for the noble purpose out of such conditions as depicted by the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The four-legged horse, mule, ox, or ass gets hay and grain and stable direct from the hands of his owner and master. He is a chattel slave. The two-legged horse, mule, ox or ass, he of the noble brow and haughty mien—the wage earner—gets an order for his hay, grain and stable, and enjoys the proud privilege of presenting it at the warehouse of his master and owner for redemption. He is a free laborer. The chattel slave has his grub, etc., delivered to him by his master after working hours. The free laborer has to go out and get his, likewise after working hours. The more advantageous position of the latter may be easily seen. He is free to wait on himself after he has performed his honest day's labor. As far as payment for services is concerned, they are treated with all the impartiality that could reasonably be expected, in view of the fact that the chattel slave costs his owner a piece of money, while the free laborer is picked up for nothing.

It apears that there dwells in the intellectual desert known as Seattle, Wash., a sky-pilot bearing the rather imposing cognomen of Rev. Mark. A. Matthews. This profound promulgator of pietistic piffle recently took occasion during an address before a Tacoma gathering of missionary women, to state that, "Any man who goes into his pulpit and declares that the world is getting better ought to have his tongue jerked from his mouth." This caused quite a flutter of protest from some of the distinguished gentleman's colleagues in the noble art of obtaining earthly sustenance through the judicious expenditure of verbosity and platitudinous loquacity in the visualization of spiritual blessings for those who are afflicted with a preferential partiality therefor. While the protests appear to have been called forth because of the severity of the punishment recommended by the astute parson, it is more than likely that the real reason may be found in the fact that his words afford a rather too scathing commentary upon the utter worthlessness of the entire fraternity of sky-pilots and uplifters that has long pretended to guide a sinful world to higher and better things. Such statements are liable to call undue attention to this worthlessness and bring ruin upon the ancient and honorable trade of spiritual piffle and social and individual purification by proxy. The business might be ruined, hence the protest.

Why the Necessity of It?

London, Nov. 10.—It seems that attempts have recently been detected by members of the Canadian overseas forces to evade the censor's regulations by communicating through the mails with invisible writing. Though there is apparently no suggestion of unpatriotic motive on the part of Canadian soldiers who have used invisible ink for mail letters, the practice is to be sternly repressed.—Daily Sun, Nov. 4.

Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' local will be held Monday night for the retail stores delivery men.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov. 18—Bartenders, Sawfilers Association.

MONDAY, Nov. 19—Electrical Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs (Departmental Store Drivers), Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Tailors' Executive, Machinists No. 720.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20—Amalgamated Carpenters, Book Binders, Retail Clerks, Railway Firemen, Butchers and Meat Cutters.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—Metal Trades Council, Plasterers, Brewery Workers.

THURSDAY, Nov 22—Painters, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Machinists No. 182, Sheet Metal Workers, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23—Shipyard Laborers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Plumbers, Steam Engineers' Dance.

WHAT WAR HAS DONE SO FAR

It has lasted over eleven hundred days.

It has placed upon the blood-stained pages of history its most horrible entries.

It has engendered hate that centuries will not be able to eradicate.

It has snatched over five millions of men from useful pursuits and what few pleasures they were able to enjoy and thrust them into bloody, untimely graves.

By infernal violence over five millions of hearts have been stilled.

Through the fiendish ambitions nd desires of remorseless exploiters the world has been drenched with human blood.

During the time this monstrous conflict has been raging four thousand five hundred and sixty-five human beings have been sacrificed daily on the altar of Mammon.

Over eight millions of mutilated remnants, many of them permanently incapacitated for useful service, have been turned back to therr friends.

For each day of this unholy war over a thousand wrecks have been made at the bidding of heartless commercialism.

On every one of these nearly twelve hundred days seventy million eight hundred thousand dollars have been engulfed in the bottomless pit of the demons of destruction.

On each of these nearly twelve hundred days the war debts of the nations have mounted to such an enormous sum that the solvency of the world is threatened; amounting to nearly one hundred millions a day.

The interest at five per cent. on this tremendous debt will amount to over five billions of dollars.

All of this will be loaded on the backs of enslaved labor.

It will result in greater hardships than have ever been known or dreamed of by mankind.

It has placed the most outrageous burdens on our people that they will be forced to carry for generations.

It has placed a burden of militarism on hitherto free countries.

And the end is not yet

For over three years the powers of the world have been sowing the tares!

What will the harvest be?

—Seattle Daily Call.

BIRKS'—A STORE FOR ALL

The Birks' store is not an exclusive store. It is for EVERYONE. Our goods are in the largest possible assortment; our prices in the widest range. We provide for the moderate purse as much as we do for the wealthy bank account. And the Birks' service knows no distinction.

We invite EVERYONE to look through our establishment, view our displays, and inquire as to goods or prices.

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

A. S. WELLS

"You will do very well—you're Yorkshire, you know," said a man to a friend who had just got a new "job." "Yes, that's all very well, but the boss is Yorkshire, too," was the reply. The wit, the shrewdness, the general "stick-to-it" persistency of the Yorkshire character, is proverbial—but the aggressive self-centred and self interest of the Yorkshire character has its compensation in large heartedness, breadth of view, and breezy, good humor. Dickens, in John Brodie, has well sketched the Yorkshire character and the writer of these lines, who had a political tour in Yorkshire for "home rule" during the most momentous period of British political history, found John Brodies by the hundred and greater grasp of "live" political issues than characterized any other British country.

Mr. A. S. Wells, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, and candidate for Victoria constituency, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1879, and his career on this side of "the big drink," as the Indians called the ocean, shows that he inherits the good qualities of his old country forbears. He came to Canada in 1904 and lost no time in getting active in organized Labor, for he joined the Maintenance-of-Way Employees' union that same year. On the formation of the Regina Trades and Labor council, he became secretary of that organization and later became its president. The enterprising and active prairie city yet bears the impress of his good work there and his name is often recalled in a complimentary manner.

Mr. A. S. Wells came to the coast in 1911. Prior to that he was appointed general organizer for the Carpenters' association and he occupied that position during 1912-13. He was at the general council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at Manchester in 1913; was re-elected and attended the 1916 meeting of that body. He was a member of the committee which brought about the plan for the solidification of the Amalgamated and United Brotherhood of Carpenters. He has been secretary of the Trades and Labor council of Victoria; president part of 1914, all 1915 and 1916. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Victoria, 1914, and has held that office since. As for his work—that has spoken for itself, and the fact that he is chosen for Labor's champion in the forthcoming momentous political struggle, is a proof that the working men of Victoria can appreciate a good man.

F. P.

THEATRES

Pantages—Vaudeville

Frank Bush, the man who has been to Vancouver many times in the last fifteen years and who has never failed to arouse gales of laughter with his stories and little tin flute, will be back next week, this time at the Pantages, and is expected to have no trouble in being the hit of a very good bill. He never tells the same story twice from one end of a week to another and is really the best story-teller on the stage. He is a very clever man and a wonderful mimic. ***

Columbia Theatre

This popular house has started in first-class vaudeville again, and is putting on some first-class shows with some good movies thrown in. Manager Mayrand, the popular manager, has made arrangements for some good shows this winter. Popular prices prevail at this house, with shows afternoon and evening. ***

Who Is Your Neighbor?

A theme that will have a universal appeal is found in "Double-Crossed," a Paramount picture starring Pauline Frederick, at the Globe theatre next week. This is the fact, that not one of us really knows all about the persons nearest to us in daily life. For instance, in "Double-Crossed," a devoted young wife learns for the first time of a youthful slip on the part of her husband whom she adored and whom she had unconsciously placed upon a pedestal too high for any man. What happened when she found out his crime and how a new and deeper understanding was brought about between them, is pictured by Miss Frederick, with all the wondrous artistry of which she is capable. ***

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

A mass-meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' local will be held at the Labor Temple Thursday night Nov. 22. The meeting called for Wednesday night is off.

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Branches throughout Canada and at NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND DAWSON
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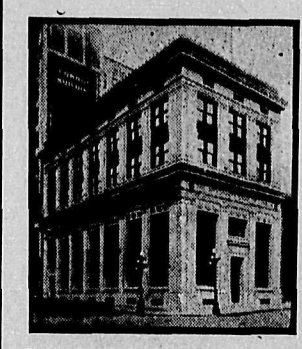

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40c per lb.

—just as good as Empress Coffee ever was.

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The coffee is packed in double weather proof sanitary bags. That saves 10c on the container.

We give the public the full benefit of this SAVING OF 10 CENTS.

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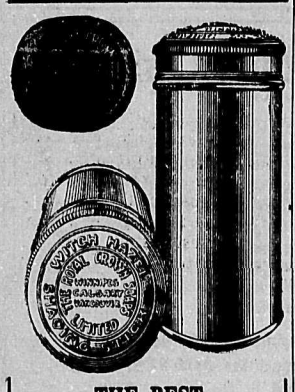

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Bacon, sliced, per lb.	30c
Ayrshire Bacon	30c and 35c
Slater's Tea, lb.	30c
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Apex Jam, 4-lb. tins	45c
Tomatoes, large cans, 2 for	25c
Evaporated Milk	10c
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B.C. Federationist

B. PARM. PETTIPIECE, Manager.

Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

LABOR SKATES FROM AUSTRALIA TO DO DIRTY WORK

Will Bring Glad Tidings of Great Joy to Heathen of Western World

Some History Showing Their Apostolic Fitness for the Job

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 12.—(Special to The Federationist.)—During September and October a political individual by the name of W. A. Holman (premier of New South Wales, Australia), spent his time between banquets in teaching President Wilson and Canadian Prime Minister Borden how to win the war—likewise instilling into the American folk the virtues of conscription. During the first week of October, Holman is supposed to have wired to Australia for two "prominent" speakers to go to America to participate in the conscription fight in Canada and the United States. Knowing more of the matter concerning these individuals than our folk in Canada and the United States, I hasten to spread the glad news before they arrive in the land of "the brave and the free," with a little history concerning the worthies that they would doubtless wish to be wrapped in the slumber of the past.

Who and What Holman Is

In the first place, Holman, who has been busy teaching the folk in America how to win the war, is a person who came to Australia in the early days as an itinerant cabinet-maker. Being one of the "downtrodden" folk, he embraced the real red socialism. It was not long before he, in company with such men as Hughes, who as Australian prime minister, is trying to win the war for Australia, got into the inside of the Labor movement. Gradually the former radical views were discarded, and he became quite a respectable Labor leader. He, as leader of the New South Wales Labor party, did good work it must be admitted, but of late he showed quite a leaning towards the enemies of Labor. It was no wonder, then that when conscription became a big thing in Australia last year, he deserted the Labor party and went over on the side of the capitalists in trying to fasten conscription on the necks of the people.

That his own state (New South Wales) defeated conscription for Australia is perhaps the best indication as to what we here in New South Wales think of him.

So serious did he view the defeat his party got over the conscription issue that when the state election was held last March, the only way he could secure re-election was by signing a pledge never to talk conscription again, and to use every effort to defeat it, should it be again raised in Australia. That pledge was to the effect that conscription was not an issue in the elections (the Labor party said it was) and that further, Holman and his party would pledge themselves to resist any attempt to again raise the conscription issue in Australia. We see the miserable backdown this man Holman was prepared to make in order to get elected. He had all along said that the war could only be won by conscription, but because his seat was in danger, he was prepared to risk losing the war, in order that he got re-elected.

The plain fact is that Holman got into parliament in New South Wales on the backs of the workers, and politically sold them afterwards. He was the man who in the New South Wales parliament, called for cheers for Boer victories in 1900, hoped that the British would be defeated in the war with the Boers, was an executive officer of the peace council, and a consistent anti-militarist. In 1899, at Hobart, Tasmania, while delivering a lecture on Labor and militarism, he was rushed by the people, and a riot took place and he was only saved from death at the hands of some British bluejackets, by the timely intervention of the police. If he was prepared to pledge the Australian people against conscription at the last elections in New South Wales, it is hard to see how he can consistently preach conscription to the American people. It certainly looks pretty two-faced. It might be that he claims to speak for the working people in Australia. This cannot be so, since he represents capitalistic interests in Australia, since he was kicked out of the Labor-Socialist party. It should be mentioned incidentally that he has accused the Labor parties in Australia of all manner of evil—that they are dominated by the I. W. W., subsidized with German gold, and openly "disloyal" towards the Allies. The fact is, of course, that the Labor party as a party, refused to sell the workers as Holman would have them do. Doubtless he has been preaching much the same doctrine in America and Canada, judging by the cabled dispatches we have received here. As an instance of how the matter is misrepresented here concerning America (which shows how the matter will be misrepresented in America concerning the Australian people and the war) it is only necessary to state that during the last week of September, heavy type notices have appeared in our newspapers proclaiming the fact that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled at Ottawa (or Toronto, I forget which, now) declared "unanimously in favor of conscription for Canada. This from the information I have to hand so far concerning Labor's attitude in Canada would appear to be a monstrous lie, and I am awaiting confirmation by mail so that I can handle the matter in the Australian press.

A Good Pair to Draw to

The two men who are likely to be sent across to Canada and America, as a result of the invitation sent here by Holman are Messrs. D. R. Hall (New South Wales attorney-general), and Mr. C. Vaughan (late premier of South Australia). As regards the former, Hall is one of the men who turned traitor to Labor also on the conscription issue. He also signed the famous pledge, solemnly declaring that he would resist conscription at all costs if it was again raised in Australia. In the olden days, labor took him from obscurity and placed him in wealth. Men now in the movement recall the days when they took up collections for him to save him from starving in the Australian bush, when he was organizing for an Australian union. The other man Vaughan, was as I said above, recently premier of South Australia—and so much was he thought of by the people there that at the first opportunity they kicked him out of the premiership. He still holds a seat in parliament—with a couple of followers, but even the capitalists whom he tried to follow (and to whom he sold Labor in that state) got his measure and hoisted him overboard out of the premiership of the country.

It is only necessary to say that when all three worthies were touring Australia during the conscription campaign in September-October, 1916, they could not get a hearing from the people unless they were surrounded with cordons of police, armies of police would be the better term. It was no uncommon sign to see as many police at their meetings (which were always held within doors) as citizens, with a policeman seated between each two listeners to prevent interjections. Interjectors of course were fired into the police bull-pens. Any time they appeared in public (which was once or twice) it invariably led to something approaching a riot—until the police got to work and ran people into jail wholesale.

It might be considered something great that America should get propagandists for the conscription campaign who could not (and who certainly were pretty cowardly in doing so) win any votes for the same conscription in their own country, and it is to be hoped that publicity to this dispatch will be given throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.

It should also be stated that, following on some dirty action by these worthies a little time ago, the Labor party appealed to England, and these persons were the very first to cry out against outside interference in the domestic struggles of New South Wales. It comes with sad grace, then that they are willing to poke their noses into the domestic quarrels of another country, more especially in view of the fact that they are utterly discredited in their own land. Any further information concerning the past history of these worthies will be cheerfully forwarded.

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Some Inside Information About Enumerator System

Positive evidence of the conniving of the government returning officers in connection with the enumerator system was divulged by W. W. B. McInnes, the straight Laurier-Liberal candidate for Vancouver Centre, in his acceptance speech at the convention last Friday night in the Labor Temple.

The returning officer for Comox-Alberni, in which McInnes also is the candidate of the Liberals, is W. N. Carty. Carty is secretary of the provincial Conservative association. On the door of his office in the Vancouver block is not painted "returning officer," but "Provincial Conservative Association."

Comox-Alberni is a riding of far stretches by land and water. The population is scattered over the district in small and fair-sized communities. There is considerable of a settlement on Texada island. When McInnes ran there last time there were 63 voters, 61 of whom voted for him. There are now more voters there. The island has had settlers on it for forty years. It has always had a provincial polling place. But under the arrangements Carty made there will be no polling place on Texada island at all. If the electors wish to cast their ballot they will have to go by boat to Powell river.

At Campbell river there is another instance of Carty's work. Campbell River is on the mainland. It has about 200 voters. Harriet Island is not far away but it requires a boat to get to it. On Harriet Island, at a guess, twelve or fourteen voters live. The 200 voters at Campbell River will have to go by boat to Harriet Island to vote. Electors of other communities also will have to take a boat for Harriet Island.

However, this fact ought to have the effect opposite from that which the Borden crowd of supporters expects, and get the people so annoyed that rather than support such a system they would swim to the polling places to cast their ballots against the government.

A Lot of Young Warriors At Win-the-War Meetings

Not in many moons—not even before the "Win-the-War" league over which Rev. Principal Vance presides—was there heard so much downright patriotic talk willing to sacrifice life—everybody else's—as at a meeting of the Liberals of Ward 1, Wednesday night. The speakers who were so strong for laying down life, and conscripting human beings for the benefit of a few who in Canada are making millions out of this war, were Ashworth Anderson, George E. Housser, and others. It is doubtful if there is a huskier young chap in this city than young Housser while Ashworth Anderson is a regular wire trap for strength and nerve especially "nerve." Of course, this is on the surface. They may have some unseen ill which only a microscope can find. At any rate, to the older men who heard the impassioned pleas, these young men put up to "win-the-war" it appears odd that they have not been on the fighting line these many months. This applies also to many more of the "Win-the-War" crowd. Looking over the various political gathering the last few weeks, some of the old-timers are forced to the belief that in none of them is the age so young as in the "Win-the-War" league.

The league, assisted by the Tory machine and the executive committee of the Great War Veterans' association, named Donald E. McTaggart to be dictated to the Conservative convention in Burrard, and McTaggart is also in the age limit. There is this to be said for McTaggart: He went all the way to the old country to enlist. The natural question is, why didn't he enlist at home? The answer Donald's friends make to this is, he tried but couldn't get passed.

This is subject to a little explanation. Will Donald state what he tried for? A private or an officer? Was he turned down for his eyes, his feet, or what? And why should Donald get turned down when a lot of old men, some of them who couldn't even stand the strain of the long railway journey to Halifax, passed the local examinations? As is well known the physical examinations in England are much stricter than in Canada, where at one time anybody could get in and even orders were issued to the effect that a man who had one good eye left was eligible, and the flat-footed man was in demand also. So why should they be so strict with Donald?

Anyway, it is a fact that Donald, "at his own expense," his friends love to tell, went all the way to England after being turned down in Vancouver. For fear that he will be asked some rather pertinent questions about what is wrong with him—for he surely looks husky enough—Donald goes round with his pockets bulging with correspondence on the subject of his endeavors to get an OFFICER'S job.

Some Comment Called Forth By Events of the Passing Show

[By J. B.]

Some of the Facts, Fallacies and Falsehoods of These Glorious Days As Seen Through Woman's Eyes

Flavelle Forever

Vote for Borden and embalmed ham!

Borden's latest promise is that he will tax war profits.

What are war profits?

We are told the nation is fighting for its very existence and needs every cent, and every man, and must even stint on food to win this war.

Then Borden gives letters of marque to some pirates to prey upon us in our extremity and asks them to hand a tip to the government out of their successful robbery.

That is war profits.

We are told not to eat ham or bacon, as it is needed for the soldiers at the front, but before it gets to them, and after being already cured, it has extra salt injected into it to add to its weight. But that is war profits. Send the soldiers salt instead of ham, tax the people to pay for it and let the supporters of the Borden government fill their pockets. That is war profits and Borden promises if you return him to power he will tax war profits a little.

We don't want any war profits. And if we have to make war, we want to do it in a business-like way. We do not wish to buy salt and pay the price of ham for it.

If you vote for Borden you vote for the whole gang of licensed pirates and hogs who impudently call themselves the "Win-the-War" government. We have more chance of winning the war without them; we can't afford expensive luxuries. To be head of a munition board is not reward enough.

"As high as Haman" would be a better elevation for any one who tries to make profit out of the greatest calamity that ever happened on earth.

If you are poor spirited fools, vote for Borden and ask him to wipe his feet on you again.

What was the use of decapitating King Charles to teach him the unhealthiness of autocracy if you give your premier autocratic power?

Borden has robbed you of your dearest liberty without giving the people a chance to vote on it.

He has shamelessly cooked the election lists to make sure of getting in again.

But you will vote for him again. O sorry a doubt of it! It must be as Dr. Curry says. Men are all more or less doped all the time with alcohol or nicotine." You can kick them and trample on them and they won't fight. They will just soothe themselves with more dope. All they crave is dope. Dope in their pipes and dope in the newspapers.

The latest dope handed out to them is that they are fighting for liberty. They could not fight for liberty—they would not know it if they saw it. They did not even notice when they lost it. Their forefathers would have to come back to earth every few years and pick up their children's lost liberties and pin them on to them again. Who would be free himself must strike the blow.

You can strike a blow at autocracy in this election without leaving Canada. You can decapitate Borden with your vote. If you don't you will deserve to lose any liberties you still have left by then. I. B.

For King and Country

A Jap met a Canadian in Vancouver and asked him why he had not gone to the war and the Canadian said he was going soon. The Jap grinned and remarked casually, "Bye and bye, all the white men gone, white women will belong Japanese men!"

After their war with Russia the Japs used to hustle the white men off the sidewalks and say: "Bye and bye British Columbia belong Japanese!"

And behold, it is even so. The Japs won't even have to fight for British Columbia. They are acquiring it by "peaceful penetration." It seems their government is lending them money at 2 per cent., that they may buy up the land.

Round Port Haney and Maple Ridge they swarm. Our government only offers loans to farmers as an election cry and in order to provide pickings for their followers.

The poor ranchers were robbed of a large sum as fees for the valuators, but they did not get the loans. And if they had they would have paid a high rate of interest.

In the upper country it seems Chinamen are renting the lands of the young ranchers who have gone to the war. And they will probably get the land for nothing in the end as most of the owners will be dead and the Chinks will just continue to squat on the places.

On Vancouver streets there seem to be more Orientals than white men, now.

The Japanese who became Canadian subjects in order to get fishing licenses are not registering for service overseas.

And the Japanese government is carefully keeping her soldiers out of this war so that when the white men of all nations in this war have fought, till there is nothing of them left; then the Orientals mean to be rulers of the world. They have the same ambition as the kaiser, but they prefer to let him pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.

So go, young men, and fight for your country, while you have the chance. Before you come back, if you ever come back, it will be so full of Orientals you won't find standing room—and you won't have a country. T. B.

KING KELLY TRYING TO REVIVE OLD GRAFT

Seeks Patriotic Backing for Anothr War Dance

Last Year's Dance Saw the Public Badly Buncoed

King Kelly is endeavoring to revive the "War Dance," which was given to general dissatisfaction last summer, and has approached representatives of the Returned Soldiers' club, Canadian club, Patriotic Fund and other bodies with a view of having these give him the backing of respectability necessary to get away with such a graft.

King Kelly will not succeed if decent people know it. What the people got for their liberal patronage at last year's "War Dance" was a long string of bunco games at which they lost their money without having the slightest opportunity for anything near an even break.

As soon as the war dance came to an end the police endeavored to apprehend some of the toughs the dance had brought to the city. If the games allowed by King Kelly and the crowd assisting him had been run under any other auspices than "patriotic," the police would have closed the majority of them. As a matter of fact, similar "attractions" at the Vancouver exhibition later in the year, also run by Kelly, by the way, were closed by the police and some of the proprietors of these get-rich-quick games were just one jump ahead of the police in getting out of town.

It was months before the Kelly crowd turned in an account of the takings at the war dance, and then the general public got a big surprise. The receipts had not been anything like, during the progress of the show the daily press had led them to believe. The receipts were very small, considering the numbers of local and-of-town patrons. The war dance committee's report was turned in in such a manner that there was no way of checking the ticket sales.

The general public will not again patronize to any great extent any "public" affair that Kelly is connected with. And it is not believed that there will be another war dance under the auspices of Kelly and his "committee."

Land in Montreal owned by churches and exempt from taxation is valued by the assessors at $131,504,182. Buildings upon this land are valued at $75,231,744, making the total of church property exempt $206,735,926. This is one-third of all real estate values in the city.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

[November 18, 1892]

Mr. Leaper reported 161 subscribers at $2 each to proposed Labor paper.

Committee, comprising Messrs. Geo. Pollay, W. Stewart and Geo. Leaper, instructed to have new constitution and bylaws printed.

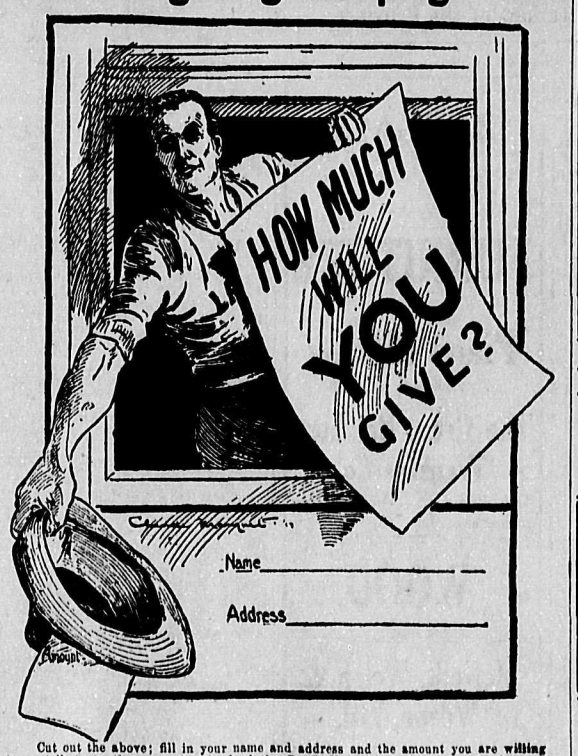
Council reaffiliated with Dominion Trades and Labor council.

Labor platform adopted, with exception of clause asking publication or assessor's list in daily papers, it being altered for same to be printed in pamphlet form.

Cases of leprosy in canneries discussed.

Delegate Lundy of the Tailors' union stated police were negligent in their duty in not taxing transient traders.

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.

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AT **$25.00**—A similar style in a slightly heavier cloth in black and navy.

AT **$27.50**—A stunning little suit in the average Fall length, made of beautiful quality navy and black serge. Has large shawl collar with velvet and button trimming, belt at the back, shaped pockets with a velvet trimming, also velvet trimmed cuffs; full plain skirt with gathered back and belt, shaped pockets at the sides with a velvet trimming.

A suit in purple shade of velour de laine in basque effect with simulated vertical pockets, large fancy shaped shawl collar, belted at back .. **$39.75**

Neat grey worsted suit, belted all around, shawl collar, buttoned to the neck with row of buttons and loops, side ornament, simulating pockets. Price **$39.75.**

Nigger brown suit in a similar style in gabardine, **$37.50**.

Cheviot suit in a nice warm brown with large silk stitched collar, belt and patch pockets. Price **$35.00**.

Light grey Donegal tweed suit—a very practical walking suit, short coat with tie belt and patch pockets, large shaped collar. Price **$29.75**.

—First Floor.

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AGED WORKER PASSES OVER THE GREAT DIVIDE

Hugh Dixon Returns to Bosom of Mother Earth, Whence He Came

Unconventional Obsequies Conducted By Friends and Relatives

Hugh Dixon an old-timer in the Crows Nest Pass district, who lost a son in the big mine explosion at Coal Creek some years ago and who has since been a resident of Vancouver, died on Saturday. He is survived by a widow and one son. At the funeral service on Monday last, Dr. W. J. Curry, by request, officiated. Dr. Curry's message, in part, follows:

My Friends: We are here today to pay the last tribute to our brother, whose physical form is soon to be given back to our Mother Earth. It is well we should meet on this occasion for it is not only an opportunity of expressing our regard for our departed friend, but it also gives an opportunity of expressing our friendship and sympathy to the ones who are left behind, and after all, those who have passed away do not need our help, but rather those who are bereaved.

Knowing our departed comrade's views I know that his desire would be that this event should make us more thoughtful and kinder to one another, kinder to those whom he especially loved while here.

In speaking to you today I am fulfilling a promise I made to our brother some weeks before he died. He desired that we, his friends, should meet and that I should speak to you on the subject which I am today giving you, and that is the only funeral service he desired.

Our brother met death fearlessly. Months ago he felt that he was doomed and yet he had no fear and never lost interest in the great class conflict for freedom and brotherhood which he felt was near at hand.

And now, my friends, I am going to speak to you a few moments, first, on the problems of life and death and will refer to the beliefs which our brother entertained regarding the great problems of death and that momentous question: "If a man dies, shall he live again?"

A few months ago he borrowed a copy of Robert Ingersoll's "Prose Poems" and derived much pleasure from the views there expressed on the religion and the philosophy of death, and I will use some of Ingersoll's quotations bearing upon that subject which is uppermost in our minds and hearts today. Our brother had the same philosophy of life and of economic problems as most of us here hold and I ask no apology for stating here that that view of life and of men and their relation to one another is expressed in the term, "socialism." We believe firmly that the most valuable asset in this world is human life and human happiness. We believe that material, mental and spiritual forces should be used to make men, women and children happier and to make for the true advancement of the humn race. We, moreover, believe that while human life and human happiness are being ruthlessly destroyed for the mad ambition of rulers or for the greed of conquest, we are not truy civilized and we should at once take stock of ourselves and re-value ourselves according to the stern facts of today, rather than through delusions and to fictions.

So much for our comrade's views of this world. And now we come to the great problem of deth. The speciat reason why he objected to a "Christian burial" is because he did not and we do not believe in what is termed the Christian idea of a future life. The great branches of the church, such as are represented in this city, are based on creeds formulated centuries ago by the church fathers. According to these creeds man, when he departs this life, either goes to eternal bliss or to eternal suffering, and this depends not on his deeds, but his faith. They also believe that "broad is the road" to hell and many there are who meet an eternity of woe, while the wa to heaven is a narrow, grass-grown path, and "few there be who go that way." Now regarding this belief, I feel hat I cannot do better than quote from the great immortal Ingersoll:

"And suppose, after all, tht death does end all. Next to eternal joy, next to being forever with those we love and those who have loved us—next to that, is to be wrapt in the dreamless drapery of eternal peace. Next to eternal life is eternal sleep. Upon the shadowy shore of death the sea of trouble casts no wave. Eyes that have been curtained by the everlasting dark will never know again the burning touch of tears. Lips touched by eternal silence will never speak again the broken words of grief. Hearts of dust do not break. The dead do not weep. Within the tomb no veiled and weeping sorrow sits, and in the rayless gloom is crouched no shuddering fear.

"I had rather think of those I have loved, and lost, as having returned to earth, as having become a part of the elemental wealth of the world; I would rather think of them as unconscious dust; I would rather dream of them as gurgling in the stream, floating in the clouds, bursting in light upon the shores of other worlds; I would rather think of them as the lost visions of a forgotten night, than to have even the faintest fear that their naked souls have been clutched by an orthodox god. But as for me, I will leave the dead where nature leaves them. Whatever flower of hope springs in my heart I will cherish; I will give it breath of sighs and rain of tears."

Ingersoll had also a hope and a vision of a future life. "Life is a narrow veil between the old and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

And now regarding our late comrade's ideas of a future life. He believed in no creed. "While dusty creeds embalmed and sepulchred in ancient texts remain the same, the sympathies of man enlarge, the mind no longer kills; its young and happy lips give liberty to honest thought, the mental firmament enlarged, the broken clouds drift by and hideous dreams, the foul mis-shapen children of a monstrous night, dissolve and fade.

Our brother believed in an invisible world in which our individuality is preserved, and millions believe this today, not through ancient records, or the words of inspired saints, but what they claim to be evidence of their own physical senses. Many here today, on hearing my words, believe in this. I do not know if it is true—I hope it is—but I know that if I had had the experience and the evidences that many claim to have had regarding this subject, I should be compelled to believe as they believe. If this is true we should know it, if it is but a fond delusion, we should know that, but if it is true it is such a momentous fact—it is so important a fact—that compared with this, all other facts of life sink into insignificance.

I claim that there is no analogy in nature pointing to the survival of the individual after the death of the body; we must have proof. A machine may function in marvellous ways, but a machine does not survive the dissolution of its component parts or elements. When an animal is destroyed, when we tread on a worm, what reason have we to think that the individuality and life of that creature survives? No more should we think that a man survives death if we had not direct evidence. Thousands claim that they have had proof of the continued existene of those who died. Now, he is a foolish man who limits the possibilities of nature. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy," and our senses are extremely limited in their capacity and vast areas of vibration exist between sound, light and electricity, which we cannot sense. Millions who have not considered the science and philosophy of socialism believe this a delusion. They speak from ignorance. What then is their opinion worth? And so it is with the question of life after death. Their opinion is worthless. The fact that none of you have ever seen Greenland is no proof that Greenland does not exist. The fact is, we have little direct evidence for any of the facts that we recognise. Forty years ago, Sir Wm. Crooks was delegated by the Royal Society of Science of Great Britain to investigate and expose the practice of spirit mediums. After four years of patient investigation according to the most scientific methods at his disposal, Sir Wm. Crooks shocked and disgusted the members of the Royal Society and the public at large by publishing his evidence and to this day he sees no other way of accounting for this phenomenon which took place in his laboratory under strict test conditions, than that the so-called dead, are still alive. Alfred Russell Wallace, the co-worker of Darwin, Professor Zolner, Flamarian, the great French astronomer; the late William Stead, Professor Sedgwick, and scores of other scientific men who investigated this phenomenon in order to expose its fraud, all concluded their examinations by declaring to the world that in their opinion the existence of a spirit world was a fact, while hundreds of others equally convinced have not the courage or ability to declare such an unpopular belief.

Now, this is also the belief which was held by our comrade who has passed away, and he, and others who believe this, rest their belief on evidence and can say with Paul: "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave, where is thy victory?" This is the conviction that is sustaining thousands, the belief that sustains the life-partner of our departed friend. Apart from this belief, Nature has provided other means for immortality. We live in our children. We behold in the model of body and mind of our boys and girls, part of ourselves. Some day, fathers and mothers will know enough to guide these currents of life and immortality towards perfection. As the present is the unfolding of the past, so we and today are the unfolded future. Another mode of perpetuating our life forces is through influence. The great immortal whose body was dust centuries ago still lives in the power and inspiration, he transmitted to generations which followed after. Life is more than physical manifestation. "We live in deeds not words, in thought not hours; we should count time by heart-beats, not by figures on the dial."

WILL WIN TWO FEDERAL SEATS IN B.C.

JUDGE W. W. B. McINNES

Selection of Judge McInnes Pleasing to Common People

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The selection of ex-Judge McInnes as the anti-"Union" Borden candidate in Vancouver Centre, in addition to Comox-Atlin, is very pleasing to the working class, for Judge "Billy" has always been a man's man, and human. As a judge, the people found him eminently fair, and inclined to take the part of the common people at every turn.

Judge McInnes stepped out of a life job to accept a federal nomination tendered him by the people of the federal riding of Comox-Alberni. Unlike the candidates of the so-called "union" government, he wasn't seeking office. He had a job. His was one of the best jobs in Canada, for he was on the bench for life.

But Judge McInnes can do a great deal more for Canada, and the common people, working as a member of parliament.

His opponent in Vancouver is H. H. Stevens, the choice of the Tory machine and some so-called "unionists." While there is not a great deal to be said about Stevens personally derogatory, he is representative of the crooked government at Ottawa and a supporter of a dishonest administration. This fact will damn Stevens in the eyes of honest, right-thinking men.

Stevens has been mixed up with the Ottawa crowd for the past six years. As the local representative in that government, he will have to shoulder its sins. And its sins are many and disgraceful. Its record is a record of disregard of the working classes, profiteering, food gambling, price manipulation, and rampant graft in military and civil life.

Those are things which the electorate will never forget.

The Borden government, by waving the flag and appealing frantically for support of its "war policy," will never succeed in fooling the people again.

The Borden gang do not give a hang about winning the war just at present. It is the election that is worrying them.

It would appear that they are afraid the new administration will put some of them in jail.

***

Parm's Purposely Penned Pertinent Paragraphs

Vote for Borden and $1.10 a day.

The Borden "union" government cannot be mended. It must be ended.

The Labor men are not talking win-the-war. They ARE winning the war.

The wage-worker is called upon to sacrifice his life. The capitalist class gets away scot free.

The kind of victory the food-hogs of Canada have in mind is that which at least bears 5½ per cent.

The two old parties having combined it will make it easier to "can" the both of them on Dec. 17.

Labor men never had a better opportunity to elect their representatives than on Dec. 17. Let there be a clean sweep.

Canada is no longer a self-governing nation. It is rapidly developing into a beastly "colony," governed from London.

Industrial conscription will follow—if the Borden gang is elected on Dec. 17. Make sure of their demise on election day.

Conserve a semblance of liberty and democracy by voting against the "union" robbers. Let Dec. 17 be made Liberation Day!

The workers of Canada will not be deceived by the kept daily press, now almost wholly in the hands of the profiteers and food-hogs.

The workers have done more than their share. Let the big corporations be now forced to disgorge. Vote the Labor ticket straight, where possible, and vote anti-Borden everywhere else.

If the Borden-White-Sifton-Lord Northcliffe combination have dared to pull off all the raw stuff in evidence from Port Alberni to the very front trenches of Flanders, what would they not do if given a mandate by the electorate of Canada on Dec. 17? Clean 'em all off the slate on election day.

Take a look at the list of lawyers in the "union" government. Study the directorate of Big Business in the same list. Then join with us in crying: "God Help the People."

Vote for Borden, Lord Northcliffe, Clifford Sifton and Sir Thomas White—if you want conscription of manpower, profiteering left severely alone and the absolute rule of legalized robbers.

If the present government were to conscript a pig it would "compensate" the owner. If they commandeer your son you can live on the charity of the Patriotic Fund. How do you like it?

If the workers of Canada really want to see the resources of this country conscripted and profit-making abolished, let them elect every Labor candidate in the field throughout the Dominion.

The Borden bunch of brigands have what they call a "union" government. What is needed at Ottawa after Dec. 17 is a UNITED opposition, one that will sweep out the whole boodling outfit now on the job.

"Government MUST be with the consent of the governed." That's what more than 200,000 "deserters" in Canada dared to think. To do this after Dec. 17 the Borden aggregation must be defeated.

Old-time party government is a thing of the past in Canada. The Big Business legalized robbers are all in one camp. Ditch the whole outfit with one fell swoop. A defeat won't do. Let it be annihilation.

Borden promised the Trades and Labor Congress that if conscription of man-power became necessary he would consult the congress. Borden simply lied. He done nothing of the sort. He got his orders, like Hughes, in London.

Remembered: There is no federal voters' list in B. C. It has yet to be made by the precious "enumerators." Don't permit any of them to sidetrack you. Insist that your name be placed on the list and see that it is there on election day.

The Borden bunch of bunglers and burglars are doomed on Dec. 17, unless the "enumerators" count out the opposition. It is up to the workers to see that this sort of infamy is made impossible. See that your name is registered. Do it immediately.

The crimes of the Borden government were so glaring that it dare not face the electorate in the old-fashioned way. Hence the combination of the evil-doers of both parties. Now that they are in one basket swat the whole outfit off the map on Dec. 17.

The biggest combination of grafters ever gathered under one roof in Canada, in a second "manifesto," promise to "tax profits." If it is anything like the promise Borden made the Labor men it isn't worth the paid newspaper space it takes to tell the story.

Correction of Stomach Trouble Often Lies In Restoring the Teeth!

DR. LOWE replaces lost or missing teeth with teeth that will do the work in many instances as well as your original teeth and look better.

DR. LOWE has built up a big reputation by the quality of his dental work and the use of only finest materials.

DR. LOWE'S prices, value considered, are reasonable

Dr. Lowe, Dentist

Opposite Woodward's Big Store

108 Hastings Street W., (Cor. Abbot) Vancouver—Phone Sey. 5444

To Whom It May Concern

The lying agencies of class rule are busily engaged in spreading the report that all those who have neglected to comply with the registration requirements of the Military Service Act, are disqualified and cannot vote at the forthcoming Dominion election. For the benefit of those who may have inadvertinently perhaps, neglected to register under the Military Service Act, The Federationist desires to state, that such neglect does not disqualify but CONVICTION FOR AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE ACT does. The following clause in the War-Time Elections Act covers the point:

Part III, Sec. 67. (i) Every person who has been CONVICTED of any offence against the ACT RESPECTING MILITARY SERVICE, passed in the year 1917.

It may be readily seen from this that disqualification does not result from neglect to comply with any of the provisions of the Act respecting military service, but results from conviction for an "offence against the Act," which is quite a different thing. The Federationist cannot well imagine the purpose lying behind the apparently deliberate falsehood that is being so assiduously circulated by the kept agencies of capitalism, whose professed mission in life is to disseminate the truth. Let no negligent person be swindled out of his right to vote, by any German-like attempts at scaremongering or "Prussian frightfulness" yarns.

Let every voter lay for the precious "enumerator" in his district and see that he is put upon the list. Let no scarehead tales of disqualification swerve him from his purpose.

PRINTERS' UNION HAS WAR RECORD

Crosses Erected in France to Those Killed—Importance of Organization

Forty-two crosses have been erected in France to mark the graves of members of the International Typographical union who have been killed in the war, stated R. A. Stoney, New Westminster, representative of the union headquarters in this province, who was in Vancouver during the week. All were members of the Canadian expeditionary force.

The amount paid in mortuary benefits to dependents of members killed in the war up to May 31 last, was $12,225. Other figures quoted for the year ending May 31 by Mr. Stoney to illustrate the strength of the organization and the work it is carrying out include:

Gross earnings of members, $66,652,431; increase over preceding year, $3,940,626; average earnings per member, $1086.43; increase over preceding year, $45.25; old age pensions paid, $351,505; mortuary benefits paid to beneficiaries, of 42 members killed in the war, $12,225; cost of maintenance of Union Printers' home, $123,146.76; new buildings, repairs and improvements, $32,239.61.

Expenditures for strikes and lockouts during the year amounted to only $4684 a record which Mr. Stoney points out is unequalled by any other labor organization of anything approaching the size and importance of the International Typographical union. The reason, he said, for the small amount of trouble experienced was that it was the policy of the typographical union to employ arbitration and conciliation in matters of dispute which arises.

A Popular Billiard Parlor

J. Parliament and C. Turcott, the popular proprietors of the Pastime Pocket Billiard Parlor, 42 Hastings street east, have decided to enlarge their business. Tomorrow, they will open up one of the finest lines of union-made tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes in Vancouver. They intend to make their parlors headquarters for union men. Only white help is employed. Give the Pastime a "once over."

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 WILL KEEP YOUR FAMILY ON THE PAYROLL WHEN YOUR NAME DROPS OFF

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

C. A. CRYSDALE, Manager for B. C.

411 ROGERS BUILDING

Phone Sey. 6770 for appointment and we will arrange same for your convenience.

Buy Baby a New Car—and a Victory Bond

There are two most important duties you owe to baby.

He needs a new winter carriage for his daily outings—and you ought certainly to buy him a bond—a VICTORY BOND.

For the carriage come here where you will get a new and fully complete car that was made in Vancouver—a car that will prove comfortable—a car that will be serviceable, and sanitary and safe.

We have a number of new cars just out from our local factory—all are modern English styles and prices range from..... $19.75

Our illustrated catalogue is free.

Inspection invited.

Shaw's Baby Cars

(G. S. SHAW & CO.)

904 ROBSON — Opp. Court House

Imperial Electric Sewing Machines

One of the handiest machines manufactured. They are portable and can be carried from one room to another. High grade in every respect except price, and without that wearying, tiresome treadle work that drives so many home dressmakers to distraction. They are electric and the high-grade fixture motor is made by the famous firm of Hamilton Beach. Oh, yes—the motor can be taken off, and the machine used as a treadle machine, if necessary. Price of machine, complete with motor, $37.50, on terms of $5.00 cash and $5.00 monthly.

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

Granville and Georgia Streets

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The College of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, January 8th to January 18th, 1918

This combined course is especially planned to meet the needs of those who desire concentrated information on soils, crops, feeds and live stock.

Every afternoon is devoted to practical demonstration and judging. Lectures are reduced to a minimum.

For full information and programme, address:

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Telephone Seymour 2482

NEW IDEAS ARE BEING MOLDED IN WAR'S CRUCIBLE

Social Welfare Is Forcing Its Demands to the Attention of Men

The Greatest Tragedy of Human History May Bring Forth Good

A notable change in outlook, especially on political and economic questions, has been effected since the war began, observes the Alberta Non-Partisan, Calgary. Although a few men in high places still retain their individualistic circumscribed notions, it may be truly said that the masses of the people have completely changed their views in respect to many matters of fundamental importance. Slowly but surely the collective ideas are being recast in the minds of a new age. Organization is taking the place of the wasteful, haphazard methods of the commercial period now drawing to a close; co-operation is gradually superseding competition; the social welfare, even now, looms larger in the public eye than individualism; and service is becoming the slogan and end of industry instead of the selfish end of private profit. These are at least the noticeable tendencies which throw a ray of light across the dark sky which hangs over the modern world.

It is not likely that there will be a greater transformation in any department of our national life than that which is likely to be brought about in economics, and the character of public business resting thereon. It is generally acknowledged that these are questions of fundamental importance, forming as they do, the basis and function of every social institution.

The greatest tragedy of human history may become that school of necessity which never fails to drive its lessons home so forceful as to make a lasting impression. There are two important factors which make possible the continuation of the wholesale destruction of a modern war. The first of these is stored-up wealth and the second is organization. For three years the world has set itself to destroy; sixty millions of men have been withdrawn from productive labor and sent to kill each other and destroy property which represents generations of toil. But for the stored wealth on hand at the outbreak of war this could not have been done. But this wealth which became the capital invested in war, belonged to a favored few in each nation. These men lent the wealth to the people who created it, at a high rate of interest. While this capital has been destroyed in so far as the people are concerned, yet it will, for generations, continue to flow back to the capitalists and to their successors, while the people struggle to get back to the state of prosperity at which we were when war began.

Now the people of each nation, and humanity in general, would stand to gain were the claims of every capitalist waived after the war. That will be the moment to clean the slate of the civilized world. This capital represents the surplus earnings of the toiling masses, wrested from their toil-worn hands by a most iniquitous system. There is no longer any adequate reason why the war loans should be paid back. Conscription of men has robbed the financial kings of their last vestige of an excuse for demanding repayment. We can never replace the human life invested in this struggle; why repay with interest, the loans of money dishonestly acquired by those who lend? Will we start afresh in Canada after the war? How would it do to send a telegram announcing to every capitalist, the demise of his hoarded coin, and offer him in return the amount we pay our Canadian widows? Do this and war will stop automatically, immediately and forever.

The capitalist who has saved his skin at the cost of his wealth may consider himself particularly fortunate. We will do him a great favor by balancing the books and calling it square. This is one of the changes in public opinion brought about by the war, and if acted upon will enable us to begin the reconstruction of society on a new basis.

The second great factor making continued destruction possible has been organization for a definite and common purpose. This lesson will surely be valuable after the war when we start afresh on the problem of civilizng our civilization. Having ceased to destroy, and being free from a war debt by repudiating it as non-existent we could organize for national prosperity. What could be accomplished were we to employ the organization now devoted to destruction, in bringing about happiness and prosperity? To contemplate this makes the millenium look a common place and the most idealistic society a probability. Suppose that in the next twenty years we spend as much money in education, in building houses, roads and improvement of all public utilities as we have spent in war in three years. Couple with this the same genius for organization directed toward a nobler end, and we have possibilities of human well-being that stagger the imagination.

This must become the real freedom, the real democracy and the real civilization for which our men have died. We will begin on a new basis of equality of service and organize the nation for human well-being and general prosperity. This is the way to "win the war."

THE BUSINESS AGENT

[By Thomas H. West]

The Business Agent—pity him;
You ought to if you won't;
He's damned by some because he does,
By others if he don't.
He works all day and half the night,
He's always on the job.
A task like this can't well be filled
By bonehead, mutt or slob.

On Sundays if he ever should
Desire to go to church,
When he's not Johnny-on-the-spot,
For him they start a search.
Inside a month he listens to
A thousand tales of woe,
And some believe there's not thing
But what he ought to know.

He's target for the "moocher,"
And he can't keep out of range
Of the "tourist" who, when stranded,
Badly needs a piece of change.
Then the knockers with their hammers
Keep on stirring up a stink;
Yes, his path in life's a pleasure,
Strewn with roses—I don't think.

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 Alberni 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, 1162 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, 1028 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, 1073 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. 1658R; 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.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—88575.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—MEETS in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 694. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 London street. Kootenay District: A. Goodwin, Box 26, Trail. Crows Nest Valley: W. B. Phillips, 176 McPherson avenue. Secretary-treasurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1536, 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 367; vice-president, Christian Sivertz, 1276 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, 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, J. J. Anderson, 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.

Why We Raise Money by Selling Canada's Victory Bonds

WHY does Canada sell Bonds to help finance this war? Because that is the least burdensome, most expeditious and fairest way of raising money. Canada now has only two ways of raising money for the war:—

First—by taxation.
Second—by borrowing from her people.

IF Canada were to raise by taxation all the money required the economic burden on the people would be unbearable.

So much money is required to carry on Canada's share of the war that to attempt to raise all of it by taxation would be out of the question.

Much of it, therefore, must be borrowed from the people.

Canada asks her people to lend their country money in exchange for Canada's Victory Bonds.

Within the next six weeks the people of Canada will be asked to supply, through the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds, the money at present required to carry on the war.

And because the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds is voluntary, the hearts of all the people who buy Canada's Victory Bonds will be even more closely united in support of Canada, backing her up in the war.

The active co-operation of each individual is as necessary to winning the war as any other one thing because it unites the whole people in patriotic determination.

* * *

VICTORY bond financing spreads the repayment of the bonds to the the rising generation and the next generation, so that this generation which is doing all the fighting, suffering most of the privations caused by the war, will not have to do all the paying.

Generations yet unborn will reap the harvest of freedom this generation is fighting for and it is only fair that a portion of the burden of paying the tremendous cost should be borne by the future beneficiaries.

But your money is not tied up. Buying a twenty-year bond does not mean that your money is locked up for that term. You can sell Canada's Victory Bonds at any time.

There will be a market for them every business day in the year. And they will undoubtedly be worth more than their face value after the war.

It is your patriotic privilege to help Canada win the war by loaning her your money through the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds

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How to Inflict Painless Taxes

Brewster's friends claim that some of his new taxes were made necessary in order to provide for his own salary of $7,500 per year, as well as to meet the expenses of himself and his new ministers, with their secretaries, travelling over Canada on junketing expeditions.

It is reported that Premier Brewster is importing Professor Haig from New York to advise him how to inflict additional taxes on the people of British Columbia in a painless manner.

In other words, to get the money without any kick-back from the people who pay.

The Amusement Tax is a splendid example of this kind of taxation. If you have fifteen cents to spend for an hour's amusement you are taxed approximately twelve-and-a-half per cent. for spending it.

If you have absolutely nothing in the world, you are then asked to pay "Ye Ancient Poll Tax," amounting to $5.00 per year.

This will help you to pay the New Yorker's expenses while he is figuring out scientific methods of taxing you some more.

The revenue from the Amusement Tax will be chiefly paid by the citizens of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

"Scientific Taxation" seldom goes with "Scientific Economy" in the Government. Why should it? Your money makes Provincial Governmental Economy unnecessary.

We were promised a business government for this province. Have we got it?

Why should the Government of British Columbia tax amusements higher than any provincial government in Canada? Does that look like business?

We will tell you more of the details later. Depend upon us to keep you informed.

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ROUSING MEETING IN S. VANCOUVER DISTRICT

(Continued from page 1)

added, and regardless of the fact of whether or not they were union men, positions were being found for them. The unions were also looking after the interests of the families of the men who were at the front. He instanced several cases of where assistance had been secured for men after other organizations had failed, particularly in connection with the Canadian Patriotic fund.

Referring to the apopintment of a federal food controller, Mr. McVety pointed out that the only things he had so far attempted to control, were coal in the summer, when nobody burned it, and ice cream in the winter, and, even though, owing to the increased cost of living the purchasing power of a dollar in 1914, he said, was cut in two today. The food controller had done nothing to alleviate conditions as affecting the working man.

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, in a rousing and enthusiastic speech, pointed out that Premier Borden had failed to carry out his promise to submit the conscription issue to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada before it was made law. With the advent of conscription, if the "union" government were returned on Dec. 17, military autocracy in Canada "would have nothing on German Kaiserism." He asserted that 200,000 men had forgotten to register under the first call and they would be classed as deserters. The second class, he continued, would not respond until all men of the first class had been gathered in. He prophesied some very interesting times before December 17.

Campaign Manager Miss Helena Gutteridge closed the meeting with an appeal for volunteers for local campaign work and emphasized the necessity of wage-workers looking after their own interests, now that they had such a splendid opportunity. After adjournment quite a number responded to the call and a good live committee of South Vancouver men who have all had considerable experience in the Labor movement, and are untiring and enthusiastic workers, was organized. This committee, consisting of F. W. Welsh, of the Plumbers' union, and secretary of the Metal Trades Council, chairman; Mr. H. Page of the Amalgamated Carpenters'; Mr. A. O. Hansen, Moving Picture perators'; Mr. Charles Smith, president of the Bricklayers' union; Mr. W. H. Keen, W. Dagnall, Mr. George Peebles, Typo. union; Mr. H. Rayner, Mr. G. Goldie, E. Rigby, Street Railwaymen, will meet on Monday evening at the home of F. W. Welsh, to make plans for opening a committee room and the carrying-on of a vigorous campaign in the interests of Candidate J. H. McVety. With such a committee, capable of working in the interests of Labor, the prospects in Vancouver for the B. C. Federation of Labor candidate are very hopeful.

LETTER CARRIERS STILL KICKING

Assist Waitresses'—Hear B. C.F. of L. Campaign Committee Nominate Offices

At last regular meeting of the Letter Carriers' association, in the Labor Temple, the attendance was not as large as the meetings of the past few months, the "back cheque" no doubt having a quieting effect.

Considerable correspondence was read from the federated and local secretaries re the dissatisfaction of carriers and clerks with the inadequate increase, via the bonus route.

A delegation of waitresses, headed by Vice-president Hubble of the Trades and Labor council, addressed the meeting re the strike at McLeod's cafe. The meeting voted $10 to assist them.

Members of the federal election Labor campaign committee addressed the meeting on behalf of the Labor candidates, and were given an attentive hearing.

Bro. Knowles reported the activities of the Trades and Labor council, and Bro. L. Carl on the Postal Employees' war fund.

The following are the nominations for offices for 1918: President, L. E. Carl, F. Knowles; vice-president, J. H. Stirling; secretary, R. Wight; assistant secretary, H. Clark; treasurer, R. Kirkwood, Tyler, E. Rivett, R. Wilson; auditors, L. Kemp, W. Squires; delegates to Trades and Labor council, F. Knowles, R. Wight, J. J. Dodd, N. Barlow, D. J. McCarthy. Nominations remain open until election, which takes place on Friday, Dec. 7. It is your duty to be there. F. K.

STREETCAR MEN WILL SUPPORT WAITRESSES

Men Do Not Take Kindly to Company's Victory Loan Proposition

One hundred dollars to assist the striking waitresses at McLeod's cafe was voted by the Street Railwaymen's division at the meeting on Wednesday.

The union has been supplied with a list of the firms and employees of these firms, patronizing McLeod's cafe which is unfair to organized Labor and the business agent has been instructed to write to these firms in respect to the matter and ask that an acknowlegment be sent in reply. While hoping that it will not be necessary—in the event that satisfactory replies are not received it will be necessary to make known to the members the firms who are evidently antagonistic to organized Labor.

Organized Labor wishes to play fair but it feels that an organized effort among a certain section of the community is being made to defeat the girls who are on strike to better their conditions, and that no fair-minded man or woman in the community can deny that what the girls were asking for before the strike was very reasonable.

With reference to the circular letter regarding the Victory Loan which has been sent to all members of the organization by the employing company, an official of the union said last night that this is considered rather bold when one takes into consideration the wages received and the present high cost of living. It is a well-known fact that men who have a home to support already find it difficult to obtain those things which are absolutely necessary, without other liabilities.

Minimum Wage League

The League for Obtaining a Minimum Wage for Women formed a week ago Thursday night, will meet tonight in the Labor Temple for the purpose of electing officers. The constitution has been adopted, and the membership has been limited to working girls and women only. The intention is to apply for affiliation with the Trades and Labor council.

Powerful Organization

An organization meeting of warehouse men will be held tonight in the Labor Temple. As it is estimated there are fully 1,000 warehouse men in the city who will become members of the local, this promises to become a very powerful union.

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RINGING MESSAGE TO THE VOTERS OF WEST KOOTENAY

Continued from page 1

beginning to be exposed. There are still many mules whose nostrils become dilated and whose spirits become elated by the scent of promises.

But the question to consider is not so much what Mr. Borden **promises to do**, but what Mr. Borden **has already done.**

Any man can put on a sheepskin and go to and fro in the land saying "Baa, baa," but if the tail or the fangs of the wolf should inadvertently be exposed the game is up.

Mr. Borden is either a traitor to the principles of conservatism, or a traitor to democracy. Conservatism stands for the defence of privilege. Democracy stands for its abolition.

Benjamin D'Israeli, the greatest English conservative, said: "A conservative government is an organized hypocrisy."

And we would say to the people of this country: **"Beware of the Greek bringing gifts."**

An "organized hypocrisy" can very easily organize a **union hypocrisy.** But a union of grafters and angels would not work to the interests of the people, let alone a union of grafters and renegades.

There must not be returned to power one member of the late administration if democracy is to triumph.

The government which has expended millions of dollars upon boots, kit, rifles and trenching tools which have been thrown upon the junk-heap in Britain, promises **"economy and efficiency."**

The government which has insulted immigrants to this country who were naturalized subjects, by depriving them of the franchise, promises **"to encourage immigration."**

The government which has robbed thousands of patriotic women of the franchise because through no fault of their own they did not happen to have sons or husbands of military age, promises **"to extend the franchise to women as a measure of justice."**

The government which repeatedly told the officials of organized Labor that conscription would not be introduced into Canada promises **"a sympathetic regard for Labor."**

The government which refused to incorporate any sections in the act conscripting the wealth of the country promises **"measures of taxation which will regard social justice."**

The government which has left the sustenance of the wives and families of soldiers very largely to the cold and uncertain gifts of charity, promises **"to comfort the households of those whom the soldiers have left behind."**

In the face of the foregoing indictment, any man who, to support party prejudices, votes for the return to power of any member of the late corrupt administration is a traitor to democracy.

But in spite of the machinations of politicians, in spite of the contemptible jerrymandering of the franchise, the soldiers in the trenches who have been treated in such a disgraceful manner by being supplied with a rubbishy outfit, are not going to fall upon Mr. Borden's neck with affection, rather they might wish that his party at the coming election shall fall upon its own neck to its eternal destruction. Neither do we think that their female relatives who have been subjected to the degradation of charity and prying patriotic committees will be found rallying to the conservative union flag.

Justice shall be meted out in December by a return to power of representatives of democracy.

God save the people.

FROM FREEDOM'S FRONT TRENCHES

Triumph of "Kultur" in Canada Pending Election on Dec. 17

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Testimony of the conditions under which men were kept without clothing on while waiting to be examined by the doctors at the armories was given by six men when they were called to give evidence at the enquiry to determine whether or not William A. Bartlett came to his death as a result of exposure. All of the draftees were firm in their statements regarding the procedure of the examination. When asked as to the length of time men were kept waiting without any clothing on to appear before the doctors, the witnesses declared that they had waited from one and one-and-a-half to two hours.—Daily Province.

The question of conscription is a tremendously serious one. Out of 400,000 men in Canada supposed to be able to qualify for the first class only 20,000 had registered for service. There were, if the estimates of the men available were correct, more than 200,000 men in Canada who were now, under the Military Service act, absent from the ranks without leave, and as such were liable to arrest as deserters. Would the government dare to enforce the act with reference to such a body of men? He hadn't any idea that they would. He questioned if they had the slightest intention of doing so.—Daily World, Nov. 14.

J. O. Bentall, a Minnesota farmer and a former socialist candidate for the governorship of the state, has been railroaded to prison for one year, by a Minnesota court and jury. He was charged with having influenced his hired man to refrain from registering for conscript military slavery. The trial is declared to have been a ridiculous farce. The hired man was the star witness for the prosecution, and he admitted on the witness stand that he wanted to "get even with Jake (Bentall) for grievances," as well as to save his own neck. Score another mark for "democracy," and against Prussianism.

Postmaster-General Burleson is now after the Eye Opener, a socialist paper that is really a successor to the American Socialist, suppressed some time ago. It is evidently to be excluded from Burleson's mails. Talk about Prussian autocracy. It is a namby-pamby article compared to the real thing as developed in the United States.

Some interesting developments are being made in connection with the Red Cross charity scheme. The St. Paul Daily News recently printed correspondence uncovering some of the dishonest practices of this charity humbug, showing it to be tarred with the same stick as all the rest of that sort of schemes.

Bakers Apply for Charter

The Bakers' local, recently organized, is now in good shape, and an application for a charter from the International has been sent for. The next meeting of the local will be held Saturday night, in the Labor Temple.

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