THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

NINTH YEAR. No. 51 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

WOMEN TO REQUEST GOVERNMENT TO AID THEM

Subject of a Minimum Wage to Be Taken Before Legislature

Many Women Cannot Live Decently on the Wages They Receive

Vancouver, with all its prosperity, is no exception to the rule that the burden of low wages falls on young girls, and widows. The wages paid by some well-known storekeepers in this city are so low that the girl who hasn't her own home, can, but by the most careful living, keep body and soul together. And some of them, sad to say, give up hope and go wrong all because of the conditions under which the laws of the country permit employers to grind them down with wages sufficient to buy food of the very cheapest and to scarcely put respectable clothing on their backs.

Low wages unquestionably drives more girls onto the streets than any other agency. And low wages are being paid to girls in Vancouver. Under present day conditions, a girl who is dependent on her own labor cannot exist decently on a dollar a day. Some stores are reported to pay considerably less. Such low wages are made possible by the competition of girls who live at home, and are out to make "pin" money. A lot of these are working beside girls who have not homes, and who are making a brave fight to remain respectable and at the same time keep body and soul together. It is a struggle no man can understand, nor woman who has not been through the mill of modern capitalism where the very soul of a woman is ground out of her.

A number of complaints of low wages have been received by The Federationist. These show conditions of female employment in this city to be abominable in the face of the great prosperity of the employers and the steadily rising cost of the necessaries of life.

In this connection there was recently organized the Minimum Wage League for Women which should immediately receive the moral backing and financial assistance of every woman's organization in the city whose members have an honest desire for the social good of the community. A lot of well-meaning women belong to this and that club, where they gather and frequently discuss social conditions with their heads in the clouds. Now and then some of the more venturesome take a trip around the rooming houses and obtain a casual idea of the social conditions which exist. Their idea is to do what they may in the way of reformation. They forget that in social evils, as in disease, cure is prevention.

One of the best methods to make social conditions better is to make the lives of dependent young girls happier by securing for them better working conditions and wages sufficient to live and dress decently.

That is the object of the Minimum Wage League which, if successful, will have done more for the social good of Vancouver than the whole lot of women's clubs and social welfare organizations. Any woman's organization which does not endorse the Minimum Wage League is in league with the class of employers who are responsible to a large degree for the downfall of many girls and women.

The league meets at the Labor Temple every first and third Friday. During January an effort will be made to get in touch with every wage-earning woman and hold a mass-meeting the last week in the month for the purpose of passing a resolution directed to the legislature of British Columbia asking for the enactment of minimum wage legislation such as is in force in Australia and the United States. Delegates are to be appointed to interview the government on the subject. Women's organizations with minimum wage planks in their platforms will also be asked to send delegates.

A general feeling is prevalent that the government should appoint a royal commission to investigate the working conditions and wages of women in this province and to make recommendations to the government in this connection.

Engineers Add to Staff

So rapid has the membership campaign of the Steam and Operating Engineers progressed that it has been found necessary to add a stenographer to the office staff to assist W. A. Alexander, the secretary and business agent.

SHIPYARD HELPERS JOIN N. W. COUNCIL

Local Men Decide to Affiliate With Central Body for Northwest

By the addition of the Shipyard Helpers' local of Vancouver to the council of the Shipyard Laborers of the Pacific Northwest, the membership controlled by the body is now more than 6,000. Ten locals are numbered in the council and are mostly on Puget Sound. Efforts are being made to extend the influence of the council to shipyards of San Francisco.

The Vancouver local will probably have a permanent office secretary on account of the growing strength and office duties of the organization.

PATRIOTIC FUND IS CRITICISED

The War Veterans Hadn't a Word to Say Until After Elections

At a meeting in Winnipeg on Tuesday last, the Great War Veterans passed a resolution, which will be forwarded to the government, favoring government control of the Patriotic Fund and government responsibility for the support of widows, orphans and other dependents of soldiers in Canada.

The administration of the Patriotic Fund was severely criticized.

MORE CAFES SIGN UP AND PAY UNION SCALE

Majority of the Better Class of Cafes Now on Union List

Secretary W. Mackenzie of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, reports that, during this week, three more houses have signed the agreements with the union, and this makes the big majority of cafes and restaurants fair houses to organized Labor. Negotiations are going on with the others with good prospects. The local membership is increasing steadily and there is general satisfaction all round.

Dr. Curry to Go East

Dr. W. J. Curry, the dentist, leaves for New York next week, on a business trip.

Would Join Labor Council

Application has been made by the Women's Minimum Wage league for affiliation with the Trades and Labor council.

Hardy Placed on Board

W. Hardy, business agent for the Shipyard Helpers', has been appointed to the board of the Joint Council of the Shipyard Laborers of the Pacific Northwest.

Consider Subscription Proposition

At the last meeting of the Shipyard Helpers' local there was such a mass of business to be transacted that the proposition of The Federationist for the local to subscribe to the paper in a body was put over for consideration at the next meeting.

Reaction and War

"The blood of the battlefield is the stream that drives the mills of reaction." The elementary and fundamental fact that in democracy the officers obey the men, while in militarism the men obey the officers, is the key to the whole situation. We see at once why all the reactionaries are on the side of war and a military basis of society."—Havelock Ellis.

Democracy and Education

"The history, the political economy, the literature and the biology taught in schools and colleges under the control of persons whose training and character are moulded by "class" influences will inevitably be anti-democratic. They will continue to construct and propagate, as they have always done, a politics and an economics designed to ward off assaults upon the vested interests of which they are the intellectual mercenaries. Since the real power of the people rests not upon the possession of votes, but in the capacity to use them, the real struggle for democracy centres around the struggle for free education, free alike from financial, political, and moral control of the classes. Educational democracy is an essential condition of political and industrial democracy."—John A. Hobson.

The correspondent who sends the above quotation, remarks: "All speed to The Federationist in its educational work of correcting the perspective produced by the schools and daily newspapers!"

Candidates M'Vety and Midgley

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Issue Statement To Workers

While some workers express disappointment at the election returns and the votes polled for the candidates running in the cause of Labor, it is to be remembered that there are 3728 electors in the constituencies of Vancouver Centre, Burrard and Vancouver South, who could not be swerved from their allegiance and principles by either the hypocritical flag-waving of the Unionists or the blandishments of the "friends of labor," the Liberals. And it took some stamina and steadfastness of purpose to resist the efforts of those who promised everything on earth to the electors, including "winning-the-war," "Canada against Quebec," and the immediate return of those at the front on furlough.

In Vancouver South and Burrard, every seventh and ninth voter, respectively, adhered to their own cause, undeterred by the fear of "losing their votes," or "losing the war."

And Labor is not blaming the women for the result either. The same class has been in control ever since the men had the vote ,and to blame the women for not overturning the government is absurd and savors of childishness. For many of the women understand their position and voted with greater intelligence than the men.

The result was well worth the effort, and was the best showing so far made by any candidate on behalf or Labor.

This was due to the excellent work of the committee in charge, and the sub-committees in South Vancouver, Point Grey and North Vancouver, not forgetting the heavy work performed by Miss Gutteridge, the campaign manager—one of the women disfranchised under the War-Times Election Act, by the way.

To all these and the speakers who supported the cause at the dozens of meetings that were held, we desire to express thanks and the hope that every succeeding election will be contested in the interests of Labor.

JAS. H. McVETY.
VICTOR R. MIDGLEY.

Y. M. C. A. SHOWING LABOR THE WAY OUT

City Council May Solve the Diculties of the Labor Temple

The directors and friends of the Y. M. C. A. in Vancouver have given the members of organized Labor a tip as to how to redeem the Labor Temple from the hands of a receiver. The Y. M. C. A. people have conceived the idea of asking assistance from the city council. They want $120,000, provided twice that amount is subscribed by friends of the Y. M. C. A. This on the grounds that the Y. M. C. A. is doing good work for the returned soldiers and its patrons generally.

Upon precisely the same grounds the directors of Vancouver's Labor Temple will be able to make the same plea, for there isn't an organization in Vancouver securing more jobs for returned soldiers, at union wages, than the business agents of Vancouver unions. There is this difference, however. Vancouver unionists will not need $120,000. About $15,000 will do.

It will pay Vancouver trade unionists to keep an eye on what the city council will do for the Y. M. C. A. The Labor Temple Co. is in precisely the same fix and a precedent or two should help some.

IS DEMOCRACY AGAIN TRIUMPHANT IN AUSTRALIA?

Late News Indicates That Conscript Slavery Is Again Defeated

Probably Due to Lack of a Suitable War-Times Election Act

From press dispatches in the late edition of yesterday's daily papers it appears that the second attempt to induce the Australian people to fasten upon themselves the infamous conscript slavery desired by their rulers and exploiters, has met with the fate accorded the first effort, which was made a year ago.

Out of something over one million votes already counted, the anti-conscriptionists have a majority of 120,000. As there were 2,087,000 votes cast at the referendum of one year ago, it looks as though the lead mentioned above will not likely be overcome by the count of the remaining votes.

One especially cheering feature is to be found in the fact that a majority of the soldier vote at the front was cast, a year ago, against conscription. It is hardly possible that the experience of the last year will have been of such a character as to change the convictions of any democrat, or other person who is sincerely opposed to tyranny and autocracy. If one half of the things that are told of experience under the military tyranny at the front be true, and the soldier be not coerced in his use of the ballot, it is reasonably certain that the majority against conscription, at the front, will be greater than that of a year ago.

If the conscription scheme has again been defeated, it may be largely due to the mediocre qualifications for up-to-date statesmanship possessed by the political agents of the ruling class in that backward land. If Premier Hughes and his confreres were intellectually in the class of those able and farseeing statesmen who constitute the government of Canada, they would have easily hatched a War-Time-Win-the-Election Act that would have made victory for their holy cause as easy as working in a brewery, or taking candy away from a ricketty kid. The next time they make a try at it, let them copy a page or two from the record of statesmen of the first order.

If it prove true that the Australian workers have again defeated the attempt to lead or force them into the shambles of military slavery, they are entitled to be acclaimed as the only workers on earth fit to stand with uncovered heads in the presence of the revolutionary workers in Russia. They deserve the title of true democrats, and that cannot be said of the workers of this western continent, especially. They have again preserved the right to go forth as free men in defense of liberty's cause, whenever they recognize her mandate, and have refused to be thrown as cringing and unwilling sacrifices upon the altar of the god of ruling-class ferocity and brutality, by the upstarts and satraps of that murderous and conscienceless deity.

All hail to the workers of Australia! Strength to their arms! May their courage and their devotion to democracy never grow less!

¶ Every trade unionist in Canada will regret to know that Dick Rigg, Winnipeg, failed to beat Borden's Election Act and land in the house of commons at Ottawa. Had he arrived there would have been a shaking of dry bones among some of those gouty old bellboys for the Flavelles and other coiners of human blood into juicy profits.

¶ Start today to get ready for the next political campaign. The workers must exercise the tenacity of a bulldog pup at a root and never let go till they have elected their own law-makers. There is no other way. Skeptics should watch what the enemy pays heed to and emulate the example. The employers and profiteers know what to do.

A WORLD OF PLUNDER IN SUICIDAL MOOD

Ruling Class Civilization Plunging Madly to Its Doom

Chaos to Follow Unless the Working Class Rises to the Occasion

The eighth annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will convene in Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, January 28, 1918.

THE SUICIDE of a slave civilization is now well under way upon the bloody fields of Europe. The death rattle in its throat is to be soon heard in all countries of the earth. Lands that are not yet immediately involved in the actual slaughter are rapidly approaching the day when they will be clutched by the beast of starvation and their people swept away by its withering and deadly breath.

These conclusions are not the wild speculations of irresponsible calamity-howlers and would-be scaremongers, who would attain a little brief notice by crying "wolf! wolf!" when there is no wolf in sight. They are conclusions that are as inevitable as the correct answer to any other mathematical problem. A hundred million men cannot be withdrawn from the useful and absolutely necessary purposes of feeding, clothing and sheltering humanity, and set to killing, devastating and destroying, without eventually bringing the civilization responsible for such stupendous folly to wreck, ruin and complete collapse.

The entire European world is even now upon the verge of that collapse. And this western world, hitherto the most favored part of the ruling class empire of capitalism, is rushing with headlong speed into the abyss that is yawning for the engulfment of slavery and the civilization that is built upon it.

With a half of Europe devastated and rendered unfruitful; with countless millions still bending their every effort to extend the devastation and make it more complete; with a world shortage of foodstuffs, a shortage that is due solely to the conversion of these millions of men from peaceful industry to ruling class crime; with a food scarcity that must inevitably become more accentuated each day that this brutal human holocaust continues; with the threat of privation and even actual starvation looming ever more ominously upon the horizon of the most favored lands of the earth, as a direct consequence thereof; and with no prospects in sight that this stupendous folly is to end within any measurable period of time, the finger of certainty points with compelling directness to the conclusion that the end can only be that of annihilation by suicide. So plain are the facts and so overwhelmingly is the evidence to substantiate them, that they can only remain hidden to rulers and their statesmen and similar persons of dull wit and circumscribed intellect.

If anything is to be saved out of the ruins of this slave civilization, granted that there is anything in its worth saving, it will be up to the working class to effect the salvage.

Rulers and their attorneys and statesmen know only how to rule and rob, and the result of ten thousand years of that policy is being expressed in that magnificent display of suicidal madness with which the world is now being regaled.

Outside of Russia there is as yet no pronounced manifestation that would warrant the assumption that the working class yet possesses sufficient moral fibre and consciousness of itself to provide a safe hook to hang a hope upon.

Let it be hoped, however, that the forthcoming convention of the B. C. F. of L. will arise to the occasion and sound the clarion call to a Labor world yet wandering in the outer darkness.

There is plenty of inspiration in the present world situation.

And there is ample need for vigorous action.

SHIPYARD HELPERS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

By the End of the Year Membership Will Be Close to Thousand Mark

With fully 150 new members enrolled during December thus far, added to about 300 enrolled last month, the Shipyard Helpers' union is now near the thousand mark, and is one of the largest locals in the northwest. It is the largest union of shipyard helpers in the northwest, having a larger membership already than the local has in Seattle.

General Teamsters' —AND— Chauffeurs' Union
LOCAL 655

Next meeting postponed owing to Christmas holidays to

Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918

MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE

TEAMSTERS SIGN UP DEPT. STORES

Expect to Have All Employers Signed Up in Next Few Weeks

Success has crowned the efforts of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' local in its efforts to reach an agreement with the big departmental stores, and Bert Showler, business agent, reported yesterday, that the Hudson's Bay, Spencer's and Woodward's stores had reached a decision favorable to the union. The new wage scale is from $19.50 to $21 a week.

A committee has been appointed to draw up a wage schedule for the wood, coal and lumber business. It is expected employers of this class will see the advantage of paying a better scale of wages which makes for better satisfaction among the employees in these days when the cost of living has gone so high, and would mean, naturally, greater efficiency.

The local, although less than six months old, now has a membership close to 750.

In addition to subscribing for The Federationist in a body for its entire membership, this progressive union has affiliated itself with all the allied bodies in the province.

NEWCASTLE IS READY FOR BYE-ELECTION NEXT MONTH

J. H. Hawthornthwaite and Committee As Busy As Beavers

If Not Elected By Acclamation Will Win Anyhow

LADYSMITH, V. I., Dec. 20.—A campaign committee of the miners, assisted by many others not immediately identified with the organized Labor movement, are getting ready for the belated bye-election in Newcastle riding. Our candidate, Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, has been spending a good deal of time of late in the riding, and both he and the committee supporting him, as the successor to Parker Williams, are ready for the announcement of election day, probably some time during the latter part of next month. It is generally conceded here that Hawthornthwaite may win the seat by acclamation, but at any rate, he will win it, contest or no contest.

There is some talk, too, that the vacancy in Alberni should be contested by the workers. It seems to your correspondent that this is one of the places where the B. C. F. of L. executive committee might continue its good work, by helping to place a candidate in Alberni. And, of course, Vancouver trade unionists can be depended upon to see that that seat is represented by a Labor candidate.

Now that organized Labor has gone into politics, through the B. C. F. of L., it must see that no position is left uncontested from this date hence. We must expect to fight against odds for a time, but trade unionists are accustomed to doing that. On with the dance!

Longshoremen Plan Ball

While the plans are not as yet sufficiently advanced for publication, the Longshoremen are planning a big dance for the holiday season which unquestionably will be one of the greatest social successes of organized Labor They are still talking about the ball the Longshoremen gave in honor of the crew of the steamship Niagara.

¶ Not a single one of the 38 Labor candidates managed to beat Borden's loaded dice last Monday. But the showing, under the circumstances, was not too rotten for a start. It took the trade unionists of the old land thirty years to break into the game. It won't take the workers of Canada that long, now that they have made a start.

¶ Flags and petticoats have triumphed in Canada, ably assisted by Borden's loaded dice. Now the real indoor sports begin. It will be soon enough for the wage-workers of British Columbia to obey the provisions of the Military Service Act when it is enforced in Quebec. Wait and see.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

December 23, 1892

Reports were received from chairmen of different ward committees re prospective candidates for municipal elections. Robt. Cosgrove reported for ward one, W. D. Johnstone for ward two, Geo. Gagen for ward three, Dan O'Dwyer for ward four, and Geo. Pollay for ward five.

Mr. McDowell, druggist, owing to business, could not run for mayor—or alderman, and Mr. Cargill will run in ward three for alderman, John McDowell will run in ward four, C. Woodward will not contest ward four.

Wm. Towler, J. Devine, J. Wolfe, — Yates, J. Gavin will all contest ward five.

Ald. Wm. Brown will likely contest the mayoralty.

MACHINISTS ELECT OFFICERS FOR YEAR

J. Wallace Will Be At Head of Machinists' Local During Next Year

At the regular meeting of the Machinists' lodge, No. 182, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Wallace; vice-president, A. R. Towler; recording secretary, J. T. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety; treasurer, F. Fisher; conductor, J. Edmundson; sentinel, J. McDonald; board of trustees, C. Mattison, W. Yendell and G. Lyle; delegates to Trades and Labor council, J. H. McVety, J. T. Brooks, A. R. Towler, W. Hawthorne, G. Lyle.

GETTING WHAT THEY VOTED FOR

Innocent Women and Children Must Suffer for Fathers' Folly

Though the Borden government had issued instructions that the pay of B. C. military home guards should be reduced 12½ cents per day, at least three days prior to the election, the news was not "released" by the local daily press until Wednesday, two days later. The home guards got what they undoubtedly voted for and the rest of the bunch will as assuredly get theirs before many months have passed. It takes a lot of "experience" to teach some people, but there will be enough of it to do the trick all right, all right, before Borden's highbinders get through.

CARPENTERS MAKE NEW DEMANDS FOR INCREASE

City Council Formally Notified of Decision of Men for Increased Pay

The steady rise in the price of foodstuffs is responsible for a demand which the carpenters have made on the city council. The city clerk has received a letter from G. H. Hardy, president, and J. G. Smith, secretary of the carpenters, notifying the council of two contemplated increases in the wages of carpenters which would be put into effect February 4, and May 1, 1918. The union officials stated that owing to the increase in the cost of living carpenters' wages after that date would be 62½ cents an hour, and further, that on May 1 the rate would be increased to 68¾ cents per hour. Double time will also be charged for all overtime and holidays. The letter was filed for reference without any comment.

ASIATICS BUILDING CANNERY SHIPS HERE

Trades and Labor Council Notified of New Oriental Competition

Asiatics are now entering into shipbuilding competition here, according to a report which A. Watchman of the Shipwrights made to the Trades and Labor Council last night. On his recommendation the matter was referred to the executive of the council.

The ships which are being built by Japanese labor are for the cannery interests, it was explained.

Official Result in Burrard

S. J. Crowe, Unionist	9679
P. Donnelly, Liberal	4533
V. Midgley, Labor	1696
Rejected	61
In envelopes	29
Total	15,998

Labor Vote Results Wanted

Campaign committee secretaries throughout British Columbia are urged to send official results of the federal election to The Federationist, so far as the B. C. F. of L. candidates are concerned. As soon as possible the total vote recorded by the 38 Labor candidates in Canada will be given out in these columns.

Will Decide on Meeting Date

The next meeting of the Warehousemen will be on Friday, Dec. 28, at which time this local will decide on what days of the month regular meetings will be held. The membership is showing a very satisfactory increase.

Butchers Have Smoker

On Wednesday night the Butchers and Meat Cutters gave a smoker that was attended by about 150 members. Twelve turkeys were raffled. The entertainment was of a high order, by some of the talented members of the union.

WHOLESALE VIOLATION OF LAW ON WEDNESDAY

Some 73 Stores Disregarded Half-holiday and Kept Open Wednesday

The Retail Clerks appreciate very much the attitude of the majority of the first-class retail stores in seeing eye to eye with the clerks' executive committee on the question of keeping stores open Wednesday afternoon. It was the opinion of the executive committee that the half-holiday law should be observed. This view was taken by many store proprietors also. However, there were some which did not, and kept open in violation of the law, and these promised their clerks that the time they had worked when under the law they could have been enjoying a holiday, would be made up.

It was noticeable that the places which disregarded the half-holiday were such places as pay clerks the lowest wages. Some 73 business firms will have to pay from $10 to $50 fine apiece for keeping open.

At the next regular meeting of the Retail Clerks matters of much importance are to be discussed and all the members are requested to be particular to attend.

COMPENSATION ON NEW BASIS FAVORED

Trades and Labor Council Discusses Flat Rate Last Night

Will Send Delegation to Interview Government on the Proposal

At the Trades and Labor Council meeting last night, Delegate Marshall advanced a resolution urging that an amendment be made to the Workmen's Compensation act so as to put compensation on a flat rate for the benefit of that class of labor that is not paid as well as others.

The resolution called for sending delegates to Victoria to take up the proposal with the provincial authorities.

Business Agent Midgley made the suggestion that the whole question be taken up at the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, which will be held in this city next month.

President McVety pointed out that the proposal of Del. Marshall had no merit. If highly-paid men were prepared to accept a less amount, employers, no doubt, would be prepared to give a higher rate to low-paid men. The flat rate basis, in his opinion, had no merit whatever. Higher paid men certainly were not going to accept a low rate for the benefit of lower paid men.

The legislature, President McVety pointed out, had not gone over to Labor entirely, yet.

For the very reasons that President McVety had cited, Del. G. H. Hardy was in favor of the resolution. One thing that had kept Labor apart was the difference in wages. The laborer taking compensation under the present act, could not live on it, though the high-priced men could.

The business agent, while not opposing the motion, insisted the proper way to go about the matter was to take it up with the federation next month, for it was a subject which effected the whole province. Del. Midgley moved an amendment to that effect. This was opposed by G. H. Hardy who preferred that the council should defeat the amendment and send its delegates to the convention instructed for the flat rate. The resolution was carried.

On motion of Del Trotter the council went on record as opposed to the further extension of the franchise giving corporations the right to vote.

The business agent was instructed to take up with the Northern Construction company, which is building the C. N. R. depot, the question of employment of non-union labor.

Del. Helena Gutteridge proposed that the federal election committees be continued for provincial or civic elections. She expressed the opinion that the Labor candidates had done well under the circumstances and it was a good start that Labor had made in politics.

Miss Gutteridge offered a resolution to the effect that the council appropriate $100 to pay the campaign deficit and that a per capita tax of 10 cents be imposed as a nucleus of future campaigns be considered by the executive.

Del. G. H. Hardy opposed the latter suggestion, saying that industrial Labor should be divorced from the political movement, for there were men in each who would not oppose the other.

Del. Crawford did not agree with Del. Hardy's position. Del. Winch said industrial and political organizations were identical for the general welfare of Labor.

Miss Gutteridge consented to divide her resolution and the first part carried and the latter lost.

Del. Morrison, of the Electrical Workers, announced that he had a communication from the Smeltermen of Trail who are on strike and who ask for assistance. He explained that the strike was called in the interests of mechanical men who wanted an eight-hour day. No increases in wages were demanded.

Dels. Miss Gutteridge and George H. Hardy were selected to represent the council on the Vancouver Institute.

The following credentials were received:

Shipwrights—A. Watchman, K. Mackenzie, R. Mackenzie, R. Crockett, Prince, McAnich, Rogers.

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses—Mrs. Minnie Barnes, Joe Ricard.

Meat Cutters—N. B. Brazewell, H. M. Graham.

I. B. of B. M.—F. Fawkes, M. McEachern, H. Kley, E. Alston, E. A. Moore, B. Young, W. Marsham.

Blacksmiths—Ralph Spooner.

I. B. E. W.—Thomas Parsons.

In view of the cold weather it was decided to withdraw the girl pickets at McLeod's cafe. Business Agent Midgley said it was impossible to keep the girls on picket during the cold weather. The girls will be employed elsewhere. In the meantime the strike will be continued and the cafe kept on the unfair list.

On motion of Del. Trotter a meeting will be arranged for a lecture on proportional representation.

A resolution was passed congratulating the waitresses on the picket line they have maintained at McLeod's cafe.

Will Hold Smoker

The Saw Filers' association will hold a "smoker" on Saturday evening, December 29, at the Travellers hotel, Abbott street. A good programme will be provided. Also there will be good speakers present.

Special Meeting Shipyard Helpers

On Jan. 4 a special annual meeting of the Shipyard Helpers' union will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

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Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Thoughts on the "Election"

But there has been no "election." There has been a shake for a cigar—the "sweets of office"—and the dice were loaded; there has been a card gamble and the cards were "marked." "You cannot beat the Election Act," said Calder, who knew that provision had been made for a "heads I win, tales you lose" game which made it "a cinch," "a cert," for the Tories and their "unionist" heelers. It was the government in again—their opponents nowhere, and the "election" was a farce.

I saw Sir Herbert Tree play "Svengali" in "Trilby." S. you know was a pianoforte virtuoso. Tree could not play the pianoforte!—he went through the motions on the keyboard—a man in the "wings" did all the playing. The poor wretched deluded electors, the opposition candidates went through the "motions" of "an election," bore the expense, had the useless exertions, the tune was made by the government, the profiteers, the horde of party hacks who are ready to murder British democracy as Charles I., Strafford and Laud were to murder English liberty. They made Charles I. shorter by a head; they have put Borden back on his tyrant's throne—but "wait and see." "Ever the truth comes uppermost—ever is justice done."

"You old fool—a man of your age and cannot see this 'election' came at a most momentous period of our Empire's history." Yes! and I have known during sixty years many "momentous periods or our Empire's history"—on which the people claimed the right to speak—and vote. Did men of the Borden class give them the right to speak? Witness the Peterloo massacre; my head still bears the scars made by policemen's truncheons when I helped to pull down Hyde Park railings—miles of them—when they shut us out from the People's Forum—where we went in support of securing the franchise—gaining only a bit, a little bit of the "political power" we are supposed to have today. Again in Trafalgar Square I got my head cracked when the police rode over honest working men as ruthlessly as the Huns rode down Belgians or Roumanians—and having fought for the sacred right of the franchise I now see it for political expediency given to any woman whose "relation" has donned khaki though the motive of the khaki-wearer may be only to be photographed in kilts. For forty years I have fought with comrades like Helen Taylor, Emmiline Pankhurst, Octavio Hill and Mrs. Despard for the vote for intelligent women who would regard the franchise as a sacred trust. I see good, excellent, deserving, patriotic women, denied the vote, but it's given to the woman who can be deluded with the lie that "a vote for the Liberal or the Labor man means a cross over a grave in France." I did not support the "union" government—because it was a Tory government. I would not send a good "Grit" or a good Labor man to mingle with the Tories—why not? A parson had a parrot; it prayed beautifully; he bought another parrot of a sailor. That parrot swore awful! He turned it into the first parrot's cage to learn to pray, but no; it taught the "good" parrot to swear!

Look back through history and see how evil communications have corrupted good men. You can no more coalese the true democrat and the Tory grafter in "politics" than you can unite oil and water—and if you say, "Look at Britain now," my reply is that in Britain, politics have been put aside for a "win the war" policy and here—"win the war" is only a camouflage cover for Toryism of the worst type and graft so corrupt that it smells to heaven.

Toryism! the friend of "British democracy"!—the gall of it. Toryism denied us the cheap newspaper—and called us the ignorant "mob;" it taxed our window glass and called us "the unenlightened multitude," it taxed our soap, and called us "the great unwashed"—it denied us the vote—until by fighting for it we got it, and now they cheat us out of it—and we let them!

The Labor candidates did not win! Of course they did not. The women—working men's wives and mothers—have not yet been educated in the use of the vote long enough to know it—and regard it—as the sacred thing it is. They vote—this time—as was the fashion to vote. "Oh, yes! I know what to do; I'm to put a cross against Mr. Crowe's name," said one lady voter. Not against the name of the man she had selected for his worth or his principles. The parson had told her how to vote! I am old enough to remember the first women on boards of guardians, on the school board, etc. For years they voted as the Rev. Canon Clarke voted, as the Rev. Stewart Headlum voted; it was years before such women as Honor Morton and Helen Taylor voted as they had thought out they should vote on a policy they had themselves thought out.

The Tories! There have been—there are thank God! Men with the old-fashioned ideas of honor and justice who would not stoop to "thimble-rig" tricks in our election; such a man was George Wyndham who retired from Battersea "because Battersea is a working class constituency; it should be represented by a working man, and the working-man candidate is a good man—in fact a better man than I am." So George Wyndham said to me when he retired in favor of John Burns who was a good man until corrupted by association with Tories, and Tories in the disguise of Liberals.

There has been no election—but that we have gone through the form of it has done good. "In the absence of newspapers, we have to speak to the people," said Laurier, and though ignored for a while, what has been said by the opposition—Labor men included—will sink in.

"Oppose the Borden-Unionist government and you are a traitor—you are a friend of the Hun—you won't support the boys in the trenches." The man who says that to me is a liar—and a coward. From the hour Britain was in the war "win the war and beat the Hun" has been driving me every minute to do "my bit." The blood of my kindred—many of them—stains the fields of France; and I have sweated body and brain for "the cause"—and see strong husky, young men, Borden heelers—whose lips never utter a word of concern for the war, and whose hands are ever itching for cards and bowls, they cry "win the war," and have "saved Canada," by votes given to politician grafters and place hunters and profiteers. Borden was in power. I would have applauded him to the echo had he and his party played the tyrant, and acting on the "National Service cards," made young and old, rich and poor, give all in time, strength, wealth, life, to "win the war," but to go through the farce of a democratic election to make the promise of representative government to the ear—and break it to the hope—that is a trial for an old man, who sees filched from him all he has gamed by half a century's fighting, cannot stand. Go to it, everytime. The education of an election is worth all the work, all the trouble. British Columbia has had the deluding fern seed thrown in her eyes by a malignant Puck. Titania is enamoured of an ass—an artful, malicious ass, but Titania will wake up some day. Lick the Hun—absolutely, completely, to a frazzle, then turn your attention to your enemies at home—those who rob you of your votes—and filch your hard-earned money while they scream they are "saving Canada." Don't let it be said that all the good men have gone over the seas and the weaklings left at home with "near beer" in their bellies, are leaving government to petticoats and aprons.

PETER PICKUP.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 18.

As to Co-operative Stores

Editor and Readers of The Federationist: It is not often that I trespass on your valuable space, but at this juncture, when there are two companies advertising in The Federationist, both of which assume to be organized for the same purpose—the reducing of the cost of living—and, as in my opinion the honorable names of some of our best officials in the Labor movement are in jeopary, it certainly seems necessary to place before the members of organized Labor, the basis of the two systems.

In the year 1834, a remarkable figure appeared on the horizon in the name of Ralph Owen, and from the ethical, sentimental and partly class-conscious movement of those early days, has sprung all the different phases of the Labor movement, political, socialism or Labor parties, syndicalism or working class direct action in its various phases, and the co-operative movement. There are no signs that the latter movement is understood in the slightest degree by the prime movers of the Emporium Limited, nor are any provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act adopted. These acts, with their various amendments, have been pressed home on an unwilling legislature by the British Trades Union Congress and the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. Vast sums of money have been expended by the Labor movement, and three special committees have been appointed at different times by the Trades Congress, to compel the various governments to give the necessary legislation needed by the workers for the successful carrying-on of a system of distribution. All these provisions, worked and paid for by the workers, have been ignored by the Emporium company, and, as a test, will apply for admission to the Co-operative Union of Canada? As I am confident they will refuse to comply with this request, it is absolutely essential for me to state a few of the differences between this company, organized under the Limited Liability Act (and not under the Co-operative Societies Act) and the conditions that have been striven and paid for by the workers in the older lands, and have, by the propaganda of the Co-operative Union of Canada, been adopted by the British Columbia government and made law.

First—The Co-operative Societies Act provides, one man one vote, no matter how many shares he may hold. This will give every shareholder an equal opportunity to participate in the management of the business, whereas if at any time, under the Limited Liabilities Act, any man being able by any means, either by subscription in the first place or acquiring by purchase later more than half of the stock, can absolutely run the business to suit himself, and freeze out all the other shareholders, despite what any advisory committee may advise to the contrary. Many illustrations could be cited in the mining companies of this province if required.

Second—For eighteen years the Trades Congress of Britain agitated for and succeeded in securing an amendment so that in case a working man had to leave the locality in which he had secured employment, he could draw out his full money paid on shares, as he would have no further use for his capital as a means of reducing his own cost of living and could invest it in the city he was compelled to go to in search of the elusive job. Under the Liability Act of the Emporium Limited, one could not draw out one's capital. One must sell at the best price available, and, as there is no possibility of this proposed stock being listed on the stock exchange, the owner will be at the mercy of the large shareholder, even if he can get a purchaser at any price.

If the action of the Labor movement of all the countries were not sufficient to warn us of the impending danger and disgrace, a glance at the promise department of the circular and advertisements should be sufficient. They say: "Unlike real Co-operative societies (as prompted and endorsed by the Labor movement) we will give the profits at the time of purchase, or, in other words, we will sell to shareholders at cost plus the working expenses." This sounds a fine promise, but when one looks around the business centre of this city, and sees the goods that are being advertised at cost and sometimes below cost, and at the same time the sellers are living sumptuously, in comparison with the workers, one wonders whether this is simply air. How is it possible to estimate the actual working expenses, depreciation of goods unsold, etc., until the end of the year? Then again, what has this company set aside for education? Nothing. They know that with education, the possibilities of Vancouver banks, Dominion banks, and bogus real estate schemes will sink into oblivion, and the worker will come into his own.

If the worker desires to receive the best old nature can give, and as much as possible of what he produces, he must join himself to the organizations as prompted, from time to time, by the efforts of the workers themselves and not go astray after the presumed good offices of the exploiters.

The labor unions, the federationist, the political labor movement; no matter by what named called, and the co-operative movement, as endorsed by a long history of endeavor on the part of the world-wide labor movement, demands of you and gives to you a certain promise, in the long run, of a fuller share of the world's enjoyments.

Much more could be said of the danger to which one may fall a victim, if space permitted, but all that can be desired is that those who have placed their names as advisers, not supervisers, as stated, shall overlook the situation and act so as not to decoy the workers, nor to lose the effect of their valuable work on behalf of the organized Labor movement by unconsciously endorsing something that the older countries have fought against for so many years.

I remain yours in unity,

G. H. HARDY.

288 Twenty-second avenue east.

The Women and Their Lesson

Editor B. C. Federationist; The crime of the ages has been perpetrated on the grief-stricken women of our country. This was the first adventure into the mysteries of politics and the mothers and wives of the boys overseas were grossly betrayed by the mummers of ancient superstitions.

There were several hundred of these safety-first hell-fire captains who were imported for this delectable job, which be it to the credit of our local ministers, who refused to inflict the dose as prescribed.

Many men as well as women went to the polls and voted contrary to their previous convictions, after having a volley of fear and intimidation flung at them on Sunday by the followers (?) of the Prince of Peace.

Then as a fitting climax to this dose of fear poison, Fitzie-G. provides a ghost of push the elbow of those who might have a glimmering of reason left after this violent attack on the sensitive emotions of the wives and mothers of soldiers.

In conclusion I will implore those who condemn all women, to consider the cause for what may or may not prove to be a regrettable effect.

The present classification with imbeciles, children, etc., might not prove to be the best.

Let us watch and wait. In the meantime, if the landlord tries to raise the rent and there is a smaller income with which to pay, just tell him about Fitzie's ghost story.

MRS. DIX.

Vancouver, Dec. 19, 1917.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS' UNION

(Affiliated With Trades and Labor Council)
Headquarters—New Westminster
Branch Local—Okalla

Grand President ..... Bro. Kerr
Business Agent ..... Sir Robert Borden
Recording Secretary ..... Magistrate Shaw
Master of Ceremonies .. Hon. Doherty, M.of J.
Statistician ..... R. P. Pettipiece

Dues—One cent per year, in advance.

RULES

Members must be British objects.

Any member found guilty of any crime will lose membership status.

Members should not damage the upholstery or works of art, in their cells.

Tainted pork should be conserved, and not wasted.

No member shall eat other than stale bread.

God Save Our Splendid Men

SEMI-READY SUITS

They fit you and satisfy your idea of what good clothes and good tailoring should be.

With wool still soaring in price the label-in-the-pocket means the cost of the suit when the wool was bought over a year ago.

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 Granville Street

Sole Agents for Vancouver

BELATED REPORT FROM THE NORTH

Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council Supported Member-Elect

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Dec. 22.—A short time ago, the Trades and Labor Council here, in view of rumors of an approaching Dominion election, deemed it essential and fitting that the voice of Labor be heard; especially should any encouragement come from the different unions in Prince Rupert and the Skeena electoral district.

A meeting of union card men was called, and after much discussion concerning finances and possible candidates, it was finally resolved to ask the legislative committee to draft a platform and submit same to the workers. This was done, the report being presented at the Carpenters' hall, Prince Rupert, October 30, 1917. This report was unanimously adopted, and a campaign committee, to draft ways and means, was appointed. This committee met November 5 and drew up a report, the substance of which is as follows:

"Your committee find it impossible to run a Labor candidate. Twenty letters have been mailed previously to the outlying districts inquiring if any support would be given a Labor candidate, and if so, how much, approximately, would be contributed. Each of these circular letters also asked if any candidates were already being considered, with a view to presenting their names at a convention to be held in Prince Rupert at a later date. Your committee did not receive any reply to any of these circular letters. Therefore, Mr. Fred Stork, being the standard-bearer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, your committee, after interviewing Mr. Stork, decided to call another meeting of organized Labor and present their views, this meeting to be held November 13."

At the above meeting, after the report of the campaign committee was heard, it was unanimously agreed to further the candidature of Mr. Fred Stork as the best means of promoting and upholding the principles of organized Labor. We have not the time or money necessary to call on you personally. We can only present our views and findings. We earnestly ask you, on behalf of organized Labor, to carefully consider this circular. We ask you to help sustain the true spirit of the principles of organized Labor and democracy by casting your ballot for Mr. Stork in the coming election.

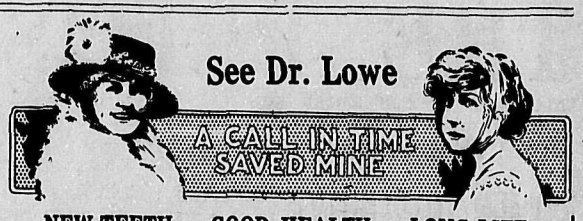
Fraternally yours,

GEO. CASEY, Mine and Smelter Workers, Chairman.
S. D. MACDONALD, Typographical Union, President of Trades and Labor Council.
FRED SHAW, Fish Packers' Union.
S. V. COX, Engineers' Union.
J. RANK, Fish Packers' Union.
R. T. J. ROSE, Machinists' Union (Secretary).

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES AT LAST COUNCIL MEETING

Attendance Roll Prepared by Statistician Fred. Knowles of Central Labor Body

I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, W. Gillespie, H. Newton, A. E. Shirley.
Bricklayers—W. Pipes, F. Vaughn.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, E. Herritt.
Bartenders—W. Mottishaw.
Bookbinders—No delegates.
Brewery Workers—G. Gilbert.
Boiler Makers—J. McAnninch, Young.
Iron Workers—R. Masscaw.
Cigar Makers—A. P. Teitzen, C. Swartz, G. Ernst, J. Walters.
Civic Employees—V. R. Midgley, G. Harrison, J. C. Woods, J. White, J. McFarlane.
Cooks and Waiters—A. Graham, J. Ricard, F. Welton, W. McKenzie.
Bro. of Carpenters—G. Worth, G. E. Thom, W. Thomas, J. Campbell, A. McDonald.
Amal. Carpenters—R. Edmonds, R. McCormack.
Deep Sea Fishermen—No delegates.
Electrical Workers—T. Parsons, Murdock.
Garment Workers—No delegates.
Civic Firemen—No delegates.
I. A. M. 777—H. Fleming, F. Edney, G. Walker.
Letter Carriers—F. Knowles.
I. L. A.—G. Thomas, G. Kelly, W. Elliot, J. Rowlands.
Lathers—No delegates.
Machinists—J. H. McVety, G. Lyle.
M. P. O.—No delegates.
Molders—A. H. Donaldson.
Pressmen—No delegates.
Plumbers—A. Cowling, F. W. Welsh.
Pattern Makers—No delegates.
Painters—No delegates.
Press Assistants—W. H. Nesbit.
Piledrivers—W. Campbell.
Plasterers—No delegates.
Retail Clerks—A. P. Glen, C. D. Bruce, A. L. Munn.
Railway Mail Clerks—No delegates.
Street Railway Employees—W. Cottrell, J. Hubble, F. Haigh, A. Lofting, Kermode.
Sheet Metal Workers—A. J. Crawford, J. Friend.
Sailors—W. S. Burns.
Shoe Workers—A. Collidge.
Stage Employees—No delegates.
Shipyard Laborers—M. Phelps, G. Fitzpatrick.
Steam Engineers—W. Vaughn, W. Alexander, F. L. Hunt.
Shipwrights—No delegates.
Dredgemen—No delegates.
Tailors—H. Gutteridge, J. P. Elsworth.
Typos.—W. H. Jordan.
Tilelayers—No delegates.
Telegraphers—No delegates.
Teamsters—J. Poole, Sampson, Petrie, B. Showler, Phillips.
Musicians—No delegates.
North Shore Civic Employees—No delegates.
Butchers—B. W. Lane, A. H. Beresford, T. Brown.
Blacksmiths—No delegates.
Freight Handlers—I. Harbottle, W. Manings.
Bakers—A. Myers, J. Francis.
Total, 82.



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New Teeth Will Brace You Up

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE DR. LOWE TODAY

Dr. Lowe's prices, value considered, are reasonable.

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Opposite Woodward's Big Store
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PRIDE OF ALBERTA, and MOTHER'S FAVORITE FLOUR
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J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents
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VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
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$2.50 per week and up.
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They are the finest bit of workmanship in the bicycle world; 8 different models in variety of colors.
Prices from $42.50 to $55.00, on easy payments if desired.
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Should be in the home of every man—
IS IT IN YOURS?
—Phone Fairmont 2624—

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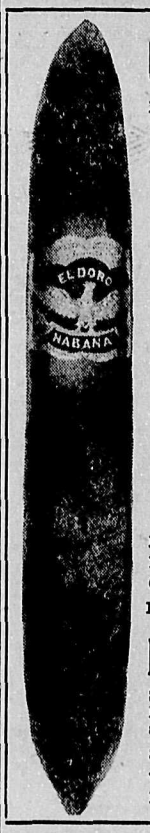
Not-a-Seed Raisins, lb.	15c
Sunmaid Raisins, 2 lbs.	25c
Orange and Lemon Peel, lb.	35c
Shelled Almonds, lb.	55c
Shelled Walnuts, lb.	55c
Dessecated Cocoanut, lb.	30c
Large Prunes, lb.	15c
Canadian Cheese, lb.	30c
Mince Meat, 3 lbs. for	25c
Finest No. 1 Alberta Butter, 2 lbs. for	95c
Alberta Special Butter,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

ORDERS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS
131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
830 Granville St. Sey. 866
3214 Main Street. Fair. 1683



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McLEOD, NOLAN & COMPANY,
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Sales Manager for British Columbia and Yukon.
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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B.C. Federationist
R. PARM. PETTIPIECE, Manager.
Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

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OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

NINTH YEAR. No. 51 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1917 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

DR. W. J. CURRY
301 DOMINION BUILDING
CORNER CAMBIE AND HASTINGS STREETS
RING UP SEYMOUR 2354 FOR APPOINTMENT

Points on Dentistry for the Public

Synthetic Porcelain for Filling Teeth

¶ Ever since the filling of teeth became an art, dental surgeons have been looking for something approaching the ideal material for that purpose, and these are the properties which an ideal filling material must possess:

¶ It should restore the natural appearance and efficiency of the teeth. It must be lasting and not subject to discoloration. It should be a non-conductor of heat and cold and it should be comparatively inexpensive and easily inserted.

¶ In nature there are various mineral substances which in appearance and harness resemble tooth structure. Various forms of quartz crystals, such as agate and amethyst, are such, but as they cannot be made plastic they are useless as filling material. However, modern science has shown us how these stones have been formed, and it is now able to produce in plastic form almost the identical mineral compounds which so nearly resemble the enamel of teeth. It took ages and intense heat to produce quartz crystal, but the synthetic chemistry of today transforms plastics into stones in a few moments, and even without heat.

¶ But the modern chemist now does better than nature. He can build up the compound contained in quartz, and eliminate the coloring matter and impurities which made the first forms of silicate filling a failure.

¶ This modern miracle of synthetic chemistry, so important to the dentist and his patients, was first successfully performed by the DeTrey Brothers of Zurich, Switzerland, who began to demonstrate and market this material ten years ago in the United States and Canada. Although various modifications of the same material promise to be ere long a successful competitor, yet the fact remains that, so far, DeTrey's synthetic porcelain is the nearest approach to the ideal filling material which we have yet had, and its frequent failures have been entirely due to incorrect manipulation on the part of the dentist and not to the material provided.

¶ Eight years ago I first started using this material, and was decidedly skeptical as to its value, because of previous failures of what had been boasted as the "perfect filling material." But with constant care and repeated experience, I now have no hesitation in stating that synthetic porcelain fufils the conditions of the perfect filling material, for more completely than any other we have yet seen.

¶ Synthetic porcelain to be continued.

Christmas Suggestions

FOR MEN—Dressing Robes, House Coats, Mufflers, Gloves in kid or mocha silk, wool or fur lined; Handkerchiefs, Fancy Suspenders, Arm Bands and Garters, Umbrellas, Neckwear, etc.

FOR BOYS—House Coats, Dressing Robes, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suits and Overcoats in latest raglan and belt makes.

CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
309 to 315 Hastings Street West Tel. Sey. 702

Kimonas Are Going Cheap at Saba's
Padded Silk Kimonas, Jackets and Hug-me-tights

These splendid garments we are selling today at actually less than the present wholesale price. Hug-me-tights, sleeveless, all shades. Regular $1.25, for ..... 95¢

Hug-me-tights, sleeveless, all shades, Regular $1.45, for $1.25

Hug-me-tights, with sleeves, all shades. Regular $2.25, for $1.95

Padded Silk Jackets, plain. Regular $3.50, for $2.75

Padded Silk Jackets, plain. Regular $4.50, for $3.75

Padded Silk Jackets, embroidered. Regular $5.00, for $3.98

Padded Silk Jackets, embroidered. Regular $6.50, for $5.45

Plain Padded Silk Gowns. Regular $7.50, for $5.45

Plain Padded Silk Gowns. Regular $8.50, for $7.45

These are samples. Al others reduced on the same scale.

SABA BROS., Limited
THE SILK SPECIALISTS 652 GRANVILLE STREET

PAY YOUR ELECTION BETS WITH A HAT FROM

Richardson & Potts
LIMITED

Exclusive Hatters for Men

417 Granville Street
Near Cor. Hastings W.

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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.

Demand the Best

Cascade Beer
Peerless Beer
Alexandra Stout
Canada Cream Stout

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

THE PURE ESSENCE OF BARLEY AND HOPS

Bottled at the Brewery by
Vancouver Breweries, Limited

DRUMFIRE ASSAULT UPON CURRENT HUMBUGS

A Fusilade of Criticism Aimed at Hypocrisy and Deceit

Some Speculation on the Chance of Ignorance Becoming Wisdom

[By Q. E. D.]

Ever since the close of the Boer war I have been a firm believer in the doctrine of universal military training, and in the event of war, of conscription, not alone of men but of all the resources of the Empire. In short, of sequestration by the government, without qualification, of any and all the elements within reach of its arms that shall ensure a successful and speedy prosecution of the war—offensive or defensive—be it little or big.

This declaration is not made by way of excuse for what is to follow. Neither is it offered in extenuation of any circumstance whereby repulsion is to be suffered by over-zealous literary palates nor as a condiment to lend relish to a dish, the while it is being swallowed with what glee is due the occasion by those whom it most concerns. As a confession of faith it has its merits; as such it is tendered.

Retrospection is a pastime that is followed professionally mostly by those on whom the hoof-rasp of unkind fate has performed to its heart's content, and to the end that, reflection on the outcome of the recent election, is likely to find little sympathy, and none of the response that betokens a good deed, on either side of the political fence.

Of what pessimism there be in the soul of the worker, as he views the antics of his betters, in the ilmited perspective now available, little fear need be felt that his portion will seem less than he can bear, or that the dole of his daily bread will loom the larger for what he sees. Like as not, he will take the comfort due him, as he took it many times before when he stepped from the frying-pan into the fire, and with the same humble gratitude, as now, when he steps back into the frying-pan and out of the fire. A poor home—but home. For a time, at least, he will be free of the bedizenments and the raucous caresses of his masters, and the moth-ball scented blandishments of their women. Taken by and large, the toiler is going to be neither better nor worse off than he was before. He will be henpecked at home by the same old Jezebel. He will be pecked in public by the same old peckers, the peckers he loves. Those of him fortunate enough to be drafted, will be pecked, and probably will be pecked to death, by the Deutchepecker battalions awaiting him in France. Should any survive, then a grateful government will see to it that the good work of pecking is kept going full blast, until either the pecked or the peckers wear out. Just one damned thing after another. The prospect is indeed gloomy. Cold and hunger and darkness are everywhere. Even the periodical press, to which one should be able to turn in times like these, for light and encouragement, seems wrapped in a pessimism more impenetrable, more soul-searing, and more mind-destroying than any poor old Jeremiah ever dreamed of. Our newspapers in particular appear to suffer the most. Their editorials contain about as much intellectual nourishment as a last year's banana skin. News columns are things of the past. The stuff and rubbish, now dished out under the caption of news, might be truthfully referred to by a term more eloquent than elegant. With three-fourths of this planet in a turmoil; with dynasties and centuries-old institutions going to smithereens, like crockeryware at a hell-cats' convention, only worse; and with side-shows of collateral significance by the score to wag their tongues, and pens and ears over—whence the piffle?

One hears a great deal of noise out of the mouths of "I-told-you-so's" in condemnation of the "kept press." The newspapers themselves, some of them of national importance, seem to delight in referring to a contemporary as "harlot." Such terms of endearment and affection must surely come of no benignity other than their own necessity. The present writer, all this clangorous evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, is far from being convinced that prostitution of the press is worth while bothering about. No doubt it is true of the press, as it is certainly true of everyday humdrum existence; the poltroon and the lickspittle, like the poor, are always with us. But they carry with them, in plain sight, all the elements needed of their own destruction. They are innocuous.

There is much talk of censorship. No doubt it is very strict. Nothing must be printed that will give comfort to the enemy. That is a restriction which hurts no one, least of all the enemy. The enemy is now, and always has been, quite comfortable, thank you. Our politicians have seen to that, and with more than ordinary solicitude.

There appears to be, however, an inhibition, of another and more sinister quality, than that of the official military censorship; quietly, but nevertheless ruthlessly at work emasculating the functions of the press. As Dr. Johnson said of the onion in his salad, it is "scarce seen, and yet pervades the whole." There is a nigger in the journalistic woodpile for sure.

It does not seem to have occurred to the press that the British workman is worthy of exaltation or encouragement, or that his gigantic achievements of the past three years, are of any significance, other than the expression, in terms of output, of his determination to make quick profit out of his country's need, by demanding higher and ever higher wages as this need intensifies.

Whether the press is subsidized, or in any way is influenced by the politicians or by the brewers or by the aurora borealis, matters little. What matters much is the fact that, steadily and monotonously, it has bawled its head off to the workers, in perfect harmony with the deluge of oratory poured broadcast from the pulpits, soapboxes and other rostrums, bidding him "speed up," "be British, be this, that or the next thing that is altogether admirable. Noise and bunk aplenty; but never a word referring to what has been done or is going to be done with all this compressed patriotism. That there is a certain amount of justification for this attitude few will deny. Casting down pearls before swine is a thankless job at any old time. It is, however, a pastime that is well worth the trouble of engaging in once in a while. The press might take notice and profit much by the noticing, for, the working man has been doing just that very thing. True enough, he did it unconsciously. Small blame to him; he was too busy performing to the crack of his master's whip to take much heed of the pearls. Perhaps he may awaken. The Russian peasant awoke from his sleep of centuries to tie a can to the tail of his oppressor. The newspapers have carefully refrained from phiplosophising on the turn of events in Russia. The Bolsheviki have been adjudged traitors, cowards and perjurers by our hysterical and terrified moulders of public opinion. And for what? The Czar is gone. There is no one in Russia for whom to fight. The Russian peasant is now, today, doing something that the free-born Briton will do well to imitate, when this Hun business is over with and he recovers consciousness. That he will recover is almost too much to hope for, in view of the deep and abiding affection he has manifested, and for so long a time, for the poverty, hunger and dirt in which he has lived.

Many years ago, during a protracted and bitterly-contested strike of the dock-laborers, the present writer attended a meeting of these miscreants, presided over by a prominent member of the bar. There were present many women, among them several young and enthusiastic "uplifters." You know—the kind that make fudge in their shaving-mugs. One of them made a speech. And it was a very good speech, too. The only thing wrong with it was a wealth of reference to ancient Greece and Rome. The expected applause was of such a cautious, not to say timid, quality that the sweet girl-graduate complained to the distinguished occupant of the chair. She had not been taken at her face value. The chairman was quick to sympathize: "These yokels have no imagination," he whispered in her shell-like ears. Perhaps he was right. It is now nearly thirty years since that eventful evening. Time has dealt kindly with the remark of the learned gentleman. Its meaning and force are not greatly impaired. Far from it: When one pauses to note the butter-fingered helplessness of the man who controls his own destiny so far as the ballot is concerned, one is driven to the conviction that this contemptuous reference to his frailty is more significant than ever. There is a faint glimmer of hope, however, that may work marvels with the yokel in spite of himself. Perhaps a very shrewd and altogether very capable American president will see to it that the yokel shall be brought up standing, to a full and clear conception of his place in society. There was a heap of meaning in Woodrow Wilson's treatment of the threatening railwaymen a year or so ago. Maybe he had his ear to the ground and understood what he heard. His attitude and the attitude of the American people towards the Russian peasantry is of no small significance; for the spirit of Abraham Lincoln is abroad on the earth and things will be doing that augur ill for the slave masters.

A statue of Lincoln is to be erected in London. It is high time. There was need of one fifty years ago. The one contemplated, in all probability, will ill compare with the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square or the Albert Memorial wherever that is. For Lincoln was of the common people and all his life he looked the part. Judged by present-day standards of culture, and Collier's Weekly, Lincoln would have seemed illiterate and uncouth when compared with such intellectual giants as Asquith, Balfour and Churchill. These brilliant Englishmen have their merits. They have served their country to the best of their abilities. But war is not the sport of geldings. It is a stern business, and it is time that Britain should discover a real man. For, mark you, a nation of a hundred and ten millions of people is at the throat of the Hun out of homage, and humble homage at that, to the memory of the Railsplitter, to see to it that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The British workman will, no doubt, make curious pilgrimage to gaze on the homely figure of the great American. If he fails to make of it a shrine where to seek and to receive inspiration to accomplish for himself emancipation from the thraldom of his industrial oppression, and from his hovel of poverty, hunger and dirt; and the whip of his masters, then is he indeed without imagination—without soul.

It seems incredible that the British soldier should return from the battlefields of France and Mesopotamia and Egypt to again resume his civilian life according to 1913. Yet there is much to cause misgiving. A two-penny rabbit is still good for 90 days if caught in a returned soldier's pocket. Several months ago, there were twenty odd discharged soldiers in the Wiltshire county workhouse. My lords and bishops, however, are doing nicely.

PATRIOTIC PROFITEER

Come on boys; hurrah for the flag,
Don't question our creed or our crew:
We've fooled you before and hope to once more
With this Unionist delusionist brew.
A slick-blended political concoction,
With a patriotic plausible ring,
A win-the-war hot-air joker,
With a steal-the-election sting.
Come on boys; hurrah for the flag,
We hope to see this thing through;
Leave your country with the profiteers,
'Tis the patriotic thing to do;
Wear paper boots, ride spavined brutes,
Shoulder a gun that jams in the breech,
March and do "your bit" with this junk outfit
While we "junker" the job as a leech.
Then while you bleed for freedom
On yon far-flung battle line,
We'll bleed your country right and left
Of every dollar, cent and dime.
Come on boys; keep the flag waving,
Beat the band louder and yell
For the boldest bunch of boodlers
Alive on this side of h——
With our paid-for tin-pot titles,
We will joy-ride this thing through,
Till the hot place freezes over,
And we grab the last cent and sou.
Then with out blood-stained millions
We'll dedicate a golden shrine
To the only god we serve and worship—
War-God Profit and his coin.
This is the creed and this the breed
Of Sir Patriotic Profiteer,
If you judge him a worthy citizen
Then vote his ticket and cheer;
Not so the true-born patriot,
Who will righteous judgment pass,
Condemn all such pirates in disguise
And vote death to them as a class.

—J. A. Lidgate.

Creston, B. C.

SUGGESTS UNITY OF PURPOSE BETWEEN WORKERS

Returned Soldiers and Trade Unionists Must Get Together

Conditions at Ocean Falls and Elsewhere Make It Imperative

OCEAN FALLS, B. C., Dec. 13.—There are nearly 1000 workmen employed here, most of them Italians, Austrians and Germans, sprinkled with a few other foreign nationalities. A short time ago a military recruiting officer came along and press-ganged about 100 Canadians, all there were of military age, and the places of these have since been filled with more of the above-mentioned, Italians mostly. The Canadians will likely be shipped to Italy to be shot by Germans, while the Italians and Germans remain here in security. Not even returned soldiers are given a chance to get off the charity list in this camp. They are conspicuous by their absence. There would be lots of room up here for returned soldiers, if the foreigners were given an opportunity to return to their respective countries, and it is about time the returned soldiers were demanding this privilege. In fact most of the camps up in this part of the province are working along about the same lines. It is high time the members of organized labor paid a little attention to this sort of thing. Am glad to not that the B. C. Federation of Labor has at last decided to go into politics. I hope it will follow up the good work by endeavoring to place organizers and speakers in the field, so that the workers will be given a medium for assisting each other. The Federation executive should get in touch with the returned soldiers, and see what can be done towards taking united action. This would help a lot. Probably something of this kind will be developed at the convention which I hear is to take place at Vancouver next month. Something very definite should be done to look after the cripples resultant from this war, and the soldiers have no one to look to but the trade unionists.

PATRIOTIC FUND GETS A NEW DEAL

Alberta Government Will Take Over the Fund and Finance It

The provincial government has agreed to finance Alberta's contribution to the Patriotic Fund, says the Calgary Non-Partisan. The fund will now be raised by taxation instead of by voluntary subscription, a much desired change. The administrators of the fund in Alberta yielded to public opinion, and petitioned the federal authorities to relieve them from collecting and distributing money on behalf of the fund. The federal authorities have refused, with the result that the province will now accept all the responsibility of augmenting the separation allowance of soldiers' dependents. Citizens who have advocated the abolition of the Patriotic Fund, never suggested that the province should undertake to raise the money necessary to insure an adequate allowance for soldiers' dependents. The objections to the fund were mainly the voluntarly method of collecting money, and the distribution of the fund. The first objection has been removed, the second remains. They appreciate the attitude of Premier Stewart, but do not agree that the province should relieve the state of doing what we consider to be the duty of the state, to take care of the dependents of those overseas, more so from the fact that the provincial avenues of taxation are limited. The Dominion of Canada raised and equipped the army. The Dominion should, therefore, maintain the army.

Premier Stewart will be confronted with inaugurating a system of taxation to raise this fund. Whichever system he adopts will be subject to that criticism which the federal authorities were afraid of had they consented to the appeal from Alberta. We again reiterate the proper method of caring for soldiers' dependents is for the federal authorities to conscript wealth and increase the separation allowance.

As all food, clothing, shelter, furniture, tools and other things produced by human labor for the satisfaction of human needs, is practically consumed as fast as it is produced, will some kindly soul endowed by the creator with sufficient wisdom to do so, please rise and explain to a much befuddled world what really constitutes this "accumulated wealth" that we hear so much about. Does it consist merely of figures and wind? Or will it, upon close examination, resolve itself into purely a fiction of promises and figures, behind which there is hidden the ownership and control of the producing class (the workers) as property, by the ruling or capitalist class? We await the explanation.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....December 21, 1917

ALL THAT IS baneful and sinister in the life of Canada and of all the world, is firmly in the saddle for an extended lease of life in this Dominion. At the elections on Monday last reaction was sweepingly triumphant; democracy was spurned and repudiated; autocracy came completely into its own, crowned with laurel wreaths of victory and welcomed with glad acclaim by the vast multitude of syncophants and slaves which constitutes it sole bulwark and unconquerable defense, and that ominious stillness in the atmosphere which The Federationist of last week took to be portentious of a coming storm, proved to be only the premonitory evidence of the approach of a poisonous and deadly gas cloud, the perfume and incense rising from the altar of its resurrection and rebaptism. The newly-elected government, and all of the baneful and greedy interests that lurk behind it, determine its policies and shape its course, are to be congratulated upon the loyalty and devotion of the blind and stupid host that so nobly rallied in support of its own betrayal and crucifixion upon the cross of ruling class rapacity and rapine.

REACTION RENASCENT AND REBAPTISED

* * *

To speak of the election itself is to inevitably bring an ineradicable bad taste to the mouth. The War-Time Elections Act, under which the election was pulled off, is the crowning achievement in political villiany. It is a good thing that the tribunals have abolished the human conscience, for by so doing, they have evidently made it possible for such an infamy to be worked upon the electorate of the Dominion without doing violence to any fine sensibilities or causing any mental stomach to retch and gag. Without the human conscience there can be no fine sensibilities, and mental stomachs are both retch and gag proof, therefore the eternal fitness of the action of the tribunals in abolishing it may be readily seen. Speakers from the platform during the campaign, and the press prostitutes since, have gleefully boasted "that the election act cannot be beat." Such an open acknowledgment that the dice had been loaded or the cards stacked, passes without adverse comment from the moral, ethical and spiritual apostles and guardians of ruling class society, although a similar brazen expose of naked shamelessness in the underworld would cause a wave of disgust to violently disturb the moral and ethical atmosphere of the entire tenderloin district. All of which goes to show that there is no fixed moral and ethical code even among prostitutes.

* * *

But in spite of the fact of the infamous election act, an infamy that should have called down upon the heads of its authors the execrations of all honest and otherwise decent persons, the conspirators were only enabled to go through with it and fasten their sinister clutches upon the reins of power for another period, through the slavish gullibility and dull ignorance of the common herd. Out of the thousands of voters in Vancouver Centre, South Vancouver and Burrard, for instance, and among which there are fully 10,000 members of organized labor, approximately 3500 cast a ballot that could by any stretch of the imagination be termed a protest against autocracy and its brutal and atrocious rule and methods. All the rest polled for either autocracy raw and undefiled, or for autocracy tempered and made palatable by hypocrisy. Autocracy in the raw won. The mandate to be followed is plain.

* * *

The newly-elected government is duly authorized to go the limit in tyranny and brutality. Not only is it so authorized, but the mandate is imperative. That government is in fact ordered to set its "press gang" in motion at once and round up all and sundry whom it may wish to use and for whatever purpose it may have in view. Either the result of the recent election means that of it means nothing. Such being the mandate The Federationist proposes to abide by it. If autocracy with all that it implies, is what the people of Canada want, and the people so decided on Monday last, this sheet is sufficiently animated by democratic ideas and is sufficiently devoted to democracy's cause, to place no obstacle in the way of the people enjoying to the full whatever their own judgment has decided to be for their own good. And to make it absolutely sure that no cantankerous and dissatisfied element in the community may, by the propagation of radical notions and political heresy, be able to rob them of the privileges and liberties that are so amply safeguarded to them, by the beneficent autocracy and tyranny they so dearly love, and to which they so fondly cling, the suggestion is respectfully tendered to the new government, that its very first act be to declare the franchise a public niusance, and take immediate steps to abate it for the good of the state and the security of democracy and liberty to the people thereof. For the stench that still lingers in the atmosphere from the exercise of that franchise on Monday last proves beyond doubt that it is a nuisance, and a most disgusting one at that.

* * *

Congratulations are due the proud electorate of the Dominion for the emphatic mandate given the new government to do its best, or its worst as the case may be. Let the "press gang" be set in motion at once. Let the mandate of a free people be obeyed. Reaction, renascent and rebaptised, we salute thee as the people's choice! Lay on the lash, and damned be he who gags at the political hash that he so valiantly and wisely compounded at the polls on Monday last.

A GREAT many people are no doubt imbued with the idea that world trade has some beneficial bearing upon the comfort and welfare of the people of the various countries and nations. They are evidently laboring under the delusion that this trade and traffic that extends all over the earth, is necessary and arises out of the impossibility of the people of any given locality or nation providing themselves with the things requisite for their sustenance and comfort, except by resorting to an exchange of goods and wares with the people of other lands. So long has this practice been in vogue and so much stress has been laid upon the immense value attached to this world embracing practice, that it is taken as a matter of course. Once obsessed with the notion that we live only by and through trade with the people of other lands, or that any appreciable part of our living is made possible only through such means, and it may readily be understood how important and significant the conservation of such trade will become to us.

THE FUTILITY OF WORLD TRADE

* * *

As a matter of fact, however, practically all of the food, clothing, shelter and other really necessary things consumed or used by the great mass of the common people of all countries, is produced by themselves and their fellows within at least the confines of their particular nation, and even within the confines of their immediate community. And a still further fact in this connection is, that to the extent that the things requisite to their existence are not produced and made available to them within their immediate neighborhood, to that same extent does the element of uncertainty of existence and the danger of being unable to obtain those necessary things at all times when they are required, loom upon their horizon. A vast multitude living in the congested city districts of this and all other lands are at all times confronted with the danger of privation and even actual starvation, if anything should happen to interrupt the regular flow of food and other necessities to within their reach. Let the food supply of any big city be but interupted for a couple of weeks and there would be widespread suffering within its gates and unless relief came speedily there would be even actual death by starvation. Then when some war or other great calamity occurs and disrupts and disarranges the world's transportation system for any appreciable length of time, there will probably be a veritable deluge of privation and suffering overflowing wide sections of the earth. And then there is a great cry heard from the throats of all members of the trading and trafficking fraternity throughout the earth calling upon everybody to deny themselves the enjoyment of the things they actually need in order to enable this delectable trading fraternity to rush supplies to the distressed district and incidentally fatten their pockets in the doing of it.

* * *

The fact of the matter is that no man lives by trade. All live by production, either carried on by themselves or by others. Trade is peculiarly a ruling class function or requirement. It is made necessary and possible only in a ruling class society and that only when the productive powers of slaves have been developed to the point where a surplus of food, clothing and other usable things can be produced by the slaves, over and above the requirements of the individual masters. Trade cannot obtain except within a ruling class civilization. The cornerstone upon which it rests and is predicted, is the plunder of slaves. It is one of the ruling class means of disposing of the products brought forth by the slaves of production. It becomes a means of converting the surplus accruing to individual masters or concerns, into dominion over an increased number of slaves. This is commonly referred to as an enlargement of markets or an increase of investments. The mad search for added markets and new fields of investment, only expresses the frenzy of modern slave masters in their search for means and opportunity to dispose of the surplus wealth coming into their hands because of the teriffic productivity of their slaves in bringing it forth. If this surplus cannot be disposed of it will become absolutely imperative that production be slowed down and slaves be turned idle upon the streets. This creates a situation fraught with serious danger to the entire regime of slavery, and if long continued, would result in its complete downfall. This is a hazard that must be avoided if at all possible. In a constantly widening market alone lies the continuation of the present regime of exploiting labor and the perpetuation of ruling class civilization. It is only necessary to mention, however, that the markets of the world are limited and some time the end of this regime must come. Of this more anon.

We are in this world to provide
not for ourselves, but for others,
and that is the basis of economy.
—Woodrow Wilson.

ECONOMICALLY speaking, that is from the standpoint of wealth production, there are two distinct classes in human society. The one is a property-owning class, the other constitutes the property that is owned. The one is the ruling class; the other is the class that is ruled. The one appropriates all the wealth that is created by the labor of man; the other is the creator of that wealth. The former is commonly termed the capitalist class. The latter is the working class. The former does not provide for itself, nor aid in so doing. This is all attended to by the latter, the working class. The working class, in every sense of the world, provides for others and not for itself. In this respect it fulfills the purpose for which "we are in this world," according to Mr. Wilson.

A COMFORTING PHILOSOPHY FOR SLAVES.

* * *

The pronoun "we" is a most invaluable one, especially to those who have been either self-appointed or by accident selected to point the path of duty and blaze the trail for the guidance of the wavering footsteps of those who are of too weak intellect to be safe in the hands of their own judgment as to what is or is not good for them. Now it would not have sounded well for the good man above quoted to have said, "you are in this world to do" so and so, but when he said "we," his remarks no doubt called forth tumultuous applause. If they did not, at least they should. Both slaves and masters could, and no doubt would, vociferously approve such noble sentiments. Just think of it, "we are in this world to provide not for ourselves, but for others." What a lofty conception of complete and whole-souled self-abnegation. But is it true?

* * *

As the slaves of industry, the working class, does all of the providing of the world and does it solely for others and not for themselves, then these slaves are the only ones in human society who are fulfilling their duty, as laid down by the eminent authority and law-giver quoted. This being thus, by what warrant outside of impudence and usurped authority, can Mr. Wilson justify the presence of himself and his class in the great scheme of self-abnegation? Or, if in his opinion, he and his economic kin in any manner assist in the providing, would it not be well for him to elucidate the matter somewhat more explicitly, to the end that weaker mortals may not be led astray by sophistical gabsters and false reasoners?

* * *

All jokes aside, Mr. Wilson has enunciated the true philosophy to be taught the slaves. They are truly "in this world to provide, not for themselves ,but for others." And it is imperative that they be kept well pickled with that doctrine. Were it otherwise, it would be bad for their masters. And the really smooth attorneys and apostles of the master class, of which Mr. Wilson is by no means the least able and noteworthy, possess a sufficiently clear understanding of the slave psychology to be able to measure the relative value of the pronouns "we" and you, in dealing with the real property of the rulers of the earth—the human chattels that do the providing.

* * *

But human reason must rebel at the doctrine that it is the duty of the individual to provide for others instead of for himself. It is repugnant to all reason. It is an insult to all common sense. Even the instinct of the lower animals would revolt at such a dispensation. It is purely the sort of dope that must be peddled to slaves in order to stupefy their intellect and choloroform them into psychology amenable to the base purposes of their rulers and exploiters. It is, on the contrary, the duty of every individual in the animal world, and even civilized man does not yet grade very high even there, to provide for himself and for none other. That this is often best and easiest done through mutual aid in many ways, does not alter the fact in the least. He who has to provide for others and not for himself is a slave, and a slave is neither a thing of beauty nor even a tolerable nuisance. A civilization based upon such an execrable foundation as human slavery may be likened to "a house builded upon the sand." No further proof is needed than that which is now being so bounteously afforded by the world debacle that has its storm centre in Europe. And what the slaves of all countries are there providing, except the actual killing of each other, is being "provided not for themselves, but for others," and those "others" are their respective masters. They are indeed complying with the Wilson formula. And it surely is a most comforting philosophy for slaves. At least they appear to be right heartily enjoying it, if we are to believe the accounts given by the eminently truthful press of our rulers. It is a most commendable philosophy. So long as the slaves can be soaked and soused with it, the masters will "sleep well o' nights."

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is to go out of existence as a result of the recent suffrage victory in that state. The women connected with it announce their intention of forming a new society "to conduct a vigorous campaign against socialism." It is to be hoped the new society will be as successful in forfending socialism as was its predecessor in forestalling woman suffrage.

Some one asks: "What is a living wage?" That is easy. A living wage is a sufficiently narrow pittance allowed to a slave to enable the master to live comfortably and even luxuriously upon the surplus production taken out of the slave's hide. As to whether the slaves live or not is none of our business. Let the S. P. C. of A. attend to his case. Being a slave he has no other status than that of an animal, anyway. Now ask us something hard, please.

"This is a war against the peoples of the Hun nation," says Wm. Howard Taft; "we have no quarrel with the German people. We are warring against the German government," says Woodrow Wilson; "this is not a war for democracy," says Theodore Roosevelt; and "thus are our minds torn and distracted in a loyal effort to choose between the contending opinions of three of the most distinguished patriotic Americans on the business of the hour," says A. Wagg in the Buffalo New Age.

Prof. Leonard Whipple, of the University of Virginia, was fired by the board of visitors for having said in a public address that "he had bought no liberty bonds, but had contributed to Hillquit's campaign fund." This glorious war for democracy seems to bring to the surface all of the petty meanness and other contemptible traits that the human animal is capable of. Capitalist kultur is, indeed, of a very high grade, if it is to be judged by the intellectual vulgarity and contemptible conduct of its officialdom and custodians of authority.

The flag, the petticoat, and loaded dice in the shape of a War-Times Election Act that has anything in the line of political roguery that was ever previously concocted skinned a mile, carried the election for the true-blue patriots on Monday last. The country is now safe and the war as good as won. Though patronage is to be abolished and the profiteers are to be curbed a plenty, it may still be necessary, however, to hold an occasional tag day for the benefit of the returned soldiers, and impecunious army chaplains. Donations of second-hand underwear will be thankfully received for the former, but either cash of yellow-legged chickens will be required for the relief of the latter.

If labor produces all exchange value —and deny it who can—how can labor be paid for what it does? What material substance or stuff could be utilized for the purpose of making such payment? If you are one of the useful class in human society, that is one of the producers of wealth, it might be worth your while to think this matter over a little and perhaps you may find out just what your rulers and robbers have been putting over you and your fellows all down through the ages. Of course you will get hot under the collar, in consequence, but that will be all right, for you will never be any good to either yourself or your class until you do get so mad that you will be ready to join with your fellows and do things.

The combined debts of Australia—war, federal, state, shire, municipal, etc.—amount to about $4,000,000,000. As this is equivalent to only $800 per head and the Australian workers never received anything that they did not pay for in full several times over, all doubt of the financial soundness of the Australian government should be removed, and the sanity and mathematical possibility of a slave civilization established beyond successful dispute. That nations continually are sinking deeper into debt should not be taken as an indication of eventual bankruptcy, but as evidence of wealth accumulation and increasing affluence. The "accumulated wealth" of the world is measured in figures of debt. In fact that is the only thing that can be accumulated. Everything else is consumed as fast as it is produced. Think it over at your leisure and see if it is not a fact.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Two hundred and six men with millionaire incomes, ten of them with annual incomes of more than $5,000,000 and 196 with incomes ranging from one to five million —are shown in the income tax figures of the international revenue bureau for the fiscal year 1917. The number of persons reporting incomes between $3000 and $4000 was 85,122; between $4000 and $5000, 72,018; between $5000 and $10,000, 150,551; between $10,000 and $15,000, 45,305; between $15,000 and $50,000, 59,311; between $50,000 and $100,000, 10,452; between $100,000 and $150,000, 2900; between $150,000 and $200,000, 1284, and between $200,000 and $1,000,000, 2238.

The above, clipped from the daily press, should be good reading for the loyal and patriotic slaves of Uncle Sam's empire, who are being grabbed by the scruff of the neck and thrown to the dogs of war in Europe, in order that autocracy may be dethroned and democracy of the American type come into its own.

An insurance publication issued by one of the big companies, says: "In a single New York county, 27,000 people died within a period of five years. No estate whatever was left by 23,000. Only 1200 left estates of $300 to $1200. Consider what this condition meant to their families. In Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, 89 per cent. of those who died during a six-year period, left no estate whatever. Is this not sufficient answer to the question, 'Do I need to be insured?'" It may or may not be sufficient answer to the question, but it surely is sufficient reason why the pauper workingmen of the United States should willingly shoulder a gun at the command of their rulers and robbers and go joyously forth to carry the message of American democracy to the benighted heathen of central Europe. The Federationist respectfully requests Mr. Sam. Gompers to spread the glad tidings of great joy as widely as possible among the paupers and urge upon them to loyally fulfill their patriotic duty of devoting their lives and fortunes to the noble cause.

During the hearing by the tribunals of the applications for exemption of a number of Japanese fishermen, who have taken out Canadian naturalization papers, one of the military "listening posts" broke the silence with a scintillation of genius that was dazzling in its brilliance. This "post" opined that it "would be a good thing to cut off about 1000 of the Japanese fishing licenses on the Fraser, as with so many fishermen at work on the river, he held the opinion that the companies had to outbid each other to secure fish, thus running up the prices." The time of such a brilliant genius should not be employed by his owners in such a circumscribed calling as that of "listening post" in the campaign of Prussian militarism against democracy and liberty. He should be promoted to the chair of political economy in some brain-embalming educational institution of the class that rules and robs. His brand of economics would certainly let light into the hitherto dark places of the human mind that have been filled with the no doubt ridiculous notion that the greater the number of sellers of any given commodity there were offering their wares in the market, the more pronounced would be the tendency towards lower prices.

Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the People's Church of Cincinnati, who was seized and taken into the country and brutally horsewhipped by some twenty automobile loads of Cincinnati's upper class hoodlums, does not propose to accept the courtesies received without rendering suitable returns. He has evidence in hand to show that men very high in business and financial circles were implicated in the delightful affair. Among these worthies are said to be two men identified with the public utility corporations of Cincinnati and also one of the most successful of the war profiteers of that burg, that has a fair sprinkling of that sort of patriot. Mr. Bigelow is going after some of these worthy persons and zealous patriots, with warrants and some interesting disclosures are promised. Dr. Bigelow has also engaged a prominent firm of Cincinnati attorneys to prosecute libel suits against every newspaper which published the malicious falsehood that was wired out of Cincinnati on the day of the horsewhipping, that on Sunday he had prayed for the "repose of the soul of the kaiser and of the strong men around him." Dr. Bigelow's friends hope that these suits will not him sufficient funds to finance his campaign for congress for the seat made vacant by the resignation of Victor Heintz.

There is no humor more sdiesplitting and utterly demoralizing to buttons than that which bubbles forth unconsciously from the cerebral ponderosity of the editorial pundit who takes himself seriously as an authority upon things that he sees without being able to comprehend. Down in the United States there is a publication that is not called the Old Age. This is as near as it is seemly to approach to an absolute disclosure of identity. This sheet says, editorially: "One of the most inspiring things about the great war, at least as far as the United States is concerned, is the attitude of Labor. Labor is for the flag. And why? Because the flag is the symbol of democracy, although many insidious forces lying below the surface of things, rear their ugly heads at times to menace our institutions, such as anarchy, predatory wealth, poverty, unemployment, and injustice." That the "flag," the commercial emblem, the trade-mark of the mightiest labor-skinning and trade-marauding country on earth is the "symbol of democracy," is some joke, to be sure, but—Lord save our last button—what are the "insidious forces" that rear "their ugly heads as a menace to our institutions, such as anarchy, predatory wealth, unemployment and injustice"? Name them, oh excruciatingly funny man, please name them, that we may remove them ere they destroy our most notable and cherished "institutions, such as anarchy, predatory wealth, poverty, unemployment and injustice."

"In order to win the war we must find 1,000,000 men to take the places of the 1,000,000 young farmers, and since within 90 days the land in the southwest must be plowed, and by February much of the grain be sown, there is not a minute to spare. We do not want to impress slaves, but, fortunately, our government can, if it desires, enact a law that will enable the president to contract with China for 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men to come into our western farms and remain there until six months after the war."

This from the mouth of Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, a New York parson, who is the spiritual mouthpiece of the Rockefeller type of Christian. The Federationist agrees with the reverend one, that additional laborers will no doubt be needed to till the vineyard of the war god to the end that his valiant warriors upon the battlefront may be kept supplied with food and equipment. This will certainly be true if this eminently Christian performance of wholesale slaughter and devastation is to continue. But to bring some millions of chinks across thousands of miles of water involves the requisitioning of an enormous amount of shipping, and this is not now available. The Federationist respectfully suggests, that the difficulty may be partially surmounted at least, by requisitioning the services of all the sky pilots in the country for agricultural service until six months after the war, and it might even be found advisable to continue them in such service indefinitely thereafter, for all we know to the contrary. No shipping would be necessary in order to bring these laborers unto the field of their new employment. Not even guards would be necessary to escort them, they being all goodly and patriotic souls, and no doubt overwhelmingly imbued with zeal for service in the great cause of the world's redemption from the sin of autocracy, that is being so nobly waged by the righteous of the earth. As there are something like 200,000 of these purified souls in the United States this would constitute no mean addition to the working force engaged in keeping the furnace of war properly stoked with human flesh and material equipment. To this might as well be added some 200,000 lawyers and legal luminaries of the bench and a joblot of editorial pundits and flotsam and jetsam of the literary world, for, like the sky pilots, this legal and literary trash is nothing better than a nuisance in the pathway of progress and if it could be turned to useful purpose even to the extent of feeding itself, the strength of the useful ones of the land would be that much increased, and so much more could be given to the prosecution of the war. The only drawback to the scheme, unfortunately, is that none of this spiritual, legal and literary junk is good for anything else but weaving verbal snares to entangle the feet of the unwary, that they may be cast into the hell broth of ruling class profit, slaughter and rapine. Come to think it over, it would perhaps be better to import two or three thousand Chinks after all. At least they could produce something that might satisfy some legitimate and healthful human need. To pious Brother Hillis The Federationist feels inclined to cry, hear! hear!

GERMAN DEMOCRACY

[Extract from a letter of Prof. Hermann Fernau to a friend in France]

The question of the day is: "Are there anywhere leaders of German democracy? Where are the men in whose name German democracy can act? Will these ever have a majority behind them? Must we not doubt as to the democratic rebirth of Germany in view of the facts of the war which is to give peace to a people who publicly know nothing of democracy?" To this end, we must answer, they have had no chance of expression.

The trend of the German people is towards democracy. In Prussia, the Social Democrats have now a clear majority, which will show itself in Landtag and Reichstag, when a fair system of voting is established. The German people (and especially the Prussian) thinks, reads and votes democratically. What of the leaders? Only wait! Who in February, 1917, had ever heard of Kerensky? Who outside of special circles knew anything of Tscheidso or of Miliukoff? I could name dozens of notable competent Germans, democrats (and republicans) in body and soul who tomorrow may be leaders of the German nation, but who if they came forward today would be branded as traitors to their country.

It is pressingly necessary that the peoples of the Entente lands should at last give up the formula, no longer applicable, of a great undemocratic, servile, militarized German people. To cling to this is to poison the coming peace. It is a historical fact, too little heeded, that the democratic idea, slumbering in every people, arises with military defeat. There might have been no third republic in France without Sedan; no Russian republic without the overthrow of the Romanoffs in 1905 and 1914-16.

Bring the German people to realize this and just the same as any other nation they will be "ripe" for that self-government which can be the only guarantee of peace in the Europe which is to come.—The Public.

It is no doubt true "that the democratic idea, slumbering in every people, arises with military defeat," but it is also true, that its very opposite arises with equal vigor with military victory. And to the end that democracy may rise triumphant throughout the earth, may the autocracy of all lands go down in common defeat and ruin in this bloody ruling class debacle that is engulfing the world. May there be no peace with victory for either side to the miserable business, but a peace that will rise from the common ruin of the autocracies of both.

Leon Trotzky, whether right or wrong in attempting to impose his extreme views on revolutionary Russia, is neither a pro-German nor an advocate of separate peace, no matter what those superior persons who edit American newspapers may say of the man. It may be news to many to learn that Trotzky is so popular with Emperor William that a sentence of six months' imprisonment was pronounced against and is hanging over the head of the Russian, although he was not in Germany when he was placed on "trial." Trotzky's offence consisted in writing a book attacking Prussianism and the Kaiser which gained wide circulation. Trotzky, like thousands of other of acknowledged ability, was a product of imperialistic tyranny and despises class rule of every nature. He is about 40 years of age and was sentenced to Siberia for agitating for democracy when still a boy. After the ill-fated revolution of 1905, when he served as president of a workmen's council, he was sent to Siberia a second time, but escaped and went to Switzerland, where he was expelled through pressure from the Kaiser, meeting with the same treatment when he went to Vienna. Later he went to Paris and was ousted at the behest of the Czar. Then he went to Spain, where the Czar's mailed fist also struck him, and he came to the United States, remaining about four months and returned to Russia after the revolution of last March.—The Cleveland Citizen.

Nothing in more disgusting than the crowing about liberty by slaves, as most men are, and the flippant mistaking for freedom of some paper preamble like a Declaration of Independence, or the statutory right to vote, by those who have never dared to think or act.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 23—Saw Filers' Association.

MONDAY, Dec. 24—Electrical Workers, Amalgamated Engineers, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Pattern Makers, Iron Workers.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25—Machinists No. 777, Bro. Locomotive Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—Metal Trades Council, Street Railwaymen.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—Machinists No. 182 Shipwrights and Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—United Warehousemen's Association, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses.

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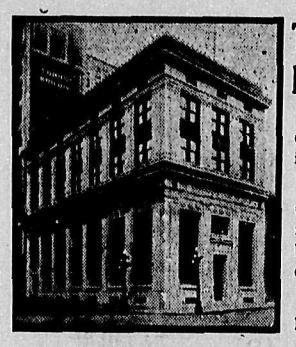

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"On the Scaffold" (Blanche Merrill)
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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Evidently Playing Favorites

Editor B. C. Federationist: Lieut. Eller stated this morning in court that the authorities had decided not to prosecute any firm for retaining men who had not registered, in compliance with the Military Service Act, in their employ, unless such employees were retained for seven days or more after Nov. 10. In that case the Wm. Lyall Shipbuilding Company is still liable, as I was not arrested till Nov. 20, and can prove that I was working for them on that date, and if Lieut. Eller, or anyone else, says I was not, then they are liars. Even if we don't count the Sundays and Saturday afternoons, it still left me in their employ seven-and-a-half days. I can also prove that the above firm never even asked me whether I had registered until the 13th or 14th of November, and if that is not a pure case of ignoring the proclamation of Oct. 13, to say nothing of "the act," then I'd like to know what is. I'm not "beefing" because I have to serve two years in the pen, but if the law is to be enforced, why not do so impartially, and perhaps then the workers will think there is something to this howl of "win-the-war."

A. P. FRASER.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 18, 1917.

"An elephant works from the age of 12 to the age of 80 and then he has not got much on some men."

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To the Public

After a recent conference with the Provincial Government relative to the Amusement Tax, we feel it is their desire and intention to bring about conditions that will be to the best interests of the theatrical industry and the public in general. We believe that our interests and the interests of the public in the matter of amusement taxation will be properly safeguarded by them.

Moving Picture Exhibitors' Association of British Columbia

THE MOST POWERFUL ENEMY AT GATE OF NATIONS

Grim Spectre of Starvation Sit Grinning Upon Outer Wall

Will Breach Battlements of Both Autocracies and Democracies

That the frightful orgy of bloodshed which is being enacted on the battlefields of Europe may soon be ended is the devout prayer of all right-thinking men and women whose minds are capable of rising above the prevailing war frenzy which came perilously near eliminating the last vestige of reason from the body politic, says The Week. They realize the dreadful results which must assuredly follow its definite continuance. They appreciate the indisputable fact that the nations at war are slowly, but surely, bleeding to death. That a remarkable, and in many respects startling, change with regard to the war is working in the public mind must be potent to all who follow the trend of public opinion. The people have seen a great light. The awful tragedy of recent years has awakened in them a keener and more sound sense of perception, and, above all, to a stronger sense of the supreme importance of independent thinking. The noisome shrieking and bombastic utterances of "Win-the-War" politicians, and the wild jingoism of an irresponsible and perverted press are fast losing their potency, and have ceased to inspire enthusiasm, producing in most people only feelings of disgust. This change will assuredly develop a situation far more serious, if those responsible for the conduct of the affairs of nations persist in pursuing their insane policy of blind recklessness. There is excellent reason for believing that the end of the war may be nearer than we think. That it will end in a victory for neither side is an opinion which is rapidly growing in volume. Before the defeat of one or other group of belligerents can have been accomplished, an enemy more ruthless in his methods and possessing a weapon infinitely more powerful than all the scientific devilTries of modern warfare, will have launched his irresistible campaign against every nation engaged in the present titanic conflict. He is a respecter neither of nations nor persons, and his name is STARVATION. The utter futility of suggesting that the Germanic powers alone will be starved into submission has been proved beyond question. They now control some of the richest tracts of agricultural land in Europe and continue to acquire even more. Their productive organization is probably as nearly perfect as possible. Moreover, their food supply is immune from destruction by naval or military agency. They possess an abundance of labor in the shape of the millions of people they have brought under subjection. Of course it is almost an absolute certainty that, even though they possess so many advantages, they are fast approaching the border-line of want. But can it be asserted with any degree of confidence that the Allies are not in a similar position? Eminent economists have uttered grave warnings concerning the rapid diminution in the world's food supply. They have told us in terms which leave little room for doubt that in an alarmingly short space of time the amount of food available will have passed below the minimum necessary for the sustenance of the race. That their warnings have not altogether fallen upon deaf ears is evidenced by the frantic appeals by the powers that be to the people, urging them to exercise the most rigid economy. It is stated on what appears to be unimpeachable authority that the available supply of wheat is barely sufficient to meet requirements until the next harvest has been reaped. What applies to cereals applies equally to meats and vegetables. We are, in fact, face to face with a serious crisis, one full of grave possibilities. This crisis was foreseen by men whose foresight enabled them to clearly discern the situation. They rightly pointed out, and events have proved conclusively the soundness of their reasoning, that it would be impossible to remove so many millions from productive employment without ultimately producing a food crisis. The duty of the people, in the face of such an alarming prospect is as clear as noonday. They must adopt every available means of conserving the food supply and, above all, of greatly increasing production. Every available acre of land must be utilized, and the services of every available man must be enlisted in a work of such vital importance. This applies particularly to Canada which possesses so great possibilities. No man who is physically fit can be spared for services overseas or otherwise when the call for production is so serious and insistent. If we, as a nation, are to fulfil our part in the fight against the grim spectre of want, we cannot afford to waste energy. Moreover, we must be prepared for radical changes, even to the extent of taking over the entire resources of the country. We cannot afford to allow anything to continue which will endanger human life. To send a hundred thousand men out of Canada at a time when they are urgently needed at home would be sheer insanity. The war against universal starvation demands their employment right here. If our "union" and "win-the-war" politicians would take the trouble to seriously consider the whole situation (although it is doubtful if the profesional politician is capable of seriously considering anything) they would cease to bombard the populace with meaningless slogans and appeals which savor of sickly and maudlin sentiment. The time is not far distant when they will find themselves confronted by an angry, because hungry, people whose demands will not be satisfied by fulsome patriotic platitudes or the wig-wagging of a flag. They will want more tangible evidence of their professed solicitude on behalf of democracy than mere terminology. Let them be warned in time. The people are in no mood to accept a stone in lieu of bread.

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MINER OBJECTS TO CONSCRIPT SLAVERY

Succinctly Sets Forth the Reason for the Faith That Is in Him

The letter below speaks for itself. It contains the reasons given by a British Columbia miner in backing up his claim for exemption from military service upon the grounds of conscientious objection to blood and slaughter. It is scarcely to be presumed that the argument adduced would make any impression either one way or another upon any tribunal, for it is a fact authenticated by history, that all tribunals are but the creatures of the power responsible for their creation. Their purpose has always been to carry out the wishes of the appointing or creating power. Presumably the one referred to below in no manner differs from the rest, unless it might possibly be through some slight variation either one way or the other in the severity of its decisions. It it not a matter of record that any of them in British Columbia have unduly leaned in the direction of too great mercy in dealing with the unfortunate victims of class rule and rapine who have fallen into the toils of the hungry military beast. Just how the author of the following made out with the tribunal in question has not yet been disclosed to this office. But at least his words clearly show him to be of the stuff that real men are made of.

Claim for Exemption

Hedley, B. C., Nov. 16, 1917.

Exemption Tribunal,
Penticton, B. C.

Sirs: In my claim for exemption I registered as a conscientious objector, which I certainly am.

For a period of six years I have been an active member of the Socialist Party of Canada, an organization that is strictly opposed to war, conscription, and all other things that pertain to slavery, as the outcome of that thing known as capitalism, or the exploitation of men, women and children. Had there been no such thing as the aforementioned, there would xave been no war and no need to conscript any one to take up arms against his fellow man and not wishing to do so. It is hard enough to drag through the world of industry and escape being maimed or killed, without going to look for it, by hounding some man down whom you have never seen before or had any grievance against, at the behest of some of these exploiters of labor who are safely tucked away scheming how they are going to skin the workingman just a little more, out of the bare existence he already has. I would think that the ones who ought to go to war are the ones that reap the profits front the workers. They are the parties that will be most physically fit, as they are the drones of society, who live in luxury from the sweat and blood of the workers of the world, whilst we have nothing to lose —only the chains of slavery and we can't shake them off by fighting the capitalists' battles while they stay at home away from the smoke of the battlefields and the suffering of wounded and dying men. And this in a twentieth century of civilization that we are supposed to be living in.

You may ask, "Why don't you go and fight for your king and country?" Would it be possible for me to own any country? Only a year or two ago, I had the fortune or misfortune, as it may be, to be in a labor trouble on Vancouver Island, and I am sure it will be fresh in your memories as to what transpired. What part of the country did we get? British subjects starving on the streets, striking to safeguard our lives against some barbarous corporations, and what happened? This self same government sent in soldiers with machine guns, rifles, bayonets and every other piece of man-killing machinery they could get hold of, to guard Chinese, Japanese and many of our so-called alien enemies of today who were driven to work in the hell holes of Vancouver Island. And now the tune has changed. Now we are asked as British subjects to take up arms against these so-called alien enemies, the majority of whom are working men the same as myself.

You may ask "why I object?" Could it be possible for anyone with red blood in his veins, after having suffered such as that, to go and take up arms against another working man? There may be some who have done it, but not me, and I don't intend to.

In as far as religious denominations are concerned, the only religion I recognize is that of the Socialist Party of Canada. There is enough religion in it that will be sufficient for me, or any one else that is broadminded enough to grasp it and think for themselves instead of letting others think for them.

Regarding the minister's or parson's affirmation of my being a member of a creed or church, I may say that we don't keep such men as those in our ranks. We have had enough of that kind to carry on our backs, without having them in the Socialist Party. But any other information you may require on that subject you may get from the executive of the Socialist Party of Canada, Vancouver, B. C.

Now, I think I have said enough to convince you of my determination against the shedding of my fellow workers' blood in the interest of a bunch of plundering parasites who are living a life of luxury and ease. And it is left to your judgment to determine whether you will have an avowed Socialist in jail or left alone in the industry to which he belongs. I think myself that more profits could be wrung out of my hide working in either a metal of a coal mine than laying in jail, as I don't intend to take up arms against my fellow man at any price. As I believe in the uplift of humanity and not the degrading of it.

In all sincerity, yours for freedom,

"_____."

"Some people know so many ways in which other people can save money that they see no necessity of stinting themselves in the least."

A fig for those by law protected!
Liberty's a glorious feast;
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest.
—Robert Burns.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated)

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Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 617—Walter Thomas, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 2647—F. L. Barratt, Room 208.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Phone Sey. 3510.
Cooks and Waiters—W. McKenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Sey. 4704; residence, High. 718R.
Longshoremen's Association—Gordon J. Kelly, 804 Pender street west; phone Sey. 6359.
I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, 436 Howe street. Phone Sey. 6359.
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Moving Picture Operators—S. Haig, Room 304.
Musicians—E. A. Jamieson, Room 305.
Painters—H. Grand, Room 303.
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Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Ironsides, Room 206½, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—J. Cowling, Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 3611.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Phone Sey. 8703.
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Shipwrights and Caulkers—J. Bromfield, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Stage Employees—H. Pearson, Room 304.
Steam and Operating Engineers—W. A. Alexander, Rom 216.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover, corner Main and Prior streets. Phone exchange Sey. 5000; residence, Fair. 541R.
Teamsters—J. F. Pool, Room 206½.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210.

PEACE

[Translation of a circular secretly distributed in Germany]

"When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching. It will come when Germany has learnt the lesson of the war, when it has found, as every other nation has to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be defied with impunity. The hour of peace will strike when Germany will no longer heed the makers of the war, when the militarism and chauvinism which kindled the war are shamed and despised, when the people say to Emperor William, "You have we followed, you have we obeyed, to you we have sacrificed the dearest of life, the lives of our sons and our husbands and our fathers, the ideals and beliefs of our ancestors and our own better nature. All have we sacrificed to you. Riches and power and the kingdoms of this world have you displayed before us and we accepted your enticements and your promises and what have we in return? For them we have sacrificed our all, and there is nothing in return but hunger and cold and nakedness, disease and death, ruin and destitution has been our harvest. Never in the history of the world has there been offer so great and so willingly granted. Before our heroic deeds the armies of Napoleon shrivel, and what have we won by it? Two years ago the world lay at our feet; strangers from every land came to our cities, and in every land was the industry of our merchants most successful, our products were most in demand. Everywhere was the German spirit welcome. And now over the whole world, are we despised and hated. On our forehead rests the curse of Cain. Men shun us in the streets, and our language is forbidden. You, we thank that the achievements of a century of national effort have been lost.

"We will no longer follow you. We demand a representative government. We condemn as insane a system of government which lays all power in the hands of one single man, who may, like you, be driven with ambition and vanity. We wish to take our place among the free nations of the world, and in common with these in good friendship tread the way of civilization and its progress.

"Thou and thy unworthy son send brave men to death in flames, or to be drowned under the floods of water while you avoid the slightest danger. Thou steppest in full armor before the world as Lord of War. Indeed, war and death for us. Health and safety for you.

"Peace will come when the German people awakens from its dream."

The millers of ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR, WILD ROSE PASTRY FLOUR and other ROYAL STANDARD Products extend to their patrons their heartiest wishes for an ENJOYABLE CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

We also wish to thank our customers for the loyal support given this company and to assure them that the same High Quality, characteristic of all ROYAL STANDARD Products in the past, will be as rigidly maintained in the years to come.

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The greatest sale in the history of Vancouver is now taking place at 319 Hastings Street West. Don't fail to attend if you care to reduce the high cost of living. Sale re-opens tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.

$27.50 and $30.00 Suits for men, Semi-Ready brand, English worsteds, Scotch tweeds and fine cashmere; all sizes. Bankrupt Sale price **$14.85**

Men's Suits, $22.50 and $25.00 values, a splendid assortment of fine worsted and tweeds. Bankrupt Sale price **$12.85**

Fine tweed Raincoats, trench style, guaranteed waterproof. Reg. $18.00; all sizes. Bankrupt Sale price **$5.00**

$5.00 and $6.00 Sweater Coats for men; grey, blue and khaki. Bankrupt Sale price **$2.98**

1500 Arrow and other high-grade shirts. Reg. to $2.25; all sizes. Bankrupt Sale price **98c**

Men's $2.50 Sweater Coats. Bankrupt Sale price **98c**

300 dozen heavy ribbed Canadian Wool Underwear. Bankrupt Sale price **98c**

4000 Fine Christmas Ties, reg. 75c. Bankrupt Sale price **24c**

$2.50 Fine Tweed Hats. Bankrupt Sale price **79c**

75c President Suspenders. Bankrupt Sale price **39c**

50c Cord End Suspenders. Bankrupt Sale price **29c**

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Hartt and Slater Boots; all sizes; values to $9.00. Bankrupt Sale price **$4.98**

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650 pairs of extra fine quality Boots, the leading makes of America; all small sizes; vals. to $12.00. Bankrupt Sale price **$2.98**

Sizes 2 1-2, 3 1-2 only.

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There are hundreds of lines on sale, beginning tomorrow at 10:30 a.m., including such brands as Libby's goods in tins and glass, Heinz quality products, Quaker brands, and many other leading makes, at prices lower than any other store in Vancouver. Come and save!

Libby's Asparagus Tips, regular 25c, now 12c
Golden Wax Beans, regular 25c ... 14c
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Royal Crown Soap, now 3c
Empress Spices, all kinds, regular 10c, now 6c
Old Dutch Cleanser, regular 10c. 7c
St. Charles Cream, 12-oz. 9c
Kellog's Krumbles, now 7c

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319—Hastings St. W.—319

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HEAVY TABLE SPOONS—Per dozen $6.00

HEAVY DESSERT FORKS—Per dozen $5.00

HEAVY TABLE FORKS—Per dozen $6.00

MEDIUM WEIGHT TIPPED PATTERN TABLEWARE—
Tea Spoons—Per dozen $2.50
Dessert Spoons—Per dozen $4.00
Table Spoons—Per dozen $4.50
Dessert Forks—Per dozen $4.00
Table Forks—Per dozen .. $4.50

SAXON PATTERN PLATED TABLEWARE—A neat design, reliably plated, at a price you cannot equal in the same quality.

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DESSERTS—Per dozen $4.00
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TEAS—Dozen ..... 85c and $1.00
DESSERTS—Dozen $1.75
TABLES—Dozen $2.00

NEVADA SILVER TABLEWARE:
TEAS—Dozen 75c, 85c, $1.00
DESSERTS—Dozen $2.00
TABLES—Dozen $2.25

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VINTAGE PATTERN FORKS—
Table—Per dozen $3.00
Dessert—Per dozen $2.75

ODD FORKS, KNIVES AND SPOONS in several patterns and makes, to clear, dozen $2.00

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS IN 1847 ROGERS' MAKE AND OLD COLONY DESIGN—To clear at exactly half today's prices.

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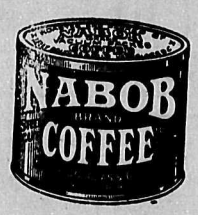

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LABOR ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED AT COAL CITY

Last Meeting of J. Taylor's Campaign Held At Nanaimo

J. H. Hawthornthwaite and R. P. Pettipiece Speak in His Behalf

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I., B. C., Dec. 18.—The final meeting of the B. C. Federation of Labor's campaign was held in Nanaimo last Sunday evening. James Hodgkinson occupied the chair, and briefly reviewed the position of the two old party candidates, and showtd how they were both conscriptionists.

Joe Taylor, the candidate, then addressed the meeting. He told of the attitude of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council in sending a delegate to the win-the-war convention in Montreal in order to keep tab on the other fellow, and of how an attempt was made to prevent him from moving an amendment to their win-the-war resolution, which called for the immediate conscription of man-power. Amongst other things, his amendment, which was voted down, called for a referendum. The convention was, as Taylor said, chiefly composed of politicians, with delegates from various women's organizations thrown in. Returned soldiers were also in attendance. The women and soldiers were spoken of in glowing terms, but when the committee to present the resolutions to Ottawa, was recommended by the executive, the women and returned soldiers were not represented. As usual, he (the candidate) was accused of being bought with German money. He averred that a knock was better than a boost, as suspicion would have been aroused had he been boosted as Sammy Gompers is being boosted. He declared that the War-Times Election Act was only a foretaste of what is to come, for the ruling class will pull off worse acts than that whenever they find their power slipping away from them. He showed how the ruling class of the world had forgotten about the sanctity of private property, and how they never hesitate in pulling off any rough stuff, as witnessed on Vancouver Island a few years ago. So it was up to the workers to remember these things whenever their constitutional rights were taken from them, and whenever it becomes necessary, the worker can always take a leaf from their master's book.

Pettipiece Addresses Meeting

R. P. Pettipiece then delivered a very telling address, which was listened to attentively. He spoke for a short time on old times in British Columbia, and referred to the old-time Nanaimo spirit, expressing the hope that that spirit would be reincarnated. He referred to the fact of the overabundance of lawyers and said that was no doubt due to the fact of so many people giving their children an education in order to prevent them from being skinned in industry. He gave a little bit of political history, featuring McBride's railway policy with his return to power with increasing majorities. He showed how the workers built the railroads and walked the ties. He then showed what happened when the bubble burst; armies of workers thrown on the Labor market, and told of being one of a deputation going to Victoria asking for something to be done for the unemployed, and of how members of the deputation were thrown into jail when they reported back to the unemployed of Vancouver. He then went on to deal with the changes that are taking place in the thoughts of trades unionists, and dwelt on a message delivered by the revered Keir Hardie in 1912, when he said great odds had to be fought against before an efficient political Labor movement could be formed, and of how he almost got crucified for daring to put a resolution to that effect before a Victoria convention of the B. C. F. of L., but he was pleased to see that the movement was taking shape, and he realised that he had been six years ahead of the times. He then reviewed the actions of statesmen in other belligerent countries, in taking Labor into their confidence and showed how Labor had been absolutely ignored by Borden who was interviewed by representatives of organized Labor when in Vancouver, and promised that before he attempted to consider conscription, he would consult organized Labor. He then told of Borden's trip to London, and the inauguration of conscription upon his return, with his broken promise to Labor. Some of Borden's tactics, in an attempt to win the election, were then enumerated, such as handing out a slush fund of $650,000 to advertise victory bonds, recruiting officers at $12 a day, an army of enumerators, and coercion of soldiers' wives by threats of stoppage of Patriotic Fund, etc. He quoted Lord Northcliffe's statement at a conference in the United States, when he said that the imperative need of the Allies was not men, but food and ships. "Then," said the speaker, "why not take his lordship's advice; conscript his land in the northwest; send for some gang ploughs, break up the land, and grow foodstuffs for the Allies; keep the men at home to build ships to carry it. Let us conscript the C. P. R. and a few other big corporations. The C. P. R. made $36,000,000 clear profit last year, so why not conscript these big corporations instead of floating victory loans?" He then dwelt on the birth of the new alignment of political parties and said that the political parties of the future will be a fusion of the old parties on the one hand, and Labor on the other. If Borden managed to steal the election, it would undoubtedly lead to trouble.

Old Warrior at It Again

J. H. Hawthornthwaite was the next speaker, and he opened by saying that the bourgeois press had been at is usual tactics of misrepresenting him, and he did not think it necessary to correct them through the press, as he could always do it in a public meeting. He gave a short talk on socialist principles, and dwelt upon the fact of the refusal of statesmen (?) to discuss working-class problems. He said that the teaching of the class struggle was or paramount importance, for if the workers were all class-conscious, they would always vote for their class (Where will the class struggle be when the most intelligent workers are conscripted and the rest made slaves under industrial conscription?) He said that the fact that the powers that be are grafting is no concern of the workers, as it is only the surplus value that forms the piece de resistance. The worker is robbed on the job. He declared that conscription was only on election dodge; said he was in favor of conscription of wealth, etc., and said that if we were living under a true democracy, any man who refused to fight would be conscripted; he claimed that Russia is at present enjoying such democracy, and Germany should be prevented from forcing an autocracy upon her. At the time of writing this article, the results of the election are coming in and there is no doubt that Borden has managed to steal the election, so we must accept another defeat at the hands of our class, and let us hope that those of our class who voted for what they didn't want, will get it; and those who voted for what they did want will have the courage to take it at the first opportunity. We must not waste our time in repining, but buckle one our armor and prepare for the next election. An instance of Borden's political manipulation was brought to my notice on election day by a man who has three brothers at the front. He told me of a case in Nanaimo of one of the conservative stalwarts who went overseas, but has never smelled powder smoke, and there are eleven votes in Nanaimo by virtue of that fact, while the other man who has three brothers in the trenches has only one vote. His wife has not even got one.

The fuel controller is getting busy (?) these days. He was doing some investigation in the price paid by consumers of coal, a few days ago, in a city not a million miles from a coal-mine, and he let fall the following gems: "The system of mine operation on Vancouver Island is fifty years behind the times," and the reason was "the opposition of the miners' organization to the installation of up-to-date methods." When asked about the delay in filling orders at the mine bunkers, he said that "the miners took holidays at such unexpected times that the mine management could not provide for such contingencies." Now, what qualifications does Mr. Thomson possess to fit him for the position of fuel controller? I understand that he is a contractor. He might be a washerwoman and show more intelligence in dealing with mining problems. It is peculiar that he did not make any inquiries amongst members of organized Labor. If Mr. Thomson sees this, I'll make a proposition to him; If he gives me three guesses, I'll tell him the name of the gentleman who gave him his information, and each of the guesses will be a mine official. It is high time that this question was investigated in an intelligent manner, with retailers, coal operators, organized mine workers and consumers face to face, and let the game go on until the blame is placed where it rightfully belongs. Judging from the actions of the food controller, in telling us to eat less, and the mental gymnastics of the fuel controller, one is forced to the conclusion that it is high time that a "fool controller" was appointed. If time will permit, I intend to try to get an open letter to Mr. Nicol Thomson published in the daily press, and I hereby notify him that if he wants any dealings with me, said dealings must be in public, without any star-chamber methods, as I was blacklisted for 18 months once.

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Stick or Cake

Manufactured in British Columbia

More Elections To Be Held

Both Probably Next Month

Well, now that the federal election is over, this old town might just as well get ready for another—two more, in fact. Next coming up—if the Brewster government hasn't lost its nerve again—is the provincial bye-election disputes. After that there will be the annual scrap for the civic honors within the gift of the people of Vancouver.

In the provincial elections the government candidates will be opposed in all four of the ridings where bye-elections are necessary. These are Vancouver, for the vacancy caused by the death of Ralph Smith, the finance minister; Port Alberni, in which Premier Brewster was the successful candidate, and also successful in Victoria; Ladysmith, which has been unrepresented owing to Parker Williams having accepted a place on the Workmen's Compensation board; Similkameen, short of its representative in the provincial legislature by reason of L. W. Shatford having been appointed to the senate.

Judging by what is heard, the government is going to be bumped somewhere, for it has failed to bring on these bye-elections in the face of an insistent demand. The first excuse for delaying them was "they wanted to wait for the operation of woman suffrage." That date rolled round and when it was figured out it was found the women were not so sweet on the Brewster government as some expected. So the bye-elections were put off some more to wait for other hopeful signs. Then the federal elections loomed up, and the bye-elections had to wait again.

The premier has made a promise to have the bye-elections before the next sitting of the legislature—called for the latter part of January. This, however, is no assurance the bye-elections will not be put off again. The premier has made promises before, and hasn't kept them.

Then the civic election will be held in January. It gives promise of being one of the hottest campaigns seen in any civic election in this city. Mayor Malcolman McBeath wants the job for a third term, and has been working hard to line up various elements in his favor. He is having a hard job, for he hasn't made good by a long ways. Alderman Gale is ambitious to oppose McBeath. It is reported, too, that C. E. Tisdall, who was defeated in the last provincial, can't get used to private life any more, and desires to get in the popular limelight again.

There is one comfort in civic elections. They are not fought on party lines, and the flag-waving is absent. The big interests wave the flag principally to cover up their public robberies, but in civic affairs there isn't so much for the big fellows to go after, so as a general thing they let the smaller fry fight out the disputes at home.

Two Senators To Be Named

And Many Are The Hopeful

"Ahem!" from J. H. Senkler, as he ruminates thusly: "Well, I've done my little bit. I was chairman at several meetings, was damned right and left by other Liberals who held to their old principles; I fell for the 'Unionist' buncombe; I changed my stripes.

"Now, what do I get for it all?"

Yes, what is Harry to get. Is there any reason why he shouldn't get one of the vacant senatorships? He gave the Tories good support and perhaps felt quite at home among them for a man that changes so easily probably was meant to be a Tory from the beginning but got on the wrong track early in life.

However, if Senkler was the only aspirant for the life of a senator, a life of ease and indolence, he might get it without question. But old-time Tories will ask why Senkler should receive any extraordinary recognition, being new in the ranks of Toryism and being to all intents and purposes a "convert." Why should he participate in anything in the way of gifts to the faithful before he has gone through the probation stage?

If Senkler cannot land one of the senatorships, why not a judgeship? He is a lawyer of a sort. A lot of excellent judges were not especially good lawyers, and vice versa.

But, again, there were any number of lawyers in the Tory ranks who worked hard and are tried and trusted in Toryism. They, naturally, will expect to get any favors that are around loose and will resent them being given to a newcomer in the ranks.

And there's Monty Woods and McTaggart and Joe Ellis and a few other lawyers and erstwhile Liberals, who walked into the Tory cage with Senkler. They all think they are entitled to as much reward as Senkler.

However, it is a safe guess that the old gang will hog whatever swag there is.

LIONS LED BY ASSES

[By Harold Hanson in Daily Call]

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, resigned to assume his duties as advisor to Dr. H. A. Garfield, national fuel administrator.

How ardent Mr. White takes his new job is seen by the fact that Garfield took away from the coal miners their right to strike. A recent degree of the government applies a penalty of $1.00 a day upon miners who declined to work. Representatives of coal miners in Kansas, Missouri, telling him that the miners were opposed to the government's order, and that they insisted upon the right to adjust their own working conditions, Garfield said that war emergency came ahead of any "personal feelings," and that the government would insist that the miners keep at their work. "I stand absolutely firm in this matter," Garfield said. "The penalty clause is just as a war measure and must stand." The "Social Revolution" makes the following remarks to the attitude of the miners to disregard the order and to go on strike:

The widespread strike of the coal miners of Indiana and Illinois without the sanction of the officials of their union, or rather in spite of the vehement protest of their officials, furnishes an interesting object lesson to the student of labor unionism in war times.

At a conference of representatives of the government and the high officials of the miners' union held in Washington some weeks ago a conditional increase of wages was granted to the miners, the condition being, on the part of the operators who were also a party to the conference, that the increase should be added to the already exorbitant price of coal.

The miners waited long and patiently for some definite word as to when the increase was to take effect, and finally in sheer desperation, being allowed to work only half time and unable to meet the high cost of everything, they went out on strike. Frantically, the officials of their union, from the highest to the lowest, shrieked that the strike was "irregular" and that the miners must go back to work at the old wages. In vain did they protest that they could not buy food for their families nor send their children to school for the want of clothes. All such appeals to their officials fell upon deaf ears. They must submit at this time, even if their families were on the verge of starvation. The operators and their own union officials were all in combination against them—and all stowing away three big fat meals a day.

Meanwhile the thieving operators were charging robber rates for coal, literally sandbagging helpless consumers across at their rates.

The strike of these brave miners on their own initiative with everything against them, including their own high-salaried officials, is a clear case of lions led by asses.

SHALL LABOR UNIONS BECOME SEWING CIRCLES?

The supreme court of the United States has at last done itself proud. Under the circumstances it becomes increasingly difficult to conceal contempt for the court. In the open shop decision, rendered Monday of this week, it has virtually outlawed the labor union.

Ostensibly the unions are still legal, but the right to strike, on which their success depends, is removed. How? Well, it is this way: If you strike you are interfering with established contractual relations in the field of industry; which, says the court, is illegal, and amenable to correction through the courts. Any time an employee is requested to join a union it is represented to him that he can better his conditions by refusing (along with the other members of the union) to sell his labor power at the established wage. This, says the supreme court; is interference with the contractual relations existing in the industry, and illegal.

We are no longer in doubt that the United States is progressing. We have now reached the point which England attained early in the nineteenth century. Labor organizations that try to do anything more than gather their membership together for a pleasant evening darning socks are violating the sacred contract.

Mr. Gompers, with characteristic energy, denounces the decision by saying that it makes our Messrs. Mitchell and Wilson (W. B., not W.) to be law violators. If the decision stands, what greater pride could one have than in being declared a law-breaker, and malefactor for encouraging workers to fight the open-shop system, and break every contract ever entered into by a laborer to the detriment of himself and the benefit of the master.

Yes, we are now well along in the revolution. At one time I thought the cataclysmic theory to be all bunk, but I see that, with the benevolent assistance of the United States courts we will be more likely to have a cataclysmic revolution than a peaceable and sensible evolution to industrial democracy.

The question now is: What will the A. F. of L. do?—Jaze, in Seattle Call.

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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 Marvin; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg., Box 434, Phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Mettishaw, P.O. Box 434, 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, Room 212, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; 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, 304 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 845.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 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, 1092 McLean drive; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1078 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. 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; vice-president, W. Larson; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 508; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 508.

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, 1876 Robson street, Phone Sey. 5679. Office, Room 218, 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.

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 1586, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 387; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 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, W. E. Thompson, Box 273, 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. 285—Meets in Miners' Hall, every Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. President, H. Bell; secretary, Fred Cassell, P. O. Drawer S., Trail, B. C.

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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.

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My Christmas Tree

On
Christ-
mas morn-
ing when I
awake, and
sleep-dust from
my eyes I shake, I
see a sight that
makes me start and
causes thumpings in my
heart! A Christmas tree—
oh, pretty sight—with can-
dles, bells and balls alight.
With horns and dolls and sugar
plums, and skates and trains and
beating drums. And oh, it is a won-
der-tree, with heaps of things for me
to see! Rare gifts hang upon
the side, which tinsled fairies
cannot hide. A soldier-
doll, a doll house,
too, and strings
of gold
come to my
view, and
as I look I
seem to
hear sweet
Christmas
music soft
and clear.
A Merry Christmas it seems to say.
A merry, happy, holy day!

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The B. C. Federationist

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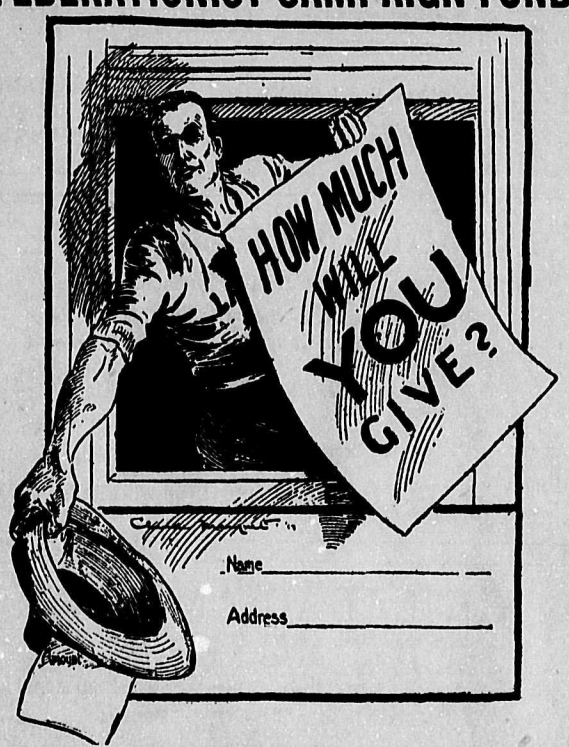

The B. C. Federation of Labor is still in need of funds to cover expenses, both in connection with the political campaign just closed and also to prepare for by-elections in B. C. in the near future. For this reason The Federationist has decided to re-open its Campaign Fund and appeals to all the workers who can to "do their bit" by giving all they can towards this important 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 B. Parm. Pettipiece, 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 Labor representation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A Vancouver Wage-worker .....$ 2.00 W. V. Scruby, Phoenix, B. C. 1.00

DECIDES TO SUPPORT PROPORTIONAL LEAGUE

Dr. Telford Addresses Council on Proportional Representation

Civic Fathers Come In for a Lot of Sharp Criticism

The Trades and Labor Council last night decided to back the Proportional Representation league in its fight to get this system voted on by the people, and to give financial support to the league if mandamous proceedings become necessary.

Dr. Robert Telford addressed the council on behalf of the Vancouver Proportional Representation society. Dr. Telford pointed out that last session the legislature made proportional representation optional with the municipalities. Those could adopt the system by a three-fifths vote of the councils, or it could be submitted to the electors on a five per cent petition. He said that three municipalities had already adopted it. Dr. Telford explained the efforts that had been made to get the city council to adopt the system. Ald. Miller, Owen, Kirk and Marshall wanted a plebescite and 2,183 names were obtained to a petition. These were checked over and found to be correct.

But in spite of this, the council blocked the proposal, though everything was all in order.

The speaker announced that it was proposed to put on a campaign and fight the action of the council.

Although aldermen had said it was a subject the people should vote on, they were now blocking it.

"Aldermen Kirk has developed a very autocratic spirit," said Dr. Telford. "He has out-kaisered the kaiser. He wants this left over till the legislature meets again. He has defied the legislature and the people. It is time he was out of public life. The mayor and Aldermen Gale and Hamilton are supporting it, but Kirk is ruling by 'divine right.'"

It was a case of self-preservation with some of the aldermen, said the doctor.

Del. Trotter said Dr. Telford had not said half he should have about the calibre of some of the men in the city council. The aldermen wanted to retain petty ward politics. Ald. Kirk had complained that if proportional representation were in effect, Labor men might be elected. It was Del. Trotter's opinion that Kirk was absolutely against the working class. He had a new system of taxation also, by which the big interests would run Vancouver. "Kirk," said Del. Trotter, "is simply humbugging the people."

Dr. Telford said that City Solicitor Jones would give any opinion Alderman Kirk asked for. He had given two opinions against the system.

Business Agent Midgley said the city council was the greatest aggregation of peanut politicians he had ever seen. He moved that the executive of the Trades and Labor Council support the league.

Del. Hardy, while not opposing the Midgley resolution, submitted one of his own that had been gone over by a solicitor.

Delegate Hardy said the city council was so dense that the governor-general had actually been asked for the repeal of the act. These were the same men who had asked for the passage of the act by the legislature.

The Hardy resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has endorsed the principle of proportional representation as applicable to the election of representatives to municipal bodies, and the same is in the platform of principles; and

"Whereas this council has already unanimously endorsed the principle of proportional representation; and

"Whereas on November 7, 1916, the city council of Vancouver passed the following resolution on motion of Alderman McIntosh and Hamilton:

"'That this council petition the government to introduce an act at the next session of the legislature, embodying the system of proportional representation in election of council representatives for any municipality in the province, and also for the city of Vancouver, the act to be made optionable with any municipality on a majority, in a plebiscite held at the time of the municipal election.'—Carried; and

"Whereas Messrs. Rogers, McIntosh, Marshall, Kirk, Mahon, Gale, Hamilton and Woodside constituted said council for 1916; and

"Whereas the 'Municipal Representation Act" is now available for adoption by any municipality, including the city of Vancouver, on a majority at a plebiscite of the electors; and

"Whereas over 2,000 qualified electors of Vancouver have signed a petition calling on the council of Vancouver city to take the opinion of the electors of the city by way of plebiscite as to the advisability of bringing the 'Municipal Proportional Representation Act" into force in Vancouver, for the election in the city of Vancouver of mayor and aldermen and other elective officers; and

"Whereas the city clerk has officially reported said petition as sufficiently signed; and

"Whereas six aldermen of the city council, namely Messrs. Kirk, Miller, Woodside, Marshall, Owen and Rogers have recently supported and actually secured the passing of a resolution moved by Alderman Kirk and seconded by Alderman Miller, that the city of Vancouver present a petition to the lieutenant-governor-in-council requesting that the seaid 'Municipal Proportional Representation Act' be REPEALED in so far as the said act applies to Vancouver, which resolution was passed with the object of depriving the electors of this city of the right to adopt said act—a right enjoyed by every other municipality in this province:

"Be it resolved that this council reaffirms it endorsation of its attitude on this question and demands the right of the electors of this city to determine by way of plebiscite the question of the adoption of 'Proportional Representation' in the election of the municipal bodies of this city; and

"Be it resolved that this council protests against any attempt to restrict or limit the application of said act; and

"Be it further resolved that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the city council of Vancouver, to each alderman, and to the attorney-general of this province."

Give Silk Hosiery This Christmas

AMONG THOSE things that come under the class of "appropriate gifts" hosiery holds a prominent position. If you intend giving hosiery you owe it to yourself to inspect our stock. Provision for the Christmas season has been well attended to here.

Note these:

—Women's Fibre Silk Hose in black, white or colors; **$1.00** a pair or 3 pairs in Christmas box, **$2.85.**

—Women's fine Pure Silk Hose in black, white or colors, **$2.25** a pair or 3 pairs in box, **$6.50.**

—Fine Grade Fibre Silk Hose, in black, white or colors, **$1.50** a pair or 3 pairs in Christmas box, **$4.25.**

—Pure Silk Hose, in black or white, **$1.75** a pair or 3 pairs in box, **$5.00.**

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QUESTION BOX

Is it true that all soldiers in uniform who voted at the recent election were compelled to submit to having their ballot enclosed in an envelope along with their regimental number and similar military data and record, thus destroying the secrecy of the ballot? If so, was it for the purpose of conserving the interests of democracy or of terrorizing the voter into supporting the Unionist government?

Under date Dec. 19, press dispatches state that the men of the "Canadian permanent forces in the west, when receiving their pay on Dec. 21, will discover that they have been cut 12 cents per day." Is it true that although this cut has been ordered some time since, all knowledge of it was very carefully withheld from the men until after the election on last Monday? Was it held back for the purpose of giving them a sort of post-election surprise in return for their gallant support of the Unionist ticket at the polls?

During the recent campaign the daily press was noisily proclaiming the joyful tidings, that at the time the conscription referendum was taken by the Australian government a year ago, the soldiers in the trenches of Europe voted overwhelmingly in favor of it. As the press of this city under date of Dec. 20 states that "a majority of the Australian soldiers on active service at the front voted against compulsion," upon that occasion, how is the reader to be able to determine when these low prostitutes lie purposely and when do they accidentally tell the truth?

BREAD MADE WITH SEA-WATER

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water with the addition of the salt required to make the bread both healthful and appetizing. Mr. Albert Saint Cernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of this practise, which has, according to him, several advantages: the bread keeps moist linger, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chlorid sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorids of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of. In a communication to the Revue Scientifique (Paris) he says:

"By the way of reducing the traffic movement of salt, it is highly desirable that there should be legislation authorizing bakers in coast towns to make use of seawater. . . . Rolls made with seawater are said to remain fresh for more than a week. During a journey of five months made from Havre to San Francisco, in a sailing vessel carrying 160 passengers and a crew of 25, . . . exclusive use was made of such bread, and there was not a single case of illness on board."

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt water used for mixing the dough. Along the English channel and the Atlantic ocean the water is of suitable salt content to be used directly. Mediterranean water, however, has a salt content so much higher that it is advisable to use one pint of fresh water to three parts of salt water. The French writer adds:

"Bread made with sea water, useful for everybody, is to be especially recommended for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labor."—Coast Seamen's Journal.

LENINE—MASTER STATESMAN

At last the world witnesses the ascendency of a real statesman—Nicolai Iliitch Oullanoff, known to the world as Nicolai Lenine, premier of the world's first industrial democracy, mighty Russia!

A meteor across the political sky as Lenine appears to the uninformed, this doughty champion of real democracy has long been known in the Socialist movement as orator, organizer, author and Maximilist economist.

As early as 1897, Lenine, then a resident of St. Petersburg, was at the very front of the socialist movement, being honored by the exploiters with the appellation "dangerous nihilist." The appearance of a radical article in a Russian journal, treating boldly of the economic development of Russia, served as an excuse for the czar's agents to arrest its author, and he was sent on a long and bitter journey to Siberia, without even the formality of a trial. Despite the hardships of prison camp, Lenine wrote his scholarly work on "The Development of Capitalism in Russia."

After four years of suffering, the astute Lenine managed to outwit his keepers and escaped from Siberia, making his way to western Europe, where he remained in exile, part of the time in France and some of the time in Switzerland. In the latter republic, Lenine gained fame as one of the editors of the Iskara, central organ of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. In 1902, a split took place in the party, Lenine resigning from the editorial staff of the paper. The schism was the result of a bitter controversy on question of tactics, rather than a fight over principles. Lenine was strongly opposed to any compromise tactics, or dallying with governmental officials. He was openly and above-board in opposition to the government and against any and all who were willing to support the government. He was not a "patriot," judging from ruling-class standards. He despised the Russian autocracy, heading a radical group known as 'Porashenzi," who were anti-patriots, hoping for the defeat of the "little Father's" army in the great conflict. Only after such a defeat, he declared, could the democratization of Russia be effected. It was in this sense only that Lenine could be called pro-German. He was pro-anything that would lead to the overthrow of the Russian autocracy. Now that the insane czar and his soothsayers are relegated to the farm, Lenine is a patriot to the limit, as well as an internationalist, ready to fight for the world as the workers' country and defend their homes from capitalistic aggressions.

In 1905, when the first revolutionary outbreak occurred, bringing with it some measure of freedom and amnesty to political exiles, Lenine promptly returned to St. Petersburg, and was made editor of the socialist dailiy, The New Life. Later came the reaction, and Lenine was obliged to flee the country.

Lenine is well known to European socialists as a member of the International Socialist Bureau, and as a permanent delegate to the International Socialist congresses.

Among his published works is an excellent Russian translation of Webb's "History of Trades Unions."

From the foregoing brief sketch, it may be seen that the premier of free Russia is no up-start demagogue or politician, but a tried and true soldier in the fight for world-wide industrial democracy.—Truth.

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HOT SHOT

[By Rev. Charles Stelzle]

You cannot always judge how well a man has aimed, by what he hits. There's many a fellow who has the reputation of being a winner, who really hit the bulls-eye by a chance shot. It isn't always the gun which makes the loudest report that does the most business. The chap who shouts loudest usually says least. For effective work, a cannon must be one hundred times heavier than the shot it fires. The "lightweight" on the job is apt to suffer from the recoil—and it's sure t come. There are many kinds of gun but none of them are self-firing—ex cepting the kind that do mischief. I requires good ammunition, a steady aim and a definite mark, if a man is t make good. Some men have wasted s much time getting an aim in life, tha they have forgotten how to pull th trigger—the game's gotten away whil they've been thinking about the wa they'll get ready to begin. There ar times when it pays to fire in battalions but for ordinary purposes, it's the sin gle, well-aimed shot that counts. A man may not always hit the bull's-eye but it is safer to keep on trying tha to stake one's reputation upon a good chance shot.

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