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LIEBKNECHT'S BOLD ATTACK ON THE KAISER

In Flaying the Prussian Tyranny He Flays Them All

Elucidates the True Policy of the Sons of Toil in All Lands

[The United States Committee on Public Information has secured a copy of a German leaflet containing Karl Liebknecht's bold reply to the Prussian military tribunal which sent him to prison for attacking Prussian militarism and trying to make Germany safe for democracy, says the Appeal to Reason. The leaflet is dated May 3, 1916. It clearly reveals Liebknecht's uncompromising attitude toward militarism, and the keenness with which he analyzes the evils of this brutal system. It shows a fearless spokesman of truth and democracy put out of the way. Liebknecht's communication follows:]

THE RECORD of my deposition in the proceedings against me requires the following explanation:

1. The German government is in its social and historical character an instrument for the crushing down and exploitation of the laboring classes; at home and abroad it serves the interests of junkerism, of capitalism and of imperialism.

The German government is the reckless champion of expansion in world politics, the most ardent worker in the competition of armaments, and accordingly one of the most powerful influences in developing the causes of this present war.

The German government contrived the war jointly in concert with the Austrian government, and so burdened itself with the greatest responsibility for the immediate outbreak of the war.

The German government brought on the war under cover of deception practiced upon the common people and even upon the reichstag (note the suppression of the ultimatum to Belgium, the Book, the elimination of the czar's despatch of July 29, 1914, etc.), and it sought by wicked means to keep up the war spirit among the people.

The German government wages the war by methods which judged even by standards still now conventional, are monstrous. Note, for example, the sudden attack upon Belgium and Luxembourg—poison gas—since adopted by all the belligerents, but, most outrageous of all, the Zeppelin bombings, instituted with the purpose of annihilating every living person, combatant or non-combatant, over large areas; the submarine war on commerce, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc., the system of taking hostages and levying contributions, especially at the outset in Belgium; the systematic exactions from Ukrainian, Georgian, Courland, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan and other prisoners of war in the German prison camps, of treasonable war service and of treasonable espionage for the central powers—the contract between Under Secretary of State Zimmerman and Sir Roger Casement in December, 1914, for the organization, equipment and training of the "Irish brigades," made up of imprisoned British soldiers in the German prison camps, the attempts under threat by forced internment to compel enemy alien civilians found in Germany to perform treasonable war service against their own country, etc. "Necessity knows no law."

Prepared Way for Revolution

The German government has, through the establishment of "martial" law, greatly increased the political lawlessness and economic exploitation of the people; it refuses all serious political and social reforms, while it seeks to hold the people docile for the imperialistic war policy, through rhetorical phrases about equal rights of all parties, about alleged discontinuation of political and social class discriminations about an alleged new order and direction of affairs, and the like.

The German government has failed, out of deference to agrarian and capitalistic interests, to care for the economic welfare of the population during the war, and so has prepared the way for a revolutionary uprising of the people and for general distress.

The German government holds fast even yet to its war aims of conquest, and thereby constitutes the chief obstacle in the way of immediate peace negotiations upon the fundamental principle of renunciation of annexations and of all sorts of oppressions. It stifles through the maintenance—in itself illegal—of martial law (censorship, etc.), public knowledge of embarrassing facts and socialist criticism of its procedure.

The German government thereby discloses its system of specious legality and sham nationality as a system of actual force, of genuine hostility to the people and of guilty conscience as regards the masses.

The cry "down with the government" brands this entire policy of the government as fatal to the masses.

This indicates further that struggle of the most strenuous character, class struggle against the government, is the duty of every champion of the welfare of the proletariat.

The Workers and the War

2. The present war is not a war for the protection of national integrity, nor for the freeing of oppressed people, nor for the welfare of the masses.

It signifies from the standpoint of the proletariat the most extreme concentration and extension of political oppression, of economic exploitation, of militaristic slaughtering of the working classes, body and soul, for the advantage of capitalism and despotism.

To all this the working classes of all countries can give only one answer: Intensified struggle—international class struggle against the capitalistic regime and the ruling classes of all countries for the abolition of every species of oppression and exploitation for the termination of war through the institution of a peace consistent with the spirit of socialism. In this class struggle the socialist, who knows no country but the international, must come to the defense of everything which he as a socialist is bound to defend.

The cry "down with war" signifies that I must stand opposed to the present war, condemning and hating it in principle, in its historical character, in its general social causes and specific

Socialism Against Militarism

3. As a socialist I am fundamentally opposed, not only to this present war, but also to the existing militaristic system, and I have to the utmost of my ability continually urged on the fight against militarism as an especially potent undertaking, a matter of life and death for the working classes. (See my paper, "Militarism and Anti-Militarism, 1907," international conference at Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910). The present war is a summons to maintain the struggle against militarism with redoubled energy.

4. Since 1889 the first of May has been consecrated to manifestation and propaganda of the great fundamental principles of socialism, against all exploitation, oppression and violence, exalted to propaganda for the essential solidarity of workers in all lands—a solidarity which the war has not impaired, but strengthened—against fratricidal conflict, for peace and against war.

The declaration and propaganda of these principles is a sacred duty imposed upon all socialists—doubly so during the war.

5. The policy advocated by me is set forth in the pronouncement of the international socialist congress held in Stuttgart (1907), which bound socialists of every country—since they have not prevented the war—to work with all their energies toward its speedy ending, and to take advantage of the conditions which have arisen for hastening the abolition of the capitalistic order.

Socialism, even to its ultimate consequences, is international in spirit. It imposes upon the socialists of other countries the same duty with reference to their government and ruling classes that I, with others in Germany, have performed with reference to the German government and ruling classes.

Socialism works in the spirit of internationalism in its reciprocal incitement from country to country of the class struggle against war.

"To the Day!"

With others I have since the beginning of the war, in every possible way, in the most public manner, defended and upheld this socialistic policy, and I am pledged to it, to the last degree, in compact with my brother socialists in other countries.

(I may mention, for example, my journey to Belgium and Holland in September, 1914; my Christmas letter in 1914 to the Labor Leader, London; the Swiss convention, in which, I regret to say, I was unable to participate personally, being prevented by the superior powers, etc.)

6. This policy, to which, cost what it may, I shall hold fast, is not mine alone, but is, on the contrary, the policy of an ever-increasing proportion of the people of Germany and in other countries, belligerent as well as neutral.

(I will soon become, as I hope—and to this end I am resolved to toil on—the policy of the working class in all countries, which will then possess the power to

MISS GUTTERIDGE TO SPEAK AT REVELSTOKE

Will Address Mass-Meeting in Interests of Labor Candidate I. A. Austin

Miss Helona Gutteridge, campaign manager for the B. C. F. of L. in Vancouver South and Burrard, will address a mass-meeting at Revelstoke, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, in the interests of I. A. Austin, the Labor nominee for that constituency. The women of Revelstoke are urged to hear this address, as Miss Gutteridge will have many things to say of particular interest in this campaign.

TO STRANGLE REVOLT IN AMERICAN LABOR

Gompers Plans to Inject Cry of "Americanism" Into Labor's Struggles

Much Alarmed Over Radical Tendencies and Unrest Throughout Land

Samuel Gompers thoroughly alarmed at the radical tendencies of American labor and the unrest which is spreading like wild-fire all over the country, as evidenced by the great strikes, has decided to throttle all radicalism, says a Buffalo dispatch to the Seattle Daily Call. He realizes that conservatism and autonomy in the A. F. of L. is doomed unless the rising tide against his tyranny can be stemmed, so he has cleverly allied himself with the issue of "Americanism," so-called.

The quiet preparation of this campaign which has been going on for a week is looked upon by President Gompers and autonomy as a "secret" effort on the part of the federations convention.

This plan is expected to smooth out much of the labor tangle in government shipyards, to force a "secret" effect on the coal mine situation and, though the brotherhoods are not affiliated with the federation, to help put down the strike and disaffection spirit in the railroad group.

The outward and visible signs of this propaganda will be speechmaking labor leaders, who will make carefully mapped tours among the different classes of labor explaining the federations attitude.

His plan is to brand all radicals and socialists as pro-German agents in the employ of the Kaiser. The international presidents who work hand in glove with Gompers will co-operate with him for the sake of their fabulous salaries which they receive for stirring strikes and unrest in "their" respective unions.

In addition to this there will be an army of secret labor agents. Their task will be to watch their respective local fields for radicals and socialists, to keep federation and government officials at Washington informed and to head off trouble in their local ranks by weeding out said radicals and throttling their agitation before they can stir up serious trouble.

Gompers will assert that anti-Gompers forces in the A. F. of L. are also anti-American and will in that way crush all protest against his high-handed autocratic rule in the federation.

Whether he will be able to put through his little game and prepare American labor for the government's policy of industrial conscription and "no-strike" is a question, but if he does succeed, the radical portion of the A. F. of L. will probably revolt, and if it does not affiliate with the W. V. will form a separate radical organization based on the class struggle and pledged to working class principles.

IMPERIAL VIEW OF CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA

Its Enforcement to Be Net Loss to the British Commonwealth

Sharp Criticism of Stupid Policy of Reaction at Ottawa

[Manchester Guardian]

Conscription has faced Canada with a political problem of the first magnitude. The French-Canadian loathes it, and, unfortunately, he has the profoundest distrust for those who are imposing it upon him. Canadian statesmanship ever since Confederation has been lacking in wisdom in its handling of the French-Canadian nationality. The French-Canadian is determined to preserve his language and the schools which are the instrument of French culture. The British majority in the provinces outside Quebec have used their voting power to qualify or deny him this moral right; they have not understood the sanctity of cultural autonomy. The French-Canadian, therefore, has the double grievance that conscription should be forced upon him against his will, and that it should be forced upon him by political groups who have harassed French-Canadian nationality. Under such circumstances, two tests may be applied to the wisdom of introducing conscription: Does the military gain outweigh the political loss; and, secondly, does the particular mode adopted, the best that might have been chosen? It is difficult to understand why Sir Robert Borden should reject the event in the confused fashion permitted by a general election, their right is infinitely stronger to pronounce before the event in the clear domain of a referendum. During the debates in the Canadian parliament, the argument against a referendum was that it would mean delay in sending reinforcements to France. But the reinforcements under the conscription law are not likely to reach France before the next spring campaign, so that argument lacks reality. Besides, it would not equally well against a general election. Sir Robert Borden committed an error in rejecting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal, and the error is not one of mere tactics. It is a mistake to reject so strong a moral sanction to conscription as a decisive popular vote in its favor. On the other hand, nothing could so manifestly justify the government in abandoning conscription as a popular pronouncement against it.

But is conscription worth, on balance, what it is going to cost? The conscription law aims to recruit 100,000 recruits. Doubtless that is a figure of significance to Canada, but nobody would suggest that it is of decisive importance in the war. The conscription law has put into the field some fifty million men. Now that the United States is offering millions of men for the common cause, it can hardly be said that the additional 100,000 would make the difference to the Allies between victory and defeat. Besides, conscription will not give a net 100,000 men. Voluntary enlistment has already provided a goodly number if managed with skill; and it has yet to be proved that the draft can be brought into operation in French Canada, or that it will not take more men to enforce the law than it will provide. The military case, therefore, for conscription could not be called decisive; it was not one of those instances in which the safety of the state is in issue and all lesser goods, however considerable, may be sacrificed for it. The political loss, on the contrary, does threaten to be of the first order—immediate unrest and disturbance, possibly of a grave character; an abiding sense of grievance, possibly, an enduring cleavage between the French-Canadian and the British. The question is not whether the French-Canadian, in his resistance to conscription, has abstractly right or wrong on his side. The question is the strictly practical one whether the conscription of the French-Canadian is under existing conditions expedient. For our part, we have hesitation in saying that from the imperial point of view it is not worth while, that it would represent net loss, rather than gain, to the British commonwealth. That being so, we hope that the wisdom of Canadian public men will be applied before it is too late to avert a disaster. If the whole scheme cannot be abandoned, practical not very beautiful compromises suggest themselves.

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To Federationist Subscribers:

Please remember that no later acknowledgment of subscriptions or renewals are made. The address label on your paper carries the date to which French Canadian subscription is paid. If after forwarding notices to this office, the correct change in your label date is not made, notify us at once. You may have a kick to make regarding delivery, or otherwise, kindly send it to this office—not to the other fellow. This you will get matters adjusted, and we'll all be happy.

B. C. Federationist

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COAL MINING RIGHTS

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 renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Now more than 2,660 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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be stated 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. 37 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. O'RY, Deputy Minister of Interior. N. B.—Unassisted publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—93575.

Admiration Cigars Unfair.

A Labor Leader's Message to Canadian Workmen

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently addressed an audience of 5000 trades unionists at Toronto on the issues of the day.

Read these extracts from his address and remember them on December 17:

"I hold it to be the first duty of every Canadian to do everything in his power to unite the people in winning the war.

"This is war—not play—and when the government of Canada has decreed that a certain course shall be followed, it is the duty of every man to put that policy in operation."

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H. H. STEVENS Vancouver Centre

MAJOR COOPER Vancouver South

SEE LOMAS for Small Farm Lands and Suburban Homes

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

**Carhartt Overalls are Union-made
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POINTS IN DENTISTRY FOR THE PUBLIC
Gold for Filling Teeth

- Q Had I been writing on this subject ten years ago, the next filling of importance to amalgam as a tooth preserver would have been gold. Now, however, gold has taken a third place and silicate fillings certainly come second.
 - Q Probably there is no department of dentistry which in the past has so taxed the energy of the dentist and the finances of the patient more than the gold fillings.
 - Q The old method was to pack gold foil or pellets made of beaten gold into the cavity. Gold being a substance which, when pure and properly manipulated, would cold just as iron does hot, and so the dentist of fifty or even ten years ago and many "old-timers" still build up the teeth or fill up cavities in this slow and tedious way.
 - Q In the past the use of gold was a necessity; it was probably the best material known, and although a shade not in harmony with the tooth enamel, yet did not discolor, and through its recognized beauty and value, became for a time almost fashionable as a covering for or restorations of certain grades of human ivory.
 - Q Through this fact, gold in bridgework developed much of its popularity, and the gold-fused dentist still finds in the covering of teeth with gold, which should be filled, certain financial advantages, even if he by so doing sacrifices the interests of his victims.
- GOLD INLAYS**
- Q A few years ago a new method of filling the teeth with gold was applied, and today the old tedious method of hammering the gold into the teeth, piece by piece, has been practically eliminated.
 - Q The new method consists of making castings usually of pure gold to fit the cavity or to correctly build up the tooth. This casting is then cemented in and the surface burnished. This makes a dense and permanent filling. Gold inlays have, however, no special advantage over the modern amalgam in point of shade or durability, and in the present struggle for existence the advantage is with amalgam among the working classes.
 - Q There are men in this city working long hours as janitors or in running elevators, and many other lines of work, who are compelled to support a family on \$60 per month. Imagine \$5 gold inlays for this man, wife and children. So the problem of dentistry is largely economic.
 - Q Read my letter to the editor.

"MONARCH OF ALL I SURVEY!"



WHO WOULD THE KAISER VOTE FOR?

Who would not vote for the party who, under the guise of "Unionists," has disrupted the country, who has caused revolution in Quebec; who has flagrantly broken its promises to Labor; who has ill-treated Canada's civilian soldiers and caused dissatisfaction in their ranks; who has supported profiteers; who has caused suffering to soldiers' dependents and the poor by exorbitant food prices? That party is indeed a friend of the Kaiser!

Who Is Entitled To Vote

Summary of the Provisions of Dominion Laws
Covering the Coming Election

Males

1. All enlisted soldiers or sailors, though under 21 years of age, and whether in Canada or overseas, and including Indians, are entitled to the vote. This applies only to British subjects.

2. All male British citizens by birth or naturalization, 21 years or over, if qualified by residence (three months in the constituency and one year in the province) are entitled to vote.

To this general rule there are four exceptions. The following persons cannot vote:

(a) Persons born in enemy countries or (if their natural language is an enemy language) born elsewhere in Europe, unless naturalized before March 31, 1902. But any such person can vote if he has a son or grandson in the C. E. F.

(b) Persons who apply for exemption from military service on conscientious grounds.

(c) Men who have been convicted of any offence against the Military Service Act of 1917.

Treaty Indians, in accordance with Canadian custom and law, are debarred from voting.

Females

Women (in all cases British subjects and qualified as to race and residence the same as men) are entitled to vote if they come within any of the following classes:

1. Nurses attached to Canadian or British army, whether over 21 or not, and whether in Canada or overseas.

2. The wives or widows, mothers, all sisters and all daughters of:

(a) Soldiers, sailors, nurses who have gone overseas (even if since returned) in the Canadian expeditionary force, or in the naval forces, and whether dead or alive.

(b) Soldiers, sailors or nurses in the British army or in the naval forces anywhere, and whether dead or alive.

Get On the Lists

Every elector, male or female, entitled to vote under the law should see that his or her name is on the voters' lists.

There is an enumerator in every polling division in the country. It is the business of every elector to see that his name is on the list. See the enumerator for your district and get on the list at once. Also give him the names of other qualified electors who might otherwise be overlooked.

On December 2 copies of the voters' list, compiled up to that date, were posted in the nearest post office and in one other conspicuous place for inspection. It should be carefully checked in order that names that should be there may be added if necessary; and that names that are there improperly should be removed.

It is provided by the law that each enumerator shall attach to each of the two copies posted up by him a written notice signed by him designating a place within the polling division and a time where and when electors may conveniently find him during at least two consecutive hours on every day, except Sunday, of the ten days next before the polling day and at any time while the

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, December 2, 1892

Tuesday, December 13, 1892

A special meeting of union men was held in Union hall to consider the presentation of the labor platform to candidates for municipal honors, and to deal with the coming municipal elections generally. There was a large attendance, when ward committees were appointed.

Chairmen of all committees were instructed to attend all meetings of the trades council held till after the elections.

Dr. Carroll declined nomination for the majority on account of pressure of business, and a committee appointed to tender the nomination to Ald. William Brown.

Olympia Cigars Unfair

**Copenhagen
Chewing
Tobacco**
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

**PARM'S PURPOSELY
PENNED PARAGRAPHS**

Probably the fact that certain local win-the-election patriots of the "union" government stripe had advertised for second-hand underwear to give returned soldiers accounts for some of the things the returned wage-workers are indulging in these days.

Whether to seek a job, sell shoe-laces or accept the alms of win-the-election "unionist" candidates to break up public meetings. That is the question.

Evidently some of the returned soldiers are still on "active service" and at the bidding of the military politicians so prolific between Alberni and London, on the payroll of the Borden burglars.

Recruiting officers, \$12 per election, \$4 per day. Soldiers who day. Enumerators to win the ARE WINNING the war, \$1.10 a day and their dependents left to live on charity. Hurrah for Borden's bunglers and criminal profit-mongers.

Yes, by all means, Stab the Food Hogs—in the back or elsewhere—on Dec. 17.

A vote against Borden's candidates is a vote for the preservation of democracy in Canada, and a protest against the introduction of Kaiserism and military despotism.

Use the peaceful weapon of a liberty-loving people on Dec. 17. Then it will make revolution unnecessary afterwards.

A vote against Borden's aggression is a vote in favor of Canada running its own affairs.

**Many heavy doctor's and
hospital bills can be saved**

by having a supply of household drugs and standard remedies in your house.

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

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

Vancouver Drug Co.

The Original Cut Rate Drugists

MAIN STORE:
405 Hastings St. W. Phone Sey. 1985 & 1986

BRANCH STORES:

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782 Granville Street	Seymour 7013
3714 Granville Street	Bay. 2314 & 17440
412 Main Street	Seymour 5032
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Mail Order Department for out-of-town customers. Same prices and service as over our counter. Address 407 Hastings Street West.

Men Who Know Come Here for Shoes

Men who appreciate Good Shoes—the best of Shoes—come here for them.

If there are any better Men's Shoes made than the sort we sell, we haven't seen them.

Better leather or better shoemaking were never combined in Shoes.

Come in and make us prove it.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET

**Have You Read About Your
Street Railway Service?**

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

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

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



B.C. Electric

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited
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REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster—W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert—S. D. Macdonald, Box 288
Victoria—A. S. Wells, Box 1538

'Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World'

FRIDAY, December 7, 1917

LABOR CANDIDATES THROUGHOUT CANADA

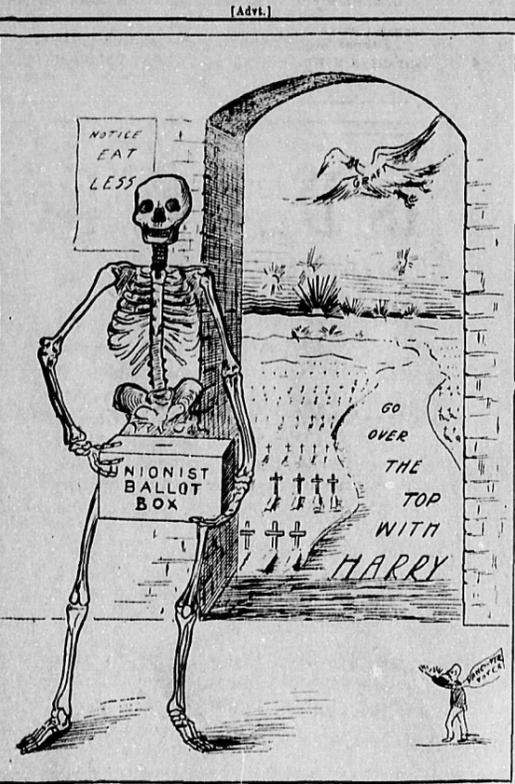
- British Columbia—East Kootenay—Thomas Biggs. West Kootenay—J. A. Austin. Kamloops—Joseph Taylor. Victoria—A. S. Wells. Vancouver South—J. H. McVety. Burrard—V. R. Midgley. Vancouver Centre—W. A. Pritchard, socialist.
Alberta—East Calgary—Roy Wm. Irvine.
Klondike—Steve Marshall.
Victoria—J. W. Leedy.
Bow River—D. H. Galbraith.
John Reid, socialist.
Ed Deer—J. E. Knight, socialist.
Lethbridge—L. H. Pack.
Medicine Hat—Geo. Patton, socialist.
Saskatchewan—Hesse Jaw—James Somerville.
Klondike—W. Seward.
Regina City—Ald. A. MacBeth.
Manitoba—North Winnipeg—E. A. Bigg, M.L.A.
Centre Winnipeg—B. S. Ward.
Brandon—E. J. L. Dixon, socialist.
Ontario—Fort Arthur and Kenora—J. Dunbar.
Welland—J. A. Hughes.
South Waterloo—Thomas Hall.
Port William—Bainy River—Ald. A. H. Dennis.
North Waterloo—Mervyn N. Smith, socialist.
Hamilton East—C. J. Halcrow.
Hamilton West—Walker Bollo.
Wentworth—F. J. Fitzman.
West Algona—James Lockwood.
West Toronto—J. W. Bruce.
East Toronto—John Rice.
South Toronto—D. A. Caray.
South York—T. Dunn.
Windsor—R. Harrison.
South Wellington—Lorne Cunningham, socialist.
Quebec—St. Denis, Montreal—Alphonse Verills.
St. James—E. Perreault.
Montreal—O. Marlet.
Massachusetts—V. A. Halley.

WITHOUT ANY intention upon their part to bring enlightenment to the work-a-day world in regard to the superlative excellence of capitalist production and distribution as a means to satisfy the material needs of mankind, the daily and other publications of the ruling class, nevertheless, afford a wealth of useful knowledge, if correctly read between the lines.

The Ottawa Citizen, a fairly readable and sensible sheet between times, but a clumsy conservative booster and apologist during an election campaign, says that "the coming election is virtually a referendum on the Military Service Act." And we thought, after reading the Citizen and other leading journals of equal veracity, during recent months, that the people of Canada were practically unanimous in their approval of that estimable product of conservative high-class statesmanship. Add now we are sore perplexed as to the why and wherefore of this referendum. Is it not a crying shame to expend several million dollars for "enumerators" and other conservative win-the-election gimmicks, right in the face of those food conservation and money-borrowing crusades that are made imperative in order that the nation may stave off bankruptcy long enough to either win the war or allow the other fellow to lose it? Or is the most effective way to support our brave boys at the front to be found in paving the way to the lunch-counter for some 20,000 conservative ward-healers?

The slave receives no payment for the service he performs. As he produces all the exchange value that is called into being, it is manifestly impossible that he receive any payment. There is nothing with which to make payment. If payment was made, in what could it be expressed? A promise to pay is not payment. It is a delusion and a snare, a thing impossible of redemption, for the very reason already stated. There can be no payment under slavery. Upon the side of the masters it is merely getting something for nothing. Upon that of the slaves it is the getting of nothing for something.

A NON-POLITICAL SLOGAN!



SUPPER

Meat and potato pie. Hot biscuits. Fresh apple sauce. Bread and butter. Coffee or milk.

It might be added that the amount issued to each soldier was only limited by his appetite. He was served with all he required to satisfy it. The same three meals cannot be had in any decent restaurant in Vancouver for less than \$1.50, and the portions served will be limited at that. It is true that the United States government purchases in immense quantities and direct from wholesalers and manufacturers. But in so doing it only cuts out the retailers' profit. Its payments still include the profit of wholesalers, manufacturers and other intermediaries between the producers and the consumers. If all of the profit incidental to the present scheme of production and distribution was cut out, it is a safe bet that the cost of the aforesaid three meals would at least be cut down to 15 cents, and probably much below that. The difference between that and what similar feeding costs the average family or individual represents what the present system costs its wage slave victims. What is true of food is also true in regard to all other things that enter into the daily living of the slaves of capitalism.

It is not the feeding, clothing and sheltering of themselves that so taxes the strength of the workers as to wear them out when they should still be in the very prime of life. It is not that, that makes life a dull and dreary round of monotonous toil and weary drudgery. It is the enormous cost of keeping the idle useless and parasitic master class, and the upbuilding and maintenance of its vulgar empire of industrial, commercial and financial magnificence. It is the useless work of the world that constitutes the burden. To fully supply the legitimate and healthy requirements of all people, in the way of the really necessary things to enable them to live free, healthful and happy lives, would require such a trifling expenditure of human energy, it at all intelligently directed and the parasites of human society were dispensed with, that it would scarce afford the necessary exercise to maintain the bodily health of those who expended it. That fully three-fourths of the energy of the working class of today is worse than wasted, in so far as that working class itself is concerned, is beyond successful contradiction. The instance relating to the feeding of men, recorded above, affords a most striking case in point, and goes far to prove it. And upon every hand, and in every capitalist publication one cares to pick up can be found still further evidence in corroboration of the assertion. Every lesson in cheap feeding, such as the one referred to, points with unerring finger at the terrible cost to human slaves of the chains that are upon their limbs. The slaves—the exploited wealth producers of the world—pay dearly for their enslavement and for the pomp, ceremony, bluster, bragadocio and vulgar magnificence of a capitalist civilization that is builded from their sweat and blood.

The Ottawa Citizen, a fairly readable and sensible sheet between times, but a clumsy conservative booster and apologist during an election campaign, says that "the coming election is virtually a referendum on the Military Service Act." And we thought, after reading the Citizen and other leading journals of equal veracity, during recent months, that the people of Canada were practically unanimous in their approval of that estimable product of conservative high-class statesmanship. Add now we are sore perplexed as to the why and wherefore of this referendum. Is it not a crying shame to expend several million dollars for "enumerators" and other conservative win-the-election gimmicks, right in the face of those food conservation and money-borrowing crusades that are made imperative in order that the nation may stave off bankruptcy long enough to either win the war or allow the other fellow to lose it? Or is the most effective way to support our brave boys at the front to be found in paving the way to the lunch-counter for some 20,000 conservative ward-healers?

SEVERE CASTIGATION OF ALL CHARITY HYPOCRISY

Well Merited Condemnation of Mouth Patriots and Heroes of Noise

An Amiable Blockhead and Other Things That Infest Canada

[By Rebecca MacIntosh]
"Last call for dinner! Last call for dinner!" The discussion in the smoking compartment, which a moment before had been a symphony in vociferation, ceased. "Dinner second car to the rear," continued he of the voice, whose magic had stilled the tumult, "plenty of room now gentlemen."

"Come on pard," said one to his travelling companion, "its us for the chuck wagon," then, turning to the returned leader, who had been the real leader of the talkfest, he said: "Better join our party, son. We are right tickled to have met you and to have heard your side of this thing."

The soldier seemed to hesitate. His steady eyes regarded the face of the other with a gaze, in which there was naught of insolence, but a plenty of the swift and accurate appraisal that one sees oftentime in the eyes of children. "Thanks," he replied. "I'm fed up on this charity stuff. I can pay for what I eat. On that condition I'll join your party." The other, bowing his acquiescence, the three filed out of the smoker.

And there you have it, ladies and gentlemen, in a nutshell so to speak; and from the lips of one who had served his country on the fighting front in France. "I am fed up on this charity stuff." So say we all of us; every damned one of us. Even unto the smallest of these damned, so say we all.

Whither are we drifting?—whence this interminable orgy of mouthing, sponging and begging in the name of, and for the "brave boys at the front?" During the recent Victory Bond campaign, the amusement going public was imperturbed, beseeched and bewilled with a flood of oratory to show itself worthy of the brave lads, "who today, tonight, this very minute, are fighting and dying for democracy, and for the perpetuation of the conditions that made Canada possible." (Loud applause.) In some of the oratory there was much of a naive that was charming, indeed; much of that unconscious humor which occasionally will convert the vilest rhetoric into an intellectual cocktail. For instance: "The best of us are on the firing line." "We have sent our noblest sons to help the mother country." (Again loud applause and an occasional wink of the eye.)

And for one in their lives the orators were right—and candid. The Dominion troops at the front need no eulogy from the windbags of whom we are afflicted; still less do the mothers and sisters, sweethearts and wives of the soldiers require the services of a balhyoo to convince them, or the public, of the worth of their men folk. They knew that a long time ago. What they did not know was that their deed of gift to the Empire in its hour of peril was to be brandished aloft by irreverent hands and, drivelled over by mouth-moated mendicants and petty politicians in their frantic appeals for money, for votes and, failing these, for applause. The ruling passion, stronger than even death itself, of small souls, to shine, if but for one fleeting moment, and by reflected light.

The Canadian soldiers on the firing line have only themselves to blame for their excellence. From nowhere and from no one in this broad land, except their family hearth, have they received, aught to lend strength to their arms, courage to their hearts, that could in the smallest degree claim the beneficence of spontaneity. From the dugouts and trenches, from their billets and from their beds of pain in the hospitals they might visualize the home fires kept burning by their women now become alimoners of the Patriotic Fund and similar institutions devoted to megalomania and the pursuit of any old thing from the elusive nickel to second hand under-clothing. Their places in the industries of the country, the fields and the workshops and in the mines have been filled for the most part, by aliens, many of whom—far too many—were of enemy origin or sympathy.

In many of the larger industrial establishments and mining centres it is a condition precedent to employment that the applicant agree to donate one day's pay per month to the Patriotic Fund. Here is coercion; here is peonage, and both are repugnant to the spirit of British institutions, British pride and British honor. Verily, indeed, and then some, the best have gone to the front to fight for and if needs be, die in order that the social conditions they left might endure, and to the end that their sacrifices on the altar of democracy might be surrendered by a grateful government to the defilement of a beggar's paradise. Lazarus himself, most illustrious of all beggars, were he amongst us today, would spurn with indignation the succor tendered by the Paul Pry methods of modern organized charity. Alas! he is not here. The poor chap has lain for nigh on to thirty centuries in an unmarked grave—somewhere in Syria or Borneo or Thibet, and nobody seems to care 30 cents. (Loud and continued weeping, please.)

The case of dependents of the men overseas and returned soldiers is, and should be a function of the Dominion government. Canada is a land of plenty; here there is room enough, and sustenance enough for all. There is not the death. But today Canada is shy of men big enough, bold enough and resourceful enough to take eager and intelligent hold of her affairs. Since the outbreak of the war, aside from the heads of some of our larger private enterprises, not a single individual in the public eye has proved himself equal to the occasion. History would have us believe that, given the need, the right man would appear. But right now history seems to be in a recalcitrant mood. It refuses to repeat. Like Hannah of the old song, there is something the matter with it—it never did this before. Somebody has been monkeying with the self-starter.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

- SUNDAY, Dec. 9—Musicians, Saw Filers Association.
MONDAY, Dec. 10—Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Pattern Makers, Iron Workers, Amalgamated Engineers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Street Railwaymen's Executive, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11—Stone Cutters, Pressmen, Barbers, Gas Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Machinists No. 777.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Street Railwaymen, Storetypers.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13—Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Machinists No. 182, Shipwrights and Caulkers.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14—Minimum Wage League Whist Drive and Dance, Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Shipyard Laborers, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15—Labor Party Mass Meeting, Bakers, Blacksmith, Campaign Com.

Campaign Meetings

- Meetings in support of the candidature of J. H. McVety for Vancouver South for the coming week will be held:
Monday, Dec. 10—I. O. O. hall, Eburne. Speakers, J. H. McVety and E. T. Kingsley.
Tuesday, Dec. 11—Fraser hall, corner Forty-eighth and Fraser avenues. Speakers, J. H. McVety and E. T. Kingsley.
Wednesday, Dec. 12—Queen Mary school, West Point Grey. Speakers, J. H. McVety and others.
Thursday, Dec. 13—Tecumseh school, Forty-third avenue and Victoria road, South Vancouver. Speakers, J. H. McVety and others.
Meetings in support of the candidature of V. R. Midgley for Burrard for the coming week will be held:
Monday, Dec. 10—Presbyterian church, West Vancouver. Speakers, V. R. Midgley and others.
Tuesday, Dec. 11—Old school, corner Nootka and Strathcona.
Wednesday, Dec. 12—K. P. hall, North Vancouver. Speakers, V. R. Midgley and E. T. Kingsley.
Thursday, Dec. 13—Finnish Society hall, Pender and Clinton streets.
Friday, Dec. 14—School house, Roche Point, North Vancouver. Speakers, V. R. Midgley and others.

one of them. Laurier is a veteran of many campaigns. With the years of three score and ten to his credit, he may and with perfect justice, view his advent into the scrap-heaf of contented old age, with the satisfaction of one who throughout a long and distinguished career was the bearer of a heart strong to do well. Today Laurier, shod with roller skates, could attain with ease eminences that would baffle Borden and all his peasantry. The present premier has been tried and found wanting. When real statesmanship was required of him he blithely insisted upon his right to substitute real expediency and trust vested in him by the people of this Dominion, he gave abundantly from his store of that which he is least able to spare—his wind. In these strenuous times an awakened proletariat—in every land—has about as much use for the professional politician as has a forty horsepower Bolshoviki for a bush-fry. Selah.

I have intimated that Sir Robert Borden is an amiable blockhead. He is just that—no more and no less. There will be dissent to this, probably lots of it; but the affirmation will lose none of its significance thereby—not even if the premier himself denies the soft impeachment. But, of course, he won't do any such thing. Indeed he cannot. Blockheads have their limitations, exalted ones no less than those of the common herd, but the nerve to dodge compliments is not one of them. Robert knows what is a snap, and the compliment herewith tendered is one of no small magnitude. Again, it is such a beautiful name for a boy.

No one not a blockhead could so stultify himself in the eyes of his fellow-men, save in the presence of the most ruthless conjecture of the powers of circumstance, as to break his word of honor, given at a time and on an occasion, when a declaration to the contrary was flatly prohibited.

No man not a blockhead, could so degrade himself and his party, as to traffic with an opposition, the members of which, of his own foreknowledge, he intended to pillory as enemies of the commonwealth whose paid servant he is, to the end that, for nearly a year the Dominion of Canada has been without constitutional government.

No man not a blockhead, could have attended the Imperial conference, visited the munition works and the industrial activities of Britain at war; the training camps of the armed forces in the British islands and in France; the trenches and the cemeteries where his countrymen fought and died and were buried, without in some small measure taking careful heed of the debt which civilization owes to labor.

No man not a blockhead could so scourge himself with his own infirmity as did Sir Robert when he crossed the Atlantic twice, with perfect safety, the last time accompanied by the message that Canada was in danger.

No man not a blockhead, could for an instant tolerate the thought that, the right way to preserve the confidence of his employer is to allow perfect strangers and his friends to monkey with the cash register.

No man not a perfect blockhead, could view with perfect equanimity the signs of the times, not the least ominous of which is the one which ordains that blockheads, be they ever so exalted, be kept in cool, dark places. Those who feel like it may help themselves to the mustard.

In a letter to the London Times, commenting on the eminence of resolution in England, Dr. Spooner, the warden of New College, Oxford, amongst other things has this to say: "The good doctor should never emerge from the cloistered seclusion of historic Oxford. He is an anachronism and, as such is really in great danger of assassination by curio-hunters. Atavism these days, unless it provokes to something akin to the savagery of the farmer's wife, 'who cut off their tails with the carving knife,' to put it mildly, is silly.

Scholasticism with the arrogance which its name implies is not an incurable malady. On the contrary. There is a cure, an effective one, like the doctor himself, a venerable one. During the French revolution it was freely applied by the gurgulous and fretful for the amelioration of garrulousness and cogitate ailments. History records that the crowned heads of Europe and many of their friends did not disdain its use. Mary, Queen of Scots, tried it at the earnest solicitation of her friend Queen Elizabeth, but with unsatisfactory results. A few ill-natured gossips would have us believe that Bessie was "hit up" at the time, and gave Mary an overdose.

If the good and earnest seeker after knowledge, as typified by Dr. Spooner, be not ashamed to adopt a suggestion from one who is not an intellectual, the following is humbly and respectfully submitted. Let some nasty, dirty working man, preferably a dock-walloper of ample proportions, take you in his brawny arms away from the comforts which you now enjoy, and forcibly compel you to eke out the remainder of your life in his own environment of poverty, hunger and dirt. Then, when the clock strikes the hour, and the messenger boy hands you the wireless, "This very night is thy soul required of thee," if you are still unconvinced of the justice of the revolutionary attitude of the masses towards the classes, fold yourself in your filthy shroud, pull on your cheap wooden overcoat and go to the devil.

In the dread limbo, presided over by that distinguished individual, you will, no doubt, find much squalor and a great deal of misery. But you will have a hell of a time finding anything equally as good as the slums, the workhouses and the prisons, orphanages and homes for the blind, and insane asylums that you left behind you.

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We invite you to see our fine showing of rings, pins, brooches, pendants, and earrings. Diamond Rings at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$75 and up.
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W. O. JOY, Manager Hastings and Carrall

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INCORPORATED 1869
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HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE?
Name
Address
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 E. Farm. 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 Federation candidates on Dec. 17th to the federal house of commons. There is no time to lose. Do it today.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Previously acknowledged \$43.00
Rod. Morrison, Hedley, B. C. 2.00
John Dubb, Hedley, B. C. 1.00
Ed. Pearson, Hedley, B. C. 1.00
J. B. McDonald, Hedley, B. C. 2.00
T. McPhillips, Hedley, B. C. 1.50
Norman Tucker, Hedley, B. C. 2.50
Ed. McPhillips, Hedley, B. C. 1.00
Wm. Simmons, Hedley, B. C. 2.00
Thos. Hobson, Hedley, B. C. 1.00
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Major Ramsay

OF CHILLIWACK

Is a Returned Soldier, and the

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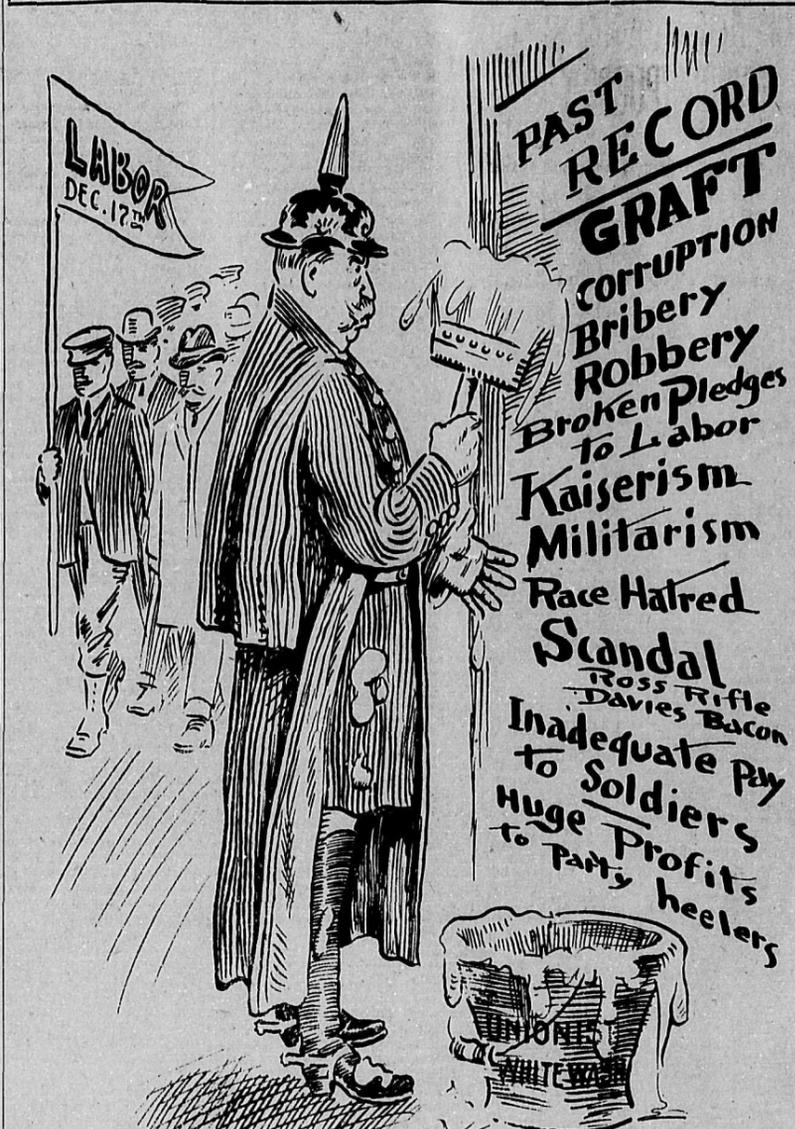
Every Working Man in Westminster District should

Vote for

Major Ramsay

[Adv.]

TO "THE DAY"—DECEMBER 17th



BORDEN: "Men Get! Vat shall I do? I had vitewashed men uniform—I haf vitewashed der press—I haf vitewashed men past record, but it is of no use—der vitewash will not stick. It is nicely mixed, being mostly of men own party wid a small sprinkling of der Liberals (?) (even those who were disowned by their own party whose views I could buy). But "The Day" approaches and my record is indelible. Shades of Himmel! Bring me der crape for December 17th."

ROUSING MEETING AT LADYSMITH FOR JOE TAYLOR

Labor Candidate Given Good Hearing and Awakens Keen Interest

LADYSMITH, V. I., B. C., Dec. 4.—Before a large meeting, held in the U. W. of A. hall, Saturday, Joe Taylor, Labor's standard-bearer, was given a rousing reception. After a few brief remarks from the chairman, who wished to place himself on record as supporting Labor in all its aspects, also conveying the idea that the workers will never have proper representation in the houses of legislature until they can select men from their own ranks. He urged every elector to register his vote on the 17th in the right place.

W. D. Irvine, international board representative of the U. M. W. of A., was the first speaker to be called on, and he earnestly did not mind matters on the issues of the day, clearly pointing out the position of the Labor movement and what it is about to attain if the indications are any criterion. He also spoke briefly on the situation from a Labor standpoint on the position of the workers in those countries which have overthrown the monarchial systems which brought forth many rounds of applause. Joe Taylor was then introduced to his first Ladysmith audience and was given a rousing reception. Before making his address he wished to thank his audience for the very kind welcome they had given him, as the committee that had worked so hard in arranging and advertising the meeting. At the outset of his address he pointed out very definitely that his platform was anti-conscription, and very impressively conveyed to his hearers that any other kind of a platform was all rot at the present time and only meant the retention of the Borden government with all its attendant evils, not forgetting to remind his hearers of the Ross rifle, and bacon scandal. The Patriotic Fund received some very severe criticism, he, the speaker, having no hesitation in calling it a charity institution and that we were all tired of being tagged, and said it was the duty of the government to see that those who were left behind while their husbands were doing the fighting should be looked after in a way that didn't look like alms.

POLITICIANS FIND A SUDDEN LOVE FOR LABOR CLASS

Outlook Is Good for Election of Wells in the City of Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—The campaign committee of the B. C. F. of L., having for its aim the election of Candidate A. S. Wells, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. F. of L., is to be congratulated upon its good work. The members, every one of them workers, gathered from the various local unions, are in earnest and whatever the result may be on Dec. 17, there can be no complaint that the committee did not do its



B. C. F. of L. Campaign Headquarters in Victoria

devices, in some instances being denied admittance to meetings as, for instance, in the case of Dr. Tolmie, whom the M. T. C. refused to hear. These lawyer-politicians, like Stuart Henderson, who consistently ignore all working class movements, have suddenly discovered that they possess a great love for the working class.

We are afflicted with a few jellyfish and decoy ducks like John Day and Dakers, whose policy can best be described as the man who exclaimed, "These, gentlemen, are my principles; if you do not like them, I will change them."

Meetings organized for the next few days are as follows: Friday, mass meeting, Labor Temple; Saturday, Semples' hall, Victoria West; Monday, meeting in Saanich; Wednesday, mass meeting in Victoria, hall to be arranged for; Friday, full committee meeting; Saturday, Princess theatre.

Meetings are being arranged for every day from now till election.

"It is the citizen's duty to obey the law until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional. But he has the inalienable right to fight what he deems an obnoxious law or wrong policy in the courts and at the ballot box."—Senator LaFollette.

SHOP AT
SLATER'S

Not-a-Seed Raisins, B. 15c
Sunmaid Raisins, 2 B. 25c
Oranges and Lemon Peel, B. 25c
Shelled Almonds, B. 25c
Shelled Walnuts, B. 25c
Desiccated Coconut, B. 25c
Large Prunes, B. 25c
Canadian Cheese, B. 25c
Mince Meat, 2 B. for 25c
Finest No. 1 Alberta Butter, 2 B. for 25c
Alberta Special Butter, 2 B. for 25c
Finest Pure Lard, 2 B. for 25c
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ORDERS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS

181 Hastings St. East, Sey. 3928
830 Granville St., Sey. 866
3214 Main Street, Fair. 1683

THE BEST
Shaving Soap
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Produces a Fine Creamy Lather and Does Not Dry on the Face

DEMAND
"Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap
Stick or Cake

Manufactured in British Columbia

Greatest Stock of
Furniture
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Replete in every detail

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.
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They are the finest bits of workmanship in the bicycle world; 8 different models in variety of colors. Prices from \$45.00 to \$85.00, on easy payments if desired.

HASKINS & ELLIOTT
"The Pioneer Bicycle Store"
516 Howe St. 418 Hastings St. W.

SOU-VAN MILK

Should be in the home of every man—

IS IT IN YOURS?

—Phone Fairmont 2624—

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The Federationist is on sale in Vancouver at the following news stands:

UNIVERSAL NEWS STAND, 134 Hastings Street East
P. O. NEWS STANDS, Foot Granville Street
PANAMA PACIFIC NEWS STANDS, Corner Hastings and Columbia
McFADDEN NEWS STAND, 422 Richards Street

CITY AMUSEMENTS

Empress Theatre
PHONE SEY. 2492

WEEK OF DECEMBER 19

The Grief Extremist

"Come Again Smith"

\$1,000,000 Worth of Real Laughs in Good Condition at 40c Bargain Prices

Don't Miss This Great Comedy
Ray Collins as "Smith"

Prices—15c, 30c, 40c
It's All Next Week

ORPHEUM

WEEK OF DECEMBER 19

MCINTYRE and HEATH
in "On Guard"

WOL TRAVERS - RENIE DOUGLAS
RAN ELEANOR BALL
HENRY SYLVESTER and MAIDA VANCE
BEE HO GRAY and ADA SUMMERVILLE
THREE MISS STEWARTS
ALEXANDER KIDS

Matinee Prices, 15c, 30c, 50c, 60c.
Evening Prices, 15c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK
"CYCLE OF MISERY"
DOMALAS SISTERS
OTHER FEATURES

8:30, 7 and 9 Gen. Adm. 15c and 30c

COLUMBIA

THURS - FRI - SAT.

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD SHOW, NO 11

MAJESTIC TRIO
Those Harmony Boys

OLYDE GATES
Violin Virtuoso

BOBE & THORNE
Singing, Talking, Dancing

THE MUIROS
Dresden China Painting

Feature Pictures
15c and 20c
Children—Always 5c

ATTENTION!

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

Union Made HATS

MADE TO FIT YOUR HEAD
\$3.50 and \$4.00
NONE TO EQUAL THEM

SELLERS & DAVIS
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Shoe-Testing Weather

It's something we usually get in B. C. at this time of year. Keep your feet dry. Know the comfort of being well-shod. Equip yourself with a pair of

LECKIE'S

sturdy, weather-proof SHOES and you'll put an end to half your winter ills.

MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, by British Columbia workmen, the "LECKIE" SHOES are superior in FIT, DURABILITY and honest shoe-making to any SHOE sold in local SHOE stores.

Ask your dealer for a pair today.

The Quality Goes **IN** before the Name Goes **ON** that's a **LECKIE**

EMPRESS COFFEE

Cheaper than ever

now sold in double-lined weather-proof bags, which enables us to save 10c on the container. We give you the benefit and offer it for—

40c per lb.

Better than ever

The Coffee now comes to your grocer unground. He grinds it for you when you buy it. That means full freshness and flavor.

Your money back if not satisfied.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Empress Coffee

full duty. The local unions, in addition to sending delegates to serve on the campaign committee, have contributed liberally to the campaign fund and the following organizations have endorsed the candidature of Labor's candidate: Amalgamated Carpenters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Street Railway Employees, Shipyard Laborers, Railway Carmen, Painters, Trades and Labor Council, Longshoremen, in all representing a membership of some 2000.

Splendid Meetings

Our meetings have been altogether successful. The effective work of E. T. Kingsley, during the two visits he made here, has certainly proved a mental awakening for many who had loathsome tendencies, resulting, too, in the dispelling of many illusions hitherto existent in this city. Public sentiment is veering round and the opposition to the "union" government is becoming more pronounced daily.

Meetings thus far held have been very unanimous and so true is that, that not even a question has been asked. This is considered remarkable and as showing the change that has taken place in public sentiment during nine months. Last February, a meeting regarding the National Service was prevented, all kinds of threats being indulged in at that time. The change of public sentiment is very noticeable.

One of the features of the present contest is the old one of reactionary candidates discovering the existence of working class organization and seeking support. But this time it is found that the membership is not deceived by any

As Xmas Draws Near

The Stately Enterprise

Home comforts naturally predominate the minds of all people. Let this year be the best of all for real comfort. Discard the old style and troublesome kitchen stove and brighten the home with the new—the economical—THE

Stately "Enterprise" Range

Where the Enterprise goes in, cooking troubles go out. It has stood the test of over 35 years in Canada because it gives satisfaction to those who demand the best.

Visit our showrooms without fail. We carry the largest variety of Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces in British Columbia

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"LEST WE FORGET"



The above is a picture of the monument erected to the memory of Joseph Mairs, a miner who was "done to death" at Okalla prison. It will be remembered that Mairs was one of those brave men who in 1912 went on strike at Nanaimo to protest against the gas, with which the mines were infested, and also with a view to getting better working conditions. However, strikes do not appeal to the big mining interests, so the militia was called over from Vancouver and Victoria, in an endeavor to force the miners back to work. Mairs and some other miners of high principle were thrown into prison. Even jail could not force Mairs into submitting to the will of those whose dictates "must be obeyed," so they were compelled to resort to more subtle and fiendish methods. Mairs was forced to live on bread and water. That, not having the desired effect, the next process was to dope his food in the endeavor to break his spirit. They did not accomplish this, but the poor frame was at last exhausted and Mairs passed away. The monument, erected by his brother miners, was to a hero of the highest order—a man who would die for his principles and Cooper, who was one of the leading cat's paws who took up arms against their fellow-men that the will of the big interests might be upheld. A casual glance at the personnel of the candidate's finance committee will prove conclusively that he is still in their employ.

PETTIPIECE AT POWELL RIVER

Addressed Big Meeting of I. B. of P., S. & P. M. W. on Sunday Evening

POWELL RIVER, B. C., Dec. 3.—Last night's meeting of local 76, of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, was one of those occasions which will be remembered here for many months to come. More than 300 members were present to hear Mr. B. P. Pettipiece, manager of The Federationist, who, accompanied by Mrs. Pettipiece, arrived on the Saturday night boat.

During the afternoon Mr. Pettipiece was waited on by the executive committee of the local Paper Makers' union, with regard to several questions affecting the interests of their membership. In the evening, he addressed the larger of the two local unions. In a stirring and instructive speech of more than an hour, he merited the enthusiastic reception given him by the membership. One of the immediate results of Mr. Pettipiece's visit was that the members of the I. B. of P., S. & P. W. decided, over 400 of them, to subscribe for The Federationist in a body, as the Paper Makers, 88 of them, had already done.

We have affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor, and will surely have delegates at the Vancouver convention next month.

Big Vaudeville at the Orpheum

In the realm of vaudeville, the demand for "something new" must be satisfied, but there are certain old favorites who have grown up with this branch of the theatrical tree and who can be assured a welcome wherever they appear. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the team of McIntyre and Heath, and the news will be appreciated that they have been engaged this season to make a complete tour of the Orpheum circuit. They are scheduled to appear here next week.

"Our object should be to leave open all the avenues of truth. As the most effectual hitherto found has been the press, it is, therefore, the first step up by those who fear the investigation of their action."—Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and claimed as founder of the Democratic Party.

The Emporium Company, Ltd., whose advertisement appears in another column of this paper, has recently been incorporated. In an interview with Mr. A. C. Hall, who is one of the parties interested, he stated that the company was just now in the process of organization, that the purpose of the company was to do a co-operative general mercantile business—in other words, a co-operative departmental store. Mr. Hall stated that the organizers anticipated the hearty co-operation of all wage-earners and more especially of that part of them who were organized for the purpose of mutual betterment. That no matter how much the wage-earner was able to press wages upward, it had no economic effect, as prices were always soaring in advance of wages; that the purchasing power of the dollar was so curtailed that five dollars today would not purchase more than three dollars would three years ago. He further stated that it was the purpose of the company to sell to their shareholders at invoice cost, plus the actual cost of handling, and in addition thereto, to sell to the general public at current prices. He stated that if people continued to come into the proposition as rapidly as they are at the present time, the company would be able to open up some departments about February 1st.

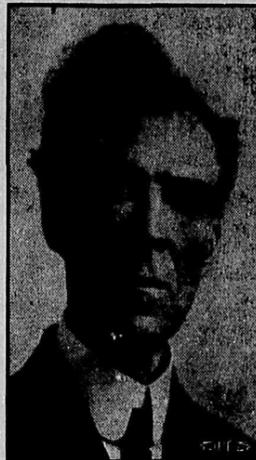
D. A. McRAE

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL CANDIDATE

New Westminster Federal Riding

I stand for conscription of manpower to defend our boys at the front. My son is there.

I stand for conscription of resources, services and wealth, all war profit: that our soldiers may receive equal pay with those at home, and their wives, children and dependents may receive out of the treasury of the country enough to sustain them in comfort. Cut out the pauper Patriotic Fund.



I stand for the American insurance for their boys whereby in addition to pay, pensions, separation allowances far exceeding ours, insure the soldiers for \$10,000, at \$6.50 per month.

Let the loud-mouthed life conscriptionist come through and put up some of the millions made out of the flesh and blood of our boys.

Watch paper for draft of insurance which, if elected, I shall introduce on behalf of our boys and their wives and children.

Save Canada from Kaiserism!

[Advt.]

LOYALTY

"You see, my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions and office-holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged; cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason; it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy, was invented by monarchy; let monarchy keep it. I was from Connecticut, whose constitution declares that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and that they have at all times an undeniable and inalienable right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient."

Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees that the commonweal's political clothes are worn out, and he holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor. That he may be the only one who thinks he sees this decay, does not excuse him. It is his duty to agitate anyway, and it is the duty of the others to vote him down if they do not see the matter as he does."—From "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," by Mark Twain.

Carabana Cigars Unfair.

W. W. B. McINNES

Candidate for Comox-Alberni and Vancouver Centre

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



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

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

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

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

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

VOTE FOR BILLY McINNES

[Advt.]

Poor Old Unionists Losing Respect As Well As Votes

Major B. C. Cooper ought to be court-martialled or have some other military punishment for the conduct of convalescent soldiers from his hospital at a political meeting the other night. Being that the disturbance they raised, and which Cooper didn't endeavor to stop, was against those returned soldiers who have been properly discharged from the army and are not controlled by it any longer, Major Cooper no doubt will be decorated for bravery. A large proportion of the soldiers, as soon as they get their release, will immediately line up against the rotten government at Ottawa. Not a great many are being released lately—for cause. However, they are not being herded like sheep, the majority are not, and they will not be voted like sheep in favor of a government which has consistently given them and their dependents the worst of the bargain over since they donned the uniform. The disturbance at the Horse Show building was inspired by government supporters who relied for the success of the disturbance on the fact that the men who made it were returned soldiers, maimed and ill. Had it not been for the fact that the men were returned soldiers the whole bunch may have got their heads punched, if not worse, judging by the temper of the crowd, which was distinctly for fair play. On the platform as speakers were three Liberal candidates, and all of them were returned soldiers. These were subjected to the grossest insults by their comrades who, as Major Cooper

put it, "had given the Hun a fair play." That Major Cooper, as an officer, is inefficient, was shown by the fact that he had not the slightest control over the men. At any rate, they became noisier the longer they remained. Major Proctor, medical officer for this district, was distinctly worried by reason of the fact that so much excitement was unquestionably setting back the convalescence of many of the returned men, who came directly down to the meeting from Major Cooper's hospital—that is, from Shaughnessy hospital, of which Major Cooper is the commanding officer. The attempt to disrupt the meeting, though successful in point of noise, and deadening the voices of the speakers, was a failure from every other point of view. If intended to cause the audience to believe the returned soldiers were in favor of the Borden government, it failed. It failed to carry the impression that the very men who were behaving so pitifully while their officers and certain "unionists," among them Rev. Principal Vance, howled in great glee, were even in favor of the government which has given them a dirty deal. From the standpoint of the returned soldier candidates, and the standpoint of W. W. B. McInnes, the chief speaker on the occasion, the disturbance was a success. It made them votes by the hundreds. A whole lot is explained when it is known that Major Cooper is the same Major Cooper who is "unionist" candidate in Vancouver South. Following the meeting, the automobile which the "major" uses in his campaigning for office entered the Horse Show arena, and carried the worst crippled of the returned soldiers back to the hospital.

Dec. 17, 1917—Stevens Gets His NOT "Over The Top"

(Advt.)



Tory Machine Trying To W Returned Soldiers' Respe

Every means within the power of the old Tory machine are being brought into play to manipulate the returned soldiers. One reading the bought and paid for press of the city, the Canadian Associated Press (subsidized by the Borden government) and eastern newspapers, would be led to believe that the returned soldier is of a single mind and in sympathy with the government which shod him with brown paper shoes gave him the worthless Ross rifle, profited his clothing till not one suit in a thousand bore any semblance to fit, nor kept him dry and warm. It is quite natural that the returned men are not out electioneering for the Liberal or Labor candidates—though some of them are—for the reason that the most of them have not yet been discharged. The are still under military discipline to a certain degree and still drawing their pay of \$1.10 a day. By use of politicians among them the government forces are doing their best to try and make the returned men believe that the defeat of the crooked Borden government means the end of Canada's participation in the war, and the support of the Canadian soldiers now at the front. It is a dirty piece of lying which, by reason of that very fact, is not accomplishing with the returned men what it was designed to do. The government forces are playing on the weakness of returned men. They have suffered untold agonies and hardships. They want to take a big, long rest now, more than anything else. And one way of resting from physical exertion is to read. And a lot of the returned soldiers are reading. They are finding out some of the reasons for their unnecessary discomforts and the manner in which their patriotism has been made use of by speculators under

the protection of the Borden government to make quick fortunes through the country's misfortunes. Stronous efforts, naturally, made by the government which H. Stevens, S. J. Crowe and Major Co. are supporting, to turn the returned men's minds away from the dirty deal they have been given. And the deal their dependents received due their absence. While the men are still used to discipline, they are as free now as any other citizen (which isn't, at that, being a great deal in the face of crooked Elections Act) to do as he sees fit and to exercise their vote will it will tell against a government which is now trying to use them to help the election. A certain class of human reptile going about among them endeavoring to set up the feeling that anyone who not going to vote for the miserably efficient government at Ottawa against the returned soldier. In they are not paying any compliance to the intelligence of the men who have come back. These men are not going to forget that the government which is now making a great display about what it is "going" to do for them the same government that has already given them a dirty deal. Because a man has gone to the war and has been fortunate enough to turn alive, is no reason why he should uphold any government which has given him the worst of it and taken advantage of his patriotism. Some of the safety-first officers seem to reason it that way, however, cannot get over the idea that, though the men are amenable to discipline the sake of patriotism, they no longer have to keep on the jump at command nor vote at command.

TAYLOR BUSY IN NANAIMO RIDING

Addressing Meetings Every Night—Logging Camps Between Times

NANAIMO, B. C., Dec. 3.—The B. C. F. of L. candidate, J. Taylor, addressed a bumper meeting here last night, having already addressed an afternoon meeting at South Wellington and a meeting at Ladysmith the evening before. In fact, Candidate Taylor is the busiest man on Vancouver Island, and his chances are improving daily.

Tonight Mr. Taylor will speak at Colquitz hall, Garden City. On Sunday, Dec. 9, he will address a meeting at Extension; on Monday he will hold a meeting at Saanich. And all the intervening time will be used in visiting the various logging camps of the district adjacent to Cowichan Lake.

Vote for Borden candidates and police and military supervision of your liberties.

THE NEW EXHIBITS

A portion of Taronga Park, where the new Sydney zoo is, has been set apart for the volunteers who are down from the country to endeavor to break the strike.

"Say, what are those exhibits called?" the monkey asked her mate— "Those bipeds whom the keeper has admitted through the gate." A long, undeniable problem to discuss. Have I—oh, tell me what they are who come to live with us!"

"Your question is a poser, and my answer's humpty-doo. For I, likewise, am puzzled much," said Monkey Number Two. "I've eyed them up, I've eyed them down; I've viewed them from near and far— But twist my tail if I can guess what brand of beastie they are!" Then went the ape inquisitively behind a pile of rocks. And put her questions to a seer—to wit, The Ancient Fox. "Oh, Mister Fox," the monkey asked, "I come to learn from you Particulars, concerning these new tenants of the Zoo."

The Fox he wunk a knowing wink, peculiarly a seer's. "Oh, they," he said, "are what are called the rural volunteers. And curious folk they are at best—the coarsest of all. God gave them legs—and yet—how strange!—they each prefer to crawl!"

"God gave them eyes with which to see; but bitter facts remind My comprehension stubbornly that most of them are blind! God gave them each a brain to use—but—this you wouldn't guess— They get their thinking done for them by Bulging Belly's Press!"

"God gave them a backbone each (but right against their wish)— They much prefer to emulate the spineless Jelly-fish! God gave them strength with which to help the weak who call for aid— It was, I think, the one mistake that ever Heaven made!"

"I thank you much," the monkey said. "I felt most strangely queer— As though impelled to vomiting whenever they came near; It isn't fair to our good name, to either fox or ape. So when the night enfolds the Zoo I'm making my escape!" —R. J. Cassidy, in "Australian Worker."

Business Men: Do you know The B. C. Federationist goes into the hand of men and women who have the money to spend that goes to make up Vancouver's enormous payroll? It is read by the people who are intelligent and who know where to place their patronage. The Federationist is their spokesman. Talk to them with advertisement. Patronize their paper and they will patronize you.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Grandma Soliloquises

Editor B. C. Federationist: Seems like the World is in a terrible mess, and that I am responsible for it in some way. I'm all het up over it, and don't know what to do. "Pears like there is something wrong with their eccutcheons and tradtions, and they need fixing. Now, if my good man has any of them things, they don't need washin' nor patchin."

Howsomever, we have always worked for more than we got, and don't expect to discontinue, but am not sure what else we can do in putting the world to rights.

We have often needed more money in the pay envelope, but when we axed the boss for a leetle raise, he would clear his throat and snort a little as if it hurt him to say it. Then he would tell us about how just one person was no more'n a grain o' sand stop this big earth sailin' round, and that we were being given an un-told-before opportunity to work for humanity, posterity or patriotism. Seems 'twas always some different

thing. Leastwise 'twas never money by name. At any rate, we worked a lot and got but little. Now, these 'afore mentioned insitutions must have a lot of money piled up in them, 'cause about nine out of ten people have worked as hard as they could all their lives, and had to let it all go 'cept a little. Donations were always expected. There was always something that was good for everybody and each one was to get some of whatever it was.

The queerest thing about it all, when we got anything (and mostly when we didn't get), we had to demonstrate our desire for it by giving money. It looked stoopid and mean to have somebody always trying to get that weeny little part of our earnings that we were allowed to have so a we could stay alive to do more work.

To cap the climax, I opened the door one day last week, and I'll swan if there wasn't that "unparalleled ferocity" thing that Mr. Hanna had just finished telling us to look out for after the war, and here 'twas loose with no chain on. I was well nigh ready to drop, being sick anyhow and not very well braced by the dish of fog and cup of hot water for breakfast. This critter wanted me to pay money, and take an equivalent, which would bring a little more money some day if the holder didn't starve to death before that time. I say it's a disgrace to us women that our

men folks have to go into battle a holdin' up their traditions. After the billions of dollars we have earned and didn't get, an' now the vile critters that have all this money won't buy buttons to hold up the boys' unmentionables. There's more'n their 'cutchions dirty if the people who have this money can't be made to use it to prevent such crool things.

It was no use to come and ask me for something I didn't have, besides we working people have produced and made all that is on the earth and filled the banks with money, then some high up official that ought to know better, sends some whippersnapper to get more. Will somebody tell me why they should expect to get more when they can't take care of what has already been given them, because we weren't allowed to be burdened with the responsibility of keeping 'em so much.

From a grain of sand in importance, when we want anything, all to ent we are changed into a mountain of criminality. Guess it's intended for a compliment, but it seems like impudence and it makes me mad. If the pilots of the ship of state are not capable of taking care of the money and the products on the earth and keep 'em from rotting or getting lost, well it's too big a job for me, and I wash my hands of such a mess. I told the man so, and he "up and had a fit." In his frothing rage he splattered out something about my husband being able to work and wanted a mortgage on the possibility of his being able to work for this something that everybody is supposed to enjoy thinking about whatever it is. I didn't want the neighbors to know that anybody could take me for such an imbecile so I closed the door. It seems to me as if we shall have to do more thinking and work to put somebody in charge of our affairs, that can keep 'em straight. Then we won't have to be paying out so much money to buy buttons, votes an' such like. GRANDMA WATKINS. Vancouver, Nov. 30, 1917.

ALBERTA'S LABOR CONVENTION JAN.

Prairie Unions Prepari for Big Gathering at Lethbridge

The 1918 annual convention of Alberta Federation of Labor will convene at Lethbridge on Jan. 7, and promises to be one of the biggest most representative gatherings of representatives of organized labor held in the prairie province. Many of the Alberta unions are already elected delegates.

Medicine Hat Typo. union has elected President G. W. Bisson and Secret B. W. Bellamy to attend the important sessions anticipated, because of vital issues at stake.

Retail Clerks' Organiser En Rout W. H. Hoop, Winnipeg, organizer of the Retail Clerks' Association in Western Canada, visited Medicine Hat week on route west.

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"Ye Old Willow" pattern, printed in a beautiful shade of light blue on a fine quality of English semi-porcelain of light-weight. The set comprises: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups and saucers, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 platter, 1 baker, 1 cream jug, 1 sugar bowl, 1 gravy boat, 1 bowl, 1 pickle tray; 52 pieces for \$10.25

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English semi-porcelain of finest quality, in a variety of decorations and sizes. While they last, each 20c

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A "WHITE" BRITISH COLUMBIA



Above is a reproduction of some of the Asiatics that the Big Interests engage in preference to Canadian citizens. "There's a reason." Firstly: the wages of Asiatics are considerably less than a white man demands. Secondly: They will work longer hours. Thirdly: They can be disfranchised without so much noise being made. And last but not least: Having but a small knowledge of the English tongue, they can be bullied into every little whim in which their master cares to indulge. Are these the kind of people for whom Canadians are spilling their blood so generously? Are these the beings that are going to compete against returned soldiers when they desire to earn their livelihood. Remember the reason why the Japanese battalion was disbanded. The lumber interests of this province made representations to the government and pleaded that if the Japs went overseas the labor market would be depleted and they would be compelled to pay higher wages, thereby decreasing their profits. Moral: Vote for the Labor candidates and a "White B.C."

Social Politicians Wave Union Jack for Toryism

If the well-to-do women who attended the Unionist "mass" meeting at the Hotel Vancouver ballroom last Monday night, and passed resolutions urging support of those candidates, they won't get very far in the coming election. The women of the masses were conspicuous by their absence. It was a splendid millinery and costume gathering. As one woman remarked after looking the well-to-do ladies over, "One of the speakers had money enough on her head and her back to keep our family all winter." That was quite true. The same class of women support the Unionists as men supporters of this lost cause.

The masses are supporting Liberals and Labor in this fight. At neither the men's "mass" meeting for the Unionists, nor the women's "mass" meetings, are many of the common people present. The majority is made up of the well-to-do men and women of this

city. The hard-working women with the large families who have given most to the war, and the horny-handed toilers who produce all wealth, were not in attendance at the high social functions which the Tories presume to call "mass" meetings.

On the platform at the women's meeting were well-known ladies of the city, any one of whom wore clothes enough to support a whole family a considerable time. They were leaders of those social organizations, "Daughters of the Empire," "King's Daughters," "Women's Canadian Club," and various other sorts of daughters.

But the women who amount to most in this country, those splendid mothers, wives, sisters, daughters of the working men who are employed by the husbands of the ladies of the upper crust, did not put in an appearance at the meeting. Yet it was telegraphed all over Canada that a "mass" meeting of Vancouver women pledged support to the Unionist candidate. There are estimable women in Van-

couver society, of course, but when they presume to dictate to the common masses of women, they are presuming quite too much on their influence. In this election their influence counts for nothing. It is a fight of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the boys at the front for a fair deal for themselves while their men are fighting, and for a better deal for their fighting men. All the hectic oratory of Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, Mrs. J. O. Perry, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. (Bishop) dePencier, and other social politicians, cannot becloud the issue by shouting for conscription or anything else.

Like the leading newspapers of the country, the big social push is behind the rotten Borden government. But the main argument which the women of the masses have, and their most important papers, are the butchers' and grocers' bills.

I regard human life as the supremely sacred thing and believe that if the state had adopted the policy of conscription of money, industry and national resources, there would be absolutely no necessity for the passing and enforcing of any scheme to conscript men.—B. A. Rigg, Winnipeg.

War never failed to brutalize every nation engaged in it.

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J. Parliament O. Turcott PASTIME Pocket Billiard PARLOR—TWELVE NEW TABLES—(Brunswick-Balke Colleseder Co.)—Headquarters for Union Men—Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes Only White Help Employed 42 Hastings St. East

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE GREATER VANCOUVER TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CLOSING ON DECEMBER 10th, 1917 If you are contemplating new service, or making any changes in or additions to your present service, you should send in notification in writing, not later than the above date, in order that you may take advantage of the new directory listings. Advertisers will find the telephone directory an excellent medium, covering the whole of the Lower Mainland, going into every office and almost every home. A. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

No Conscription of Wealth—Standing by the Profiteers and Grafters—Battling for Flavelle and the Pork Barons

Some weeks ago, at a win-the-war meeting, Principal Vance was asked by Mr. Sears, "What about the Conscription of Wealth?" and was put put off with an evasive reply.

Recently the win-the-war unionists have grown bolder and are coming out straight against conscription of wealth, and trying to the defence of the pork barons. They are showing themselves apt pupils of what Sir Sam Hughes has dubbed the "National Trust Government."

At Kerrisdale Hall, Major Cooper is reported as follows:—

"Referring to the conscription of wealth, Major Cooper said that he had yet to hear a correct description of 'wealth' and he thought that so long as the government was able to obtain all the money required to carry on the war there was no need for conscription of money."

In other words, get the money in any way you like, but spare the profiteers.

At the opening meeting of Mr. McQuarrie's campaign to "win-the-war" in Burnaby, Senator Taylor is reported as follows:—

"The Senator slated the Liberal candidate, Rev. D. A. McRae, for his advocacy of conscription of wealth, saying that the country would not stand for it as such a policy was on a par with that adopted by the Germans and the people did not want 'Hun' methods here.

"When asked from the floor of the meeting about Flavelle's profits Col. Taylor answered that he could not say whether it was the intention of the government to endeavor to regain a portion of the huge profits made in bacon transactions or not, as the responsibility of Sir Joseph Flavelle's appointment rests on the shoulders of the Imperial government. Speaking for himself he thought that the Canadian farmers reaped as much profit in proportion as the chairman of the munitions board, who got three-fifths of one per cent. per pound on his products."

Taylor puts the farmer in the same class with Flavelle!

Taylor "slated" the Rev. D. A. McRae for daring to advocate the conscription of wealth.

Taylor listed those who would make the pork barons and profiteers give up a portion of their ill-gotten millions "Huns," and, therefore, traitors to Canada.

On 26th November the "Columbia," New Westminster organ of the Unionists-Borden-Pork Baron interests, said:—

"Conscription of wealth means the seizure of property wherever found, just as conscription of man-power means the taking of men wherever found. We are satisfied that Canadians do not want that; but that turning from the demagogic ranters who demand the impracticable they will approve of the sane course of the government in taking a liberal proportion of the riches of the community while not discouraging the thrift that will continue to produce wealth."

Of course conscription of wealth means nothing of the kind, but it must be stopped at all hazards.

Even the church is being dragged into the struggle for the pork barons. In a recent letter to the "World," Bishop Du Vernet of Prince Rupert, whose cautious letter displays splendid ignorance of his subject concludes as follows:

"The insatiable greed for big dividends regardless of the cost in human blood is being checked by a reasonable system of taxation, but if by the popular cry 'conscription of wealth' is meant the reckless confiscation of wealth, this will remove capital from the assistance of labor and drive tens of thousands of men out of employment."

When has there ever been a Tory cause from the time of the Stuarts up to date for which an apologist could not be found among the clergy?

These zealous opponents of the conscription of wealth, in their anxiety to defend the Borden-Flavelle interests, have made themselves ridiculous. They apparently do not know that a limited form of conscription of wealth has existed since the beginning of the war, and that the complaints are, first, that it has been too limited and, secondly, that with the introduction of conscription of manhood, an end is to be put to conscription of wealth.

The Business Profits Tax which has been in operation since 31st December, 1914, will come to an end on 31st December, 1917.

On July 25th, 1917, the date on which Sir Thomas White introduced his Bill for Income Taxes, he made the announcement in the following words, that the Business War Tax would come to an end on the 31st day of December, 1917, and would be replaced by this Income Tax.

"The House is aware that the liability to the Business Profits War Tax Act of 1916 and the amendment thereto of this year, come to an end on December 31st this year, and it is not the intention to renew this measure." (See Unrevised Hansard, July 25th, 1917, page 3915).

What Sir Thomas White's motives are in bringing into effect a measure to decrease direct taxation at a time when the country is demanding an increase is not known. We give herewith a list of a few of the big manufacturers of Canada showing what their profits were in 1916 and 1917—the second and third year's taxation under the Business War Tax, also showing what their assessment will be under the Income Tax.

COMPANY	Capital	Profits 1916	Per cent 1st year	Business Tax 1st year	Business Tax 2nd year	New Income Tax
Ford Motor Car Co.	\$5,509,000	\$3,202,478	54.2	\$697,323	\$1,782,095	\$127,987
Canadian Explosives	3,377,000	3,094,410	38.	609,537	1,337,631	123,565
Northern Aluminum Co.	3,860,000	1,636,640	42.2	341,679	822,332	65,565
Nova Scotia Steel	7,687,378	1,487,125	19.34	237,752	320,754	59,365
Canada Forgings	1,455,526	991,359	68.11	222,368	590,689	39,534
Steel Co. of Canada	13,963,000	2,210,343	15.83	308,240	337,055	88,293
Imperial Oil Co.	27,161,000	4,837,374	17.81	734,046	924,849	193,374
Fairbanks-Morse	3,686,500	669,100	18.15	102,748	135,767	26,640
Ogilvie Flour Mills	1,336,040	280,885	20.98	22,885	58,440	5,440
Canada Foundry	653,852	222,368	34.16	22,368	26,152	2,615

Under the War Profits Tax of 1916, the government took 25% of all profits over 7% on corporation investments. In 1917 the tax was increased to 50% on all profits over 7%, if the total exceeded 15% and 75% of profits when the total exceeded 20%.

The same session of parliament which saw the introduction of conscription of manhood by enforced enlistment, instead of leading to increased conscription of wealth, saw the disappearance of the Business Profits Tax, which has been superseded by an income tax, with the results shown in the tabulated statement. The discredited government which, without a mandate from the people, has not hesitated to adopt by closure a form of coercion which has abolished the last vestige of personal liberty has lightened the load of the profiteers and increased the burden of the people.

What are facts? All incomes over \$1,500 in the case of single men, and \$3,000 in the case of married men up to \$6,000, will pay a tax of 4 per cent., and an increased graded tax on incomes exceeding \$6,000. The profiteer is placed on the same basis as the ordinary citizen. The munition speculator, the food hog, and all whose fortunes flow from the war will not return in proportion a dollar more to the state than the men to whom the war has been a financial loss instead of a road to wealth. And this is the taxation policy which receives the whole-hearted support of Senator Taylor, Major Cooper, Mr. McQuarrie, the "Columbian" and the whole host of Tory heelers disguised as unionists and win-the-war patriots.

Let us see what it means from another angle. In Great Britain customs and excise pay 18 per cent. of the revenue, in Canada 94 1/2 per cent. In other words, nearly the whole revenue in Canada is contributed by the common people, while in Great Britain the indirect taxation of the people is extremely light. In Great Britain income and war taxes pay 82 per cent. of the revenue, while Canada's Business War Tax pays but 5 1/2 per cent. of her revenue, and by Sir Thomas White's new income tax bill direct taxation will be reduced.

This at a time when New Zealand taxes excess profits to the extent of 45 per cent., Australia, 65 per cent., and Great Britain levies in income and war taxes 82 per cent. of her revenue.

What are the powerful influences which have shifted the burden of taxes from the war profiteers and pork barons on to the shoulders of the non-profiteering citizen at the very moment when the government without a mandate of the people has adopted its policy of coercion? Why has conscription of wealth been abolished at the moment when conscription of manhood has been introduced? Is this a government of the people, or the government of millionaires? Their action, backed by the closure, and the Franchise Act for the purpose of defeating public opinion is sufficient answer.

