THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY JAN 1918 VICTORIA, B.C.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Nothing But Carelessness Can Insure Defeat of Hawthornthwaite

Committee of Women Busy and Many Meetings to Be Held

LADYSMITH, B. C., Jan. 17.—(By Long-distance Phone.)—Overconfidence in the bye-election result next Thursday is the only thing that can defeat J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor's nominee in Newcastle riding. His supporters are so satisfied that his election will be a walkaway that our committees, both men and women, are having difficulty in getting supporters to work as they would have had Parker Williams been the Liberal choice, as was framed for him by Mr. Sloan, but turned down after various decisions.

There are 65 women on Hawthornthwaite's committee, and they are doing effective work.

The members of the Miners' unions are almost unanimous and there is hardly room for an argument.

However, to make sure that Labor's choice will cause our opponent to Cave in next Thursday, we are arranging for a series of meetings during the next few days. Messrs. A. Watchman, organizer for the Ship Carpenters' union, and R. P. Pettipiece, of The Federationist, from Vancouver, will address a mass meeting here on Saturday night next, and another at South Wellington on Sunday evening.

Our local committee is busy, and unquestionably Hawthornthwaite will be elected.

B. C. Unionists Generally Interested

In addition to the above message from Ladysmith, The Federationist has received telegrams from various sources endorsing the candidature of Hawthornthwaite and wishing him a successful election. These indicate that interest in the Newcastle election next Thursday is not confined to Vancouver Island, but that B. C. trade unionists generally are anxious to see a representative of the workers in the local house once more.

B. C. F. of L. Executive Endorsation

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—(Special to The Federationist.)—The executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor endorses the candidature of J. H. Hawthornthwaite for the provincial house.

A. S. WELLS, Sec.-Treas.

Prince Rupert's Endorsation

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Jan. 15.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Hawthorthwaite has been endorsed by the Machinists', the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers', the Carpenters', and also at a mass-meeting of Labor by Trades and Labor Council.

W. E. THOMPSON.

Revelstoke's Endorsation

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Jan. 10.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Trades and Labor Council and the Federated Trades heartily endorse Hawthornthwaite and hope no effort will be spared to secure his election.

KEMPSTER.

B. C. F. of L. Vice-President's Tribute

Unfortunately the B. C. Federation of Labor will not convene in Vancouver until four days after the election is over, making it impossible to secure an official pronouncement from that quarter. But most of the executive members have been consulted by The Federationist and the reply of Vice-president McVety, in answer to a query from Sec.-Treas. Wells, will serve to give a line on the attitude of that official expression of organized Labor. Vice-president McVety's letter reads:

"Mr. A. S. Wells,
Sec.-Treas. B. C. Federation of Labor,
Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Wells: Referring to our phone conversation, during which we discussed the advisability of the Federation executive endorsing the candidature of Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, in Newcastle constituency:

"As I stated, I am strongly in favor of the Federation endorsing Hawthornthwaite and assisting in every possible way his election to the legislature. As is well known in the constituency, he has been looking after the affairs of the district for some years, where his influence was of considerable assistance in securing public works and other necessities, and to elect him will give him an official status and make him available to the workers of the province generally.

"Personally I have known him for 15 years and have always found him anxious and willing to assist the workers' cause in every possible way, both in and out of the legislature. In addition, he thoroughly understands the workers' position in society, and his ideals are not shattered by petty issues that arise from time to time.

"Fraternally yours,
"JAS. H. McVETY."

(Copy)

Self Explanatory and Unsolicited

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16, 1918.

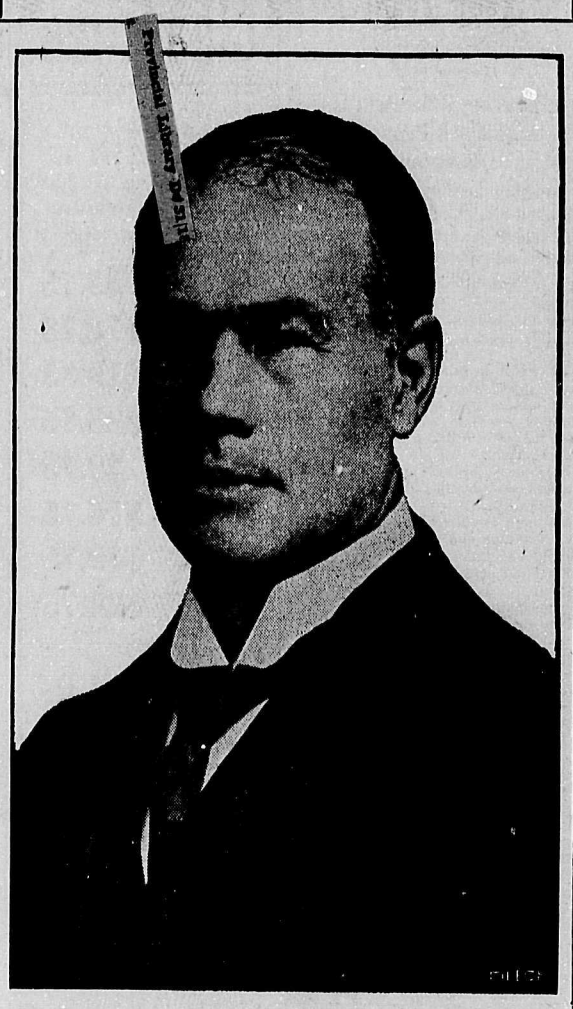
"J. H. Hawthornthwaite,
Ladysmith, B. C.

"The attorney-general of the province, Hon. J. W. DeB. Farris, addressed a Liberal convention Tuesday evening, called to consider the nomination of a government candidate, informed the convention on behalf of the government that they were impartial.

"Produced the platform of an Independent candidate, Mrs. Ralph Smith, to show that although refusing to have anything to do with the government, she would support the government. A resolution to ignore the contest as a party was carried overwhelmingly by noise, which means the government dare not put a man in the field. Therefore I call on Liberals in your constituency to support you for the reason that you are worth a million dollars to the province. In fact, the people must return the other three candidates, and by so doing, the Liberal party will be compelled to demand the return of millions stolen by railroad manipulators in the province of British Columbia. That is a simple way to find money for the widows and orphans of the men now dead in France. The defeat of the government in all four seats will be a godsend to Liberalism.

"JAMES CONLEY."

ORGANIZED LABOR'S NOMINEE IN THE NEWCASTLE CONSTITUENCY



J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITE

Who, with the endorsation of the Vancouver Island district organization of the United Mine Workers of America, and the co-operation and endorsation of organized labor generally throughout the province, will be elected for Newcastle riding, Vancouver Island, next Thursday, Jan. 24, against a Liberal sacrifice, who volunteered after Parker Williams funked.

Some Things That Fate Has In Store For Great Britain

Comprehensive Review of Industrial Conditions in England—Political and Economic Prophecies for the Future—The Dark Night of Labor and the Yellow Cloud in East—Capitalist View of the Field

[Written Specially for The Federationist]

A. J. Moore Bennett is a capitalist and a large employer of labor. He is one of the biggest men, financially and commercially, in England and in the Orient. He dabbles in jobs that go over the million-pound mark. Anything on the small side does not interest him. In the early days of his career he was an assistant engineer and helped to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway line. That was the time when he had to mush it and draw his belt a notch when he felt hungry. Since then—twenty years ago—he has developed in more ways than one. He is today the managing director of no less than seventy British engineering firms which amalgamated in the early stages of the war for the protection of British trade, chiefly abroad. What the aggregate capital of that amalgamation represents is unknow but it may safely be computed to run in to hundreds of millions.

By way of keeping up his reputation he is head of the third largest financial group in the world and that is saying something. He at present holds the balance of power between his finger and thumb in the far east where the Germans almost ousted the British commercial men in the fight for supremacy and may do it yet, if the British are not more wide awake. Bennet is still a comparatively young man. He first saw the light in the early seventies and though he has been mixed up with capital all the days of his life he holds peculiar, not to say strange, views on the relationship of capital and labor.

With the workers of Britain he has the most profound sympathy in their struggle against the bureaucracy and England is the most bureaucratic country on the face of the earth, he considers. He was in Vancouver a few days ago, and a representative of The Federationist met him at the Hotel Vancouver and talked with him, or rather was talked to by Bennett, in a way that would make some of the capitalists who are associates with him in his commercial undertaking sit up and take notice. He has the most socialistic ideas that were ever expressed by a man of his calibre in the world of commerce, and he did not hesitate to express himself and did so with point and fluency.

After the expression of his sentiments, given with a degree of sincerity that was surprising, the Federationist man put the question to him point blank if he was a social-democrat. Bennet declared in reply that he was not, but that he could not blink his eyes to the fact of what was taking place around him, and that he realized that there was a big time in store for the workers of Great Britain and that that time was coming soon.

Almost Like Prussia

He was brutally frank about some matters in which the government had played a part with which he did not agree. As a matter of fact, he attacked, not the ministers individually, but the constitution of England which permitted a state of things to exist

(Continued on Page Five.)

MASS MEETING OF AUTOMOBILE MEN

All Employees of the Automobile Industry Are Invited to Be Present

For the purpose of discussion of matters affecting employees in the automobile industry, an open mass-meeting will be held at the Labor Temple on Monday night under the auspices of Local 720. All employees of local garages and automobile men are invited. Speeches will be delivered by R. P. Pettipiece and Victor R. Midgley. The Auto and Garage local is making good headway and adding members to its roll. The officers are in touch with organizations along the Pacific coast and propose to present in the spring an agreement to local employees similar to those in effect in other places now and which are to be presented.

MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED IN VICTORIA

Employees of Hutchison Bros., Victoria, Want All-Union Shop Agreement

After a week spent in Victoria, D. McCallum, Machinists' organizer, has returned to Vancouver with a report that the differences with Hutchison Bros., have been temporarily straightened out. He will return on Saturday to Victoria to attend a mass-meeting of the employees of that plant who will discuss making it an all-union shop. The Victoria organization, Bro. McCallum reports, is in flourishing condition and there are few machinists there who do not belong. Two delegates from the local are to come to Vancouver on Jan. 28 to attend the convention of the B. C. F. of L.

Every central labor body delegate, every union president, secretary and business agent, and every shareholder should attend the big meeting in Labor Temple next Monday evening.

LABOR TEMPLE CO. SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Determination and Enthusiasm the Outstanding Feature

Joint Meeting Monday Then Adjourned Meeting on Tuesday

The Labor Temple is going to be restored to the members of organized Labor in Vancouver! At any rate, a splendid start has been made. The watchword and outstanding note of the shareholders' meeting Monday evening seemed to be a determination to tackle the task of raising the necessary money without delay, both by the sale of remaining shares and by any other means, with proper safeguards, possible.

Many Shareholders Present

After a lapse of twenty-three months the shareholders of Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., held a meeting Tuesda evening. It was well attended and the unanimity of purpose and enthusiasm displayed was in marked contrast to some of the meetings of bygone days.

Shareholders Present

The organizations and shareholders represented were:

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—McVety, Knowles, McDonald, Kelly, Midgley, Crawford, Gutteridge.
Typographical Union—Benson, Wilby.
Boilermakers—Fraser.
Letter Carriers—Kirkwood.
Sheet Metal Workers—Crawford.
Tailors—Williams.
Street Railway Employees—Byron.
Lathers—Midgley.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—Campbell.
Barbers—Isaacs.
Bartenders—Mottishaw.
Pattern Makers—Oswell.
Longshoremen—Powell.
Electrical Workers—Free.
Molders—Donaldson.
Machinists—McVety.
Individual—Fraser, Bartley, Grand, Weston, McDonald, Hoover, Burroughs, Hilchey, Pettipiece, Campbell, Benson, Wilby, Hunt, Free, Byron, McVety.

Joint Meeting Next Monday

After the presentation of the auditor's report and a comprehensive statement from Secretary-treasurer McVety, and a thorough discussion from every angle of the situation, it was decided to ask the executive of the Trades and Labor Council to call a special meeting of the central labor body for next Monday evening, Jan. 21, to which the shareholders and all the local business agents and trade union presidents and secretaries will be invited, along with the Labor Temple shareholders, for the purpose of again going over all the recommendations submitted by the directorate on Monday night, and with the special purpose of finding new material for the election of new directors on the Tuesday evening following, Jan. 22, and otherwise formulating plans for the restoration of the Labor Temple to the company.

Adjourned Meeting Next Tuesday

With a view to securing the best possible co-operation of all concerned, the shareholders, on Monday evening, adjourned till Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, so that when they reconvened they could be in possession of all the suggestions of the joint meeting mentioned above. It is essential, therefore, that every shareholder attend the adjourned meeting on that date.

The New Directors' Task

With the shareholders' meeting over and the new directorate, everything will be in readiness for the campaign for sufficient money to put the Labor Temple free of all arrearage indebtedness and also to make provision for the paying off of the mortgage, $107,000, four years hence. Full details of the various proposals for doing this big job will be given by The Fed. next issue.

Warehousemen Will Meet

A big get-together meeting of Warehousemen will be held at the Labor Temple on the evening of Feb. 24. There will be several prominent speakers in the Labor movement.

General Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union
Local 655

MASS MEETING

Wednesday
January 23
8 p.m.

Important Business

Big Interests Plot To Overrun West With Cheap Coolie Labor From China

Scheme Is Dominion-wide and Is Being Supported By Certain of the Big Employers of Labor in Vancouver—The Subject Is Being Secretly Discussed

Horde of Chinese Coolies Held in Barracks at Williamshead Awaiting Expected Favorable Decision of Government to Throw Down Bars—Plot Hatched With Borden Year Ago

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—(Special to The Federationist.)—On behalf of the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor, I have wired the following to Premier Borden and to President J. C. Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

Victoria, Jan. 17, 1918.

"The B. C. Federation of Labor protests against the proposed importation or entry of Asiatic labor, indentured or otherwise."

"A. S. WELLS,"
Sec.-Treas.

PLANS FOR THE importation of thousands of Chinese coolies into British Columbia and the prairies are far advanced. The utmost secrecy is being maintained. While the people of British Columbia have been very slow to learn the facts, the people of Eastern Canada, recognizing the peril and by reason of living closer to Ottawa, probably knowing more about the schemes of the cheap-labor promoters, have been loud and frequent in protest. But the people of British Columbia are waking up to the menace with which the big interests are threatening labor of this coast.

The scheme to import coolies is not new. It was a promise exacted from the Borden government before the last election. In preparation for it, all the groundwork for the admission of this labor was laid and prepared. In other words, plans against the welfare of the common people sometimes go wrong. Big interests do not always have their own way. The scheme was kept a dead secret for months. But the cat is out of the bag, and there are 17,000 coolies being held in barracks at Williams Head. They are the husky brand of coolies, the big, broad Manchus.

The 17,000 now in camp at the Williams Head quarantine station came with the shipments of cheap labor that has been passing through Canada from China to France for the past few months. Already some 60,000 have gone through. The small army of them at Williams Head are held as the first of the lot that will flood Western Canada as soon as the deal between the Big Interests and the Borden government has been completed—in other words, as soon as the general public has been camouflaged as to the real situation.

The pretense that these coolies are needed on the railways, and on the farms is advanced by the local advocates of the scheme, but, when they get together, and discuss the "advisability" and probabilities, they cast aside their pretense and openly talk of how useful coolie labor would be in the mines, the sawmills, the woods, the fisheries, the factories, even the shipyards.

While not a great deal of information is obtainable on the subject, at a special meeting of the Big Interests a few days ago, it is stated that schemes in connection with coolie labor were very frankly outlined, showing clearly that it is not for farming or tearing up C. P. R. rails they are wanted so much as to cut the price of white labor in local industries.

People of this province already know the seriousness of a Yellow Menace. For many years the thousands of Chinese laborers who came here have been a problem—social, sanitary and economic. It was not many years ago that the streets of Vancouver ran with blood during riots which were the outcome of the importation of Orientals. A "White B. C." was for years the slogan of politicians who desired the goodwill of the vast majority of the electors. But since the Borden government, with a crooked election system, robbed the people of their votes, and gained a new lease of power for itself, a lot of things inimical to the common people may be expected, including the coolie labor effort. It remains to be seen what steps the Borden government will take to assist the Big Interests. It also remains to be seen what the white race will do about it.

The Federationist expects by its next issue to be able to publish some of the names of those behind the scheme locally.

NO WESTERN MEN AT LABOR CONFERENCE

What the Government Press Calls a Representative Gathering Is Nothing of the Sort

Much criticism is heard regarding the efforts of the government organs to make it appear that a so-called "Labor conference" at Ottawa is representative. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind, and there is not a representative there west of Ontario.

WILL FILE COMPLAINT DIRECT AT OTTAWA

Several Small Local Machine Shops Are Not Paying the Customary Scale

Duncan McCallum, business agent of the Machinists, intends to take up with the Labor department at Ottawa the question of the fair wage clause in government contracts, on Imperial as well as Dominion work. A few of the smaller plants here are not paying the regular scale of wages.

M. T. C. MEETING HEARS REPORT FROM VICTORIA

Question of Application of U. S. Adjustment Discussed With Munitions Board

At the meeting of the Metal Trades Council Wednesday night the principal matter up for discussion was the report of the committee which met with the representatives of the Munitions Board with regard to the decision of the adjustment board of the U. S. government regarding the shipbuilding situation in Washington and Oregon, which was to be applied here. The matter was laid before the M. B. representatives who referred it to Ottawa. Considerable routine was also transacted.

BUTCHERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Rousing Meeting of Organization That Is Making Splendid Record

At the meeting of the Butchers and Meat Cutters last week a large attendance of the membership was present and the following officers were elected for 1918: President, B. W. Lane; vice-president, J. Jensen; recording secretary, E. Lofting; financial secretary, F. Anderson; business agent, F. Anderson; guide, Miss Stubbs; sergeant-at-arms, D. Byers; trustees, J. Summers, Beresford, Huggins; delegates to B. C. F. of L. convention, Summers, Johnston, Lane; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Beresford, Blazewell and Anderson; sick committee, Dempsey, Fisher and Salmon.

CHEAP LABOR OF EAST IN COMPETITION HERE

Underpaid Labor of East and Prairies Keep Business Away From Here

A subject which the Machinists and Boilermakers of Vancouver will take up with this class of organization in cities such as Winnipeg is the low wages and long hours worked in plants there which permit them to compete successfully against Vancouver plants. Against the fair wages in force in local shops, the shops of Winnipeg and other cities are paying from 35 to 50 cents an hour for ten hours. This cuts the labor cost so that shops of this city have a handicap when bidding on eastern business.

Presidency Goes To Kelly With Opponent's Withdrawal

Other Offices of Trades and Labor Council Contested at Annual Election Last Night—Business Agent and Statistician Re-Elected — Hawthornthwaite Is Endorsed and J. W. deB. Farris Condemned

For the first time in several years the presidency of the Trades and Labor Council went by acclamation, last night, when the withdrawal of George H. Hardy of the Carpenters left Gordon J. Kelly, of the Longshoremen, alone in the field. Bro. Hardy explained that he had been approached to stand for both the presidency and the office of business agent. He was defeated for the latter by Victor R. Midgley, the present business agent. Officers for the ensuing term will be as follows:

President, Gordon J. Kelly; vice-president, F. Welsh of the Plumbers; business agent, Victor R. Midgley; secretary treasurer, Fred Knowles of the Letter Carriers; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Poole of the Teamsters; trustees, J. H. McVety of the Machinists, Crawford of the Sheet Metal Workers, Trotter of the Typos. and Hoover of the Street Railwaymen.

With the exception of the presidency, every office was keenly contested. There were four in the field for the vice-presidency, E. Winch, W. H. Cottrell and J. Towler being defeated by Welsh. George H. Hardy was defeated by Midgley for business agent; E. Winch lost to Knowles for the secretaryship and J. Harrison was defeated by Poole for sergeant-at-arms. Fourteen joined in the race for the board of trustees, in addition to the successful quartette those running numbering McDonald of the Carpenters; Showler of the Teamsters, Smith of the Carpenters, Herritt of the Barbers, Towler of the Machinists, Harrison of the Civic Employees, Alexander of the Engineers, Phelps of the Shipyard Laborers, Hardy of the Carpenters, and Winch of the I. L. A.

Following the induction of the new officers, A. Watchman moved that the council go on record as endorsing the candidature of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Labor candidate in the provincial bye-election in Newcastle district. There was but one dissenting voice.

A motion by W. R. Trotter of the Typos., seconded by Del. McVety, that the council condemn Attorney-General Farris for what the delegate termed was an attempt to jerrymander the Vancouver constituency by dividing it into six parts, and thus to get around bringing into effect a plank in the Liberal platform for proportional representation, was carried with one dissenting voice.

Del. Trotter gave notice of motion that future elections of the council be under the system of proportional representation.

A mass of routine business was transacted and reports submitted. A most interesting report was that of Statistician Knowles which showed the tremendous progress of the Labor movement in this city, the membership having increased by 3,920 in the past six months. The delegates to the Trades and Labor Council represent nearly 10,000 members of organized Labor.

An important meeting of the Labor Temple company was announced for Monday night at which will be submitted a plan to raise the money needed to get the Labor Temple building out of the receiver's hands and save the Home of Labor in this city.

Delegates for the Teamsters & Chauffeurs announced that a strike will take place at the Hastings Mill company this morning. This is one of the wealthiest milling corporations in the west and pays miserable wages for long working hours.

Del. Kelly made the announcement, when reports from unions were being

(Continued on Page 8)

SOLDIERS SUGGEST FORCE AGAINST ORIENTALS

Ready to Join With Organized Labor in Any Action Necessary

Colossal Blunder on Election Day May Lead to Serious Trouble

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—A resolution strenuously opposed to the importation of Asiatic labor into Canada was passed Saturday at a meeting of the Independent Labor Party, after a heated discussion which came to a climax when the meeting cheered the remarks of members of the Honorably Discharged Soldiers' association, who said that they were willing to oppose the measure with force, if necessary.

The resolution is being taken to Ottawa by Walter Brown and T. A. Stevenson, of the District Trades Council, who have been called there with many other labor men to take part in an informal conference with Hon. Newton W. Rowell on Tuesday morning.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—"That the Amalgamated Society of Engineers are prepared to 'down tools' as a protest against the importation of Chinese labor and are going to get in touch with other unions of the city to make a combined stand."

The foregoing resolution was adopted at a meeting of all local branches last evening.

"The emergency is not pressing enough to open the door to Asiatic coolies," he said. "I am not going to sit down quietly and see the ranks of labor tied down by Japanese and Chinese."—Dr. Chas. Sheard, M.P.-elect.

250 Women's Skirts

On Sale in Five Groups

We are enthusiastic over this offering, knowing full well how our customers will appreciate the chance to get such quality for so little. There are garments here for all occasions—useful house skirts, walking skirts, summer skirts, skirts for business and best wear, in dressy silks and fine wool goods. Here they are:

USEFUL SKIRTS AT $2.98

A manufacturer chose this way to utilize the short lengths of cloth he had left at the end of the season so these skirts are in many materials and not many of any one kind. There are tweeds, serges, corduroys, Cicilians and diagonal cords in the lot, in all shades from light to dark. All well made, good fitting garments.

SKIRTS AT $3.98

The collection includes plain serges, pin stripes, black and white cord stripes, etc. The material alone of any one of these garments could not be bought today for the money.

SKIRTS AT $5.98

Mostly black satin waists in a variety of styles—shirred, embroidered and button trimmed; nice, full, well-made garments that it is astonishing to find selling for so small a price.

SKIRTS AT $6.98

Smart up-to-date Walking Skirts with pockets, in splendid quality all-wool plaid tweeds, black and navy serges; cream serges in plain and line stripes.

SKIRTS AT $7.98

Splendid quality navy and black serges in latest styles, also black and white shepherd checks in all-wool material.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

You get full value for your food

—only when your teeth are in good condition

EVERY missing or defective tooth is a break in the chain of perfect digestion—a break which threatens serious results to your general health.

THE difference in the digestive system of persons with defective teeth and those with teeth in good order is most marked. The immediate effect upon the digestion gained by giving attention to the teeth is marvellous.

Don't endanger your health—don't suffer from digestive trouble because of your teeth. Let me examine them and advise you. You'll find the visit well "worth your while."

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

PHONE SEY. 3331

Examinations made on phone appointments.

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Office Open Until 6 p.m. Daily

A SHOE

THAT LIVES UP TO ITS REPUTATION

The Leckie

The logical boot for your Boy to wear is the "LECKIE."

Every "LECKIE" is built for Wear, Comfort and Serviceability. Every "LECKIE" is made of good, honest, weather-defying leather.

Remember, too, that in the "LECKIE" the element of style is never sacrificed.

There are various models of the "LECKIE" boot. Your dealer carries them all.

When buying, look for the name—"LECKIE" stamped on every pair.

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

HOTEL ALCAZAR

Opposite Labor Temple

VANCOUVER, B. C.

—Headquarters for Labor Men—

Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.

$2.50 per week and up.

Cafe at Reasonable Rates

To members of any union in Canada a special rate for The Federationist of $1 per year—if a club of 10 or more is sent in.

THE BEST

Shaving Soap

in any country

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

DEMAND

"Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap

Stick or Cake

Manufactured in British Columbia

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—33575.

INTERNATIONAL UNION of the UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union MADE Beer Ale AND Porter

OF AMERICA

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Freight Shed, Vancouver, B. C.", will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Monday, February 4, 1918, for the construction of a wooden freight shed and fireproofing of grain conveyor supports, on the west side of the Government Wharf, at Vancouver, B. C.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Equity Chambers, Toronto; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, and at the Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $50, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 7, 1918.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

YELLOW TIDE RISING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Orientals Get More Brazen as White Men are Fed to the Cannon

Scent of Parker Williams' Stink Bomb Reaches South Wellington

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, B. C., Jan. 14.—Since the beginning of the new year things have been happening fast and furiously in this neck of the woods. Signs of industrial conscription are looming up on the horizon. This fact has been brought home to us by recent happenings. Various bodies of labor-skinners are resoluting for the inauguration of that delicious ruling-class expedient and the federal government is making a noise like hearing their master's voice. Anyway, the mines on Vancouver Island are getting pretty well filled up with those terrible Austrians and Germans, whom we are expected to "strafe." Of course, it is an easy matter to call them something else. The drivers at Morden shaft raised a little rumpus recently on the occasion of three of their number receiving notices to go into training to make them efficient German and Austrian killers. They kind of balked at the idea of some of their number being sent overseas to kill Germans, etc., while Germans and Austrians were filling the places of drafted men. It certainly does seem paradoxical ,for not only is this mining region being filled up with alien enemies (?) but there are large numbers of natives of the allied countries working in the mines, a large number of whom are of military age. There are also large numbers of our Asiatic allies, who make no secret of their joy in looking forward to the day when "alla white man go fightem," "Chinaman catchem four, fie dollar one day," "Catchem hiyu white woman." This fact was forcibly demonstrated to one of Borden's dupes at the Nanaimo depot on a day shortly after Borden stole the election. The aforesaid dupe was a lady who had been saying what a glorious thing it was that Borden had been returned to power. She had a rude awakening when she went to get her ticket—she had to scramble through hordes of Chinks and Hindoos to get her ticket, and right there she began to wonder if the return of the Borden outfit was such an unmixed blessing, after all. On election night, a member of our local was in Nanaimo; he made some remark when the returns were put up showing the grand showing made by this enlightened burg, when one of Nanaimo's scissor-bills said: "South Wellington will be alright when the German eagle is flying above it." So possibly that is the reason for the influx of alien enemies (?) into the coal mines; or is it due to the return of Borden's patriots? Anyway, the fact is they are here: A friend of mine counted no less than seventeen in a pool-room in Nanaimo one night last week. Surely, the act of the voters of South Wellington, in giving a majority for the Labor candidate, cannot be responsible for the influx of alien enemies (?) into Nanaimo. Now, we do not wish to give the impression that we hate these German or Austrian slaves, for we can count amongst our membership many good, true union men, who happened to make the mistake of being born in Germany or Austria. We do not hold that against them. We take the position that a working man should be judged by the principles he stands for and not by his place of birth. We have no fight with the German or Austrian working men, and we should be allowed to judge for ourselves whether to hate them. Our masters, through their kept press, tell us we must hate Germans. The Vancouver World says, "it is the sole business of a couple of millions of British citizens over in France. The more men we can send to do the killing the sooner the job will be over." "The business of war is killing, "plain ordinary butchery," "killing is not a kid-glove affair"—well, just for the sake of argument, let us grant all this. Is a German in Canada any better than a German in France? Why should we be forced to kill Germans in France and let Germans work in the mines in Canada, live on the fat of the land, work three days a week at seven and eight dollars a day, and go joy-riding the rest of the week in their high-powered cars? At least that is what the World says the miners do; and according to all reports the alien enemies (?) seem to get the best places. One the one hand, we claim we have no fight with the German and Austrian working men. We want to work in peace and harmony with them; and we want to be allowed to choose whether we have to go to France to slaughter them. On the other hand our masters say they are our enemies. If our men are to be forced to take part in the delicious operation of killing Germans, while their places are being taken by the aforementioned Germans, what is to prevent Canada from being ultimately filled with live Germans—and France being allied with a mixture of dead Germans and Britishers? So on with the merry game, my masters.

A Stink Bomb Explodes

Another bomb exploded in South Wellington one day last week, when a convention of conservatives and liberals at Ladysmith nominated Parker Williams to oppose "Jim" Hawthornthwaite, in the coming bye-election. We are extremely sorry to see that P. W. read the writing on the wall, and finally declined the (dis)honor, for we are cheated out of a very interesting time. We wonder if there is any truth in the proverb, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."? According to latest reports, the liberals have nominated one of their stalwarts in the person of Gordon Cavin, one of the Liberal machine that is buying votes by doling out ward work. Anyway the labor forces are oiling the toboggan and we hope to give Hawthornthwaite's opponent a ride for his money. While I may not personally see eye-to-eye in some things, with my friend Jas. H., I realize that a man is entitled to his opinion. He is not necessarily a crook because he differs with you. I fully realize that he is the only man for us at the present moment, and if only for the reason that the other fellow is so anxious to keep him out. It is high time that somebody was put in to watch the present aggregation, and Jim is the man to watch them to the king's taste. We are beginning to wonder what it is they are so anxious to keep dark, when they will resort to what amounts to bribery to keep Hawthornthwaite out. Parker Williams' nomination, according to reports of delegates to the convention, was a case of bribery, pure and simple. However, we are going to make a determined attempt to sprag the wheels of the liberal machine.

Our local union held its regular meeting on Sunday, Jan. 13, when Bro. Frank Graham was received as a full-fledged member. Bro. Graham, who is an old-time mine-worker, has been engaged in the manufacture of hooch, and in consequence of his occupation being taken away by prohibition, has once more returned to the extremely lucrative (?) occupation of coal-mining. Bro. Graham's Brewery Workers' union card is a credit to him, and Local 872 has undoubtedly gained by the advent of prohibition. Bro. Westwell and your humble servant were elected to represent the local at the coming convention of the B. C. F. of L., and the possibilities are that the executive of the Federation will receive some new blood from the mine workers of Vancouver Island.

History, as John Bright finely said in his speech on the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, shows us that if there is one thing which is almost as indestructible as trusts, it is a persecuted error. And Tertullian's famous saying that "the blood of martyrs is a seed" holds good in the case of all who die or suffer for any cause. Ill-timed measures of excessive severity have often done far more to spread the spirit of rebellion than all the eloquence of enthusiasts and all the craft of conspirators. And while such stern measures strengthen the party against which they are directed, by eliminating the weak and timorous, they inevitably damage the other side by giving it a large accession of craven hypocrites, who save their lives or gain political privileges by professing doctrines which they do not believe.—Vancouver Chronicle.

An Australian soldier in London: "I heard Lloyd George recently at the Queen's hall, and was very disappointed. He impressed me as a good actor, and knew how to work on the feelings of the self-satisfied audience of munitioners and profiteers, who are wallowing in wealth at present, and as this kind of thing appears to obtain in all the belligerent countries, excepting, perhaps, Russia, I'm afraid the Pope's peace appeal won't be effective, although the desire for peace, still inarticulate, must be very strong everywhere."—Ex.

A local daily chronicles the startling fact that the inimitable James Simpson (Canadian Labor's own "Jimmy") has proved a "wonderful success as a temperance campaigner in the British Isles," and, presumably for his prowess, he was "honored with a dinner in the house of commons," by "British Labor leaders." And the l. d., features the phenomenal temperance-speiling virtue of "Jimmy," and the well-deserved and appetizingly graceful acknowledgement thereof accorded him by the aforesaid "Labor leaders," with the versatile "Jimmy's" pleasing countenance photo-caricatured at the column head. And though The Federationist scribe has been a living exemplification of total abstinence in concrete form ever since the first of last October, thus by both precept and example affording an invaluable object lesson to the young and enquiring mind calculated to turn it away from the lures and snares of the demon rum and direct it unto a perfervid, passionate and sanctified adoration of pellucid waters, even in preference to the deceitful near-beer; and though the scribe was also "honored" with a feed at the hands of a complacent friend recently, not, it is true, in a "house of commons," but in a common restaurant in Vancouver, not a line has yet appeared in the public press announcing, proclaiming or otherwise making mention of this peculiarly interesting combination of circumstances. Not even a brief word of mention has yet gone forth over the associated press wires in connection with the important matter. It is by no means intended to infer, however, that this unfortunate state of affairs is due to either pro-German influence or a too autocratic exercise of the censorship. But the scribe pessimistically atributes it to his misfortune in not having received due and proper recognition of his virtue and worth along those lines of gab and gall out of which great advocates of popular hobbies, and great Labor leaders are fashioned by the hand of destiny. It does at times seem that fate is unduly unkind in the distribution of honors. It does for a fact. Speaking of "Jimmy," why, oh why, should he get 'em all? And—a lump arises in our throat—editorially speaking, you know. It always does at such a painful juncture. But "Jimmy"; he's all right.

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MILITARY SEVERITY MAKES TROUBLE AT CAMP

Reports Have Reached Uptown of Fist Fight of Officers and Men

Overbearing Officers at Hastings Park Promote Discontent

Notwithstanding the assertions of Major Montizambert, commanding officer at Hastings Park conscript station, that the conscripts are taking to military discipline like ducks to water, and that they "enter heartily into the sports and concerts," rumors continue to reach uptown of continual discontent.

The cause is generally given as the domineering, sneering, snarling, of the petty officers who have been wrongly educated in their military ethics to treat the private like a servant rather than an equal.

In France the officers mingle with the men, and are one of the men, off duty. In the United States the draft army there is officered by men of the same standing and stamp as Canada's officers, but they mess with the men and are not permitted by their government to "lord it over" the others in any manner whatsoever.

But at Hastings Park the manners of the officers are so overbearing as to cause dissention over a situation which should be handled with tact under the circumstances instead of bungled as reports indicate it is.

A fist-fight between officers and men is reported to have occurred only the other day, due to the overbearing manner of the officers.

A conscript with a wooden leg, two weeks ago reported he was treated miserably because he had failed to register for military service when he was working in a logging camp five miles away from the notice in the postoffice which none of the crew of the camp saw in time for him to come to town and limp to headquarters. He had a wooden leg, anyway, and was exempted after being compelled to undergo punishment of standing in line for hours at a time waiting his "turn" to give his explanation. He was also treated to imprisonment in the guard house, he said, because he "talked back" when forced to complain by a sore leg from standing so long.

Brewery Workers Change Name

At the recent convention of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it was voted to change the name of that organization to the International Union of United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America. Jurisdiction over all malt, yeast, cereal beverages, denatured alcohol, vinegar and mineral water workers is claimed, subject to approval by the A. F. of L. Hereafter no contract shall be signed for more than two years by affiliated locals. An eight-hour day and a six-day week was made mandatory and the executive board was instructed to put same into effect. Conventions will hereafter be held once every three years instead of two years. Strike benefits were increased from $7 to $9 a week, and the salaries of international secretaries was increased from $2600 to $3500. Milwaukee was selected as the next convention city.

THE SHIPYARD WORKER

[By Carlton Fitchett]

He used to pack a dinner pail, the well-known wolf was on his trail; his clothes were baggy at the knees and full of holes, like rare old cheese; his dwelling was a humble dump, and yet it kept him on the jump to pay the very modest rent and settle with the grocer gent.

But now he has a spacious flat and wears a shining stove-pipe hat and sports a top-coat and a cane; he's very rich in worldy gain, and bankers meet him with a bow—he's working in the shipyard now.

And every morn at ten to eight he sanners forth in stately gait and puffs a fifty-cent cigar, then starts his varnished motor car and to the shipyard wends his way to spend a portion of the day at handing rivets to His Nibs who drives them in the vessel's ribs, or merely leans against the ship—they call it "holding on," a quip which really isn't nearly bad. He whistles like a merry lad, and with his hammers plays a tune to while away the afternoon.

Before the well-known sun goes down he motors to his flat uptown, and 'long about the hour of nine he sallies forth in style to dine, and all the waiters smile and bow—he's working in the shipyard now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butchers' Union, No. 643.—Meets every Tuesday evening, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, B. W. Lane; recording secretary, E. Lofting; financial secretary and business agent, T. Anderson, Labor Temple.

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PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, LOCAL No. 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 308, Labor Temple. President, D. Hughes; vice-president, D. Hughes; financial-sec., L. Amos; recording secretary, S. Gould, 2149 Georgia street east.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION, LOCAL 279—Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Tuesdays, 8:15 p.m. President, Chas. D. Bruce, 1022 McLean drive; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1073 Melville street. Phone Sey. 5846R.

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

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

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, W. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hasken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street, Phone Sey. 5679. Office, Room 218, Labor Temple.

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

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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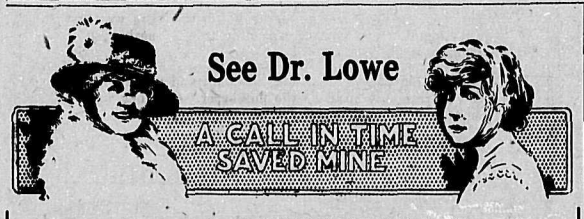

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With Slaves to Keep Guard Against the Devil of Autocracy

Time was when everybody in Vancouver knew "Jerry" Soper. Many trade unionists will remember him as an active worker in the movement in those days when the U. B. R. E. was engaged in active hostilities with that world-renowned eleemosynary institution known as the C. P. R. Along in those days "Jerry" used to officiate as chauffeur of an express wagon, and his business card used to chronicle the joy he could extract from the lightsome task of moving trunks up stairs, in the moving words: "The higher they go the better I like it." Anything less than three flights up was an annoyance to "Jerry." Above that and true happiness began for that same "Jerry."

And when he became "mine host" of the old Leland hotel on Hastings street, everybody still knew "Jerry." When the boom collapsed and everyone went broke, well, "Jerry" went away somewhere, and we of The Federationist often wondered where. Now we know. He is not in the land of autocracy, the land of the wicked kaiser of the upturned moustache, where liberty is denied and the rights of small nations ruthlessly violated. We are pleased to note that he is safe and sound in that happy land where autocracy and tyranny are unknown, and where the very "cockles of the heart" of the common herd are continually soothed, nourished and warmed by the gentle but all permeating rays of the sunshine of real democracy, that democracy that has set itself the noble task of rescuing a perplexed and persecuted world from the wicked jaws of that rapacious and brutal autocracy, that knows no law but that of the straight-jacket and the jackboot.

The following letter from "Jerry" shows himself and compatriots safely ensconced in a democratic castle, from the battlements of which that proud emblem of liberty, the flag of the free, the glorious stars and stripes, joyously kisses the breeze o'er the land of freedom and "liberty bonds." And, therein safely esconced, "Jerry" and his fellows are beyond the reach of the deadly fangs of autocracy. Their rights and liberties are immune against assault and outrage at the hands of ruthless and brutal tyranny and conscienceless rapac ity. No autocratic dogs can now bite them. No tyrants can now make them afraid. With a tight roof over their heads, with a splendid staff of servants to wait upon them and to safeguard them from the evils and vices of a more or less sinful world outside, their lot appears to be an enviable one. They are no longer solicited upon the street by impudent "tag-day" beggars. They are no longer importuned by lying tongues to purchase liberty bonds. They are no longer compelled to chase the ever-elusive job, nor submit to brutal exactions and vile conditions in order to hold one. They are no longer subject to deportation, like the men at Bisbee, Ariz. They are no longer subject to arrest, as was their unhappy condition prior to taking up their present abode. They are not even liable at present to suffer the fate of Frank Little, who was taken out and hanged by a brutal mob, somewhere in Germany, as everybody knows. And, as the following will show, they are not even denied the patriotic privilege of practicing "food conservation" in order to help feed our glorious armies in Europe, and thus aid in winning the war of democracy against brutal autocracy.

The Federationist will go regularly forward to "Jerry" and his comrades. And with it goes the well wishes of all its staff. The democratic citadels, like the Cook County jail, were builded for the especial purpose of affording enforced asylum for the bravest and best of the human race. And it has always been the very cream of human intellect and manhood that has suffered incarceration within their cruel walls. Many thousand more will thus suffer before the common people, the useful ones of the earth, will awaken to the colossal crime of human slavery, and develop sufficient manly courage to rise and destroy these bastiles of tyranny and oppression, along with the accursed ruling class which is alone responsible for their existence.

All hail to "Jerry" and his fellows in Cook County jail, or in any other jail in the land. Let them be of good cheer. Let them remember that the flag of democracy floats over them, and that they have just as much of that democracy inside the jail, as their fellow-workers have upon the outside of it. And as to the nature and quality of that democracy, there can be neither question or doubt. When the world has been "made safe for wemocracy" of that brand, the rest of us will be in jail along with them. So here goes fraternal greetings to those already there.

"Jerry's Letter

Editor B. C. Federationist: You will be surprised to get this, for it has been so long since we met, I am sure I am forgotten. Well, anyhow, I am still in Labor's battle, and just as optimistic as I was when I used to come into the old Clarion office and get those strike bulletins in March, 1903, when the U. B. R. E. had their fight with the smallest large company in the world, (C. P. R.) You probably will be surprised to see me in the O. B. U. (One Big Union.—Ed.), but we are bound to bring home the bacon in spite of their jails and "lawnorder" gangs for we are growing like wildfire.

There are 95 of us in the bull pen. I am one of the wing bunch. We are all in good spirits; three in a cell 6x8, with toilet and washbasin. The food could not be worse; in fact, if we did not get some from the outside or from the jail store there would be a different story to tell. There are editors, speakers, secretaries and organizers of different nationalities, and we have some good times. Business meetings Saturday, educational meeting Wednesday, and concert Sunday. Purely on our own talent, as we are not troubled with any psalm singers.

The defence committee on the outside is doing all it can for our comfort. The most of us have been in jail since Sept. 28, and do not expect to go to trial until the 1st of March. Our charge is "seditious conspiracy," but the only thing we are guilty of is interfering with the bosses' profits and being union men. We are confident of winning if we are not railroaded. Give my best regards to all the old friends (hyas tillicums) as well. I remember the Trades and Labor council meetings we used to hold. I am glad to see Vancouver organized so well. But the O. B. U. is the only one, for as long as the profit and wage system exists, the proletariat will never be emancipated and will always be a slave to his master.

We have a copy of The Federationist here that came in with some other papers, and we were glad to get it and will be any time it comes, every week if possible.

I remain yours for ours,

A. E. SOPER,

Cook county jail, Chictga, Ill.

P. S.—There is an old friend of yours in the cell with me by the name of Geo. Hardy, and he sends his regards. Will you send me a copy of "Genesis and Evolution of Slavery." Glad to get a letter from any old-timer. Our mail is not disturbed. Thanking you in advance. A. E. S.

Cook County Jail, Jan. 6, 1918.

FRED. A. WELSH

President of Vancouver Plumbers' union for the past seven terms, an active delegate in the central labor body, and secretary of the Metal Trades council, has decided to contest ward three, South Vancouver, in tomorrow's municipal elections. Mr. Welsh served as councillor for the same ward in 1915.

SOME OF THE JUICY PROFIT GAINED BY SLAVES

How By Faithful Service They Earn Leisure and Rest

Some Interesting Figures Showing Fine Volume of Business

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—How many people in B. C. would believe that more than 40 wage-workers are killed, maimed or injured every day of the week, in the industries of this province? And yet it took the organized Labor movement more than ten years to secure the enactment of the present Workmen's Compensation Act. Surely the official records of the board will have more than justified the contentions long made by trade unionists.

The measure is not perfect by any means, but the fundamental machinery is provided, and with the experience of practical operation it will be an easy matter for the commissioners to secure such amendments as may be necessary from time to time to ensure its meeting the requirements.

The Workmen's Compensation board completed its first year's work on Dec. 31. During the course of its business for the twelve months there were 13,631 notices of injury filed at the offices of the board. Out of that number 210 proved fatal.

In accordance with the terms of the act and its provision for the assessment of employers the amount of actual cash received from that source during the year totalled $858,787.65.

Figures available go to show that the amount paid out in the way of compensation to beneficiaries under the act reaches the total of $320,830.92, leaving a balance set aside to meet pension requirements from time to time amounting to $276,935.57, major portion of which is invested in government bonds and war loan.

WILL LAUNCH S.S. ALASKA TOMORROW

Preparations All Made for the Notable Event in Vancouver

SuperintendentLockhart of J. Coughlan & Sons states that arrangements are being carried out successfully in preparation for the launching of the big steel steamship Alaska which will take to the water at the Coughlan shipyards at 10:15 o'clock tomorrow morning. The company has a dredge busy in front of the slip to give the big craft plenty of water for her dive into her native element. The company has sent out many invitations and there will be a large number of guests to witness the event.

Longshoremen's Dance

A social event which is attracting a great deal of attention in Labor circles is the dance to be given at Cotillion hall on Jan. 28 by the Longshoremen's auxiliary. Arrangements have been made for an especially large gathering. It has been some months since the Longshoremen gave a similar affair, and on that occasion it was a tremendous success.

KARL LIEBKNECHT'S VIEW OF ARMY AND STATE

Noted German Socialist's Book Reviewed By "Current Opinion"

Scathing Condemnation of Autocracy and Its Militarism

"Militarism" is an extreme book. It is rooted in the author's conviction that not only the military machine, but also the capitalistic system of industry must be overthrown. Liebknecht, like his father, the famous Wilhelm Liebknecht, is a Marxian socialist. He sees in the "class struggle" between workingmen and capitalists the fundamental social fact, and he sees militarism ultimately submerged by a world-wide proletarian revolution.

The functions of militarism, as Liebknecht seets it, are four-fold. There is, first of all, the army which, as a national institution, is intended to protect the home country or to attack a foreign enemy. Under existing social conditions an army is, in Moltke's phrase, "a part of God's world order." It speedily breeds two other forms of militarism—navalism and colonial militarism. Navalism, militarism at sea, is characterized by Liebknecht as "the natural brother of land militarism," showing "all its repulsive and vicious traits." In even greater degree than land militarism, it foments trouble because it becomes linked with a policy of economic expansion.

"The Spanish-American war for Cuba, Italy's Abyssinion war, England's South African war, the Chinese-Japanese war, the Chinese adventure of the Great Powers, the Rusian Jananese war, all of them, however different their special causes and the conditions from which they sprung might have been, yet exhibit the one great common characteristic feature of wars of expansion. And if we remember the strained relations between England and Russia on account of Thibet, Persia and Afghanistan, the disagreements between Japan and the United States in the winter of 1906, and finally the Morocco conflict of glorious memory with the Franco-Spanish co-operation of December, 1906, we must recognize that the capitalistic policy of colonization and expansion has placed numerous mines whose fuses are in many hands and which can explode very easily and unexpectedly."

The fourth function of the army—and in Liebknecht's view the most sinister—is that of protecting the existing state of society.

"Here it shows itself purely as a weapon in the class struggle, a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, serving, in conjunction with the police and law-courts, school and church, the purpose of obstructing the development of class-consciousness and of securing, besides, at all costs, to a minority the dominating position in the state and the liberty of exploiting their fellowmen, even against the enlightened will of the majority of the people.

"This is modern militarism, which attempts nothing less than squaring the circle, which arms the people against the people itself; which, by trying with all means to force upon social division an artificial division according to ages, makes bold to turn the workman into an oppressor and an enemy, into a murderer of members of his own class and his friends, of his parents, sisters and brothers and children, into a murderer of his own past and future; which pretends to be democratic and despotic, enlightened and mechanical, popular and anti-popular at the same time."

In opposition to all the four functions of the present army, Liebknecht continues, the working class not only of Germany but of the entire world must present a resolute front. Its interests, he holds, are sharply opposed to such policies. Directly or indirectly these policies are "the exploiting interests of the ruling classes of capitalism." They are policies which "prepare, more or less skilfully, the way for the world-wide expansion of the wildly anarchical mode of production and the senseless and murderous competition of capitalism, in which all the duties of civilized men toward the less developed peoples are ruthlessly flung aside." What the workers need to learn is their own class interest, and when they become "class-conscious" what they need to do is to exert their power to overthrow the present capitalistic regime and to inaugurate a co-operative commonwealth. As Liebknecht puts it: "They know that the wars the ruling classes engage in for their own purpose demand of the working class the most terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure, for which they are recompensed, after the work has been done, by miserable pensions, beggarly grants to war invalids, street organs and kicks. They know that after every war a veritable mud-volcano of Hunnic brutality and baseness sends its floods over the nations participating in it, rebarbarizing all civilization for years. The worker knows that the fatherland for which he is to fight is not his fatherland; that there is only one real enemy for the proletariat of every country—the capitalist class who oppresses and exploits the proletariat; that the proletariat of every country is by its most vital interests closely bound to the proletariat of every other country; that all national interests recede before the common interests of the international proletariat; and that the international coalition of exploiters and oppressors must be oppressed by the international coalition of the exploited and oppressed."

Waitresses Will Give Dance

The date for the dance which the Waitresses will give at Cotillion hall, has been changed from Jan. 28 to Jan. 30. A good time is in prospect, and a large attendance is expected.

Our January Sale of Women's Coats and Suits

—offers many extraordinary economies. You ought to see the display—literally hundreds of garments, all new styles; the former prices almost cut in half.

COATS

—formerly $25, $35, $45 and $65 reduced to **$18.90** and so on to **$39.50** with proportionate reductions all through.

COATS

—formerly $15, $17.50 and $19.90 ..... **$13.90**

SUITS

reduced to ..... **$8.90** and **$25**

—with corresponding reductions in between these prices.

SKIRTS, DRESSES and BLOUSES at startling reductions. For instance—

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....January 18, 1918

In plain English, too few of our 100,000,000 people are working at production. An inordinate proportion finds it more profitable and, withal, cleaner for the hands and the clothing to traffic in what others have produced than to pull off the coat and add to the world's stock of provisions or other material wealth.

That plain fact is at the botom of the food shortage now, and it is the root of national discontent all over the world.

God said: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Man says: "By the sweat of another's face will I manage to eat and prosper." The two are incompatible, and, when reduced to the lowest terms, that issue is what this war is about.

The farmer is in the condition of Adam and must remain so. Rome paid dearly when everybody left the land; so shall we. It was bad enough before the war; it is infinitely worse now, and we must not go headlong into national and racial bankruptcy, even if we resort to government subsidy of food production. We are very much nearer one or the other than most men imagine.—Country Gentleman.

BEGINNING TO SEE THE POINT

IT IS rather refreshing to note that an occasional person, or publication, is being awakened to a realization of the one outstanding fact, the one supreme folly and crime that has marked the civilization of the last ten thousand years—and that is the fact and the crime of human slavery. If it be true, that "too few of our 100,000,000 . . . are working at production" and the balance are living without doing anything to aid in such production, then no further proof is required to substantiate the claim that our boasted civilization is based upon human slavery. For the circumstances and conditions referred to in the quotation above embodies and illustrates all there is or can be to slavery.

* * *

Inasmuch as this slavery, which expresses itself in the very phenomena noted by the Country Gentleman, has been the outstanding fact of civilization for the past thousands of years, and that out of that one fact has indisputably arisen an unending round of turmoil, strife and turbulence, that has swept the earth like a pestilence, leaving devastation, misery and death in its wake, it would almost seem as though the most lethargic dub in the category of human animals ought to have awakened to a realization of the fact of slavery long since. It appears, however, that it has required the terrific turmoil and wholesale devastation and slaughter of the present world holocaust to awaken even the most profound thinkers of this intellectual age.

* * *

While slavery was yet in its infancy and the tools and implements of production were primitive, the volume of production was still too small to admit of more than a few living at the expense of the many. But the power of production has been long since so increased through the development of tools and machines, that a vast number can now be maintained, either in absolute idleness or their energies turned to the production of useless and even harmful things, at the expense of a comparatively small number of slaves engaged in the production of the actually necessary things of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, etc. It is safe to assert that even in times of peace not more than one-fourth of the slave class is actually engaged in the production of these really necessary things, these things that solely supply the satisfaction of any legitimate and healthy human need. The balance are engaged in the production and maintenance of those things, such as huge transportation lines, vast systems of factories, shops, warehouses and thousands of miles of city streets, lined with mercantile structures, mansions, hovels and misery, and a vast bulk of merchandise that constitutes the shot and shell of world trade and the spread of the deadly disease of capital to the uttermost parts of the earth. To this may be added the tremendous volume of war material and equipment that is provided not only for the enforcement of the brutal game of world slavery and plunder, but as an assurance of readiness for the fray in that glad day when ruling-class ruffians shall fall out amongst themselves and set forth in search of the Holy Grail of democracy and in defense of small nations against the wicked and the great. However necessary this sort of production may be to the magnificence, the power and the perpetuity of the ruling-class empire of slavery, loot and slaughter, the fact stares the thinker in the face, that it does not satisfy a single legitimate and healthy human need. It all comes under the head of a slavery requirement, and not a human requirement. It is a part of the process whereby slavery and a slave civilization realizes itself and attains to full flower and fruitage.

* * *

Then this noble war comes along. A civilization that is constitutionally rotten goes raving mad. A hundred million slaves that were previously at least partially engaged in useful production are turned to the glorious industry of war. The burden upon the shoulders of useful industry—the production of food, clothing, etc., is tremendously increased, because the numbers engaged in such production become relatively lessened. And this rotten slave civilization rushes to its doom. That doom is inevitable starvation, if the glorious war folly is to long continue. The civilization involved in this supreme folly comprises approximately one-half the population of the globe. At least a hundred million producers—the very pick and flower of the army of production—are either directly or indirectly engaged in the actual slaughter and destruction. No civilization which holds sway over, say 750,000,000 people, can long stand such a drain of its life blood—such a lessening of its food supply—without soon bleeding to death.

The only fools whose foolishness is so pronounced as to render them unable to see that, evidently are the premiers, presidents and parrot-like statesmen of a crazy raling class. As the Country Gentleman truly says: "There are too few producers." And there will never be enough of them until every one, male and female alike, produces the equivalent of his or her food, clothing and other necessary things from the cradle to the grave. And that is all that the ending of human slavery can possibly mean. That is just ordinary, common, everyday horse sense, as the saying is.

THE ELECTION IN NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

THE EYES of all who are really interested in the Labor movement will undoubtedly be turned to the coming by-election in Newcastle district. Whatever interest is being manifested by the workers in the four by-elections to be pulled off next week, appears to be almost entirely centered upon Hawthornthwaite's contest for the seat made vacant by the political apostasy and recantation of the now notorious Parker Williams. Judging from the official endorsement of his candidature by various Labor bodies, and the approval thereof by representative Labor men generally, it looks as though British Columbia might witness a most pronounced revival of interest among the workers along the line of political thought and activity upon more strictly class lines than in the past. It may not be forgotten that The Federationist has prophesied that such a political awakening upon the part of progressive and forward-looking people, both inside and outside the Labor movement, is upon the docket of the immediate future. That it will, at least, closely follow upon the heels of the present world carnage, is morally certain. That it is even now shaping itself in spite of the turmoil and chaos of war, is evidenced in many quarters. And it should be the work of every earnest and progressive thinker to do all in his power to push the good work along.

* * *

From all accounts, it appears that Hawthornthwaite's election may be considered as fairly assured. But in spite of that, there should be no slackening of effort in making that consummation absolutely sure. Happily, there is no disposition among those interested to allow anything to go by default. Just as energetic work is to be kept up until the last ballot is counted, as would be the case if there was anything to cause the issue to be, in the slightest degree, in doubt. This is as it should be, utterly regardless of the fact that the only candidate (a liberal) against Hawthornthwaite, is little better than a transparent joke. In fact, all capitalist candidates are that, and the platforms and issues upon which they run are even greater and more transparent jokes than the candidates themselves.

* * *

The saddest thing in connection with the campaign in Newcastle was the retreat of the malodorous Williams from the field of chivalry that lay open before him. Never did a Don Quixote have such a magnificent opportunity to rescue a fair damsel (vinegar-visaged old liberal hag) from the pitfalls and snares that revolutionary magic and the Devil's cunning had laid in her pathway, than was afforded that political knight-errant of Welsh extraction. But not even the courageous incitements of Sancho Panza Sloan could goad the Welshman to the noble effort. Knight-errantry has indeed sunk to a low level since Cervantes' valiant hero went boldly forth to deeds of chivalrous rescue. It is not recorded that he ever turned tail and ran away like unto a whipped cur. Be the odds never so great, that bold warrior always rushed fearlessly to combat and never suffered an attack of cold feet, under even the most adverse circumstances. Not so Quixotic Williams.

* * *

But with the election of Hawthornthwaite to the house at Victoria the work of pushing forward the political battle of the workers against the master class, must not be allowed to lag. The work of awakening and organizing the hosts of Labor for the complete conquest of the parliaments and governments of the ruling class must be pushed forward tirelessly and relentlessly, until that end is attained. It matters not how great the importance and significance of the so-called economic movement of Labor may be, it is a thousand fold outclassed and o'er-shadowed in importance and significance by the political organization and movement for the purpose of wresting from the hands of the ruling class of the world the power to rule and rob. That is a line of action, and of promise of results that shall be final and complete, that must and will appeal to every worker who becomes conscious of himself and his class. It is a cause, and it is the only one, that can appeal to every slave of the ruling class, no matter whether such be skilled or unskilled, organized economically or unorganized. The future belongs to that movement in its political triumph, and that triumph is eventually assured by virtue of the numerical preponderance of slaves over masters. The slaves must and shall inherit the earth, but they must first become wise and then act together for the one common purpose. On with the good work. Let Hawthornthwaite's victory in Newcastle be the starting point for a new political dispensation in British Columbia, based solely upon the requirements and welfare of the wealth producers of the world.

PLUMBING THE DEPTHS OF INFAMY

THIS OFFICE is the recipient of much literature calculated to boost some ism, idiosyncracy, or fad. Most of it is trash, harmless because of its transparent trashiness. Some of it is feeble, some flabby, some flaccid, some flat and still more of it merely flatulent. But, outside of that which appears in the garb of the daily dirty press of capitalism, there is little that is positively and intentionally vicious. The reservation in regard to the smutty press is made out of due respect to the verities. But there is one notable exception. There is one infliction that arrives with a regularity strongly suggestive of sound financial backing. It reeks and stinks to high heaven with an effluvium that could only emanate from a moral latrine capable of being made foul with the yellow droppings from some corruption fund.

* * *

That reeking literature of the evil smell is the outpuking of Mr. Samuel Gompers' precious American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. No more infamous and poisonous trash was ever hatched from the vicious brain of reaction than the abominable stuff that is artfully prepared by the evidently paid prostitues of this execrable scheme, many of whom at least had previously attained a passable reputation and gained, in a measure, the confidence of a wide circle of decent people, through their posing as intellectual Socialists and most earnest and zealous advocates of that cause. It is generally conceded that the infamous scheme is financed and made possible from a certain huge corruption fund that has been duly created and provided for just such cleanly purpose as that of poisoning the springs of real democracy at their source, by the spreading of falsehood, by innuendo, by deceit, by vilification, by misrepresentation, by the stirring-up of all the base passions that human flesh is heir to and appealing to all the low prejudices and criminal instincts that are more than apt to lie latent in the breast of ignorance, awaiting the touch of vicious cunning to stir them to action. In this scheme to cast discredit upon the People's Council for Peace and Democracy, which is manifestly at least one of the purposes of Gompers' malodorous "alliance," he and his cohorts are making a noble effort to plumb the depths of infamy to the uttermost, and with a fair promise of complete success. Nothing more vicious and execrable has come to notice as yet, even among the many vicious and execrable things that have come into being as a result of this war, as vermin comes into existence upon the bodies of the unclean.

* * *

To the credit, however, of the Labor press and the local organizations affiliated with Gompers' A. F. of L., but few, very few, have fallen for the dirty and vicious scheme that has been fathered by that egotistic and much-touted person. As poor and spineless as the the majority of the old line Labor sheets are, as devoid as the most of them are of any editorial stamina or policy, let it be said to their everlasting credit, that mightly little of the lying and vicious trash sent out by the "Alliance" has been reproduced in their columns. Any contemptible aggregation of literary prostitutes, or decent and noble ones for that matter, who are still so low in the scale of being that they can be used for the purpose of grinding out the stuff that Wright, Spargo, Walling and the rest of that scarlet sisterhood are grinding out for Sam's "Alliance," and for such a despicable purpose, can, no doubt, gather some shekels from $100,000,000 corruption funds, but one cannot help but feel that had they lived in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah, their splendid talents might possibly have met with a far more suitable pecuniary reward. But those far-famed cities of corrupt practices being gone, these gatherers of shekels from practices that are foul and unclean, are probably doing the best they can under the comparatively unfavorable circumstances. As plumbers of the depths of infamy, however, they should be entitled to a union of their own, and Gompers could not consistently deny them a charter. He evidently has them chartered now.

A VIGOROUS YOUNGSTER

The Stork has brought another addition to the family of Labor journalism. And it is a lusty youngster, too. Although but five weeks old it has already attained full maturity and speaks with no uncertain voice. This yougster is The Butte Weekly Bulletin. There is something in its voice that leads The Federationist to feel sure that Billy Dunn, so long and favorably known to Vancouver trade unionists, has had more to do with the Stork's visit than is disclosed at the head of the editorial page.

Be that as it may, however, The Bulletin is a welcome and able addition to the family of Labor journals. Its voice has the true ring. Its editorial policy is cut along the lines of a correct and revolutionary understanding of the great politico-economic problem of the ages that a crumbling slave civilization is forcing upon the very slaves themselves for solution. In this respect The Bulletin is a pleasing contrast to the vast bulk of the publications that profess, at least, to speak for the working class.

The Bulletin is published by the Bulletin Publishing Co., 41 West Park street, Butte, Montana. The subscription rate is $2 per year; $1 for six months. The Bulletin's motto is, "The Truth is Good Enough."

No working man who feels the same way about it can make any mistake by sending along his money to the above address and obtaining the honor of being placed upon The Bulletin's mailing list. Here's to The Bulletin and its promoters. Long may they live to deal solar plexus blows to capitalist tyranny on behalf of the only useful portion of human society—the working class.

Unless steps are taken to suppress all Socialist voting in Spain, a much larger delegation of these bad people will surely invade parliament at the next election. Why don't Borden send the Spanish government a copy of his "win-the-election" act?

The only candidate for the Noebel peace prize for 1917 is Lenine, the Bolsheviki premier. His name has been proposed by the Philosophical Society of Constantinople. All the rest of the notables of the world are war mad, and therefore disqualified.

If a master class has slaves why should it not use them for any purpose it deems fit? Has not the master class always exercised that right? What is the use of having these unsightly animals around if they are not put to some good use? The Creator certainly never made them for purposes of ornament. If he did he is a bum workman.

With the advent of "food controllers" and "fuel controllers" and "price fixing" and "high cost of living investigations" and all that silly sort of stuff, it is no longer considered good taste to make any reference to good, but simple, old Mrs. Partington and her broom. It is liable to hurt the feelings of some of the fool controller brigade.

The Bolsheviki government of Russia has discovered in the public archives an agreement between the German kaiser and the Czar whereby they were to co-operate for the purpose of suppressing socialism in both empires. The Bolsheviki promises to publish the agreement. It is to be hoped that it will do so. It would be quite interesting to know how Bill and Nick were going to do the job.

Presumably when the working plugs are rounded up as conscript slaves for industrial purposes the bulk of them will tamely submit and leave it to an occasional Duncan Kerr among them to demonstrate how little of the spirit of real manhood there is in the whole "doggone" bunch. But then, 'twas ever thusly, so how could it be different without first changing human nature," and that "can't be did," as Sim Snufflesnoot remarked about the middle of last week.

The crews of several German war craft, some of them submarines have recently revolted, according to the dispatches. This has caused the daily press to chortle gleefully. But this does not, however, authorize any one to advise that the crews of British, French, Italian or United States warships should "go and do likewise." You see, that would be a horse of another color.

The Washington Herald says: "Uncle Sam is becoming the worst employer in the country, at a time too, when workers in all other lines have been bettering their conditions, or at least striving to keep up with the cost of living. Families of government employees in Washington are only able to live by the combined labor of all the members." What? And right at the very heart of "democracy." Can it be possible that what we have been considering as the heart of "democracy" is nothing but an abscess, after all?

Some of our Labor exchanges appear to be greatly disturbed over the rather interesting disclosures being made before the senate committee which is probing alleged irregularities in the letting of government contracts. It seems that fully $125,000,000 of government contracts have been let to firms of persons officially connected with the government. Even that is nothing for laboring people to get excited about. In fact it is none of their business. It is all in the nature of a family row, anyhow. The members of the capitalist family frequently get busy at robbing the family trunk. It is a family trait.

War bread is to be the next official order, according to press reports. It is to be made of 265 parts wheat flour and 35 parts that of other grains. A local daily dispenser of wisdom hastens to assure us that the war bread will be no less nourishing than that previously provided. If this be true it surely is a mystery why the necessity of introducing it. Why not send the 35 parts directly to Europe and be done with it? Though the ways of providence may be mysterious, the ways of statesmen are also past finding out. And speaking of wisdom, this is the day and age when the margin between ignorance and wisdom is so narrow as to almost defy detection.

"You cannot have militarism and production at the same time. We must choose between the two," said Hon. J. E. Caron, provincial minister, addressing a committee of old women of various sexes which has been investigating the high cost of living. Of course we cannot have "militarism and production at the same time," for the former means destruction and death, while the latter means directly the opposite. Under militarism no production can prevail except that which is requisite to the carrying out of its deadly purpose. All other production is now being rapidly cut out, and if the present pleasing game continues much longer it will become completely so. Starvation will then finish the pob. Even boobs can see that, though the statesmen, sages and philosophers of capitalism apparently can not.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes is said to be due to the terrific uproar kicked up by the Socialist members because of the arrest by the givernment of so many of their comrades outside of the house. That comes from having these disloyal and riotous ones in the parliament. We have better sense over on this side of the water. We don't send such boisterous and rowdy elements to Ottawa. No, indeed. We send Conservatives, Liberals and "Unionists." By the exercise of such wisdom here and in the U. S., it is possible to pull off the sort of "democracy" that befits our intellectual development. And we are not disgusted with such undignified exhibitions as that which compelled the dissolution of the Spanish parliament. We are real democrats, we are, and not ruffians, and hoodlums, like the Spaniords. See the point?

There are numerous small but rapidly moving straws hiking adown the breeze that clearly indicate the trend of the atmospheric readjustment. We are notified that "Saskatchewan is ten thousand men short for agricultural purposes," and a certain bold warrior has already taken steps to provide for the emergency by "introducing a strongly worded resolution (at an Army and Navy Veterans' meeting) that the government be asked to take steps to at once conscript alien labor." Although referred to as a lieutenant, it is not stated whether of the martial or political variety. Brandon "ratepayers have called upon the government to mobilize all male labor as a means of overcoming the shortage and to adjust in some measure the difference existing in the wages paid at home for industrial purposes and that paid the men in the trenches." That is the most significant straw yet noticed.

General Crowder, the big noise in the draft schemes of the U. S. government, complains bitterly that many large employers of labor press upon the government the necessity of exempting their slaves from the draft, so that they may keep their establisments running upon the remunerative lines afforded by the present world debacle. The doughty warrior says that if their demands were acceded to it would "result in a Falstaffian army composed of vagrants and the sons of the idle rich, inadequate in numbers and contemptible in personnel. Against such blandishments this office must stand forth without compromise." That is an awful indictment of the rich and the other vagrants that we hug to our bosoms and insist in keeping in idleness and luxury. Either the general ought to be pinched for defamation of our greatest and most worthy or he is a bigger false alarm than was old Jack Falstaff himself.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin well-known specialist in children's diseases, in a recent address delivered before the Pediatric Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, declared "that 120,000 children in the public and parochial schools of New York city, are suffering from undernourishment, and that 240,000 more out of the total of 1,000,000 are on the border-line of undernourishment." That 36 per cent. of the children of the richest city on earth, and that city the metropolis of the greatest and richest country in the world, are in a chronically half-starved condition, speakes volumes for the manner in which the social and industrial affairs of that country are managed. The rulers and statesmen of that favored land need no further certificate of qualification for the laudable task of carrying the banner of a high-class democracy to the uttermost parts of the earth, than that which is to be found in the conditions referred to by Dr. Chapin.

A rumor is afloat that a certain military gentlemen seeking political honors at the hands of an admiring multitude residing in a city not a thousand miles from Vancouver, hath a record of military achievement and prowess that should carry him into the provincial parliament with an overwhelming majority, if not by acclamation. His military career is alleged to have covered the stirring period of full three-months' service at a cook camp in an extremely dangerous neighborhood located some distance behind the battle lines. As a result, no doubt, of the constant presence of extreme danger and the consequent terific strain upon his nervous system, he contracted the piles and was subsequently honorably discharged. Although The Federationist freely acknowledges that political preferment is by no means a fitting reward for heroic conduct in the service of one's country, it will nevertheless valiantly support the aforesaid candidate in his eminently laudable aspirations, once the rumor is confirmed. Pending such confirmation this great family journal will remain strictly neutral.

It is getting to be some problem to properly distribute the slaves of capitalist production to the various localities and industries requiring their labor. The U. S. government, which is rapidly becoming the greatest slave master in history, has just appointed an advisory council composed of six men and one woman, to assist in the matter of rounding up and distributing the requisite human merchandise to keep the war god fed and in fighting trim. Within the next six months, says Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, "we must furnish approximately 1,000,000 for agriculture, nearly 400,000 for shipbuilding, 100,000 to man the ships, 250,000 for transportation, and 250,000 for the manufacture of munitions. Other war industries will call for a similar number." Take note of the words, "other war industries." This is a clear acknowledgement that the proposed 4,000,000 slaves are to be rounded up for no other than war purposes. And it is a safe bet that they will be rounded up with as scant ceremony and as little compunction of conscience, as the conscript slaves are now being rounded up for cannon food. Of course, it will all be done in the name of "democracy," and that will take away any curse that might otherwise go with it.

Those who have fancied the present capitalist system of property, production, and wealth distribution, to be a grand and exceedingly beneficent improvement over the system and methods of primitive days, must be getting a severe jolt these glorious days. With fully half the civilized world already experiencing the pangs of starvation and the other half promised the same felicitious experience within at least the next twent-four months, and this the result of a mere ruling-class fit of madness, is not altogether calculated to develop a robust faith in the stability and efficiency of capitalist property and production in the matter of feeding, clothing, sheltering and otherwise safeguarding the human family. It begins to really look as though man, as a savage, thousands of years ago, was far more certain of his existence and had surer hold upon his food supply, than at present. Can it be that his primitive and puny tools of wealth production, over which he held absolute ownership and control, were far better calculated to minister to his comfort and safeguard his liberty, than the huge, complicated, powerful and class-owned industrial appliances of today? This opens up a new line of thought. It is worth following up.

If any one was afflicted with the silly notion that a military government, like Germany, for instance, could conduct industrial enterprises for any other than war purposes, they should have the ridiculous idea completely knocked out of their heads by recent developments in the U. S. The government of that country, gone as completely military mad as ever Germany was, has now ordered practically all industry east of the Mississippi to shut down for 15 days in order to save coal. As this shut down will also result in a large saving of wages that would otherwise be paid out to the employees, and this would again result in the inability of a vast army of slaves to riotously waste their substance in extravagant expenditure for food, clothing and other luxuries. The possibilities of saving are seemingly endless in such a brilliant scheme as that. It is estimated that the workers of New York state alone will be relieved of the necessity of drawing down $9,000,000 per day, by this clever scheme. For the fifteen days this would amount to $135,000,000, thus neatly saved. And besides that the workers will not be out anything, for the very simple reason that they will not have spent any of that fabulous sum. Saving is easy, that is, for a statesman who knows how.

The greatest joke of the season is the taking over of the railroads of the United States by the government. In fact the joke is so good that the price of railway stocks in the market registered a sharp advance, as soon as it was sprung. As the recompense to be paid the owners is to be based upon the "earnings" of the last three years and their "property" is to be returned to them in first-class shape after the war is over, it is reasonably sure that they will be able to pull through the winter. One cheering fact in connection with the matter is that the greedy and arrogant slaves will no longer be able to give rein to their unholy passion for gain, and will be compelled to restrain their propensity to balk in harness in order to obtain it. Being government employees, and lots of them holders of "liberty bonds" besides, will tend to repress their inordinate appetite for unreasonable wages and hold them to the straight and narrow way of patriotic and loyal servitude. They may be expected to speak even more tenderly of "our government," than they have been wont to do in the past. Let it be hoped that they will have been so completely domesticated by the time the government hands them back to their owners, that they will be henceforth able to curb their gluttonous appetites for increased crumbs of comfort wrung from the circumscribed flesh pots of their master's hard-earned income. All of which should meet with the hearty approval of Mr. Samuel Gompers, in spite of the fact that he gets no rake-off from railway slaves. The chief desideratum is, not that they be deprived of the "right to strike," but that they be rendered so docile and spineless that they will lack the inclination to do so.

DEATH OF D. G. McKENZIE

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of D. G. McKenzie, at Alberni, B. C., on Friday, Jan. 11.

"Mc." had been for the past ten years or so intimately conected with the Socialist movement of Canada and the world. Much of that time he was actively in harness, for several years being editor of the Western Clarion of this city, the official organ of the Socialist Party of Canada. A deep and profound thinker and possessed of a faculty for clear and concise expression, he did much to further, by his writings, the propaganda of the movement and carry its message to those who suffer under the exactions of economic tyranny.

He was a materialist, in every sense of the word. And his abandoned clay was laid to its eternal rest, by friends and comrades, as they well knew he would wish it to be done. There were no sky pilots, no flowers, no invitations and none of the conventional hypocrisy and tears, to mark or mar the end of his life journey. And to those who knew him it will be superflous to add, that "Mc's" philosophy would make it impossible that he should approach the last fateful hour in any other spirit than that of:

"One who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

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MONDAY, Jan. 21—Machinists No. 720, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors' Exec., Street Railwaymen's Exec., Trades and Labor Council (Special).

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—Barbers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777, Bro. Loco. Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Street Railwaymen.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—Warehousemen, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, No. 182, Painters, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—Minimum Wage League Whist Drive and Dance, Plumbers, Pile Drivers, and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Shipyard Laborers, Mill and Factory Workers; Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT AND AMENDING ACTS

TAKE NOTICE that Oliver Investment Company, Limited, intends to apply at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that its name be changed to "C. M. Oliver & Company, Limited."

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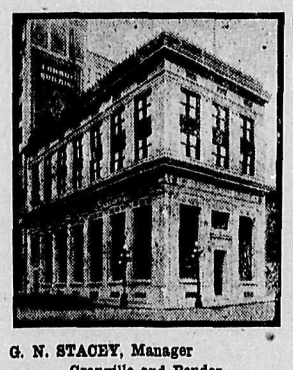

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Some Comment Called Forth By Events of the Passing Show

[By J. B.]

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

History Repeats Itself

We are told that in the old days, the British soldier swore terribly in Flanders; and now he is back again in the Flanders mud, and, by all accounts, swearing more terribly than ever. Also the newspapers tell us our discharged soldiers were stranded in Vancouver without any money, and could not have any Christmas, and they were bitterly disappointed, poor fools, and did not know that that sort of thing is ancient history, too. There is an old song that tells of the soldier returned from the Low Countree with never a penny of money. He interlarded his speech with scraps of French, just like our boys. The helmet he wears in the picture has a little more style than the tin bowl worn by our boys, which much resembles the bowl of curds that Don Quixote bestowed upon himself as a helmet.

Here is the song:

We Be Soldiers Three

Pardonnez moi je vous en prie;
Lately come from the low countree,
With never a penny of money.
Here good fellow I drink to thee—
Pardonnez moi je cous en prie;
To all good fellows, wherever they be,
With never a stiver of money.
And he that will not pledge me thus
Pardonnez moi je vous en prie;
Pays for the shot whatever it is,
With never a stiver of money.
Charge it again, boys, charge it again,
Pardonnez moi je vous en prie
As long as there's any ink in thy pen
With never a stiver of money.

Ink, no doubt, the returned soldier can purchase when he gets his pension, *but history is not going to repeat itself* this time as regards any stronger beverage. J. B.

The Pacifist

When a pacifist meets a mailed fist—it is up to the pacifist to take to the tall timber, or put on uniform.

In olden days the Scotch pacifists ploughed and sowed the fertile straths, and then the mailed fists of the hill-men did the reaping, and carried off the cattle. The pacifists were peeved!

The pacifist is all right, but he is always ahead of his time.

Put him down somewhere in the next century and he would be appreciated. A reformer is never appreciated in his lifetime, but always regarded as the nuisance that he is.

Also, as Heine says, "He is crucified by the people as usual."

"As usual" is good, only Heine did not say "as usual" exactly; he said, "wie gebrauchlich"; and as poets are able to dip into the future he should *have known that we would be at war* with Germany, and he should have known beter than to write in German.

He ought to have known the awful fate that befell Beethoven, who was banished from the Vancouver schools at the beginning of the war, because the learned instructors thought his name sounded German, and his music must therefore be tainted—as if the fact of the kaiser going to war could taint the immortals.

But to return to our muttons, we are sorry for the pacifist because he is in the minority, and some one has said the minority is always right, and the majority always wrong.

That sounds like Bernard Shaw, but we know it is true because this last election proves it; we were in the minority *and we know we were right.* We sympathize with the pacifist. It is so trying to know that you are right and not be able to prove it till a century after you are dead.

To have a brilliant idea that will save the world, and not find a disciple to pass it on to because all the available disciples have wooden heads which, though they sound hollow, are not fitted for the assimilation of ideas brilliant or otherwise. Victor Hugo said we ought to spread ideas. He said "a nation can resist an invasion of soldiers but not an invasion of ideas, therefore spread ideas."

After the invading ideas have penetrated everywhere, they are then called the "Zeit Geist," which is a sort of gas for which there is no mask. About this time the wooden-heads also get the idea, they don't examine it or accept it they just breathe it in quite painlessly. Lucky wooden-heads!

Unhappy pacifists who caught the first idea in its most virulent form, and to whom was frequently administered the old-fassioned cure for smallpox, namely a beating. In an old civic chronicle the item reads, "Paid to John Jones two shillings for beating a delirious smallpox patient." Brute force again!

The pacifist David has only an idea to sling against the Goliath of brute force, and he must fight on till he has made him beat his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook, and the world is really safe for democracy, and free from the tyranny of militarism, which always reaps where it has not sowed and gathers where it has not strawed.

Poor pacifist, this is your fate!

"While kings of eternal evil
Yet darken the hills about,
Thy part is with broken sabre
To rise on the last redoubt.

To fear not sensible failure,
Nor covet the game at all,
But fighting, fighting, fighting,
Die driven against the wall."

And be execrated for a coward until the day of the poet's vision comes, the day you have helped to bring nearer.

"When the war drum throbs no longer
and the battle flag is furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation *of the world.*"

. . . . . .

"When man to man the world o'er
shall brithers be and a' that."

The day when some of our optimistic comrades expect to see the pacifist lamb lying down with the capitalist, or mailed-fist lion, but not inside the lion, wie gebrauch lieh!

"BROCKWAY'S DEFENCE"

At Chester castle, one Saturday morning, Mr. Fenner Brockway was court-martialled for refusing to obey a military order. He made the following statement:

Parliament has enacted that persons holding my views shall be exempted from the provisions of the Military Service Acts. I am before you, not because I have broken the law, but because the tribunals have not administered the law.

Even if it had been the intention of parliament to make me a soldier, I should not have become a soldier. No honorable man would consent to participate in an act of murder because the state ordered him to do so. To me war is murder. I cannot participate in it.

(To avoid misunderstanding, I only add that by this I do not mean that in my view every soldier is a murderer. An act must be judged by its motives, and I appreciate fully the spirit of sacrifice and duty which has animated thousands of others).

I believe all war to be wrong. I believe that mankind is in reality one; that the universal spirit dwells in all men and unites all men. I believe that human personality is sacred, because it is an expression of the universal spirit. War violates the spiritual aspirations of the human race, degrades human personality, and destroys human life. Therefore, holding the faith I do, I cannot participate in the war under any circumstances.

But even if I believed war justifiable under certain conditions, I should not participate in the present war. I should not participate in it because I believe the governments of this and other countries are deluding the peoples as to the objects they have in view, are getting them to lay down their lives by false pretences, and are using them as pawns to fulfil purposes which are often the direct opposite of those they imagine themselves *to be serving.*

I do not believe that the German government was alone responsible for the war. I do not believe that any one government is responsible. I believe that all the governments of the great powers share responsibility for it, and that there is little to differentiate the degree of guilt of one from another.

I believe that the war was caused by the intrigues of financiers of both sides, by the *machinations of the armament rings* of both sides, by the military and naval aggression of both sides.

The British government declared that it entered the war to defend small nationalities. Since when has the British government became the champion of small nations? The last war the British government fought—the Boer war—was a war to crush two small republics; the story of the extension of the British Empire over the face of the earth *has been one of an unending series* of attacks upon small nations; during the war the British government has annexed Egypt, violated the independence of Greece, etc. These facts suggest that the British government was very earnest when it declared that it entered the war to defend small nationalities!

The British government declared that it entered the war to safeguard the sanctity of international treaties. Since when has the *British government become the champion* of international treaties? When Germany and Britain appeared to be on the eve of war in 1911, it was Great Britain and her ally, France, who had been guilty of tearing up an international treaty—the Act of Algeciras. Does this suggest that the British government was very earnest when it declared that it entered the war to defend international treaties?

The British government declared that it *entered the war to resist the ambition* of Germany for world power. Since when has the British government become the champion of weaker nations against the Imperialism of stronger powers? Before the war began the British flag flew over one-fifth of the territory of the earth. Does that suggest that the British government was very earnest when it expressed its indignation against the German government?

The British government declared that it *entered the war to establish democracy and* freedom. It has allied itself with the most autocratic and tyrannical power in the world—the Empire of Russia.

The British government declared that it entered the war in defence of France and Belgium, and not to acquire any territory for itself. It has captured practically all the German colonies, and has announced its intention of retaining a great part of them.

The British government declared that it *entered the war to overthrow the menace of* German militarism. It has imposed upon the British people the same accursed system of militarism as has degraded Germany.

The British government declared that it entered the war to enthrone in Europe that liberty which is the traditional pride of England.

The popular justification of the British intervention in the war was the German invasion of Belgium, but all who are acquainted with the question of foreign policy know that the British government would have participated in the war whether Belgium had been invaded or not. The government policy since 1904, a policy carried out in secret, had bound us to France and Russia; and, whatever the cause of war, once France and Russia became involved the intervention of the British government became inevitable.

Europe was divided into two hostile groups of nations, and, whilst I do not deny or desire to diminish the aggressive designs of Germany and the Triple Alliance, particularly since 1911, any one who suggests that Germany alone actively prepared for war on a *big scale is simply revealing his ignorance.* The fact is that during the decade 1905-14 Austria and Germany expended £917,000,000 on military and naval preparations, whilst Russia and France expended £1,147,000,000. If we add the expenditure of Great Britain the total of the Triple Entente becomes £1,800,000,000.

If the purposes of the British government in entering the war was really to secure the liberation of Belgium, the evacuation of *France, and the destruction of the menace* of German militarism, those objects could be obtained tomorrow; and the British government knows they could be obtained tomorrow without the shedding of another drop of blood. The British foreign office knows that Germany is prepared to withdraw from Belgium and France; and everyone knows that Germany has signified her willingness to enter a league of nations to enforce peace, which is Lord Grey's own proposal for *destroying the menace of a strong and aggressive* military power.

Why, then, does the British government continue to sacrifice thousands of British lives? It does so because prizes and prices have been promised to her allies for the part they have played in the war. France has been promised Alsace-Lorraine; Italy has been promised Dalmatia, and Russia has been promised Constantinople. Instead of fighting for the liberty of the small nations, as they think they are, the British soldiers are being duped into fighting for the enslavement of the people of Dalmatia to a foreign rule. Instead of fighting for the establishment of a permanent peace, the British soldiers are being duped into fighting to give new strength to a menace to peace graver even than German militarism—I mean the menace of the Russian Imperialism. [Mr. Brockway's defence was made prior to the Russian revolution.—Editor Federationist.]

I do not intend to suggest that the British government is particularly reprehensible among the powers. As I have already said, I do not think there is much to choose between them. I have dealt with the faults of the British government because I am asked to join the British army. If I were a German, and were asked to join the German army, I should have no difficulty in denouncing the policy of her government with equal emphasis.

I believe the ruling classes of all the powers are responsible for the war. I believe the working classes are mere pawns in their hands. I believe the time will come when the workers will consent to be pawns no longer, and I hope the action I am now taking will do a little, at least, to hasten the coming of that time.

"The Silent Witness"—Companion Play to "On Trial"

Next week the Empress Stock Company will present one of the most phenomenal plays of the law courts ever written, entitled "The Silent Witness," at the Empress theatre. This great play is the one which the stock companies throughout America selected to follow "On Trial," on account of the intensity of its wonderful story, and had the Empress management been able to secure this play before they would have done the same.

Next week "The Silent Witness" will receive its first Canadian production, and it bids fair to create a new epoch for intense drama.

Many court room plays have been written during the past ten years, but no author has got farther away from the beaten path than the author of "The Silent Witness."

Margaret Marriott and Ray Collins will be seen in the two best acting parts that they have essayed during the entire season. And all the rest of the company will be seen at a good advantange. ***

Some Things That Fate Has In Store for Great Britain

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(Continued from page 1)

that almost, as he said, paralleled conditions in Prussia. But while he did all this and more, he gave it to be understood that if he were quoted in extenso on such matters he would give a flat-footed denial to the story. His father was a liberal and he, too, is a liberal, following the teachings and the precepts of *the old liberal school* of thought. That he was speaking from the heart and not from the lips was palpable, and his statements are such that Vancouver workers will be more than interested in them.

Something Will Happen

"I have been eight months in England staying at the National Liberal club," he started out. "I go there from Peking, where my eastern headquarters are, once a year so that I am in close touch with all that is going on and I do not speak second-hand. When I tell you, therefore, that the condition of affairs in Britain todhy indicates that there is going to be a political, if not an industrial revolution, in the near future, you may accept it as gospel. I have followed the trend of events, and events themselves, since the war started and before it started, and just as sure as I am talking to you, just as sure are you people in Canada going to see *something happen when this war is over.*

Showed the Germans How

"What happened shortly before the war, and what is happening today: Shortly before hostilities started sixty-five of the most-skilled workers in England were sent to Germany to teach them how to roll steel plates and to do other things which are telling against us today. Those sixty-five men could tell a story if their mouths were not sealed that would make England ring from one end to the other. And it is a well-known fact that one large firm in the north of England had a German branch for the making of tractors and that those very tractors that were designed by the English, are today drawing German guns about from one place to another. That firm is Fowler & Co.

Led By Statesmen

"But what of conditions shortly before the war started and what is going to be the result of all the hood-winking that the working classes have had to undergo at the hands of those who were supposed to lead them? Twelve hours before the war started the people of England were informed by the government and its officials that there was not the slightest danger of an outbreak, *that the Germans were the most lovable* people on the face of the earth and that it was unthinkable that they should make war against Britain. And this policy was fostered and nursed by men like Haldane and Beit, the South African millionaire, and others in high places.

Nothing Doing

"Today the workers of Britain are face to face with this fact that, due to the policy pursued by the government, due to the policy of the permanent under-secretaries of state and to the vacillation of some of our statesmen, when the war is over and the *peace terms have been signed,* their position will be no enviable one. What is going to be done with all the women who are holding down big jobs today earning several pounds per week; what is going to become of the men who are making big money in the munitions factories; has the government made any arrangements for the placing of the returned soldiers in jobs suitable to their physical conditions? If they have, I have yet to hear of it.

Why No Reprisals?

"But it is the men who are lining the trenches and the men who are manning the British fleet who will have something to say when the war is a thing of the past. And they will have something very important to say to the government for their policy in regard to reprisals on German cities for the raids that have been made on English cities and particularly in the congested quarters of the east-end of London. I tell *you" he declared with emphasis,* "that the day is coming when the government will be asked to give an explanation of the reason why reprisals on a vast scale were not undertaken, though the government gave its solemn promise to the east-enders of London that these would be carried out. Who is behind all this, that German towns are escaping while English towns are bearing the brunt of the toll of death and damage to property? Someone is behind this policy and that is one matter to which particular attention will be directed when the boys come home.

Yellow Cloud in the East

"Then there is a state of affairs in the labor market that is appalling. It is not generally known that so great have been the demands by the military authorities for more men from the ranks of labor that already those ranks have been depleted to an alarming extent. And the country is now face to face with this problem—where are the men to come from to keep the wheels of industry going round as long as the war lasts. The women have stepped into the breach as far as possible, and I may tell you that they are not going to give up their jobs without a kick. But there are jobs that a woman can not handle and the question is now being talked seriously of whether it might not be advisable to introduce Chinese labor for the duration of the war.

"While my sympathies are all with the white workers of the old country, I cannot help thinking that that seems to be the only remedy, not only in Britain where the *shortage of labor* is so serious, but also in Canada where it is equally serious. Already it is being whispered about in higher circles and the time must come when it must be taken into consideration. But will the workers of England stand for that sort of thing, you ask. My answer is this:

Thousands Unemployed

"When I was in Petrograd during the revolution I saw a queue of people waiting as long as fifteen hours for a piece of black bread to keep them from starvation. Do you think the workers of England would stand for that sort of thing for a *moment*? Neither do I," he added when The Federationist representative replied in the negative. "Not for one second. You may have been told that there is no unemployment in Britain. That is not so. There are thousands of unemployed, and I have seen scores of people standing waiting for sugar cards and other cards that meant much to them. The half has not been told you on this side of the Atlantic.

What? What? and Then What?

"The great point that I wish to emphasize *is this, and it is worth emphasizing*—what is the working man going to get out of this war. It may be said," said Mr. Bennett, "that he is getting big pay. So he is, but he is working for it. It may also be said that his condition is better today than it ever was. It may be said that he has nothing to complain of and that his lot has been cast in pleasant places. But has it? What of the men who are working at the most dangerous of occupations, and the women, too, for that matter? What of the dangers that they risk every day and hours of their lives? The fact is that the workers of Great Britain are by no means satisfied with the way things have been going. They are beginning to think for themselves. They recognize that up to the present Britain has been the most bureaucratic country on the face of the earth, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

Used to Being Led

"The workers of Britain unfortunately are in this position, that they have been led for so many years that it is going to be a hard matter to rouse them from their lethargic condition. But it is going to be done and you watch and you will see it. Those men are not going to forget the way they were deluded before the war. They are loyal to the backbone and are going to see this thing through to a victorious conclusion, but once they have seen it through they are going to ask a few questions that may be hard to answer.

"In the first place, there is not the *slightest doubt that the relationship* of capital and labor which existed before the war is not going to be reverted to. It must not be forgotten that they are the real Britain; they are the men who have made Britain what it is today, and that had it not been for them and their work and the work of the women, as well, Britain would not have occupied the position she stands in today. All this," Mr. Bennet remarked, "may sound very strange coming from a man in my position, but it is the facts that I am telling you and you can not get away from them.

Small Loan Refused

"There is one matter I would like to refer to and that is the treatment that the British government has given to its commercial representatives abroad. Take, for instance, the case of the interest with which I am connected. When we wanted a loan of six million pounds some time before the war we were refused, and where do you think we got the money? From a German in the Orient—and for what reason? For the reason as he told me, 'Just to keep England out of the transaction,' and I am using his own words. Did England step in and help matters? Not in the least.

"*Mind you, I am not unpatriotic,*" he hastened to assure the newspaperman. "I am as loyal as the next man, but these are things that one can not forget. It is things like these that explain why the Germans have made such progress all over the world and it is going a long way to explain why it is that we are going to find it so hard to regain our commercial supremacy all over the world within the next ten years."

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW

Along the poplar-bordered roads of France
The burdened, saddened peasants come and go.
Whispering "A quand la paix?" . . .
Then with a glance
Turned on a roadside crucifix, they cross themselves
In simple hope and faith. . . They do not know
The politicians' creed "The knock-out blow."

Across the endless steppes, and rich black land
The Russian moujik shades his eyes and waits
The sound of peace-bells, and a young son's hand
To help once more with harvest and with plow.
He knows his Czar has gone; he does not know
That all the allied czars demand the "knock-out blow."

Bending beneath the mists of Britain's Isle,
War weary artisans and miners toil,
While women tend machines, use lathe and die,
And droop 'neath overwork and scanty food;
The workers of the British nation know
THEIR premier leads the shout, "The knock-out blow!"

Stiffened in trenches, chilled by autumn blasts
Italians, British, French and Belgians stand
In snow and rain storms, conscripts to the last
Of commerce lords, and despots of finance.
Too well the real and awful truth they know
These despots have decreed "The knock-out blow."

Tossed on the winter seas in iron keels
The sailors of the Allied fleets keep watch;
They note the dawns and sunsets, as each steals
Across the skyline, bringing no respite
To weary vigils kept for three long years.
"The knock-out blow" is what each watcher hears.

For are not men and women slaves today,
Of politicians, war and commerce lords,
Who keep back truth, and make foul lying pay,
And own both armies of the forge and sword?
Armies that sweat and swoon and die. . .
For lo,
Financiers need them for "The knock-out blow."

Envoi

O, peoples, staggering 'neath the knotted lash
Of modern wars, rise to your feet, not soldiers now—
But men! Arm you with knowledge, and the desperate dash
Of those who freedom seek. Drive out financiers,
Politicians; lay the exploiters low;
Shout their old war cry: "Give the knock-out blow."

—Dora B. Montefiore.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

January 20, 1893

Request of Typographical union for Trades Council to petition city council to give their contracts to union workmen, on motion of Geo. Bartley and W. A. *Calhoun, was granted.*

Deputation from Stonecutters' union reported waiting on civic board of works re D. McGillivray subletting street contract work.

Arranged to exchange copies of minutes of trades council with Seattle Central Labor union. Delegate Wm. Towler agreed to do this for twelve months.

Messrs. W, Towler, F. P. Bishop, J. Rumble, R. Cosgrove and Geo. Walker appointed a committee to wait on J. W. Horne, M. P. P., and F. C. Cotton, M. P. P., to have fair wage clause inserted in proposed contract by provincial government for new court house in this city.

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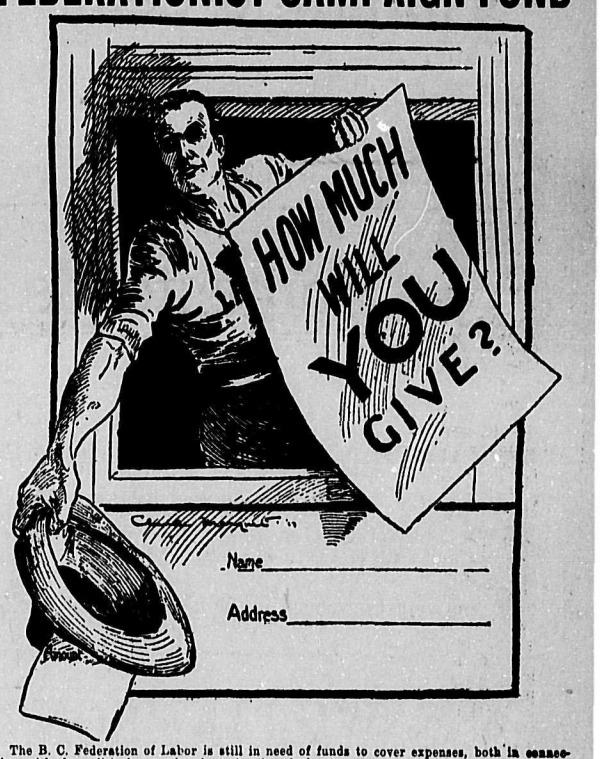

The B. C. Federation of Labor is still in need of funds to cover expenses, both in connection with the political campaign just closed and also to prepare for by-elections in B. C. in the near future. For this reason The Federationist has decided to re-open its Campaign Fund and appeals to all the workers, who can, to "do their bit" by giving all they can towards this important fund. Cut out the above; fill in your name and address and the amount you are willing to contribute to the campaign fund of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and forward with enclosure to E. Parm. Pettipiece, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. The amounts will be acknowledged from week to week and forwarded to the B. C. F. of L. treasurer to be used in securing the election of Labor representation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

A Worker on Religion

Editor B. C. Federationist: Under the heading of "Why the Church Exists," an article appeared in the Jan. 4 issue of The Federationist. Several statements were contained therein that certainly need challenging. As a matter of fact (John Fiske to the contrary notwithstanding) the outstanding fact connected with the existence of mankind upon the earth is not as the article would have it, religion, but that of the production of food, clothing and shelter has always been the most important matter in human affairs. Man's institutions have always reflected the mode in which he procured the necessaries of life from the earth. Too plainly, religion molds itself to suit the economic conditions of any given period. It cannot be allowed to usurp the premier place in human affairs! Too plainly it can be seen to have a retarding influence; too plainly it stands out as an institution that is of use only to the class that owns the machinery of production. The writer of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Gibbons, hit the nail on the head when he stated that "the various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were all considered by the people as equally true; by the philosopher, as equally false; and by the magistrate as equally useful." Magistrates, you know, deal in their professional capacity mostly with members of the toiling class; they are not often called upon to pass judgment upon members of the class that toils not. That which is useful to the magistrate in his official capacity, is useful to the ruling class, since the magistrate is a part of the machinery of the state, which state is the club the control of which enables the masters to dominate the workers. "Man is incurably religious," says the reverend gent. Man is nothing of the kind. The effects of science, and the progress in production can be clearly seen to have struck religion almost to its death. Religious customs are kept up and its institutions perpetuated for purely material reasons. (It always was, of course.) Those people who are religious today, are so for the simple reason that education is so perverted—due, entirely, to the need of our masters for an ignorant proletariat (in this respect) that the relations between himself and nature, and his fellowman cannot be allowed to be explained in a scientific way. Mystery must be kept alive between the slave and his surroundings, otherwise the slave might understand the position he is in, realize that he is a slave, and hanker for his freedom. And that would never, never, never do! At any rate, it is most gratifying to have the word "incurable" applied to religion, even if it cannot be admitted as correct, because it implies that religion is a malady! However, there are numerous signs which portend at least convalescence of mankind from the distressing disease.

"But religion is life." Perhaps something very deep. Cannot rake out what he means. Think it must be a misprint. Religion, reduced to its final analysis, is belief in life after death. Belief is not life. Belief in life is not life. Religion is not life.

". . . it is born in the hearts of men." Some kind of a heart disease, eh! As a matter of fact the belief in life after death—religion—has evolved in man's brain, not in his heart. It is the result of man's contact with things and conditions which he hitherto has not understood. Science is making him understand them, hence the decline of religion, in spite of the efforts of our masters to keep it alive. Only proletarian philosophy which, being free from ruling-class bias—for reason!—can deal with sociology, economics and history in the same clear, scientific way that capitalism demands on fields of thought connected with production.

"Life produces organisms." Does "it" or do "organisms" produce life! Or do they both go together! The Rev. C. S. seems to think that life is something "in itself." One could almost imagine him explaining how far a carload of "life" would go—how many tons of inorganic matter it would "liven up!" ("Liven up" is the right word, isn't it Mr. Editor!)

"Life," wrote Frederick Engels, "from its lowest to its highest forms, is but the normal mode of existence of albuminous bodies." Albuminous bodies are regarded by scientists merely as masses of matter (the constituent of which can be analyzed) built up in a certain way. Matter in that condition manifests a certain kind of motion, energy, change. We call it "life." But motion of some sort is common to all matter. There is no necessity to raise up one kind and stick it on a pedestal and wonder at it. What we have to do, as reasonable beings, is to find out all we can about it—find out its relativity with other things—and accept our findings as a condition that really exists. Let us speculate if we like, taking care to remember always that speculation is but speculation—until proved.

"The inorganic is lifeless." The lifeless is, of course, lifeless—but why in these hard times waste printer's ink!

"True religion is a social force." Any religion is opinion for the people (apologies to the "shades" of Marx!)

". . . true religion means service." You bet your life! Service for the capitalist class—from the working class!

"It is the business of the church to save not itself but the world." It is the business of the working class to save not the world but itself! The rulers, the patriots, the politicians, and last but not least, the parsons, never will! "Why the church exists." A fine subject for a parson, I must say.

"Why war exists." Filthy Hun, I suppose! "Why poverty exists." Drink, undoubtedly! "Why slavery exists." Nobody home!—you can take that from me, Mr. Editor. Class ideas are verboten (Excuse me, I mean "forbidden") for a parson.

If Charles would like to learn something about religion, let him try "The Evolution of the Idea of God," by Grant Allen. And if he wishes to propagate ideas in a working man's paper, it would be as well to ask him to find out what the trouble is with human society of which the working class is the largest part. Would it be presumptious, in this connection, for me to recommend the works of Karl Marx!

Yours for the revolution,
AMBROSE TREE.

Vancouver, Jan. 12, 1918.

No Strike at Prince Rupert

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your issue of December 28 there appeared an article stating that there was a strike at present existing at the Prince Rupert drydock. In point of fact no such strike exists or has existed. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of a communication from the Trades and Labor council of Prince Rupert [It appeared in last issue of The Fed.—Editor.] dealing with this matter, which I feel sure will be given the same publicity in your paper as the former statement was given. I need hardly point out to you that an erroneous statement such as was made, no doubt from your being misinformed, is calculated to do considerable harm to the city of Prince Rupert, and I feel sure you would not willingly be a party to the giving of any information which was not strictly correct. Yours truly.

M. J. McCAFFERY,
Mayor.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Jan. 9, 1918.

Today and Tomorrow

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your latest Federationist an occasional streak of logical reasoning is to be observed in distinction from the orthodox style of contributor in taking every subject into his particular burrow and there chewing it up, though how some of them square their individual chant with the socialist theory it is hard to conceive. It does not seem good to remain by any stationary ethic or any one subject this fashion only surrounds with a mental mire and the more diligently the digging-in is followed the deeper one sinks and the more distant and sanctified becomes the object aimed at. This is demonstrated every day and observable in the pulpit, politics and press. The first essential to our order of thinking is progress. Progress is by social degree, and not caste, in the direction of a distant evolving psychological status (vide science and ethics). This line seems to have been developed first by Plato, reflexed by Marx and others—the system scientific psychology would bring and its effect on the balancing of the social scales. We seem to be moving anyway at (and our military friends will pardon us paralleling our intimation of pace with one of their equitation coloquialisms) the fastest pace on the slowest horse; not up the greasy pole, however, nor on the fringes of the wings, but in the centre of the human promenade—straight ahead. Today, all roads lead to Washington or Potsdam, where the opposition systems are to be seen in most advanced form. With regard to the forthcoming provincial election, politics here have developed into literally a Donnybrook, and however much we may revere the Honorable Mrs. Smith and the honorable soldier candidates, we fear they would be at the mercy of Philistines amongst the howling healers and hacks (about Sweet James Bay), and, moreover, ladies' and soldiers' affairs are due in Dominion and not in parochial legislatures. The soldier question requires no studying whatever, now that conscription is in vogue. Conscript the C. P. R. and such other institutions such as banks, etc., necessary for positions to put the soldier in, from the top downwards, according to the ratio of intelligence and fitness—the one qualification disciplinary tact has developed him. In the present state of affairs it is most essential that a Labor member be sent at this stage of represent the local constituency at Victoria, if for nothing more than as a publicity agent, or if possible, to keep tab on how many Orientals are being dropped in this country by the C. P. R. and who are supposed to be in France somewhere. It is not at all necessary to annoy the public with legislation for the ladies or returning soldiers as a democratic government has been elected to Ottawa for such purposes. They are responsible.

DISINTERESTED OUTSIDER.

Vancouver, Jan. 14, 1918.

Time for a Change

Editor B. C. Federationist: Before the next Federationist is out, the bye-election will be over, and the workers of Vancouver will have had yet another chance to elect a representative for themselves to the legislature at Victoria. For those wives, sisters and mothers of wage-earners, either at home or abroad, who are voting for the first time, there is only one candidate they can consider in this election if they are intelligent enough to understand the position, the working class occupies in present day society, and that man is W. A. Pritchard.

Those working men who have been overseas and returned, and who wish to protect and forward their interests as working men, should know enough to quit voting the same *old ticket, unless they wish the same old* conditions which confronted them four or five years ago in this province. If they wish to remove themselves from the market as commodities, and to become free men, they will so express themselves by voting for W. A. Pritchard. The usual red herring has been drawn across the trail to bewilder and fool those who are not politically wise, therefore it is the duty of every class-conscious worker to do all he can during the few remaining days before election day to send Pritchard to Victoria. The world demands of the working class that it assert itself and solve the problems that confront it in an intelligent manner, and not by continuing to line up with those interests that have made the world a charnel-house of misery and death.

If poverty and degradation is what you want, you can say so by voting for the same interests as you did in the past, if you wish for a better and freer life, you will also say so by voting for W. A. Pritchard.

READER.

Vancouver, Jan. 16, 1918.

First Aid

Editor B. C. Federationist: To everyone, and especially to the working class, there is nothing of so much value in any home as an intelligent knowledge of first aid and home nursing. A class in each of these subjects starts an Tuesday and Friday next. Home nursing starts Jan. 15, and first aid, Jan. 18. The fee is only one dollar to cover expenses—light and heat, rent and equipment. We have two eminent doctors as lecturers and a fully qualified nurse from the Vancouver General hospital, as instructor for the home nursing class. There is scarcely a case of emergency that can be met which can not be treated, and I have known many cases where life has been saved. Anyone over 16 years of age can join and as this is the last class for this season, those wishing to enroll should do so at once as no applications will be received after Jan. 18. The classes start at 8 p.m. prompt, in Piper's hall, 1168 Seymour street. Phone Seymour 1184 or Seymour 7248R for information.

W. J. DOWNIE,
Practical Instructor.

1136 Seymour street, Jan. 10, 1918.

Help Wanted

Editor B. C. Federationist: Since the time has arrived when the Associated Press but seeks to give expression to events beneficial to a small group in society, ignoring the majority group, then we have reached a crisis. A block-type display notice should be carried continuously on the front page asking that the journal concerned, after the reader has finished, be forwarded to a soldier, or a fellow worker. An exchange of Labor journals, throughout the British empire and the American continent, will be of great interest to readers. Now, for example, readers of this paper may send copies to H. Cooke, 111 Kakerman road, Kensel Rise, London, N. W., England; Pte. R. Angus, No. 205146, 10th Middlesex Regt., Lucknow, India; E. H. S. Cooke, P.O. 1st Class, B.7069, R. F. R., "Hawke" Battalion, 1st Naval Brigade, Groningen, Holland. Keep after your friends to subscribe to a leading educational Labor or socialist journal, in any country or locality you may reside. Send your copies to friends in other localities or country, and ask them to return the compliment. This will enlighten him, and you will ascertain how your fellow workers in other parts of the globe are progressing in the Labor movement. For a few cents spent in this direction we may build one of the strongest combinations ever attempted in the Labor movement. All that is required is for the editors of each and every journal to run continously a short notice as outlined above. For eleven years I have individually worked along these lines, but have gone still further and discovered that workers in foreign countries sometimes speak my own language, and, outside of China and Japan, I have at times received news that has been of more than passing interest. You, fellow, worker, I ask to expend five minutes of your time, and three cents of your earnings per week. Is it much to ask when so much can be accomplished? You can succeed where nations have failed. Everything depends upon you. You must face the responsibility, as it is, or will be thrust upon you. Somewhere in the world is an individual thinking the same as you. Get together!

S. H. COOKE,
17 Hastingst street west.

The Proposed Oriental Invasion

Editor B. C. Federationist: Since you are among the most aggressive in the above matters, or rather in the campaign to prevent the same, and have received quite a lot of publicity regarding same, I make bold to offer a few suggestions: I have made these before, and never having heard what I think was real objection, I hate to give them up without a fight. My suggestion, in short, is that, as it is only temporary, during the war shortage of labor that is to be relieved, and *as they do not contend that this relief should* remain here after the war, that instead of bringing Orientals (especially Hindus, who, being British, might object to going away), that we have sent here war prisoners, and since Germans appear to be such politicians, that as many Austrians or Hungarians as possible be sent. That they work for say one-fourth wages to them, the balance to be given by their employers to Red Cross or other uplift societies. Bring a lot of them, and turn them loose on the 25,000,000 vacant and unused acres around the settled part of the west, not away north in Peace River, owned by C. P. R., etc., and get that land, not land at the North Pole ready for the boys when they come back. You see these prisoners would have to be returned in accordance with peace terms. Then also and in addition, while they were here we would not have to grow food and ship it over to them and have it lost en route by subs. This suggestion strikes me as being A1, and argument proof without a flaw. Sincerely,

JOSEPH A. CLARKE.

P. O. Box 627,
Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 14, 1918.

B. C. E. R. Franchise

Editor B. C. Federationist: Might I draw the attention to the people of Vancouver to the importance of the negotiations of our dear little ex-Mayor McBeath re B. C. E. Railway franchise. He proposed to hold a joint conference, with the reeves of Point Grey, South Vancouver and Burnaby to find a basis of settlement. Take the case of Point Grey as a criterion: Here the B. C. E. Railway, on their own showing, is making a loss of 16 cents for every mile run. Vancouver lines are making a profit on the lines inside the city. What basis is there for agreement except that Vancouver carries the now paying lines so as to enable the gentlemen who live out there and mostly have autos for their own use, to get cheap transportation for their servants, etc., often Chinese and Japanese. Why should the working man who lives in Vancouver pay an excessive fare that this may be done? The B. C. E. R. is preparing for this by their daily advertising. Why should the people be fleeced any more by this company? Have we not stood their excessive charges long enough, and now, when we see a chance of breaking down this monopoly, lose our rights?

The B. C. E. Railway company's monopoly of the streets of Vancouver expires in 1919. Why think of extending their franchise? Let the city take over the city lines, and where does the B. C. E. R. stand? It will have a lot of disjointed unpaying lines on its hands, and it would have great difficulty in disposing of its remaining interests here at, say, $5,000,000, not fifty as it at present values them.

If Prof. Shortt, in his report, had advocated the reduction of the capital of the B. C. E. R. by $30,000,000, lost by the bad management of the company, it might then have been able to pay a fair dividend on the remaining 20 millions, and the English shareholders would not have been surprised, as *that is what has happened to numbers of* traction companies and electric light and power companies in North America, Canada, South America, Mexico, in fact lots of them have lost everything. As an instance, the Western Canada Power Co. was organized with $5,000,000 capital, built its dams, power houses, transmission lines, got its power as far as Main street, and then comes a gentlemanly agreement with the B. C. E. R. that the latter company should buy their power at 3-10 of a cent per K. W. hour, and that the residents of Vancouver should get no relief from excessive light and power charges. This Western Canada Power Co. was reorganized about twelve months ago, and its assets bought by the Western Power Co., of Canada, Ltd., $2,650,000. Why should not the city apply to parliament for power to buy out this company at an arbitrated price, and to cancel the agreement between this company and the B. C. E. R. to the effect that the B. C. E. R. will buy from the Western Power Co. its output of power at 3-10 of a cent, as this is a direct downright robbery from the people of Vancouver and in restraint of trade!

This question affects unborn generations. Unless we get free from the shackles of the B. C. E. R. and get cheap light and power this city can make but small progress for years to come. It will pay the B. C. E. R. Co. to pay $5,000,000 to get an extension of its charter and it will no doubt be prepared to do so, though not in cash—it will pay in information of where new lines will be placed, as it has no doubt done in the past, who that got first intimation that the B. C. E. R. were going to extend their lines to 4th Ave., Oak Street, through Burnaby, or any of their other lines, could not have made millions for themselves, though it has spelt disaster to the shareholders of the B. C. E. Railway.

Even now one could get letters from Port Moody real estate holders asking for the B. C. E. R. to extend their service on Hastings street to there, but I don't think you could get the present managers to think twice about it. They claim they had so many demands for extensions. I think they will find they all came from interested real estate speculation, and now the people of Vancouver are expected to pay the piper. Yours truly,

A. M. GIBSON.

790 Granville street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Plenty of Workmen in Canada

Editor B. C. Federationist: I see it has come at last: conscription of men for labor—something The Fed. has been predicting for so long. And the cry is for the farm. Surely there are other ways of getting men on the land. But getting them on the land and keeping them there are two different things. We hear of the enormous profits the farmers from the prairies are making. But we never hear of the thousands that go up there and sink what money they have and lose. And not because they are lazy, incapable, or the one and many things which go to make a failure—but because we have a government which does not help a farmer the littlest bit. Here is a rough sketch of what a farmer has to put up with. On the prairie, as we all know, there is no lumber; most of it is shipped from B. C., making the price around $40 a thousand. After buying the lumber for a house, barn, chicken houses, etc., which amounts to a good deal, there is the machinery, horses, etc., to buy, which puts a moderate bank-roll perfectly flat. Re machinery, here is something that was told me. I can not vouch for same, but believe it to be correct: That the John Deere Plough Co shipped a load of binders on a C. P. R. train which was wrecked, for which the John Deere people wanted to collect $180 for each one. The C. P. R. agreed to pay only what they cost to produce. The case went to court, and the binders were said to cost $84 to maufacture. But can you beat this? The first and second year in the neighborhood I was at, the crops turned out to be a failure. The people were mostly new settlers who had sunk their last dollar trying to get a crop. Winter was coming on and you know what those winters are without fuel or eats. The government seized the farmers' horses, cows and machinery in order to collect taxes on land that was not even proved up on. Then another great drawback is to get threshed in time so as not to have your crop lay out all winter. On going to the bank you are told you can not draw fifty cents on all the crop you may have. Believe me, there would be enough people go back to the land if the government would in some way help them out. I was one of a good many that Vancouver looked good to after three years of the hardest kind of work. Here's hoping the government will wake up to the country's need and help the farmer, who in turn will help the soldiers—and likewise democracy.

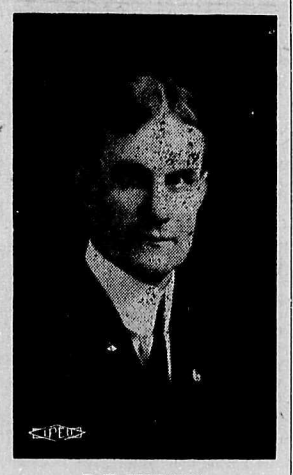
J. E. S.

South Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 15, 1918.

SEMI-READY SUITS

are the Expert Testomony of careful Tailoring—England and Canada contribute the cloth—expert specialized tailoring the garment—and there is no greed for profit in the price in the pocket.

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 Granville Street
Sole Agents for Vancouver



R. H. NEELANDS

Business agent of Vancouver Typo. union, who is seeking re-election tomorrow as a school trustee in South Vancouver. Mr. Neelands has been chairman of the board for the past two years.

COUNCILLOR LOMAS

BURNABY ELECTIONS, 1918

Your Vote and Influence Requested by

COUNCILLOR LOMAS

Candidate for Councillor for Ward VI.

My record as Councillor for Ward One during the past year, speaks for itself

POLLING DAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th

[Advt.]

—VOTE FOR—

Edwin Bennett

for re-election as

Councillor for Ward 2

SOUTH VANCOUVER

ELECTION DAY: TOMORROW, JANUARY 19th

[Advt.]

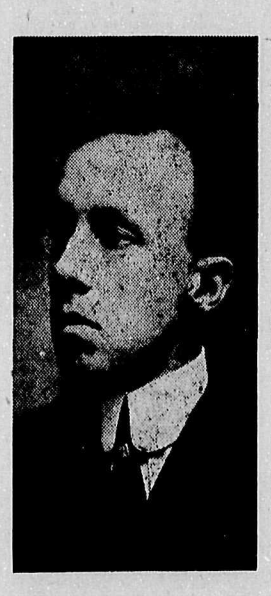
Municipal Elections of South Vancouver

Your Vote and Support for the Re-election of

Reeve Russell

is anticipated, and will be appreciated, on Saturday next, based on his record during 1917.

[Advt.]



Card of Thanks

I beg to thank the citizens of Victoria for re-electing me, by acclamation, Mayor of Victoria, for the year 1918.

A. E. TODD.

14th Jan., 1918.
Victoria, B. C.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

Elect Mrs. Ralph Smith

Independent People's Candidate

¶ A champion of woman's cause for 25 years in the Province of B. C.

¶ The newly-enfranchised electors now form half the electorate and are unrepresented in the B. C. Legislature

MRS. SMITH'S PLATFORM:

To the Electors of Vancouver City:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Some six months ago I was approached by leading citizens and asked to run in the forthcoming provincial election, either as an Independent, or as the People's candidate. At that time I was not sure whether I would run or not so waived the question, as there was not an immediate election in sight. Since then I have been frequently asked the same question, and now when the time for a decision has come my answer is "Yes." My husband and myself had our own ideas of reforms, and possibly I could not have any higher idea of service to the people I have lived amongst for over a quarter of a century than to take his seat, providing the people want me. My life has been spent in trying to do what little I could for the communities I have lived in, and the last and highest place is where one can get legislation to put into force reforms long talked of but still waiting realization. Women have been enfranchised, and I feel I can best serve the people (if elected) by going to Victoria a "free woman," doing my best to secure the best possible legislation for women and children and supporting to the best of my ability any good measures that may be introduced in the best interests of the province, by whomsoever introduced. I have the time and opportunity to devote to such a cause, and if the platform below appeals to the electorate, and they decide on election day that I am to be their representative, I ask no greater honor at their hands.

I have many friends, for which I am thankful, and if they feel they can conscientiously support me I shall be gratified, because by so doing they give me the chance to work for what I have long believed in and think a necessity to the happiness and well-being of the people of this province.

I stand as an Independent, and am independent of both parties, believing that women can best serve by not being allied with either side, and the support of any and all friends I shall be glad to have, and will try as far as humanly possible to discharge my duties faithfully if I am the choice of the people on January 24.

Following are some of the principles which I shall strive for:

1. **Minimum living wage for women workers.**
2. **Supervision of workshops and factories to ensure healthful conditions for women and girls.**
3. **Equal pay for women with men for equal work.**
4. **Pensions for dependent mothers.**
5. **Education and reform of juvenile delinquents.**
6. **Organized assistance to enable returned soldiers to become agricultural settlers or to acquire training for technical careers.**
7. **The bringing into force of the Civil Service Act with provisions for enabling invalided wounded war veterans to qualify for indoor positions in the civil service.**
8. **Proportional representation for multiple constituencies.**
9. **Strict enforcement of the Prohibition Act with necessary amendments.**
10. **Provision of an adequate system of technical training to fit young men and women for vocational work.**

Mrs. Smith Will Make a Capable and Worthy Representative

EXERCISE YOUR FRANCHISE FOR YOUR CANDIDATE ON THURSDAY NEXT

[Adv.]

LETTER CARRIERS INSTAL OFFICERS

Last Year's President Will Head Victoria Branch for 1918

VICTORIA, Jan. 15.—At a well-attended meeting of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Victoria branch, at the K. of P. hall, the following officers for the year were installed: President, G. Pretty, re-elected; vice-president, A. J. Bird; secretary, F. Holdridge, re-elected; treasurer, P. Dawson, re-elected; tyler, C. Jones, re-elected; executive committee, A. Grist, V. Bryant; delegates to Trades and Labor council, C. Sivertz and C. N. Baird.

Bro. A. J. Bird was again elected by a handsome majority to represent this branch at the Letter Carriers' bi-annual convention to be held in Hamilton this year.

A subscription list is in the hands of the president and secretary for the relief of Letter Carriers who were rendered destitute at Halifax. One carrier was killed outright, leaving four orphans.

The meeting expressed itself as being of the opinion that full representation of affiliated locals to the B. C. F. of L. should be sent to the convention, but this branch was unable to send anyone this year. Christmas boxes were sent to members overseas. Seasons greetings were read from Kingston, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Chatham and Vancouver.

NEELANDS SHOULD HEAD THE POLL IN SOUTH VANCOUVER

The workers of South Vancouver again have the opportunity of supporting one of their own class in the municipal election to be held tomorrow, in the person of R. H. (Harry) Neelands, secretary of Vancouver Typographical Union, who is seeking re-election to the school board for that district. For the past six years he has been a member of the board, the last two of which he served as chairman, and during that time he has consistently put forth his best efforts on behalf of the wage-workers. As a result his many friends in the Labor movement are loyally coming to his support in the present campaign, and no doubt they will again place him at the top of the poll, as they did on the last two occasions he sought election. ***

If you need an overcoat take a tip and buy one now. They will be higher in price and poorer in quality next winter. Of this there is no question. We have the same splendid values in overcoats from $18 up.

Shop of

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co.
Limited
514 Granville Street

Royal Stove Repair Works
New and second-hand stoves bought, sold and exchanged.
1114 GRANVILLE STREET

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—The only Union Shop in Vancouver—

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

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PRIDE OF ALBERTA, and MOTHER'S FAVORITE FLOUR
UNION MILLED
J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents
Phone 5415 1228 Hamilton

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.
UNDERTAKERS
Refined Service
1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.
Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons.
Telephone Seymour 2425

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR CONVENTION

Many New Affiliations and Delegates Coming From Many Localities

[By A. S. Wells]
(Sec.-Treas. B. C. Federation of Labor)

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 16.—With a unanimity unequalled since 1914 the organized workers of the province are responding to the call for the 1918 convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Local unions that have not been affiliated with the Federation for some time, owing to the depression in trade are reaffiliating and sending their delegates to the coming convention.

New organizations, which have come into existence since 1916, are also affiliating and sending their full quota of delegates.

Vancouver will be represented by the largest number of delegates since 1914.

The Capital City will have more than its usual number, which has been fairly consistent since 1912.

Interior points are to be represented from organizations that have never been affiliated with the Federation before.

Nelson Trades council will have delegates in attendance, as will the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of that city.

The metalliferous miners of the Boundary district will also be represented.

And it is expected that in spite of the troubles experienced in the Crows Nest valley, the miners will also be represented.

After four years of depression and its consequent effect on the Federation, the response to the "call" for the convention is very gratifying.

The work of holding the Federation together is now seen to be worth while, and those organizations which have been able to, in many cases by a little sacrifice, hold on and to supply the finances, will now see the beneficial results of their action, and they will realize that their efforts were not in vain.

The only thing now needed to make the success of the Federation assured, is for those organizations that have not been a part of the Federation, or which have been a part of the Federation, and have left it because of differences as to questions which have arisen as to policy to drop their little grouches and to get in and dig.

What would a union man think of a man who would not join a union because he differed with the policy of the union?

The same applies to those organizations that have taken that stand regarding the Federation.

With the world in the melting pot; with the prospects never brighter for Labor's advancement, if the workers are alive to the opportunity, all differences should be dropped, and the work of the Federation outlined by the great majority of the organized workers of the province, as represented by the largest possible delegation at the eighth annual convention, to convene in Vancouver on Jan. 28, a week from next Monday.

New Affiliations

New affiliations this week are: Nelson Trades and Labor council, which is sending a delegate; Cooks and Waiters, Vancouver; Warehousemen, Vancouver; Railway Carmen, Nelson; Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Vancouver; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Vancouver. Looks as if the recent election had wakened them up in Nelson.

TYPO. MEMBERS PLAY POLITICS

Some of Them Make the Grade, While Others Are En Route

J. E. Wilton and Secretary Harry Neelands are both seeking honors in the municipal political field—the former as councillor for ward one, Point Grey, and the latter as a member on the school board of South Vancouver. Secretary Neelands has been a member of the board since 1912, and during the last two years has served as chairman. Twice he has headed the poll, once in 1914 and again in 1916, and, with the workers of the district solidly behind him at the election to be held tomorrow he has excellent chances of again occupying the premier position.

Although he did not secure election in his contest for alderman for ward three, in the city, W. R. Trotter put up a stiff fight, and was defeated only by a small margin, so no doubt will be heard from again.

Three members of Vancouver Typographical Union have returned from the war zone within the past few weeks: P. Fleetwood, formerly of Clarke & Stuart, who left Vancouver with the 72nd Highlanders; W. Cruickshank, of Terminal City Press, who left with the University Battalion, and Chas. Uren, of the Sun, who left with the 158th Battalion.

The Vancouver Daily Province is among the latest of the daily papers on the American continent to increase its columns per page from seven to eight, and reduce the single column measurement to 12½ ems instead of 13, the hitherto recognized newspaper standard. The change is an improvement, and The Province, at least typographically, now ranks with the Detroit Free Press and the Pittsburg Times, the two best typo. newspaper productions in the United States. While The Province is a long way from being the official paper of the Bolshevikis, it is at least right up to the minute typographically, and has all the ear-marks of a real daily newspaper.

Printer Arrives from Front

Thos. Duncan, an old-time printer of Vancouver after an absence of over 20 years, arrived in the city on Wednesday from the front, en route to San Francisco. He jointed the 76th, C. E. F., made up of volunteers from Welland, Hamilton, Ottawa, etc., known as the "regiment without a home." He was overseas for 18 months, wounded and rendered unfit for further service, he was honorably discharged.

Willington's "Ship" Barber Shop
444 PENDER STREET WEST
UNION SHOP—BEST EQUIPMENT

FOOD HOGS STILL STOWING IT AWAY

Heavy Increase in Quantity Stored Up as Compared With a Year Ago

The food hogs and speculators of Canada, and also in Vancouver, continue to pile up great stores of food while at the same time prices continue to go higher and higher. This in the face of the alleged campaign against this very thing by the food control department.

The following table shows the increase over January a year ago:

Butter	$ 9,071,896	$10,150,893	12% inc.
Cheese	6,434,147	10,949,816	70% inc.
Eggs	1,437,990	2,131,527	48% inc.
Beef	34,573,933	36,590,668	6% inc.
Pork	20,697,196	22,402,360	8% inc.
Bacon and ham	13,848,913	12,774,918	8% dec.
Mutton and lamb	4,743,756	3,817,395	19% dec.
Fish	12,711,583	14,465,217	14% inc.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. H. P. WAND

When Troubles Come They Seem to Come in Bunches

The wife of H. P. Wand, a member of the Bricklayers' union who is now employed as a city fireman, who had just been released from a local hospital a few days ago, as the result of a breakdown due to worrying over the death of a sixteen-year-old daughter, rushed from her residence, 3015 Maddams street, on Wednesday morning, while mentally unbalanced, and jumped off the Great Northern bridge, Eighth avenue east, to the tracks below, some 80 feet, resulting in instant death. The remaining daughter is now a patient in the hospital as a result of the shock, while two young boys are left motherless. Mr. Wand will have the deepest sympathy of his many friends in the local Labor movement.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED AT SPENCER'S STORE

Matter of Discharge of Certain Employees at Spencer's Explained

At a meeting between the management of Spencer's big department store and officials of the Retail Clerks' union the matter of the discharge of certain men was discussed and it is reported that a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty has been arrived at.

STRIKE DECLARED AT HASTINGS MILL TODAY

Teamsters Walk Out After Manager Refuses Better Conditions

Drivers employed at the Hastings Mill Co. went on strike this morning, Eric Hamber, manager of the mill, refusing to consider any suggestion for better conditions for the men, or to recognize the union.

The men are asking for $21 a week, a nine-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime.

Hastings Mill has been paying very low wages, the drivers receiving as low as $65 a month up to $75 a month, and working eleven hours a day. In addition, the drivers were required to work on Sundays cleaning horses.

RETAIL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS FOR 1918

Well-attended Meeting of New Local Held on Tuesday Night

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Retail Clerks on Jan. 15, the following new officers were elected: President, E. P. Cornett; first vice-president, A. S. Woollard; second vice-president, Fred. Lamey; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Glen, re-elected.

The meeting received with deep regret the resignation of former president, C. D. Bruce, and the secretary was instructed to convey to him the grateful thanks of the local for his long and faithful services. A motion to the effect was recorded in the minutes.

The Retail Clerks are making splendid progress, and the future for this local is looking very bright.

JOINT INSTALLATION A NOTABLE SUCCESS

Musical Program of Special Merit Was Given by Machinists' Locals

The Labor Temple last Friday night was the scene of a very successful entertainment under the auspices of the Machinists' locals which held their annual joint installation of officers. The function was attended by a large gathering not only of machinists but of other locals. Many compliments were heard for the committee having matters in charge. The program was as follows: Geo. Gilbert, song; Mr. Reilly and Mr. J. W. Douglas, banjo selection; Bob McCord, song; J. Taylor, song; J. Melville, song; Frank Smith, accordion selection; Mr. Hays, song; Thomas MacKie, song; Mr. Killy, recitation; A. Armon, song; John McLeod, song; Mr. Riley and J. W. Douglas, banjo selection; C. H. R. Choyce, song; J. Hyck, comic; Mr. Palmer, song; Mr. Barber, violin solo; Mr. Brenton, piano solo.

The committee in charge was as follows: D. McCallum, chairman; W. B. Yeandle, secretary-treasurer; W. M. Hawthorn, Roy Howard, Geo. Walker, Fred Griffith, P. Minnette, J. Wallace, J. Sangster, W. Youngash.

GRAND LABOR TEMPLE RALLY MONDAY NIGHT

If you are interested in the restoration of the Labor Temple to organized Labor, attend the big meeting next Monday night.

The Sale of Dainty Muslin Undergarments Attracts Wide Attention

Opportunities offered in the January event are readily appreciated by all who view the displays on the First Floor. Assortments, qualities and values were never more attractive. Prices are exceptionally moderate.

Nightgowns 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, and up.

Petticoats 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, and up.

Corset Covers 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, and up.

Drawers 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c, and up.

Envelope Chemise 85c, 95c, $1.65, $1.95 and up.

Plain Chemise 65c, 95c, $1.15, and up.

Combinations 85c, 95c, $1.35, $1.65, and up.

Gordon Dyposale LIMITED
575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

Presidency Goes to Kelly With Opponent's Withdrawal

(Continued from Page One)

received, that a movement was on foot for the formation of a federation of all transport workers on the waterfront to act as a central body, but not in any way to interfere with the autonomy of the various locals of the waterfront.

Executive Report

The executive committee reported a communication asking information re a Labor party, and full information will be furnished.

A communication from the A. F. of L. reinstating the Bridge and Iron Workers was received and filed. Another lengthy document, signed by Samuel Gompers himself, regarding the war, was also received and filed.

The attorney-general acknowledged receipt of the council's resolution regarding proportional representation.

A. J. Wilson wrote asking for information as to complaints against schools regarding school books that should be free. The matter will be investigated.

The Minimum Wage League wrote for information as to whether it might affiliate with the council. A similar communication was also received from the Progressive Home Workers. The council decided that the applications be granted in the case of the latter which made a direct application. Both are organizations of wage-working women.

The Labor Temple Company reported that it had decided to call a special meeting on Jan. 28 to outline plans for the saving of the Labor Temple building.

A letter was received from the attorney-general in reply to a letter from the council asking for a conference over the "closed town" question, following efforts over some months to tie the government down as to what it intended to do. President McVety wanted to know if the government was "stalling" on the subject till after election. The matter was left in the hands of the executive.

Business Agent's Report

Business Agent Midgley reported that a satisfactory adjustment had been effected at Spencer's big store.

An interesting report by the business agent was his interview with Frank deHart, former mayor of Kelowna, who paid him a visit to inquire as to the attitude of organized Labor on the subject of employment of Chinese coolies in the fruit district. The scheme, as advanced by deHart, was that the Chinese now in the country were organizing and refused to work for less than $3 a day or, if working under contract for less than 60 per cent. of the crop. The ex-mayor of Kelowna contradicted himself a time or two in the interview which the business agent detailed to the council's amusement. It was evident that the plea of production of cheaper food was insincere and was not the reason for the desire to import coolie labor. The real reason, as appearing from deHart's explanation, was the desire of hire cheaper labor.

Committee Reports

The report of the special committee on the Workmen's Compensation Act was received.

The statistician's report was read and showed a splendid condition of practically all organizations and a big gain in membership in the last six months. In six months there was a gain of 3920 members. The total membership represented was 9066.

The auditors reported having examined the council's books and found everything in order. The report was adopted.

The report of the Waitresses' strike committee was received, showing that $821.45 had been collected and $701.95 expended. It was recommended that the balance on hand be turned in to a special fund to be drawn against at a later date when the weather moderates and the McLeod picket is put on again. The report was adopted.

Reports of Unions

The Ocean Falls paper and pulp plant was criticized regarding its attitude and the Boiler Makers reported it had been on the unfair list for a considerable time with them.

Most of the theatres in the city are now fair to labor. It was reported by Del. Hansen that a brass plate will be placed near the box office of all fair houses. Members of organized Labor were requested to ask that this plate be displayed at any house patronized.

Del. Winch of the I. L. A. reported that the result of the referendum on the general strike in protest against the imprisonment of Duncan Kerr under the conscription act, was 54 for and 27 against.

Various delegates reported that their locals were conducting organization campaigns with considerable success. Del. Kelly, for the Longshoremen, reported a scheme for a federation of all transport employees.

Del. Phelps, for the Shipyard Laborers, predicted that the local would soon number 1,000 members.

New Delegates

The following credentials were presented at last night's Trades and Labor Council meeting:

Carpenters—S. Meek, R. Hatley.
Pattern Makers—M. Gulholme.
City Firemen—G. J. Richardson, H. Steen, J. Anderson, F. Enright, F. P. McConnell.
Shipyard Laborers—Fred Page, M. A. Phelps, W. Hardy, G. A. Kilpatrick, J. Wintrip, John McLean, W. Thompkins.
Tailors—A. R. Gatenby, J. Linden.
Retail Clerks—P. T. Nicholson, Earle P. Cornett, A. P. Glen.
Civic Employees—J. D. Logan, D. Oliver.
Lathers—A. P. Surges.
Boot and Shoe Workers—W. Elvin.
Machinists—F. E. Eaney, D. McCallum, G. Knowlton, A. Davidson, W. Lyons, G. Walker.
Warehousemen—J. Rose, A. Stuart, J. Edgar, R. Dixon, E. Anderson.
Longshoremen—G. J. Kelly, A. Reid, L. Marsh, J. F. Stoll, S. J. Middleton, G. Thomas, J. Mahone.
Bartenders—W. Mottishaw, C. Leer, J. A. Smith.
Stage Employees—J. Pittman.
Cigar Makers—George Earnst.
Plasterers—J. Cowling, Welch, T. G. Rose, A. Morrell.
Telegraphers—G. L. Gauvreau.
Iron Workers—T. Thompson, W. A. Havill.
Butchers—T. Anderson, N. Brasewell, J. Summers, A. H. Beresford, Geo. Johnson, B. W. Lane.
Garment Workers—H. Gutteridge.
Factory Workers—J. Copping, G. Campbell, W. Keen, A. Gordon, J. Gibbens, C. H. Wilson.
Motion Picture Operators—W. Clayton, A. O. Hansen.
Electrical Workers—M. A. Trousdale, W. J. Sweisedge, J. G. Bell.
Molders—A. H. Donaldson, L. Tabor.

BIG VOTERS' LIST FOR BYE-ELECTION

Four Aspirants Are in Field But Labor Will Not Have Candidate

There will be at least four candidates in the field at the provincial bye-election. These are Mrs. Ralph Smith, who is out as an independent; Sergt. Drinnan, returned soldier and avowed opponent of the Brewster government; Pte. R. H. Young, returned soldier independent, and the socialist candidate, W. A. Pritchard.

The voters' list this time contains 43,411 names, the largest in any election ever held here, this being accounted for by the fact that it is the first time women have had an opportunity to exercise the franchise.

The list, by wards, is as follows: Ward one, 9033; ward two, 4024; ward three, 2176; ward four, 6424; ward five, 7377; ward six, 10,484; ward seven, 1947; ward eight, 1946.

MEET TO DISCUSS COAL AND WOOD SITUATION

Negotiations Are Now Underway to Obtain Agreements With All Yards

A mass-meeting of members of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs will be held on Wednesday night at the Labor Temple, for the purpose of discussing the conditions of labor at the coal and wood company's yards. A committee during the past week has had the question of an agreement with these companies under negotiation. The Teamsters and Chauffeurs have made record strides in organization since they started but a short time ago and it is figured that, now that practically all employees are in line with them, that the coal and wood men will also come in.

Variety---
in Suits and Overcoats

MOST Clothing stocks at this time of the year are very much like a cream puff—there is nothing to them. Odds and ends comprise their make-up, and the salesman's choice supplants that of the customer.

THANKS to our method of merchandising, our selection in Suits and Overcoats is never allowed to become depleted. We are now showing new models and new patterns, in a great assortment and, under "Our Right Selling Plan," the values will appeal to you men.

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