

WILL SIT ON CAPITAL STEPS TILL THEY ARE HEARD

Delegation From Minimum Wage League to Force An Interview

Premier Brewster Does Not Desire They Should Be Given Hearing

A delegation of women wage-workers, representing the Minimum Wage League will go to Victoria the latter part of this month and insist on getting a hearing from the government. The league has been notified that it is not the desire of Premier Brewster to give them a hearing, under the pretence that there is a rush of work. The women of the league do not think there is anything quite so important before the government that they should be put off. Delegation after delegation is being heard, so why not they, is the way they look at it. The decision to send a delegation was made at the meeting in the Labor Temple Friday night. The situation was thoroughly discussed before any decision was reached.

Asked yesterday what they intended to do if the government refused them a hearing, Miss Helena Gutteridge said: "We will sit on the steps of the parliament buildings until we are heard."

Although the first plank in the platform of Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman legislator, is for a minimum wage for women, the officials and members of the league take the view that unless Mrs. Smith, who was elected as an "independent," can get the backing of the government, any measures which she may advocate will not be carried out. The league desires that the government bring in a minimum wage act, and make it operative this year. They are afraid that the government intends to dodge the subject, either by not bringing it forward at all or by making it so late that it cannot be dealt with at this session.

That strong pressure against a minimum wage enactment will be brought to bear on the government seems to be assured, because of the fact that many large establishments now are paying wages insufficient for women to keep themselves decently.

Warehousemen Will Meet

Another mass meeting of warehousemen will be held at the Labor Temple on Feb. 22. The last meeting was a big success, and the next is expected to be greater.

PRESENTATION MUSICIANS' LOCAL

Popular Manager of Orpheum Theatre Honored by Members of the Musicians' Union

Last Sunday an interesting event took place at the meeting of Musicians' Union local 145, when James Pilling, manager of the Orpheum theatre, was presented with an address and a beautiful silver casserole, as an expression of the appreciation of organized musicians for Mr. Pilling's interest in and kindness to musicians and organized labor generally. The presentation speech was made by Bro. Edward Cox, and President F. R. Weaver occupied the chair.

INTERNATIONAL FIREMEN'S UNION

Vancouver Union Sending Its Secretary as Delegate to Washington

Definite steps toward the organization of an international union for Civic Firemen, to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, will be taken at Washington, D. C., before March 1. Mr. G. J. Richardson, secretary of the Vancouver Firemen's union, will leave on Monday next to attend, as a delegate, a continent-wide convention at Washington, which will meet there on Feb. 26.

There will be sixty-five locals represented and as soon as organization of the international is completed a big campaign of organization will be commenced all over America.

Delegate Richardson expects to be absent about three weeks, and of course, his Vancouver friends, and they are legion, will expect him to return as an international officer.

Shipyards Helpers Change Name

A special meeting of the Shipyard Laborers will be held at the Labor Temple tonight to receive the new charter which changes their title to "Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners." The charter is from the International Longshoremen's Association.

Pursuit of Profit Perverts People

There is a profound truth, the force of which mankind is only now beginning to realize, that the pursuit of profits will transform natures inherently capable of much good into sordid, cruel beasts of prey, and accustom them to committing actions so despicable, so inhuman, that they would be terrified were it not that the world is under sway of the profit system and not merely excuses and condones, but justifies and throws a glamour about, the unutterable degradations and crimes which the profit system calls forth.—Myers: History of Great Fortunes.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN MINDS OF THE EMPLOYERS

Investigation Does Not Bear Out the Assertions Generally Made

Facts Are There Is Plenty of Labor If Decent Wages Are Paid

The Board of Trade and other associations of employers, have for a favorite topic these days the "shortage of labor" which, to hear them talk, would indicate that the working class is gradually disappearing from this country. However, there need be no consternation in this regard at all. Plenty of labor is to be had if fair wages are paid in keeping with the tremendous skyward trend of living.

Not only is labor not scarce, but it is numerous, judging by the replies of officials of various unions in this city.

For instance, one of the largest unions is the International Longshoremen's association, of which Gordon J. Kelly, president of the Trades and Labor council, is a member. When asked as to the labor market yesterday, President Kelly replied very positively: "There is no shortage of waterfront labor."

Another of the largest labor organizations is the International Longshoremen's auxiliary, and as to the situation with this local, E. Winch, business agent, said:

"The labor supply seems unlimited. I can supply a hundred men right now."

Secretary Phelps of the Shipyard Laborers, also stated there was no shortage of labor.

Secretary Alexander, of the Steam and Operating Engineers, has a considerable unemployed list.

A large union is the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and Business Agent Showler, when asked as to the available supply of this class of labor, replied that there was no shortage, and employers willing to pay good wages could get all the men they wanted.

None of the several shipyards are complaining at a lack of men, nor are any other lines of industry, when pinned down to it.

MACHINE GUN ORDERED OUT

Gun Used to Cow Strikers of Drumheller Ordered Taken Away Again

The machine-gun which was moved by the Mounted Police to the Drumheller coal field and heralded in the capitalist press on the occasion, evidently has been getting rusty, for it is reported it has been removed. Attorney-General Cross of Alberta requested that the war implement be taken away, for it was of absolutely no use, there being no miners who required subduing after the methods, no doubt, contemplated by the military police. The Miner's union, as well as the mounted police, had the town under picket and the miners themselves were quite capable of looking after any obstreperous foreigner who may have been inclined to create an undue disturbance.

Petition Meeting Success

The petition to the provincial government pressing for an eight-hour day for engineers, is being largely circulated around the Labor Temple and other places where they are being generously signed.

Postponed Political Meeting

Owing to the rush of business before the Steam and Operating Engineers on Feb. 11, when it was intended to commence the series of educational meetings on political matters, the local postponed this portion of the business to a future date, to be announced.

Unbelievable War Ghouls' Glee!

Clear profits far surpassing all previous records are recorded by Swift & Company, meat packers, Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September, 1917. The profits are equivalent to 34.64 per cent. on the company's \$100,000,000 capital stock, and compare with net profits of \$20,465,000 in 1916, which were equal to 27.29 per cent. on the \$75,000,000 stock then outstanding.

Saturday, Feb. 23 KEEP THIS DATE CLEAR

OPENING MEETING OF FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

Speakers: J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.L.A., and E. T. Kingsley

LABOR TEMPLE 8 p.m. Sharp

There will be some crowd—

Better come early.

WAITERS' ORGANIZER IS VERY OPTIMISTIC

Says Vancouver Locals Are Looking as Good as Any in Northwest Cities

Harley Johnson, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and the Bartenders' League, spent a few days in Vancouver last week, but departed again for Puget Sound cities where he is assisting in organization work. He said while here that locals of Vancouver were in as good shape as any in the Northwest. Organization is increasing all through this territory. Just at present the soft drink employees are forming a union.

MINERS TO MEET ON MONDAY NEXT

District 18, U. M. W. of A., Convention Will Convene This Year at Fernie

The 1918 convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Calgary, will convene at Fernie on Monday next, Feb. 18. Delegates will be present from all parts of the jurisdiction, namely Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern British Columbia. Inasmuch as there is no new schedule of wages up for discussion it is not expected the convention will last more than a week.

WAGES HELD FOR PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Companies Cannot Legally Do This and Employees Can Get Money Back

In spite of the fact that the labor convention went on record against the present system of Patriotic Fund, and the Trades and Labor council voted to refuse contributions after December 1, there are certain companies which continue to hold back wages of their employees and pay over to this fund. At least the supposed purpose of the hold-out is to pay to the fund. These companies have no legal right to do this. Only such companies as have agreements with their employees, running a certain length of time, such as the C. P. R., have such a right. Every man who desires to take the matter up can recover the money that was held back, and proceedings along this line are expected. Particular offenders in this respect are the "patriotic" fishing concerns, which are also responsible for the high price of a food commodity that should be the cheapest.

NANAIMO MINERS WILL ORGANIZE

Branch of Federated Labor Party and Contest Next Election

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—We are going to make a start here very soon in regard to the Federated Labor Party. We have decided to call a meeting in the very near future and discuss the subject. We will advise you as to the results of these meetings as soon as possible. We are very glad that the Federated Labor Party has at last made a start in the political field and we all feel confident that the next election will make a great change in the house. Keep the flag flying high, boys, and it will not be pulled down this time.

Girls Joining Union

Many girls are joining the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' local and expect to benefit thereby, especially this summer when new positions open up. There is a decided shortage of waitresses, and they intend to demand living wages.

No Need for Cooley Labor

Even H. H. Stevens, M.P., Vancouver, is of the opinion that if the present manpower of the country was properly distributed that there would be no occasion to employ temporary Chinese labor. The country is able to find all the help essential for the shipbuilding industry, he says, and he thinks that the railway situation can be met in the same way.

No Need for Alarm

[The B. C. Veterans Weekly]

Some unnecessary alarm has been caused in some quarters by the recent announcement that an advisory board, consisting of five members of the G. W. V. association, and a like number from the B. C. Federation of Labor, had been created for the purpose of discussing and seeking means to solve various returned soldier problems. It may be pointed out that in respect to this matter, the association is in no wise committed to a definite policy or alliance with the Federation of Labor, the idea being solely that the mutual aims of labor and the returned soldier might be strengthened and co-operated in so far as possible. Controversial questions will not be brought up for discussion. The general policy of the G. W. V. A. will not be involved through the board's deductions. In short, a better understanding and relationship, and, possibly, uniformity of action along certain lines can be the only result.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR SAVING LABOR TEMPLE

New Directors Will Hold Meeting Next Monday Evening

A Feeling of Confidence Among Union Men That Money Will Be Raised

Between elections and conventions for the past month or so the Vancouver Labor Temple Co. prospect of raising money by the additional sale of shares to local unions has not been overlooked, but somewhat delayed. However, the new directors will hold a meeting on Monday evening next, Feb. 18, to perfect ways and means for putting on the proposed campaign. The whole situation has been pretty well discussed by the membership at large and there is a general feeling of confidence in evidence that the money can be raised without injury to the individual trade unionist.

At Monday night's meeting undoubtedly definite plans will be outlined for a vigorous campaign. Without waiting to be formally asked a few of the local unions have taken action, the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' being one of the biggest organizations and it was not satisfied with a \$3 assessment; the members made it an even \$5. With the rapidly-increasing membership fairly well employed, at union wages, a recently-elected new board of directors thoroughly representative of all the unions, and the necessity for restoring the Labor Temple to the trades union movement apparent to all, the prospects for a successful campaign are encouraging.

With the sale of remaining unsold shares held by the company the directors will be able to pay off the outstanding indebtedness save the first mortgage. This, in turn, will reduce the fixed interest charges, and with the increasing revenue of the building it will soon be more than paying its own way. In fact, there will be some over to apply on a sinking fund to meet the first mortgage four years hence. And with a permanent assessment of 10 cents per month, if the referendum carries, and it should, there will be no serious difficulty in the company meeting all its obligations in future.

A Satisfactory Cablegram

Asked today by The Federationist regarding the present Labor Temple situation, Mr. McVety, secretary-treasurer of the company, said:

"Before taking any steps to carry out the directions of the shareholders to attempt the raising of sufficient funds to pay off the arrears of interest, it was thought advisable to consult the Prudential Assurance company, the mortgagees, as to whether they would withdraw their writ for foreclosure and permit the mortgage to run its term in the event of the company being able to pay off arrearages of interest and taxes."

"The question was submitted to the London office of the mortgagees through Mr. J. Stewart Gall and Messrs. Tupper & Bull, solicitors for the mortgagees, in writing, with a request that the reply should be cabled."

"I am advised today that the company has agreed to the course requested and that on payment of the arrears and current interest proceedings for foreclosure will be stayed and the mortgage allowed to run until its expiration."

But She Moves Just the Same

"The Russian revolution would be all right if it could stop revolving," says the Brooklyn Eagle. The Eagle seems because the Bolsheviks did not quit at a point that would leave Russia ripe for exploitation by the Harvester Trust. How nice and ladylike all revolutions would be if they only were directed by the parasite class.—Industrial Worker.

Same Over Here!

A few weeks ago the lumber bosses were howling about a shortage of labor. When the department of Labor at Washington replies that the shortage is due to long hours and poor conditions, and suggests that a way out of the situation is to establish an eight-hour day, the lumber bosses loudly vociferate that they have all the help they want—and then some.—Industrial Worker, Seattle.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.—Saw Filers' Association.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Machinists No. 720, Tailors' Executive, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—Butchers and Meat Cutters, Railway Firemen, Bookbinders, Retail Clerks.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Brewery Workers, Press Feeders, Metal Trades Council.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—Trades and Labor Council, Maintenance of Way Men.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—Pressmen's Union Concert, File Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Machinists (Ladies' Aux.), Plumbers, Shipyard Laborers, Mill and Factory Workers, United Warehousemen's Assoc.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Federated Labor Party.

A STRAW INDICATING DIRECTION OF WIND

The Wish Is Father to the Thought as Well as a Signpost to What Is in Store

The chairman pointed out that the time seemed to be approaching when labor would be conscripted in order to apportion the man-power of the Dominion to points essential for the prosecution of war business and for greater production of food supplies. A special committee was appointed to study this question as relating to the province of British Columbia and to bring in a report at an early date.—Industrial Progress and Commercial Review, Vancouver.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY AT NELSON

Geo. F. Stirling Addresses a Crowded Meeting and Adds New Members

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 12.—Under the auspices of the Trades and Labor council, the workers of this city were treated, last Thursday, with some definite instruction as to how to deal effectively with their ballots. The intellectual instructor of the occasion was Geo. F. Stirling, who expressed nothing but common sense from beginning to end. When the old-party politicians address the slaves, they always tell us how much they love us, but, of course, they are experienced in dealing out camouflage. The worker may like to be loved and no doubt the old-party politicians are loving the workers very much just now, for are they not giving a lot of them free clothes, free guns and \$1.10 a day? May the Lord bless their generosity!

The Miners' hall was filled to the brim and crowded and standing as they were, they stood and listened to Mr. Stirling, and were satisfied that he was telling the truth. At the close of the meeting, fourteen new members were enrolled. Mr. Stirling will be a welcome visitor here any time he can give us another call.

The Nelson branch of the Federated Labor Party is growing fine, and we are all doing our best to increase its membership. We are sick and tired of the present mis-representative we have at Victoria.

WESTERN ORGANIZER REPORTS PROGRESS

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees Going Strong

Mr. E. Robson, western organizer for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees with headquarters at Halifax, N. S., is in the city in the interests of his organization. The C. B. of R. E. affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada some three months ago, but has been in existence since 1908. Primarily it was organized to cover the government-owned intercolonial system, but it is now extending its scope to all railway and express companies operating in Canada. Its membership, now around the 7000 mark, includes all the employees not already covered by international organizations. Mr. A. R. Mosher is the president, and Mr. M. M. Maclean secretary, both of Halifax.

Organizer Robson, in conversation with The Federationist yesterday afternoon, intimated that the headquarters of the organization might be removed to Ottawa in the near future. "I left Halifax on Jan. 10 and since then have visited Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and this city. I expect to remain here a month or two. I am anxious to bring about an amalgamation of the Vancouver Freight Handlers and Clerks' Association, also chartered by the Congress, with our organization, with a view to bringing about a closer federation of our mutual interests."

"We have just succeeded in gaining recognition for our organization of the government and also from several other railway and express companies throughout Canada, and if we succeed in our present plans we will be able to secure much better working conditions for our membership."

"Naturally, in the initial stages, we have experienced all the trials and troubles generally met with, but we are overcoming these necessary obstacles and soon hope to be in the same position to talk turkey to the employers as the other old-time railway brotherhoods and unions."

"Our membership includes women and we insist upon equal pay for equal work."

Petitioning Government

A petition is in circulation among the labor unions calling on the government to pass new laws with regard to Steam and Operating Engineers, making it harder for men who do not understand the business to get licenses and thus protect the lives of their fellow workers who, as at present, working with improperly trained men, are constantly in danger.

Presentation

On Tuesday evening, Pte. Alex. Price, formerly a compositor employed by Messrs. Cowan & Brookhouse, printers and publishers, Homer and Dunsmead, was presented with a purse, comfortably filled with dollar bills, and a beautiful scarf pin, subscribed for by the firm, staff and employees at an impromptu gathering of those interested. Pte. Price served his apprenticeship with the firm, and it was fitting that the presentation should be by Mr. Bartley, who has been during the whole period Pte. Price's faithful preceptor in his gifts.

BUCK PASSED UP TO FLAVELLE AND HE PASSES IT TOO

Flavelle Passes Matter to Crothers Who Also Passes It Along

Latest Proposal Is a Board Be Appointed in Shipbuilding Dispute

Negotiations between representatives of the Metal Trades councils of Vancouver and Victoria with B. P. Butchart, chairman of the Imperial Munitions board representatives on this coast, over the 10 per cent. increase granted in the United States, and which it was agreed by the board here would be applied to British Columbia shipyards, are still going on. The latest reports from Victoria are to the effect that Mr. Butchart tried to Sir Joseph Flavelle, head of the Imperial Munitions board, intimating that there was no "moral" obligation to pay the additional increase as paid in the United States, and Sir Joseph took the cue and wired back he did not consider there was any "moral" obligation on the part of the board to pay it. So he passed it along to Minister of Labor Crothers, who, in turn, wrote suggesting that an arbitration board be appointed. This does not meet with the desires of the men, who require to know definitely just what the munitions board intends to do about the increase, upon which information being forthcoming, the shipbuilding trades will shape their own course accordingly.

The Labor representatives have made a fair proposition. The whole question hinges on the 10 per cent. increase, originally granted by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation as a bonus, but which became a straight increase in pay on February 1. The Canadian board agreed to adjust the wage scale in British Columbia on the basis of the agreement reached with the Pacific coast yards of the United States. The shipbuilding representatives live up to their agreement. Following is a statement of the situation in a nutshell:

The statement submitted December 6, 1917, by the United States Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation, following the finding of the adjustment board, the finding of which was accepted by the workers under protest pending an appeal to Washington, was as follows: "In order to provide a proper stimulus to increase the output of ships in the shipyards of the Pacific coast, and in order to encourage men who live at great distances to leave their homes and enter on service in the shipyards, the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation will pay to all employees of shipyards on the Pacific coast, with the exception of those working under the Seattle agreement, a war service payment of 10 per cent. effective on and after December 15, 1917, to all men who work for six consecutive days in any week a total of not less than 48 hours, provided that men prevented from working on account of the elements, physical condition or any unavoidable cause, will not be denied the benefits provided for under this statement. The payment to be computed on straight time at the minimum rate provided in the award and on February 1, 1918, a further stimulus to attract men to the shipbuilding industry will be provided by converting the above to a permanent increase of 10 per cent. on the adjustment board rates, provided that nothing in this memorandum shall prevent a rehearing of this matter by the wage adjustment board."

For Six Months

It is stipulated that for the purpose of such rehearing, the award of the adjustment board shall be considered as expiring at all Pacific coast plants six months from the date at which the award became effective in the Puget Sound district, that is, February 1, 1918."

It is on this statement that the shipyard workers on this side base their claim, which they assert is as clear as daylight, in view of the fact that the bonus, granted on December 15, became a "straight increase" on Feb. 1.

On the other hand, the Imperial Munitions board look upon the increase as a bonus and refuse to acknowledge that the workers on this side have a claim on the "straight increase."

The Old Story

Labor in Great Britain says that the war expenses are not being paid by the wealthy as they should be and insists that it is Labor that is making all the sacrifices, while the capitalists will get all the benefit. That's an old story. It is one that is heard in more places than Great Britain, and unless there is a radical change in the methods of the profiteering interests in America it is one that will be heard ere long in this country. Indeed, it is asserted here, that the profiteers seem to worry. The way that the profiteers have perfected their system while organized laborers have been sufficient of itself to show that they have not successfully thrown the burden on the other fellow. We think the workers wonder if one of the profiteers operators was prosecuted.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

Call.

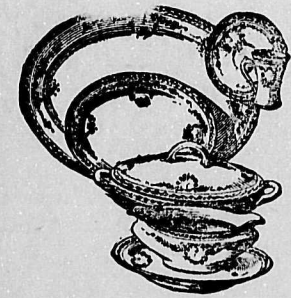
Call.

Call.

Tea, Breakfast and Dinner Sets

AT NOTABLE PRICE REDUCTIONS

—A BULLETIN of lines showing a saving of up to \$9.25 on a set. All are quality sets, made of best quality English semi-porcelain, with the daintiest and most attractive decorations. These reductions will tempt many to buy now and save:



DINNER SET—Of 97 pieces, in an old chintz pattern; \$27.25 value for \$19.75
DINNER SET—Of 97 pieces, in a key pattern; \$32.50 value \$23.55
DINNER SET—Of 97 pieces, in a gold band and black line; \$30.00 value for \$21.95
DINNER SET—Of 52 pieces, blue floral decoration; \$15.75 value for \$11.10
BREAKFAST SET—Of 38 pieces, French transfer pattern; \$10.00 value for \$8.15
BREAKFAST SET—Of 20 pieces, pretty key pattern; \$7.50 value for \$4.95
TEA SET—Of 21 pieces; white and gold fluted; \$3.45 value for \$2.65
TEA SET—Of 25 pieces, rosebud and daisy pattern; \$5.50 value for \$3.95

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1870 HENRY & GUNDEL, STORES COMMISSIONERS

Granville and Georgia Streets

You can't prevent your teeth from showing---

LOOK at the people you meet and notice how the teeth form a prominent part of their appearance. Sometimes they are showing constantly—always, however, are they noticeable when they talk or laugh.

Don't have defective teeth—they look bad—they make a bad impression. For the sake of your appearance, have them given attention.

I will be glad to meet any person with defective teeth. After examination I will advise them and show them how those defects may be remedied—and with wonderful improvement to the appearance. Phone and make an appointment.

X-ray films taken if necessary; 10-year guarantee given.

PHONE SEY. 3531
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

Evans, Coleman and Evans, Ltd.

—THE—

Nanaimo Coal

THE BEST QUALITY THE BEST PRICE
THE BEST SERVICE

Main Office: Foot Columbia Ave. Phone Sey. 2988
Uptown Office: 407 Granville St. Phone Sey. 226

Free Homesteads BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

If you want to go back to the land, write

A. S. WILLIAMSON

LAND CRUISER

Pacific Great Eastern Railway

WELTON BLOCK - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Canadian Northern Railway



TRANSCONTINENTAL
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE
PASSENGER FARES



TO
EASTERN DESTINATIONS

MODERN EQUIPMENT—COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS—
TRAVEL COMFORT

CONSULT OUR NEAREST AGENT OR WRITE
DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, 605 HASTINGS W., VANCOUVER
Telephone Seymour 3482

Demand the Best

Cascade Beer

Peerless Beer

Alma Stout

cream Stout

and bottled by union workmen.

BARLEY AND HOPS

ery by

Limited

"A chiel's amang ye Takin' notes"

[By The Chiel]

There's an epidemic of smothered mutterings nowadays. It began to make its presence felt within the past few weeks, and it has every appearance of assuming a malignant form. It has been responsible for a considerable amount of profanity, and to some extent Prof. Adam Shortt is the primary cause. The professor is by way of being a mathematician and a humdrum with figures at that. He has political economy, and all other kinds of economies reduced to a fine science and what he doesn't know about statistics would lie on the face of a nickel. But to some men his name is anathema in this month of grace. He recommended reduction in the domestic lighting rate and the B. C. Electric concurred with the recommendation, stating that they were game to accept the learned professor's suggestions in re the charges for light. But for some reason or reasons unknown, the bills commenced to arrive in that way that made an Allied airman jealous. It may be that the consumer, happy in the thought that the charge per k. w. had dropped from 11 to 8 cents, and as a consequence had been doing a envying stunt around the city and letting the verandah bulk suck up all the juice it wished. That there was an incentive towards prodigality, goes without saying, but whatever the reason, there's no getting away from the fact that the dials in the meters have been making the round trip in rapid order, and it is up to Canada's expert political economist to explain the why and the wherefore.

That rendezvous of the various theories that go to make up the political life of Vancouver, the hotel of that name, has been for some days a counterpart of the legislative lobby. The solons of the crowd were out with their opinions, which they proclaimed to all and sundry. They are convinced that Premier Brewster is off to Ottawa for good. But the knowing ones looked sage and merely flicked their eyelid. The fact of the matter is that the premier is coming back, despite all the babel of tongues. That doesn't mean to suggest that he may not be offered some inviting plum while in the federal capital, but to desert Victoria for Ottawa at a time when the fortunes of the Liberal party are not on the flood of prosperity would be a piece of statesmanship not quite in keeping with the shrewd characteristics attributed to Premier Brewster.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive item of gossip around the Vancouver rotunda is the statement that the government has under consideration a bill for the introduction of old-age pensions. Though no official announcement has yet been made, it is known that a few members of the government of British Columbia's capital have discussed a bill that has been drawn up by the former speaker of the present legislature, Mr. J. W. Weart, and that as a matter of fact, the premier had the bill long before the session opened. Why it was omitted from the speech from the throne, is somewhat of a mystery, and so far, the utmost secrecy has been observed over the affair. By methods not unknown to politicians, however, the secret leaked out. One detail only of the proposed scheme has filtered through the doors of the executive chamber, and that is that every man in British Columbia will have to contribute to the fund, whether he eventually is a beneficiary of that fund or not, in the days when decrepitude pays him a visit. The government may or may not introduce a bill for pensions, just as they like, but there's no getting away from the fact that its author intends to make a big bid for its inclusion in the present session's legislation.

An item that was crowded out of some of the local papers and was disposed of in two lines by others, is nevertheless of more than passing interest, particularly for the workers of the city. Briefly, the city council decided to spend \$1000 on a roadway to Coughlan's ship building yards for the convenience of the men. The significance of this decision is two-fold. In the first place, it indicates that there has sprung up an industry which is likely to be founded on a permanent basis. In the second place, the claim of the workers for decent and passable roadways is one that cannot be overlooked. One inclines to the belief that at last the nine whilst in solemn conclave in the hotel do ville on Main street, have come to realize that to enter in this way to the demands of the largest section of the community might not be a bad idea after all. Well it isn't, but it is only a commencement. There are a million and one methods by which the civic exchequer can be reduced in a cause that needs no recommendation or letters of reference.

Only the chronic grouch will deny that trade conditions in British Columbia are on the up-grade. The commercial finger-post has been pointing that way for some months, though if you were to ask the ordinary man in the street if it is a fact, the probability is that he would give the remark a flat denial. Still, taking it by and large, there is a distinct improvement, and it is something to be thankful for. If only the dollar were as elastic as some people's conscience, all might go merry as a marriage bell. Today the chief kicker is the housewife, who cannot see eye to eye with those who argue that half a loaf is better than no bread, when the price of flour shows no signs of diminution, and when she is told in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that sugar is going to take a jump in the near future. There's one grain of comfort at least in the whole business, and that is that the food controller has not ordered that there shall be hashless days in this Dominion.

By all means let us get together. Wasn't that the aim of confederation? "Get-together" is a good term. It has a snappy sound, and is a phrase for the community to conch with. But I have a vivid recollection and so have every one for that matter, of a big dinner that took place a year ago, when the "get-together" spirit was suggested, and when they got together, but not from a business point of view. It's all very well to talk the community spirit, but it's decidedly better to practice it, and if Vancouver is going to make a hit as a big centre of commerce, and set the pace to every other city on the Pacific slope, there will have to be less talk and more work. All the luncheons

in the Vancouver hotel, and all the distinguished gatherings in ornate ballrooms, will never do the trick. To put practicable theories into operation is the one thing that Vancouver has fallen down on in recent years. Maybe the time has arrived when jealousy will no longer play ducks and drakes with community sentiments, and when the owner of a big department store will hobnob with his less fortunate brother on a side street. Only when they sit cheek by jowl for the common good and the advancement of the community spirit will the "get-together" idea have taken hold.

UN-HEALTH AND DIS-EASE

Little Talks on Nature's Faults and Their Correction

[By Dr. A. McKay Jordan]
(Author of "Actino Optical Therapeutics")
NO. 1.
Exhaustion

PROBABLY the average individual, if he were asked to define exhaustion, would reply that it consisted of being "all in," which is a good enough description of the sensation; but fails to touch upon its cause. You may be somewhat surprised that I use the singular—cause, instead of the plural—causes; but in the ultimate analysis, there is but one cause for exhaustion, and that is, loss of energy.

It is now fairly well understood that the human body is actuated by electricity, which it derives from the sun in the form of rays, called for want of a better name, radiant energy. This energy is principally received by the outstanding portion of the brain, called the eye, and is stored by the brain and used by it to put our muscles and organs into motion. Every action of every muscle calls for more or less of this energy, which is carried to them through the nerves, and the more continuous and the harder the work in which we are engaged, the greater will be the call for energy. The brain is an excellent judge of when any part of the body has been in action long enough, and when it considers that any particular set of muscles has been worked to its limit, it refuses to send more energy to that set. Of course, we can force it to do so for awhile by the exercise of our will, and later again by means of drugs or stimulants; but doing so can only result in harm, for the brain is completely depleted, is unable to activate the body properly, and disease is the result. Disease in every case except where it is the result of poison or inoculation, is caused by exhaustion.

I have spoken of work as a cause of loss of energy; but an even greater cause is found in some of our emotions—hatred, anger, and perhaps worst of all, fear, make a great drain upon the electric energy of the brain. To help the reader to form an estimate of the damage done to the human body by exhaustion, I append a list of some of the unhealthy conditions which it sets up:

Anaemia—Colds and tuberculosis.

Constipation—Deafness.

Dyspepsia—Eczema.

These are a very few of the varieties of unhealth caused by exhaustion or loss of energy. I shall deal with the manner of their correction in future articles, and from time to time I shall publish further lists.

How Do the Irish Workers Stand on Home Rule Plan?

Greatest Political Fight of the Century Soon to Start—
Workers Hold the Best Cards and Can Dictate Own Terms When Crucial Period Arrives, When Both Political Parties Are in Last Throes of Years of Struggling—Labor to Predominate

That struggle of which I spoke last week is going to be one that must be won by the workers. There can be no two opinions on that score. If the artisan class is beaten to its knees, trades unionism will execute a retrograde movement that will set it back a quarter of a century. But trades unionism has secured a position from which there can be no turning back. That position is practically impregnable. The trades unionists hold the balance of power between the striving political factions. In other words, the workers have now, or soon will have, the prerogative of saying what road Ireland is to travel, whether it shall be along a route that, as some say, means commercial bankruptcy, or in the paths it has trod since the act of union became an accomplished fact.

Let the workers make over so little a slip and the game is up. But let them realize that theirs is the power and that they have all the political necessities in the hollow of their hands and the cause of trades unionism is won and the rights of the workers to be heard in the settlement of national affairs recognized for ever. Perhaps, after all, it was better that the person of the committee handling the Home Rule problem just now did not include representatives of the masses. It has given them a much better position from which to see the game and it has been said that the man on the outside sees the most of it. Time will tell whether the worker has availed himself of this opportunity.

More Is Significant
There are four parties at present in Ireland. These are the Unionists the Nationalists, the Sinn Feiners and the Trades Unionists. Sinn Fein cannot succeed. No one ever expected that it would. It is too flamboyant in its methods. Both Unionism and Nationalism have failed ignominiously to placate all the factions of which the Irish race at home is composed. For years they have been scrapping, each to get a hold that means the elimination of the other, never mindful of the great mass looking on, at times with disgust, at the performance. Carson's exit from the British cabinet signifies one thing, and it signifies anything at all, that the big fight for political supremacy in Ireland is about to start, the biggest in the history of that country.

Devlin's declaration that if Sinn Fein

URGE ENFORCEMENT OF FACTORY LAWS

Women Will Interview Attorney-General in Regard to Conditions

Factory Act Is Being Generally Disregarded in Laundries

In the face of the fact that the Factories Act of this province stipulates women in laundries shall be compelled to work only eight hours a day, or 48 hours a week, with a permitted overtime not to exceed 36 hours a year, such employees are now compelled to work 55 and 56 hours every week, whether they like it or not. The Factory Act is being flagrantly abused and disregarded. For this Attorney-General Farris is responsible, and the women intend to have the Minimum Wage League deputation when it goes to Victoria demand of the attorney-general that he enforce the act so as to give the women slaves of laundries a chance.

The poor laundry proprietors, who recently advanced the price of washing but did not advance the wages of their slaves in the slightest, maintain that they are forced to demand long hours of labor because of a shortage. The women take the position there is no shortage at all, that there are plenty of women to be found if the owners will pay a decent wage and give better conditions. The Factory Act, it is contended, ought to be either enforced or abolished. As long as it is on the statute books, it gives a false impression for it is expected that laws will be enforced and by reason of there being such an act, it is natural to suppose its enforcement is being carried out. Which is not the case.

Don't All Speak at Once!
Wanted—Chauffeur and gardener. Apply Mr. Storey of Storey & Campbell, the firm that made all the money out of war contracts. Hours 7 to 7; wages \$16 per week; married man preferred. Mr. Storey has been trying all the week to get a victim to work for these conditions.

Walters Will Start Drive
Business Agent Mackenzie of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses said yesterday that they are planning a big membership drive and are going after the unfair houses very soon. At present a certain number of unfair houses are receiving the patronage of union men, which they depend upon.

Will Gompers Second the Motion?
A resolution has been presented by the Electrical Workers' local No. 77, demanding the election of all international officials of unions, and officials of the A. F. of L., by referendum vote, instead of the present undemocratic method of voting by delegates in machine-controlled conventions was endorsed by the central labor council.

If you haven't joined the Federated Labor Party, get in touch with Secretary Trotter, Room 206, Labor Temple, or any of the presidents throughout the province.

SEMI-READY SUITS



are the Expert Testimony 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

WHAT DOES A LONG DISTANCE CALL MEAN?

When you ask Long Distance to get you a certain party, your request sometimes means that the country has to be searched for the person wanted. The other day, a subscriber made such a request. The person wanted being engaged on an outdoor contract, and had been gone a week. The first place was called, and finally Long Distance was successful. She generally is. The appointment was made and the call completed. The cost was 25 cents for a three-minute talk. Not much money for the work, but Long Distance was greatly pleased that she was able to supply the service. So, next time you place your call; Long Distance does the rest!

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES

The Jarvis Electric Co., Ltd.
570 Richards Street

SMITH'S BUTTON WORKS

Remaking buttons covered, scalloping, button holes, pinning, sewing and shrinking, lettering, picot edging, pleating, ruffling, embroidery, hemming.
653 Granville St. 1319 Douglas St.
VANCOUVER, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C.
Phone Sey. 3191 Phone 1160

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY

PHOTO ENGRAVERS—COMMERCIAL
Limited
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.
"The Pioneer Bicycle Store"
510 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

Royal Stove Repair Works

Repairs for all Stoves, Furnaces, Cols, Connections, etc.
New and second-hand stoves bought, sold and exchanged.
Phone Sey. 0950 1114 Granville

PRINTING

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
Labor Temple Press Sey. 4490

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

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 renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 1600 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, resold by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1916. 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—8575

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, G. J. Kelly; vice-president, F. W. Welch; secretary, W. J. Smith; treasurer, F. R. Knowles; secretary-at-large, J. F. Poole; trustees: J. H. McVety, W. R. Trotter, A. J. Crawford, F. A. Carter.

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 576—MEETS first Sunday of each month. Labor Temple. President, John Martin; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg., Box 424, Phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Motshaw, P.O. Box 424, Vancouver, B. C.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 130—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month. Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herriot; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Alberni street.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASON'S, NO. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, 9 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. 517—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening. Room 205, Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley; financial secretary, G. Thum; recording secretary, G. H. Hardy, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BREWERY WORKERS' LOCAL NO. 281, I. U. O. of A. M. E. 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.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 104—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.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES, Local 28—Meets every Friday, 9 p. m., Labor Temple. President, Fred Harris; secretary and business agent, Wm. Mackenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple. Office hours, 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 920—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 101 Mouldie street, New Westminster; vice-president, F. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, J. Brooks, Room 210, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

DEESEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE B. C. Meets every Tuesday, 7 p. m., at 437 Gore avenue. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 218—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Wednesday, 8 p. m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1193 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdoch, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Moore, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3420—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 Wednesdays, 8 p. m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

MACHINISTS, NO. 132—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 Butcher Workers' Union, No. 643—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, B. W. Lano; recording secretary, E. Lofting; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 209, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 First Street, Vancouver. Phone Bayview 2979L.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, LOCAL NO. 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 303, Labor Temple. President, D. Hughes; vice-president, J. Wallace; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, L. Amos; recording secretary, S. Gould, 2149 Georgia street east.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION, LOCAL 279—Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Thursdays, 8:15 p. m. President, Earl P. Corbett, 630 Blevins street; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1073 Melville street. Phone Sey. 5449C.

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

STREET AND RAILROAD RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, 101 Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m. President, J. Hubble; vice-president, E. E. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High, 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hovner, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meets every first Monday in each month, 8 p. m. President, A. K. Gatenby; vice-president, J. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 220—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. President, R. Marshall; vice-president, W. H. Jones; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-president—Vancouver, J. H. McVety; Head, South Wellington, Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Barry; W. D. MacDonald; Secretary, H. B. Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman; Pernie, Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA

New Teeth--Good Health--Long Life

Down to the last detail of your tooth trouble DR. LOWE will tell you what is wrong, what is essential to

IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF YOUR TEETH

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

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

Dr. Lowe, Dentist
Opposite Woodward's Big Store

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

Spring Goods

We are showing the new spring SUITS for MEN and YOUTHS
20th Century Brand

All the most natty and up-to-date styles are shown, including the BETTER HATS, the new styles from \$3.00 to \$6.00
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Soft, double-cuff, from \$1.50 to \$2.50

CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
309 to 315 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Charmeuse Satins

THIS IS another silk of recent arrival. It is 40 inches wide and comes in almost every new shade. It is better value than you will find anywhere else at the same price, and will give splendid wear. The shades include sapphire, Belgium, wine, battleship, midnight, plum, taupe, Russian, saxe, emerald, cerise, sky, pink, black and white.

\$3.25

SABA BROS., Limited

THE SILK SPECIALISTS

652 GRANVILLE STREET

DR. W. J. CURRY

DENTIST

301 DOMINION BUILDING
CORNER CAMBIE AND HASTINGS STREETS

RING UP SEYMOUR 2354 FOR APPOINTMENT

Vacuum Packed
It's Always Fresh

ASK your grocer for NABOB Coffee. Because it is such a rich, fragrant, delicious coffee, really exquisite and all-ways of the same fine quality. Blended, roasted and vacuum packed by Kelly, Douglas & Company, Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.

Arnold & Quigley
February Clean-up

presents values in Men's high-grade Clothes that will interest men inclined to save money.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

One hundred and twenty-five Men's hand-tailored SUITS, in fine English hand-finished worsteds and tweeds, in smart patterns; all the new colorings. Regular \$30, \$32 and \$35 values. Saturday's price.....

\$24.75

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

546 GRANVILLE STREET

REFUSE TO DEAL WITH
COOLIE LABOR
SUBJECT**B. C. Legislature Shows Its
Customary Docility As
Expected****Refused to Touch Industrial
Conscription or Coolie
Labor Matter**

VICTORIA, Feb. 11.—(Special to The Federationist).—Efforts of James H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor's sole representative in the B. C. legislature, to secure the passage of a resolution against industrial conscription and the importation of coolie labor from China, were unsuccessful on Monday when the legislature met to go through the formality of adjourning because the government did not feel safe in carrying on during the absence of the premier in Ottawa. Or, did the premier fear to have the government carry on—fear his colleagues? Anyway, Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained to the house that the premier was en route to Ottawa to attend a conference of premiers at which would be discussed numerous matters, among them industrial conscription and importation of cheap labor, so it was his desire that the legislature should, by resolution, back up the premier. The legislature could have done this by unanimous consent, and not bided by the strict rules of the house. They will bust enough rules by the time the session is over. But the government of weaklings would not go out of its way to do its bit for the protection of the working class against either industrial conscription or competition by cheap Chinese labor. It was "Honest John" Oliver who was leading the government for the time, when Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution was advanced, and it was this same "Honest John" who opposed it with the excuse that the "customary two days" motion had not been given. "Honest John, by the way, has a farm in the Dewdney district, and, perhaps, he wouldn't be averse to hiring a crew of coolies. If there were any of the others in the legislature in sympathy with the working class, they didn't show it. They will have other opportunity, however, to make known just where they stand as regards the working class, whose votes put them into power.

The legislature after some perfunctory business adjourned to Feb. 26. This will give Premier Brewster time to get to Ottawa, spend a few days in "discussion" with other premiers and Sir Robert Borden, and out if he can have a cabinet job, and then come home. As to the cabinet job, it would be a fine thing if the federal government would relieve this province of an executive head who has already made a mess of things, and it would bring joy to the hearts of Liberals who see ruination of party before them so long as Brewster remains premier and leader. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are opposed to Brewster leaving at this time, arguing that he is making it easy for them to defeat the Liberal party. The four bye-elections were a slap at the Brewster government. Probably the whole of the constituencies would show a similar reversal if there had been a general election.

DISPENSE WITH
CONVENTIONS**Northwest Typos Say Annual
Conventions Not
Necessary**

That the annual conventions of the International Typographical Union are a more or less unnecessary duplication of the work already done by district conferences of local unions and the machinery of referendum which is used on each important question which arises regardless of any action by such conventions, is the substance of a resolution passed by the typographical unions holding their annual northwest conference in Portland January 21 and 22. The sentiment in favor of dispensing with the annual conventions of the international, while it had direct expression by the northwest unions, is not local in its scope, but, according to reports from other districts, is nearly universal throughout the jurisdiction of the international. It is said that the conventions each year are a needless expense, as all officers of the international are elected by referendum nomination and election, and all important measures are voted upon direct by the rank and file in the same manner. The district conferences, now organized and in operation throughout the country, are functioning efficiently for the local unions, and it is thought by those who favor dispensing with the international conventions that a convention about every three or four years would be sufficient to get direct action upon measures of nation-wide importance in the craft.—Seattle Union Recorder.

**WAITERS' ORGANIZER
BACK IN VANCOUVER****Says Vancouver Locals Are Looking
Just as Good as Any in Other
Northwest Cities**

Harley Johnson, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and the Bartenders' League, spent a few days in Vancouver last week, but departed again for Puget Sound cities where he is assisting in organization work. He said while here that locals of Vancouver were in as good shape as any in the Northwest. Organization is increasing all through this territory. Just at present the soft-drink employees are forming a union.

SEATTLE UNIONISTS
TAKE FORWARD STEP**Will Convert The Union Record Into
a Daily and Build a New
Labor Temple**

The Union Record, Seattle, one of the best weekly Labor papers published in the U. S., the property of Seattle central labor body, under the management of Mr. E. B. Ault, is to be converted into a daily paper during the next two weeks. A modern plant is now being installed, and with about 40,000 union men behind the venture, it should succeed.

In addition, Seattle unionists are preparing plans for the construction of a new Labor Temple, to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$300,000, to replace the present structure, which is paid for but altogether inadequate for present requirements.

If the 20,000 trade unionists of B. C. decide to take an advance step, by making the subscription price of The Federationist a part of the B. C. F. of L. per capita tax, as was unanimously decided upon by the recent convention, and which goes to the referendum of the membership next week for endorsement or rejection, there are equal possibilities in this province, and The Federationist will not be slow in keeping up with the procession.

LABOR MEMBER WILL
URGE BETTER
LAWS**Premier Brewster Not Ex-
pected to Lend His
Assistance****Government Has Not Shown
Itself As Interested in
Working Class**

VICTORIA, Feb. 11.—(Special to The Federationist).—It is not expected that the provincial government this session will do a great deal for the workers. James H. Hawthornthwaite, the only Labor member of the house, will have his hands full trying to convince the government that the working class is entitled to any consideration whatsoever. While Premier Brewster and his government were put in office by working class votes, with the expectation that some good would result, the premier hasn't shown himself to be a friend of the laboring man but, rather, the friend of corporations. He has conveniently forgotten, apparently, that he ever worked for wages himself. The member for Newcastle is said here to have a number of measures which, if the government were well disposed toward the working class, it would aid in getting through the house and on the statute books, but it is expected that instead of that, Mr. Hawthornthwaite will find the force of the government machine opposed to his progressive legislation for the good of the workers. Nothing more could be expected of a government which has permitted the abuses of the Factories Act which go on, that has not opened up the company towns of the province, and that has shown a total disregard of the working class since being placed in office.

As yet no efforts have been made to open the company towns so that the property within their confines can be walked on by those who rightfully own it—the people of the province. Instead, these towns—Britannia, Anyox, Ocean Falls, etc., are closed tight as a drum, and it is necessary to get a permit from the managers to land on their soil. This was a condition which was decreed by the Brewster orators before the election, and not a few votes went to the government because it was thought if the Liberals were placed in power, company or closed towns, would soon be a thing of the past. But they are still being run the same as before, tighter if anything.

RAISE IN PAY FOR
4000 TRAINMEN**C. P. R. Signs An Agreement
With Conductors, Engi-
neers, Firemen, Etc.**

Four thousand trainmen of the C. P. R. from the lakes to the coast have received an advance approximating 25 per cent. over their present wage, and working conditions are largely improved as a result of an agreement signed Saturday at Winnipeg between the board representing the conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen and baggage men and the company.

The advance is effective from January 1, 1918. In addition, the agreement contains a clause that the employees of the C. P. R. mentioned shall also have the same additional advance in wages and in the same basis as may be agreed between the trainmen of the United States and the Washington government. This, too, when known, shall be retroactive on the C. P. R.

The agreement signed Saturday constitutes eight hours as the working day. Previously switchmen worked ten hours and trainmen nine but the same rate of pay goes under the new agreement with eight hours. The speed basis for hour where fifteen miles per hour. Ultimately this means the speed of trains will be increased proportionately and enable the trainmen to spend less time on the road. For all overtime the trainmen receive on the new basis one-eighth more than regular wages where previously overtime was one-tenth more.

If you haven't joined the Federated Labor Party, get in touch with Secretary Trotter, Room 206, Labor Temple, or any of the vice-presidents throughout the province. ***

ANOTHER LINK ADDED
TO CANADA'S LABOR
PARTY CHAIN**Manitoba Workmen Decide
to Reorganize and Unite
All the Forces****John G. Soltis Makes a Few
Practical Suggestions
to Voice Readers**

The wage-workers of Manitoba have decided upon a reorganization of their Labor party. Unlike the Federated Labor Party in B. C., the promoters have adopted a platform and will worry through the task of framing bylaws and a constitution. There was very hearty agreement by all present to the proposition and the following tentative platform, which had been formulated at a former meeting, was agreed upon:

1. The Labor party stands for the transformation of capitalist property into working class property to be socially owned and used.
2. Public ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones, franchises, water, lighting, etc.
3. For the fullest and freest education for all from the elementary school to the university.
4. The abolition of all property qualifications and election deposits for public office.
5. The abolition of child labor under 16 years of age, and the establishing of equal pay for equal work for men and women.
6. Equal suffrage for men and women over 21 years of age.
7. This party shall seek to obtain representation on all public bodies.

It was agreed that the platform should be considered as open for amendments and additions after the party had been completely organized and consultation held with the other provinces.

A committee to draft constitution and bylaws was appointed, consisting of Brothers Simpson, Veitch, McAlpine, Farmer, Warner, Winning and Higley. An earnest discussion arose over the basis of membership in the party. The two bases, individual membership, and delegates from various organizations, were advocated by various speakers and the committee will have the benefit of the arguments presented.

Soltis Makes a Few Suggestions
In response to a request from The Voice, Winnipeg, John G. Soltis writes: The Labor party bids fair to become a living reality.

Aims—The aims of this party must be frankly revolutionary. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P. of England, has stated that the time is here for revolutionary changes. If that is true of England, it is no less true of Canada. The Labor party cannot successfully appeal to the proletariat, in these days, on a sop basis. It cannot outstep the capitalist parties. When Tiberius Gracchus, the Roman, asked three colonies for the revolutionary proletariat of Rome, the patrician senators slung twelve at them. The effect of this patrician action was that the proletariat decamped from Gracchus. Having done that then the patricians of Rome gave the proletariat nothing. In other words, the patricians outstepped Gracchus. Therefore, nothing short of socialism will do.

Reforms—However, it does not follow that the Labor party must spurn reforms. Not at all. But it is a socialistic axiom that to the degree that the working class exercises revolutionary pressure in that proportion does the capitalist class yield to salutary reforms. But once let the working class abandon the substance for the shadow then it loses everything.

Propaganda—The Labor party is to be something more than a mere name it must conduct a vigorous propaganda. The public platform and leaflets, its own press, must be fully utilized to the end of arousing the working class to the consciousness of its revolutionary mission. This phase of the Labor party is the most important, otherwise it will be a party dying of dry rot.

Membership—Any person subscribing to the principles and platform of the party should be eligible for membership. The working class does not discriminate between its manual and intellectual workers. They are interdependent.

Dues—There should be a monthly due not less than 25 cents per month. Working class organizations obviously depend upon the pennies of the workers, for their maintenance. This fact must be better appreciated by the workers. The revenue thus obtained will be used in promoting the work of the party.

Affiliations—There should be no other manner of affiliation to the party, save by individual membership. If the party is to be one of action, then it is by far more important that the membership should be individually interested. It would not avail the party anything to have a larger per capita paying membership that showed no interest in the affairs of its own class. Such a membership is dangerous to a class conscious organization.

Secretary—There should be elected a secretary who would attend to the business of the party. He could also function as an organizer, publicity agent, etc., and extend the organization all over the province.

**WANTS A LITTLE 'RESTORATION'
Wants Nation to Take Over All Above
Living Expenses**

The British Labor Party wants the government to confiscate all incomes above the necessary cost of family maintenance and for the payment of the national debt by direct taxation of private fortunes. It is said that Lloyd-George is favorable to this to a large extent, but his Liberal and Tory associates are bitterly opposing the idea. Labor is going to make its principal fight on the taxation issue.

The "yellow peril" seems to have become lost, strayed or stolen, but let 'em bring over the Orientals and a new peril without the yellow will appear—Butte Weekly Bulletin.

"We Make All We Sell"

The Strongest Line of
SILK SKIRTS

ever shown in the West now on display at
LADYWARE—a magnificent exhibit of new
spring fashions in plain colors, fancy stripes,
plaids, combination effects, etc.

\$10.50, \$12.50
\$15.00, \$16.50

They will prove a revelation in style, work-
manship and price.

High-grade garments at extremely moderate
cost is the story in brief.

Ladyware
564 Granville St. Opp. Drysdale's

"We Sell All We Make"

Cut Rate Drugs

BY breaking the Drug Combine we have solved
the problem in Vancouver of the high cost of
living so far as your Drug wants are concerned.
Compare the prices and service at our stores with
what you have been getting.

Vancouver Drug Co.

The Original Cut Rate Druggists

MAIN STORE:
405 Hastings St. W. Phones Sey. 1965 & 1966

BRANCH STORES:

7 Hastings Street West	Seymour 3532
782 Granville Street	Seymour 7013
2714 Granville Street	Bay. 2314 & 17440
412 Main Street	Seymour 2032
1700 Commercial Drive	Hgh. 235 & 17330

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

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR

Your Spring Shoes

JUST KEEP THIS SHOE STORE IN MIND

The new models in both high and low cut shoes are here, and they are
well worth the consideration of any man who cares for particularly good
shoes.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.
666 GRANVILLE STREET

GAS COKE

Is Coal with smoke, soot
and fumes removed.

4000 pounds coke equals
5250 pounds coal.

Burn Coke and Save Money

PRICES:

One Ton - - - \$ 7.50
Two Tons - - - \$14.00**Vancouver Gas Co.**

Carrall and Hastings

Phone Sey.
5000

"Coke Sales"

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. Farm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St.
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m.: Sey. 7497KSubscription: \$1.50 per year; in Vancouver
City, \$2.00; to unions subscribing
in a body, \$1.00.REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....S. D. Macdonald, Box 288
Victoria.....A. S. Walls, Box 1531

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....February 15, 1918

IT IS QUITE enough to frighten one out of his wits to hear the fearful squawk now being put up by the sinister interests of these western lands about the awful scarcity of labor. One would almost fancy that there was scarce a working animal left on earth, or at least in this part of it, who was out of employment and willing to accept a job, even at fabulous wages. In fact there is so much said about it, and so much stress is laid upon the alleged awful fact, that one is quite tempted to entertain the notion that the interests that are so loudly and persistently acclaiming the short shortage, are protesting almost too much, to properly impress the listener with confidence in their sincerity. It sounds too much like the cry of "wolf! wolf!" upon that memorable occasion when no wolf was in sight.

As a matter of fact, there is no shortage of labor, either in Canada or the United States. The very fact of there being the necessity of shutting down of industry in the United States for one day a week, covering a considerable period, in order to relieve the pressure upon the railways so that coal could be pushed forward to places where it was urgently needed, affords at least one proof that labor is not scarce in that country. While it may be scarce at some particular points, there is such an overwhelming surplus at others, that all deficiency can readily be supplied by an intelligent distribution of that which is available. It has been particularly noted that some thousands of workers, in excess of the number that could be employed have been attracted to Seattle and other shipbuilding centers on this coast. Thousands are said to have stood in line at the federal employment agencies in Seattle within recent times, eagerly awaiting their turn to be registered for employment. And there are lengthy lists of men now in the hands of the officials of the unions in the shipbuilding trade in this city who are hopefully awaiting a chance to be put to work. There is not a city on this western continent out of which there could not be recruited thousands of willing workers for farm work, or any other line of effort that would make the call with anything like decent wages.

But wages, ah, there's the rub. What a lot of noisy tommyrot has been peddled about the high wages that have resulted from this war. And it is tommyrot to be sure. There has yet to come to this office the first shred of evidence to show that the average wage of labor is any higher than, or even as high as it was when the war broke out. Measured in dollars and cents, it would appear that wages have appreciably advanced, but measured by the purchasing power of those wages and a different tale is eloquently told. The average wage today will not purchase the quantity of food clothing, etc., that was purchasable with the far less dollar-and-cent-wage of five and ten years ago. The complaint about wages having registered an advance is purely a fairy tale, calculated to throw dust in the eyes of those who might appear inclined to peer too inquisitively into the real facts of life under this beautiful slave dispensation, where the victim is compelled to sell his labor power, his manhood and his immortal soul in the market place like a Siwash klookholla clam.

Of course there is but one thing to do in the face of this terrible "scarcity of labor," that the tools and mouthpieces of the ruling class so ravenously prate about. And that is to import slaves from other lands to make up the deficit. Chinks, Negroes, anything and everything in the line of human cattle that are docile enough to be driven in harness and helpless against being lassoed for the purpose, look good to the slave driving interests, that, figuratively, drool at the mouth in sweet anticipation of the profitable satisfaction to be drawn from the fact of being able to do their patriotic "bit" in the glorious cause of "making the world safe for democracy" and themselves, by the introduction of cheaper and perhaps more docile slaves. It is but fair, however, to say that if they succeeded in finding a cheaper and more docile lot than that which is already with us, they will be fortunate indeed. Some hundred thousand or more Jamaica negroes are to be brought into the United States. Big employers of both the United States and Canada are slaving at the jaws in anticipation of the importation of yellow slaves from the far east. Confessions have been held and others are arranged to further the matter of importation, and we shall be surprised if the yellow flood be checked at these shores in the near future in spite of all protests.

The real reason behind all this is the shortage of labor. No one exists. The real reason is to completely flood the market with docile slaves to make it impossible for already upon the ground, and perhaps docile, to wrest any better conditions of employment from the vulgar and brutal interests that now dominate. That such a move is prompted by less ulterior motive is to accredit the great capitalists and financiers with wealth-worshipping age with a altogether unthinkable in slave drivers and drivers. And let no worker be sufficiently glibble to for a fancy that anything that labor is in protest against the importation of cheap human wares into Canada and the slave market will in any way alter the ruthless and conspiratorial in human flesh who rule upon following the path that they plunder.

DURING THESE interesting days when the capitalist press and all the rest of the paid prostitutes of the ruling class are joyously engaged in noisy vilification of the Russian Bolsheviks, it is a matter of **LIGHT THROWN ON RUSSIAN POLITICS.** that may tend to dissipate the fog of misrepresentation and downright falsehood raised by the noisy chorus of intellectual courtesans. And when such information comes direct from the responsible head official of the Bolshevik government, Premier Lenin himself, there can be little doubt of its credibility, for it is well known to all men, that however much it may be necessary for ruling class statesmen, premiers and such like to resort to falsehood and deceit in order to bolster up the game of slavery, for which they stand sponsors, and whose spokesmen, guardians and apologists they are, the cause that makes for the abolition of that slavery could only be furthered by strict adherence to the truth and the indisputable facts. It is crime only that must resort to falsehood and deceit to cover its loathsome tracks. And no crime was ever yet avenged and no criminal ever brought to justice, by a resort to still other crimes to effect that end. And for that reason, all ruling class jurisprudence stinks to high heaven and the volume of crime in ruling class civilization is continuously and prodigiously augmented, as the days of that precious civilization are prolonged.

Elsewhere in this issue, thanks to the Winnipeg Voice, will be found an illuminating classification of the various strata that at present constitute the political formation in Russia. It is from the hand of M. Lenin, the Bolshevik premier. Its careful perusal will clear up in the minds of readers much of that confusion that has been so sedulously and salaciously spread by the obscene agents of class rule and robbery throughout the earth. It clearly shows why the animus of the ruling class and its lickspittles and apologists, against the Bolsheviks. It accounts for all of the accusations of pro-Germanism, anarchism, terrorism, and all other horrible things imaginable, hurled at the Bolsheviks, by the noisy rulers, revenue patriots and their attendant vermin in all lands. In the indisputable fact that the Bolsheviks is nothing more nor less than the movement of the class conscious proletariat of Russia to free itself, as well as the proletariat of all the earth, from the chains of slavery, by the overthrow of the ruling class—whether monarchists, feudal junkers or capitalists—and the ending of its brutal and degrading rule, lies the key to the poisonous venom spread upon the Bolsheviks by the brazen harlots and vulgar pimps of press and platform.

And in turning the light upon the political classifications in Russia, Premier Lenin has drawn a faithful portrait of our very own. All the gradations are to be found here that he has so clearly pictured there. From the brazen and openly brutal extreme right, that knows no concept but that of brute force—militarism with its press gang methods and its blood and gore psychology—down the gamut of the varying degrees of pretence, deceit, falsehood, trickery and a hypocritical profession of intense love for democracy and the common people, that is in itself a veritable masterpiece of impudent humbug—clear down to the proletariat slowly but surely awakening to a consciousness of its slavery and becoming fired with the same spirit of revolution that has forced the Bolsheviks along the road of human progress, not a solitary link is missing in the chain. They are all here, as they are in far off Russia. And it could not well be different, for the same old yoke of slavery that has pressed for centuries upon the necks of Russian workers, has long pressed and is still pressing upon the necks of the workers of these most glorious democracies of the earth, and its pressure is bringing and must bring the same results. Given the same cause the same economic, political and social results will inevitably follow. Let every person into whose hands this issue of The Federationist may fall, read carefully the article in question, and not only read but inwardly digest. And in the reading of it they will surely find no difficulty in imagining that it had been written with especial reference to political classifications and concepts right here upon this western continent.

THAT WHICH could not fail to be trodden by any one possessed of even the slightest knowledge of capitalist production, endowed with reasoning faculties to allow of the drawing of inevitable conclusions from self-evident facts, is **THE NEUTRAL ENEMY AT THE GATE.** gradually soaking its way through the thick and obtuse mentality of some of the greatest statesmen and most astute scholars and observers of these stirring times. These brilliant ones are beginning to discover that, as a result of this magnificent ruling class war that is being so nobly and gloriously waged for such lofty purposes as the "rights of small nations," and the "making of the world safe for democracy," the civilized world is being driven to actual starvation, and that even now the spectre of gaunt famine is awaiting at the outer gate. And some there are who are sufficiently astute to be able to see that this spectre, though in every sense of the word strictly neutral, is the one common enemy of both sides to the miserable controversy, that is to step in and reap the victory.

There is approximately one-half the population of the globe that may be considered as directly involved in this splendid ruling class blood debauch. Countless millions of these people have already perished at the hands of war, and the ultimate fate of the rest of them hangs in the balance for the final decision. If the war is to continue even for another twelve months, starvation alone will sweep countless millions more pawns from the chess board of ruling class insanity and blind fury, and if continued for another three and a half years, whole nations will be exterminated through famine. In view of the present food situation and the demoniacal zeal with which the brutal and blind military rulers of nations are stripping essential industries of slaves in order to feed their greedy cannon, what other conclusion can reasonably be drawn? What other result can be reached? Whether the time mentioned be too long or too short for its realization matters little, but the result indicated is inevitable if this war-mad policy is to be pursued to the bitter end.

And who short of a blind ass could

for a moment imagine that fully 100,000,000 of the physically fit and the ablest adults could be turned from useful and humanly essential production, to the murderous, destructive and brutally savage purposes of war, slaughter and devastation, and this be continued for any appreciable length of time, without bringing the civilization, of which it is at least a one-eighth part, to its final end by sheer starvation? Even in times of peace the present system of slavery totters upon an unstable foundation. Its existence is uncertain because of its top-heaviness, due to the fact that a comparatively small portion of its slaves are engaged in the production of the essential things of life, while the greater portion, plus the entire gang of capitalists and their official retainers, apologetes and boosters, live upon that production. The food, clothing, shelter and other really essential things are produced by at least less than half of the working force of the nations. The entire population lives upon that. All production outside of that which is essential—and food, clothing and shelter constitutes the great bulk of that—is truly wasted, as far as satisfying any legitimate human need is concerned, as is the energy expended in the slaughter and devastation incidental to war. Any serious interruption of the production of the essential things of life even during times of peace, is at once followed by suffering and distress. If long continued, actual starvation will ensue. And when millions are withdrawn from essential production and added to the horde of non-essential producers and parasites—as in time of war—and waste and useless effort is thus multiplied an hundred fold, the top-heaviness of the slave edifice of class rule is accentuated and its complete collapse threatened. That is what is going on. That is why the grim spectre of gaunt famine now sits at the outer gate, heralding the fate that awaits the empire of class rule in the immediate future, if the present policy of fool statesmen is to be followed to its logical and only conclusion.

There is nothing that can fend off the onslaught, the triumphant onslaught of that grim spectre now sitting at the gate. It will as inevitably sweep Europe as will the sun rise upon the morrow. And its triumph is within measurable distance. Thanks to the fool statesmen and patriotic wisecracks of this western continent, they who have responded to the scent of blood and have driven or enjoyed the silly gudgeons of these lands into participation in the deadly European holocaust, we shall not escape the clutch of starvation and the withering blast of famine. Aye, there is nothing that can fend off the grim and terrible experience, short of an uprising of the workers in all of the countries now accursed with war and class fury, and there are no assuring signs that such an event is probable. The slaves are still too loyal to their masters and too proud of their own chains. But the grim neutral, that gaunt spectre of world famine still sits grinning at the outer gate, and it can not be exorcised by either the fulminations of labor leaders or the verbal lacerations of alleged statesmen and other ruling class nincompoops. And the slogan upon his shield is "Famine uber alles."

Will some kindly disposed person please advise The Federationist where the new federal fair wage officer can be found?

As a measure of war-time economy, The Federationist suggests that the federal government tie the can on the alleged minister of labor. He is neither useful nor ornamental.

Wouldn't it be just as well for the provincial government to enforce some of the "labor" legislation passed at last session before again burdening the statute books at Victoria?

I detest the shedding of blood; I labor for the regeneration of humanity, and I love the good for the good's own sake that which violence wins for us today, another act of violence may wrest from us tomorrow. Those stages of progress are alone durable which have rooted themselves in the mind and conscience of mankind. The only means of realizing what is good is to teach it by education and propagate it by example.—Francisco Ferrer.

The cause of democracy reports progress during the past week. A few more wicked, vicious and pro-German I. W. W.'s were tarred and feathered in the most approved Christian manner, greatly to the delight and satisfaction of all good, pious and loyal souls. This happened somewhere in (deleted) a country especially dedicated to democracy's service, and whose governing class is filled to the point of bursting with an intense and vengeful disgust at the very thought of wicked anarchy and its awful atrocities, especially in Belgium.

In order to calm the easily excited multitude that is prone to alarm over the continual increase of prices that is going on, The Federationist begs leave to suggest, that such advance of prices is not so much due to increased cost of production as it is to the tremendous inflation of currency (credit) induced by the war. A few months more of this eminently delightful world spectacle and this stuff called circulating medium will be converted into real "stage money." It is nothing but wind, anyway. That is why it's so easy to blow it in.

"Some great history is being made these days for the historian of the future to analyze. The high lights of this age will not be on its battlefields, but on the decisions made by the dreamers and thinkers of its legislative halls."—Stockton, Kansas Record.

Right you are. When this war is over the men with iron crosses covering their front, will be dumped into obscurity and praise will come to those who were thinkers of peace, who kept the world from suicide. Many of the world's noblest men are behind bars, but like Russia, the world will open the doors, and they will take their place with the new world-builders.—Truth.

The boast is now made that the production of wealth in the province of Saskatchewan for the year 1917 was greater, in proportion to its population, than that of any other province or state on earth. It would be interesting to know just how much wealth the farmers of that province are, in consequence of this great production. And we are not disposed to take any newspaper yarn about it, either. We insist upon having the information at first hands. Let the Saskatchewan farmers tell the story. It will, no doubt, be a good one. All such stories are, and have so been, down through the ages. In fact, we could almost tell it our-

selves, and without ever having been upon the ground.

The Minnesota supreme court in upholding the state law making it a crime to discourage enlistments in the army, recently declared that "the guarantee of free speech in the federal constitution does not prevent punishment of those advocating measures inimical to the public welfare." In other words the "guarantee of free speech does not prevent the punishment of those" who indulge in it. All of which goes to increase our admiration for the law and greatly augments our reverence for that ancient and honorable institution, which the student applying for admission to the bar so aptly and truthfully defined as "the science of injustice."

And now the good and docile people of the United States are to be regaled with a "labor loyalty week," thanks to Mr. S. Gompers, of Washington, D. C. And yet from this distance we confess to being unable to see why such a performance is at all necessary. Labor is always loyal to the limit. It is meek, cringing and docile even in times of peace, and when the dogs of war are let loose by rulers and lustily bay for the blood of slave victims, that class in human society that furnishes the victims becomes the most disgustingly loyal and belly-crawling devotees of rule, robbery and rapine in the entire job lot of scoundrels and loyalty-squawkers. A "labor loyalty week" is entirely superfluous. We have a "labor loyalty" year once every twelve months, as it is, and that should be quite enough.

The value of farm products of the United States for 1917 is given as \$175,443,849,381. This is approximately \$175 per head for the entire population of the country, or \$875 per family. Instead of the farmer laying awake nights trying to figure out ways to increase his production, he might, with far greater profit, spend a little time in learning what really becomes of this fabulous amount of essential wealth that he evidently produces. Let no cautious hair-splitter run away with the idea that we mean capitalist farmers. We mean the real ones, the men who do the work necessary to raise the crops, the foodstuffs, the wool, the cotton, the flax, the leather, etc., of the world. And we opine that when the farmers really work out what sort of a gold brick game is worked upon them under the capitalist regime, they will lose interest in devising ways and means of increasing production, but get good and busy in discovering how to avoid being robbed out of that which they do produce.

"With 26 head of steers, 400 fat goats and a carload of potatoes which I marketed this past year, I cleared \$69 on the potatoes and failed to pay even on the livestock. With a large family to support, I can't continue raising foodstuffs just to be a good fellow, when I can get from \$5 a day up in the neighboring coal mines or the smelters, and most labor is bawling for \$8 a day minimum." This speaks a Colorado farmer. And what is true of the Colorado farmer is, no doubt, true of them all. But the way out of the difficulty is plain. Let all farmers leave off tilling the soil and go into the coal mines, smelters, etc., and reap some of the easy money there in obtained. What is the use of raising food, etc., when the wage route to affluence is thus invitingly wide open? And when all the farmers have abandoned agricultural and pastoral folk and are earning fabulous wages by holding down fat jobs that are in reality sinecures, it stands to reason that they will be in a position whereby they can readily purchase such vulgar and commonplace products of the soil as their low appetites may crave. The line of least resistance is the line to follow. Don't produce anything. Just buy it when you want it. It's lots easier and far more genteel.

After receiving from a delegation representing all of the employees of a certain navy yard in one of the warring countries not more than ten thousand miles from Germany, a documentary asseveration of loyalty and devotion, that as an expression of the ultimate in belly-crawling proclivities to remark, that "it is gratifying to know that most of the men engaged in navy yards feel the compulsion of patriotic duty, etc., and nauseum. And what he mistook for "the compulsion of patriotism" is nothing but the materialistic and sordid compulsion of the belly, which prompts the brain therein contained, to perspicaciously cultivate the present in such a manner as to insure a prolongation of stomach-satisfying jobs well into the future. But, dollars to doughnuts, that the same navy department head possesses altogether too thorough an understanding of slave psychology and belly mentality to be laboring under any misapprehension as to the motive that affords the urge for the idiotic antics of slaves. Also a bet upon the side, that the belly-crawling performance referred to was hatched in an official atmosphere that is not vitiated and disturbed by the noise, the dirt and the smoke of the navy yard itself.

According to official figures recently given out, 252,000 of those patriotic Americans called in the first draft failed to appear for service. Of those who did appear, 730,756 were rejected as physically unfit for cannon fodder. And this approximately one million men, all young men, between 20 and 30 years of age. Fully one-quarter of them were unwilling to fight on behalf of that which had already rendered the remaining three-fourths physically unfit for the noble purpose of slitting throats and spilling guts. Now this is very interesting, very much so, indeed. And Mr. Samuel Gompers has arranged for only one "Loyalty Week" during the present year, a week in which the servile and cowardly slave is to affirm, and reaffirm his devotion and loyalty to that class in human society whose accursed rule makes slaves and paupers out of all wealth producers and cripples and derelicts out of the most of them. The great Samuel should arrange for at least 52 "Loyalty Weeks" every twelve months in order to give the fool a considerable task to a complete and triumphant conclusion, wherein there will be no disloyalists in a world of democratic physical cripples and unfits. And who shall dare assert that the present course being pursued by the democratically intoxicated nations of the earth will not eventually result in the realization of such a democratic millennium?

And now the works of the late Pastor Russell are hauled from Canada. Any one benevolently caught with a copy is to be judicially molested of the modest sum of \$5000. We swear before almighty Mars that we have neither a copy of the banned literature nor \$5000.

And we further most solemnly avouch, that all such literature we ever did have we borrowed from friendly Bible students, and returned even before our paternal government at Ottawa discovered the wicked and dangerous nature of its printed contents. As all International Bible Students' literature is compiled from and based upon an interpretation of the Scriptures, we do often wonder how it is that any Christian nation can be thrown into such a cold sweat of fright as to make it necessary to place the ban upon the lessons and conclusions drawn from an interpretation of that Holy Writ upon which its religious faith, to say nothing of its morals, ethics and business practice, is founded. Can it be that a large and lusty Ethiopian is snugly ensconced in the woodpile of ruling class pretence, promise and performance? Is every profession made by the ruling class a deliberate lie? The Federationist sincerely hopes not, for in that event its unbending reverence and respect for rulers and their bull con will be destroyed, and life become a desert of pessimism unbroken by even a fleeting jack rabbit of hope.

Those gallant patriots and most noble first citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., who were responsible for the forcible deportation of 1,200 of the only decent persons that ever inhabited that copper burg, are now the valiant proprietors of a "Loyalty League." We know of no reason why this splendid aggregation of loyalty and patriotic fervor should not heartily participate in the delectable festivities incidental to Mr. S. Gompers' "Loyalty Week." In fact, there is no logical reason yet known why he should not extend the hand of fraternity and good-fellowship to the noble band. Its brand of loyalty cannot be distinguished from his own, and surely Samuel will not lay claim to a monopoly of that sort of stock in trade. His well-known and fearsome hostility to "unfair" aggregations of capital precludes all possibility of that.

There should be an open season for the man who is always talking about the "standard of living" and throwing fits for fear it will be reduced. There is no standard of living for wage slaves. There used to be a standard of living for chattel slaves and there is even yet such a standard for horses, oxen, mules and pigs. These are always practically certain of getting enough food, shelter, etc., to keep them in proper condition for service or bring them to suitable condition for the market. But just common ordinary wage slaves? Nothing doing, son, nothing doing, when it comes down to a "standard of living" for that sort of property. The wage slave costs nothing in the first instance, and there is plenty of his kind to take his place if he blows up or breaks down. Hence it is unnecessary to insure him against wear and tear by fortifying his stomach with ample food and his back with suitable clothing. Let him shift for himself as best he can, i.e., legally. Compel him to subsist upon the least possible amount of grub, etc., that he can be induced to enjoy. If he cranks, no one suffers any loss, because he doesn't cost anything, anyhow. If he doesn't like it let him become an honest capitalist and he can then enjoy a real "standard of living," or at least that which might be so termed without laying the basis for a criminal libel suit. A "standard of living" for wage slaves? For heaven's sake, cut it out. It is impossible. Talk sense.

The test of property is that it brings to its owner a revenue without effort upon his part. Robinson Crusoe lived alone upon his island for many years. He had no property. He had to feed, clothe and shelter himself. Friday came along. He was rescued from an Irish stew fate by Mr. Crusoe. Lo and behold, Crusoe at once became a property owner. Friday constituted the property. Robinson no longer was compelled to provide for himself. His property (slave Friday) now kept him. And there is no other property on earth even unto this day, other than the millions of Fridays (slaves) who toil and sweat in the furnace of the ruling class hell in order to bring revenue—in the shape of good eats, drinks and other delectable things—to their owners for nothing. There is no other property on earth but slaves. No other property is even conceivable that could bring a revenue to its owner. The great class of docile human beings, strong in the back but weak in the head, constitutes all there is to the boasted property of this ruling-class civilization. It is the command of that property that affords the basis of all trade, commerce, finance, and other business thimble-rigging and flimflam. It is that property that is capitalized, loaned, borrowed, mortgaged, hypothecated, bought, sold and swapped throughout the world. And there is none other. For therein lies the sole exchange value producing power known to man. And what is known outside of him does not count in the realm of business and property. Think it over a bit, you slaves who are so proud of your freedom, your democracy and your loyalty to your country and your rulers. And having thought over it for a while go forth and blow about your democracy and dignity some more. Just think of it—property blowing about itself. If a mule was property, it wouldn't be foolish enough to bray approvingly thereof. But mules are not property. They cannot be an owner. They cannot even be capitalized as an investment or made to pull a plow, except real property in the shape of a human slave can be commandeered to officiate as chaperone, wet-nurse and valet de chambre to their long-eared majesties. But what's the use?

"CONSCRIPTION" IN PRACTICE

[Calgary News-Telegram]

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, has made arrangements for the creation of "leave of absence" boards in each province, through which soldiers drafted under the Military Service Act are to be granted leave from military duty in order to engage in farm labor. What has become of that "urgent and immediate" need of reinforcements at the front that the Jordan told us about eight months ago? With but 10,000 of the "necessary" 100,000 men in khaki up to date, it seems that even these, instead of being rushed to the front to supply the "urgent and immediate need for 100,000 troops," are to be sent back to the farms to produce foodstuffs. The government's conscription policy seems to have been somewhat "loaded."

Russia is not anarchistic. Russia is not lawless. The despised Bolsheviks are not and never have been pro-Germans, and the attitude of the American press in failing to understand them has tended to aid the latter's cause.—Col. Boyce Thompson, N.Y. Banker.

PERMANENCY!

THE passing of time does not diminish the beauty or lessen the value of a fine diamond. In this way it is unlike any other form of merchandise. There is no deterioration, no matter how much it is used. A Birks' Diamond—with its well-known guarantee of quality—is a gift which the passing of years does not effect except to increase its value.

Birks

Geo. E. Torrey, Man. Dir.
Granville St.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page One.)

delegates, from top to bottom over the whole country.

9. Shall a constituent assembly be called?

(a) Not necessary, for it might injure the landholders. Suppose the peasants at the constituent assembly should decide to take away the land of the landholders?

(b) Yes, but without stipulation of time. Furthermore, the learned professors should be consulted, first, because Bebel has already pointed out that jurists are the most reactionary people in the world, and second, because the experience of all revolutions shows that the cause of the people is lost when it is entrusted to the hands of professors.

(c) Yes, and as soon as possible. As to the time, we have already discussed it in the meetings of the "Advisory Commission" two hundred times, and shall definitely dispose of it in our two hundred and twenty-first discussion tomorrow.

(d) Yes, and as soon as possible. Yet, to be successful and to be really convoked one condition is necessary: Increase the number and strengthen the power of the Councils of W. S. and P. delegates; organize and arm the masses. Only thus can the assembly be assured.

10. Does the state need a police of the conventional type and a standing army?

(a) and (b) Absolutely, for this is the only permanent guarantee of the rule of capital and in case of necessity, as is taught by the experience of all countries, the return from republic to monarchy is thus greatly facilitated.

(c) On the one hand, it may not be necessary. On the other hand, is not so radical a change premature? Moreover, we can discuss it on the Advisory Commission.

(d) Absolutely unnecessary. Immediately and unconditionally universal arming of the people shall be introduced so that they and the militia and the army shall be an integral whole. Capitalists must pay the workers for their days of service for the militia.

11. Does the state need an officialdom (Chinovniki) of the conventional type?

(a) and (b) Unquestionably. Nineteenth of them are the sons and brothers of the landholders and capitalists. They should in fact, to constitute a privileged, in fact, an irremovable body of persons.

(c) Hardly the proper time to put a question which has already been put practically by the Paris Commune.

(d) It does not. All officials must not only be selected by the people, but also be subject to recall by them; also each and every delegate. Their pay shall not exceed that of a good worker. They are gradually to be replaced by the national militia and its various divisions.

12. Must officers be elected by the soldiers?

(a) and (b) No, it would be bad for the landholders and capitalists. If the soldiers cannot be otherwise contented, we must promise them this reform and afterwards take it away from them.

(c) Yes.

(d) Not only elected, but every step of every officer and general must be subject to control by special soldiers' committees.

13. Are arbitrary removals of their superiors by the soldiers desirable?

(a) and (b) They are very bad. Guchkov already forbade them, even threatening the use of force. We must support Guchkov.

(c) Yes, but it remains to be decided (Continued on page 5)

Our Selling System

Quality in Fabrics

Style Correct

Price the lowest possible consistent with value



Two Stores:

Society Brand
Clothes
Rogers BuildingFit-Reform
Clothing
345 Hastings StreetBurberry Coats
at both storesJ. W. Foster
Limited

J. Edward Sears Office: Sey. 4148

SEARS & PATTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Etc.
Victoria and Vancouver
Vancouver Office: 516-7 Rogers Bldg.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE INCORPORATED 1855

BANK OF TORONTO

Assets\$84,000,000
Deposits 63,000,000

JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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

Vancouver Branch: Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.

The Bank of British North America

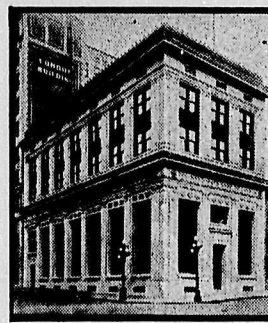
Established in 1858

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

Savings Department

—SAVE YOUR MONEY—

START A BANK ACCOUNT IN

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up\$ 12,911,700
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 14,564,000
Total Assets 335,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

410 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc., of which 102 are west of Winnipeg.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Open an account and make deposits regularly—say, every payday. Interest credited half-yearly. No delay in withdrawal.

THEATRES

Empress

Theatre

PHONE SEY. 2492

Week of February 18

One of the most phenomenal plays of the decade —

"ROLLING STONES"

Never played before at less than \$2.00 prices.

A DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE

Don't Miss It

Prices—15c, 30c, 40c

ORPHEUM

Week of February 18

"VANTY FAIR OF 1918"
with big beauty chorus

McDONALD AND ROWLAND

HARRY HOKMAN AND CO.

BASIL AND ALLEN

HARRY-CONLEY-ETTA

REGAL AND BENDER

CYCLING BRUNETTES

Evenings: 15c, 30c, 40c, 55c, 80c
Matinees: 15c, 20c, 30c, 55c

COLUMBIA

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FOUR ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE

—and—

BEST FEATURE PICTURES

Prices—5c, 15c and 20c

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK

Winston's Water Lions SIX OTHER
and Diving Nymphs BIG ACTS

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

POLITICAL PARTIES IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 4)

aided whether they must be removed before or after consulting the Advisory Commission.

(d) They are in every respect indispensable. The soldiers will obey only the orders of their own choice; they can respect no others.

14. In favor of this war or against it?

(a) and (b) Unquestionably in favor, for it brings in unheard of profits to the capitalists and promises to perpetuate their rule, thanks to dissension among the workers, who are egged on against each other. The workers must be deceived by calling the war a war for national defense, with the special object of dethroning Wilhelm.

(c) In general, we are opposed to imperialistic wars, but we are willing to permit ourselves to be fooled, and to call this a war of "revolutionary defense" and to support an imperialistic government of Guchikov, Milnyukov & Co.

(d) Absolutely opposed to all imperialistic wars, to all bourgeois governments which wage them, amongst them our own provisional government; absolutely opposed to "revolutionary defense" in Russia.

15. Are we in favor of or against the predatory international treaties concluded between the czar and England, France, etc. (or strangle of Persia, the division of China, Turkey, Austria, etc.)?

(a) and (b) Absolutely in favor. At the same time we must not forget of publishing these treaties, for Anglo-French imperialist capital does not desire it, nor do their governments, nor can Russian capital afford to initiate the public into all its dirty practices.

(c) Against, but we hope that Advisory Commission, aided by a simultaneous "campaign" among the masses, may "influence" the capitalists' government.

(d) Against; our whole task is simply this: To enlighten the masses, as to utter hopelessness of expecting anything of this kind from capitalists' government, and the necessity of giving all power to the proletariat and the poorest peasants.

16. For annexations or against?

(a) and (b) If the annexations are to be accomplished by German capitalists and their robber chieftain, Wilhelm, we are opposed to them. If by the English, we are not opposed, for they are "our Allies." If by our capitalists who forcibly retain within the boundaries of Russia the races oppressed by the czar, then we are in favor, for we do not use the term annexation in this connection.

(c) Against annexation, but we hope it may be possible to obtain from

capitalists' governments a "promise" to renounce annexations. (d) Against annexations. Any promise of a capitalists' government to renounce annexations is a huge fraud. To show it up is very simple; just demand that each nation be freed from the yoke of its own capitalists.

17. In favor of the "Liberty Loan" or opposed to it?

(a) and (b) Entirely in favor, for it facilitates the waging of an imperialistic war, that is, a war to determine which group of capitalists shall rule the world.

(c) In favor, for our illogical attitude on "revolutionary" defense forces us into this obvious defection from the cause of internationalism.

(d) Against, for the war means imperialistic, being waged by capitalists, in the interests of capitalists. 18. Shall we leave to capitalist governments the task of expressing the desire of the nations for peace, or shall we not?

(a) and (b) We shall, for the experience of the social patriots of the French republic shows best how the people may be deceived by such a process; say anything you please, but in reality retain all conquests we have from the Germans (their colonies) and take away from the Germans all conquests made by these robbers.

(c) We shall, since we have not yet relinquished all the unfounded hopes which the petite bourgeoisie attaches to the capitalists.

(d) No, for the class-conscious worker cherishes no hopes whatever from the capitalist class, and it is our function to enlighten the masses as to the baselessness of such hopes.

19. Must all Monarchies be abolished?

(a) and (b) No, certainly not the English, Italian and allied monarchies, only the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian, for victory over them will increase our profits tenfold.

(c) A certain "order" must be followed and a beginning made with Wilhelm; the allied monarchies may wait.

(d) Revolutions do not proceed in a fixed order. Only actual revolutionaries may be trusted, and in all countries without exception, all monarchs must be dethroned.

20. Shall the peasants at once take all the land of the landholders?

(a) and (b) By no means. We must wait for the constituent assembly. Shingarev already pointed out that when the capitalists take away the power from the czar, that is a great and glorious revolution, but when the peasants take away the land from the landholders, that is arbitrary tyranny. A commission of adjustment must be appointed, with equal representation of landholders (chiovnik) class, that is, from among those same capitalists and landholders.

(c) It would be better for the peasants to wait for the Constituent Assembly.

(d) All the land must be taken at once. Order must be strictly maintained by the Councils of Peasants Delegates. The production of bread and meat must be increased, the soldiers better fed. Destruction of cattle and of tools, etc., is not permissible.

21. Shall we limit ourselves to the Councils of the Peasants' delegates only for the management of lands and for all village questions in general?

(a) and (b) The landholders and capitalists are entirely opposed to the authority of the Councils of Peasants' delegates in agrarian matters. But if these councils are unavoidable, we must adapt ourselves to them, for the rich peasant is a capitalist, after all.

(c) We might for the present neglect the councils, for "in principle" we do not deny the necessity of a separate organization of the agrarian wage workers.

(d) It will be impossible to limit ourselves only to general Councils of Peasants' delegates, for the wealthy peasants are of the same capitalist class that is always inclined to injure or deceive the farm hands, lay laborers and the poorer peasant. We must at once form special organizations of these latter classes of the village populations both within the Councils of Peasants' delegates and in the form of special Councils of Delegates of the Farmers' Workers.

22. Shall the people take into their hands the largest and the most powerful monopolistic organizations of capitalism, the banks, manufacturing syndicates, etc.?

(a) and (b) Not by any means, since that might injure the landholders and capitalists.

(c) Generally speaking, we are in favor of handing over such organizations to the entire people, but to think or prepare for this condition now is very untimely.

(d) We must at once prepare the Councils of Workers' delegates of banking employees and others for the taking of all such steps as are feasible and completely realizable toward the union of all banks in one single national bank and then toward the control of the Councils of Workers' delegates over the bank and syndicates, and then toward their nationalization, that is, their passing over into the possession of the whole people.

23. What form of socialist international, establishing and realizing a brotherly union of all the workers in all countries, is now desirable for the nations?

(a) and (b) Generally speaking, any kind of socialist international is harmful and dangerous to the capitalists and landholders, but if the German Plokhannov, whose name is Scheidemann, will come to an agreement with the Russian Scheidemann, whose name is Plekanov, and if they can find in each other any vestige remaining of their socialist conscience, then we, the capitalists, must hail with delight such an international or such socialists, as stand by the side of their own governments.

(c) A socialist international is needed, that will include all elements of the "Centrists" the Plekanovs, and the "Centrists" who are those who vacillate between the Social-Patriotism and internationalism. The bigger the mixup, the greater their "unity"; long live our great socialist unity.

(d) The nations need only that international which consists of the really revolutionary workers, who are capable of putting an end to the awful and criminal slaughter of nations, capable of delivering humanity from the yoke of capitalism. Only such people (groups, parties, etc.) as the German socialist, Karl Liebknecht, now in a German jail, only people who will tirelessly struggle with their own government and their own bourgeoisie, and their own "centrists," can and must immediately establish that international which is necessary to the nations.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

SHOE SALE

You can Pick and Choose from Our Entire High-Grade Stock at Factory Cost

Shoes to the Value of \$20,000

MUST GO

Eastman Ad. Co. in Charge

Startling Bargains for Saturday and all Next Week

All Men's \$7 Boots. Sale Price, \$4.90

In this lot you will find some startling values; black, grained calfskin, Blucher cut; heavy black calf, Goodyear welted soles; and a fine black calf bal. laced, recede toe—

\$4.90

All Men's \$8 Boots. Sale Price, \$5.35

Splendidly tanned black calf, Goodyear welted sole, either Blucher or bal, button or lace, in six different styles. You can save \$2.65 on your pair—

\$5.35

Women's \$8 Boots for \$3.85

A great big table piled high with wonderful dollar-saving values. Not many of a kind—but a great many kinds and every one a tremendous bargain. High or medium tops; lace or button; low or high heels; calf or kid. You will find what you want among them, and you'll be delighted with the saving—

\$3.85

All Men's Patent Button, Value to \$8. Sale Price, \$3.90

Fine patent colt, Goodyear welted sole, with fine calf tops. A gift at this low price—

\$3.85

Growing Girls' Boots, values to \$6 for \$2.65

Black calf, button, low heels, all leather or with fabric tops. A splendid, serviceable boot—

\$2.65

All Men's \$12.00 Boots. Sale Price \$6.65

This lot, to my mind, offers the biggest bargains in the sale. The number of different styles exceed twenty. There are all the popular shades of brown, with Neolin or oak tanned leather soles; also the finest vici kids or black calf. Either the new styles or the more conservative lasts. Just think, fellows, you can save \$5.35 on a single pair.

\$6.65

All Men's \$12.00 Boots. Sale Price, 7.90

There is a wide range to select from in this lot. One is a French black calf, Balmoral, straight last, oak-tanned sole. One a rich mahogany brown, also straight last Balmoral last. One is a military brown, recede toe, Neolin sole and rubber heel. One a fine black calfskin, recede toe. Every one represents the shoemaker's supreme effort. Yours to select from at a saving of \$5.10 a pair

\$7.90

Men's \$7.00 Work Boots for \$4.90

Selected heavy black or tan calf; heavy double leather sole, sewn and pegged with solid leather counter and double cap; triple cross stitch that absolutely prevents ripping. A great value for the man who wants a heavy, solid leather boot—

\$4.90

Beautiful Models in Women's Boots. Reg. \$10.00, for \$4.65

Five different, distinctive models in black and maize—a strikingly beautiful combination. All have 9-inch tops. One has white pearl buttons, the remainder are laced. Three models have Louis heels; one Cuban and one low military heel; patent or kid vamps. Also eight other models in black patent colt or black kid with 9-inch top, lace or button, Louis, Cuban or medium heels. Certainly snaps.

\$4.65

All Women's Boots to \$10. Sale Price \$5.65

Honestly, folks, the bargains in this lot have never been equalled at this or any other sale. There are fine black kids, button or lace, Louis or medium heels and 9-inch tops; a dainty black and grey combination; a striking black and white combination; black patent with high laced tops, and other equally pleasing styles. You can save \$4.35 on your pair

\$5.65

Bargains in Boys' Boots

Black calf, sewn and pegged soles, solid leather. Sizes to 1. Regular price \$4.00. Cut price—

\$2.90

Sizes to 5. Regular price, \$4.50. Cut price,

\$3.35

Women's \$6 Boots for \$2.65

Only 73 pairs. Black calf or kid, lace or button. Sizes to 4 only—

\$2.65

Women's \$5 Boots for \$1.90

Only 80 pairs. Fine patent colt, with kid, calf or fabric tops. Button or lace. Sizes to 4.

\$1.90

Women's and Misses' \$9.00 Boots for \$5.20

High lace top, low heels, plain, wing-tipped or military toe. Choice black calf or kid leathers. All sizes.

\$5.20

Tremendous Reductions on All Boots for Children

You have here one of the largest stocks of Children's Shoes in Western Canada to select from. Certainly there is none better. We offer the famous Buster Brown American boot; Hurlbut Welts; Leekie's; and other leading makes. Remember—in every instance the price has been cut to the very heart. Investigate.

RICHARDSON'S

"The Home of Good Shoes"

649 HASTINGS ST. WEST Second Door from Granville Street

24. Must the fraternization between soldiers of the warring countries, at the front, be encouraged?

(a) and (b) No, it is bad for the interest of the landholders and capitalists, since it may accelerate the liberation of humanity from their yoke.

(c) Yes, it would be good. But we are not fully convinced that such an encouragement of fraternization should be at once undertaken in all warring countries.

(d) Yes, it is good and indispensable. It is absolutely necessary in all countries at war to encourage all attempts at fraternization between the soldiers of both warring groups.

25. What should be the color of the flag indicating both the nature and the character of the various political parties?

(a) Black, for this is the real Black Hundred.

(b) Yellow, for that is the international banner of those workers who serve capital through choice and not by compulsion.

(c) Pink, for their whole policy is the policy of rosewater.

(d) Red, for that is the emblem of the international proletarian revolution.

(Supplement)
Resolution on War, passed by the General Russian Conference of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party. April 26th, May 9th, 1917.

(All voting in favor except seven, who refrained from voting at all.)
The present war, on the part of all belligerents, is an imperialist war, that is, it is fought by capitalists for the division of spoils through their domination of the world, for markets, for

financial capital, for the suppression of backward nations, etc. Each day of war enriches the financial and industrial bourgeoisie and impoverishes and weakens the powers of the proletariat and the peasantry of all the belligerents, and later of the neutral countries. In Russia the prolongation of the war involves also a grave danger to the revolution and to its further development.

The passing of government authority, in Russia, into the hands of the provisional government, that is, the government of the landholders and capitalists, did not and could not alter the character and significance of the Russian participation in this war.

This fact became particularly apparent when the new government not only did not publish the secret treaties concluded between the late czar and the capitalist governments of England, France, etc., but even formally confirmed these secret treaties, which promised Russian capitalists a free hand in China, Persia, Turkey, Austria, etc., without consulting the Russian people and completely deceived them as to the true character of the war.

For this reason the proletarian party can support neither the present war, nor the present government, nor its loans without breaking completely with the internationalism, that is, with the fraternal solidarity of the workers of all lands in their struggle under the yoke of capitalism.

No confidence is to be placed in the promises of the present government to renounce annexation, that is, conquest of the foreign territory, or in the promise to renounce forcible retention within the confines of Russia of its first place, since capitalists are bound together by the thousand threads of banking capital, they cannot renounce an-

nexations in the present war, as they have not renounced the profits on the billions invested in loans, in concessions, in war industries, etc. And, in the second place, the new government, having, in order to deceive the people, renounced annexations, then proceeded to state, through the mouth of Milnyukov (Moscow, April 9, 22, 1917) that it has no intention of renouncing annexation and to confirm, in the note of April 18, and the elucidation of the not of April 22) the aggressive character of its policy. In warning the people against the empty promise of capitalists the conference takes pains to point out the necessity of a sharp distinction between a renunciation of annexations in words and a renunciation of annexations in fact, that is, the immediate publication and abrogation of the secret treaties for conquests, and the immediate granting to all nationalities of the right to determine whether they wish to become independent governments or to become part of any other state.

2.

The so-called "revolutionary defense" which, in Russia, has taken possession of all the nationalistic parties (national-socialists, laborites, social-revolutionists, etc.), as well as the opportunist party of the Social-Democratic Mensheviks (organizing committee Tsereteli, Chudiz, etc.) as well as the majority of the non-partisan revolutionists, embodies in itself, by reason of its class position, on the one hand, the interests and the standpoint of the small landowners, who, like the capitalists, draw a profit from their dominions over the weaker nationalities. On the other hand, the "revolutionary defense" is the outcome of the deception by the capitalists of part of the prole-

tariat and semi-proletariat of the cities and villages who by their class position have no interest in the profits of the capitalists and in the waging of an imperialist war.

The conference declares that any form of "revolutionary defense" is completely intolerable and would actually be a total break with the principles of socialism and internationalism. As for the "defensive" tendencies present among the great masses of the proletariat, they will struggle against these tendencies by ceaselessly emphasizing the truth that any attitude of the uncritical confidence in the government of the capitalists at the present moment is one of the greatest obstructions to an early conclusion of the war.

3.

As for the most important question of the manner of concluding as soon as possible the present capitalist war, not by a dictated peace, but by a truly democratic peace, the Conference recognizes and declares the following:

This war cannot be ended by a refusal of the soldiers of one side only, to continue the war, by a simple cessation of warlike activities on the part of one of the warring groups only. The Conference reiterates its protest against the low intrigues circulated by the capitalists against our party, with the object of spreading the impression that we are in favor of separate peace with Germany. We consider the German capitalists to be the same band of robbers as the capitalists of Russia, England, France, etc., and Emperor Wilhelm to be the same crowned bandit as Nicholas II, and the monarchs of England, Italy, Roumania and the rest.

Our party will explain to the people, with patience and preciseness, the truth that war is always bound up indissolubly with the policies of certain definite classes, that this war may only be terminated by a democratic peace if the governing powers of at least some of the belligerent countries are handed over to the class of the proletariat and semi-proletariat, who are really capable of putting an end to the bondage of capitalism.

The revolutionary class, having taken into its hand the governing power in Russia, would inaugurate a series of measures to abolish the economic of capitalists, as well as of measures to bring about their complete sterilization and would immediately and frankly offer all people a democratic peace on a basis of relinquishment of every part of annexation and contribution of measures, and such an open create a perfect understanding of the workers of the belligerent and would inevitably lead to the rising of the proletariat against an imperialist government, the peace offered above conditions.

Until the revolution in Russia shall have taken authority of the government will consistently support the proletarian parties and the countries as are already in the hands of the war, their imperialist governments will encourage any international movement of masses of soldiers of belligerent countries, and the object of transforming the instinctive expression of the oppressed consciousness movement, with organization as is feasible, to overthrow of all the powers of the in all the belligerent countries revolutionary proletariat.



Is Your Supply of Heavy Underwear Fairly Complete?

IF NOT it is advisable for you men to supply your needs for the next two or three winters, now. Woollen Underwear is advancing in price, and is becoming scarce. Our stocks are very complete and under "Our Right Selling Plan," our prices are still low.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, garment
\$1.25, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.25 and \$6.00

COMBINATIONS, per suit
\$2.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.50 and \$12.00

"THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES"

Clayman's

LIMITED

153 HASTINGS ST. W.
THE ORIGINAL UNION GENTS' CLOTHING STORE

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

The Returned Soldier

Though feeling great sympathy for the plight of the soldier at home, and abroad, one can no longer refrain from asking what sort of a hybrid is a returned soldier?

He goes away a decent working man. He comes back and forms himself into clubs and then demands that no labor man be appointed a member of an exemption tribunal.

It was stated in the newspapers that the military men on the exemption tribunals were gathering information

about the circumstances of all who sought exemption. We learned later that the information was gathered by returned soldiers as spies. Also the information was not confined to the exemption claim, but included the political opinions of the man coming before the tribunal.

Returned soldier spies were in the boarding houses watching the boys. One of them in his eagerness was a little too previous. He heard a young fellow say that he was going to leave the country. He meant that he had enlisted in a regiment he preferred, before being actually told to join at Hastings Park; but the spy got busy, and the astonished boy found himself in prison. It took his friends some time to discover where he was, and to let the officers of his regiment know why he did not report for duty on the day appointed. Two or three days passed before he was transferred from the jail to the barracks where he belonged.

A soldier now on his way to France said that the returned soldiers were spoiling things for themselves.

Some of them were lucky enough to get into an office where they had to serve the public, but they would not give themselves the trouble. They said

WATCH THIS SPACE

A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed

A good insurance policy is always a true friend.

I represent leading British-Canadian companies.

For Fire, Life, Accident and Health Insurance, your patronage will be appreciated.

D. J. MORRISON
NEW ENGLAND H.T.
Sey. 7616-O Vancouver, B. C.

SECRETARY GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Vancouver, B. C.

To the Producer ---the Working Man

Any local product should have first call in its local market, all conditions being equal, that is, providing price, quality and service are equal.

If a local product is superior, price no higher, and service also superior, there is added force to the argument.

Having established these facts, let us draw your attention to

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR (NEW GOVERNMENT GRADE)

A big proportion of the money you spend for Royal Standard Flour finds its way back into the pay envelopes of Vancouver and British Columbia workmen.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

—is milled in Vancouver by a British Columbia institution having nearly 800 employees on its payroll. Also, more than a quarter of a million of dollars is paid out by this firm each year for farm produce to British Columbia farmers alone.

In common with other manufacturers we are doing our share through taxes and payrolls to sustain and build up British Columbia.

The circulation of this money throughout the province is a commercial "wheel within a wheel." We are largely interdependent—a sort of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" policy.

But outside of the question of "loyalty to home products"

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

STANDS UPON ITS OWN MERITS. It is a DISTINCTLY SUPERIOR FLOUR, for the following reasons:

Our wheat is selected in the Canadian Northwest by our own inspectors, who send sealed samples to our laboratory for analysis.

This wheat is ground into flour—the flour analyzed, then actual baking tests are made in our own bake ovens.

Each test must measure up to the highest possible standard.

Then and only then is the wheat bought, and milled into ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR by the best milling methods employed in an absolutely modern mill.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

AT YOUR GROCERS

Look for the Trademark—the Circle "V"—on every sack.

Producers' and Consumers' Co-operative Association

1146 GRANVILLE STREET

The only registered Co-operative association in Vancouver doing business under the old country system of co-operative societies.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS, SEY. 2219
PROMPT DELIVERY

NEW-LAID EGGS DAILY: NOW 58¢ per dozen
Seymour 2219 Store: 1146 Granville Street

VALUE OF DISCUSSION

"Discussion clears the air of doubts and lies.

"Discussion explodes false teachings.

"Discussion of meekness destroys meekness.

"Discussion puts iron into the soul of the slave, of the serf, and of the wage-worker.

"Discussion flashes ideas from brain to brain.

"Discussion ripens plans and plots and ways and means of freedom.

"Discussion develops power for organizations.

"Discussion spells hell for hypocrisy, death for autocracy, and revolution for plutocracy.

"Discussion flashes fraternal heat from heart to heart.

"Discussion wrecks wrongs and ripens rights.

"Discussion destroys despotism and develops democracy.

"Therefore: 'Down with discussion! To hell with the agitator!—is the autocrat-plutocrat's policy—always.

"Silence! is Caesar's way with slaves—always. The ancient Pharaohs of Egypt demanded silence. The tyrants of ancient Babylon and Greece and Rome always promptly crushed discussion among toilers of all colors. And this selfsame policy of 'Slaves, keep silent!' has since been and is now the cunning policy of the ruling class. The policy of silence fogs the brain of the working class. Locks the lips of the bravest slaves, seals the soul of courage, prevents propaganda, crushes organization, balks the workers whenever and wherever they long for and look for freedom and strangles their struggle for the Rights of Man for themselves."

as they were returned soldiers they were not obliged to do anything to earn their salary, as they had earned it already.

Then there was the returned soldier who held up and robbed a man, and got off on the plea that he was suffering from shell shock. Add to that the case of the returned soldier postman who certainly lost no time in abstracting the money from the letters; he can only have had the situation a very short time.

The returned soldiers are certainly going to be a problem except to the capitalist government that will use them as strikebreakers when the trouble begins. The trouble will begin, two employers of labor were heard to say, when wages drop to zero after the war, and the workers refuse to starve quietly. They will say, like the man in "Les Miserables," "One must live," and they will be given the same answer: "We do not see the necessity for you to live." Then the soldiers will be sent with machine-guns as they were to Nanaimo, and they will lose their miserable pensions if they refuse to do anything that is asked of them.

It would work out very smoothly, only unfortunately, very many of the soldiers will have no pension, but a grievance instead.

One old trick for doing a soldier out of his pension has been worked successfully in England on men returning from this war. "John Bull" had an article on it, and I myself can vouch for the same trick being practised after the Soudan campaign. It is to pretend that war is the most highly salubrious occupation, and that any disease or disability suffered by a soldier was caused in some way before he enlisted, so they tell him he is not entitled to a pension.

Even supposing a man did have some weakness, it was the duty of the medical examiner to find it out and exempt him.

But if the man, instead of being exempted, was pronounced quite fit and strong, and the weakness was developed later into a serious disease, or disability, by the hardships of his life in the army, then he is certainly entitled to a pension. In civil life the weakness might have remained latent.

The examination of a recruit is very perfunctory, and he is asked no questions because they wish to take him and do not wish to learn of any weakness. They take them now without teeth; and with flat feet, if not too pronounced; and with leaky hearts, and Bright's disease, and incipient tuberculosis, and they certify that they are fit.

But when they examine a man for a pension that is a different thing, and they have contrary orders, and they try to prove that the man's stay in the army has really prolonged his life, and that his disability existed when he enlisted.

Think of a government promising a man a pension when it calls him to go to war, and then cheating him out of it when he comes back.

"Your king and country need you," they tell him when he goes.

"Your king and country do not need you any longer," they tell him when he comes back, and is thrown on the scrapheap.

It is really a clumsy proceeding the way they cheat sick and wounded and crippled men out of adequate pensions. It would be much simpler just to shoot all the survivors at the end of the war, and then there would be no money needed for pensions, and also no returned soldier problem. If the government does not try this plan it is not that they feel any pity, it must be only that they are not quite sure they could get away with anything in Canada. Besides, why should a capitalist government care how large a pension a man gets? They don't pay it.

He pays his pension himself; he and his comrades, the other workers, and their wives and children, and children's children.

They have to work out the war debt. Everything the returned soldier buys with his pension is taxed to pay for the war, which we will all go on paying for till we die, if we are foolish enough.

Many Engineers Joining Local

According to Secretary Alexander, of the Steam and Operating Engineers, members are joining the local from all parts of the province.

The despised and reviled coyote—most hated and destructive of the wolf breed—has brought in somewhere between \$200,000 and \$250,000 to the revenues of British Columbia during the last two years, according to the rough estimate of the provincial game warden, Mr. Bryan Williams.

"Rolling Stones" at the Empress

One of the very greatest plays that has been written in the past ten years is the extraordinary play, "Rolling Stones," and its peculiar story, with its odd characters moulded from samples of nature, make it distinctive and the long list of great plays.

After its performance in New York city,

New Fibre Silk Sweaters for Women

INTRODUCING the latest styles and most attractive qualities and shades of which the following are a few:

Sweaters in Nile green, gold, new green, turquoise or lavender; made with fancy collars, cuffs and pockets; also in plain colors as sky, rose, sage blue, gold, etc., at **\$23.50**.

Sweaters in gold, rose, grey, coral, white, green or lavender; made with large shawl collars and having slipper pockets and sash; at **\$27.50**.

Sweaters in turquoise, tango, new green or purple; made with fancy collar which is pointed in front. This model has a 3-strip belt; at **\$29.50**.

Nurses' Uniforms

Of fine quality white repp in a very smart style. The models feature high neck effect, have long sleeves with deep double cuffs; pockets are on skirt part as well as blouse. All sizes—**\$3.50**.

Nurses' Uniforms, in blue at **\$2.95**.

London Dry Goods
LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

the critics on all the papers devoted so much space explaining its wonderful complications that there was run on the box office such as has never been before in New York city, and at one time every seat in the theatre, with exception of the gallery was sold out for seven months ahead, and many people witnessed this play as much as seven different times.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER PERIL

[Jack O'Brien]

With a government so niggardly as to neglect to the point of starvation its most valuable and faithful servants, after they are broken in war, what can we expect from the same set of red-tapers and robbers but the same treatment for their dependents?

Ask the civilian employer, unattached to government interests, and he will tell you that as an employer he is going to engage the man who does the most work, regardless of services rendered to country, community or creation, or honor and welfare of the world at large.

Just so, Mr. Civilian Employer. And how frank of you to admit your guilt and crime against civilization!

Are you not aware, even at this late date, that times, conditions and principles, have entirely changed from those of pre-war days?

Are you not aware that you are duty bound, by a thousand rights, to consider the ex-soldier back from the fight, in preference to the slick slacker who has been playing safe under your protection?

Are you still imbued with the one-sided, shallow, short idea of self-interest, at the expense and disgrace of a national calamity?

Are you?

If so be that you are, please allow us to point out to you a few plain, straight and cold-steel facts, that need instant attention.

To any such employer, who discriminates against the returned man, let us state: If he wishes not to be pestered by a problem, much greater than with which he can cope, let him refrain from enhancing the idea that the employment of the returned man is a menace to his business.

On the average, the ex-soldier asks no odds of the peaceful civilian, who throughout the war stayed back on the safe Canadian soil to cop the best jobs the scarcity of men brought about. But what he does ask, and will not take a negative answer, is that he will not be discriminated against, simply because he is not quite as strong as the slacker. He will gradually work back to full recovery and become the country's most valued and respected citizen.

Until our niggardly, sweatshop government increases to some sort of livable extent, pension and clothing allowance to those discharged from the service, the civil employer may well term him the returned soldier peril.

How would you, Mr. Civil Employer, like to be handed a ten-dollar note to buy an outfit of clothing with? Fifty dollars is as cheap as it is possible to accomplish the feat today.

How would you relish a pension of eight dollars a month for the loss of the use of your right arm?

Many more such startling facts can be recounted, but we are not in the game to criticize. Nor do these remarks come lightly, or from the unformed.

The returned soldier peril is a fact. And steps must be taken at once to remedy it; and the civil employer must help.

The idea the returned man expects to lay back on his laurels and let his country keep him, is ridiculous, to say the least. But he expects a square deal.

HAS IDEAS ON THE FISH QUESTION

Moray Firth Man Says the Creator Put Fish in Sea for Use of All Men

[Vancouver Daily Province]

Captain James Stewart, who hails from Moray Firth, which he claims is the largest and wealthiest fishing community in the world, has some interesting ideas regarding the fishing situation in British Columbia.

"We hear much of the freedom of the seas in these troublous times," said the captain to The Province, "and I really fail to see why this government should claim any right to exact money out of the men of this country for either fishing concessions or licenses to fish.

"Concessions are an absolute bar to the development of the fishing industry. The sea should be free to all men of the country to exploit within the three-mile limit in the same way as it is free to every other countryman outside the three miles. Although the government of a country may be justified in laying claim to the land with a view to cultivating or improving it, the sea is a finished product of the Creator and should be free for all to take out of it what they can.

"Were things as they should be in British Columbia men would have taken to fishing long ago and we would have had a much bigger production and cheaper fish. The indications on this coast are that there is an abundance of fish close to our port and in these days of motive power and first-class preserving appliances there should be no bar placed in the way of taking this excellent food out of the sea. Let every man who is prepared to equip himself with the necessary gear go fishing when and where he chooses. The fisherman will soon discover what is necessary to bring about profitable production and will develop the industry.

"The only government restrictions necessary are of a scientific nature to prevent the depletion of spawning grounds and catching fish out of season. These laws should be administered by a fisheries board composed of practical men of British Columbia. I would no more think of allowing Ottawa to run British Columbia fisheries than I would a London board to administer the Scottish fisheries.

"Do away with concessions or licenses and we shall soon have a development of the industry. Let the city provide a fish market where the fisherman can bring his catch to be auctioned to the highest bidder. The consumer will then get all that's in it. Should some require fish cleaned, smoked or filleted, men will be found to do all this for some additional cost. The auction market is the real solution. If a few buyers for syndicates try to hold up the fisherman as regards prices, their efforts would be nullified in an open market."

TRADE UNIONISTS AND FRIENDS SHOULD COMPLY

Union Culinary Workers Are Asking for Co-operation of Vancouverites

The Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' union, local No. 28, in publishing the following list of restaurants and cafes, asks the support of organized Labor by patronizing eating houses where

union help is employed. The restaurants giving union conditions deserve that support, as they have to compete with certain restaurants in this city, which, by employing cheap labor, can afford to sell cheaper meals, by working their help long hours and seven days a week on an existing wage. These conditions can be altered, hence we ask the moral support of organized Labor to overcome the miserable condition prevailing in Vancouver at present. A list of fair houses will be published in The Federationist from time to time. Local 28 has signed agreements with 26 cafes and hopes within the next two weeks to sign a few more. Look for the button.

The following list of restaurants display the union house card: Delmonico cafe, 704 Robson street; Orpheum cafe, 702 Granville street; Good Eats cafe, 110 Cordova street west; Martin's Lunch, 660 Cordova street west; Busy Bee cafe, 33 Cordova street west; Empire cafe, 76 Hastings street east; English Kitchen, 30 Hastings street east; Dominion cafe, 730 Main street; City Chop House, 225 Hastings street east; National cafe, 714 Pender street west; Post Office cafe, 724 Hastings street west; Bee-Hive cafe, 321 Granville street; Klondike cafe, 218 Carrall street; Victoria Chop House, 300 Main street; Creamery cafe, 301 Main street; Star Oyster cafe, 27 Hastings street east; Only Chop House, 20 Hastings street; Vancouver cafe, 400 block Main street; London Chop House, 600-block Pender street west; B. C. Oyster and Chop House, 534 Pender street west; Bridge cafe, 2220 Cambie street.

Restaurants employing union help in dining-room only: Bergman's cafe, 326 Abbott street; Allen's cafe, 29 Hastings street west; London Grill, 752

Robson street; Acme cafe, 1110 Granville street.

Blue Serge Suits

Yes, we have them; made from first-class materials, which hold their shape and color.

Call and See Them

\$25.00

and up

—SHOP OF—

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co.

Limited

514 Granville Street

You Always Gain by Looking for the

CARHARTT SIGN

When Buying Your Overalls and Gloves

These people have gained even more than the best quality. They get a pair of CARHARTT OVERALLS FREE.

You gain money every time you insist on this sign—



MR. W. E. MOORE,
2209 Cambie St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. ROBERT DINGLE,
505 Fifth St.,
New Westminster, B. C.

MR. DICK NESBITT,
627 Agnes St.,
New Westminster, B. C.

MR. ALBERT MARK,
707 Agnes St.,
New Westminster, B. C.

MR. JACK WARD,
Sterling Hotel,
New Westminster, B. C.

MR. FRED COCKERILL,
736 Lonsdale,
North Vancouver, B. C.

MR. WILLIE WATTS,
112 Eighth St.,
North Vancouver, B. C.

MR. EDDIE CONDON,
1836 Triumph St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. HOLGER SANSTROM,
2147 Triumph St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. S. D. ANDERTON,
2553 Oxford St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. GILBERT ALLEN,
1458 Sixth Ave. West,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. EDWARD LEWIS,
1390 Granville St., Suite 313,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. A. MAINPRIZE,
2161 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. G. W. EVANS,
c/o Bank of Montreal,
Vancouver, B. C.

MR. G. E. HOWARD,
229 29th St. East,
North Vancouver, B. C.

Just the thing in men's and young men's suits

Some of the latest ideas in Men's Clothing Service just received.

Wonderful values in the new Spring Season Goods.

You never saw snappier Suits—Suits with more real quality.

There's a Suit here that will give any man a smart appearance.

Bought direct by Mr. Dick while in the East. Sold to you right here at

\$20 \$25 \$30

With our guarantee—"Your money's worth or your money back"

Wm. Dick Limited

"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

33-47-49 HASTINGS ST. EAST

33 and 47-49 HASTINGS EAST