THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TENTH YEAR. No. 9 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

Provincial Library Dec 31 18

SCANDINAVIANS ARE PAID MORE THAN BRITISH

Peculiar State of Affairs Is Revealed by Statement of E. S. H. Winn

Over 13,000 Men Injured in B. C. During 1917, 217 Being Fatal

Eight hundred thousand dollars have been paid by the Workmen's Compensation board to men in 1917 who have been injured at their daily pursuits, and who come under the operations of that organization, according to a statement made to a representative of The Federationist yesterday. This sum was in the form of pensions and medical aid, and there is still a balance of $200,000 to be distributed. This will be used to take up claims that have been made since and that are expected to be made within the next few months. It also includes deaths where dependents have not yet completed proof of their dependency.

For the one year that the board has been in operation, the number of claims for compensation that have been received have been 13,684. Of this number, 217 were fatal, and the total number of applications that have been disposed of amounts to 12,267. The difference of 1417 in the disposal of the claims, and the number of applications received is accounted for by the number that came in the past month, and that are being investigated or are being adjusted.

Cases on Hand

There are invariably from 1100 to 1400 claims in hand being considered, and as it takes a considerable time to probe into the circumstances of these, it naturally follows that there must always be on the list many who are necessarily kept waiting for some time, so that the full circumstances of their claim may be looked into.

"It is difficult," said Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the board, "to give a comparative statement of the number of men injured in the previous year, due to the fact that this board has only been in operation for the past twelve months. I think I am right in saying, however, that the number is about the same. There may be a slight difference one way or the other, but I can not say with any degree of definiteness.

"It may be of more than passing interest to the working men of Vancouver and British Columbia gnerally," Mr. Winn continued, "to know how those 217 fatal accidents were made up. In the logging industry, there were 43, in explosions in coal mines there were 38, 34 of which were from Fernie in the disaster last April. Ten men were struck by trains and five lost their lives by collision and derailments. Three were killed by power driven saws and 9 were accounted for by cables and arms.

Due to Explosions

"In the non-mechanical departments of industries, 10 cases were due to explosions, 38 were caused by mine explosions, 8 were attributable to forest fires and other causes, 12 were killed by overhead coal or rock falling, falling timber was responsible for the death of 6; 12 were crushed beneath falling trees, 15 came to grief by rolling logs, and there were 22 drownings from boats."

It is interesting to note, according to Mr. Winn's statement to The Federationist, the nationality of the victims of those accidents. There were 25 Canadians, 84 British-born, 12 citizens of Uncle Sam, 14 Italians, 8 Swedes, 4 Norwegians, and a similar number of Danes, 7 Chinamen, 15 Japanese, 3 Austrians, 9 Frenchmen, 1 Belgian, 13 Russians, 1 Greek and one designated as a Slav. There were only 2 natives of India, 1 Swiss and 13 whose nationality was not determined.

Paid Higher Wages

Coming to the wages question, Mr. Winn had some interesting statistics to give, which showed indisputably that the Swedes are the highest paid of any nationality in the province of British Colambia. In the case of the non-permanent total disability men who numbered 5483, the average wage per day was $3.61. Of this number, 3811 were English-speaking and their average daily pay was $3.70. There were 453 men described as Latins, most of them coming from Italy, whose daily average was the same as the English-speaking workers.

But coming to the Scandinavians, Mr. Winn stated it was extraordinary that their average daily wage was higher than all the others, amounting to no less than $4.02. The majority of these men are lumber jacks, and he could not account for the fact that they were earning more than the English-speaking race. Coming to the Austrians and Germans, they, too, are on a higher scale than the British and Americans. Their average daily pay is $3.81, while 588 Orientals got $2.65 per day on an average. Slavs received $3.44 daily and there were 191 of them.

Asked whether there had ever been a refusal on the part of the employers to put in any safeguard that had been recommended so as to avoid accidents, Mr. Winn replied in the negative, and added that he believed there was a diminution of accidents on this account. At the same time, he gave every credit to the men who had not made unreasonable demands on the employers. He had found there was a greater desire on the part of the employer and the employee to work more in harmony than there used to be.

Is No Grumbling

"One thing I would like to draw attention to," said Mr. Winn, in conclusion, "and that is there is little or no grumbling on the part of the men as compared with what took place in the past. That the men have every right to make reasonable demand is conceded and those demands are only along the lines that will ensure the safety of their lives."

Of course, as he pointed out, the difference in procedure nowadays and the days when he was a worker in a mining village is tremendous. Years ago the man who made a complaint was fired. The rule nowadays is for the men to make their complaints in writing, and these communications were kept secret from the employers, so that there was no reason for suggesting that the employer would get to know who had made the complaint or the suggestion that there should be a safeguard.

SEEKS MEASURE FOR A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

Hawthornthwaite Has Prepared Law in Aid of White Race

Must Be Able to Read English Work in Danger's Employment

VICTORIA, March 1.—(Special to The Federationist.)—A measure which will be introduced in the legislature this week by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Labor member in the legislature, contemplates a law which will keep out of dangerous employment those incapable of reading the English language. Workingmen in mills, factories, etc., realize their handicap, and what a danger they are in when working beside men who do not understand their business, and who, in the event of emergency, cannot understand, much less comprehend, instructions. The bill also proposes to establish the liability for wages, which, if it is enacted into law, will relieve a condition which at present is not in the best interests of the workingmen. The full text of the measure follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Dangerous Employment Act."

2. "Employer," for the purpose of this act, means any person or body of persons, corporate or incorporate, liable for the wages of an employer, and any manager, foreman, boss or agent, acting for or on behalf of such person or persons liable for the wages of an employee.

3. No person who shall fail to read or write this act in the English language, or in any language of Europe, shall be employed in any of the industries named and set out in section four (4) of this act.

4. The following industries for the purpose of this act, shall be classed as dangerous industries: Coal mines, powder works, saw mills, quarries, metalliferous mines, cement works, shingle mills, sash and door factories and planing mills.

5. Any employer who employs any person in contravention of this act may be rejected therefor, and shall be also liable to prosecution under the "Summary Convictions Act," and amending acts, before two justices of the peace or a police magistrate, and upon conviction for such offence shall be liable to a penalty or fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten in each instance.

Strike By Shipyard Workers Is Deferred for the Present

Following Appeal by Mr. Justice Murphy, Victoria Men Concur in Decision Taken by Vancouver Workmen on Wednesday Night to Await Findings of Special Commission Appointed by Minister of Labor to Probe Demands of Shipworkers—Existing Economic Conditions in British Columbia Are to Form Subject of Fullest Enquiry Judge Murphy Tells Crowded Gathering in Capital Last Night—Large Minority Opposed to Adopting Course Taken in Vancouver

VICTORIA, March 1.—(Special to The Federationist).—One of the most momentous meetings in the history of the workers in British Columbia took place tonight in the Labor hall when the question was under consideration whether the shipyard workers should concur in the stand that was taken on Wednesday night by the workers in Vancouver to refer the Metal Trades Council's dispute with the employers to a commission specially appointed by the federal minister of labor.

After a long session during which Mr. Justice Murphy delivered an address appealing to the men and emphasizing the urgent necessity that existed for their continuing their work until such time as the commission had had time to go into the matters in dispute, a vote was taken with the following result: For concurring in the action taken by the Vancouver men, 38; against that course, 27.

The result of the meeting now leaves all the matters that have been under consideration in the hands of Mr. Justice Murphy as chairman of the commission, Mr. Gordon J. Kelly, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and Mr. J. Tomkins of Victoria. The sittings of this commission will, it is stated, commence almost immediately, and the strike will be deferred in the interim.

Many of the delegates at tonight's meeting were of the opinion that the Island workers should act on their own initiative responsibility, and that, no matter what action had been taken in Vancouver, it was up to the workers in the capital to adopt their own policy. The fact that there was only a majority of eleven showed how closely the meeting was divided.

The attitude taken in Vancouver was clearly placed before those present by Judge Murphy, Mr. D. McCallum, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and Mr. A. Watchman, general organizer of the Carpenters' and Shipwrights' union and the local point of view was afterwards presented by the Victoria men. The Vancouver delegates were complimented highly on the way they had stated the case and every assurance was given after the meeting that the same policy as had been followed in Vancouver would be adopted in Victoria.

It was pointed out to the visitors that under no circumstances would the men be agreeable to abide by the decision of that commission but that they were only following the precedent of Vancouver in order to have certain matters ventilated about which there appears to be a hazy conception on the part of the general public of British Columbia.

Mr. Justice Murphy in his address to the council during the earlier part of the evening explained the reasons leading up to his appointment by the federal government as chairman of a commission convened under the Public Enquiries Act of Canada and dwelt on the functions of such a commission, stating that the duties of this new office would have to do with all the outstanding features of the present shipyards controversy.

In answer to a question by Delegate Taylor whether the scope of the enquiry would include an investigation into existing economic conditions in the province, he gave it as his opinion that such would be the case.

The action taken here tonight by the local Metal Trades Council defers, therefore, the possibility of an immediate strike in the British Columbia shipyards until further inquiry has been made by this newly-appointed commission into present working conditions.

The history of the movement for increased wages and better working conditions is too well known to require recapitulation. Economic conditions compelled the workers to adopt an attitude that only those, looking at the matter with jaundiced eyes, could cavil with or pick holes in. All through the negotiations, the workers' side of the argument has been presented in a manner that was reasonable in tone but firm and determined at the same time.

Within the past week there has been attempted every sort of artifice to induce the workers to abandon the attitude taken up by them. Appeals have been made to them through the daily press to remember that they are "patriots" first and men afterwards. Innuendos of a questionable character have been flung around suggesting that the men are disloyal and that their conduct would be condemned, as well as doing permanent injury to organized Labor.

"The shipyard workers should not only agree to arbitration, they should demand it," was the statement in yesterday's Sun. What is the fact? While the workers were willing to agree to present their case to a representative governmental commission, Mr. R. P. Butchart came out with the statement yesterday afternoon that under no cir-

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WALLINGFORD NEVER HAD ANYTHING ON THESE

Members at Victoria Do Nothing for Big Pay They Draw

Interesting Figures for People Who Object to a Decent Wage

VICTORIA, Feb. 28.—(Special to the Federationist.)—To hear some persons talk about the "high" wages working men are receiving, and to hear them rant and rave because the men employed in the shipbuilding industry were asking for an additional ten per cent. that had been promised, one would wonder if there were no other persons in this glorious world of ours drawing any pay at all. But there are. There are here in Victoria some 47 men—that is their cheques come along just the same—who for making the coin of the realm look cheap—they make so much of it so easily—have about all the toilers of the regular sort beaten many city blocks. For instance, how would you, who are making your fifty, sixty, seventy cents per hour, and hearing the boss growl about it, like to draw down a mere twenty or thirty dollars an hour. It may surprise you to know that you are paying this—you, personally, are contributing, at least. Here is how it's done:

A representative of The Federationist during the past few days, visited the parliament buidings to watch them perform. On Monday, school opened at 2:50—perhaps a minute before, but that is precise enough for this calculation. Well, Alex Fisher, of Fernie, who by the way, isn't a bad sort at all, talked for one hour and ten minutes, and then Ed Barrow, of Chilliwack, talked about farmers and farming, for forty minutes. School let out at 4:50 by the clock. The hard day's work on Monday was about two hours. The rest of the week they averaged well up to that, perhaps a few minutes more here and there. There are forty-seven of our fellow citizens working for us in the legislative assembly and, figured on the average length of a session, they touch the country up for some thirty bones per hour. Take the pack of them and they are touching the country for close to $1,500 per hour at their present gait. Enlarged a bit it runs up over $75,000 per session. This is not counting some five thousand apiece which the garden variety of minister of the crown takes off over and above that for a year, and another two thousand which goes to sweeten Premier Brewster's job.

However, that is at the present rate of going. In a few days they will do "committe' work, which consists in separating themselves into groups, and starting to work at 10:30 in the morning, quitting about 12 and then returning to their "labors" in the assembly again for some two or three strenuous hours of toil.

There are forty-seven of these hard-working persons supposed to be here now, and they are all here except four who are overseas, fighting and otherwise, for their king and country. This means that to run a province with a population less than a good-sized city, the people are paying 47 law-makers.

It might be argued all right the whole caboodle are needed to represent the various districts, but do they? Just watch what happens during this session. It is sure to be like all the others. The whole province is represented by the executive council, or the bunch of ministers who make up the "government" and the others are only just sort of spots on the garment. And when the government decides to do something, make a law or whatnot, it's done, and all the bunch have to do is say "aye," and there you are, it's done. It's a tremendous job. It's a whole lot better than working at a hard graft. And these are the chaps who are going to growl when J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the only Labor member in the house, endeavors to have passed a general eight-hour day, and other legislation in the interests of the working class. The big interests will order the government and opposition manikins to perform, and they will, to the best of their ability forgetting all about the working class whose votes placed them where they are.

FARMER SPEAKS ON COOLIE LABOR SUBJECT

Old Women of Legislature Hear Real Talk on a Pet Subject

Barrow Urges Government to Hobble the Food Speculators

An interesting contribution to the coolie labor discussion was given by E. D. Barrow, the member for Chilliwack, in the course of his address to the legislature. His statement bore out the contention of laboring men that it is not the farmers who desire indentured labor in this country, though the big interests are endeavoring to make it appear that the farmers desire an influx of Orientals for the sake of production. Mr. Barrow made it plain that farmers not only do not want any more Orientals to come here but he complained that of the yellow men in the Fraser Valley, fully 90 per cent. of them controlled land. Moreover, the Chinese have a habit of organizing, also, and the farmers have seen that in this the yellow man is more successful than the white farm laborers in this. The Chinese who are employed will work for white men only a certain length of time every day—five or six hours, Barrow put it. So the farmers themselves organized a sort of counter-irritant, and established a twelve-hour day for the Orientals. But this didn't work.

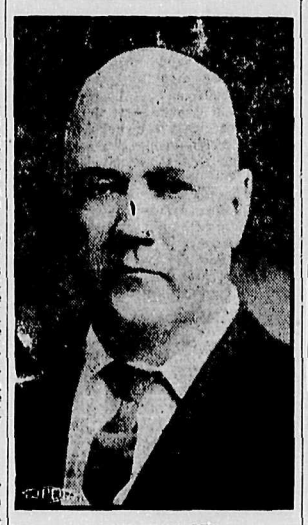
However, the most interesting portion of Barrow's talk was his theory on the way to increase production. "Co-operative action and the saving of wasted energy," was the way he put it and he proceeded to show what the farmers of the Fraser have done in this line. Furthermore, they don't need Chink labor and don't want it. The farmers, as they are organized, are quite capable of getting along all right and producing as much as their cultivation will stand. Barrow also had a few words to say about hog-raising and "fixed prices." As to the former subject, after hearing the Chilliwack man tell about it, one comes to the conclusion that if the farmer is protected from the packer, he will take a chance on the prices a legitimate market will fix, and raise hogs. But, as was recently the case, the price—to the farmer—dropped some three cents a pound or such a matter and the reason was the big packers had stuffed their plants full and coudn't hold any more. So, in that instance, the price was not fixed by the legitimate supply and demand, but by the whim of the packers.

As to price-fixing, Mr. Barrow said this caused confusion and worse. When this had been attempted it had not had the effect of decreasing the cost to the public, nor was it an encouragement to the farmer to produce more. It did, however, cause great joy to well up in the breasts of the middlemen, or better known as food speculators and hogs. Mr. Barrow, speaking as a farmer, recommended that the government and impractical persons who would fix prices, forget about the prices, and hobble the middlemen.

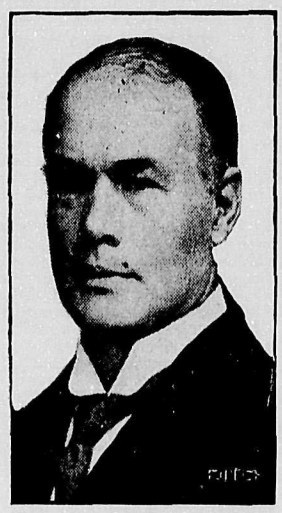
Working Men of British Columbia Need Only To Stand Fast To Have Control of the Government

First Meeting Held in Labor Temple Under Auspices of Federated Labor Party Indicates That Workers of Province Intend to Have Large Representation in Near Future in the Provincial Legislature

Day of Class Rule and Legislation Will Soon Be Thing of the Past, Crowded Gathering Is Told by J. H. Hawthornthwaite and E. T. Kingsley in Inspiring Addresses—New Era for Labor at Hand



E. T. KINGSLEY



J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITE

"I do not know who is going to win this war, but I know that at the finish the working classes of the world will win. They will abolish German autocracy; they will abolish it the wide world over, and the cause of it all—capital."

In these words Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite concluded an hour's stormy address before a gathering which filled the large hall of the Labor Temple, last Saturday night. The occasion was the first public meeting under the banner of the Federated Labor Party of British Columbia, and the attendance, combined with the enthusiasm that was manifested, not to mention the scores of applications that were received at the end of the meeting, all rendered the gathering one of the most successful and most notable that the cause of Labor has ever brought together. The membership of the F. L. P. is growing by leaps and bounds, a fact which was referred to by the secretary of the organization, Mr. W. R. Trotter, and the president, Mr. George J. Kelly.

That the movement has come to stay and that it is filling a gap in B. C., was indicated in every respect. "Jim" Hawthornthwaite was in fine fighting trim, and his reference in the manner in which he had blocked several private bills in the legislative assembly, was appreciated to the full. That old warrior in the cause of Labor, E. T. Kingsley, delivered a characteristic rapid-fire address. He held his hearers right up to the last word of his speech and as he drove home point after point in vigorous and forceful style he was given a hearty round of applause. The member of Newcastle, too, received a big welcome. He came over specially to speak, and while here renewed many old acquaintances and found many new ones.

Explains Organization

President Kelly brought the meeting to order prompt to time, and explained the object of the meeting which, he said, was to extend their organization Following him came Secretary Trotter, who said that the movement was extending to the uttermost points of British Columbia. It was proposed, he said, to subdivide the various districts and to have officers appointed for those districts. This, however, could not be done until they had a full membership roll. It was their intention, he added, to have separate organizations for the city, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Richmond and in fact, every municipality in Greater Vancouver. The same policy would be followed throughout the province. Reports up to the present, Mr. Trotter said, were most reassuring.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the Federation of Labor has felt it was time to give true expression to the demand and requirements of Labor in this province. In any country in the world they would find where the Labor movement came into existence and was successful it was in accordance with the interests of that country. Proceeding, he explained the formation of a somewhat similar party twenty years ago in Nanaimo, with which the late Ralph Smith was connected. He (the speaker) felt that party did not express the views of the working people, and proceeded to form the I. L. P. on the lines laid down by the late Kier Hardie and Ramsay McDonald twenty-five or thirty years ago. That platform was "the nationalization of the land, the collective ownership and democratic operations and management of all the means of wealth production."

"Some of my colleagues did not see eye to eye with me," said the speaker, "and then my friend Kingsley came along and we proceeded to form the Socialist Party of Canada. I brought in

(Continued on page 2)

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF MACHINISTS FORMED

Enthusiastic Meeting Last Week Leads to Innovation in Vancouver Labor Circles

A Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists' unions of Greater Vancouver, was successfully organized last Friday evening, in the Labor Temple, the first, by the way, of its kind in the city. The meeting was well attended and a committee of fifteen was named to complete organization work and build up the membership.

A committee meeting took place on Tuesday, when it was decided to hold another general meeting of the auxiliary on Wednesday, March 13, when temporary officers will be elected, and the charter period closed. Present indications point to an initial membership around the hundred mark.

ROYAL CITY AND VICTORIA READY

F. L. P. Meetings Are Arranged to Be Held in Capital City and Westminster

On Saturday night, March 9, the first meeting in New Westminster under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party will be held when it is expected that J. H. Hawthornthwaite and E. T. Kingsley will be the speakers.

Arrangements are being made by Vice-president Dakers of the Capital City for the opening of the Victoria branch of the F. L. P. some time in the first week of March in the Princess theatre. The date will be duly announced and the speakers as well.

Secretary W. R. Trotter states that the membership roll is steadily increasing and that, were it not for the shipyard trouble which overshadows everything else, there would have been a heavier amount of work placed on the shoulders of the officials of the organization this week.

The Vancouver vice-presidents are now taking measures for the subdivisions of their districts and it is anticipated that within the next two or three weeks district meetings will be announced for the formation of branch locals in the Greater Vancouver district.

Vice-president Pezeril of Nelson declares that the organization is going strong there and that a branch has been organized at Silverton which is in his district. The following officials have been elected: Chairman, H. Dimock; vice-chairman, George McInnes; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Cavan.

Labor Member Seeks General Eight Hour Day In Industry

Hawthornthwaite Today Will Give Legislature Chance to Go on Record As to Where it Stands with the Laboring Man—Consternation Rife in Political Ranks

Men Who in General Election Appealed for Votes of Working Class and Claimed to Be Friends of Laboring Men Appear to Be Scurrying to Cover

VICTORIA, March 1.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Today, at the session of the legislature, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the only representative of Labor in the provincial house, will give the government and opposition members an opportunity to show where they stand as regards the betterment of the conditions of the working class. Mr. Hawthornthwaite has prepared a bill which, if the house adopts it and makes it law, will set eight hours per day as a day's work, in such cases as hours of labor are not already regulated by law. Mr. Hawthornthwaite has given the required two days' notice of his intention, and the members of the government are understood to have discussed in caucus just what attitude they had best adopt, as regards the measure, which will place them on record as to where they intend to stand with regard to the Labor vote. It will be recalled that daring the general election, Premier Brewster and members of his government had a great deal to say as to what they intended to do to make conditions of the laboring man better. Although in power more than a year, nothing has been done. But with Bro. Hawthornthwaite in the house, Labor has a representative who, while he may not be able to secure the passage of such measures as the B. C. Federation of Labor convention recommended the government should pass for the betterment of conditions, will force the government to declare where they stand. It is said on good authority that the government is disposed to obstruct the Labor member's progressive legislation in every way possible, and by brute majority vote down such measures as he may propose. General opinion is, however, that by reason of a Labor member being in the house, the government will find itself forced to adopt measures to alleviate the present conditions of the working class, in hopes of saving its face before the workers whose votes placed it in power.

The full text of the eight-hour day act as drafted, is as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the "Eight-hour Day Act, 1918."

2. No person shall be employed in any industry, where the hours of labor have not already been regulated by law, for a longer period than eight hours in any twenty-four hours, and six days any one week.

3. Twenty-four hours for the purpose of this act, shall mean from midnight to midnight.

4. Any owner, agent or manager, or anyone acting on their behalf, employing any workman or person in contravention of this act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, for each workman or person so employed, and any workman or person so working for a longer period than specified in section two (2) of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars.

5. This act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1919.

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Shows Some Startling Figures

Do you remember a few weeks ago when there was talk of mixing up a war flour, how certain officials told about how the common people must not "hoard" flour? Well, remembering that, perhaps you didn't get in any more flour than you needed. But, would you have been prosecuted? Perhaps. And, again, perhaps not. More likely the latter, if all the official threats made against the food speculators and profiteers who are in the cold storage business are any criterion. Commissioner O'Connor, who was responsible ofr the original denouncement with respect to the cold storage plants, has come forward with other monthly statements. And the amounts stored away, or "hoarded" continue to grow in spite of all the cautioning by officials. Now, do you suppose, had you "hoarded" any flour, would you have been prosecuted for it? Anyway, it is not the policy of the Borden government to interfere very seriously with the big fellows, and it would not be surprising, in line with the actions in general of the so-called Union government, if a "hoarder" of flour, might have got pinched like the police find occasion now and again to pinch somebody for stealing a loaf while the big thieves of the nation go scot free. The latest report of the food commissioner, discloses a condition of affairs with respect to the cold-storage plants which probably accounts in a large measure for the high cost of living. Here is the report:

Amounts of Food in Storage

The amounts of food commodities in storage on Feb. 1, 1918, were: Butter, 7,542,447 pounds; cheese, 7,529,923 pounds; eggs, 1,660,039 dozen; beef, fresh and pickled, 40,197,654 pounds; pork, fresh and pickled, 20,917,495 pounds; bacon, ham and smoked meats, 13,036,104 pounds; mutton and lamb, 4,832,230 pounds; fish, 18,440,734 pounds; and fowl, all varieties, 3,105,535 pounds.

Holdings Are Compared

	Feb. 1, 1917	Feb. 1, 1918
Butter	7,726,330	6,970,209
Cheese	3,311,801	6,457,783
Eggs	738,337	1,490,299
Beef, fresh and pickled	34,090,691	40,134,094
Pork, fresh and pickled	22,873,081	19,999,537
Bacon, ham and smoked meats	16,909,551	12,305,432
Mutton and lamb	5,972,344	4,301,106
Fish	9,495,442	15,162,765
Fowl, all varieties	4,724,179	2,345,208

Eggs Increase 100 per Cent.

The holdings of eggs and cheese it will be noted are about double those of Feb. 1 of last year. There is a very large increase in fish holdings and a substantial increase in holdings of beef. The other commodities show decreases as compared with the same date in 1917. The commissioners make the following observations concerning the relative increases:

"I must again protest that a hundred per cent. increase of egg holdings and an almost equivalent increase of cheese holdings over those of a year ago fail to justify prevailing prices for these commodities. As to cheese, I know that less than five per cent. of our production will serve our ordinary needs and that a large amount of the stored cheese is the property of the cheese commission; but I cannot, nor need I shut my eyes to the fact that entirely apart from the cheese bought by or offered to the cheese commission, there is an enormous amount of cheese stored by private owners, and while the price to the Canadian consumer is maintained at an altitude which does not tempt him to occasionally substitute this wholesome food for meat, the cheese producers are reinforcing for a demand for yet higher prices from the cheese commission.

Is Time to Come Off

The price for export is dominating the price for home consumption, which is too high already. As to egg holdings, it is about time for storage eggs to come off the market. I consider that the preceding figures show too many held at the time of reporting. My contention raised last month that the then alleged scarcity was non-existent is borne out by the export figures. Canada exported in January, 1917, only 180,430 eggs. Canada's imports of eggs were less by only 175,000 dozen in January, 1918, than in January, 1917. The existence of the exportable surplus mentioned was the real reason for a falling off in imports.

Consumer Pays Every Time

Further, that surplus principally available in the west has been fed out to the east as required. As for instance, just a few days after the showing of greatly reduced stocks of storage eggs in Montreal, as of February 1, 1918, compared with January 1, 1918, Montreal stocks were augmented fully one-third. Needless to say the operators who held the surplus did not fail to take advantage of the necessities of their eastern brethren. There has been considerable selling and reselling of storage eggs among the egg operators. The consumer pays for every shot. I humbly submit that this sort of thing should be stopped. If I may not so submit I mistake my duty. I may add that this sort of thing can be stopped.

Working Men of British Columbia Need Only To Stand Fast To Have Control of the Government

(Continued from page 1)

Parker Williams and a number of others, and for a number of years we did successful work in this province." Later, he said, he came to the conclusion that the organization with its lengthly constitution and its whole system of organization, was absolutely unfitted for this country: He and a number of others had now come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when some steps should be taken to place the working people of B. C. in a position somewhat on a par with the workers of the rest of the world.

Opening of Legislature

Passing on to the opening of the B. C. legislature, Mr. Hawthornthwaite gave a humorous description of that function. Making special reference to Mrs. Ralph Smith, he said he was satisfied that so far as she could she would be faithful and true to those interests that sent her down there. The speaker caused a hearty laugh when he referred to his introduction to the speaker of the house. "Brewster," he said, amid laughter, "got hold of my right arm and Bowser caught me by the left, and marched me up to the speaker. He bowed to me and I bowed to him, and then we marched back. Brewster to the right of me, Bowser to the left of me, and the speaker in front of me. Talk about the Charge of the Light Brigade; it was not in it." (laughter).

Dealing with the resolution he had brought forward at the opening of the legislature against indentured labor, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they had heard a lot of talk at one time about the Tories and many of them thought that the golden era would arrive when Brewster and Oliver got into power, and for that reason he thought this resolution would be received with open arms. "There was a hurried consultation and John Oliver got up and said I would be required to give two days' notice. "Now," he asked, "how could I give two days' notice when the house closed that afternoon?"

"I looked for some good Liberal to back me up. One would have thought there would be one friend of Labor who would get up in his might and say it was all wrong and that I should get a chance. We used to talk in the old days about the 'rubber stamps' that Bowser had, but I never saw such a collection of rubber stamps as there are right now. One rubber stamp did get up and called 'question.' I think his name is McGeer. He is an animated rubber stamp (laughter). It was to prevent me getting the opportunity of placing my resolution before the house. I did my best but lost. Of course, there was the steam-roller, but I got back," he declared.

"It happened there was a number of private bills introduced by capitalists. Bowser asked me not to block them. I said 'there is no legislation can come before this house that is more important than labor legislation and I will do everything I can against them as long as I am not given a fair show.' I blocked those bills and they are now out of order. If it had been 500 bills I would have done the same thing," he added, amid applause. "If those men had met me openly and fairly and given me an opportunity to present my resolution, I would have met them the same way. They preferred to apply their force and power as against my power and when I get a chance to return it I return it in full measure (applause). In other words, I took the first opportunity of throwing down the gauntlet to those men and challenged their power and their strength and already they know it is going to be a fight right to the finish.

Important Resolution

"That resolution was very important. Oliver went on to explain that it was of no value as it was not to be dealt with by legislation. But that legislation cannot be passed by the provincial house but by the Dominion house under Borden's Union government. If capitalism were to say this last word in this province, or all over the west, what would we find? If they were allowed to continue undisturbed and unhampered without any revolution or trouble it would mean one form of production only. If capitalism were allowed to continue its sway and not interfered with that would be the inevitable and final conclusion. Who wishes to see that condition of affairs? Are you revolutionists in this place willing to wait till that happens? China is awakening. Japan is awakening with greater rapidity. How long will it be till our aims and ideals reach those millions of people so that they can take intelligent action to hurry up and bring about a transformation of the means of wealth production which we desire and which is absolutely necessary for the benefit, not only of the working people, but for the rest of the world?

"I, therefore, think it is inadvisable in the interests of the workers of this country to allow an influx of those people at the present time. That is why I took that stand in the house. I desired to have the views of the house presented to Ottawa, but it was impossible for me to do so and the whole matter lies in the hands of Sir Robert Borden.

"There was a time in this Dominion when a premier was supposed to keep his word. If a man in his position makes a statement, we accept it as truth. A short time ago, on the question of conscription, Borden stood up and stated emphatically that conscription would not be introduced by himself or his government, into this country. That promise is broken. It is absolutely gone. Once bitten twice shy. I do not know that I am prepared to accept another statement from him; I do not know that I can rely upon it or that I should be asked to rely upon it.

"Borden said a few days ago they did not intend to conscript labor, but that they would like the registration of all the workers in Canada. What does that mean? It simply means this: that Borden and his colleagues, in the interests of the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, require the conscription of labor, and you can rest assured that that man Borden will once more break his promise and proceed to follow the wishes and desires of that class which has placed him in power and whose interests he represents.

Meaning of the Words

"This 'conscription of labor' means you cannot leave your work. There is no such thing as a strike possible unless things get to a condition of plain revolution. But we do not want to have ourselves placed in that position. It is necessary to take cognizance of this statement I am making and take the most emphatic action you can in regard to that matter," Mr. Hawthornthwaite declared, with emphasis.

"I do not know that there ever has been a time in the history of this Dominion when more serious questions affect the working class. I do not know that I have ever seen a greater feeling of unrest among the workers. Borden has conscripted your young men. They stand today with rifles in their hands. He now proposes to conscript your fathers and mothers and daughters, because they may be necessary, according to his ideas, in industrial work. And after that is done where do we stand? Is it any wonder that there is disturbance among Labor organizations in this province. There never was a time when the working people should take a greater interest and more prompt action for the protection of their own forces.

"We can abolish capitalism by special acts in the province of British Columbia, in Canada, or any part of the British empire. You could take possession of the railways. The capitalist class are commencing to do so. You could take possession of the coal mines in B. C. and the railways and the hydro-electric power; and after you had done that you would be in possession of every mechanical power for the production of wealth." The speaker also advocated the taking control of the milling interests, and said he for one, would take over as quickly as he could, every industry. "We have a legal right under the terms of union between Canada and Great Britain. We have the sole control of property, and why not do that?" he asked.

"We can take over every industry and pay for them and the workers will not have to pay a solitary cent. It may be a surprise to you to know, but the fact remains that you have never paid for anything yet. Who is going to pay for those things we take over? The capitalist class. It is just as easy as it looks. There is nothing in the world to prevent what I have said taking place and being carried into effect in the next few years in B. C. If we had forty men in the house in Victoria we could proceed to work tomorrow. Why don't you do that? Because every particle of that wealth is held by a capitalist government in reserve for the requirements of the capitalist class."

Fish-selling Scheme

Mr. Hawthornthwaite went on to refer to Brewster's scheme for selling fresh fish, and to the fact that most of the salmon was sent overseas, and said if they were only half a man they would have gone to work years ago and not waited for him to tell them. "Use your heads," he declared. "Have the thing out, go down there and clear out that house and proceed to catch the sort of fish you prefer to eat. (applause).

"Momentous events are happening the wide world over. The cateclysm is at hand. There never has been a time in the history of the world when events of such terrific importance, not only to the working people, but all human society, have occurred. This is a Christian world. For God's sake look at it. (laughter). Just take one look at what is going on today. There never was a time when such an accumulation of wealth existed, wealth beyond reason, incalculable wealth stored up and held by one class the world ocer.

"This is the beginning of the end (applause). The day is coming when class rule shall no longer prevail, the day is in sight when the downfall of capitalism is at hand. The workers the world over are aroused and thinking. They are loking over the world and thinking what is in this war for them. othing but misery, hunger, want and degradation. But they intend to have no more of that. Listen to the tramp of the revolutionary workers of the world marching on to the front. Yes, marching on to war, and marching on to victory, victory for their class." (applause).

E. T. Kingsley Speaks

"There are certain reasons why the working class must engage in political action distinctly on their own behalf," declared Mr. E. T. Kingsley, at the commencement of his speech. "For probably one hundred centuries civilization has been based on one thing, and one thing alone, and that is human slavery. The working class today is just as completely enslaved as ever it was in the days of Babylon and Assyria, Greece or Rome, and it is upon that one fundamental basis that all the great super-structure of this boasted civilization has been built. And all down through the history of that slavery there has been one instrument that has been utilized by the master class as a means of holding the slaves in subjection to the yoke of exploitation, and that one instrument has been the instrument of government. Government means nothing else but the holding of slaves in subjection to their masters. Today that instrument, that great complicated mechanism of robbers is in the hands of the ruling class of every country on this earth except Russia, where the workers have temporarily broken it.

"All through the ages your masters have asserted the right to lay down the law and to enforce their edict no matter at what cost to you, and, until you and your class rise up and make for the conquest of that instrument known as government, that you may scutle and destroy it and turn it aside from an instrument to be used against you; until that day comes your condition will go from bad to worse and you will sink deeper into the swamp and the slough of despair."

Mr. Kingsley took issue with Mr. Hawthornthwaite on the statement that the working class had not paid for anything. They had, he said, paid in their agony and pains for everything that was done. "And beyond that there can be no payment," he declared amid applause.

Is Mailed Fist

That instrument known as government with its powerful machinery to law down an edict determined what the slaves shall be allowed to do. The machinery at hand was the mailed fist, the club and the gun to enforce that edict against the slaves and in the last analysis to use the club and beat the slaves into subjection or even kill them if the case demanded it. "That instrument," said the speaker, "has been allowed to remain in the hands of the masters with no serious opposition on the part of the working classes.

The working people constitute all the property on top of God's footstool," was a remark which set the house applauding. "It is by virtue of the fact that you men are here—I will not call you men, because slaves are not men—but I want to tell you that you workers are the only revenue-producing property on top of the earth.

"Just as long as we stay out of the legislative halls, just as long as we do not challenge the right of the classes to rule and rob us—and those are synonymous terms—just as long as we do not challenge them and do not seize that instrument of government and put them out—just so long will we continue to whine and snarl and grouch and baby-cry and squall, and sink lower and lower in poverty and misery.

"My friend Hawthornthwaite says I am opposed to conscription. I tell you now, I am opposed to everything the master class demands. (Applause.) If they say, "Thou shalt not,' I feel like saying, "You're a liar, I will.' (laughter). I do not stop to analyze the proposition whether it is good or bad. I do not need to, because I know that what is good for that man is not good for the despised slave crowd that I belong to. We get patted on the back from our masters. For heaven's sake, do not let us pat ourselves. We are a joke. We are the only joke in all history that will bear repeating. And then we swell up like toads in a thunder storm and talk about democracy and liberty (applause).

Stand He Takes

"All over this western continent the Labor movement has professed its loyalty to the government and to the masters who represent us. Not for me," said the speaker, amid laughter and applause. "I am disloyal to that and I do not hesitate to say so and I will repudiate it whenever the moment seems opportune and I will stand up and bawl it out no matter what the consequences (applause).

"Reasons why the working class should go into politics?" he asked. "Yes, there is every reason in the world. The line of political action is the only action making for the seizure of the ruling-class interests, the capitalist and the government institutions. We must go into politics or we must be forever whipped."

Speaking of what is termed the dignity of Labor, Mr. Kingsley said the workers were fighting for their country under that grand old trademark of a gang of robbers. "I am now speaking of the American flag," he added amid laughter. "Is it anything else but a commercial trademark?" he asked. "That," he continued, "is the flag that is leading those men over the water to fight for democracy."

"We cannot keep out of politics," he proceeded. "We must first and always remember that our political purpose and object does not conform with the purpose and object of our masters. The reason why the masters are in politics is to retain possession of the government. Ours is to get it. Their purpose is to use it against us. Our purpose is to scuttle it, to spike its guns so that we may no longer be held in subjection to robbery.

Can End Slavery

"It is up to the working classes to end this slavery. The Bolsheviki of Russia have made a noble beginning and I believe that that spirit is the hope of the civilized world, and, sooner or later, that spirit will sweep the whole earth and second-hand shops from that day on will be ramful of thrones and crowns (laughter and applause). We have got some little job on our hands but until that job is finished the condition of our class will sink lower and from worse to worse.

"Some people think that governments are for the protection of the poor little lam whose fleece is not long enough to protect it. But that it not the purpose. The purpose is to take the rest of the fleece and then to slaughter the lamb for mutton (laughter). The reason we go into politics is embodied in the fact that the wealth producers of the world are as completely enslaved as were the slaves of the south before the war or the slave of Babylonian days. Government is the institution that holds them in subjection. And that will remain until the workers control the machinery of government and proceed to stop the robbery that is now being perpetrated upon them, by removing the shackles from their limbs."

Speaking on the war and the condition of the working class as a result of the war, he said that the German working class were in as bad a fix as were the workers of this and other countries because of the one fact that he had alluded to. He attributed the reason why the Central Powers precipitated the war, to the fact that they were at least 200 years behind western Europe in political development. These feudal monarchies, armed to the teeth with capitalist tools and weapons, in the blind fury of self defense, aimed their first vicious blow at France in the west, although making the pretense that the real menace to peace was the Russian mobilization. The real menace was, as a matter of fact, the oncoming democracy that was developing in the west. Its propaganda constituted a deadly threat at the feudal regime of absolutism in the Central European countries. If this feudalism was to survive, democracy—even the nascent democracy of capitalism—must be demolished. Otherwise it would eventually conquer the remaining feudal survival, and, of course, this opened up even more dangerous possibilities in the way of a working class democracy—an industrial democracy for the near future. This no doubt accounts in no small degree for the fact that the first blow was struck at France, probably the most democratically advanced country on earth.

Must Assume Control

"Unless," said Mr. Kingsley, "the workers of the world move forward politically and assume control of and seize the governmental powers in their various countries and bring order out of chaos, I tell you that this world will be condemned to a repetition of the dark ages that followed the downfall of the Roman empire, just as sure as the sun will rise on the morrow." (applause).

"I look forward to the time," he said in conclusion, "in fact, I consider we are right on the threshold of that day when all the members of human society, the working people and all of the real democrats of those countries and all the progressive elements will line up together for the one common purpose of bringing this crazy ruling-class civilization to its finish. Let us help it along in destroying itself and build a structure out of the ruins that is based upon freedom, upon real democracy, upon the rights of all men and women to live upon this earth upon the production and the fruits of their own toil without paying tribute to any rulers and masters. (Applause).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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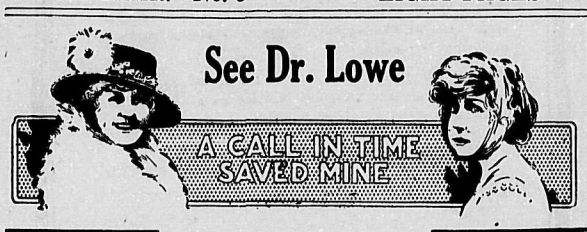

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce to the citizens of Vancouver and surrounding districts, that we have purchased the Clothing and Furnishings business recently conducted by J. H. (Mickey) Richardson.

We ask for a continuance of the generous patronage given him, and trust that by honorable business methods we will be able to create and maintain confidence with those whom we do business.

We are positive one purchase at our store will make you a satisfied customer for the Fit-Rite Clothing and Furnishings Parlors.

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GORDON JONAH - - Proprietors - - GEORGE PRAT

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ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

Dollar Day Bargains

Saturday is Dollar Day. We feature many special lines at a Dollar tomorrow. Extraordinary savings —be here.

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

546 GRANVILLE STREET

ISLAND COAL MINERS APPROVE ACTS OF CONVENTION

Give Unanimous Support to All the Referendums Submitted

Are Actively Interested in The Fed. and the New Labor Party

[By Walter Head]

SOUTH WELLINGTON, B. C., Feb. 25.—The regular meeting of our local union was held last night when the referendum votes, submitted by the B. C. F. of L., were taken, both of which were carried unanimously.

A discussion upon the merits of The Federationist took place, in which it was generally conceded that The Fed. is the best working-class paper on the continent. It was also thought that the movement would be greatly assisted by placing the paper in the hands of every trade unionist in the province, for a greater circulation would put the paper on a better financial basis, which, in turn, will make the paper better still. It was pointed out that the paper does not live on the subscription price, but by the money derived from advertisements, and the circulation of the paper determines the amount of advertising the management is enabled to secure.

It is to be hoped that the affiliated membership of the Federation will realize what a potent factor the press is, and will decide to make The Federationist truly their own paper by making its subscription price a part of their per capita tax to the Federation. Such a move is, at this time, absolutely essential, when a working-class political party is in its infancy.

The Federationist, in the hands of all the membership, will be an efficient medium for propagating the gospel of freedom as enunciated by the statement of policy of the new party, statements to fools and fakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the very near future we will undoubtedly see The Federationist adopted as the official paper of the Federated Labor Party. We will then have a trinity of "Feds." which will bode ill for the forces of reaction at present holding sway.

Ottawa Seeing Things

The government is surely beginning to see the approach of its Nemesis, when it invites the co-operation of Labor, as evidenced by the conferences lately held at Ottawa between the good, kind government and representatives of Labor.

According to the report we discussed in our meeting, the government has promised consideration to Labor, but, if my memory serves me right, these cattle have made promises before, so we would do well to remember the scriptural injunction: "Put not your trust in princes nor in the sons of men."

It is to be noted that the Labor men tacitly agreed to the principle of compulsion when they agreed with the government in exempting farm labor from compulsory military service, leaving the inference that they agreed with all other occupations being subjected to the mandates of the "press gang."

They have placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the government, when they agreed to compulsory registration, for essential industries. It seems strange that a man or woman should be forced to register for "voluntary" industrial service.

The menace lies in placing in the hands of the military beast a census from which he can choose, and we must see the reality of the menace when our minds go back a short time, to the first registration scheme, and to what use it was put. As proof I quote a heading from the Daily Province of Sept. 25, 1917, which runs as follows: "67,904 liable between ages of 17 and 30; these men have no dependents and follow non-essential occupations. . . . Statistics are obtained from national service board's cards."

Some Democratic Compulsion

That word "compulsion" is a good word to steer clear of, especially when it is used by a government of persons which is essentially a slave institution and, as such, is founded upon force. The only time the slave should think of compulsion is when he wakes up and uses compulsion to throw the parasites off his back.

While on the theme of compulsion, a little discussion of an incident that occurred in Nanaimo a short time ago is in order. Three conscripts of Nanaimo took to the woods in order to escape being forced to fight for freedom. All went well until some stool-pigeon, through jealousy, hope of reward, or some other cause, squealed to the authorities. Thereupon a military party, accompanied by the chief of police, which, by the way, was part of their purchase price, set out. They were also accompanied by Mr. John Graham, the game warden, who guided them to the lair of the conscripts.

We have not been able to learn yet whether the duty of a game warden extends to the hunting of conscripts. However, a nice little charge of trapping out of season was preferred against the victims, who were finally turned over to the military authorities, charged, presumably, with hunting in the wrong place. At the time of writing it is not known what decoration the heroic game warden will obtain. It will most likely be the D.S.O. or the B.S.O., anyway. If he gets the same reward as his prototype, Judas Iscariot, got, it is to be hoped that he will have the decency to follow his example.

Upon reading, in last week's Fed., of a proposed organization meeting in Nanaimo on Sunday night last, and desiring to get some news regarding the progress being made with the Federated Labor Party, your correspondent hired a rig and went on a tour of investigation, only to find, upon arrival, that it was not a public meeting, but a meeting of the organizing committee.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting next Sunday, March 3, when an effort will be made to obtain the assistance of outside speakers, Jim Hawthornthwaite preferably.

We in South Wellington are trying to get a meeting for the afternoon of the same day, when a real start will be made in organization work.

The question of Mr. T. Westwell's withdrawal from the vice-presidency of the party was taken up, and our old comrade, Jim Hodgkinson, signified his willingness to take over the duties. Our friends Westwell is too busy instructing the members of the South Wellington brass band to take upon himself the duties of vice-president of the party. He hopes to be able to get the band in shape to play at the May-Day celebration we expect to again stage this year.

The Mystery Finished

Your correspondent has been guilty of committing the unpardonable sin of delving into the pages of the Finished Mystery, before it was consigned to the (deleted by censor). The little I saw of it confirms my suspicions. I always had the opinion that the censor was a meddlesome old busybody, and now I am sure of it, unless, of course, the statements made by certain irresponsible individuals with reference to the church being the hand-maiden of the ruling class, are true. The Finished Mystery certainly does say some nasty things about the dear old church. For pure, unadulterated bigotry it certainly is the limit.. According to their contentions Pastor Russell's coming has been well advertized in the pages of that family journal, the bible. However, the book has received the greatest advertisement it was possible to give it, and I, for one, will certainly do my utmost to obtain a copy when permissible. I also stand ready to help the I. B. S. A. in the fight against the autocratic methods of the censor, not because their ideas of theology appeal to me, but because I believe in liberty of the press. If the statements made in their book are untrue, they can be contradicted, but if, again, the statements are true, let us have the truth. Religious history has shown us that the church always teaches the ethics of the ruling class, and in your scribe's humble opinion, the late Pastor Russell saw the signs on the horizon of a re-shuffle in human society and attempted to get a jump ahead of the game, by formulating a new set of ethics for the system of society whose coming he saw.

History shows us that with each change in the method of production there was a corresponding change in the form of religion. The Protestant church took the place of the Roman Catholic church, when the industrial revolutions made necessary the co-operation of science with industry. The Catholic church had persecuted the scientist for ages, hence the necessity for a new church. The Protestant church became the hand-maiden of capitalism, and now that capitalism is on its last legs the Pastor Russells are beginning preparations for fastening themselves upon human society when the change takes place.

A SEVERE LOSS TO LABOR MOVEMENT

THE LATE "JIMMY" ROBINSON

Whose death took place at the family residence, 1043 Eighth avenue east, last Saturday morning, February 23. He leaves to mourn his loss, besides his wife, three children. The deceased was a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 19 and the Court Burrard lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters, also a member of the Carpenters' union, local 617. The funeral took place Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Craig officiating. Interment I.O.O.F. plot, Mountain View cemetery.

WHEN THE DEATH of "Jimmy" Robison was announced at the Labor Temple on Saturday morning last, his many old-time friends and associates in the trade union movement keenly felt the loss. For many years the deceased had been an active worker in the ranks of organized labor, and much of his work as a business agent will live long after him. To his wife and kiddies who survive him, The Federationist, on behalf of organized labor, wishes to extend all that is humanly possible, their deepest sympathy and expression of appreciation of the valiant work performed by husband and father while in good health, a work that must of necessity have been shared by the family. It is hard to feel that "Jimmie" Robison will no longer be a frequenter of the Labor Temple, nor again participate in the deliberations and councils of labor. The dread white plague has claimed another victim, one whom the Labor movement can ill afford to lose. During his prolonged illness "Jimmie" was cheerful and game, and his interest in world events affecting the great international Labor movement never flagged for a moment. He would liked to have lived to see the Bolshevikis of the world triumph. But fate decreed otherwise, and he was prepared to accept the decision. "Jimmie" was a man's man, and the Labor movement is the better for his having lived and been a part of it.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES AT LAST COUNCIL MEETING

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

I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, N. Lambert.
Bricklayers—W. Pipes.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, C. E. Herritt, O. Heisz, H. Tuff, A. Edgar.
Bartenders—W. Mottishaw.
Bookbinders—H. Perry.
Brewery Workers—No delegates.
Boiler Makers—T. Fawkes, M. McEachern, E. Alston, E. Moore, V. Young.
Bridge and Structural Ironworkers—No delegates.
Bakers—A. Myers, J. Francis.
Blacksmiths—No delegates.
Cigar Makers—A. P. Tietzen, G. Ernst, J. Walters.
Civic Employees—V. R. Midgley, G. Harrison, J. White, J. McFarlane.
Cooks and Waiters—A. Graham, W. McKenzie.
Carpenters, Brotherhood—G. Thom, G. Hardy, W. Thomas, R. Hatley, R. Campbell.
Carpenters, Amalgamated—W. S. Amos, R. McCormack.
Civic Employees (North Shore)—No delegates.
Deep Sea Fisherman—R. Kearley.
Electrical Workers—W. A. Trousdale.
Garment Workers—Miss Gutteridge, Mrs. Bassett.
Civic Firemen—No delegates.
I. A. M., No. 777—F. E. Edney, A. Davidson, G. Knowlton.
Letter Carriers—F. Knowles, J. McCarthy, J. Dodd, O. Hungerford.
Longshoremen—G. Kelly, G. Thomas, J. Mahone, J. Middleton.
Lathers—A. P. Surges.
Freight Handlers—A. Lilburn, J. Davis, C. Honeysett, O. Blunt, A. Gilberthorpe.
Machinists, No. 182—J. H. MVety, J. Brookes, G. Lyle, A. R. Towler, W. Hawthorne.
Moving Picture Operators—A. O. Hansen.
Molders—A. H. Donaldson, A. Hubert.
Meat Cutters—B. W. Lane, A. H. Beresford, T. Anderson, J. Summers.
Pressmen—No delegates.
Plumbers—F. Welsh, G. Rose, B. Mercer, A. Morrell.
Pattern Makers—O. Heys, W. J. Olsen.
Painters—J. Wilson.
Press Assistants—No delegates.
Piledrivers—W. F. Ironsides, T. Enright, E. Carlson, E. Hawkes, E. Hoin.
Plasterers—A. Hurry.
Retail Clerks—A. P. Glen.
Railway Mail Clerks—No delegates.
Street Railwaymen—W. H. Cottrell, J. Hubble, J. Price, Kermode.
Sheet Metal Workers—A. J. Crawford, A. J. Friend.
Sailors—No delegates.
Shoe Workers—W. Elvin.
Stage Employees—No delegates.
Shipyard Laborers—No delegates.
Steam Engineers—W. Alexandar, W. Vaughn, H. Longley.
Shipwrights—K. McKenzie, R. McKenzie, A. Rodgers, A. McAninch.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—No delegates.
Tailors—A. R. Gatenby.
Typos.—W. R. Trotter.
Tilelayers—J. Kavanaugh.
Telegraphers—G. L. Gauvreau.
Teamsters—J. F. Poole, B. Showler, G. Petrie, W. M. Brown, W. Burgess.
Musicians—E. J. Denis.
Mill and Factory Workers—G. Campbell, J. Gibbons.
Warehousemen—A. Stuart, J. Edgar.
Home Workers' League—No delegates.
Brotherhood of Railway Employees—J. W. Brown, E. Robson, J. Barden, F. Armstrong.
Machinists, No. 720—R. Youngash.
Oil Refinery Workers—A. Smith, W. Whitelaw, E. Singleton.
Total—116.

The union label permits all union men and sympathizers to be helpful in the work of moral and social improvement of people without becoming offensive even to those of their friends whose lack of knowledge inclines them to opposing the ideals of trade unionism.

B.C.F. OF L. VOTE ON FEDERATIONIST UNDER WAY

Question Put Squarely Up to the Membership for a Decision

Present Outlook Is That the Action of the Convention Will Be Ratified

The referendum vote of the membership of the B. C. Federation of Labor, as to whether the per capita tax shall be raised from two cents to seven cents per month, as adopted at the recent Vancouver convention, is now being taken, and the returns so far received by Secretary Wells indicate that the action of the convention will be confirmed. If the vote is carried it will mean that of the seven cents, five cents will be set apart as payment for The Federationist to be mailed to each individual member of the B. C. F. of L., over 12,000 in all. While the subscription price of 60 cents per year is below actual cost of production, it is certain that the increased circulation will make increased advertising patronage possible to recoup the loss.

The Official Ballot

Secretary Wells, under date of Feb. 18, officially puts the question up to the membership in this way:

REFERENDUM ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

1. Proposed Amendment to Article XII. —Revenue

That the per capita tax be raised from two cents per member per month to seven cents per member per month. Each member of the affiliated unions, on whom per capita tax is paid, to receive each week a copy of The B. C. Federationist, mailed to his home address.

Secretary's Explanatory Comment

"The proposal is of such importance as to warrant some little comment and explanation.

"In the first place, the need for all workers to read the Labor press must be recognized, and many and varied schemes have been tried to establish The B. C. Federationist as a medium of information for the organized workers.

"To date the paper has not received the support that it is worthy of, and, as a result, the movement in the provine is not as well informed as it should be on the affairs that vitally affect the workers.

"The B. C. Federationist is the best paper of its kind in the country. In addition to that, its news columns are devoted to giving the true state of affairs—which is not the case in the ordinary newspapers of the country—and questions that affect the workers are dealt with from a working-class viewpoint.

"With a wider circulation of the paper, there would be little doubt as to the growth of the movement. Twelve thousand affiliated members receiving the paper weekly would ensure twenty-five thousand workers in the province becoming readers, and, as a consequence, they would become better informed as to actual conditions, as they affect the workers of the province.

"The cost of the paper to the individual under the proposed amendment, would be a fraction over a cent a copy. At present many of the affiliated organizations are paying one dollar a year for their copies, when obtained by the organization subscribing in a body.

"The proposal, if adopted, will place the paper in the hands of the affiliated members at a cost of sixty cents per year, which, in itself, is a considerable saving.

"In conclusion, the affiliation of the local unions can be obtained at a cost of eighty-four cents per member per year, which will carry with it a subscription to The B. C. Federationist, and which cannot, under the old arrangement, be secured at less than one dollar and twenty-four cents per member per year.

"It is only through such an arrangement as the proposed amendment offers, that the cost of the paper, to the individual can be reduced to what must be evident to all, as being the lowest possible charge."

To those organizations already subscribing in a body for The Federationist at the rate of $1 per year, it will mean a saving of 40 cents a year, more than enough to pay the B. C. F. of L. regular per capita tax.

It further means that the actual paid circulation of The Federationist will jump from 8,700 to more than 20,000.

This tremendous addition to the circulation and influence of "the only Labor paper published west of Winnipeg" will at once be apparent to any who recognize the need and value of publicity through a medium absolutely free of the strings and circumscribed premises of the average daily paper.

When added to the above circulation will be the recruits possible from the formation of the recently-organized Federated Labor Party, which includes unorganized as well as organized workmen, it will be seen that The Federationist has many possibilities just ahead.

The Federationist is not run as a profit-making business. On the contrary, every dollar of revenue is put back into the enterprise, with a view to making it a bigger and better paper.

Increased mechanical facilities are already being installed, and the moment the result of the referendum is announced, if favorable, Federationist readers can reasonably look forward to further improvements in size and quality.

In a word, The Federationist will be just exactly what the membership make it.

IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF LABOR IN VANCOUVER?

Unorganized and Unprotected Workers Find to Their Sorrow a Plentitude of Their Kind

Some of the patriotic employers of Vancouver are howling for more Oriental labor in this province, on the grounds that there is a scarcity of the native article. During the past week the I. X. L. Laundry, Vancouver, advertised for a man to fire a boiler and make himself generally useful, at $12 a week. When at least one early morning applicant recently from Port Arthur, reached this office, there were 22 men waiting for the job. Need any more be said? Why Orientals?

"The real friend of labor shows his friendliness by granting the claim of the workers to know most about their own affairs. The professional in that line is known by his assumed superiority of judgment."

CARHARTT'S OVERALLS

ARE THE BEST OVERALLS

But take a tip and buy a few extra pairs at once, as the price will advance shortly, for reasons at once apparent.

Your Dealer Has Them

Union Made
Best Made
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Factory:
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Cut Rate Drugs

People are continually complimenting us on the service they receive at our stores. New customers say they did not know the Great Saving it would mean by getting their Drug wants from us. They find quality the best, and our prices much lower than they had been paying to so-called Cut-Rate Druggists.

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The Season's Best Shoes

This store of Good Shoes offers its trade the best Footwear made for the Spring Season.

This is the store for people who do not judge shoes by some advertised "Bargain Price," but rather by the quality of the Shoe.

WE'RE AT YOUR SERVICE

with the best of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET

Co-operate With Your Street Railway

to get the best car service

Co-operate with the car crews in getting on and off quickly.

Co-operate with your fellow passengers in observing the rights and convenience of others.

Co-operate with the company in adhering to its rules and acceding to its requests.

Co-operate in sending your constructive criticism of the service of the company.

Co-operate in giving the company your good-will rather than your antagonism.

A minute or two of thought upon street railway problems will return you good dividends in better service.

B.C. Electric

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St.
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m.: Sey. 7497K

Subscription: $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 268
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1538

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....March 1, 1918

THE RELIGIOUS superstition is rated by many as the most gigantic hoax that ever found lodgment in the silly brain of man. Others there are who would give first place to the medical hoax, that is primarily based upon the grotesque fancy that cures for the bodily ills that human flesh is heir to because of filthy habits of living, can be purchased in a drug store. To the unbiased observer, however, there can be but little choice between the hoax of being able to purchase everlasting life in Elysian fields with earthly promises to pay something which can not be paid, and the hoax of being able to purchase health by partaking of charms and potions, themselves usually concocted from filth and poisons and compounded by other ignoramuses whose motive is the same as that of the purveyor of heavenly real estate for coin of the realm. There are scores and hundreds of other humbugs and impossible conceptions that are worked to a fare-you-well upon the human tribe of suckers that encumber the earth. But when they are all sorted over and sized up; when they are all carefully scrutinized and compared as to points of excellence for the purpose of befooling gudgeons into peacefully and even joyfully surrendering, not only their material possessions, but their very lives into the hands of rogues, robbers and constitutional villains, the financial hoax must be accorded the honor of being the most complete, efficient and eminently pleasing swindle ever practiced upon human gowks.

A FAIRY TALE OF FINANCIAL FLIMFLAM.

* * *

The banking power of the United States, represented by capital, surplus profits, circulation, and deposits of national and other reporting banks and trust companies, including also the paid-in capital and deposits of the twelve federal reserve banks, is officially reported to be approximately 37½ billion dollars. It has increased by some 14 billion dollars since the commencement of the present administration. The banking power of the world in 1890 was estimated by Mulhall to be 15 billion dollars. The even billions are used herein, in order to save space, and besides this, what are a few millions or hundreds of millions to us in the consideration of these simple matters of finance? It may be seen from the foregoing figures that the banking power of the United States is now about 2½ times the banking power of the entire world of robbery and rapine 28 short years ago. And this tremendous increase in banking power should be a matter of intense pride to every skinny, skimped and ragged-seated slave in all the land, whose second-hand-appearing carcase has been squeezed dry in the production of the gallant array of figures under consideration. It should cause every simple but brave galoot in the bunch to fly joyfully to arms in defense of his country's banking power, at the first moment that danger threatened. For sad indeed would be the case of that flat-chested, knock-kneed, wind-broken and bandy-legged wage galoot, if his dear country's banking power should go up in a figurative smoke.

* * *

And now as to this hoax. There is nothing behind those figures of banking power except the working class and wind. The working class produces all the wealth that is produced. It creates all the exchange value, all that is rated, and sold, and purchased, and swapped, and traded and peddled in the market of the world. It produces all this for nothing. There are two reasons for this. One is that the modern working class is an enslaved class—a wage slave class—just as the ancient working class was a class of chattel slaves and later feudal serfs. Being slaves, they are not entitled to payment for anything they do. If they were so paid, they would not be slaves. The other reason why they are paid nothing for what they do lies in the fact that there is nothing in the heavens or the earth, or the waters under the earth, wherewith payment could be made, even if the masters were so minded. As the workers of the United States or any other land produce all the value in exchange that makes its appearance in the market, it may readily be seen without further argument why payment is impossible. As producers of all the wealth that is or can be measured in terms of exchange, the workers constitute all there is or can be to property. There is none other that can bring to its owner or owners something for nothing, i. e., profit. Therefore there is nothing else that can be really rated as property in the marts of the world. The deeds, titles, mortgages, stocks, bonds, debentures and currency of the world are nothing but the paper evidences of ownership of the slaves of modern times, by the master class—the capitalist class of these most glorious days. Whenever a slave happens to have any of this paper stuff in his possession, it only means he has an order upon the ruling class warehouse for its equivalent in fodder, etc., and which his necessities will compel him to offer sooner or later for redemption. It is something like giving a well-trained dog a dime with which to go to the meat market and buy a bone for himself. And, as in the case of the dog, the wage animal only gets it in case of faithful service.

* * *

Out of this continual process of production carried on by slaves, all of which is taken from them for nothing, and out of which there is thrown to them as a sort of charity, just enough bones and scraps to keep them tame and in working condition, there accumulates a vast array of figures to dazzle the imagination of shallow pates with the hallucination that these figures are wealth. As a matter of fact, they are quite the contrary. They are the mathematical expression of what was once wealth or value, but which is now not in existence, and never can be again. The wealth or exchange value created has been consumed from day to day, and year to year, as it has been brought forth, and the figures—the capitalization; the banking power—represents the magnitude of the plunder taken from the slaves, over and above the amount the masters were themselves able to get inside of themselves, and upon their parasitic backs. In other words, the figures represent the surplus value accruing to the masters after all expenses have been paid, and which they have been compelled to sell on credit for the very same reason that they could not have paid their slaves for what they did in the first place, even had they been so minded, i. e., because there is nothing, never was anything, and can never be anything with which to make such payment. All of this banking power and similar bunk is pure flimflam and wind. All capitalization, investment, currency, etc., is an order on the future and which the future can not meet for the reason already given why nothing can be paid for either now or at any other time. If the reader will take the trouble to carefully study the processes of exchange he will have little difficulty in discovering that all alleged sales are made upon credit and such pretended payment as is made is done so only by the substitution of one credit for another. Things can not be sold and paid for. It is a mathematical impossibility. Labor produces all wealth that can be rated as such in the market. It is taken from the enslaved workers, who are forced by their necessities to produce it. It goes into the market as stolen goods and stolen goods can not be paid for by being exchanged for other stolen goods or for previously issued promises to pay for previously stolen goods. So there you are. For a hoax, a swindle, a transparent fraud, the financial hoax has all others left at the post.

PATRIOTISM AS A BANK ASSET.

THE SPLENDIDLY patriotic example set by the banks of Canada in the early days of the war, by urging their employees to go forth and do daring deeds for king and country, with the assurance that their jobs in the banks would be at their disposal in the event of return from such service, received wide and favorable approval. In fact the course thus patriotically taken by the financial magnates and institutions was widely recommended to be followed by other employers of labor, as being a means of stimulating recruiting and thereby immensely aiding the country to obtain defenders in its hour of need. Encomiums of praise were heaped upon the bank managers for their paternal thoughtfulness in thus removing from their emuployees the harrowing spectre of doubt as to their material welfare, should they be fortunate enough to return from their loyal service to king and country. And many of the bank employees went cheerfully forth, firm in the faith that the promise that their jobs would, upon their return, be again at their disposal, would be kept. Many of those who thus went across the water will never return. Their names are inscribed upon rolls of honor that now decorate the bank walls. Some have returned, and it is hoped that many others will eventually do so. But herein lies another tale.

* * *

All the world was horrified at the act of the wicked Huns in violating the neutrality of Belgium. The making of the neutrality pledge a mere scrap of paper to be ruthlessly and impudently repudiated once a profitable occasion arose, has been justly and widely condemned as a most glaring and execrable exhibition of coarse and vulgar brutality, and an entire absence of all sense of honor and moral obligation. Still it has been long known that the word of rulers and their governments were never worth the paper they were written upon and that all agreements made by them were but scraps of paper to be scornfully cast aside when the moment came. But when it comes down to banks, one would scarce expect their promises to be of equally little value, more especially when they dealt with matters of such profound importance to the employees to whom those promises were given, as that of life and limb and the after consequences should they be so fortunate as to be able to return to their previous employments. But it is becoming painfully evident that the Germans are not altogether in a class by themselves in the "scrap of paper" business. At least sufficient information has reached us to warrant a few queries being put to the undoubted patriots who run the banks of this proud Dominion.

* * *

Were the promises made to the bank employees that their jobs would be held open for them upon their return, in case they enlisted, made in good faith, and with the intention that those promises would be kept to the letter? Have those promises been kept to those who have so far returned and are capable of taking up their previous employments? Is it a fact that the places of at least many of the employees who enlisted have been filled with female clerks, and that these jobs are still held by them in cases where the previous male employees have returned from the war, are capable of again assuming their employments and are anxious to do so? Are these female employees now filling places at $50 per month, that were formerly held by those who enlisted under the promise already referred to, and who at the time of their enlistment were getting $90 per month. Is it now the declared policy of these precious banks to supplant $90 per month male clerks with $50 per month females? If so, are we to infer that the banks have deliberately repudiated the promise made to their male employees in order to induce them to enlist? Is the patriotism of the banks and bankers purely a dollar patriotism, and their motive in breaking their solemn promise—provided that they have so broken it—the purely patriotic one of the difference between $90 and $50? Is a patriotic promise, solemnly made, a thing to be broken at the first opportunity to make a dirty dime or so, or, perchance, $40, by the breaking of it? Is a falsehood uttered in the name of patriotism, and by bankers, too, any the less a lie for all of that? Is the assurance given by a loyal and patriotic money shark of equal value to that given by the German government? Was Dr. Johnson wrong when he said, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel?" Would it be more proper to say, that "a banker's patriotism is merely a matter of dollars and cents, and in specific cases, an even $40?" At any rate patriotism is a most interesting study, and much valuable data and evidence bearing upon the subject, is accumulating itself during these gloriously patriotic days.

THE NEW RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX.

ONE OF THE German papers has referred to Trotzky as being the "Sphinx who has propounded a new riddle to the world." It rather looks as though there might be some truth in the statement. While the riddle has been centuries in preparation, it has remained for the Bolsheviki to force the consideration of its solution directly upon the ruling class of the world at the present opportune time. The riddle is that of the slave and his continued slavery. It is up to the ruling class of the world to solve the question of how to so deal with the slave as to make it possible to perpetuate his slavery. For be it known to all men the slave is not today quite the dull and docile brute that he once was. He has been slowly but no less surely learning his lesson in the school of bitter experience, and has thus gradually awakened to a consciousness of the degrading position he occupies in human society, and is developing a stubborn determination to break the chains that have for so long bound him to the chariot wheel of his brutal and tyrannical rulers. And if his rulers fail to solve the riddle of how to so pacify this slave as to be able to perpetuate their infamous reign over him, and thus continue to revel in the wealth that his labor brings forth, the same penalty will be meted out to that ruling class that overtook the Theban who failed to solve the riddle propounded by the fabled Sphinx of Grecian mythology.

* * *

The proletariat of today differs in no essential particular from its worthy and historic ancestors the chattel slaves and feudal serfs of former days. The proletarians (the slaves) of these most glorious days, they who by their toil and sweat bring forth that rich stream of wealth that measures the magnificence of their masters, constitute the very basis of the pomp, the power, the tyranny, the bratality and the vulgarity of the precious rulers of all lands. These slaves are property. They are the property of the ruling class. There is no other property, in the sense that property is a something that will bring to its owner a revenue. It is the slave alone that can do that. All revenue must be, it can only be, expressed in the products of labor. There is nothing outside of that capable of such expression. Hence there can be no other property capable of returning an income to its owner, except that property which is measured by the body of human beings, held in the chains of exploitation, which is but another way of saying a human being held in slavery. And this human property, this slave in bondage, is the cornerstone of our glorious christian civilization, which is now so zealously spreading the supreme gospel of its divine dispensation throughout the earth.

* * *

And the only solution of the riddle that the wise rulers of nations are capable of offering is the policeman's club, the sword, the dungeon and the gallows. And there is no other argument wherewith to buttress and sustain slavery and the rotten superstructure of civilization that is based upon it. Slavery being in itself a crime, and in very fact the prolific parent of all other crimes in the calendar, it logically follows that the civilization built upon it must likewise be criminal and can only be sustained upon its criminal foundation by resort to equally criminal means. Every act of class rule is an act of criminal brutality; every edict a blow struck at human liberty; every official utterance rank hypocrisy, and every profession of moral justification rests solely upon the club, the knout, the gaol and the gallows; its sanctification rests upon the sky pilot and the sanctimonious makers of long prayers and short wages; its legalization rests upon pothouse politicians, judicial nincompoops, shyster lawyers and press censors; its intellectual vacuity rests upon statesmen, diplomats, the bootlickers, the scribes and the Pharisees of the prostitute press, and in strict accord with the eternal fitness of things it inscribes upon its totem poles as emblematic of its sole characteristic and virtue, wildcats, bears, dragons, eagles and other beasts and birds of prey. And it is upon that sort of talent that rests the responsibility of solving the riddle, the "new riddle of the Sphinx," that the Bolsheviki has rudely thrust in the face of the wise and beneficent rulers of this harmonious and well ordered world. The penalty of failure to solve the riddle will be to be carried off and devoured by the Bolsheviki Sphinx, for that was the fate of the Theban guilty of similar failure, according to Grecian mythology. In the present case, however, it will not be mythologically done.

THE TEUTON MANIACS AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

MUCH vilification and abuse has been heaped upon the heads of the Russian Bolsheviki by the cheap wits and penny-a-line shallow pates of the capitalist press, because of events that have transpired recently upon the eastern front. The calling of a halt to hostilities by the Bolsheviki and the institution of peace discussions between Russia and the central powers invoked the righteous wrath and stirred the pious indignation of all those noble souls who can visualize world redemption only in war profits and military glory. The way they have heaped their abuse upon the Bolsheviki for even daring to hint at peace and demanding that it be made upon a basis that would be absolutely destructive of all imperialistic ambitions, has been a sight for the gods and well calculated to bring a holy joy to the soul of all true christians. And even yet, when evidence overwhelmingly convincing to the contrary comes in from every quarter, the cheerful and unblushing manner in which these press worthies accuse the Bolsheviki of being German agents or bought with German coin for the purpose of betraying our blessed democratic civilization into the hands of wicked autocracy, affords an exhibition of mendacity that has never been outdone in all the history of professional lying.

* * *

To many the situation in Russia is a matter of much uneasiness. The fact of the German military-mad adventurers still persisting in invading the country after the government thereof has called off the war, and refused to further participate in it, greatly disturbs them. It seems to them an awful thing for the Germans to enforce the harsh terms upon Russia that is now proposed, whereby that country is to pay a huge money indemnity and surrender vast teritories to the conqueror. But they need not be alarmed. No peace concluded at this time need be considered as final. And no terms ever imposed upon either men or nations under duress were worth the paper upon which they were written. In fact, no ruling class agreements were ever worth the bother of making them. The clearest demonstration of this may be found in the way that Germany repudiated the hoax by invading Belgium. That famous "scrap of paper" incident need not necessarily be forgotten. It will probably not be forgotten by the Bolsheviki. In fact nothing that the ruling and robbing class and its military and police ruffians do should ever be forgotten by the working class of Russia or any other land. No agreements that could possibly arise between masters and slaves, rulers and robbed, ever were respected by either side to the controversy once an opportunity occurred to profitably and safely repudiate them. And no such agreements should be kept. Neither master or slave is under any moral obligation to keep them. It is impossible and unthinkable that they should be kept.

* * *

We are by no means certain that Russia is going to pieces or that the Bolsheviki administration is getting the worst of it at the hands of the murder-mad kaiser and his military ruffians. It is clear that Trotzky was not flimflammed by the German diplomats at the Brest-Litovsk conference. He did not recede from his original peace proposals even under all the pressure that an arrogant and brutal military power could bring to bear upon the situation. And even though his administration is eventually compelled by sheer overwhelming force to sign an ignoble and humiliating peace, let it not be forgotten that the Nazarene's doctrine of passive resistance has lost none of its power and its practice has not yet been forgotten. It is one thing to force the representatives of countless millions of people to sign a peace document, but it is quite another matter to compel those millions to observe the terms thus imposed unless they be so minded. Is it beyond belief that the astute leaders of the Bolsheviki may be wide awake to the possibilities lying behind a policy of passive resistance to German encroachments? Can any government gain in prestige with its own following by persistently pursuing a policy of aggressive warfare against those who will not fight? Can the already weakening morale of the German working people—they who are being so ruthlessly sacrificed upon the altar of the bloody ambitions of their brutal rulers — be strengthened by such a course? It is a safe bet that it cannot, and that if the military ruffians of Germany continue to follow such a policy they will thereby hasten their undoing. Furthermore, the farther that German military cutthroats encroach upon Russian territory, the farther do they extend and stretch their own lines, and when this is done without a compensating advantage in the way of plunder—and that must be of such a character as to be usable for war—such extension is but an enlargement of their own weakness. It will be next to impossible for the Teutonic invader to gather any appreciable quantity of supplies from an unwilling country, and one that must have already been largely stripped of such supplies. We can not help but fell that the chances are more than even that our scientific and all-comprehending Teutonic supermen are biting off a Russian mouthful that will prove to be most difficult to digest. And besides that, nothing is or can be settled until it is settled in the west, and even then nothing will be settled until the settlement is made by the proletariat of the entire world. So, as an Irishman might say, "there ye are."

"We are opposed to the 'single' tax imposed upon labor at the point of production. It is the only tax we are interested in and we're out for its goat. It is the only real tax in existence. All other taxes claiming to be such are fake."

A Russian Bolsheviki told Ernest Poole, the author who visited Petrograd, that when the social-revolutionary aspect of the war becomes plainly visible, the capitalists may be the "peace-at-any-price pacifists," and the revolutionary workers the "bitter enders." Another year or two may produce the psychological effect.

To live as comfortably now as in 1914, working people are obliged to spend for bare necessities alone, 88½ per cent. more than was needed before the war, according to statistics by investigators for the federal department of Labor. These figures were explained by John M. Foster, of the department of Labor, at a hearing of the wage commission of the federal shipping board, which is attempting to establish a standard wage scale for shipyard employees.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Criticizing the Military Service Act, Mayor Church said today: "Th: Military Service Act will cost the country millions of dollars and is getting little result. If the government had expended one-quarter of the money on voluntary recruiting they would have got more men." Mayor Church says that the government will be asked to pay rent for civic buildings from March 1.—Daily press dispatch.

And had there been any serious move made by the government to place the wealth of the nation at the disposal of the state, along with man-power, there never would have been any need for any special appeal for recruits. The war magnates of Canada prefer the role of ghouls seeking what profits can be made from the blood and agony of the working people.

Counselling submission to the Huns, Lenine declares, "The proletariat of the whole world will come to our aid." The proletariat of the whole world is too busy saving itself to have any time to aid a traitor to its cause.—Vancouver World.

We knew that the proletariat of the whole world is very busy working out its own salvation, but we confess that we did not know that it was so busy that its members would no longer contribute to the support of the daily press of capitalism, including the esteemed World. Still we are pleased to learn that "aid" to traitors to its cause is to be cut out. But just why the World should manifest such apparent approval of it may be classed as among the unfinished mysteries. It will mean a loss of circulation.

It begins to look as though both Liberal and Conservative party manipulators had decided upon abandoning their respective affiliations. They recognize that the days of their usefulness to gull the electors is past. Out of the wreck they jointly propose to organize a new party, or rather they will seek to perpetuate the hurriedly-framed Unionist party used jointly at the last federal election. Already branches are being brought into being throughout British Columbia. This is as it should be. There never was any difference between them, and they belong in one basket. Its antagonist hereafter, so far as British Columbia is concerned, will be the new Federated Labor Party. The contest of the future will be between these two. This, too, is as it should be. And The Federationist welcomes the fight. It will not be a sham one, either.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR DIES

Went Insane Four Days After Entering Manitoba Penitentiary

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—David Wells, the first conscientious objector to be sent to Stony Mountain penitentiary from Winnipeg, is dead. Wells became a raving lunatic four days after being taken to the penitentiary on January 24. On February 11 he was removed to Selkirk Asylum and died on February 18. He was buried at Selkirk. Friends of Wells say that when he went to the penitentiary he was in perfect condition, both physically and mentally. Rev. Mr. Sweet, who saw the body before interment, says he was shocked at the condition into which Wells had fallen since he last saw him. There were suspicious marks on his body. On admittance to the institution Wells weighed 210 pounds and was apparently a healthy man.—Daily Province.

LIVING COST GOES UP WITH WAGES

Drumheller Miners Demand the Establishment of a Standard Wage

A protest has been entered by the Drumheller local union to the District 18, U. M. W. of A. convention against the findings of the high cost of living commission. The point made by the men is that just as soon as the wages were advanced, the cost of living essentials went up at the same time. At present the companies are supplying tools, lights, etc., at the expense of the men who are also obliged to pay smithing charges and the charges for the re-sharpening of tools.

It was further asked that the director of coal operations be asked to open negotiations for the establishment of a standard wage on a $6 per day basis for underground employees and $5 a day for outside workers. It was, however, considered by the convention that this was not an opportune time to bring these matters forward.

A statement has been issued by W. H. Armstrong, director of coal operations, to the effect that the Rosedale mine has been placed by the government under his jurisdiction and that the men will be subject to the same conditions and rate of pay as obtain in the other mines in the Drumheller district.

H. W. WATTS RETURNS TO GOOD OLD VANCOUVER

Glad to Be Back Amongst Old Friends and Will Soon Get Into Harness Again

Henry W. Watts, formerly connected with the Socialist Party of Canada, and of The Western Clarion, has arrived in the city from Everett, Wash., where he has resided since leaving Vancouver in 1924.

His arrival here is of a somewhat forced nature, as the United States authorities found him to be an "undesirable alien," because of his activities on behalf of Labor. He edited the Northwest Worker of Everett, Wash., until recently, when the Commercial Club of that city started the machinery of "justice" working to get rid of him. The actions of this club was the talk of the United States for many months during 1916 and 1917, on account of its brutal assaults upon workers who dared to ask for a little more hay and oats. The Everett Commercial Club is no more; it killed itself besides putting the city entirely on the "bum," but the workers who received the blows from loaded clubs and high-powered rifles are still on the job stirring up the sleeping brains of those who perform the useful work in society.

Brother Watts is a member of the Electrical Workers, and was an active participant in the Labor movement of Everett and respected by all.

"BILL" FOXCROFT MAINTAINS INTEREST IN LABOR TEMPLE

Ex-President of Central Labor Body Still Keeping Cases on Vancouver Labor Activities

Writing from Naura Island, "somewhere in the South Pacific," "Bill" Foxcroft, a member of the Carpenters' union who has been in Australia and the land of the Southern Cross since the beginning of the war, says in a letter to his sister, Miss Foxcroft, Labor Temple exchange operator, in part: ". . . . I think this would be a good time to try and clear the Labor Temple. Ask "Mac" (McVety) if it is not possible to strike a levy on each unionist of $1 per month for six months. The unions are flourishing, and the membership growing and the building could be cleared. Of course, he may consider my suggestion ridiculous, but I am convinced that a strenuous effort should be made to make the financial grade right now. I would come back to B. C. now but do not think that I could get my passport altered so I will have to stay right here for another eight months."

"Bill" says that he is in good health and wishes to be remembered to old friends in B. C.

BREWSTER SINKING

CALGARY, March 1.—The last bulletin issued at an early hour this morning by Premier Brewster's medical attendants stated that Mr. Brewster's condition was similar to what it had been at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. At that time the premier was in a critical state and unless there is a turn for the better within a short time, it is believed that the end is only a matter of a few hours.

SHIPYARD STRIKE DEFERRED

(Continued from Page One.)

cumstances would he agree, on the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate.

In face of this the men have been accused of disloyalty and a disclination to submit their demands to such a tribunal. The very fact that the men were willing to listen to any arguments that might be advanced, in favor of arbitration, was indicated to the fullest extent on Wednesday night when Mr. Justice Murphy attended the mass-meeting in the Labor Temple and addressed them.

The object of that address was to endeavor to induce the men to defer taking drastic action until a commission of which he would be the chairman had met and had made a thorough investigation into their claims. It is a libel on the men to assert that they wish to interfere with the progress of ship construction. As was pointed out at Wednesday night's meeting, they have nothing to fear from such an inquiry at which every phase of the situation will be rigidly probed.

The three men whose names were suggested by the minister of labor to constitute that tribunal are Judge Murphy, Mr. Gordon J. Kelly, president of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and Mr. J. Tomkin of Victoria.

At that meeting, D. McCallum, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and A. Watchman, general organizer of the Carpenters' and Shipwrights' union, were appointed to go to Victoria with Mr. Justice Murphy to discuss the question with the Victoria ship-workers and to ascertain whether they would concur in the decision arrived at in Vancouver. That delegation left for the capital yesterday morning, and the meeting last night was the result.

There has been an unfortunate aspect of the whole affair from a capitalist point of view. The suggestion was made in a statement over the name of B. W. Greer, president of Vancouver board of trade, that if there were a secret ballot, the workers in this city and in Victoria would agree to continue work on the old terms. In other words, that this was only a game of bluff they were playing and that Mr. Butchart would call it. No better method could have been adopted by Mr. Greer or anyone else to fan the flames of discontent than to hint that the workers are not heart and soul in this movement. If that statement has had any result, it can only be that the men are determined to see this thing through, no matter what the cost.

One thing should be made clear and that is that the men have not agreed to accept the findings of that board of arbitration. Their action in agreeing to the board by no means is tantamount to a recognition of the commission as a tribunal that has the final settlement of the dispute in its hands. The final decision will rest with the men after that board has sat and submitted its findings. But the sessions of that board will have this effect, that they will place before the public in their proper light, matters affecting the shipyard workers that the public so far, have not been cognizant of.

The daily press has not come out of the affairs with laurels on their brows. Even the employers themselves admit that they have received no assistance from that section of the press of B. C. in trying to bring the dispute to a satisfactory termination. From every point of view the daily papers have bungled and made hash of the business and they can lay that flattering unction to their soul.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, March 3.—Moving Picture Operators, Bartenders, Saw Filers' Association.

MONDAY, March 4.—Machinists No. 720, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Railway Firemen, Shoe Workers, Cigar Makers, Butchers and Meat Cutters.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—Press Feeders, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Tile Layers, Plasterers, Metal Trades Council, Brewery Workers, Mill and Factory Workers.

THURSDAY, March 7.—Trades and Labor Council, Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Warehousemen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Plumbers, Gas Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses; Mill and Factory Workers.

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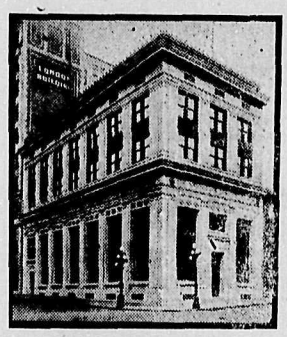

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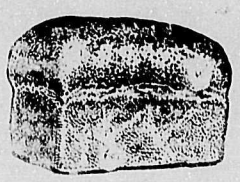

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VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

Federationist Representative: A. McVarish, Labor Temple, Victoria, B. C.

THE WAGE DISPUTE IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Daily Press as Usual Yaps Lustily on Behalf of Employers

Demands of Workmen Are in Line With Agreement Already Made

VICTORIA, Feb. 28.—For the past week, in Victoria and its environs, there has been but one topic of interest within Labor circles, namely, the outcome of negotiations pending between employers and employees in the shipbuilding industry.

In view of the stand taken by both of the daily papers in this city, too much publicity can not be given to the workers' side of the controversy. For the press, running true to form, as is usual with such subsidized organs of its class, has, without equivocation, arrayed itself on the side of the employers, apparently without the least attempt at an honest investigation into the merits of the dispute now pending. Instead, it has made an appeal to the man on the street, to be the arbiter of a matter with which the latter is not cognizant whatever, and has relied on the now time-worn slogan "paytriotism" to morally coerce the workers into abject obedience to their capitalist masters.

The present dispute is not one of recent outgrowth, but dates back into the days of last fall, to the time when the entire Pacific coast was threatened with a tie-up in its principal industry—shipbuilding. At that time the workers in the shipbuilding yards on the Pacific coast of the United States were dissatisfied with the wages being paid to them for the work being done; and it was due solely to the efforts of the administration at Washington, D. C., that a general strike in all plants was averted.

Coincident with the demands made by the workers of the United States for improved working conditions, the workers of the British Columbia yards also formulated a new schedule of wages, awards and working conditions, and these were presented to the Imperial Munitions Board for adjustment and approval. This new schedule was agreed to by the Munitions board at that time, it being stipulated that all awards and increases would be made on the same basis as those made on the American side. By this understanding all possibility of a strike in either local yards or on the mainland was averted.

But during the ensuing months and subsequent to the settlement outlined above, the American yards saw fit to increase the wages of their employees an additional 10 per cent. According to the terms of the agreement therefore, in force between Canadian shipbuilders and their employees, a like increase should have been granted the latter. For it is clearly and specifically stated in a memorandum date Nov. 17 in the agreement, that "If organized labor on the American side succeeds in their respective endeavors to get higher awards from the federal board for various branches, such as blacksmiths, shipyard helpers, etc., **we will make corresponding increases in our rates and make supplementary roll dating back to Nov. 15th.**"

The emphasis in the above quotation, taken from the memorandum in question, is your correspondent's, and is shown thus to draw attention to what constitutes the crux of the present controversy. It is specifically stated, as will be seen, that "we," the Canadian shipbuilders,, "will make corresponding increase in our rates, etc.," i. e., corresponding to increases and awards made in American yards.

It is not quite clear, therefore, to the unbiased onlooker, how the Canadian employers—or the Munitions Board—can in the present crisis recede with grace from their position taken over three months ago. True, they may decry the "unpatriotic" stand assumed by the workers in British Columbia yards, but as patriotism is not a commodity, however, of which they alone have a monopoly, we fear their lamentations will fall on deaf ears.

Correspondence now on file in the executive offices of the various unions involved in the present dispute, covering the entire controversy from the time of its outgrowth to the present, is on file in the Labor Temple, so that he who wishes, as an unprejudiced onlooker to judge the discussion purely on its merits, may do so and draw his own conclusions, and more than that the workers do not ask.

Vancouver People "Stung"

Many Vancouver residents having been badly "stung" as the result of ordering liquor from comparatively unknown concerns in the liquor business who are now circularizing residents of B. C. offering liquors at what appear to be exceptionally inviting prices. The residents have sent their good money for liquors only to find, when the shipments arrived, that the delivery was far from filling the order. In many instances, eight or nine bottles in the case have arrived, instead of the usual dozen. In other cases, and very numerous, the firms have substituted other liquors for those ordered, without regard to values. The buyers have also discovered when the goods were opened that the liquor was not of the reputed brand but of a much inferior quality. As the concerns are thousands of miles away and the purchasers have sent their money they are obliged to take their disappointment and pocket their loss. In view of the extraordinary activity of liquor selling during the coming month, due to "bone-dry" prohibition coming into force on April 1, it would be well for purchasers to safeguard themselves by confining their orders to firms who are known in British Columbia and back up their offers with responsible guarantees. ***

Notice to Advertisers

On and after April 5th advertising rates in The Federationist will be materially increased. This because of increased cost of production due, in part, to increased circulation.

B. PARM. PETTIPIECE,
Manager

Vancouver, Feb 28., 1918.

Efforts are being made to establish a Victoria and Vancouver Island section of The Federationist, with Mr. McVarish as representative in the Capital City. The trade unionists of Victoria are enthusiastic over this move on the part of their official paper to cater to the Island movement.

MASS MEETINGS NEXT SUNDAY AT NANAIMO-SOUTH WELLINGTON

Hawthornthwaite and Pettipiece Will Speak Under Auspies of the Federated Labor Party

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. L. A., and R. P. Pettipiece will address a mass meeting at South Wellington on Sunday afternoon, March 3, under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party.

On Sunday evening the same speakers will address a similar meeting under the same auspices at Nanaimo.

Both branches of the F. L. P. are making arrangements for bumper meetings, and it is expected that many new members will be enrolled at both meetings.

Resulted Exactly as Framed

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—An official analysis of the military and naval vote cast at the general elections in Canada and the United States shows that 88.18 per cent. of the vote was for the Union government. This is approximately 4 per cent. less than the government received of the vote cast in France.—Daily press dispatch.

Mr. Union Man, the union label, stamp and shop card are mute appeals to you to do what? YOUR DUTY!

Elimination of profiteering, the eight-hour day, less inconsistency between "our democratic purposes in this war abroad and the conduct of some of those guilding industry at home, and the recognition of some form of collective relationship between capital and labor as a principle in a national labor policy, are the principal recommendations of President Wilson's mediation commission which has just finished a survey of the labor unrest west of the Missippi river, which the government considered most menacing to the successful prosecution of the war.

LABOR ACTIVITY IN THE CAPITAL CITY

The Federated Labor Party Is Getting Things Into Shape

Change in Secretaryship of Trades and Labor Council

VICTORIA, Feb. 28.—Seen by the representative of The Federationist, A. S. Wells, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor, stated that the returns on the referendum vote being taken on the question of raising the per capita tax of the Federation, in order that all affiliated members may be supplied with a copy of The Federationist each week, are now coming in, and would lead to the conclusion that the referendum will be carried by an overwhelming vote.

Referring to the work of the executive, he stated that the executive was giving a good deal of attention to the question of the organization of the unorganized workers in the province.

It is expected that the committee appointed by the executive to meet the government will present their requests about March 12.

The executive of the B. C. F. of L. will assist the Minimum Wage league when it meets the government, and will be represented by two or more members of the first-named body. Victoria Trades and Labor council has appointed two delegates to assist the League at their interview with the government on March 6.

Federated Labor Party

The vice-president of the Federated Labor Party for Victoria is getting things into shape for the organization of the local branch of the party. Many members of organized labor, and others, not members of organized labor, have already enrolled in the party.

A public meeting will be held during the first week in March, at which J. H. Hawthornthwaite is expected to speak.

Central Labor Body Changes

A. S. Wells, secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor council, has resigned from that position, in order to devote all possible time to the work of the B. C. Federation of Labor. He will be succeeded, on March 1, to this office, by J. H. Heacock. Mr. Heacock is a member of the Steam Engineers, and was for some time a resident of Australia.

Organizer Watchman a Visitor

Organizer Watchman of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was in Victoria this week, and left for Vancouver on Wednesday. Bro. Watchman is always welcome in Victoria, and the members of the Carpenters regret that they have to share him with other parts.

A letter in the Times, Victoria, pleads with the B. C. Federation of Labor to remember, etc., ad nauseum, re the threatened strike in the shipbuilding industry. The writer evidently does not understand the functions of the Federation.

CANNOT BE FORCED TO PAY TO THE C. P. FUND

Signature to Agreement Is Necessary Before Employee's Wages Can Be Touched

There is some misconception among workers as to their contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The idea is prevalent that an employer can arbitrarily deduct a certain percentage of a man's wage and hand it over to the fund. This is an entirely erroneous idea, and one that requires removing as quickly as possible. One of the employees of the Granby Mining company writes to The Federationist to know if his wages can be reduced in order to meet a payment to the fund. The answer is that unless he has signed an agreement with his employers to pay a certain amount either monthly or weekly, the employer cannot make any deductions. Furthermore, it is optional with the men whether they contribute or not. No employer can force a man to do so, although in some instances, there has been mild coercion used.

LEGALIZED POISONING

[By A. McKay Jordan]

The parents who are asked to allow their children to be vaccinated, or rather, who are threatened with vaccination of their children without their consent, should understand some of the blessings which are liable to accrue from the performance.

If the doctors suggested that our children should have 'pus, taken from diseased animals' sores, mixed with their breakfast food, we should probably object very strongly; yet they are in fact urging that we should allow them to introduce this same pus, diretly into the blood of the scholars in our public schools.

Dr. R. A. Caldwell of America speaks of smallpox vaccine as "bovine syphilis."

Do you really suppose that any good can be derived from the process of infecting human beings with syphilitic matter which has been "modified" or "attenuated," by being passed through the bodies of cows, calves or monkeys? Yet this is what the doctors assure us is a safeguard against smallpox.

The works of Dr. Lyderham of London, sometimes called the "father of English medicine," show that two hundred years ago, smallpox was thought of as a very mild form of disease, and one easily remedied, but the medical profession, with its innoculation and vaccination, set out to cultivate the disease, much as Luther Burbank has cultivated and improved certain wild plants, and the result was that smallpox became one of the most frightfully ravaging of all human ills.

To quote Dr. Caldwell again: "Innoculation and vaccination are responsible for smallpox. Improved sanitation is to be praised for having overcome the work of the ignorant doctors."

Smallpox is not prevented by vaccination as has been proved to the satisfaction of the authorities in England, where vaccination is no longer compulsory, where some 50 per cent. of the population is unvaccinated, and where, notwithstanding this fact, smallpox has steadily decreased since compulsion has been abandoned.

Even when they are not very decided in favor of the operation, the doctors strenuously deny that any harm can result from vaccination. Listen to this, taken from an American paper:

"A little boy was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, South Omaha, on Nov. 3 last, suffering with symptoms of paralysis and pneumonia, as well as a sore arm, the result of vacinnation. Ten days after he was admitted, an eruption broke out upon his body. The authorities said he was suffering from smallpox, and he was rushed to his home. A health officer called on the family next day, and when he learned that the child had already been vaccinated, he got out of an awkward situation by certifying the case to be one of chicken pox."

The manufacturers of vaccines believe in the stuff to such an extent that they print the following notice upon the packages: "Note: in the manufacture of our biological products every possible precaution in their preparation and subsequent testing is taken. WE CAN ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNTOWARD EFFECTS FOLLOWING THEIR USE."

If the manufacturers don't recommend their own goods we should do well to be ware of them.

I can corroborate the opinions of the medical men and others quoted above, for in my own work I have found that vaccination often has far-reaching effects upon the condition of the eye, as well as the general health of the victim.

WHISKY SCOTCH and RYE

EXTRA QUALITY — SPECIAL PRICES — WONDERFUL VALUE

We have the stock—the purest, the best, the greatest variety in Canada—on many of the best-known lines you must buy from us to get the brand you want. We give our guarantee as to brand, strength and quality on every bottle, case or gallon of liquor we sell. When you buy from us, you buy from a responsible house—we've been doing business here for over 20 years.

Note that some prices listed here are on limited quantities. Put in your orders at once. It's a case of "First come, first served."

Cased Scotch Whisky

Just released from Canadian Government Bonded Warehouse, a delayed shipment of splendid genuine old Scotch Whisky, bottled in Scotland and of wonderful character and value.

Mackie & Co. (Lagavulin), (White Horse cellar shipper) **Old Islay Scotch**, ordinary size (75 cases), case	$24.00
Imperial Oval Quarts (50 cases), case	30.00
J. M. Macpherson's Extra Special Highland Scotch, 40 cases. Until sold, case	27.00

A Case consists of 12 quart bottles.	Price per Bottle.	Net Case Price.
"House of Parliament," in ordinary round bottles; 10 years old. Very popular (standard value)	$2.75	$30.00
"Sanderson's Mountain Dew"—In ordinary round bottles; most popular and reliable brand of Standard Scotch Whisky imported	2.75	30.00
Sanderson's "Glenleith"—10 years old; old line	2.90	31.80
McConnell's Old Orkney Double OO. Pure Highland Malt; bottled before the war; very fine; 110 cases, until sold	3.00	30.00
Watson's Dundee No. 10, original importation, a standard favorite; bottled before the war; 90 cases	3.00	30.00
Grant's Stand Fast, a very popular whisky in England; 35 cases	3.00	30.00
Johnnie Walker's "Kilmarnock"—Red Label. (Can not be replaced)	3.75	42.00
Johnnie Walker's "Kilmarnock"—Black Label. (Very rare)	4.25	48.00
Andrew Usher's "O. V. G."	3.00	38.00
Andrew Usher's "G. O. H."—Black Label	3.75	42.00

Cased Rye Whisky

DISTILLERY BOTTLED

A Case consists of 12 quart bottles.	Price per Bottle.	Net Case Price.
"B. C. Special"—Excellent old rye. (Oldest distillery bottling); limited supply	$2.50	$27.00
"Canadian Club"—Hiram Walker's (very famous)	2.25	22.00
"Imperial"—Hiram Walker's	2.00	19.00
Gooderham & Worts' "Special"	2.25	19.00
Gooderham & Worts' Ordinary	2.00	17.00
Joseph Seagram's No. 83	2.25	22.00
B. C. Ordinary—full strength and flavor (until sold)	2.10	22.20
H. Corby & Son, Gooderham & Worts, Hiram Walker & Sons, B. C. Distillery Co. (all special bottling; limited supply (until sold), case	—	15.00
"Three Seal" Rye—Nine years old. For many years a standard on the Western Canadian market. Aged in warehouse in oak casks; a registered brand; large white Imperial oval quart bottle	2.50	27.00
"Three Seal" Rye—Nine years old; same as No. 51, in ordinary round bottles (very fine). Limited stock	2.00	21.00
"Limited Reserve," Rare old Liqueur Rye—Large white oval quart bottles; extraordinary quality	2.75	30.00
Gold Seal (Special) Imperial oval quart	2.25	24.00
"Gold Seal" Canadian Malt White Whisky—Ordinary bots.	1.75	18.00
Jesse Moore Old Bourbon Whisky (A.A.)—Genuine importation. Special price	1.75	19.00
"Gold Bond" Canadian Rye—12 years old; imperial oval quarts. Wonderful whisky	3.00	33.00

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES — WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE

CASED SCOTCH WHISKY

A Case consists of 12 quart bottles.	Price per Bottle.	Net Case Price.
Andrew Usher's Special "O.V.G."—In Imperial oval quarts. Direct importation. (Limited quantity), wonderful value	$4.00	$45.00
MacDonald & Muir (Leith) **"Highland Queen"**—A very popular brand	3.25	36.00
MacDonald & Muir (Leith) **"White and Gold"**—A Liqueur Scotch; well aged and excellent in flavor	3.50	39.00
John Dewar's "Special"	3.25	36.00
John Dewar's "Extra Special"—Blue Label	3.50	39.00
John Dewar's "Special Liqueur"—White Label	4.00	45.00
John Dewar's "Extra Special Liqueur"—Only a few cases in the world	4.50	51.00
"Black and White"—Buchanan's; most popular line in the world; wonderful flavor and quality	3.50	39.00
Buchanan's "Red Seal"	3.25	36.00
"White Horse"—Mackie's	3.50	39.00
Whyte & Mackay's Special	3.25	36.00
Bulloch, Lade & Co., distillers of finest Highland Malt Whiskies—		
White Label—Standard of all brands	3.25	36.00
Red Label—Very fine, 20 years in wood	3.50	39.00
Gold Label—Limited quantity (purest and oldest)	4.00	45.00
Mitchell's Genuine Old Heather Dew—Famous line	3.25	36.00
Caledonian Liqueur	3.50	39.00
MacCallum's "Perfection"	3.75	42.00

Every gallon of Scotch Whisky sold guaranteed from original package and not shipped at less than Government Warehoused strength at 20 under proof.

RYE WHISKY—BULK

Imperial Measure	1-Gal. Jug
"Limited Reserve" Liqueur Rye	$ 8.00
"Three Seal"—Nine years old; very fine and special blend	7.50
"Private Stock"—Special Liqueur	7.75
Gooderham & Worts' Special (standard all over Canada)	8.00
B. C. Special—11 years in oak. Limited quantity	9.00
Pure Canadian Malt White Whisky	7.00
Gooderham & Worts' 8-year-old, special shipment; very fine	7.25
Jos. E. Seagram's "Waterloo"—Standard strength 35 u.p.	6.50
Walker's Canadian Club	8.50
Walker's Imperial	8.00
"Gold Bond" Canadian Rye—12 years old; oldest and best possible to obtain	8.00
Hiram Walker's Old Canadian Rye	7.00

All Canadian Ryes shipped at bonded warehouse, strength of 25 under proof, therefore the Canadian Government guarantees the strength of every gallon we sell.

SCOTCH WHISKY—BULK

Imperial Measure	1-Gal. Jug
Old Kilmarnock—Popular for many years (excellent)	$14.50
Caledonian Reserve Liqueur—Aged for years in sherry casks; a mild, mellow old whisky; wonderful flavor. The best obtainable from this famous line	14.00
White Horse Cellar—A famous old brand (Liqueur)	13.50
Peter Dawson's "Perfection"—A very fine old liqueur whisky	13.00
Teacher's Highland Cream—A favorite; standard	12.50
Sanderson's "Glenleith"—10 years old, Islay malt	12.50
"Mountain Dew"—The most popular Scotch Whisky in Western Canada; very fine	12.00
"House of Parliament"—S. Henderson & Co., 10 years old; very uniform quality and flavor	11.00
Usher's "O.V.G."—An old vatted Glenlivet Scotch (popular)	12.50

WARNING!

We do not substitute. Be careful of deceptive advertising. Many firms are offering liquors who can not supply the brands quoted, but will send you very inferior grades. Do not send money to outside firms unless you know who they are. Many people have been very badly treated.

NO CHARGE FOR WAR STAMPS
KEGS OR PACKAGES

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES
DISCOUNTS

On three bottles or more, deduct 15 cents per bottle; on six bottles or over, deduct 25 cents each bottle. Cases of 12 bottles and bulk liquors are quoted net.

WARNING!

We do not substitute. Be careful of deceptive advertising. Many firms are offering liquors who can not supply the brands quoted, but will send you very inferior grades. Do not send money to outside firms unless you know who they are. Many people have been very badly treated.

Full Price Lists and information may be obtained from the following Buyers' Agents for purchase of liquor from outside the province:

A. L. GARTSHORE CO., late Gold Seal Bldg., 722 Pender Street West — MAPLE LEAF DISTRIBUTING CO., 831 GRANVILLE ST.
INDEPENDENT BREWING CO., 65 Hastings St. E. — UNIVERSAL WINE CO., 54 Cordova St. W. — JOHN McRAE & CO., 758 Powell St.
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GOLD SEAL LIMITED

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Write for Fully Illustrated Latest Price List

Men's Clothing Department
Is Showing Latest

Suit Novelties

This Week-end

Including form-fitting "Pinchbacks" and "Belters"
The Smartest and Nobbiest Suits in Town

Young fellows looking for clothes with "lots of pep" will endorse the showing gathered here for their approval Saturday. We never had such a good showing of this class of suits.

These clothes are designed for young men and men who stay young. There is nothing more jaunty than the cut of the form-fitting sack, although on the hanger you would hardly discern the difference between it and the ordinary 3-button sack. The pinch-back is by this time familiar to everyone, and it is a mighty attractive little suit. We show it now in an excellent small check, also in a subdued plaid cheviot. The "belter" suit actually fastens with a gunmetal buckle in front. It is shown in models with slant and patch pockets, and both look very nobby.

For the man who is proof against the blandishments of such clothes, we have all the choice in orthodox sack suits he could want, which selection has been reinforced during the last few days by some excellent new numbers at Twenty Dollars.

Come and look them over tomorrow and try a few on without being importuned to buy. You will like our method of clothes selling.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

JAS. THOMSON & SONS LIMITED
VANCOUVER B.C.

TWIN BUTE

UNION MADE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BRAND

EVERY **TWIN BUTE** garment is rip-proof and tear-proof. Each seam is double-stitched, pockets are tacked at the corners, the buttons are rivetted on. Work pants, shirts and overalls are made in every desired style, from the best of materials, and will stand hard and constant usage. Twin Bute garments are the best at any price. Ask any dealer.

Made in a Union Shop for Union Workers

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Capital.....$15,000,000 Rest.....$13,500,000

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A savings account will assist you in the patriotic and personal duty of conserving your finances. This Bank allows interest at current rates, and welcomes small as well as large accounts.

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

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Twenty-first Avenue and Main Street. Phone Fairmont 796
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Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

A Delicate Precedent

Editor B. C. Federationist: It must be very gratifying to all true patriots to note the courage and the unflagging zeal of the censor in his raid upon the "Finished Mystery." The writer believes that if a crusade is to be carried out against all unpatriotic utterances regarding war, then no book or publication, however respectable its source, should be allowed to remain in our libraries or in private possession where it is likely to disseminate ideas about patriotism and war which are contrary to the lofty standards of the twentieth century.

Now that the censor has shown that he will attack even religion if necessary we hope he will carry the crusade further and have the sixth commandment expunged from the decalog, and also one famous new testament utterance to read in future: "If thine enemy hunger, tighten the blockade." This would put the bible above suspicion. Then there are other books which we are surprised have not yet been placed under the ban. True, the authors have hitherto held a high position in English literature, but the passages in the holy scripture, and the offending passages in "The Finished Mystery" are harmless when compared with some of the utterances of Carlyle, Ruskin, Shelley, Cowper and hosts of other English writers whom one could mention.

Carlyle's famous passage on war in "Sartor Resartus," for instance, has a reference to the soldiers as "blockheads." Speaking of the soldiers of the two belligerents, he asks: "Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest. . . . How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out and, instead of shooting one another they had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."

Ruskin in "Sesame and Lilies," a lecture to young ladies, has this: "What an absurd idea it seems, put fairly into words, that the wealth of the capitalists of civilized nations should ever come to support literature instead of war."

Again, he says, "It is one very awful form of the operation of wealth in Europe that it is entirely capitalists' wealth which supports unjust wars."

The poet Shelley goes even further in casting poisonous interpretations of war far and wide and, incidentally, refers to soldiers as assassins. In his "Queen Mab," he says:

"War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight,
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade."

Cowper, the Christian hymn writer, in the "Task," says:

"But war's a game which were their subjects wise, kings would not play at."

Lowell's "Bigelow Papers" ought also to be banned on account of his saying:

"Ez for war I call it murder,—
There you hev it plain and flat;
I don't want to go no furder
Than my testyment fer that."

But perhaps the most glaring denunciation of war and the business of the soldiers, appears in Godwin's "Enquirer," essay 5. He says:

"Kings and ministers of state, the real authors of the calamity, sit unmolested in their cabinet, while those against whom the fury of the storm is directed are, for the most part, persons who have been trepanned into the service or who are dragged unwillingly from their peaceful homes into the field of battle. A soldier is a man whose business it is to kill those who never offended him, and who are the innocent martyrs of other men's iniquities. Whatever may become of the abstract question of the justifiableness of war, it seems impossible that the soldier should not be a depraved and unnatural being. To these more serious and momentous considerations, it may be proper to add a recollection of the ridiculousness of the military character. Its first constituent is obedience; a soldier is of all descriptions of men, the most completely a machine; yet his profession inevitably teaches him something of dogmatism, swaggering and self-consequence; he is like the puppet of a showman, who, at the very time he is made to strut and swell and display the most farcial airs, we perfectly know cannot assume the most insignificant gesture, advance either to the right or left, but as he is moved by his exhibitor."

The above books from which I have quoted are in every public library in the land and most lovers of literature have copies of all or some of them in their private possession. I call upon the censor to be logical and let his work be effective by sweeping all those pernicious books from which I have quoted, from our beloved country. To pounce upon "The Finished Mystery" and leave "Sartor Resartus," "Sesame and Lilies," Shelley's poems, and Godwin's "Enquirer," is to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. If war and the business of the soldier is just and honorable, as all respectable people believe it to be, then the above books ought to be suppressed forthwith, and a rigorous and holy inquisition be at once started to clean out these pernicious books which are working like an insidious poison in the minds of our young men and weakening the power of resistance of our empire.

The writer would be glad to see the office of the censor begin the crusade at once as he is most curious to know what the result would be. Yours truly,

GEORGE F. STIRLING.

Salmon Arm, B. C., Feb. 23, 1918.

Why Their Attitude?

Editor B. C. Federationist: Some time ago I read in the columns of The Federationist a communication from one of your correspondents, bemoaning the fact that some of the Labor leaders and their press were asking the support of the business men and at the same time were knocking them. To take a broad view of it, I suppose it is one of the contradictions which the present system is full of. But, to analyze the position for a moment, I should think nine out of every ten of the business class were at one time in their life working for wages, and by thrift or the timely demise of a much-thought-of aunt, they managed to get out of the ranks of the wage worker and launch out into business. Now what made them leave the ranks of the workers when we hear so much about the "dignity of Labor," the honest toilers and other eulogies from the Sammy Gompers type of Labor leaders? The reason they left the workers' ranks was because they wanted to get away from a position whereby they had to sell theselves on the labor market; in other words to get as far away as possible from a slave's condition. The attraction was that they saw the business class had an easier time and better living conditions.

But there is one thing I cannot understand satisfactorily, and that is the case of a strike between the workers and the capitalist class. The business men inevitably line up their forces with the large interests to defeat the workers. I have asked a good many business men the reason for this and the only conclusion I can come to is the fear of too many of the workers getting into their class and making their condition no better than it was when they were in the ranks of the workers, and then a few of them may escape some day to become large capitalists.

You would really think their interest would be to support the workers in all their struggles against monopoly and help them to get shorter hours and better wages, and they would thus certainly get the benefit of more business, for after all, the business men, with few exceptions, are in production as much as the workers are, as no goods are produced until they are placed in the consumers' hands and if the business class will line up with the workers in this world struggle that is taking place, the transformation of the system from individual ownership to social ownership will be made easy, because organized Labor and the returned soldiers will organize a force for the ownership of the means of life and the control of their own destiny that no power on this earth can stay.

That means democracy, you will hear some say. When you get democracy some will not want to work.

As long as the human race requires food, clothing and shelter, the desire to produce it will remain, and any man or woman that would desire more from society than they are willing to produce, if they are physically fit, at heart would be a thief, and anyone who is satisfied with less than they produce, is a coward. Anyone who is able to produce and will not should have the liberty to starve and any one not fit to work will have to be provided for. Under a properly organized system of society, work would be about the least thing one would have to think about, as everyone would be in such a physical condition that work would be a pleasure, instead of a curse and a nightmare, for the working lass, as it is at present.

J. HODGKINSON.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 25, 1918.

The Growing Influence of The Fed.

Editor B. C. Federationist: It must be gratifying for you to konw that your hard fight to keep this paper afloat during the lean years, before and immediately after the war, has been fully justified and to know that The Federationist is being read by increasing numbers every week, and is recognized as the best Labor paper in the western world. Here's an instance of what they think of it: One morning this week, I met an old friend on the street car, going to town, a man rather prominent in the legal and political arena. We were soon discussing the events in Russia and I found that he agreed with most of my own views. "I am surpqrised you are so radical," I said. "I can't help it," he replied, laughing. "You know I read The Federationist every week. I always start with the 'correspondence' page. Your letters are pretty hot stuff, Doc, and are leading me astray, I fear. But I can't help reading them.

I wish to say here that it is becoming rather difficult for me to find time for my usual letter to the editor, and this paper is somewhat responsible for that fact. Many of your readers are now coming to me to have their dental requirements attended to. This is not only complimentary to me, but to them also. It proves that my statements of facts relating to dentistry and the public are being read and appreciated, and many of these new patrons inform me that they came through reading my letters to the editor.

A view of the great war, written three and a half years ago

This evening, I turned over a bundle of old papers, and saw a letter I had written for the Social Democrat, in September, 1914, just after the war started. Some of my remarks, although not prophetic, were yet much nearer correct than the opinion and statements of many of our local and interior statesmen, regarding the brief time necessary to "crush Germany." I said: "The forces of Germany and Austria are so nearly balanced that whatever happens the powers of militarism in Europe will be eventually destroyed. The countries engaged will be financially ruined; in fact, before the war, they were staggering under national debts; some of them threatened by revolution—and this was an important factor in precipitating the conflict.

"What will happen when this mad war fever has burned itself out, when the common people awaken and the inevitable reaction from the war-lust takes place? Civilization cannot survive on the bayonets and lead and bombs prescribed by our war lords.

"The coming month will mean a terrible struggle—but history shows, and present events show, that humanity has not yet reached the age of reason and can only learn life's great lessons by bloody and bitter experience."

George D. Herron's prediction made in June, 1912, in the "Coming Nation":

This writer said: "Europe is not far from the bloodiest warfare of the ages. Germany holds the key to the present European situation and the rest of Europe is waiting for Germany to move, and as a capitalist power, it is necessary for Germany to expand. Nothing else can save her from collapse. It is certain she will soon put her strength to the task; but it is impossible for her to keep back a much longer delay.

"Her dilemma offers her the choice between war and bankruptcy.

"Of course, as a Socialist republic she would have no such dilemma, but as a capitalist power, she is bound to choose between expansion and collapse of her military and industrial system.

"Germany's first enemy is France, as France is the banker of Europe and is determined to reduce Germany by economic pressure.

"Then there is England, an exploiter of the world also, the greatest plunderer since Rome. England is resolved that Germany shall not expand and Germany can only expand by possessing some portions of the earth already occupied by England.

"This struggle with its probable catastrophe is entirely unnecessary: We have over-estimated the capitalist brain, and shall soon marvel at capitalist stupidity.

"Just as the diplomacy of the world is now in its tottering dotage, so is the capitalist system approaching its period of senility. It is only by a vast impasture and hypnosis that we are led to believe that the industrial and political world is being managed by brains.

"The sympathy and hope of the Socialist can only be with the workers of all nations; we can only hope that when the empires fall upon one another the workers will rise against them and sweep them away. It is the Socialist alone that can save the world from a new series of dark ages. The day of opportunity approaches with alarming rapidity. Are we Socialists ready for the hour?"

This scientific prediction, it must be remembered, was written two years before the war. George D. Herron represents the statesmanship of a new social order which is now rapidly developing. At one time Herron was a professor in Columbia University, but because of his socialistic views on theology and economics, he was expelled by the plutocratic powers which rule the universities of the land of the free. There is, however, not much danger of the professors of our B. C. University meeting a similar fate.

W. J. CURRY.

Vancouver, Feb. 27, 1918.

The Social Relationship 'Twixt the Dentist and the Garbage Rustler

Editor B. C. Federationist: It may appear a unique assimilation to strike the comparison 'twixt the "nerve tickler" and the "garbage artist." We have no alternative but to admit that the dentist functions on our sense of "feeling," and the gentleman of garbage activities on our sense of "smell." Then the obvious logical deduction is arrived at, namely, the ethics of social relationship make it imperative that these first cousins continue to function, governed by their indispensibility.

Now, here we have two groups in society, equally useful, but yet their social standard of living differs. The cost of food, clothing and shelter is fixed, but to whose income are the prices fixed?

Both the dentist and the garbage man need a wash once in a while; that point is not debatable, but yet the former may purchase his soap at the parallel price of the latter, hence, unless the cost of commodities were standardized to conform with standardized remuneration, it is self-evident that the "garbage-juggler" will of necessity be compelled to perpetually practice food conservation, compared with the "cavity-seeker."

The dentist might argue that it requires years of study to become proficient. The garbage professor might argue that it requires years of physical training to successfully manipulate the sanitary receptacles containing the by-product of the furnace. The dentist comes right back with the cost of "tools" and equipment.

I step in and suggest that they be furnished by the state, and both gentlemen depart arm in arm, imbued with harmonious bliss.

There is a moral to this fable. If we are to conform to a higher standard of living, it is essential that each and every member of society should have access to the means of life, in the broadest sense of the term.

Like a bad apple will affect the box of its like, so will a lower strata of society have its reflex on the other portion. We but socially evolve as fast as the submerged group evolves from its disease, brain clog and environment, and the members of society who consider their standard higher than the lower group, are but living in a fool's paradise, as the unalterable laws of nature demand equality in all things.

You may sterilize your mouth, your clothes, home and the baby's cradle, but yet the children of all are susceptible to every disease known to science. Disease and death do not discriminate; hence the vast discrimination 'twixt classes today is the keystone which supports a condition of affairs which is, in entirety, unnatural.

Just so long as a barrage of ignorance stands between the people and the essential means of life, just so long will a system of existence predominate.

Define the distinctions 'twixt living and existing, equality and discrimination, state ownership and private ownership, social government and capitalist politics, and you will find that what you considered a problem, was but simplicity itself.

S. H. COOKE.

Vancouver, Feb. 26, 1918.

Have We Democracy and Freedom?

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am what you would call an "alien enemy" wage slave. There are two main reasons for my present position in human society. First, that I happen to have been born in a country, of which the workers, at the command of their master class, are at war with the workers of Canada. The second reason is that I was influenced by a C. P. R. steamship agent to come to Canada, where I could get a farm of 160 acres, practically for nothing, and also a lot of other things. That agent also told me that I could enjoy the higher democratic freedom possible in Canada.

I would like to abstain from saying what it really means to get 160 acres homestead for nothing, because everybody whoever has taken one up knows what it really means.

As to the democratic freedom, I have not seen much of it yet. I have attended many political meetings in this country, and judging from the mud which the Liberal and Conservative politicians have been throwing at each other, I could see that the corruption business was in the highest state of development.

The only freedom left to us today, comparing with some of the most autocratic countries of Europe, is that we have not got industrial conscription. But for how long? Our government is already at the job. Should the government succeed in introducing industrial conscription, then they can shake hands with the German government. At the same time our capitalist press will have no kick coming when the jingo press of Germany will turn around and try to use the goating trick of our own capitalist press and tell the workers of Germany that they must support the war, until the Prussian autocratic government of Canada is overthrown.

Yours for the Bolsheviki of Canada,

ALIEN ENEMY.

Hedley, Feb. 25, 1918.

Russia's "Salvation"

According to the Methodist Episcopal Church Viewpoint

[By "Brevier"]

"Had our churches spent $40,000,000 in Russia during the last forty years, Russian democracy would have stood firm in the crisis," declared Bishop Bashford, vide Daily Province, February 26.

Surely an institution could not condemn itself in stronger terms than the Methodist-Episcopal church has in the above words. Today Russia is the most advanced democratic nation on the face of the globe. The industries, the wealth of the country, even the buildings where religious bodies hold their services, are owned by the people and operated for their benefit. Yet, "had the church spent forty million dollars, Russian democracy would have stood firm." How extremely interesting. In other words, the church suggests that by the expenditure of a few million dollars, they would have been able to have flimflammed the workers of Russia—under the guise of democracy—into upholding an autocratic form of government—a military government, supported and hobnobbed to by the church.

During the present world war the church has—with but one of two exceptions—clearly shown itself to be but a means to an end. It has willingly allowed itself to be exploited by the ruling classes who are interested in this present world conflict. Its doctrines have been thrown to one side or a different interpretation put upon them to meet the occasion. If the church had had the courage to have stood by its teachings, as expounded previous to the war, it would no doubt have been partially exterminated or to say the least, persecuted; because the powers that be can not allow any person to have views which conflict with their own. This is proven by the treatment accorded to the literature of the Bible Students' association.

Previous to the war we were taught that it was a crime to kill our fellow man; today it is a common thing for a minister of the gospel to hold a recruiting sermon in his church, advising men to commit murder! If the church had been sincere throughout the entire universe, this war could not have been. Had they lived up to their teachings, today they would have been respected, instead of being slighted.

What has the church ever done to uplift the people? Its very existence depends upon the state and therefore it daren't expound the truth. It is in the same category as the newspapers of today. It must cater to the monied class or cease to exist. What effort has the church put forth to remedy the evils that beset the workers of today? Its attitude with reference to the social evil has been one of persecution of the victim, instead of endeavoring to abolish the system which lets such a state of affairs prevail. Why did it not try to alleviate the trials and temptations of the girl employees of the department stores—the modern factories of vice—caused by the low wages paid to the employees. Whoever heard of the church endeavoring to help raise wages so that the workers' condition might be improved?

At what period of time did it align itself with the workers for political action so that the present rotten grafting system of government might be done away with. Even in our "own" little British Columbia, the Ministerial Association was instrumental in unseating one bunch of political grafters at Victoria, and putting a bigger bunch of grafters in their place.

The church so far as the majority of thinking people is concerned, has lost its power. It has ceased to be a factor. Unless it can be reconstructed on a different basis, it will suffer the same fate as some of the autocratic governments in the final stages of this world war.

Russia's salvation is founded on the truest ideals of democracy; not the "democracy" which the church upholds—the flag-waving, fight-for-those-that-oppress-you variety.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes"

[By The Chiel]

It's a safe bet to make that the unfortunate depositors of the defunct Dominion Trust company will never finger a nickel, not to mention a dollar of their money after the lawyers have done wrangling over it. That interesting time will come when there is no more money. In other words, the estate will "dwindle, peak and pine" until all that remains of it will be a mass of used briefs, miles of red tape and as many letters as would supply enough paper to print off an issue of The Federationist.

* * *

I had the melancholy pleasure of being in the room when the creditors among whom were many depositors who had lost their life savings, discussed the matter from all angles. There was a sprinkling of certain individuals, who evidently thought the liquidator was working along the right lines, but it was noticeable that these were in the minority. If anyone thinks Mr. Stewart is taking all the necessary steps to bring the liquidation to an end, he or she is entitled to their opinion. But the bald fact remains that for three and a half years this miserable business has been dragging its slow length along and that the end appears to be as far off as ever. "By their fruits shall ye know them" is an immortal saying, and is applicable, in a large degree, to those who have charge of the remains of the deceased, yclept, the Dominion Trust.

* * *

I hear there is a movement afoot that will mean the opening of an evangelistic campaign from one side of Canada to the other. French Oliver, whose tilt with the local clerics some few months ago was the cause of a religious furore based on the doctrines propounded by the visitor in comparison with the tenets of the wearers of the cloth in the Terminal city is again active. A number of prominent citizens are said to be behind Oliver and his lieutenants, and there is every indication that the fur is going to fly once the ball is set rolling. French Oliver may be one of the best men that lives on this mundane sphere and on the other hand he may be the biggest rogue and the most arrant four-flusher who ever came within our gates. The shining lights of christendom in our midst may have right on their side and may be the most maligned aggregation inside British Columbia and all that, but the fact remains that the Frenchivikis and the ministerialists are still at daggers drawn and that the scrap that took place last year is only a fleabite in comparison with what is going to occur, if rumor speaks aright.

* * *

Why don't the aldermen come out flat-footed and say whose head they are going to cut off in the civic engineering department? Isn't it a well-known fact that the mayor has decided that F. L. Fellowes must go and isn't it also a fact that this was decided upon not a week after the last civic elections? Why then there should be so much beating about the bush and humming and hawing is more than the man in the street can understand. No one denies that the city engineering department has been over-manned for years so far as the higher-ups are concerned, nor will anyone possessed of a grain of horse-sense repudiate the statement that some action along the lines of economy should have been taken years ago. Sentiment is playing too prominent a part in the local administration but the time has arrived—in fact it arrived long ago—when sentiment must be eliminated and the interests of the ratepayers given that consideration in financial matters that appears to have been overlooked in the interests of officials, not to mention the mayor and aldermen themselves.

* * *

Ninety per cent. of the people of Canada, in which B. C. is included, are concerned nowadays with the abnormal increase in the cost of living. The other ten per cent. are concerned with the consideration of ways and means that will boost their profits. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the average wholesaler and retailer takes the whole bakery. Once given an inch, they took a mile and there is now no limits to the ends to which they are not prepared to go. And the insidious and insinuating manner with which they went about this in the early days of the war has given place to the most brazen effrontery and the most deliberate whole-hoggishness on their part. Conditions in Canada today in this respect constitute a sad commentary on the way the government is playing into the hands of the big interests, the men who placed them in power.

* * *

Just take a glance at some of the prices that are being charged today and compare them with those of a few years ago. And then decide who is to blame. And furthermore institute a comparison between the methods adopted in this Dominion and elsewhere to keep the cost of living within reasonable bounds. Leaving the government out of the question, who is to blame for this process of sky-rocketting? The wholesalers first, last and all the time. True, some retailers are not averse to doing the thimble-trick, but on the whole, the big firms that help to keep the little ones on their feet by giving them unlimited credit so that their particular goods may be sold, are the ones on whose shoulders rests the blame of having sent prices up to a point that makes one blink. And in face of this there are men in Canada today—and some of them are no strangers to Vancouver—who advise the public to eat less and pray more, while they themselves spell that word pray with an "o" instead of an "a." But give them rope enough and they will hang themselves. Conditions are changing so rapidly that some, if not all of that section of the community already see the "Mene, Tekel, Upharsin" on the wall.

* * *

Just about the time the compulsory service act was passed, there was a fluttering in the dove-cots of the class known as the smart and social set in Vancouver. There were groans and smothered mutterings and various suggestions as to how to escape the draft. And all this time Bill Smith and Tom Jones stayed and stood the racket like men. Yet all the time conscription has been in force and while the horny-handed one has been learning the "left, right" and "shun," the pop-fed smooth-faced youngsters who would look well in khaki are basking in the sunshine of Honolulu or enjoying the delights of 'Frisco or doing the sights of the great white way in Gotham.

* * *

And thereby hangs a tale. It has not appeared in print before, but it is an open secret; is as true as the gospel. The young man in question who had the good fortune to be born in the lap of luxury was actually stopped at the gangway of the liner by the military authorities. The young man was indignant, but scared withal; the military were stony-hearted and told him with point and fluency that he might as well face the music. But he didn't. He is enjoying the music of the ukelele played by the dusky beauties of the isles of the sea. And why, forsooth? For the simple reason that his old man was wealthy and had influence and everything else that carries weight when it comes to a point where wealth and influence count more than patriotism. Incidentally patriotism today among the upper ten is spelt with a small "p." But anyhow our young friend got away just in the nick of time, thanks to the interference of one of the Canadian government officials whose duties take them to the immigration detention shed. It was well planned, and admirably carried out, and it goes to show that where there's a purse there's a way.

For a man, who, out of the proceeds of his labor is obliged to pay another man for the use of ocean or air or sunshine or soil, is in this deprived of his rightful property, and thus robbed.—Henry George.

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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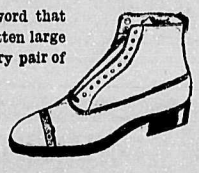

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Some Comment Called Forth By Events of the Passing Show

[By J. B.]

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

Conscripts and Volunteers

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
They never pardon who have done the wrong."

The aggressor never pardons his victim.

The conscription act having been put through by the shameful expedient of cooking the voters' list, the cooks proceed to transfer their shame to the shoulders of their victims. Jeering at them as if the name of conscript was a brand of shame, they make them the scapegoats, and drive them out into the wilderness.

The papers inform us that a fight broke out in Quebec between the men of a draft battalion, and the men of a volunteer overseas battalion. The trouble was caused by slighting remarks by the volunteers.

It is said trouble was caused at Hastings Park in the same way.

It is wonderful that the drafted men came so quietly.

Is it wise to taunt and sneer at them? Even a worm will turn, and why should the Canadian worm be an exception; even if he did allow the election to be stolen, he may not be willing to stand much more.

The government seems to have anticipated trouble of this sort, for the papers announced that the boys were to be called drafted men and not conscripts, but the boys themselves prefer to be called conscripts.

If the fact is good enough for them, then the name is good enough also.

What is a conscript?

He is a man who obeys his country's call, and leaves his business, and his home, and his relatives and goes to fight and probably die for his country.

Of all the nations in this war there is only one that has not a conscript army, and that is Australia.

Australian soldiers are all volunteers, therefore Australia is entitled to sneer at the armies of all the other nations, if sneers are allowable. Australia is the only country that has preserved the liberty left us by our forefathers; they fought for liberty at home as well as abroad.

All the heroes of this war, acclaimed and decorated by their grateful and admiring countries, are conscripts. All except a few of the first soldiers from the countries that had not got conscription when the war began.

Do the Germans say to their heroes: "Shame, shame! You are a conscript"?

Do the French?

Do the English?

They do not.

Then why do Canadians?

Even a miserable little society of women, gravely debated whether to admit to membership the wives and daughters of conscripts, or only of volunteers!

Put a wall round Canada, and call it a lunatic asylum. It is about time.

If being conscripted was to bring unmerited disgrace on Canadian boys why conscript them at all.

Why not just have enforced the Militia Act, and let all the men share the shame, if shame there is in obeying their country's call. A case is being tried now in which it is claimed that the volunteer enlisted as soon as a mortgage company started an action against him, and that he deliberately enlisted to take advantage of the War Relief Act.

It may not be so in this case, but it was true in very many cases. The war started just after the real estate smash and crowds of men enlisted to escape their obligations. A member of parliament stated, at Victoria, that all Canadians volunteered out of pure patriotism. All people who denied this were traitors and pro-Germans. We are not afraid to tell any Ananias in parliament or out, that crowds of men enlisted for other reasons. Crowds of real estate sharks enlisted because the boom had burst. Men enlisted who had no where to sleep but the park benches. Men enlisted to provide for their wives and children who were starving. Men enlisted to get a trip to the old country at the government's expense. Some enlisted in a Highland regiment because they fancied themselves in the uniform. Jackdaws in peacocks' feathers, with never a drop of Highland blood in them. Sheer love of fighting brought some, and love of excitement and adventure. Young boys were roped in with tales of travel and fine times. Convicts were released if they would volunteer. Also the inmates of reform schools. Some went through anger at the German atrocities.

Some really went because they thought the country in danger. Others went from that kind of parrot patriotism that yells "My country right or wrong, and death to the citizen of every other country on earth." "My flag in the air, and every other flag in the mud."

But they all feel entitled to jeer at the conscripts.

No one ever taunted any of them, on the contrary they have been praised and flattered and petted.

Now it is time for them to come off the perch, and salute the boys who came at their country's call—boys who are not fleeing from the law, nor from creditors, nor from any other obligation, not even the obligation which they have performed for the last three years of working to feed and provide the army.

These boys are not obliged to enlist because they are starving; on the contrary, many of them had businesses of their own, many were getting large salaries, and they know that even if they come back they will have lost their earning capacity, and never be the same again.

These boys had everything, home, friends, work, love; and now they have nothing but the prospect of a hideous death.

They came at their country's call, surely they are worthy of sympathy, and not of sneers.

Do not dare to call shame upon them.

Salute them, and apologize. The shame is yours.

Evolution or Reversion

"Winnipeg men in spirited action went over armed with Kaffir knobkerries."

Was it a Kaffir knobkerry the returned soldier used when, as the result of shell shock, he held up and robbed a man.

If a soldier of industry, who had suffered the shock of falling from a building, recovered sufficiently to hold up a man with a knobkerry, or with the kind of knob they use in Kerry, or with any other kind of knob, because he suffered from shock, or starvation, would he get off?

The papers never stated what became of the returned soldier, in Glasgow, whose nerves were so shattered that he could not stand noise yet was forced to live in a slum. He implored the people to keep quiet, and when they would not he opened the window and emptied his gun into the crowd.

He certainly was a victim of the war but instead of getting care and comfort, no doubt he is in a criminal lunatic asylum, to which death would be preferable.

Same Old Game

Here already in a Vancouver court is an example of the kind of case referred to last week.

A soldier is forced to sleep on a board floor, without enough clothing, and the thermometer at 16 below zero. He contracts rheumatism and is told that this treatment could not have done it; he must have had rheumatism before. He spent three months in hospital; he will probably never be free from rheumatism again, and he may become a cripple, but he can prove that he never had rheumatism before.

The man who has had rheumatism before, is in a still worse case, because he was not exempted by the tribunal, unless he had suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which affects the heart.

It was no use the man saying he was subject to rheumtism—he had to go.

He could have been a useful citizen for long years at indoor work, but he is conscripted and forced to sleep on damp floors and in damp tents and trenches. The result is he is no use in the army, and a dead loss to the taxpayers.

He is certainly entitled to a pension if his country has robbed him of his health, and earning capacity, in spite of his protest that he was unfit for the army.

But he gets no pension; he is just told that his disease was not contracted in the army, as he was already subject to it. The treatment to which he was subjected was not taken into account at all.

Who is to support all those invalids after the war? They should either be exempted or pensioned.

If the Great War Veterans are so much interested in the welfare of the soldiers, let them see to this.

It would be more to the point to enquire how many sickly men have been conscripted, instead of re-investigating the exempted men to see if one or two more could be taken.

An Inspired News Item

Parents and relatives of the conscripts at Hastings Park were very much distressed at the rumor that they were to be trained in England instead of Canada.

They could not understand why a deplorable situation should be made worse and the little time that remained for association with their doomed boys should be arbitrarily shortened. It seemed insane to send them to England where there is famine when we have plenty of food for them here.

In case the agonized relatives should begin to ask awkward questions, the papers announced the advent of some generals who were to arrange for the boys' training here.

That calmed things down for a short time. Then came the boys' marching orders, and an inspired explanation in the papers. The item is a pure gem; it shows how our daily news pabulum is cooked for us. It says: "The young soldiers at Hastings Park have taken cheerfully a severe course of training. The war has lost its charm of novelty, and these men seem to have no other wish than to get ready to do their duty as early and well as possible. Some of them left vigorous civilian work and are not disposed to waste their time remaining in camp longer than is necessary."

Actually we are asked to believe that the conscripts are rushing themselves to England so that they may get into the war sooner.

As if the government, and their officers could not even persuade them to consider that the soldiers in England are on short rations, and it is not advisable to send more soldiers there to starve!

Who would have thought that their short stay at Hastings Park could turn them into such fire-eaters. Half of them, before they went into barracks, would go without dinner rather than kill a chicken; the other half are raw from being sneered and jeered at as conscripts. Some people think that the boys are being rushed to England to starve, because of their smouldering sense of outrage at the way they have been treated.

It will be easier to handle them away from their home and friends, and with their letters carefully censored everything will be O. K.

Campaigners of the Great War

An apology is due to the Campaigners of the Great War, but they had not yet broken out when the eruption of leagues was described and that was the reason they were omitted. Next please!

The Great War Veterans not only want their own rights but everyone else's rights too.

Like the Puritans who came to America to obtain liberty of conscience for themselves, and incidentally to make sure that no one else had any liberty.

The "vets'" last request is that all exempted men should be reinvesigated. That means that all the money spent has been wasted, and that the members of the exemption tribunals were fools, or worse.

In Scotland people used to pray: "O Lord, deliver us from the ire of the Drummonds, the pride of the Murrays, and the greed of the Campbells.

Following their example, let us pray: From the kaiserism of the "Vets." From the quarrelling of their lopped-off branches. And from the rapacity of all the leagues, O Lord, deliver us.

AUTOCRACY'S BOOB MEDALS

We Canadians are a queer lot. Democratic in the main, with our leading public men clinging to autocracy like a drowning man clutching at a straw. "A curious by-product of the war for democracy," says H. F. Gadsby, in the Toronto Saturday Night," is the bunch of titles, hereditary and otherwise, which England is crowding on this beknighted country. The ordinary Canadian fails to see how it can help democracy in this part of the world to set up a lot of social banners for rich men and title hunters. We view with alarm the probable effects of this divided love of our public men—one eye on Canada and the other on the title-givers in England."

Saturday Night is doing a good service in pointing out the folly of continuing this relic of autocracy in democratic Canada—particularly in these days when autocratic Europe has its back against the wall and is fighting democracy at every turn of the road. "Hitherto we have regarded knighthood in Canada as an amiable weakness. Now we are inclined to regard it as a joke that has been carried years too far. Moreover, we smell in it a scheme to transplant a British aristocracy to this soil when a Labor-Liberal government—with Bolsheviki reactions—makes titles look foolish in England. Knighthood is an institution that we do not want to see flourishing in this country. We are not unhopeful that parliament will look into this whole question of titles at the coming session and put an end to it once and for all.

"The reasons for conferring knighthoods in Canada have been general and special. The general reasons were that a man had a lot of money, because he was a judge or an official bigwig, because he held a position at Ottawa and wanted to show his legs in short pants in state drawing rooms, because he liked stars and garters and ribbons and medals to make him jingle, because his wife wanted it—because, well a hundred becauses, any because in fact except the real one, swelled head.

"The politicians, of course, had reasons of their own. Sir Wilfred Laurier, 'a democrat up to the hilt,' took it as 'an honor to the French race.' Several other statesmen, not as distinguished as Sir Wilfred, also took it as an honor to the French race, and that naturally made it a little cheaper. Sir James Whitney, another sturdy democrat, was seized while attending the Quebec Tercentenary and dragged off to the Citadel, where King George, then the Prince of Wales—put it on him in spite of his screams. When Sir James recovered consciousness he sat up, smiled wanly and said: 'I took it as an honor to Ontario.' Sir William Mulock, who was known as Farmer Bill when he was in politics, put a good face on it by saying: 'I took it for the honor of North York.' They all took it, as you will observe, for somebody else, a supreme act of unselfishness.

"When we come to the special reasons for making Canadian knights we strike a vein of pure comedy. Looking over the list I find that one gentleman got it for providing the present king of England with a white horse. Sir Walter Raleigh, as you remember, got it for thrusting a cloak under a queen's foot. Why, then, shouldn't a good Canadian get it for putting a white horse under a king's—well, for giving the king a good mount? . . . One reason is as good as another. Running through the list of knights again I find that one got it because he played the fiddle very well when he was drunk; another because he had a head of hair like Laurier; another because he told pretty lies about a dead statesman; another because he had Early Gothic whiskers; another because he could look at the clock without telling the time; another because he said 'you was' and 'have went'; another because he was sore at the government and needed salve; another because he could steal millions without the aid of a mask or a jimmy; another—but why string it out?"—Enderby Press.

And little boobs are caught and their infantile vanity tickled with iron crosses, service medals and similar designs in base metal hardware, which they proudly receive for having done bloody and valiant work for their owners. And how chestily do they tote this useless and ridiculous junk around for ever after. There is not much difference between boobs big and boobs little. Gewgaws, whether of paper or cast iron, bring the same delight to their simple hearts as is brought to that of the infant who has not yet arrived at the age of intellectual maturity requisite to the proper wiping of its own nose. A queer lot? Yes, indeed, and then some.

EMPRESS THEATRE

The Individuality of Authors

It has been said that every author develops an individuality in his writing that is distinct and definable from other authors' works, as the thumb marks of different people. This element stands out pre-eminently in all the plays of Willard Mack, and the manner in which he builds for a gripping scene is a style quite his own. When "Kick In" was first presented in New York, all the critics commented upon its many intense moments, and when "So Much For So Much" succeeded it on Broadway, it had its "Great Punch" developed in quite the same way. From the actor's point of view, all of Mack's plays are extremely "playablem," and the different types he uses in telling his story are so akin to every day life that they are delightfully interesting studies to the actor as well as the audience. Vancouver will be the first city on the Pacific coast to see this great play, and it is still being played in the east at $1.50 prices.

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The Wines and Liquors we handle are the best on the market. We carry a large stock, but in view of the demand would advise you to ORDER NOW.

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	Per Bottle.	Per Case.
Old Canadian Rye	$1.75	$15.00
7-Year-Old Spec. Rye	1.85	16.00
9-Year-Old Extra Spec.	2.00	19.00
Great West Rye	1.75	15.00
Private Stock	2.00	19.00
Gooderham & Worts' Ord.	2.00	17.00
Goodreham & Worts' Spec.	2.25	19.00
Walker's Imperial	2.00	19.00
Walker's Canadian Club	2.25	22.00

SCOTCH WHISKIES

D. Murray & Co., Royal Scots	$2.75	$25.00
Cameron's Glenlivet	2.75	30.00
Wm. Teacher's Old Glenlivet	2.85	31.00
Alex. MacKay Special	2.75	22.00
Watkins' Kilmarnock	2.90	31.50
Walker's Red Label	3.75	42.00
Usher's O. V. G.	3.00	33.00
Usher's Green Stripe	3.50	39.00
Usher's G. O. H. (Black Label)	3.75	42.00
Train's Veteran	3.00	33.00
Mountain Dew	2.75	30.00
Dewar's Extra Special	3.50	39.00
White Horse	3.50	39.00

RUM

Robertson's Demerara or Jamaica	$3.00	$33.00
H. B. Demerara or Jamaica	3.00	33.00
London Dock	3.25	36.00
Privateer	3.25	36.00
Old Navy Rum	3.25	36.00
No. 47 Demerara or Jamaica	3.50	39.00

BRANDIES

Lucien Foucald ***	$2.75	$30.00
Flix Tilloc ***	2.75	30.00
Roubillac & Co.	3.00	33.00
Roubillac & Co. ***	3.50	39.00
Louis Renay ***	2.75	30.00
Balzac & Co. ***	3.00	33.00
Magnier's & Co.	2.75	30.00
Magnier & Co. ***	3.25	36.00
Magnier & Co., V. O.	3.50	39.00
Magnier & Co., V. S. O. P.	3.75	42.00
Magnier & Co., 20-year-old	4.00	45.00
Blackberry Brandy	3.25	36.00

GINS

Betts' Old Tom	$2.75	$30.00
Betts' London Dry	2.75	30.00
Club Dry Gin	3.00	33.00
Overseas Dry	3.25	36.00
Gordon's Dry	3.25	36.00
No. 1 Old Tom	2.75	30.00
H. B. London Dry	2.75	30.00
Coates' Plymouth	3.25	36.00
Boord's Old Tom	3.00	33.00
Vickers' Old Tom	$3.00	$33.00
Sloe Gin	3.25	36.00
Castle Brand Holland's	2.75	37.50
Gold Cross Holland Gin	2.75	37.50
(Holland Gin cases contain 15 Imperial Qt. Bottles)		
B. & D. Schnapps	3.00	33.00
Wolfe's Schnapps	3.00	33.00

AMERICAN WHISKIES

Sunny Brook	$3.00	$33.00
Pebbleford	3.25	36.00
Old Crow	3.25	36.00
Jesse Moore A. A. Bourbon	2.00	21.00

PORTS AND SHERRY

Special Vintage Port	$1.50	$15.00
California Vintage Port	1.75	18.00
H. B. Red Label Port	1.50	15.00
H. B. Duoro Oporto Port	2.00	20.00
Feuerheerd's Invalid	2.25	23.00
Pedro Morana—Royal Empire	2.50	26.00
Pedro Morano—White Label	2.75	29.00
Pedro Morano—Green Label	3.00	33.00
Weise & Krohn Governador	3.25	36.00
California Sherry	1.50	15.00
Royal Crest Sherry	1.75	18.00
Feuerheerd's One Diamond	2.00	20.00
Feuerheerd's White Label	2.25	23.00
Williams & Herberts Dry Sack	2.75	29.00
Feuerheerd's Imperador	2.00	29.00
Amontillado	2.00	20.00
J. de Fuentas Parilla	2.25	23.00
J. de Fuentas Parillo, White Label	2.50	26.00

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS

	Per Bottle	Per Case
Creme de Menthe	$3.00	.....
Benedictine	4.50	.....
Gilka Kimmel	3.25	.....
French Vermouth	3.25	.....
Italian Vermouth	3.25	.....
Creme de Cocoa	3.00	.....
Aquavit, Paulson's	2.75	.....
Aquavit, Karisham's	2.75	.....
Cherry Whiskey	2.50	.....
Cherry Brandy	3.00	.....
Absinthe	4.00	.....
Anniset	2.25	.....
Creme de Cassis	3.00	.....
Peach Brandy	3.00	.....
Apricot Brandy	3.00	.....
Fernet Blanca Italian Bitters	3.50	.....
Ferro China Italian Bitters	3.75	.....
John Bull Bitters	2.75	.....
Angostura Bitters	1.75	.....

COCKTAILS

Manhattan	$3.00	$33.00
Martini	3.00	33.00

RYE WHISKIES IN BULK

	Per Gal.
Great West	$ 6.50
7-Year Old	7.00
9-Year Old, Extra Special	7.25
Old Canadian Rye	6.50
Private Stock	7.25
Gooderham & Worts Ordinary	7.00
Gooderham & Worts Special	8.00
Walker's Imperial	7.75
Walker's Canadian Club	8.50

SCOTCH WHISKIES IN BULK

Murray & Co., Fine Old	$11.00
Cameron's Glenlivet	11.50
Teacher's Glenlivet	12.50
Brown's XXX	11.00
Mackay's Special	11.50
Usher's O. V. G.	12.50
Usher's Special Reserve	13.50
Walker's Kilmarnock	14.50

GINS IN BULK

Betts' Old Tom	$ 8.00
Betts' London Dry	8.00
Gordon's Dry	9.00
De Kuyper's Holland	10.50
Castle Brand Hollands	10.00

RUM IN BULK

Robertson's Demerara or Jamaica	$13.00
H. B. Demerara or Jamaica	13.00
London Dock	14.00
Privateer	14.50
Old Navy Rum, 35 over proof	15.00

BRANDIES IN BULK

Louis Renay	$11.00
Magnier & Co.*	11.50
Balzac & Co. ***	12.50
Lucien Foucald ***	11.00
Tillac ***	12.00
Roubillac ***	13.00
Magnier's ***	13.50
Magnier's V. O.	14.00
Magnier's V. S. O. P.	15.50
Hennessey's ***	15.50

PORT AND SHERRY IN BULK

Special Vintage Port	$ 5.00
California Port	6.00
Feuerheerd's Portugese Port	6.50
Weise & Krohn's Old Port	8.50
Taylor's Very Old Port	9.50
Croft's Imperial	10.50
California Sherry	5.00
Fuerheerd's Fine Old	6.00
MacKenzie's Sherry	7.00
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J. de Fuentas Parillo	8.00

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Westminster Brewery Famous Premier Brand	2.90	3.15	13.75
Vancouver Breweries, Limited, Famous Cream Stout	3.25	3.25	14.50
Westminster Brewery—Extra Grade Britannia Beer	3.15	3.25	14.50
Westminster Brewery Export XXX Stout, brewed from Dublin Malt	3.25	3.35	14.50
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Barrels of six dozen quarts	15.50	Cases of two dozen pints	3.75

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MEN'S DEMANDS GRANTED AT IOCO

Union Rate of Pay Is Conceded and 8-Hour Day Is Decided Upon

The strike at Ioco is settled, and it is now definitely decided that by today all the men will have returned to work. Mr. Victor R. Midgley, who brought down that information this week, paid several visits to the oil works to talk matters over with the men. He reports that the men have been conceded the greater part of the demands. They have got the eight-hour day for all the mechanics, and the union rate of pay, as well as time and a half for overtime.

A 10 per cent. increase has been granted the men working on the stills. These men work 12 hours a day, and in addition to the increased pay, they have succeeded in securing one day off in eight with full pay. This was one of the things that they specially asked for. The others, as already stated, have had all their demands granted.

As a result of the strike, a union, known as the Oil Refinery Workers, has been formed, and meetings will be held twice a month at Ioco. They have become affiliated with the Trades and Labor council, and have applied to the American Federation of Labor for their charter. The union further decided to subscribe in a body for The Federationist. All told, there are between 150 and 200 members of the union, in fact every man in the works has taken out his card.

The strike at Ioco lasted about ten days, during which the men were out and work was entirely suspended. They are now returning to their work as quickly as it is possible to do so, and it is calculated that by today or tomorrow at the latest, all of them will be on the job again, every man being reinstated at the earliest moment.

The officers of the new union are—president, E. Singleton; secretary, A. Smith; delegates to the Trades and Labor council, the two already named, along with W. Whitelaw.

INJURIES ARE SERIOUS TO B. C. E. R. EMPLOYEE

Motorman C. Hague's Right Shoulder Badly Torn in Fall From Jitney

Members of the Street Railwaymen's union have heard with regret of the accident which happened some days ago to Motorman C. Hague, who was injured when returning to his car on Main street, after drinking at a public fountain. He was taken to the hospital after the occurrence and was afterwards sent home. A further examination, however, showed that the injuries were more serious than at first anticipated, and he was again taken to the hospital where it was found that the ligaments of his right shoulder had been badly torn as a result of the fall from the jitney which almost knocked him down. He is now again at his home and the indications are that he will not be able to return to work for at least another month.

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SYMPATHETIC BOND BETWEEN LABOR AND SOLDIERS

B. C. F. of L. Special Committee Meets G. W. V. A. Executive

Mutual Discussion of Problems Affecting Both Organizations

Matters of peculiar interest to the representatives of the trades and labor organizations in this city and those of the Great War Veterans association are being given close attention by both organizations. The last meeting of these representatives, which was held Monday evening, helped to clear the air somewhat, and it is believed that out of these proceedings will arise a better understanding between the parties as to the position of the returned soldier from an industrial point of view.

This meeting took place in the old Empire Service club, Hastings street west, now the headquarters of the G. W. V. A., on Monday night. Those present included Sergt. Walter Drinnan, Corp. H. Lees, Corp. Paige, Fred Welsh, Alex. Livingstone, R. Parm Pettipiece and W. R. Trotter. Mr. Gordon J. Kelly, chairman of the B. C. F. of L. committee, was unable to be present.

An attentive hearing was given to the soldiers' representatives by the Labor men and vice versa, and at the conclusion of the conference, it was stated that the attitude of the representatives of Labor was a sympathetic one. Lieut. Johnston and Lieut. Foster of Shaughnessy hospital and vocational training school, put the case of the soldiers before those present. They reckoned that 10 per cent. of the men who are taking vocational training at Shaughnessy will have to be taught new trades owing to their physical defects. There are some cases where the men have, before the war, got certain experience in a trade, but they will be unable to carry it on owing to those defects, and it was pointed out that it might take some time to tran them in another craft.

What they wanted the Labor men to do was to treat them in a sympathetic way in dealing with the different cases by granting them the privilege of being ranked, for the time being, as apprentices, and further the fact that those men have a pension should not militate against them in the matter of wages, or that it should not be taken advantage of by the employers.

As they gained in skill and became more proficient, it was suggested that their wages should be raised accordingly without reference in any respect to their pensions so that they could not be exploited on account of this fact, and their wages kept down. The soldiers' representatives recognized that certain union regulations and rules might at times have to be stretched a little, and as far as they could see, there would not be at any time any great number to be provided for in any one trade.

Other questions discussed were matters affecting demobilization. There would be a number of men seeking to return to their trades in this province, and it was said that the men who were being sought to place in positions in British Columbia were men who belonged to British Columbia prior to the war, and that there would be no attempt to bring in men for jobs who had enlisted from Ontario or any other province.

The representatives of Labor agreed to take all these matters under advisement, acting as they are in an advisory capacity. Much could be done by co-operation, they stated, and their attitude on the whole was one of sympathy. They promised to use their influence to see that the wishes of the soldiers as far as possible, were carried out, and if possible, complied with.

They pointed out, however, that while they might do much to help the men, still they did not own the jobs, and that all they could do was to bring their influence to bear in these matters. It was stated that the Labor men were willing to meet a committee to be appointed by the Board of Trade, representing the mechanical industries of this city. This joint committee will take all these matters into consideration, and it was thought advisable that as the individual cases came up, they should be dealt with by the joint committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Board of Trade and the G. W. V. A., who would act as a joint advisory board.

New Silk Petticoats

Many fine lines are available here now, among which we specially direct attention to the following:

AT **$5.95**—A special woven taffeta petticoat in shades of saxe blue, cardinal, Paddy or white.

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AT **$9.50**—New stripe silk petticoats, frilled and pin tucked. Very smart and specially good wearing quality.

AT **$10.50**—Queen quality silk in attractive shot effects in predominating shades of green, gold, purple, brown or lavender.

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MAKE NOMINATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICES

Voting Is Close at Last Regular Meeting for International Honors

Secretary Neelands of the Typographical Union, No. 226, reports that two travelling cards have been received this week, one from R. C. Fleming from San Francisco and the other from George Wood of Victoria.

At the last meeting of the union two new members were initiated: E. Radford into full membership, and A. H. Baker into two-thirds membership. Mr. C. Collier was elected a member of the executive to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. E. Ore leaving the city.

Nominations were received for the positions of international officers at the meeting held last Sunday, and resulted as follows:

For vice-president—Marsden G. Scott, who received 60 votes; E. W. Morcock, 31. First vice-president—W. W. Barrett, 58; F. G. Terry, 24. Secretary-treasurer—J. W. Hays, 57; W. E. Merritt, 33. Board of auditors—Fred Baker, 69; Philip Johnston, 19.

Delegates to the A. F. of L.—Frank Bonnington, 47; J. H. Ferguson, 11; Joe E. Goodkey, 14; Max S. Hayes, 45; C. P. Howard, 57; T. W. McCullough, 42; Frank Morrison, 33; Jas. W. Mullan, 37; T. C. Parsons, 18; Wm. Young, 18.

Trustees of Printers' Home—Walter Ames, 35; W. E. Armstrong, 37; Malcolm A. Knock, 21; Wm. Mounts, 23; E. P. Nichols, 24; Wm. E. O'Leary, 29; Mike Powell, 78, and H. Rednick, 28.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Samuel Hadden.

Agent to the Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnston.

AGREEABLE TO TAKE SHARES IN TEMPLE

Teamsters and Chauffeurs Decide on a Levy of $3 per Head to Take Stock

Members of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union at their meeting last night in the big hall, Labor Temple, decided after hearing a delegation of the directors of the Labor Temple, to take out three share each in the Labor Temple company. For this purpose it was pointed out that it would be necessary for each member to be subjected to an assessment of $3 so that the total amount might be subscribed for, about $2,000. This assessment will be extended over three months and the rate of payment will be $1 per month so that the levy will not fall heavily on the members.

While there was a section of the local opposed to adopting this course, it was pointed out that it would be in the interests not only of the union but of Labor as a whole, and that anything that tended to promote the cause of Labor was something in which the members should take a practical interest. Now that the members have signified their willingness to fall into line with other unions on this matter, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are, in a way, partners in a concern, whose influence is going to be felt in the near future.

Secretary Bert Showler announced that it was the intention of the union to hold a whist drive, dance and supper in Lester Court on March 29, and that the arrangements for that affair had been pretty well advanced. This is the first social gathering which the union has held and no effort is being spared to make it the biggest thing of the year in connection with 655. Early application for tickets should be made to the secretary.

AFFILIATE AGAIN WITH FEDERATION

Street Car Employees Once More in Fold After Two Years

One of the largest meetings of Division 101 of the Street Car Employees union tok place on Wednesday night in the Labor Temple. There was such a record attendance that it was found necessary to adjourn to the large auditorium which was filled to the doors. This attendance showed the strength of this division and the interest that the members are taking in matters affecting their standing. Business of considerable importance was before the meeting which was conducted under the presidency of Mr. Cottrell. Mr. Hoover is still absent in Portland and was unable to be present.

For almost two years this division has not been affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor and this question was discussed from all angles at the meeting on Wednesday night. It was eventually decided that the division should become re-affiliated with the Federation and, it might be added that this decision was practically unanimous.

The question of raising the monthly dues was again before the members and it was agreed that these dues should be increased from $1 to $1.15 per month.

There was a long discussion on the swing-shift system and a motion was carried, according to the statement made by president Cottrell yesterday, that a committee of twelve should be appointed to go into the whole subject and to bring forward such recommendation as they might deem advisable so that they can be considered at the next monthly meeting of the division. This committee will be as representative as possible of all sections of the division. This question has still to come before the next afternoon meeting.

ORGANIZED CULINARY CRAFTS VERY ACTIVE

Business Agent Mackenzie Getting in Touch With All Greater Vancouver Unions

Business Agent Mackenzie of Local 28, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, reports a record number of initiations for the month of February. In addition to the campaign for increased membership, the culinary crafts are appealing to all local unions to stop patronizing non-union restaurants and stick with those who stick with organized Labor.

The official list of union eating-houses is as follows:

Bergman's cafe, 326 Abbott street; Delmonico cafe, 704 Robson street. Allen's cafe, 29 Hastings street west; Orpheum cafe, 762 Granville street; Busy Bee cafe, 33 Cordova street; City Oyster and Chop House, 225 Hastings street east; Dominion cafe, 738 Main street; Empire cafe, 76 Hastings street east; English Kitchen, 30 Hastings street east; Good Eats cafe, 110 Cordova street west; London grill, 752 Robson street; Martin's Quick Lunch, 660 Cordova street west; Oyster cafe, 300 Carrall street; Post Office cafe, 724 Hastings street west; Wonder Lunch, 224 Carrall street; Vancouver cafe, 300 blk. Main street; Creamery cafe, 301 Main street; Victoria Chop House, 290 Main street; The Only, 36 Hastings street west; Klondike cafe, 218 Carrall street; Star Oyster House, 38 Hastings street east; Bridge cafe, 2220 Cambie street; National cafe, 729 Pender street west; B. C. Oyster House, 534 Pender street west; London Chop House, 503 Pender street west; Hotel West, Carrall street.

Some unknown party sends us a copy of a proposed constitution for the League of Nations. We move its adoption.—Union Record, Seattle. Seconded.

STEWART MINERS ARE INTERESTED

Old Kootenaians in New Stamping Ground Still Watching Events

STEWART, B. C., Feb. 22.—Permit me, on behalf of the metalliferous miners of this district, to congratulate the management of The Federationist for the splendid fight you are putting up for the working class. We are more than pleased with the formation of the Federated Labor Party. It is the greatest move yet made in B. C. to bring all hands together politically. From all appearances of everyday occurrences throughout the world today it appears to the writer that the B. C. Labor movement is moving up to take its place in the "big drive" to be made by our class in the near future. We are pleased to note the return to active service of so many old warhorses in the Labor movement of this province, such as Old Man Kingsley and Fighting Jim Hawthornthwaite, who surely have played their part in educating the workers as to what must be done to get rid of class rule and robbery. Nothing short of a complete social revolution will jar loose the ghouls who are fattening on the flesh and blood of the workers of this and every other country, with the possible exception of Russia.

Am sorry that the Atlin district is not represented in the Federated Labor Party, and that we had no delegates at the recent B. C. F. or L. convention but we will see that it is different next time. Success to the new old movement!

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Week of March 4

Willard Mack's latest thriller—

"So Much for So Much"

This will be its first production in Canada

DON'T MISS IT

Prices—15c, 30c, 40c

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Week of March 4th

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The world-renowned violinist FRADKIN

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ALLAN SHAW

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MARION HARRIS

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

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FOUR ACTS of VAUDEVILLE

—and—

BEST FEATURE PICTURES

Prices—5c, 15c and 20c

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THE LOWANDIES

"TOPSY-TURVY EQUESTRIANS"

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280 pairs of Ladies' Dress and Novelty, Lace and Button Boots, in all leathers. Regular up to $12.00. Saturday and Monday

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