

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

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POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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BIG NATIONAL HOME THIRD INTERNAT'NAL

In Florida for Members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

1684-ACRE SITE IS SELECTED

On Shores of Lake Gibson, Near Lakeland—About \$5,000,000 for Construction

OFFICIALS of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who have selected Lakeland, Florida, as the location for a national home for aged and disabled members of the order, have announced a proposed expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 for the construction of the plant. The tract upon which the new home will stand, which embraces 1684 acres of some of the highest and most fertile soil in Florida, according to an expert's investigation, was purchased for the sum of \$632,393.

Lakeland was selected for the home after inspection of sites offered by various towns and cities on the east and west coasts of the state. Immediately after the signing of the contract on January 1, 1924, William L. Hutcheson, president, announced that the buildings will be of Spanish type architecture. The guests of the institution will be housed in comfortable bungalows, he said, each structure to accommodate between four and eight persons. Meals will be served in a large central dining hall. Other structures to be erected include a church, laundry, administration building, and a large auditorium where entertainments, shows, and gatherings of various kinds will be held.

The 1684-acre tract, costing \$632,393, 600 acres of which bears citrus groves, is situated on the shores of Lake Gibson, about two miles from Lakeland. On the shores of the lake, and directly in front of the buildings, the brotherhood plans a tropical park, in which courts for various games will be constructed, such as bowling-on-the-green, horseshoe, and quoit courts.

The members of the executive committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are: William L. Hutcheson, formerly member of the War Labor board, general president; John T. Cosgrove, formerly president of the New Jersey State Building council, first general vice-president; Frank Duffy, member of the Labor commission to the Peace Conference at Paris and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, general secretary; Thomas Neale, formerly secretary of the Chicago Building council, general treasurer.

Representatives from the various districts: T. M. Guerin, formerly vice-president of the New York Federation of Labor; D. A. Post, formerly president of the Pennsylvania state council of carpenters; John H. Potts, formerly president of the Ohio state council of carpenters; James P. Ogle, member of the Florida Federation of Labor; J. W. Williams, formerly secretary of the St. Louis council of carpenters; W. A. Cole, active in labor circles on the Pacific coast, and Arthur Martel, formerly vice-president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Urge Action on Milk Analysis

Vancouver Trades and Labor council, by letter, urged the city council to establish the policy debated last week by the health committee, namely, the publication in daily papers of the monthly report of milk samples analyzed by the city chemist. The letter was referred to the health committee.

Musicians Will Hold Concert

Vancouver city council have granted permission to the local Musicians' benevolent society for a Sunday concert in the Orpheum theatre, to take place on March 16th. It was pointed out by representatives that the proposed concert was to be purely benefit one, for the relief of the sick and burial of the dead belonging to the society, and that no individual could profit directly by the entertainment. All talent will be donated, and Sunday is the only day on which musicians can get together to hold such a concert.

Socialists in Nanaimo Divided

There is considerable friction among Nanaimo Socialists as to the appointment of a candidate for the next Provincial election. Mr. Pritchard, who was brought over from Vancouver to address a meeting a few weeks ago as a prospective candidate, spoke again in Nanaimo on Sunday, but it is reported that he has by no means got the unanimous support of the Socialists as there is strong faction who favor T. Barnard, the old campaigner.

Policy of Education

Labor stands for a policy of education which is going to give us, not a ladder from the elementary schools to the universities (with many rungs knocked out), but a broad high-road that will give all children a chance to develop to the full the talents which God has given them, says S. F. Perry, (Continued on page 4)

This, according to its own spokesman, is the revolutionary interna-

INJURING AND RETARDING LABOR



Harassed, overburdened and discouraged horse (being driven to distraction by Federal and Provincial Governments)—What's the use, until either they acquire common sense or the boss gives me sane drivers.

ORGANIZE BURNS' CLUB

A Vancouver Burns' Fellowship Formed for Study of Scottish Bard's Works

Those who are in any way interested in the life and works of Robert Burns will be glad to hear that a society has been formed in Vancouver for the purpose of studying these. An organization meeting was held on Friday evening, when the Vancouver Burns' Fellowship came into existence. The meeting was very enthusiastic, those who attended expressing their views favorably to the forming of such an organization. The officers chosen to guide the fellowship during its first year are: President, P. M. Carrick; first vice-president, Alexander McRae; second vice-president, W. R. Dunlop; secretary-treasurer, A. Fraser Reid; executive: James Taylor, John McInnes, Alexander Thomson, John McDonald and David Murray.

One of the main objects of the fellowship is to inculcate a love for the poems and songs of Burns in the young, and to this end prizes will be offered in the various schools for essays on poems to be selected. One other objective aimed at is the erection of a statue to Scotland's premier poet in Stanley Park, and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of other Scottish societies, this will be eventually accomplished.

The first meeting of the Burns' Fellowship will be held in the St. Andrew's rooms, 634 Dunsmuir street, next Wednesday evening, when the poem selected for special study is "The Two Dogs." Everyone interested will be welcome at the meeting. Burns was ever the friend of the worker, and, as an apostle of universal brotherhood, his teachings reach the heart as that of no other writer. Labor, therefore, ought to be glad of the opportunity of intensive study of his works under the guidance of such a fellowship. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

Rent Restrictions

"I want to call the attention of the house to the fact that the Rent Restrictions act was passed in the interests of the landlords, because it was passed largely by a landlord government. It is resulting in almost intolerable hardship to many poor people," says Ernest Thurtell, M. P.

Present Social Order Not a Christian One

Tom Richardson, ex-member of the British house of commons, spoke before a large attendance at the Open Forum of the First Congregational church on Sunday afternoon. The main topic of Mr. Richardson's remarks was that socialism, like charity, begins at home and that, if everyone followed the biblical rule to do unto others as they would that others would do to them, the present order of things would soon be remedied. Mr. Richardson also offered the consolation that, if one lived right in this life, he need have no worry about existence in the next world. The present social order was by no means a Christian one, he contended.

Poor Because They Work

"We say that, broadly speaking, the mass of the people of this country who are poor are not poor because they do not work; they are poor because they do work. In the main, those who are in possession of great riches do not enjoy their property as the result of persistent personal endeavor," says J. R. Clynes, M. P.

Legislation Concerning Health and Education

BRITISH LABOR PREMIER

Will Earn Support and Respect of Masses—Address by Mr. Richardson, ex-M.P.

On Sunday evening, at a well-attended meeting of the Federated Labor party, a most interesting talk was given by Tom Richardson on "Raymond Macdonald—the Man of Today."

Mr. Richardson was for some years a member of the British house of commons, and there was intimately associated with Macdonald. He was, therefore, able to treat his audience to a most interesting and instructive address on England's first labor premier.

He assured his audience that labor had, in the person of the premier, a man who could be trusted to guide the labor party to a position of power and security, and in a manner in keeping with the ideals and aspirations of the great mass of the workers; that he was keen and alert to the many difficulties that the labor party would have to face, holding the position that they do today in England; that, although by virtue of his party not having a majority in the house of commons, and there was intimately associated with Macdonald. He was, therefore, able to treat his audience to a most interesting and instructive address on England's first labor premier.

2. The disease germs may neither be destroyed, nor cause the disease, but may remain alive in some part of the person, without setting up the particular disease characteristic of the germs. The individual has sufficient immunity to protect itself from the disease, yet for various reasons may not be able to destroy them at the site of entry, but only inhabit their flourishing in the system. Such a person while not suffering from the disease, harbors the germs, and may pass them on to another individual who is susceptible, or not immune, and who therefore succumbs to the disease. The former person is spoken of as a carrier, and he or she is one who is a great menace to the public.

It is to eliminate such persons from employment in this capacity where they would do most harm, namely, handling food in public eating places, that the Provincial party has pledged itself to try to minimize the danger along the line outlined in the above resolution.

In addition to these so-called carriers, a person who has been infected, but is in the so-called incubation period before taking down with the disease, may pass the living germs on to another, while yet unconscious of the fact that he will be taken down with that disease in a few days, as for example in measles.

In like manner, a person may have had the disease, recovered by establishing general immunity, yet during a varying period thereafter, be capable of handing on the disease, before the germs have been killed at the point of entry—for example, in diphtheria, where the patient has recovered, but still carries living germs in the throat. That is why quarantine is continued in diphtheria, until throat swabs show that all the germs have been destroyed.

Examples of diseases which have been proved to spread by carriers are numerous. One we will cite where a whole epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to a so-called typhoid-carrier.

This was in California a few years ago, when the state authorities traced every case of typhoid in that epidemic to its source. It was found that every case had shown direct contact with individuals suffering from typhoid fever, who had been at a certain church social. All these original cases were found to have partaken in common of a large meat pie, and that the maker of the meat pie was a typhoid-carrier, having harbored the living germs, ever since recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

To spread tuberculosis, a cool sufferer therefrom, may pass, and has been found to pass on the disease to a partaker of food, through a fresh transference of a so-called massive dose of germs, at a time when the individual was in a state of lowered resistance to that disease.

To illustrate the possibility of the spread of the so-called social disease, syphilis, one need only cite the proved case recorded by a well-known physician, as follows: A pedestrian was struck with a whip end, flicked by a passing driver at his horse. Syphilis developed at the site of the

abrasion. Investigation showed that the driver had active syphilitic lesions in his mouth, and was in the habit of sucking the whip end in his mouth, and, from time to time, flicking his horse with it.

The Provincial Party has pledged itself to endeavor to secure power to require everyone preparing food for consumption in public places, to be examined by a competent person to make sure that he or she is not a menace to others by reason of suffering from or carrying germs of certain diseases which are known to be spread in this manner.

Civil Service Smoker

The Vancouver branch of Federal Civil Servants will have an opportunity to enjoy themselves to the full at the big smoking concert to be held this evening in the Native Sons' hall, Granville street. The programme is certainly a varied one. Addresses will be given by local members of parliament, while songs and music will delight the aesthetic side of the smoker.

Refreshments will be served. The civil service "economy" campaign, bonfire, salary revision, superannuation, and other matters will be discussed at a mass meeting, which will be held just previous to the smoker. Messrs. H. H. Stevens, Leon J. Ladner, T. S. McBride and W. L. McQuarrie have promised to speak.

Label League Dance

The regular monthly dance of the Allied Label league will be held this evening in the Cotillion hall, corner of Granville and Davie streets. Whist prizes will be offered as usual, and dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

Juvenile Unemployment

The policy of the tory government with regard to juvenile unemployment has been ungenerous, unsympathetic, casual and unimaginative, says W. W. Henderson, M. P.

Faultfinders are never out of a job.

PROVIDING HOMES

Co-operative Loan System Proves Aid to Home-builders in United States

THE CAPITAL IS \$3,500,000,000

Survey Shows What Associations Have Done for Persons with Limited Means

CO-OPERATIVE building and loan associations in the United States, numbering more than 10,000, have a combined capital of \$3,500,000,000, and have provided homes for more than 5,000,000 families of limited means, according to the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, established at Kansas City, Mo., to aid the building and loan movement. The total savings in all savings institutions included in the comptroller's report was \$13,381,681,000. The combined savings in the mutuals and building loan associations, on the same date, was \$8,577,387,621, in purely co-operative institutions. This sum is thus in excess of half the savings in all the savings institutions in the United States. From these facts, it is pointed out that in this form of finance at least, co-operation in management and in the distribution of income from the investment of savings, is believed in and successfully practised.

The institute is a non-profit educational undertaking and its expenses have been provided largely by lumbering associations. These associations, while in a position to derive a benefit therefrom, are first of all convinced of the economical and social necessity of this thrift movement.

The institute is designed to render the same service that the American Institute of Banking has long rendered to the banking institutions of the country. Organized as a non-profit, non-capitalized, educational corporation, its policies are under the direction of an executive committee, including representatives of various state building and loan leagues.

Membership of 7,000,000

Regardless of variation in name and prevalent lack of standardization of laws, rules and methods, a distinguishing feature of the association is its adaptability to the distinct purpose of providing revolving funds for home building or home buying, on easy terms of repayment through amortization, or systematic partial payments. To define a building and loan association is to recite its purpose which are primarily to encourage thrift and to assist in providing homes through loaning accumulated funds to members, the interest earned from the loans being distributed among the savings and borrowing members on an equitable basis.

With few exceptions, associations are not permitted to engage in actual building. When the first association was organized in 1831, in Frankford, Pa., now a part of Philadelphia, its members were all desirous of securing loans in turn; but as the business has expanded to meet the needs of borrowers, it has been found desirable to encourage the use of these associations as general savings depositories, in order to increase the funds for loaning, and as a result, the last published statistics show a combined membership of 7,000,000 people.

The original plan of periodically assembling members for the payments of "dues" on "shares," and the allotment of loans, as practiced in the first association, is still followed in many associations in the eastern United States, while on the other hand, many associations are operated with all the conveniences of other financial institutions, and maintain regular business hours.

Frank A. Chase, educational director of the institute, has had placed at his disposal the facilities of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities at Madison, Wis., under the direction of Dr. Richard T. Ely, noted economist and head of the department of economics at the university of Wisconsin. Extensive research has been started for the production of standard building and loan textbooks, and Dr. Ely, as editor-in-chief, has announced that the first volume will appear within six months. Prof. H. F. Clark of the university of Wisconsin, is collaborating with Mr. Chase, and further assistance in the development of the educational program has been given by Miss Ann E. Rae, president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan associations.

Already the need for additional volumes to cover specific phases of the subject, is indicated, including a comprehensive work on building and loan law, applicable to the needs of the entire country, but the present effort is to produce a work that is so general in character, so definite in information, and yet so simplified in treatment as to be helpful to building and loan workers, students and the public alike.

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FRIDAY..... February 15, 1924

A CALL TO DUTY

IT HAS BEEN said that, if you would have a thing done well, you must do it yourself. It is undoubtedly true. Let us all take the advice to heart, for the time has now arrived when we are soon going to be called upon to elect members to the house of parliament at Victoria. Upon the shoulders of these will rest the responsibility of our government for the next five years. There is no more responsible task for us to perform than that of choosing these representatives. Let us see to it that we do it ourselves, or at least do our part. Men and women, workers everywhere, do your duty—do it now. See that your name is on the voters' list not later than the 20th of this month. If you neglect so fundamental a duty on your part it ill becomes you to complain of any maladministration on the part of the representatives you took no part in choosing, although you had the opportunity. Do your duty now. See that your name is on the voters' list. When you have done that, you will be in a position to do your duty when called upon to cast your vote on election day.

MERCHANTS AND UNIONS

WHAT DOES a strong and sane local labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage worker has enough to spend for the necessities and some luxuries in life, a fifty-dollar suit instead of a twenty-dollar one, a five-dollar hat instead of a two-dollar one, better furniture at home with other comforts, good seats at the theatres and a little saved against future debt accumulation. A poorly paid worker is akin to the pauper—that is, he is a poor customer at best, even if he can remain honest and pay his debts.

RWARD OF PERSISTENCY

INCH BY INCH the labor movement has advanced from the depths of disgraceful working conditions, until today, with head well above the level of the surface, it fearlessly demands justice for the toiled without heed to the prestige, power or influence of the oppressor. The road over which the hosts of toil have marched through the years may not have been smoothly paved to encourage them, yet there has been only an occasional laggard faint-hearted enough to quit because of the tremendous distance separating them from the desired goal. Fortunately for the unnumbered millions who occupy humble stations in the army of toil, those who step to the fore from the ranks and beckon them onward in the struggle are usually as tireless as the tide and as courageous as the lion. Only such men can stand up under the pressure of such a ceaseless and furious contest. Only men with iron will, steel nerves, and true-bearing hearts are capable of bearing such burdens, but the toiler has found in his ranks an abundant supply of just such men and as a direct consequence the progress of the labor movement has been so great as to astound and paralyze its opponents.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING**Vancouver Building Trades Report Increase in Membership — Unions Active**

Vancouver Building Trades committee, with William Dunn in the chair, met on Tuesday evening at local labor headquarters. There was a good average attendance, all locals being represented with one exception.

The Sheet Metal Workers reported that their men, working on No. 1 grain elevator, were not receiving the wages called for by the fair wage clause in the contract. It was decided finally to ask the Trades and Labor council to take a hand in this matter, with the assistance of all locals in the building trades.

A letter was read from the Trades Union Educational league, asking the support of the building trades by subscription to their official publication, The Progressive Building Trades Worker. After some discussion, the letter was filed.

Re the use of a working button, the majority of the workers seemed to be against this. In their opinion, the customary working card was much more effective.

A copy of a letter, sent to Burrard Tunnel & Bridge company by the various unions in the building trades, was read. This letter drew attention to the fact that the Northern Construction company were working men 48 hours per week, against the 44 hours recognized as the working week in the district, asking the contractors to observe the fair wage clause, and post a copy of wage list on the job. It was left in the hands of the secretaries of the various locals affected to continue this work.

Reports from the various locals indicate a healthy increase in membership. While conditions are by no means as bright as they might be, there is a noticeable improvement, and better things are expected within the next few weeks.

Social and Economic Problems of Today**May We Look to Labor to Solve Them?**

Brief Summary of an Address Delivered by Dr. Lyle Telford to the Federated Labor Party.

Of all the acts of men, said Dr. Telford, repentance is the most divine. It has been said that "Slavery is the child of ignorance." With that I most heartily agree. It has also been said that "Liberty is the child of intelligence," with that I am sure, we are all in full accord.

For every effect there must be a cause. When we look about us today and see what we choose to call "great social and economic distress" it is only natural that any and all healthy and enquiring minds search for the cause. At no time in the history of the world has there been more unrest than there is to-day. Never has there been more unemployment, with all its accompanying ills; never has there been more discontent; never more slavery of the great mass of people; never higher and more overburdening taxation; and never has there been more talk of impending catastrophe, of a great and horrible war—the like of which we have never dreamed of, than there is today. All this occurs when we are living in what we are pleased to call an enlightened age.

I doubt if this enlightenment has made itself discernible to many of us yet; this I do feel, that ere many years have come and gone, real enlightenment will dawn upon the human race, that our hearts and souls will be stirred, that we will feel its quickening impulse and will arise and go forward into the ranks with those grand and noble souls who have been pioneering in all the great and glorious movements for human liberty.

Too often have we been told that many of our social evils are necessary. There is no evil that is necessary. Evil begets evil. Good begets good, not evil. It is therefore incumbent upon you and me to find the cause underlying the many and varied social evils that exist to-day. No words, no matter how fluently they might flow from the lips of the ablest exponents of capitalism in its various forms, can make us close our eyes entirely to the wretchedness and squalor it has left us as its portion. I am sure that Satan must look in envy upon those who devised such a system as we have with us to-day; when he sees how perfectly it has been organized to produce human suffering, misery and want, he must feel ashamed.

Let us deal with the various features causing this great unrest. Unemployment, creating as it does the greater part of the difficulty we have to face, should naturally attract our attention first, although it would seem to be the last to receive the attention of the captains of industry and the leaders of our governments. Lack of accessibility to the means of wealth production, by the great mass of humanity—in other words, private ownership of our lands, our mines, our forests, our fisheries, our factories and our means of transporting our needs—is one great obstacle confronting every one of us. This is what retards the progress of humanity towards the goal that every socialist, every true labor man would strive for. These so-called captains of industry are the greatest obstacles to human happiness and progress that the world has ever known. They, through every camouflage known to themselves, try and make you and me believe that we are co-partners in this great and glorious country, that we are immensely wealthy and do not know it, that we are the owners of unbounded forests, the possessors of fertile fields, that the vast mineral resources of this country are all ours. It is nothing more than sheer trickery put forward, consciously or unconsciously, as such by them. Not until we are really the owners, until we are really co-partners in this great country, in the world, are we going to rest upon our oars. Then only will it be possible for all who are willing, and able, to have at least the necessary opportunities to provide the essentials in this life—for themselves and their loved ones.

Then we might justly and fairly say, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." As the system is to-day, we say to men, "You cannot work; there is none to be done." The only right they appear to have is the right to starve, while others live in luxury. Some wonder why we have radical men and women developing as we have. My great wonder is that we have not had many, many more, than men and women are so docile and apparently content to live as they are doing.

There is, however, a ray of sunshine looming in the distant horizon, over yonder in old England. There the sun is rising; let us hope that some life-giving energy may radiate from that grand and noble body of pioneers, fighting for liberty over yonder, and may they impart to us here and now, a new vigorous manhood and womanhood which will arise to humanity's call.

Aside from the fact that our natural resources are owned and controlled by the few, to the detriment of the many, we must consider the means of wealth production. Machinery, as you well know, is playing an enormous part in unemployment, one man to-day can do what it might have taken twenty-five or a hundred to do in the years gone by. Machines are doing the work of production while men and women are being thrown into the discard—in spite of the fact that they, the men and women, have no other means by which to live than by offering their services to someone else. These services are not needed, thus we have unemployment. There are many other factors, I know, but I am dealing

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

Grafting Cliqueism

Editor B. C. Federationist: Too much cliqueism in the unions, as well as in central bodies, is one of the curses upon labor in this country. In a great measure, this is due to the apathy of the rank and file that seemingly take little or no interest in unionism. The same old crowd are returned to office year after year, till they seem to believe that they hold office by "divine right." Then there are the paid office jobs. The fellows who go after these have their coteries of followers, who are ever ready to sing their praises. Of course, the big stunts are pulled off at elections for public office. There you are. Can't you see a hole through a hoop? What are you going to do about it, you ask? Well, one thing I think would help to break up the clique would be not to allow an elective officer to serve for more than one term in four years. In the case of the Trades and Labor council, I would do away with the office of president, by electing a different chairman at each meeting. Regarding the secretaryship, I would hire an outsider altogether, a custom very much in vogue in Australia, who would do his work and mind his own business. Grafting cliqueism is damning the continental-wide labor movement today. Hoping you will find space for these suggestions in your valuable labor paper,

AN EX-DELEGATE.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 13, 1924.

Peace and Plenty

Editor B. C. Federationist: We are now living in a wonderful age of industrial development and productive efficiency greater than history has any record of.

We have all the products and transportation facilities we need and a capacity to produce much more.

From almost everywhere we hear of and see people in distress and in need of something and from almost nowhere do we receive glad greetings from people in a condition of peace and plenty, in spite of our great productive efficiency.

In view of this fact, I believe it our duty to try to understand what is wrong and then to endeavor to make right that which is wrong.

Everybody complains of their overhead expenses being too large, their interest bills, debts and taxes unbearable. None of these evils can serve a noble purpose in a true civilization, because their functions are not necessary, and are now blocking our way and preventing us from enjoying peace and plenty.

Then why not banish these evils from our midst and enjoy to our heart's content the greatness of our ability to provide in abundance of the essentials of life and happiness.

The law of reward is: Render unto each according to her or his need and ability to serve. This being true, debts, interest and taxes have no logical excuse for their existence whatever.

Then let us in a constitutional manner forget these evils and enjoy our own greatness with happiness through the following method:

1. Cancel all debts, taxes, charters and laws.
2. To transfer the ownership of public utilities, etc., to a condition of public ownership for public service.
3. Put into operation industrial group representation for the administration of public affairs in general.
4. Abolish general elections and senate.

This merely means that all our sins shall be forgiven in order that we may live in peace and plenty.

Then let us forget all such notions as finance reforms, wheat pools, tariffs, reciprocity and strikes, as none of these are necessary nor can they promote our welfare with a true civilization, based on the two fundamental principles that our civilization rests on, which are need and service, no more, no less, and he who will not serve, neither shall he be served.

Our greatness is due to the endeavor of all the people so we need not discriminate. All we need to do is to receive this great millennium that is here now knocking at our door of intelligence, with open arms and enjoy the fruits of our own endeavors to our heart's content.

This may seem strange to many people, but facts will be facts whatever.

Men to-day are as truly slaves as they have ever been, with less protection than they have ever had. In olden days, when a man was a slave, it was to the interest of his master to see that his slaves were well looked after if he would get the most out of them. To-day that is not so. The employers of labor know that they can go to the labor market any time and get any men they want, and that, by paying them a certain amount for a few days, they can get the work done they desire. They accept no responsibility as far as the man is concerned, and he is left to shift for himself as best he may.

The battle is on, the battle to break down the autocracy of property—the right of a man to do what he will with his own. When the Golden Rule becomes truly possible in our everyday life, then alone will Labor have reached the goal of her endeavor.

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You may wish to help The Federationist. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor.

TO THE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS**Boost for The Fed.**

OUR CIRCULATION IS INCREASING

GET ANOTHER NEW SUBSCRIBER

ever people may think. The time has now come when we can go no farther nor meet our obligations, such as they are, so thank goodness, we have no other choice.

There may be some confusion in the minds of some people as to the advisability of doing away with money, interest, taxes, price, etc., but the fact still remains that there has never been in the history of our civilization a condition of fair dealing in the production and distribution of the essentials of life and instead of conditions getting better in this respect, they are getting worse and nobody has yet developed a scheme, whereby production and distribution can be carried on, on a monetary basis and give justice to the people in general.

Then it seems only logical to say we should abolish these evils in order that we may have production and distribution in harmony with the fundamental principles upon which civilization rests which is need and service.

And we are now in the best position we have ever been in to do this, as we can render more service than we need, due to the development of our industrial machinery and facilities of transportation.

And further the pleasant feature is, that it is not necessary to have any strike-in order to accomplish what I recommend, and further I feel quite sure we have no other choice, so we will be forced to do this through economic necessity.

Then I ask you one and all to visualize conditions, wherein your needs would be satisfied to the full extent of your country's ability to do so, which I am glad to know is very great and can easily be made still greater. In consideration for you rendering such service as you are qualified to do, and this condition shall be worldwide if we so wish.

MELVIN HOUGH.

Camrose, Alta., Feb. 12, 1924.

Orpheum Offers Delightful Bill

Editor B. C. Federationist: There's a new bill opening at the Orpheum next Wednesday night that will delight the heart of every young person, for it is replete with excellent headline features. Frank Farnum, America's most famous eccentric dancer, is bringing his big "Youthful Revue" of fifteen people and also his own orchestra. The Stuart Sisters are also featured, and in ten brilliant numbers, the revue resolves itself into a musical and dancing classic. It is a breezy, happy melange, hall marked and bound to please all, well staged, costumed and presented. Next is Ernest R. Ball, who, as everyone knows, is one of the foremost song writers and composers on this continent today. Ernest Ball productions are to be found. Walthal, he is a finished pianist, and sings his own songs very pleasantly.

A third real treat is promised by John T. Murray and Vivien Oakland, stars in many Broadway successes, and also screen favorites. They have a brilliant and refreshing combination of songs and fun, serious and satire. Raymond Bond, with a capable supporting cast, will produce his latest sketch "The Minute Man." Instant popularity has been accorded this act wherever it has appeared. Tabor and Greene, "Two Dark Knights," have fine voices and a never-failing fund of real wholesome humor. Clemens Bellings brings his jolly little family of two and four-footed pals, all of whom participate in a pleasant pantomime novelty. Remos and company demonstrate that there decidedly is something new in equilibristic novelties, and their act is a welcome thrill from start to finish. This excellent bill is completed with the usual picture attractions and selections by the original concert orchestra.

A third real treat is promised by John T. Murray and Vivien Oakland, stars in many Broadway successes, and also screen favorites. They have a brilliant and refreshing combination of songs and fun, serious and satire. Raymond Bond, with a capable supporting cast, will produce his latest sketch "The Minute Man." Instant popularity has been accorded this act wherever it has appeared. Tabor and Greene, "Two Dark Knights," have fine voices and a never-failing fund of real wholesome humor. Clemens Bellings brings his jolly little family of two and four-footed pals, all of whom participate in a pleasant pantomime novelty. Remos and company demonstrate that there decidedly is something new in equilibristic novelties, and their act is a welcome thrill from start to finish. This excellent bill is completed with the usual picture attractions and selections by the original concert orchestra.

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

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LENINE

A Personal Impression

[By Princess Radziwill in Boston Monitor]

EVERYTHING that could be written has been written about Lenin (Vladimir Ulianoff). I will, therefore, not attempt to pass any judgment upon him. But it seems to me that certain things I have to say concerning him may throw some light on the man, as well as on his work. I happen to have known his mother well, having owned an estate in the government of Simbirsk close to the small one upon which Madame Ulianoff lived with her two boys, after her husband's passing. The elder of them, who was executed for having taken part in a plot to assassinate Alexander III, was a charming fellow, far more brilliant than his famous brother, and was an adherent of the school of advanced opinions of which Prince Kropotkin was one of the most prominent representatives. When he was finally sentenced, his mother came to St. Petersburg to implore the czar's clemency, and, as it happened, I was the one who introduced her to General Tcheresewin, then at the head of the Okhrana, who interested himself in her case, and did his best to obtain a pardon for young Ulianoff.

The story of how the latter's mother spent the night on her knees before her son, to induce him to sign a petition to the emperor, asking for his life, is well known. What is less so, was the impression produced on the mind of the young Vladimir by the catastrophe. It was generally supposed that it had induced him to join the ranks of the revolutionary party, but this is an error. On the contrary, it had been he who had influenced his brother to embrace its doctrines, and who had almost thrown him into its arms, a fact for which he was later on to experience great remorse.

Many years after the tragedy, I had occasion to meet Lenin, then an exile in Switzerland. His mother had passed on, the family estate had been sold, he had spent some time in Siberia, and was already known as one of the lights of the Russian anarchist party. We had occasion to discuss the past, and I remember being immensely struck by the profound faith expressed by Lenin in the ultimate success of his ideas and opinions, as factors in the moulding of Russia's future destiny. He knew that the revolution was but a question of time in his country, and he did not scruple to say so. His only regret was the abortive attempt of 1905, which, according to him, had failed because engineered before the Labor party had come to the knowledge of the real strength it wielded.

From his Zurich retreat Lenin worked most actively at the organization of that same Labor party, and it was certainly due to his inspiration and influence that the numerous strikes which took place in Russia in 1913 and 1914, just before the war, were started. I remember that, among other things, he told me ten years would not pass before the Romanoffs would be overthrown, and that, in case of any foreign war, it would happen earlier. This was in 1909, and, as things turned out, the forecast was a pretty accurate one.

The last time I saw Lenin was in Stockholm, when he was on his way to Petrograd to start his attack on the first Russian government that had come into power after Nicholas II's abdication. We met at the house of a Russian anarchist, and had quite a long conversation, and I remember that, among other things, I entreated him not to avenge his brother's execution on the captive czar, to which he replied: "Revenge is far from my mind, in so far as my personal wrongs are concerned. My brother died for a just cause, and I feel more proud of it than of anything else in the world. If something could induce me to show mercy to Nicholas II, in case it depended on myself to be merciful toward him or not, it would be precisely the remembrance of my brother's gallows, and of those on which so many others have perished. Without those gallows, we would be further off than we are today from the great aim toward the triumph of which so many men and women have died and suffered. No, I will never avenge any of the wrongs which I have suffered personally, but"—and here his voice rose shrilly—"but I will avenge the wrongs Russia has suffered, if I can—the wrongs done to Russia during those 300 years the Romanoffs have held her under their sway!"

There was something so terrible in his whole appearance, as he uttered the words, that I was alarmed. He stopped for a while, then went on: "You may consider me mad, but I can foresee the future, the day when I shall have launched Russia on the road of this communism, which is the only one that can lead nations or individuals toward happiness and prosperity."

"It is an Utopia," I replied. "Communism, such as you understand and explain it, can only ruin a country."

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Don't ever attempt such a dangerous experiment in Russia, even if the opportunity is given to you to do so."

"Does danger matter?" he inquired. "If I see my way—and I shall see it—to apply, not my theories, but my firm convictions, in a practical manner, I will not hesitate, or recoil before anything, not even before the shedding of blood, in order to do so. I believe in communism, and should I be allowed to make the experiment of transforming it into a system of government, I will know that my mission on earth has been fulfilled."

"And if you fail?" I asked in my turn.

He looked at me for a few moments before replying.

"If I fail, I shall die of a broken heart," he said, quite simply.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WILL unemployment ever be eliminated? It is hardly possible to answer for industry as a whole, though in individual cases it may be possible to regularize employment.

In a well ordered industrial society unemployment will either be entirely wiped out by proper regulating methods, or, where unemployment is not avoidable, it will not have its present horrors for the worker. Most workers are unemployed one day a week—Sunday. No one considers the idle Sunday a curse. It is generally accepted that a worker should earn enough in six days to support himself also on the seventh day, when he is not working. At least that Under a more equitable industrial system regulations may be made, on the same principle, for the full round year instead of the single week. In business that rule is operating today. The owner of a summer resort, for instance, makes enough money in the busy summer months to sustain him for the whole year. Else, the capital invested in the resort will be moved to a more profitable enterprise.

Wasting wealth in prodigious quantities during the war brought prosperity to the working class that produced wealth. It provided lots of work. It took away competitors so that wages rose. And at the same time, it provided an army of lavish consumers in the soldiers. Let us take the children out of industry now, make them lavish consumers of all the good things we produce, so that they may grow up strong, well-nourished, well-educated. We will lose competitors at low wages, and we shall have the prosperity which comes of plenty of work at good wages.

Capitalism will conscript these children to fight for its markets and investments when the next war comes.

If the nation demands that they shall sacrifice their lives in defense of some national policy, is it not right that they should demand adequate nurture from the nation?

TO-DAY, however, unemployment is a real and growing menace. It is a sword that is always hanging over the worker's neck, threatening his family with ruin and demoralization. The fear of losing a job is never-racking and makes young workers prematurely old. Besides the normal, seasonal, unemployment, there is also abnormal unemployment. The latter comes with a crisis or a panic. Then, industrious and self-respecting workers become tramps, and fill our highways and by-ways with human wreckage.

The industry makes full use of the worker, and exploits him to the utmost, when it needs him. It then pays him enough to keep body and soul together. By the practice of self-abnegation, and with no sickness in the family, the worker may save a little for a rainy day; very little if at all. When unemployment comes, the industry says to the worker in effect: "Now I need you no more; go home; you and your family."

If the employer has a horse he will not turn it loose because of lack of work; nor will he refuse to pay rent and other expenses for the machine and protect them from deterioration. The horse and the machines receive all attention. But a worker is neither a soul-less horse nor an inanimate machine; he is a human being, created in the image of God, like his employer, if he has one; he is a free man, and as such is no one's property, as is the horse or the machine, and as a free man the responsibility is all his own. Under the accepted codes of ethics and morals, it would be entirely undignified and most degrading for us, free born citizens, to be deprived of the opportunity to bear our own responsibilities. But the dignity of our responsibilities is a grim joke when we are out of a job and unable to feed the hungry mouths in our families. Other countries have social legislation to relieve distress caused by unemployment. In our great and rich country there is no such relief for the unemployed. The worker is thrown upon his own initiative, to beg and lose his manhood, steal and go to jail, or starve and go to—. He has three opportunities and at a time of severe and prolonged unemployment he takes all three, landing in Potter's Field.

But what workers are unable to do individually, they may be able to do collectively through a strong union.

It is in that way that trades and labor organizations have undertaken to deal with the serious problem of unemployment in their respective unions.

Single Room Houses

I could take members to dilapidated houses in Ilford 110 and 120 years old, houses of ten rooms where no fewer than 65 people live. Every room is a home, and every function of life, from birth to death, takes place in that single room.

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PROHIBIT CHILD LABOR

Capitalism Will Conscription Children to Fight for Its Markets

[Oakland World]

Prohibiting child labor does not go to the root of the evil. Parents have their small children go to work because their wages are needed to help out the family income. Adequate pay to adults for their labor and services is needed so that when the children go to school there shall be enough to feed, clothe and house them properly. School is of little use to an undernourished child.

We are rich enough as a people to free our children from work. The war demonstrated that we could take 3,000,000 of the most vigorous young men out of industry and employ them in the most wasteful occupation, war;

that we could take other millions and employ them making munitions for the first 3,000,000 to waste; and still the country had plenty of food and clothing. In fact, for the first time in the lives of hundreds of

Third International

(Continued from page 1)

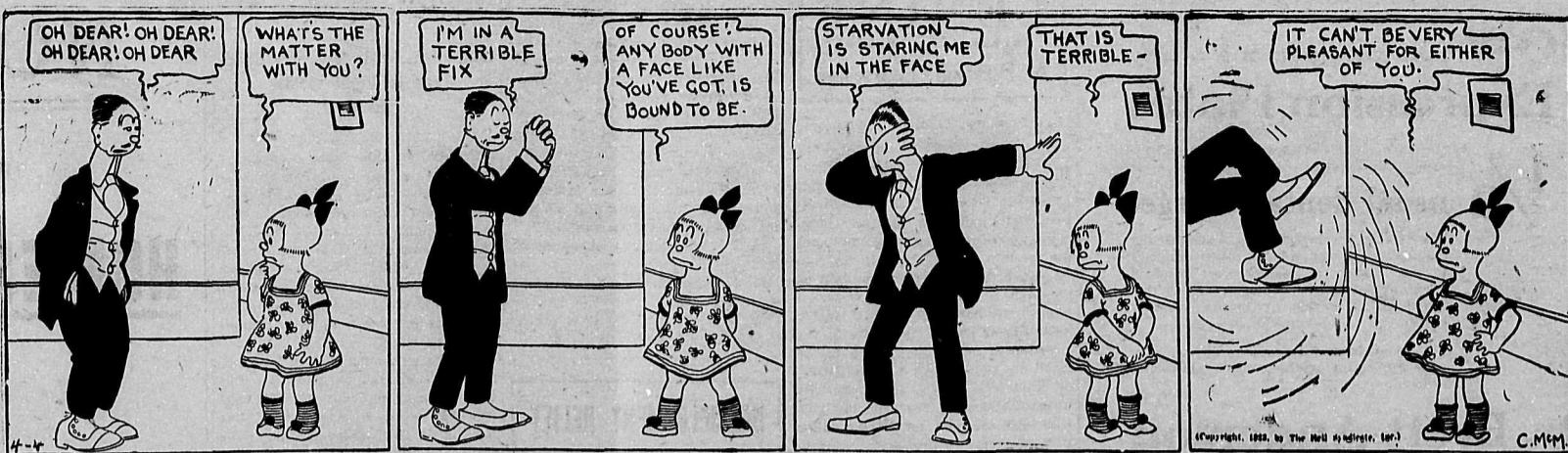
tional of the working class." It does not mince words or make any stopovers on the road to universal revolution. It "stands squarely for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the workers' and farmers' government throughout the world. It advocates the Soviet form of organization and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Third International is a real centralized world party, animated by an iron discipline."

Indicative of the distinction which exists between the Communist International and the Soviet Government is the letter which the national committee of the Socialist party of the United States sent in 1921 to Russia, refusing to comply with Lenin's famous twenty-one conditions for affiliation with the Comintern. The letter declares that "to the Soviet government the Socialist party of America has given its unwavering support, as evidenced by resolutions of sympathy and comradeship, and by persistent and reiterated demands upon our own government for withdrawal of troops, lifting the blockade, resumption of trade, and recognition of the Soviet government. . . . The Communist International, on the other hand, has nothing to do with the internal affairs of the Russian people, but with the interests of revolutionary workers of the entire world. It is not only the right, but the duty, of revolutionary workers of various countries to insist upon an international body with which they desire to affiliate, and to demand a voice in determining the policies of the body of which they form a part."

George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, illustrated this relationship in a special interview with the Moscow representative of the Christian Science Monitor, when he declared that "the relation between the Soviet government and the Communist International suggests the situation existing in countries where the Roman Catholic Party holds political power. The

FREDDIE THE FINANCIER--Not a Treat for Anybody Concerned

---By CHAS. McMANUS



members of the party are members of the church, but the two organizations pursue separate and distinct aims." And, it might be added, that the Comintern finds that it can work more successfully from Moscow in much the same way that Roman Catholic political interests concentrate in Rome. But it does not follow that the Comintern speaks for the Soviet government any more than the Vatican, however strongly its interests may be represented in the Chamber of Deputies, speaks authoritatively for the Government of Italy.—S. H. Boston Monitor

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Christianity and the Class Struggle

NO DOUBT many attending Dr. Curry's lectures were last Friday more familiar with the discourse than with his previous subjects. "The Class Struggle" had a familiar sound, and "Christianity" like the poor we have always with us. Yet, according to the speaker, and the authorities he quoted, the Christianity of the Nazarene and the twelve disciples was a thing rather different from the creeds of today, or even as far back as the time of Constantine, who helped to have it made over as a worthy helpmeet and mistress of his slave empire.

The speaker told how the Roman legions had conquered the known world, and in 49 B. C. had even raised their standard over what is now the land of Hull Bull. The intensity of the class struggle between the slaves and masters of that day has never yet been paralleled in history, and its only approach has been the recent counter-revolutionary struggle in Russia. The conquered barbarians, who were compelled to toil under the lash of this mother of empires, unlike the modern victims of exploitation, were not trained to the yoke, and struggled fiercely with their captors for the freedom they had just lost. Great armies of rebel slaves were organized and for many years waged bloody conflicts with the fighting subjects of the great empire.

Osborne Ward, author of the "Ancient Lowly," and Ernest Untermann's "World's Revolutions," were referred to by the speaker. The great slave commanders Verethus in Spain, Unice in Sicily and Spartacus in Italy raised armies of revolutionists who beat the Roman legions in numerous battles, slaying hundreds of thousands of their best fighters. In Sicily, the rebels were vanquished, and over 20,000 were crucified for this was the means which the masters of Rome adopted to meet sedition, and their right to rule, and to rob the producers of their day.

In spite of these failures however, so hateful was slavery to these conquered people that Spartacus in 74 B. C. gathered great armies, and held the Roman hosts at bay for four years, beating them in ten open battles until he, and his armies were annihilated. Out of 300,000, only 60,000 were taken alive, 6000 of these were nailed to crosses along the Apian road one of the thoroughfares leading to the imperial city. These crucified slaves writhed in agony. For months the vultures feasted on their flesh, while for years their skeletons swung in the wind, a ghastly and impressive warning to rebels and against the unpardonable crime of treason to a master class, which ruled by divine right, as they always do.

Well may the clergy of the state religion of Britain each Sunday repeat the prayer, "From all false doctrine, conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord deliver us."

The Promised Messiah

Among the people conquered by Rome were the Jews. The gospel tells us that "it came to pass in these days,

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and is one of its mainstays even to this day.

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The following Friday, W. A. Pritchard will speak on the "Russian Revolution."

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