BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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SUPPORT OUR LABOR PARTY THIS ELECTION DAY: DON'T SPLIT YOUR VOTE

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What Labor Really Wants! Change of Economic System for One Perfectly Sane and Feasible! Masses Awakening!

THE AVERAGE PERSON accuses Labor of criticising modern society, the capitalism system and the other political parties, without having anything better to offer; in other words, Labor is accused of being always destructive and never constructive.

But Labor is both. We want to change the present system entirely for one which is perfectly sane and practicable. We look back on the pages of the history of man and we see that each phase of civilization changes, passes away and gives place to the next phase. And capitalism is no exception. It is gradually changing, it is losing its power, it has served its use and now it must give place to another form of society. The present worldwide unrest shows the necessity for a change. Never before in the history of the world, perhaps, has there been such a remarkable and universal consciousness of the masses. And the Labor movement as we know it here is but one form of this general consciousness, this mass awakening. But whatever our private and particular view, whatever our opinions as to policy and tactics, we are all desirous of ending the present system. That is why we do not concern ourselves primarily with the question of freight rates, the building of further railways, the beer question, nor the myth of general prosperity, because we know that all these questions would automatically vanish with the system of which they are a part. For the degradation of seeking work, the bitterness of poverty, the sordidness and ugliness of many aspects of life, the everlasting pursuit of money, much sickness and disease, loss of life and the fears of old age, are but the appendages of the capitalist system. Even those matters which we are aught to regard as purely personal—the various prevailing vices, the apathy, the mental stagnation so common, are only the outcome of our present system.

So are the wasted talent and the undiscovered genius. Just imagine for a moment the potential greatness that perished in the last war, and the greatness that is passing away unnoticed in our midst every day. It is our everlasting loss; it is one of capitalism's greatest crimes.

He who regards persons and events in the light of economic circumstances will be slow to pass judgment on the individual or on the masses. Each and all are the victims of a system and if the world is to be a happier place, if there is to be freedom and justice, capitalism must be banished. Then many of our ills will disappear. Other evils will no doubt arise under the new order, for a perfect world is beyond imagination, but they cannot be worse than the ills man has to endure today. And they, too, will be swept away by the radicals to come.

But for us here and now, our first aim is to rid the world of capitalism and build up a new society. And the outstanding feature of this new system will be that all things will be produced because we want them, because we need them, not to furnish dividends for the parasite or wages for the worker. Therefore the production of our food, the building of our houses, halls and schools, the manufacture of our clothes and other articles will be carried on simply because all those things are necessary, not for the sake of profit. Science, art and music will be pursued for their own sake, not in the interests of a fortune or a position in society. For there will be no fortunes, and in a society where there is no class distinction—(between non-workers and workers) as now, there can be no striving for position. And if everything is held in common, the privileges now enjoyed by the few, such as higher education, travel, leisure and a higher standard of living, will be the privileges of all. Disease will be eliminated more easily because scientific research will be freer than now.

And with regard to the individual: It is sufficient to say that he will, in addition to better conditions, find himself more interested in life generally, and more pleasantly occupied than is the case now. Individuality and self-development will then be unfettered by economic needs, and the whole race will benefit from this alone. For much vice is the result of the monotony of industry, wretchedness of environment and mental vacuum.

There is really nothing Utopian, nothing of the nature of dreams and nothing fantastically impossible in these demands. We realize that everything in our economic life is disordered; we recognize the cause of this disorder, and instead of trying to patch up capitalism to suit ourselves, we wish to change it for a new system, a system whose interests are those of the many, not those of the few.

There are those who prefer to remain inactive believing that evolution will accomplish the change in time. Such people have evidently never considered how capitalism can evolve; that by gradual interlocking of big interests, by the formation of still more trusts and monopolies, by the stealthy acquirement of all powers, natural, political and industrial, the slavery of the masses will be a slavery worse than the world has seen thus far. We see the processes of evolution around us every day in every aspect of life, and no less we see the processes of evolution in the movement of the masses towards freedom and justice. But this latter is a conscious movement, in which every worker must take his part, for only by conscious effort can the workers free themselves. **They have to free themselves.**

But this cannot be done all at once; only the minority as yet realize the vast possibilities of labor and only the few desire liberty. Parliamentary action is a step towards the education of the masses and the attainment of our goal. Therefore, all who are discontent with the present system, all who realize that it is not exactly God-given should help to put into parliament working people whose interests are identical with their own, whose outlook is the same, rather than those who live by exploiting the workers.

The government has been run long enough in the interests of the few, let us now run it in the interests of the masses. Vote the straight Labor ticket.

R. H. NEELANDS
Labor candidate South Vancouver

The provincial party in Vancouver city is slipping fast. They started by calling themselves "the third party." They are now fourth on the ballot. They expect to hit the bottom about June 20. Everybody should vote for the workers solid six.

The executive of the B.C. Prohibition association, in response to a complaint that some of their literature does not carry the union label, assure us that all printing is done in a union shop, by union labor, and that the lack of the label was simply an omission on the part of the printer.

One vote for any one of the other candidates, might be instrumental in destroying all your votes for Labor. Don't split your vote.

Use your vote and influence where it will do the most good. Support Labor.

If you would "save the women and children first," vote the solid Labor ticket.

VANCOUVER LABOR CANDIDATES

FROM ROYAL CITY

Conditions Facing the Masses and Political Phases Reviewed Dispassionately

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

R. C. Higgins Only Candidate in Riding as Far as Workers Are Concerned

[From Our Own Correspondent]

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 19—Viewed dispassionately, the working man is the most curious of all living things. He is the only one that does not know how to protect himself and his young. He is the legitimate prey of every quick-witted creature about him, and, although he is strong and well able to resist the attack, the human weasel has no difficulty in seizing him by the throat and sucking out his life-blood. The reason is not far to seek. No one with any common sense would send a company of leather-clad archers into the field to fight against men equipped with long distance rifles and machine guns. To make the chances equal the men must be given modern war machinery, and to win they must be given something new that the enemy does not possess or understand. Times move ever onward and men must move with them. The day of the working man punishing himself and family by senseless strikes should be over. It has served its purpose in the past, but as a weapon for the future the strike is obsolete. Then there is revolution. In times past revolution has accomplished something, but the cost was always too heavy on the working man. He had

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Don't Split Your Vote

Editor B. C. Federationist: In connection with the coming provincial election there is one thing I would like to suggest, and that is, I think you should preach in season and out of season to your auditors and readers that when they vote for Labor men they should vote for Labor men only, and not distribute any votes they may not feel inclined to give to any of the Labor candidates, to candidates of the other parties. For example: I may vote for five of your men and, for some reason or other, decline to give my vote to the sixth. In a case such as this I would suggest that you impress on your friends to **waste the sixth vote**, rather than give it to anyone else, otherwise it will count against the Labor ticket, and cancel one of the five votes cast. Labor will absolutely need every single vote it can dig up. Don't split your vote.

H. G. H.

Vancouver, B. C.,
June 18, 1924.

Labor in Japan

The Japanese Federation of Labor, the largest body of its kind in Japan, recently passed a resolution opposing the militarist movement in that country and the anti-American demonstrations that were being held throughout the land. They opposed all signs of war with America whereever possible.

There, again, is brought home the international aspect of the labor movement, and there is shown how the spirit of brotherhood the world around, is the predominating influence within its ranks. To that movement, it would seem, we must look, for the peace of the world, no matter under which flag it may be found.

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ELECTION ODDITIES

Students of Human Nature Find Oddments in Quantity in Campaign Time

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE

Labor Stands for Pensions and Relief of Misery, Sickness and Unemployment

[Nemesis]

THE student of human nature during election time, if he keeps his ears open and gets about among the parties will find amusement and instruction in generous quantity.

A misguided man walked into the headquarters of the Provincial party and asked to see the secretary. He was informed that he was in consultation with the general. On saying his business was important and he would not detain the secretary many minutes, the man timidly approached the room in which the momentous consultation was being held. He returned in a few seconds with the message that the general did not like to be disturbed in his consultations.

This upset the visitor and muttering something about it being a pity the great man should be disturbed and he could take his votes somewhere else, he stalked out.

This misguided man, as you will have already conceived, was also a very unreasonable fellow. Did he think for a moment that a great general could be interrupted in his consultation with his secretary? Heaven forbid! While, it is true, he was not planning the wholesale slaughter of his fellow men which is the trade of a general, yet to ex-

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LABOR IS OUT TO WIN

BY UNITED EFFORT

SUPPORT LABOR CANDIDATES BY VOTING FOR

VANCOUVER CITY:

COTTRELL, Wilfred Harry
DUNN, William
McINNIS, Angus
MORRISON, Edmund Henry
SMITH, Priscilla Janet
HARRINGTON, J. (S. P. of C.)

SOUTH VANCOUVER:

NEELANDS, R. Harry

BURNABY:

BROWNE, Frank

NEW WESTMINSTER:

HIGGINS, Richard C.

The Canadian Labor Party Represents the United Front of All Workers

Labor IS Fit to Govern—the Old Land Has Proved It

Genuine Constructive Humane Policy Need of the Hour! Old Order Fails! The Logic of Labor Is Irrefutable!

AT NO TIME in the history of the political life of this province, has the intelligence of the electors been so discounted by our would-be statesmen, as it has upon the occasion of this election. Never was there a time in our history when we were more in need of some sane, constructive and humane policy than now.

Our statesmen can never hope to live in peace and comfort—even though their hearts and souls have become callous to the human misery that everywhere abounds—if they neglect to understand and intelligently regulate, in accordance with the fundamental rules of economics, the state which they have been chosen by the people to govern. The evidence of the failure of the old line parties in this regard, is only too evident. Their failure in the past has become so obvious apparently, that many of their number have broken away from their party affiliations and have formed a party of their own. Not only have they done that in this province, but they have done so in the middle west, where the progressive party was formed and many of whom are today in the Dominion house of commons at Ottawa. They have failed to accomplish what they set out to accomplish as a party. It was evident from the outset that such a failure was inevitable. They thought they could regulate a system that has long ago proved itself unworkable—at least from the standpoint of the best interests of the masses. They have learned their lesson from experience when they might have learned it from intelligent study. As a result, some fifteen or so of the progressive members at Ottawa have thrown in their lot with the labor forces. Sooner or later the more progressive and intelligent minds among our local progressives will do likewise. Adherents of the old parties are more or less mentally unbalanced on all matters pertaining to politics, and cannot, therefore, be expected to take any intelligent action in this regard. Death alone, in the vast majority of instances, will be the only means whereby their influence will be removed. Then the progress of humanity upward will, doubtless, be much more rapid than it is at the present time.

Never at any time in the past, have big lumbermen, corporation lawyers, captains of industry or the controllers of high finance been instrumental in introducing any social reform in the interests of the masses. Any reform that they may have introduced has been forced upon them by the masses themselves, and they have adopted them because it was necessary for them to do so if they would preserve their position of power and authority, in their particular sphere. These gentlemen are to be found in all the old-line parties, and their influence is the same, no matter where they are. Selfishness, at all times, is the driving power behind them. Our past experiences have been such as to relieve us of all doubt in this connection, and so long as they control our future destinies we have little to look forward to in the political life of this country—or of any other country, for that matter.

It is admitted by every intelligent person that the logic of labor is irrefutable. We agree. We admit, too, that our ideals have had little or no opportunity of being put into actual operation. That is more than the other parties can claim for what ideals they may have! In this connection it need hardly be pointed out that the practical application of their ideals has, thus far, been a dismal failure, though they have had countless ages to put them into proper working order. If ever they were going to work perfectly they should be showing signs of it now, and yet even their most ardent and enthusiastic supporters would not dare to claim that for them at the present time.

It would seem, then, that it is about time we had a new order of society. The old order has been nothing more or less than a dismal failure. In spite of their ability and their willingness to work and perform some useful service for society thousands upon thousands of our people are on the verge of destitution and are being forced to be, much against their will, an unnecessary burden upon their fellow-men. Such a state of affairs cannot long continue without there being exhibited a protest which will be something more than just a mere audible one. It will be one that will make itself felt, if need be.

The new order will be one that will not view with indifference, indolence on the part of anyone. It will see that every one performs some useful function in life if they would claim the right and privilege to associate with their fellowmen. Today, one section of the community is doing the work that should be shared by others, and are being forced by the present order of society to do this extra work that the others would be only too glad to have the opportunity to do, but owing to it being unprofitable for them to be engaged at it, by those who are now controlling the means of life, their rights and their needs are absolutely ignored. Such a state of affairs cannot be expected to remain in tranquility for long. If those in the high places of our land still persist in ignoring the essentials in this life, of those who today are willing to perform their rightful duties, upon their heads must rest the responsibility of any serious unrest that might arise. They must come to learn that the instinct of self-preservation is one of the most potent and the most active of all influences upon the lives of every human being in the world, and as such it must receive its due consideration. Ignorance of the law is no excuse, and in this instance such an excuse cannot and does not, rightfully exist.

The problems of the freight rates, the completion of the P. G. E., taxation, marketing facilities, and the myriad other little child-like excuses fade into absolute oblivion in comparison with the magnitude and importance of the one great problem that everywhere confronts the statesmen of this and every other land. The right to live is a God-given right which no man or group of men has any

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Burnaby Notes

Burnaby Workers beware! Reeve McLean is a pretty good scout; but if he is elected he will have to sit beside and be outvoted by Reeve Walkem of Point Grey and J. Nixon of South Vancouver if they make the grade. The former is a strong opponent of day labor, the second a renegade labor man. Take no chanches. Vote for Browne.

Get rid of all wasters. One party is as bad as the other. Vote Labor and save what is left of our proivnce for the people.

If it is in the best interests of the workers, The Federationist is for it. If not, it is against it.

You have trusted other candidates long enough, now trust your own. Vote Labor.

The aggregate per capita wealth of Canada in 1921 was computed at $2,525. How much do you own of this sum?

The Federationist is fighting for the rights of the masses. Help it.

The Lord helps those who help themselves. Vote Labor.

FRANK BROWNE
Labor Candidate, Burnaby

British Columbia Federationist

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FRIDAY.....June 20, 1924

THAT ORIENTAL QUESTION!

THERE is being made a strenuous, though exceedingly futile effort, on the part of many of the representatives of the old parties to discredit Labor's stand on this important matter, and at the same time, misrepresent Labor's true position.

One would have thought that the old parties would be the last ones to mention it. The presence of the Orientals in this province is certainly not due to the efforts of the Labor party. No intelligent person will question that assertion. Their presence in this province is due wholly and solely to the inference of the "big interests" upon, and through, the medium of the liberals and the tories, in an effort to bring cheap labor into this country and so force our native workers to lower their standard of living, a standard that has at all times been a disgrace to our land and to our so-called civilization. Their hypocritical attitude regarding this matter is nothing short of nauseating to any intelligent mind.

Labor says that if these men and women are fit to come into this country, and we see fit to accept their money, allow them to work in our homes, and associate with the children in the homes of many of the elite in the high places of our land; if we allow their children to attend our schools and associate with our children there, then not only is it right, but it is essential that these people be given the full rights of citizenship and everything possible done to raise their economic standard of living on a par with ours. Otherwise we are bound to go down. It is inevitable.

THE POLITICAL FORUM

THE Federationist feels that it would be neglecting a pleasant duty, if it failed to express its appreciation of the service the Vancouver Province has rendered the Labor movement, in its fight for human rights, in allowing labor's various representatives to give expression to the views they hold, regarding the perplexing political problems, in its "Political Forum."

We believe that the newspapers of our country will never be all that they should be, and can be, to our people until they are decidedly limited in numbers and, at the same time, give expression to the thoughts and ideals cherished by the various sections of the community which they serve.

Only when the true facts of any movement are allowed honest and free expression, is the public in a position to judge them on their merits. When such facts are presented, the public, without the editor's assistance, will be quite able to sift the wheat from the chaff.

Within the labor movement itself we are looking forward to the time when it will support one paper in which may be found all shades of opinion, from the most reactionary to the most radical. There should be no fear on the part of any section, since truth alone will ultimately survive. Nothing, so retards human progress, as our disregard of, and contempt for, the opinions of others, honestly and sincerely put forward. Let Labor, again, show the way.

CAPITALIST SYSTEM RESPONSIBLE FOR INTEMPERANCE

BEER by the glass, or beer some other way; this is made one of the burning questions of the hour. The situation is amusing and at the same time tragic, amusing that the workers can busy themselves over what is really a mere detail; tragic because they can so far forget the real issues; because while they are scrapping over this one item, the election as far as they are concerned may be lost or won. For it is not the election day itself that decides their fate; it is the many days before. Truly, those in high places (and the brewers) have a keen insight into the phychology of the people when they choose their subject and their day thus.

There are more than two sides to the question; ostensibly the fight is waged between "moderation" and "prohibition." The former seems to understand all about it; they are acquainted with the disadvantages of bottled beer and all the technicalities of cold beer and warm beer. The prohibitionists are concerned with the results of intemperance. But how about the cause of intemperance? While education is necessary, undoubtedly, as to the results of alcoholism; the moral and physical degeneration resulting from intemperance and the marked effect on the workers and their capacity for organizing. But the causes of intemperance must be removed before educational propaganda can have its effect.

In the last century, the working-class thinkers came to the conclusion that alcoholism could only disappear with the disappearance of the system which created it and reproduces it. Wretched, debasing surroundings, that must needs be forgotten somehow; the mental exhaustion caused by monotony; working in high temperatures or in dusty workshops; insufficient nourishment, all these things are the direct cause of drunkenness and other vices. The social instinct also has indirectly caused intemperance. And heredity cannot be overlooked, so that the unfortunate child not only inherits the conditions which have led to intemperance but also the tendencies. The drink habit is not the cause but the result of misery, wrote Justus in 1860. But it is also true that misery is the result of the same habit. The cause and effect move in a vicious circle.

Intemperance is not a modern problem; probably it is a more important problem than in the past, because it concerns a large section of the people. The first temperance society founded in 1600, pledged its members not to drink more than seven glasses of wine with any meal, nor more than fourteen glasses per day. (Undoubtedly the world progresses). But the question of intemperance is not solely one of will-power and morals. Neither is it a question which law can settle. High taxes have failed to check the evil and the chief result has been greater misery caused by the greater inroads on the working man's wage. Prohibition has failed. While it removes temptation for some, it serves to encourage illicit stills and smuggling, thus increasing temptation for others. There is only one solution. The causes, the material causes of the vice must be removed and the mental vacuum must be occupied. In other words conditions must be such as induce self-respect, for no one doubts the moral effect of surroundings; and the emptiness of the lives of the masses must be filled by those things which are at present enjoyed by the few. Education must turn the children out of school with some definite interest; adult life must provide a continuance of that interest. Books, music, science and art, as well as other interests, use the energy aright which otherwise might be turned in the direction of vice and crime. But these things are not possible under the present system which considers the highly endowed few; only which reserves to their use the treasures of art, the advantages of an extensive culture and the opportunities for complete development. Only when humanity is considered as a whole, when one class is no longer exploited by and for another class, when organized misery, degradation, poverty and overwork cease; in other words when our boasted civilization gives place to something better, then and then only, will the disease known as alcoholism be cured.

BEING HUMANE

SOME of the Labor candidates have seen fit, in our humble opinion, to step out of their realm, in choosing to give expression to their opinions on scientific matters regarding which they have little or no knowledge. We would respectfully remind them that Labor, for the present, is dealing with the problem of economics and is more concerned with the rights and comforts of men, women and children, than it is with dogs and cats.

The matter of vaccination and vivisection might well be left in the hands of those, whose life's work it is, to deal with such matters. We have as much as we can do to deal with the matters we have in hand. At any rate the opinions expressed are those of individuals and not those of the Labor party.

In the very near future we hope to be able to open our columns to an open and frank discussion on the matters above referred to. We will leave the discussion to those, on both sides, who should be in a position to speak authoritively and intelligently on such matters. Again, we might say, "truth, not prejudice will ultimately survive" and the nearer we reach the truth the better for all concerned.

LABOR AFTER THE ELECTIONS

WHATEVER may be the result, so far as Labor is concerned, in the coming elections, our duty still remains clear. The necessity of the further education of the great masses of the people along the lines advocated by this movement will be ever present for years to come.

Many earnest and sincere people still believe that our present form of industrial organization can be regulated and controlled under capitalism, in the interests of the masses. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb persisted in believing that for over twenty years before they were convinced of the error of their way. When intelligent and trained minds such as those took so long to see the light, can it be wondered at that the great masses of human kind may yet require years of active educational propaganda.

It is not enough for us to claim we have the only system that will function correctly, we must continue to show them where their old system is failing and why, and how ours will meet the need in each particular instance. Anything short of that is a sign that we are remiss in our duties and are failing to prove ourselves worthy of the sacred trust we have assumed.

Whether victory or defeat crowns our efforts on Friday, our educational propaganda must continue, at all costs.

Labor and the Poets

ROBERT BURNS

[By Frances Wills]

IT has been said that only a Scot can do real justice to a discussion on Burns and that only a Scot can really appreciate the poet. Perhaps this is true to some extent, for each nation has its own characteristic temperament. In another respect, however, this attitude is incorrect, because Burns stands for something more than than a national poet; he wrote for humanity.

There are those who idolize the poet and forget the man; and there are those to whom the man and his faults loom largest and the poet is forgotten or underestimated. Perhaps the true attitude lies somewhere between these two; that which thoroughly appreciates the poet and sympathises with the man. For as the French say, "To know all is to forgive all." One has to consider more than the doctrine of "free will"; one must remember the effects of environment and heredity.

The life of Burns is just the life one would expect of a man in his circumstances; genuis confined to a narrow sphere and harassed by a series of bitter struggles and hardships. So the poorest slave in the land, who knows not where to turn for the next meal; the most wretched toiler for mere existence—reading Burns' works—can take comfort knowing them to be the outpourings of a heart knowing similar distress; the cries for truth and justice, the burning indignation of one in a similar position.

Our poet showed considerable aptitude for learning at an early age, and much credit is due to his father, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and who, for long periods, was the boy's only companion and teacher. Burns himself tells us how his father "was thrown on the world at large," subjected to many wanderings and sojournings, during which, however, by his observations and experiences, he came to understand men, their manners and their ways. And surely this understanding was transmitted to his son Robert. From his mother, and an old friend, he learned old legends and ballads which fed his imagination and helped to mould the poet.

The "Cotter's Saturday Night" gives us a picture of typical Scottish family life in all its simplicity; we also obtain a nearer glimpse of the poet's father.

Burns continued his studies after leaving school, and this fact throws some light on his character. He must have been very persevering for his daily work was hard physical toil—trying to make a living in a land where nature seems ungracious. And he had very little leisure as anyone acquainted with even modern farm life knows. (And that was before the spread of I. W. W. ideas as to how many hours a man should work per day). The family knew the bitterness of poverty, especially after the father's death. Burns even meditated very seriously emigrating to Jamaica. Luckily, about this time, he conceived the idea of publishing his poems; and it was no great difficulty to obtain a subscription edition. Many of his poems had been circulated in manuscript form. So instead of going to Jamaica, he went on a visit to Edinburgh where he was introduced into "society." Even this great honor (?) did not turn his head and he was not afraid of expressing his own opinion, nor did he ever lose sight of the fact, that he belonged to another (but not inferior) class. On his return to his native county he married Jean Armour, and decided to lease a farm near Dumfries, first qualifying himself as an exiseman. This was fortunate because the farm did not pay. After a terrible struggle, he gave up farm life altogether.

It was during the next period of his life that we find signs of his sympathy with the French revolution; for he was a man of strong democratic tendencies. There is no doubt, however, that the fact that he was dependent on the government or bread (and perhaps butter) made him exercie some caution in expressing his political views. This must have been very trying to a man of his temperament. No doubt, he consoled himself by letting off steam in his writings and associating with known revolutionaries. He was more or less free to write as he pleased, for financially he benefitted very little from them. He declined offers of journalistic work in London, and though often in great difficulties, he refused to write for money, regarding such paid work as a kind of prostitution.

In 1795, there were signs that his health, never very great, was breaking up. Undoubtedly, he had abused himself by self-indulgence. Fits of depression caused by his extremely hard circumstances, and a sense of failure, made him seek dissipation as a means of escape. His last days were haunted by fear of debt and burdened by the cruelty of want.

After his death it seems as though there was a sudden access of appreciation, and he was given a military funeral (though it is hard to see what good this did to him). Better still, however, his wife and children were looked after.

It is impossible to deal adequately with any poet—particularly one so popular as Burns, whose sympathies were with the masses, in an article. So only a few of his main thoughts can be given. It is rather interesting to note what he thinks about himself when he does indulge in retrospection. (In passing, it may be observed that Burns naturally believed in a personal God of whom he speaks. It is possible for any type of reader to find interest in these poems which can be interpreted in a variety of ways). He says:

Thou know'st that Thou hast formed me
With passions wild and strong;
And listening to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

And in the bard's epitaph, we have a sketch of his character and something of his aims.

Is there a man whose judgment clear
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself, life's mad career,
Wild as the wave?
The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow
And softer flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low
And stained his name.
Reader, attend; whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole
In low pursuit;
Know prudent, cautious self-control
Is wisdom's root.

As mentioned before, Burns was of a democratic tendencies, so it was natural that much of his poetry should be about the ideas of his day, embodying the principles of the French revolution and the doctrine of universal liberty and universal opportunity. Such a poem is "A Man's a Man for a' That."

Is there for honest poverty
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by
We dare be poor for a' that
Our toils obscure, an' a' that
The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gold for a' that.

And the poet goes on to show that rank and riches are but tinsel; that the man of honesty and independent mind can laugh at the pomp and splendour of place and title; that while knighthood can be bestowed on a man; worth of character is something above all that, and he concludes:

But let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree (first place), an' a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
That man to man the warld o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

In another equally famous poem, he wrote with enthusiasm for those heroes who had perished long ago with Wallace in their struggle for national freedom; but his poem embodies something beyond patriotism, for he can see the similarity between that early struggle and the struggle of the workers against their oppressors, in the French revolution.

Besides a very real love of freedom and justice, which fought against the despair born of hopeless toil, Burns possessed a great love of nature. It was natural that the ploughman should know all of nature's moods and that the poet should half-worship her beauty, and if he did not attain to Shakespeare's or Shelly's power, one is brought face to face with everyday nature in his poetry. It must be remembered in this connection that his environment was very different from that of the other two poets; the face of nature in the north wears a more rugged aspect than in the more genial south.

It is obvious that a man who loved the real things of life and whose whole being cried out against injustice and untruth should hate the narrow conventions, the religious bigotry and the shams of his day. Much of Burns' poetry deals with his ideas on these subjects and their importance cannot be over estimated. For he was part of a great movement that was sweeping through the Scotland of his day; brushing away ignorance and prejudice and superstition and letting in the enlightenment and liberation of thousands.

(To be continued)

The Federationist is out to help the workers. There is no nobler work. Join us in the fight. Get your friends to subscribe.

Timely Topics

THE Vancouver Star claims to be free and independent, but we cannot help but feel that it has allowed itself to become somewhat prejudiced against Mr. Charles Woodward. We see it has not his name on the slate it has chosen, and were we not unsuspecting in our natures, we would have thought that his name was omitted since his firm did not advertise in that paper. We do believe such things have occurred. Of course, the Star is above that!

* * *

Our friend, Harry Stevens tells us that "Honest John" is all wrong about the freight rates issue. Isn't it a shame? Here we thought we had prosperity cinched! What's the use anyway. Just when you think you have, you haven't!

* * *

We see that Mrs. M. E. Smith is averse to the doing away with our weekly half holiday. She says to look up her past record on this matter. For our part, there are so many things about her political record in the past that are beyond our comprehension, that we are not going to attempt to look it up. Sufficient unto the day is the political evil thereof.

* * *

Non political statements made by prominent British Columbia men, have been alleged, in this election campaign. We may be wrong, but we are inclined to the belief that "there ain't no such animals."

* * *

The recent mail bandits should have affiliated with some of the old political parties in America. They might then learn law, to not only get some "boodle" but how to keep it, and still enjoy all the comforts of life.

* * *

That Canadian customs officer at New York! We are bold enough to believe that were the C. P. R. to operate their merchant marine from here to Montreal, that officer would have been appointed long ago. Again, wealth is power.

* * *

Oliver says that "the Tory split is complete." We have always felt there was a screw loose somewhere and we are glad to learn that our fears were so well grounded! Since we have learned wherein the weakness lies with the Tories, could we not have a little information regarding the Liberals and Provincials? They, certainly, are not enjoying the best of health.

* * *

It has been reported that the politicians in Germany are not sincere. Will some one kindly show us politicians, who have been in the ranks of the old parties for any length of time, who are sincere? No country excepted. Not even the province of B. C.

* * *

Hot off the wires! The dole system of England is undermining the morals of that country! It's too bad. They used to be a very nice people. It might help them some, if they could discover why the "dole system" was inaugurated. Removal of the cause, rather than treatment of effects has been recommended by some. We suggest that it be tried here.

* * *

They say that hectic are the days spent by politicians during the time of their office campaigning. We have little doubt that they are, for we know how hectic our days are once those politicians are in office.

* * *

Dr. W. A. Pusey, of the American Medical association says: "If no effort is made at birth control, nature will take charge of the situation by eliminating those least able to resist." Capitalism, and the struggle for existence, within that system, has been doing that very well. It would be an agreeable change to let nature have a chance.

Shaw on Socialism

In a letter to a London paper recently George Bernard Shaw attributes his success in life to his adoption of socialism. Shaw's letter was written in answer to one by a Mr. Grey criticising the Labor party because of the millionaires in it.

In his usual epigrammatic fashion Shaw says: "What Mr. Grey has to explain is not why some socialists are rich, but why the vast majority of conservatives are miserably poor—so poor that they live in terror lest the little they have should be snatched from them by some wicked socialists and they should have to face the landlord with empty hands."

Only Shaw could have made a clear statement of so obvious a fact. A superficial look will show that the majority of those who hold the most conservative opinions have the least. A small minority of the conservatives have wealth. They fool the mass of the people into accepting a point of view favorable to the interests of the wealthy.—Detroit Labor News.

You are crushing the best type of men and women that Britain ever produced—these men and women on the banks of the Clyde. "Foxes have holes; the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay His head." These are the conditions that compel me to speak.—Mr. Kirkwood, M. .

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o one would have shed any tears a man who had made from £20,000 £50,000 out of the war if the government had taken one-half or three-rths of that money in the form of a wealth levy.—Mr. Gillett, M. P.

he Federationist believes in a tural revolution," not a "bloody olution."

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ERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—9 Pender St. West—Business meetings Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, man; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. arrison, 1162 Parker Street, Vancouver, , corresponding secretary.

y district in British Columbia desiring mation re securing speakers or the for-n of local branches, kindly communicate Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Tele-e Seymour 1882, or Fairmont 4933.

ERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets cond Thursday every month in Holden ding. President, J. Brightwell; financial tary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Avenue

ERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Help-f America, Local 194—Meetings, first third Mondays in each month in Holden ing. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. r. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5

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NEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION Steam and Operating, Local 882—every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; ess agent and financial secretary, F. L. ; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

CIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at Hall, Homer Street, second Sunday, a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 n Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. ms, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. her, 991 Nelson Street.

ERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. —Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd y of each month at headquarters, 818 va Street West. President, D. Gillies-vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-rer, Wm. Donaldson, address 818 Cor-Street West. Branch agent's address: e Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Vic-B. C.

ET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EM-yees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pre-, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; ding secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th East.; treasurer, A. F. Andrew; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cot-166—17th Ave. W. Office, corner Prior Main Streets. Phone Fairmont 4504Y

VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERA-ION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 n the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sun-f the month. President, E. A. Jamie-991 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Wil-991 Nelson St; Business Agent, F. er, 991 Nelson St.

GRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. yan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Nee-P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 ngs Street East.

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For Non-political Liquor Control—Cut out graft and sale of imitation materials.
For Extension of P. G. E.—Pay as we go out of surplus liquor profits; no more contractors—build by railway construction department. Don't give it away.
For Technical Control of Liquor Manufacture—See that products are wholesome from B. C. materials, not foreign substitutes.
For Conservation of Forests, Game and Fur-bearing Animals—Or the present butchery will leave us nothing to conserve.
For Investigation of Beer Deal—It might be unpleasant but profitable.
Against Secret Tenders—Stop the graft rat holes.
Against Booming Grounds Off Beaches—Leave the people something to enjoy.
Against Downward Modification of Lumber Tax—The people need it as much as the operators.
Against Interference with Vancouver Water Situation—Home rule in local affairs.
Against Propaganda to Increase Liquor Sales—The consumer has to pay.
Against Machine Politics—See what they have done.

I have no organization, party connections or corporation links. If elected I should join no party during my term, but should work in constructive co-operation while maintaining absolute independence, as representative of all elements among the electors.

HENRY McEVOY

The Church Militant As Seen at Ottawa

[By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.]

DURING the past week the bill on church union has eclipsed in general interest even the budget debate. On the day when the matter was first introduced there was a regular invasion of the capital by the "pros" and "antis" from all over the country. One special trainload came from Toronto. In spite of the guards they surged into the corridors. When the doors of the committee room were locked there was a continued pounding on the doors, inside of which their confreres were trying to impress the committee with the fact that the church was the great guardian of law and order.

Failing to gain admission to the committee room, the crowd stormed the chamber and, although prevented from securing the floor, were permitted to take possession of the galleries in which they held a sort of indignation meeting, passing resolutions with regard to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for them. The scene reminded one of an unemployment demonstration, the only difference being that if the crowd had been composed of "out-of-works" the military would probably have been summoned.

There is not the slightest doubt that there is a deep interest in this matter on the part of a very large number of people. Even on subsequent days the doors of the house were beseiged by women long before the cleaners had gotten through their morning operations. On one occasion two women became so excited that they went at one another with umbrellas and had to be separated by the house guards. Little wonder that the more conservative members of the house rather dread the entrance of a large number of women into public life.

The Private Bills committee which deals with the Church Union bill is holding its sessions in what is known as the railway committee room. In the old days when railway construction was in full swing, the largest room in the house was assigned to this important committee. Last year the railway committee had been superceded in importance by the committee on banking and commerce, so the railway committee room was given over to the discussion of the Bank act.

This year the scene has again shifted and now the ecclesiastical dispute occupies the centre of the stage. It is rather curious that at least one of the prominent corporation lawyers, who appeared last year as counsel for the bankers, appears this year in the new role of counsel for the unionists. He is probably an expert in mergers. Some of the church witnesses seem almost as uncomfortable and testy under cross-examination as did the bank magnates last year. Apparantly they are not accustomed to standing a fire of adverse criticism.

If I were inclined to be cynical I might use ironically, the words of the ancient Church Father: "Behold, how these Christians love one another." The feeling in some quarters is very bitter and there are charges and counter-charges of misrepresentations and insincerity. Perhaps one explanation lies in the fact that although the disputants are largely Presbyterians, they are also largely Scotch. In their hearts they may have brotherly love one for the other, but it is a well-known fact that Scotchmen exhibit their emotions in most peculiar forms. Mr. Pringle of Yukon fame, in referring to this aspect of the question, quoted someone as saying that the Scotchman is an evolution from the mule!

It is very anomalous to have Presbyterians at one and the same time airing their family quarrel, and also making love to the Methodists and Congregationalists in the presence of rank outsiders. In fact, it would seem as if the fate of these churches would be largely in the hands of Anglicans and Roman Catholics.

It may be that something of the atmosphere of last year's banking committee still lingers in the railway committee room. It may be that we know all too intimately many of the men who are protagonists in this religious discussion, but there seems to be something very incongruous in the fervent religious appeals which are being made before the committee by some of the ministers, and in the keen interest displayed in ecclesiastical affairs by some well-known politicians. It would seem sacrilegious to play blindman's bluff in church, somehow it seems almost equally out of place to appeal to a lofty idealism in the Railway committee room, hallowed by last year's decisions on the Bank act.

Strange admissions have already been made by prominent churchmen. Sir Robert Faulkner declared that ninety per cent. of the ministers profess adherance to the Westminster Confession only with reservations. Mr. Pidgeon gave it as his opinion that ninety per cent. of the people had very little knowledge of the creeds. Just how eminent anti-unionists, who are known to be modernists in their viewpoint, can accept some of the clauses in the Westminster Confession remains to be seen. Many of the laymen on the committee affirm that they have learned more theology in the last few days than they have learned at church during their whole lifetime.

From the standpoint of parliament the important questions centre around the claims for "Identity" and property. The Presbyterian Unionists claim that the Presbyterian Church as an entity is entering into the union. The anti-unionists, on the other hand, say that if this is so they are being deprived all rights and left as it were "in suspense." The fundamental difficulty seems to be that we are all tied up my metaphysical and legal concepts and phraseology. To hear eminent authorities discussing the distinction between entity and identity makes one rub his eyes to see if he is not living again in the days of the school men. Possibly it is their Trinitarian training that enables some of the theologians to understand how three churches can be merged into one.

It is the practical difficulty which confronts the minorities who realize very acutely that they are not merged. Hence, perhaps, their claim for some sort of seperation allowance or alimony. In the case of unhappy marriages parliament is in the habit of granting relief in the form of a divorce. It may be found that church union can be consummated only after certain divorce proceedings.

ORATOR AND LECTURER

Frederick Whelen Will Speak on the British League of Nations Union

Frederick Whelen, the noted orator and official lecturer to the British League of Nations union, will visit Vancouver on Saturday and Sunday, June 21-22. He is an enthusiastic apostle of the ideals of the league and a forceful expositor of its accomplishments and of the necessity for its maintenance and development. He has studied its workings everywhere in Europe. Mr. Whelen will speak in Stanley park on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., in an interval of the band concert. On Sunday at 11 a.m., he will speak in the Canadian Memorial church and in the evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. On Saturday he will address the Vancouver Teachers' association. The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings in large numbers.

PROVINCIAL PARTY

Why I Shall Vote for It (I Don't Think)—Vote Straight Labor Ticket

The liberals and conservatives have acquired such bad reputations that the best thing to do is to change the name. The provincial party as a glorious army of former liberals, conservatives, independents and renegade laborites. Which really means that the provincial party is a corporation of capitalist elements camouflaged. As though a corporation lawyer should disguise as a laborer. As for the labor elements therein; they cannot possibly be class-conscious or they would not find themselves in so distinguished a gathering. They would not be welcome, nor would they want to be.

The provincial party is indeed worthy of consideration. The chairman is interested in lumber; not lumbermen nor indeed any other sort of working men. Another leading light is a lawyer whose clients are not of the working class by any means, which is immaterial so long as he is a lawyer. The honest lawyer has yet to be invented. Another was a most active worker in the great war, which is a truly fine recommendation. One's share in the great war should be forgotten. The great war itself should be sunk into oblivion as something inexpressibly horrible; a great murder of the people by the people, a betrayal of principles and truth, an exhibition of savagery. Or remembered as a great warning, a bitter lesson of the futility of war.

Other members of this party are financiers. Which means that they are clever men, for finance in Canada is a wonderful, mysterious thing. It leads ignorant laborites to exclaim, "The banking system in Canada is the worst in the world." Perhaps these same financiers will explain to our unenlightened minds why hundreds of farmers are toiling merely to pay off interest on their mortgages; or why the British government is still paying for the battle of Waterloo, or why the people are paying at the rate of a million a day interest on the last great slaughter. Surely a school boy in grade six could devise a better system than that. And lastly, with regard to the laborites within the provincial party; surely these wolves in sheep's clothing are only bait to catch the votes of the unwary. No true labor man could combat the labor movement and every vote that is not for labor is against it. These members of the provincial party may have some interest in labor; it is not a wise one. They may have the idea of reform in their heads. But reform is not what the world wants to-day. The days of the patchwork quilt are gone. We want a social revolution; we want to take over the means of production for the masses not work them for the few; we want to produce the things of life for use and not for profit; we want equal opportunity for everbody, and whether they use those opportunities as individuals or not shall be their own concern as individuals.

The working classes must beware lest they become dazzled by the promises of the provincial party or by the prominence of its members. One may be sure that a party composed of financiers, lawyers and big business men, to say nothing of those who make open boast of war records, is not the party that is going to work for the people. Such a party is out for itself and the present system. They may hope to improve our province, but they want to improve it to benefit those whom it still benefits.

If you think, vote Labor.
If you don't think, vote liberal.
If you can't think, vote tory.

If you have an idea that you think will benefit Labor, let us have it. We'll spread it.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS

Unsettled Affairs Among Workers Prevail All Over Old Hemisphere

Russia

With regard to the liquor question, Russia considers that prohibition is an insufficient measure; organization of repression and educational measures are necessary according to Trotsky. Not that these will solve the question altogether. The underlying cause of drunkenness is the emptiness of the worker's life which must be filled by higher standards of culture, education, recreation and social life.

In spite of the fact that Great Britain has regognized Russia, foreign office officials inform would-be travellers to Russia that the British government can not give protection to travellers in Russia. According to a well-known old country labor paper, the aim of the foreign office is clear: namely to discourage business houses and other institutions from sending representatives to Russia, and that neither trading with nor visiting of Russia is approved. Yet this is contrary to the prime minister's instructions.

Japan

What Japan is to do with her population is a serious question. The greater part of the country is neither fit to live in nor fit for agriculture of any kind. She has no colonies to which the surplus population can be sent; the annexation of Korea did not satisfy that need, for since wages are lower there, Koreans emigrate into Japan.

Japan might herself restrict the immigration of Chinese and Korean laborers in the interest of her own laborers, but all other classes would be welcome, believing that interchange of the educated and business classes to be essential to international understanding.

It will be seen why she objects to the American immigration law. Obstacles are thrown in the way of oriental students, artists, journalists and business men.

Brazil

Owing to the high cost of living, the government has fixed the prices of many foodstuffs. The distribution of fresh milk is to be handled by the government. The committee which investigated conditions said that the rise in prices was partly due to the activities of profiteers and speculators. Undoubtedly; but just imagine a government discovering that.

Mexico

Thousands of the laboring classes in Mexico have left for the United States this year in spite of the fact that in the latter country the secretary of labor states that the "supply exceeds the demand; and unless conditions improve there may be real suffering." The powers that be move in a mysterious way incomprehensible to the ordinary mind. In April, Colima, Mexico, was prepared to take in ten thousand Japanese.

India

The cotton strike in Bombay in which thirty thousand women and children are involved continues. The strike started in January because the millowners refused the workers their annual bonus. These people are on the verge of starvation, yet still they persist with their resolute calm in their efforts for their own. They are very peaceable, only indulging in meetings and demonstrations. Efforts at strikebreaking have failed. The British government protects the precious mills with armed police and soldiers.

Many peculiar occupations are in vogue in England. Amongst them, and one that has been in usuage for many, many years is that of the professional "wakener." But this means of getting a livlihood is, like many other trades since the advent of machinery, becoming scarcer. In the midlands and the north of England, not many years ago, he was in great demand and earned a good salary. It is now hard to find a professional "wakener" and in London early risers with bedside telephones ask the exchange operator to ring them up in the morning, pleading that it is now impossible to find a "wakener." There the trade is strictly localised and not to be found outside New Cross, Deptford, Greenwich, and thereabouts. The most flourishing "wakener" in the district displays a notice:

Workmen Called Early in the Morning
Terms Very Moderate
Windows Tapped so as Not to Waken Families

His tool of trade is a long pointed rod, rather like a fishing-rod, only stouter, finishing in a piece of brass tubing, with a ferrule on. With this he keeps on tapping until he hears the window go up and the answering call. The earliest of his customers has to be called at 2.30 a.m., and between that hour and 5.30 he has to rap at about 30 other windows.

If in this country farmers would do what is done in Denmark, and develop co-operative methods, the countryside would assume the former importance and agriculture would cease to be the Cinderella of industry.—A. W. Haycock, M. P.

Labor will fight to conserve your natural heritage. Vote the straight Labor ticket.

BURNING STOMACH
Relieved in two minutes with
JO-TO
Jo-To relieves gas pains, acid stomach, heartburn, sour-eating eructations, and all forms of indigestion quickly, without harm.
All Drug Stores

Hudson's Bay "Imperial Mixture" Tobacco

"Canada's most famous Tobacco." A full flavored pure Virginia. The tobacco that appeals to the smoker just a little stronger than any other.

1 lb. $2.75; ½ lb. $1.40; 5ths, 60c; 10ths, 30c.

The "Hudsonia de Luxe" Pipe

In dark briar, unmounted, also in light briar, silver-mounted; both styles have been specially made for the Hudson's Bay Company, and are guaranteed not to crack or burn. Come in all shapes, with bent or straight stems; exceptional value at the popular price of $2.00.

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670
VANCOUVER, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Tabloid Issued by United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

Belgium

Favor Marine Accident Compensation—It is said that public opinion in Belgium favors the enactment of a marine compensation law, and that urgent legislative steps may be taken in this direction in the near future.

France

Knit Goods Industry Expands—Since the war, the knit goods industry in the Nancy district has expanded to a surprising degree, and in the presence of the increased demand seven spinning mills, with 80,000 spindles, are now in operation, in comparison with four in 1914. In addition, it is estimated that 30,000 persons are employed by the factories in the department of the Aube, as compared with 22,000 before the war.

Latvia

Consider Expulsion Regulation—The Riga city council is considering the issuance of a regulation which will prevent the expulsion from their dwellings, for failure to pay rent, of persons who have been registered as unemployed.

Mexico

Labor Shortage in Cotton District—Due to the active emigration of laborers to the United States, within the past few months, a serious labor shortage has arisen in the cotton-growing sections of the Laguna district, with the resultant increase in wages and damage to the growing crops.

New Zealand

Threatened Railway Strike—A breakdown in the negotiations between the railway men and the wages board, which has been trying to settle wage and hours of service differences, is being followed by indications of an early strike.

Norway

Ironworkers Continue Strike—Two thousand striking ironworkers have spurned the government's proposition to return to work as a preliminary to an attempted adjustment of the difficulties existing between the Norwegian employers and workmen, and are demanding that the former's lockout against employees in other industries should first cease.

South Africa

New Industrial Conciliation Law—The new industrial conciliation law, recently made effective, sets up an interesting experiment in the adjustment of relations between capital and labor in industry. Standing industrial councils, conciliation boards, mediators, and arbitration agreements are among the features of the new law, the details of which have been carefully worked out.

Sweden

Unemployment—Due to the steady decrease in the number of Sweden's idle workers, the unemployment situation is now regarded as normal.

No other party represents Labor. Support the C. L. P. candidates with your vote and influence.

Protection

"Ma," said a newspaperman's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'"

"Why?"

"So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many for him to lick."

Your friends might be glad to subscribe for The Federationist if you asked them. Try.

A vote for Labor is another nail in the coffin of capitalism.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

THE Council will receive offers up to 8 p.m. of Monday, June 23rd inst., for the purchase and removal of the frame work of the old fire hall building at 38th and Cartier.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Building Inspector at the Municipal Hall.

No offer necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., June 12, 1924.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 p.m. of Monday, June 23rd inst. for paving:

42nd Avenue from Yew Street easterly.
33rd Avenue from Hudson to Cartier.

Specifications, forms of tender and full particulars may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer.

A deposit by certified cheque to the amount of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender, as security that a contract will be entered into and bond provided when called for.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., June 13, 1924.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

ATTENTION OF RETURNED MEN

THE Council of the above-named Municipality has for sale to returned soldiers only, two houses erected under the Better Housing Scheme.

For particulars apply to the under-mentioned.

WM. T. RILEY,
Comptroller.

Municipal Hall, South Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE TO ELEVATOR DESIGNING ENGINEERS

COMPETITIVE plans covering an addition of one million bushels of storage to No. 1 Elevator Annex, together with cleaning and unloading facilities for same, are invited by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners. These plans, accompanied by specifications and a detailed schedule of quantities, must be in possession of the secretary of the Commissioners at 507 Yorkshire Building, by noon of July 10, 1924. If the designer wishes, he may submit a tender on his own design without any obligation on the part of the commissioners.

In the event of a selection of any of the plans submitted being made by the commissioners, the successful designer shall receive 3½ per cent. commission, based on the contract price for which this work is afterwards let, provided such works are proceeded with. Should supervision be required of the designer, a further commission of 1½ per cent. of the contract price will be paid on completion of the said works. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the submission of plans, as above outlined, obligates the commissioners in no way whatsoever. In the event of the commissioners selecting one set of plans from competitive designs submitted, but later deciding not to proceed with the work, the commissioners will allow $800 for the cost of preparing such plans, which plans shall be the property of the commissioners.

General plans of existing structure, railway and pier layout, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the commissioners, at 502 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Alternative designs will receive consideration if submitted by any designer.

W. G. STICKNEY,
Acting Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C.,
June 7, 1924.

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

Brown Brothers & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
48 Hastings Street East 2—STORES—2 655 Granville Street
Sey. 988-672 "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" Sey. 9512-1391

IT'S UP TO YOU!

On Friday, June 20th,

you will go to the polls and there elect your new government. The manner of government that will be elected absolutely rests with you.

Will you elect a makeshift arrangement—or a stabilized administration representing all phases of life in British Columbia?

The Oliver government is slated to go.

The Provincial Party is the Shaughnessy Heights faction—composed of members of Vancouver's most exclusive clubs—the wealthy class.

The Conservative party is the only one in the field with proven policies.

Do not make the mistake of electing a body comprising so many factions that the very objective of keen, forceful, equitable administration is defeated.

VOTE STRAIGHT CONSERVATIVE

Genuine Constructive Humane Policy Need of the Hour

(Continued from page 1)

license to deprive their fellows of. The sooner those in control of the reins of government realize that the better for the world at large.

Labor has been consistently and persistently endeavoring to bring home to the minds of all the importance, not only of recognizing such a right as we have referred to, but also of seeing that an earnest and intelligent effort is made to see that such rights are granted. Until those rights are enjoyed, by every citizen, in every country, the mission of labor will not have been fulfilled. Support the labor movement. Join its ranks and help speed the day when this objective will be an established fact in our midst. "Service not self" should mean something more to labor than mere mockery. It should be the ideal of every true labor adherent to make such service truly possible, even though it requires no little amount of self-sacrifice on their part.

We have seen the ideals of the old party politicians in operation for ages past. It is nothing to be proud of, to say least. It is a standard that is so low that we need have no misgivings of our ability limited though it be, to surpass.

Vote the straight labor ticket tomorrow—Friday, June 20—and help speed the day. **Don't split your vote.**

R. CASSIDY, K.C.

INDEPENDENT

Moderationist Candidate

ELECTORS—I am in favor of all important groups being effectively represented in the Legislature, including Labor, and will so vote.

I am not a nominee of any organization and am in favor of the electors nominating candidates direct instead of accepting coupon candidates of the old party machines.

Should no candidate of the Labor Party be elected, I will, if elected, be glad to receive and put before the Legislature the views of Labor.

I am in favor of good, light beer, brewed in British Columbia from B. C. malt and hops, dispensed openly and decently in restaurants, etc., as an improvement upon taking home bottles of booze from Government liquor stores as at present.

Getting Back at Dad

The daughter of a certain strict-principled old deacon had attended a dance the prevous night, much against her father's wishes. When she appeared for breakfast next morning, he greeted her with the words:

"Good morning, daughter of Satan."

To which the maiden respectfully replied:

"Good morning, father."—Cornell Wisdom.

The hope of the world lies in the development of a robust and intellectual labor movement.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

PAYMENT —OF— TAXES

Taxpayers are reminded that June 30 is the last day for making payment of taxes to avoid 10 per cent. penalty. Please pay taxes early to avoid rush and consequent waiting in the last few days.

W. M. ASHER, Collector.

Summer Excursions

Low Fares

—TO—

Prairie Points
Eastern Canada
Central and Eastern States

Optional Routes—Stopovers—Side Trips

ENQUIRE ABOUT THE

TRIANGLE TOUR

Vancouver—Prince Rupert—Jasper Park

A delightful rail and water trip

Tourist and Travel Bureau, 527 Granville Street

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

POSTAL WORKERS

In Vancouver and District Vote Overwhelmingly in Favor of Strike

ACTION DEPENDS ON EAST

Federal Cabinet Grants Conference with Officials of P. F. of C.

TUESDAY night Vancouver's postal workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of a walk-out. Balloting took place on Monday and Tuesday. Officials of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada state that the vote for a strike was even greater than they expected, and that word had been received that a similar attitude prevails in this branch of the service throughout the whole dominion.

The final step, that of ordering a strike, now remains with the men's representatives in Eastern Canada.

A Toronto press despatch says that officials of the Postal Federation of Canada left shortly before midnight on Tuesday for Ottawa in response to a telephone message from the postmaster-general, saying that the federal cabinet would grant a conference on the wage question at 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

From Royal City

(Continued from page 1)

to pay in the long run for the bloodshed and to what purpose? Are conditions any better to-day in France? To some extent they may be, but better results are shown where there was no revolution. The world war has given people some idea of the disastrous and unforseen results of using force to attain an object. There is no benefit derived from it. **Is there any solution? Most decidedly there is!** Here in Canada the workers have the solution in their own hands. They do not have to submit to be ruled by a minority class. They do not have to resort to strikes and revolution. Without discharging a single rifle or shedding a drop of blood they can seize the reins of government. They can rule and rule sensibly. Why do they not do it? Do they despise the men of their own class that are ready to serve them in parliament or what is it? Right now we are on the eve of an election. Working men one and all, and working women too, should not allow themselves to be misled. There is only one candidate in this riding as far as they are concerned—R. C. Higgins. Some may not like him—may not agree with all his ideas—but he represents at this time a great principle—the right of the working man to rule and protect himself from abuses.

How about the other candidates? If there is a working man who does not know enough to place the parties they represent where they rightfully belong, there is something wrong in his make-up. There is hardly a man on the street to-day who is not disgusted with the dirt of politics. All one has to do is to go and intelligently listen to the humbug peddled from the three platforms. The veneer is so thin that one would have to be blind not to see through it. Policies are a joke. Yes, a dirty joke to fool the people—the sort of joke that keeps the working man awake at nights wondering how he will pay his bills and bring up his family decently. The working man has been the fool long enough.

Most of us are very sorry to see a good man like Dr. A. M. Sandford sacrificing himself to party politics. One cannot serve God and mammon. Dr. Sandford, if elected, must either be false to his higher principles or false to his party. David Whiteside is not a minister, but he could not stand any more of it, and we venture to say that Dr. Sandford, if the workers allow him to be returned to achieve nothing for them, will have to resign as soon as he realizes what party politics mean. There will not be clean government in British Columbia until the workers purify it. Of the other candidates one has little to say, but it is foolishness to waste a vote when so much depends on it. These men are out to become a spoke in the wheel of the automobile that carries a few men about in comfort, while the workers are the tires and sweating engine.

Never lose sight of organization, the one outstanding paramount thing which is precedent to all others. Organize the industry!

Trade unions through collective bargaining enable the workers to achieve that which it is impossible to secure by individual effort.

After-Eating Distress

And all forms of stomach trouble, such as gas pains, acid, sour, burning stomach are all relieved in two minutes by taking

JO-TO

Jo-To sold by all Druggists.

DR. W. F. E. DURRANT

CHIROPRACTOR

Palmer Graduate

Backache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Stomach and all Internal Troubles.

SIXTH FLOOR (615)
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
207 HASTINGS ST. W.
Phone, Seymour 1966

Election Oddities

(Continued from page 1)

pect a distinguished general to break off his consultation even for a few moments to receive the names of probable supporters, was an unseemly and untimely thought. A general is a superman, he does not plan the killing of mere sheep and cattle like a common butcher. He plans the massacre and mutilation of masses of his fellow men and only kings and sovereigns shine with a brighter glory. It would be interesting to know to which party the misguided man took his votes.

A working man was asked for whom he was going to vote and he scornfully replied, "I'm not going to vote at all. They are all grafters, every one of 'em" The ancient philosopher who inhabited a tub and walked about with a lighted candle in the daytime in quest of an honest man, had nothing on this modern philosopher in the doubting Thomas business.

I rather liked the remarks of a bystander, another working man. He said, "Well, for all that, I shall vote for my own class and take a chance. They have a definite platform and one that suits me as a working man, and I shall vote a solid labor ticket."

I recommend this reply to other individuals of the doubting Thomas type, with the reminder that they have never given the laborites much of a chance in the ruling business where the graft exists. Suppose they give them a chance now and compare their work with that of the old political parties who have been in the business for generations.

How delightfully vague some of our would-be rulers are. McRae, who let us hope was a better general than he is a logician, remarked: "With right legislation we could pay off the debt of British Columbia in 25 years from its timber resources." The right legislation! How precise and definite! His lady supporters will simper over that and exclaim, "The dear general is very clever. He knows how to pay off our debt in 25 years, and so simple too: just the right legislation."

His supporters must be simple also or he would not talk to them like that.

At one of the Liberal associations, they have a genius as president, probably the greatest phychologist of the age. He conceived the idea of gaining an audience by distributing clay pipes, chocolates and buns and he succeeded well. He got a sprinkling of men and women and all the children of the neighborhood and the room was packed. On one occasion he had invited the attorney-general to address them or some spot-light among the liberals. I am not quite sure who it was. The great man was non-plussed for a moment but when he got up to deliver his oration, he said that he would have to alter his intended remarks to suit his juvenile audience. He rose to the occasion splendidly. A truly great politician can always adapt himself to his political environment or he would not be a great politician. It would be interesting to know if the fairy tales to which he treated his juvenile audience were as beautiful and romantic as those he had prepared for the adult audience he had come out to address.

I have a great respect for our premier, John Oliver. There is a simple ruggedness about him which I admire, and his oratory is quite free from the vagueness which is so characteristic of many of his legal supporters, but I should like an explanation from him. He has sent us a message which has puzzled me considerably and though I have wrestled with it long and earnestly, I must confess it still remains a puzzle; but I have wrestled unsuccessfully many times with things which puzzle me so that the fault may lie with me and John's statement may be a simple matter after all. The message reads as follows:

"There is not only the side of the men who are operating the lumber industry and helping to build up the Province to be considered, but we must safeguard the interests of the people who own the natural resources of British Columbia."

Did the premier phrase this message himself or did some subtle legal brain do it for him? What I want to know is the precise meaning of the word people. Does it mean the whole of the people or the few who really do own the natural resources of our province? Of course, it reads as if it meant the whole of the people and one gets a flush of satisfaction on first reading it and discovering what fortunate individuals we are.

The natural resources of a country are the things which the working of the laws of nature has produced during long ages and of course by every law of logic and every tenet of morality should belong to the whole of the people and will belong to them when the savagery has been eliminated from the human race.

If John meant by the people the whole of the people, will he kindly demonstrate what share of those resources the working men as individuals possess; if he meant the few people it would have been more in accordance with his rugged honesty if he had inserted that little qualifying word. He is very busy at the present time or I would ask him to drop a post card to each of our out-of-works, indicating the precise location and nature of his share in our resources. It would be a great comfort to each and all of them.

In the meantime, I will leave it to the lawyers to wrangle over the significance of that word "people" in John's message to the masses.

In conclusion, let each voter remember that labor stands for old-age pensions and relief from the misery of the anticipation of sickness and unemployment, which mean safety for society as a whole and peace, not only for the workers but for the earthowners themselves, who will find real happiness in life, when their prop is no longer machine guns and poison gases, but the contentment of the whole people.

"He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword" which being interpreted may read, machine guns and poison gases may be turned against themselves, but the contentment of the people will be their contentment also.

SOUTH VANCOUVER

Aims and Objects of Canadian Labor Party Ably Discussed By Speakers

COSTS OF EDUCATION CUT

Thousands of Dollars Spent on Immigration—Workers' Conditions Worse

COMRADE R. H. NEELANDS, who is seeking re-election for South Vancouver had a meeting in the Municipal hall last week. There was a good gathering and the meeting showed its appreciation in various ways. There was a good collection towards the campaign fund.

The chairman compared the attitude of labor representatives in the house and that of the government. The former gave all their time and energy to the cause of the workers; the latter grudged ten minutes of their time with a labor delegation. Oliver's government was not concerned with nor interested in the working classes. The speakers were R. H. Neelands, Mrs. Lorimer and Dr. Lyle Telford.

Comrade Neelands in the course of a lengthy address, mentioned that the aims of the other parties were the benefit of a few—not the interests of the many; whereas, he urged, human rights should come before property rights. Although the few labor members in the house had not been able to achieve what they set out to achieve, still they had done something. Before their getting into the house, the question of unemployment had never even been discussed; and as far as South Vancouver was concerned, instead of gradually improving, conditions had gradually become worse.

Comrade Neelands then discussed the platform of the C.L.P. With regard to education, there was a tendency to cut down expenses, whereas really more should be expended on this vital concern. The government, however, rather than interfere with the country's wealth (otherwise the wealth of a few) would extend the income tax to meet the cost of education.

The immigration policy was deplored; thousands of dollars were spent on immigration advertisement and the conditions of the workers were made even worse. Much fuss was made about the legislation of the present government in favor of the people, but a closer examination into these laws showed that they were a farce. Legislation re the employment of women at night would only come into force "when the other provinces adopted the same laws." The eight-hour day bill was another farce; in administering the law, discretion should be used as to which industries should be included in this bill.

The mother's pension was very unfair as it really taxed thrift.

With regard to the beer question, which is looming so large with some of the other parties, the speaker remarked that labor was not so much concerned with beer as with milk for the babies and bread for the people. The beer question was really a forced affair.

Mrs. Lorrimer spoke of labor as something more than a vote-catching affair. It was a world-wide movement organized to take over the means of production, the means of life; an effort to change the system which caused so much misery. The speaker quoted old country papers to point out that the poverty and wretchedness of the workers was no myth, and what was happening in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, might easily happen in Canada before very long. Apart from that, the conditions of one country re-act upon the others; we in Canada are feeling the effect of conditions in the old country. Although things are in such a poor way and the life of the average worker is so hard, an increased birth-rate was being urged. This was really undesirable in view of labor conditions. Mrs. Lorrimer briefly touched on the question of beer. Prohibitionists, she said, did not get to the root of the matter. Drink was merely a phase of the capitalist system. Given interest in life, proper recreation, enjoyment and education, the workers would not seek the lower forms of pleasure. In concluding, the speaker mentioned that labor could not produce great speakers as yet, because they had not had the opportunity of the other classes, but at least they had knowledge. In this respect the old country was in advance; there existed labor colleges there where workers could be trained in public speaking and where they learned the things worth learning.

The labor movement should be peopled with those who have faith in organization and collective effort. The Federationist believes the masses must become educa as to their needs, if they would b about their own emancipation. H in the good work.

LIBERAL

CANDIDATE

J. M. BRYAN

North Vancouver Riding

Your VOTE —FOR— BRYAN

Means ACTION on the NORTH SHORE

Member Executive International Typographical Union, Vancouver Branch, 1922; Vice-president of Union 1923-24—one of the strongest unions in existence.

—THE ONLY UNION MAN RUNNING IN THIS RIDING—

Beethoven Pianos

BUILT to a standard of quality The instrument that sell without salesmanship. Beetho ven construction and tone qua ity is not duplicated in Piano selling elsewhere at $50.00 mor money. We sell on Easy Terms without interest. Consider wha this item alone saves you on piano purchase.

$365.00

is the full price of the Beethove Piano in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany

Free Stool Free Tuning Free Delivery

Lewis Leads! Follow Who Can

LEWIS PIANO HOUS LTD.

1044 GRANVILLE STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE CHOICE OF THE UNIONS

CATTO'S

VERY OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

THOROUGHLY MATURED—ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS AT THE GOVERNMENT STORES

GOLD LABEL - - 15-YEAR-OLD

Ask for CATTO'S. For sale at all Government Liquor Stores

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board of by the Government of British Columbia

STOVES AND RANGES, both malleable and steel McClary's, Fawcett's, Canada's Pride, installed free by experts; satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or $2.00 per week.

Canada Pride Range Company Ltd.

346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399

What Will The Sale of Beer By The Glass Mean?

(1) **Increased drinking facilities,** increased drinking, and increased drunkenness;

(2) **The return of the old bar-room condition** in a worse form than British Columbia has ever known;

(3) **Increased temptation** for our young people to start the habit of drink;

(4) **Bigger profits for the brewer**—harder times for everybody else.

(5) **Increased difficulty of law enforcement.** Our present liquor law is hard to enforce; the sale of beer by the glass will make it utterly impossible.

Every voter who believes in keeping the homes of our people sober and safe should do all in his or her power to **defeat** this brewers' proposal to sell beer by the glass.

What have we to gain by multiplying drinking facilities?

"This advertisement is not displayed by the Government of B. C. or by the Liquor Control Board."