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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WHY IMMIGRATION?

Old Country People Misled as to Conditions in Dominion of Canada

HEARTBREAK IS CERTAIN

Even Practical Farmers Can Not Exist on Land—Cruel Deception

OUR Canadian government is constantly using every effort to induce immigrants to come to Canada. They claim that they are not bringing settlers to Canada to compete with the wage-worker but to settle them on the fertile lands of this gardn of the world. That they are even then doing a grave injustice to these settlers can be seen by any person not party-blind. Mr. Caldwell, representative of an Ontario constituency, some days ago stated in the house, that in one issue of the Royal Gazette (April 30th) he found 22 farms advertised for sale under mortgage in New Brunswick alone. These were not all the farms advertised for sale in New Brunswick. One issue of the Daily Mail (Fredericton) had four farms advertised for sale under mortgage.

Not long ago he had listened to a man describe the findings of a survey he had made of vacant farms in the maritime provinces, where there was a possibility of settling immigrants. The number ran into large figures. Sixty per cent. of these farms had complete buildings.

No doubt, many of these farms had been owned and worked by men born and raised in the maritime provinces, and many of them with a practical experience of conditions there, yet, for some reason, they left the farm and went perhaps to the cities, came to Vancouver possibly to look for a job.

And now the immigrant, with more than likely a very scant knowledge of what he will be up against is being induced to come to Canada and go on the land. It is a crime. Governments doing this are criminal. Criminals are supposed to go to jail. How about Mary Ellen?

SYSTEM IS "ALL WRONG"

Labor Candidate Denounces Practice of Borrowing at Interest for Public Works

"It seems to me that our monetary system is all wrong," said R. C. Higgins, labor candidate for New Westminster, addressing a meeting in Johnston hall, Sapperton. "When we want to raise money for some public undertaking, what do we do? We sell bonds at a discount, pay interest on the full amount of the issue, and then redeem them at par." He cited the case of the technical school, in which a bond issue of $25,000 was sold for $23,000 and the ratepayers, he calculates, will have paid $57,000 before they are through.

"This province is in the hands of the bankers and bondholders," he added.

Mr. Higgins urged his audience to keep step with other progressive countries by casting their votes for labor.

Asked as to his attitude on the beer question, Mr. Higgins said that if the people want beer, the government should take over the brewerier and sell beer at cost.

Touching on Premier Oliver's investigation of freight rates, the candidate said that any freight clerk between Victoria and Halifax could have given the premier as much information as he got by the expenditure of $90,000 of the people's money, but if the money had not been spent on that it would probably have been spent on the P.G.E., "so what's the difference?"

Mr. Higgins likened the two historic parties, liberals and conservatives, to a worn-out team of horses that have ceased to be of any service and the provincial party to a colt. He advised leaving the colt with the old horses and instead of "swapping horses in the middle of the stream" get aboard the labor heavy service truck and cross by the bridge.

Labor Candidate Eliminated.

The elimination of Tom Barnard, labor candidate, from the Comox political contest, has considerably relieved anxiety in the local camps of the other parties, according to a recent report.

Bob Hesketh Will Speak

Councillor Bob Hesketh, well-known labor party standard bearer, of Seattle, arrived in Vancouver on Monday after completing a tour of the Dominion. It is Councillor Hesketh's intention to address several labor organizations during his stay in Vancouver, in the interests of labor candidates who are contesting seats at the coming provincial election.

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

LABOR MANIFESTO

Summary of Ideals Canadian Labor Party Have Set Before Them

ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE

The Natural Resources Should Be Owned, Controlled and Administered for People

TO THE ELECTORS:—

A new Legislative Assembly will be elected in this province on June 20 next.

The legislation passed and the administration of affairs of the province during the life of the next legislature will be in the hands of the persons elected at this time.

As everybody will be effected, either directly or indirectly, by the viewpoint held and given effect to by the legislature during that time, the Canadian Labor Party would like to have your attention to explain our position, and then leave to your own intelligence whom you will elect to represent you.

That the position of the producers in this province is indeed bad is admitted by everyone. Farming, which should be the basic industry in a country such as this, is in a serious condition. Farmers engaged in all branches of agriculture are giving up their farms and moving into the industrial centres, faced with the impossibility of making a livlihood.

Unemployment in the chief centres and mining districts has become chronic. The general poverty of the people, the lack of proper facilities for educational and cultural development is, in a country so richly endowed as this, appalling. And this in spite of the fact (or for the reason) that enormous profits are being extracted from the province through the exploitation of its natural resources and its workers.

The corporate ownership of these natural resources and their exploitation for the benefit of the few is the root cause of all our difficulties.

In this election we do not intend to waste our time, and yours, in abuse and villification of the capitalist parties; but, while agreeing that the dishonesty and corruption which they accuse each other of is in the main true, we wish to point out that such undesirable manifestations are part and parcel of, and inseparable from, the system which they uphold and are making frantic efforts to administer. The three capitalist parties, without distinction, are the upholders of monopoly, privilege and vested interests. "Property rights before human rights" is their motto. In fact and in practice they have the conception that the main reason for the existence of a large majority of human beings is that they may be sweated and squeezed in the process of transforming natural resources into profits and dividends for the owners thereof.

The Canadian Labor Party affirms and maintains that the natural resources, lands, mines, forests, water-power and fisheries, should be owned, controlled and administered in the interests of the people.

Realizing the impossibility of immediately putting this programme into effect, we draw attention to the following pressing questions, and the palliatives necessary for their temporary relief, which we put forward as our immediate aims:

Education

We are in favor of and will press for free and compulsory educational facilities for all children from six to sixteen years of age, and part-time compulsory attendance for children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen who must seek employment. Where parents, because of economic necessity, cannot keep children under sixteen at school, their maintenance should be cared for by the province. A little money spent during this formative period in instruction would save considerable in after years that otherwise would be spent on police, courts and prisons.

Opportunity for free university tuition for all capable of profiting thereby.

Unemployment and Immigration

Work or adequate maintenance is the demand Labor makes upon the governments. It is the foundation of our proposals for dealing with the unemployment problem, and we will continue to press for its full acceptance by whatever government which may be in power, so long as this evil remains to torment the workers and their families.

We definitely set ourselves in opposition to the government's insane immigration policy, and emphatically protest against the exploitation of the distress of our fellow-workers of other lands by inducing them to come here. Until conditions are improved for those already here it is unjust and cruel to encourage others to come.

Mothers' Pensions

The scope of the Mothers' Pensions Act must be enlarged, and it will be the duty of the Canadian Labor Party representatives to urge for adequate pensions for all mothers and their dependents. Under the present act if they have property to the value of $1,500 they are not considered as in-

(Continued on page 2)

CO-OPERATION

THE FEDERATIONIST is endeavoring to make a determined stand for the betterment of the conditions of all workers, whether by hand or brain. It is a fight that requires the co-operation and assistance of every one who has at heart the interests of humanity as a whole. Labor herself has not yet learned the lesson that she would teach to the world. She must do it if she would succeed in her mission—a mission that is worthy of the highest and best of which we are capable. Until she has learned that lesson, until the various forces within the ranks of the Labor movement realize that they must unite if they would accomplish the objective which is theirs, all their efforts will be, more or less, in vain.

THE FEDERATIONIST, controlled as it is, by the Federated Labor Party of British Columbia, is determined to forward, by all the means within its power, the best interests of the masses. To do that, and to make its influence felt to the extent that it should, it must have the co-operation and assistance of all its readers. Help The Federationist in its fight for unity of the workers. Subscribe if you are not already a subscriber; then pass your copy on to a friend and urge him to do the same. **Nothing worth while is ever accomplished in this world without some sacrifice. If you are looking for something for nothing, your search will be in vain.**

HELP THE FEDERATIONIST IN ITS FIGHT FOR CO-OPERATION

Why More Political Parties?

IT IS becoming evident, to even the casual observer in the political field today, that something is decidedly wrong somewhere, somehow. Though they recognize that there is something wrong, they are quite at sea as to what the cause of it all is. Having become accustomed to the two party system during the many years that have gone by, they feel that the only cure for the ills from which they are suffering is to turn out one of the old capitalist parties, and put in the other. They have been trying that sort of procedure for ages and, though they have never studied the economic laws that govern our life, they are beginning to realize that that is not the solution and, as a result, adherents to the two old parties are breaking away and starting a new party. There are, no doubt, many within the ranks of the new parties who are exceedingly conscientious in their efforts and who feel that therein lies the only hope for the masses.

The tragedy of the whole affair is that they are so ignorant of the economic laws that are governing society. Instead of realizing that it is a change in our whole industrial system that is needed, they think they must change the party in power. Any party that tries to carry on under the present system is doomed to ultimate failure. Yet such a move may be the necessary one to bring home to the minds of the great unthinking masses of the people the fact that they are allowing themselves to be misled. They are allowing themselves to be carried along on the crest of an oratorical wave which eventually will break and land them, stranded on a rock-bound coast where life, neither animal or vegetable, will or can exist. This is probably the step in the evolutionary process leading men and women to the light and serving to show them the error of their way.

This same political upheaval and unrest is evident the world around today. Nothing can stop it now. The struggle for existence is becoming so hard for the average individual today that they are becoming almost panicky and unless some individual or party rises up to the occasion, to meet the crisis that is, day by day, growing nearer, there is going to result a social tragedy, the nature of which, and the extent of which we can never surmise.

The only solution for the difficulty that confronts us is to place men in positions of authority who have the knowledge, the honesty and the desire, to enable them to solve the mystery. The reason for the Labor party coming to the forefront of the political arena today is because in that party there are men who have made economics the life-long study, and who see the reason for the great injustices that are everywhere apparent. They realize that the present capitalist parties have no solution to offer, because they are out to retain a system where production for profit rather than production for use is the motto. They realize that every man and woman born into this world has a right to an existence if they are willing to perform the necessary duties. They realize that men and women, no matter how capable they may be, or how anxious they may be to do their duty, cannot get the necessary opportunity to work because it is not profitable for those in control of the necessities of life to provide them with that work. The right to live is the inalienable right of every one. Until that right is recognized by those in control of our land, and until every one has been provided with the means of life, unrest will be ever prevalent in our midst. You may put in all the different political factions that you may care to, but unless they recognize the need of that fundamental change in our social structure, your efforts will all be of no avail.

The Liberals talk about turning us out. All I can say is, let them get on with the job.—Arthur Henderson, M.P.

LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN

Vancouver Candidates Open Fight with Big Meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall

The Canadian Labor Party are warming up for the campaign. The first gun of the Vancouver contingent will be fired on Saturday evening, when a big gathering of supporters is expected in the Oddfellows' hall, corner of Sixth and Main street. The full list of meetings, as arranged up to time of going to press, follows: Saturday, June 7, Oddfellows' hall, 6th and Main street, 8 p.m.; Tuesday, June 10th, Finnish hall, 2605 Pender street, E., 8 p.m.; Wednesday, June 11th, Grandview Chamber of Commerce hall, 1029 Commercial drive, 8 p.m.; Thursday, June 12th, Ash hall, 20th avenue and Fraser, 8 p.m.; Friday, June 13th, Orange hall, 8th avenue and Pine street, 8 p.m. Show your interest in the efforts of Labor by attending as many meetings as possible.

Engineer Dies at Nanaimo

Christopher Clarke died in the Nanaimo hospital on Sunday evening after a residence in the Island city of only three weeks. Deceased was only 25 years of age and leaves a widow and his parents living in Lethbridge, Alta. He was a member of the Brotherhod of Locomotive Engineers and was a native of Ontario.

Wholesale Prices:

Wholesale prices at Liverpool: Canadian Wiltshire sides, 13¼c. per lb.; hams, 16½c. per lb.—Manchester Guardian.

At Toronto on same date, wholesale prices: Canadian Wiltshire sides, 18½c. per lb.; hams, 23 to 24c. per lb.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Our advertisers make it possible for us to spread the gospel of Labor. Show your appreciation by patronizing them on every possible occasion.

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

LYNCH WILL HEAD TYPOS

Syracuse Man Is President of the International Union, the Returns Show

New York, June 4.—Figures made public tonight at the campaign headquarters of James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, indicate his election by more than 3000 majority as president of the International Typographical union. The election was held last Wednesday by local unions in Canada and the United States.

The results tabulated here show that from 557 unions, with a total vote of 51,712, Lynch received 27,575 and Charles P. Howard of Detroit, Mich., the incumbent, 24,137.

In the contest for vice-president, 553 unions voting, Seth R. Brown of Los Angeles, received 26,654 votes, and George R. Beach of New York City, 23,977. The same number of unions, in the balloting for second vice-president, gave Austin W. Hewson, of New York City, 27,800, and W. R. Trotter, of Vancouver, the incumbent, 22,607.

In the contest for secretary-treasurer, John W. Hays of Minneapolis is leading his opponent, William Aldrich of Chicago, by about 6000 votes.

A Saskawatchewan M. P., ran across a Swede who had been away from home for 16 years and thought that he would take home a bag of Five-Roses flour as a treat to people used to rye bread. When he reached home, 400 miles inland he found that the local flour and feed man was selling Five Roses flour at 50 cents, a bag cheaper than it was selling in Saskatchewan.

Don't expect the other fellows to do all the work. They have to struggle like the rest. Get in and help. The harvest is ready and the workers are all too few. Join the ranks of Labor. If you don't know how, write us—we'll gladly tell you.

Pass The Federationist along to your friends. Help it in its fight for justice.

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

JOIN THE Federated Labor Party

IF YOU subscribe to the principles for which the F. L. P. stands, write your name and address plainly below, and send to Secretary Federated Labor Party, Room 111, 319 Pender West.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Denmark

Seamen's Wage Agreement—It is reported that an agreement, which will remain effective until April 1, 1925, has been reached between the ship owners and the mates' and marine engineers' organizations, under which the latter will receive a wage increase of five per cent, together with certain advantages regarding termination of service, etc.

England

Lost Working Days.—From January 1, to March 31, 1924, over 2,000,000 working days were lost as compared with 1,200,000 for the same period of the year 1923.

France

Increase Dressmakers' Wage Scale.—Leading Paris dressmakers have observed the agreement made with their employees last October, by raising the latter's wages in relatively to the increased cost of living.

Labor Shortage.—The Ministry of Labor reports that at the close of April, 1924, there was a shortage of labor in agriculture, the metal industry, and the building trades.

Strike of Shoe Workers.—Demanding increases in wages from ten to forty per cent., workers in the shoe factories at Romans (Drome) have declared a general strike.

Germany

German-Austrian Unemployment Agreement.—Effective March 3, 1924, the German-Austrian reciprocal unemployment agreement of 1921, was supplemented by terms which authorize unemployment relief to be granted by each country to unemployed nationals of the other country residing permanently within its boundaries, provided such unemployed persons are entitled to relief under the laws of the country in which they reside.

Irish Free State

Unemployment — President Cosgrave, in a recent speech in the Dail, is quoted as saying that there were 80,000 unemployed persons in the Irish Free State, most of whom belonged to the agricutural labor class.

HARVESTERS AGAIN

Two Young Men from Old Country Sentenced in B. C. Court for Stealing to Buy Food

JUDGE MAKES COMMENT

Poor Dupes Enticed to Canada on False Promises Victims of Corporation Cupidity

[From Hansard, House of Commons, Ottawa]

MR. WOODSWORTH:—I want to endorse the position taken by the members for Toronto. The member for South Oxford (Mr. Sutherland) has said some very harsh things about one of the harvesters who was recently sentenced in Toronto. It seems to me that we should perhaps consider the circumstances of these men and ask ourselves whether our neglect of them has not lead directly to some of these infractions of the law. I have in my hand a very interesting and illuminating document with regard to two young men who were sentenced in a British Columbia court for stealing a rifle. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will read the following notes made by the presiding county court judge with regard to one of the prisoners:

"I came from Halifax, England; left England 8th June, 1923, in C. P. R. ship Montcalm. The shipping agent, Mr. Crossley, represented to me that I would never be out of a job as he had been in Canada a number of times. I paid him about £19 for ticket from Halifax to Toronto. My parents paid this money and gave me some money—£5.

I went straight to Toronto and got rooms and looked for a job. I was offered $12 a week, but found I could not live on this as I had to pay my keep out of this.

I then left Toronto by boat and sailed for four hours to Port Dalhousie and got work on lake boat. Sailed from Port Dalhousie on steamer New York News, of Chicago Tribune company. I worked for two months there. I got $55 and board. I left that boat for another called the Diviser, the Keystone line; there about three weeks. I went to Benny Siding in Ontario, near Sudbury, to cut wood; worked there a month.

I did not make any money cutting wood except enough to buy my working clothes. I went back to Sudbury and then to a place named Burwash, east of Sudbury; stayed a month there; then I came back and paid fare to Winnipeg; arrived there about middle of September. I could not make anything. I worked for my board and lodging in a candy manufacturer's; worked for about three months.

I went to the immigration office and complained. They told me they could do nothing for me except a job on a farm for $5 a month. So I came out and asked to get on the relief in Winnipeg, but could only get on two days. Then I went back to the immigration officers and they took me in; I stayed there probably a month and a half.

Then a job came in for a 1,000 hands, wanted for the bush in British Columbia. I heard these were to be used as strike breakers, so I asked at the immigration office from one of the permanent staff and he said there was no such thing as a strike in B. C.

Then twenty three of us, who were on the immigration relief, signed up for B.C.. We came to Wardner, B. C., and found a whole crowd of strikers waiting for us. They told us that the men were all out on strike and asked us not to go to work. Twenty-of us never went to work, but another and I talked it over and thought as the immigration office paid our fare out that we should go to work and pay the amount back, which we did. We worked a month in the bush, $2.50 with board.

I left there and come down to Cranbrook and stayed in Cranbrook a few days. Then I met Gilbert and we decided to go to Trail and try and get work and on our way we got in this trouble. I had no money for two days. We went into this house to try and get something to eat and as we had no money we took the rifle and sold it to get something to eat. We got $8 for it. We sold it in Grand Forks. We got there by walking and freight.

We stayed in Nelson one night. Gilbert was a member of the G.W.V.A., so got a ticket from them for the night for a hotel.

The judge makes this comment:

I am leaving the writing of this letter to go into the court-room to sentence two lads—one from Halifax, England., and one from Glasgow, Scotland, for theft. They were enticed out here by the shipping agents of the Canadian railway companies. They paid about $100 to those shipping agents who get their rake-off and the rest goes into the coffers of the railway company. These poor dupes who are being enticed out to Canada on false and misleading promises are victims of railway corporation cupidity. These lads were eking out a precarious living in the bush of Ontario and the farms of the praries until they had to take refuge with scores of others in the emigration sheds at Winnipeg. Then they were shipped out to take the places of strikers in the timber areas of East Kootenay; they were told by the immigration officers (so they have stated to me) that there was no strike.

Reduced to starvation, these lads lifted a rifle from a shed to sell to get food. They must go to prison for this crime. I will impose a short sentence, but they have pleaded "guilty" and I cannot avoid sentencing them.

The railway companies and steam-

(Continued on page 2)

WHY THIS SPREAD?

Ontario Employees Receive Only Forty-three Cents for Each Dollar Produced

CANADA'S AVERAGE LOWER

Country Rich in Natural Resources —Employees Have Little Buying Power

IN the province of Ontario, the net product per employee is $2455 per annum and the net average salary and wages $1048, in other words, the producer who produces the wealth of this country receives only 43 cents for every dollar's worth of wealth he produces. In the province of Quebec, the net product per employee is $2290, and the average salary and wages $922, or an average of 45 cents of every dollar's worth of value produced. Taking Canada as a whole we find that the net product per employee is $2416 and the average salary and wages paid is $1010 which makes the average payment for salaries and labor of 42 cents for every dollar's worth of value produced. This brings us to the most important question we have to face in this country, the question of purchasing power. We have heard on many occasions that this country is very rich in natural resources. That is quite true. We have also heard that we have splendid factories and machinery of production. We know that we have a virile labor power, and, with all these factors, there is no reason why any man, woman, or child in this country should be without the necessaries of life. The question appears to be not so much a question of whether we shall have a high protective tariff or a high tariff for revenue, as how we can distribute the goods that are produced to the people who require them. . . . It is a situation we have to face and I am satisfied we have got to face it in the near future.—Mr. Gardiner, M.P., Medicine Hat, in a speech in the house of commons.

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

WARM SESSION OF T.&L.

Politics Disturb Serenity of Central Labor Body on Tuesday Evening

Politics proved the feature of the discussion at the regular Trades and Labor council meeting Tuesday night. Delegate Birt Showler, a member of the executive, came in for considerable criticism, and a notice of motion was made to have him removed from office because he was not supporting the Canadian Labor party.

This effort, however, was ruled out of order by President H. Neelands who pointed out that the organization conceded to each member the right to exercise his own political or religious opinions.

Some delegates vigorously opposed the proposal to remove the delegate, stating that if such action were taken the council would see some unions withdrawing. The original notice of motion did not mention Delegate Showler, but the discussion on it had not proceeded far until he was mentioned and the argument was entirely upon him.

President Neelands urged that all labor voters take care not to plump, as "a plumper vote was a vote for the other fellow."

A series of political meetings was announced for candidates of the Canadian Labor party and the Socialist party of Canada which appears in another column of the Federationist.

Labor as Partner

Operation of successful labor banks is an old story by now, but a union between a labor bank and one of Wall street's largest institutions to handle a piece of railway financing, especially when the bank is owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, may well be regarded as a milestone in the relations of capital and labor. Such co-operation breaks old antagonisms. It contains the germ of great possibilities. Joint capital and labor ownership of public utilities would solve most of the problems in that field and would make for undisturbed industrial peace.—Aberdeen Journal.

The people who fake money are people who never think of doing anything else, and do not want to do anything else. The tendency of culture in England is to keep men poor, and that means that you get a large range of people who cannot afford high prices for drama.—Geo. Bernard Shaw.

If the Liberals had been sincere about the Proportional Representation Bill they would, when they were in power, have given some indication that they were in favor of it.—George Hardie, M.P.

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

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UNION LABEL COUNCIL 4

FRIDAY.....June 6, 1924

FINANCING AN ELECTION

ONE question ever haunts our mind on the occasion of every election, and that is, how do the various parties finance their election campaign?

As we look about this city and province upon the occasion of this election, we are driven to ask again, in all seriousness, how do they do it?

There is being derived from some source, unknown to most of us, sums of money that, were we to know the total amount, it would stagger those of us who might possess the most vivid imaginations. Billboards, rents, hand-painted pictures of our "Honest John," telephone service, posters, postage, travelling expenses, wages and salaries to the many election parasites, and an amount of advertising that the average business house never dreams of. All the old parties are guilty of the same offense—save that they do not all put up "Honest John's" picture. Of one thing we are certain, and that is that the money thus spent never comes out of a collection at the campaign meetings. It comes—it must come—from some few individuals or corporations, who have at heart interests, which we fear, rather conflict with those of the community.

The public has been played with long enough. Ere many years have passed, it will awaken out of its slumbers no doubt, but in the meantime its treasury is being looted, its resources squandered in a most reckless fashion, and the heritage of those who are as yet unborn is being sold for a mere mess of pottage. It is time the public called a halt. Your vote for Labor is the one effective means of combating this form of robbery.

OLIVER OUTLINES HIS POLICY

IT IS only natural that one should turn and examine the policy outlined by the various political parties at such a time as this. We realize that some one has to govern our country, and we are anxious to see what they have to offer. We know what they have given us in the past—and we may add we know what they have taken from us.

Premier Oliver stated that his policy was the development of the natural resources of British Columbia, the equalization of the freight rates, the creation of industries in the cities which would ensure the prosperity of the province, and the providing of marketing facilities for the products of the farms. When he stated his policy thus, it is reported that the huge building in which he was speaking rocked with applause.

We cannot help but wonder! Just how long is the people going to be hoodwinked with such twaddle from the lips of our premier? That has always been his policy. It reminds us of those people who boast of their religion, but who never put it into practice. What the premier means, we are sure, is that he will encourage outsiders to develop our natural resources, pay us a few dollars in wages for helping them develop our resources, and they will carry away millions of dollars in profits, in their pockets, which should have gone into the provincial treasury to help lessen the burden that so many are finding so hard to bear, and which is driving the best manhood of our land away to other climes.

So far as the freight rates are concerned, they will be lessened just as soon as the big interests are prepared to allow them to be reduced, and that will be when it will be profitable for them so to do, and not before then. Premier Oliver notwithstanding. Again, if the reduction in freight rates is going to mean so much regarding our prosperity, what is going to happen to those poor unfortunates in the east who have only been able to eke out an existence back there? If we take from them their means of a livelihood, we are going to bring about all sorts of unemployment in those quarters. Those individuals will, in turn, have to come west, and in doing so the vicious circle will soon be completed again, when unemployment will be rampant beyond our most vivid imagination in its extent. One who supports such an idea and believes that therein lies the solution for our difficulties, has but a vague conception of his relationship with his fellow men in other parts of this Dominion, and so far as his knowledge of international relationships are concerned, he is positively devoid of all understanding.

The creation of industries? When have we heard that before? Industries, under our modern industrial system, grow up only where it is found profitable for them to grow. Mr. Oliver has been in power for some time now, and surely he does not mean to state that he has been allowing opportunities to go by, of helping to establish such industries, during the past few years. He certainly has done very little in that regard in the past. Why should we continue to have faith in him in this regard in the future. Actions speak louder than words.

The providing of marketing facilities for the products of the farms! Here we have been struggling for years with that problem and now, on the eve of an election we are promised relief. If that could be done, the major portion of our trouble would be over. If individuals could always sell the products of their labor, how happy they all would be, comparatively speaking, at least. That is the key to a lot of our troubles, but it is one that will never be solved so long as capitalism remains the dominating force it our social life. Let us remember that.

THE STAR

WE have been favored recently with the addition of another newspaper in Vancouver, to the goodly number that we already possess. If we might judge from its ideals and aspirations as set out in its first issue, we have reason to feel proud of having the opportunity of associating with the Star. We will wait and see, however, before we welcome too jubilant.

We cannot help wonder, though, how the business men of this city can bear the cost of having added to their overhead advertising expenses the amount necessary to sustain another paper. It does indeed seem cruel!

Why would it not be possible for Vancouver to own just one paper, and make it a truly representative one; one that we could rest assured, went into every home in the city and, perhaps, in the province, and one that would represent every shade of thought in the community? The public then might be able to think for themselves and choose the line of thought they cared to follow, and the particular party they would like to support. Then and only then will the newspaper be a true reflection of the minds of the public it now pretends to serve. Certainly it would mean a marked reduction in cost, if nothing else, and we hear that feature referred to so frequently in all walks of life today. It is a proposition that is, at least, worthy of our serious consideration.

Labor Manifesto

(Continued from page 1)

digent and are not entitled to a pension. This is a tax on thrift.

A real Mothers' Pension would be the aim of our party representatives.

Labor Section of Treaty of Versailles

The enactment of several humane provisions of this treaty is held to be strictly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, though not one of them is yet in effect in British Columbia.

Legislation of this class includes the prohibition of the employment of women and young persons at night; fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; the general application of the eight-hour day, etc.

The Oliver government passed legislation based on some of these recommendations, but in each case has added a joker which makes it inoperative and useless.

Liquor Control

British Columbia electors have decided they want government sale and control of liquor. Under these circumstances the Canadian Labor Party will insist that all liquors shall be sold at cost price, plus only overhead charges; and, further, that the distilleries and breweries be taken over by the Liquor Control Board. Electors in each district should have autonomy in determining whether a liquor store shall be opened.

Company Towns and Blacklists

Approximately 10,000 workers and their dependents live in company towns in this province. These men and women are forced to live in a state of complete servitude. The Canadian Labor Party favors taking these towns out of the hands of private corporations and having them incorporated as free municipalities.

In the Coast district of British Columbia the lumber interests maintain an active blacklist against members of organized labor. Almost all of the 7,000 loggers working in this district are compelled to hire through a central employment office owned by the lumber companies. Those who are members of a trade union are refused employment. During the past five years 2,000 men have been blacklisted for their trade union activities and driven out of the country. The Canadian Labor Party demands the abolition of this blacklisting institution, and the hiring of all labor for lumber camps through the government employment offices.

Under the P.R. bill we might get a constituency with 350,000 voters, and I submit it would be making representation ridiculous and political campaigning an impossible proposition.—Herbert Morrison, M.P.

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The Lord helps those who help themselves. Vote Labor.

Anti-War Day, 1924
THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Labor and the Poets

VICTOR HUGO

[By Frances Wills]

VICTOR HUGO is known as the greatest of all French poets. He was born in 1800; his father was a soldier, and at various times on this account, the family lived in Elba, Corsica and Spain. The latter country made a lasting impression on the boy, and influenced much of his poetry. In Spain his mind first awakened to the beauty and mysteries of nature. It is interesting to note that while at school in Madrid, he became acquainted with the original of Quasimodo, the Hunchback of Notre Dame.

Of nature he writes: "Nature is not of marble; 'tis a spirit;" and as a background to graver thoughts, there is much beautiful French scenery—the woods with their dim paths and perfumes, incense, songs; the starry heavens and the warmth of noonday.

Victor Hugo early took up writing; at first he was influenced by the reactionary movement, so that in politics he was a royalist, in religion an ardent Roman Catholic, and in literature a disciple of classicism. But like many another royalist, his political ideas began to waver when he saw the treatment of veterans who had won glory for France. And something of the change in his religious opinions can be seen in his "Answer to the bishop who called him an atheist." If you think of God as a jealous God, that is both one and three, and vengeful, with an ear for psalmody, punishing children for their father's crime, hallowing royal brigands in their slime. God, ignorant of science physical; man's counterpart in large. Quick at condemnation, checking his mother's (Mary's) passes to salvation. His sport to keep a pack of miseries as squires keep hounds. Then, sir priest, I am an atheist, to this good old-fashioned God." But if "we have to do with the all-essential Being . . . not sensual; not ceremonial, the law, the life, the very soul of all; solstice of reason, right and good. Then priest, I am believer and thou atheist."

As regards his classicism, just as the French revolution had overthrown much of the old order in society and politics, so in literature. The artificialities, the limitations of classicism began to give place to romanticism, the freer conception of art; the right of genius to be a law unto itself. The struggle between the two schools culminated in a play by Hugo; romanticism triumphed. He had previously written a play which the censor, for political reasons, had prohibited and the king tried to console the poet by a bribe, which was refused.

Gradually Hugo was drawn into politics, and this fact somewhat changed his ideas of the poet's task. Hitherto he had regarded himself merely as a man of letters—as an artist; now he began to realize how the poet could be a leader in a spiritual sense, and that henceforth his genius could be well employed in the cause of liberty and justice.

He realizes that

Our lives are but spent for the glory
Of the kings who smile over our grave,
And build up a fabric of friendship
With cement from the blood of the brave.

And that those in high places are guilty of "the deepest infamy man can attain"—the strangling or enchaining of a people, "to rob man of soul and liberty."

As every true poet must, he loathes the idea of war; he says:

"For centuries past this war madness
Has laid hold of each combative race,
We love the field with its carnage
And the strife which turns earth into hell."

But the thoughtful are driven to madness by the flash and the roar of the gun.

"And yet, I ask sometime in wonder
As I wander the meadows among,
Can brother for brother feel hatred
As he hears the lark's musical song?"

And we get the realities of war in "The Retreat from Moscow," so different from the picturesque glorious aspect of war that most people know:

"Vultures wheeled aloft,
Ten thousand men lay down fatigued to sleep,
And then perhaps a hundred woke; a heap
Of corpses had the rest become."

And at night to those who kept watch:

"Came the same scenes of tumult and of gore. . . .
Frightful, enrapt with gloom, with cries like those
Of the bald vultures 'mid the boundless snows,
Horrible squadrons, whirlwinds of wild men."

So wrote the poet and the works of France's best-loved men must have carried weight. Mistakes he made, is true; for instance, he glorified the Napoleonic legend and thus helped to prepare conditions for the second empire. But he realized his mistake.

For some time he was under the ban of the French government, and resided in Belgium and the Channel islands. When at last he was free to return, he refused to do so; his attitude was uncompromising, and for ten years more he remained in exile. Then came the Franco-Prussian war—that war "in which two people fought one another to please two princes." He returned to France, deeming it his duty to do so. Later he visited Belgium, but his stay there terminated abruptly, because of his sympathy with the communists. Thenceforth his activities were confined to France.

A rather interesting poem is one entitled, "Who Is to Blame?" A library has been set on fire by the people; most of them cannot read, and they are, therefore, ignorant of its enormous value to themselves. Says Hugo: "This is treason against yourselves. . . . it is your wealth, your dower, your heritage. For books ever were the tyrant's enemy; ever took sides with, and stood up for thee." And in answer to the poet's declamation of the deed whereby the workers betrayed themselves—there is but a pitiful, puzzled murmur, "But I can't read?" The story has its parallel today. For any one who wonders at the ignorance and apathy of the masses, Victor Hugo has an illuminating picture in at least three of his greatest works, apart from his poetry. These are "Les Miserables," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and "The Toilers of the Sea." They are vivid descriptions of life not many years ago; they are full of real human interest; they contain many of the poet's ideas of justice and liberty. Yet even the low ebb of mankind then, does not dishearten the poet. In "Fraternity" he says: "It is no dream or error to have guessed that good is latent with the bad," nor yet to wish "that man should be good, great, indulgent." And what the masses need is not "pity and charity, but justice."

To conclude, here is what a fellow-poet, Swinburne, says of Hugh:

"I, born of exiles, hail thy banished head. . . .
I look to that sweet mother-land (France) and see
The old fields and fair full streams
And skies, but fled like dreams
The feet of freedom and the thought of thee. . . .
She said, "Let there be freedom," and there was
Freedom; and as a lance
The fiery eyes of France
Touched the world's sleep.
Thou art chief of us, and Lord;
Thy song is as a sword. But we
Lift younger eyes, and see
Less of high hope, hours that have borne men down so long
Seen the right fail and watched applife the wrong. . . .
But thou, praised above all men be thou,
Whose laurel laden brow
Made for the morning, droops not in the night,
Praised, that nor doubt nor hope could bend
Earth's loftiest head, found upright to the end."

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Harvesters Again

(Continued from page 1)

boat companies are agitating for more and more population. Not a thought as to the class so long as they can get the passage money. Not a thought as to the future of these pennless lads so long as their fares are paid and go into the "receipts" column.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that when one comes into close contact with these men, and realizes the brave struggle that many of them have put up in order to try and gain a foothold in this country, many of them having done their piece of work, when work was available, and were afterwards driven from pillar to post, some of them not fitted for the kind of work for which they were brought over. We ought to consider very seriously our whole policy, and I, for one, think we should rigorously refrain from wholesale condemnation of men who come to a new country to find that there is not the machinery here for fitting them into what, to them, are novel conditions.

We are governed not by democracy, but by accident.—Mr. Comyns-Carr, M. P.

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THIS new department of ours is the talk of the town. We're offering a really wonderful display at very low prices. Especially "Universal" Sweaters with side buttoning; very striking, with border at bottom to match with any skirt. Specially priced at $3.95.

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abor is treating the liberals with much courtesy as they deserve. rank Hodges, M.P.

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Vancouver Unions

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RATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—Pender St. West—Business meetings Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, an; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. arrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, corresponding secretary. district in British Columbia desiring ation re securing speakers or the for- n of local branches, kindly communicate Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Tele- Seymour 1332, or Fairmont 4933.

RY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets nd Thursday every month in Holden ng. President, J. Brightwell; financial ary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Avenue

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

KLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need klayers or masons for boiler works, r marble setters, phone Bricklayers' 871 Holden Building.

EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first third Fridays in each month, at 445 ds Street. President, David Cuthill, Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. on, 1182 Parker Street.

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

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

RATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd of each month at headquarters, 318 a Street West. President, D. Gilles- ice-president, John Johnson; secretary- rer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cor- Street West. Branch agent's address: Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Vic- B. C.

ET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EM- es, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and ondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pre- F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; ing secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th ast.; treasurer, A F. Andrew; finan- cretary and business agent, W. H. Cot- 66—17th Ave. W. Office, corner Prior ain Streets. Phone Fairmont 4504Y

ANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDER- ON—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 n the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sun- the month. President, E. A. Jamie- 91 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Wil- 991 Nelson St.; Business Agent, F. r, 991 Nelson St.

RAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—Presi- R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. an; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Nee- P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of onth at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 gs Street East.

E RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL ON, No. 418—President, S. D. Mac- secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each

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.]

Another Pulpwood Smoke Screen

Editor B. C. Federationist:—My attention has been called to a letter written by an official of the recently organized Pulpwood Dealers' association, impunging my motives in urging an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood, complaining that the newspaper press of Canada has been too liberal in the space it has accorded to my views, and making a tearful appeal to the editors to close their columns to any further arguments emanating from me. Newspaper editors who have received copies of this letter would, considering its source, undoubtedly have been highly amused at its effrontery, if its assertions did not constitute such a poor reflection upon their own perspicacity and editorial judgment.

As to the personal attack upon me I can afford, as I have done in connection with similar attacks from the same source, to ignore it entirely. Personally, it is immaterial to me whether Canada adopts the policy of retaining her small remaining wood supply for her own use or continues to allow its exploitation by aliens. So far as my own individual interests are concerned, if the arguments against an embargo are worth anything, my interests would be better served by allowing things to remain as they are at present. My timber holdings are all owned in fee. They are very much in excess of the requirements of the pulp mill of which I am a part owner and if what these opponents say is true—that an embargo would be against the interests of the Canadian land owners—then I am engaged in an effort to destroy my own best market.

But, I take it, Canadian newspapers, and Canadians generally who have studied the question, are not to be misled by the pulpwood exporters and the friends, the American paper manufacturers. It is the people and the newspaper press, who have a vital interest at stake in the preservation of the remnant of the Canadian forests and not a lone individual like myself who, having retired from active business, is unconcerned whether the government takes action or not, except as a matter of pride in his native country, a patriotic desire to see it develop and an ambition to do his small share towards directing public opinion in the right channel.

I have advocated this embargo, because I have felt that it was a national necessity and by long odds the most important measure now before the country. I have, however, carried on in a perfectly independent capacity and have asked no one to do anything that was not justified by considerations of public welfare alone. Any time the editors of our Canadian newspapers feel that I am not working in the best interest of Canada I have sufficient respect for their intelligence to know that they will voluntarily decline to print what I send to them without the unsolicited advice of an association of pulpwood exporters.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.
Montreal, May 20, 1924.

Why I Did Not Contest Comox Riding

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: As I have previously stated that I had accepted the invitation to contest Comox as a Labor candidate, and spent a few days campaigning, then failing to deposit the nomination papers, feel the readers of this paper, as well as my active and prospective supporters are entitled to some explanation as to why my sudden and unexpected retirement, hence this correspondence.

A few weeks ago I received a communication from a group of Labor people in the northern end of Comox riding, stating they had selected three prospective candidates to contest the election in the following order: J. Naylor, Cumberland, 1st; T. A. Barnard, Nanaimo, 2nd; Tom Richardson, Vancouver, 3rd. At that time Richardson was on his way to the old country, so it left their choice to Naylor and myself. I immediately wrote Naylor, persuading him to run, at the same time offering to help him with his campaign, which offer he subsequently accepted. After a few days had elapsed, I received another letter from Naylor, stating he had changed his mind, and had definitely decided not to run. About the same time I received a wire and letter from the Labor party group on Valdez island, asking for a definite answer as to whether I would accept the nomination. After visiting Cumberland and Courtenay, I wired acceptance of their offer, and started for the battlefield on Sunday morning, May 25th, returning to Cumberland Thursday night with the intention of depositing my nomination papers with the proper person on Friday morning, May 30th.

On Thursday evening, I saw some friends in Courtenay, and talked over the situation, and on Friday morning, in Cumberland, set out to get the 12 eligible persons necessary to sign the nomination papers; of the first 20 persons I spoke to, 11 were not on the voters list, five did not wish to sign the papers as they were afraid it might effect their jobs, three were willing, but preferred not to if others could be found, one did not care to sign as I was running as a Labor candidate, and he was a socialist. I then went to Courtenay, and again saw those I knew that were interested in socialism. The twelve necessary signatures were forthcoming, but I felt, with some I considered trusty friends, that with such little voluntary offer of assistance forthcoming from Cumberland, the largest industrial centre in the constituency, that the miners on the political field were like they are on the industrial field, viz., not yet desiring any organized political expression of their views, at least in sufficient magnitude to warrant me contesting the seat.

To those that had already promised their support, and those who intended supporting the cause of socialism, we extend thanks and greetings, and might we suggest, taking the experiences of the past as a guide to the future, that those kindred souls in different parts of the Comox constituency, get in touch with each other in sufficient time to arrange for a well-organized campaign before the next election, which may not be far hence, place a candidate early in the field, and it's a foregone conclusion Comox can be carried for socialism. Fraternally yours,

T. A. BARNARD.
Nanaimo, June 3rd, 1924.

Farm Laborer and M. P.

Editor B. C. Federationist: There are few men who have taken up the task of bettering the conditions of their fellows in the field of labor, who have practiced more self-denial, thrown aside their own personal aims and ambitions, faced more opposition and even personal ostracism from their fellows than did that humble farm laborer Joseph Arch. Born in the village of Barford, in Warwickshire, in 1826; that stern drill sergeant necessity, forced him into the ranks of the toilers in his early boyhood. But within him was that restless urge for mental improvement, that desire for a broader outlook, a clearer vision of life and its opportunities that has been a strong element, an outstanding feature in the lives of all those to whom the world has given the title of "self-made men." And it may be questioned if order of knighthood or title of nobility deserves to rank higher. The opportunities for education among the working class of England at the time of his youth and early manhood were meagre in the extreme, and especially so for those upon whom were entailed the heavy drudgery and long hours of a farm laborer. Joseph Arch faced these obstacles and inspired and impelled by the urge for knowledge within him, overcame them. He attended a night school, and found some assistance from those among his friends whose educational advantages had been better than his own, joined the Primitive Methodists, became a local preacher, and so acquired some skill in public speaking. But he had inherited from his mother a strong sentiment of independence, and objected to the social homage and subservience required of him as a farm hand by those whom the catechisne boldly styled his "betters." In his heart and mind was born an impelling desire to improve the condition of his fellow laborers, and that became to him as vital a part of religion as were the theological doctrines enunciated from the pulpit. He began a campaign with the object of awakening them to the possibility of bettering their condition. The task was a difficult one, but he finally succeeded in arousing them to some degree of enthusiasm, and in 1872 founded the Agricultural Laborers association, the result of which was a raise of wages, and a general betterment of conditions for the members. But as has often happened in the history of labor, the workers having attained their object, forgot that old maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and ceased their efforts. Public opinion, however, had by this time became enlisted on the side of reforms that he had inaugurated, and there was no great reversion to the old status in the working conditions of the agricultural laborers. Joseph Arch had so won the confidence and goodwill of all classes in his community that in 1885-86 he was elected to parliament, and again in 1892-95. In the house of commons he was highly respected for his good sense and clear judgment. He was an agitator, but not a demagogue. Is there not in the life of this humble laboring man who fought his way up from the valley of hardship to the sunny heights of success, an outstanding example for the workers today? It is a life story paralleled in the career of many of the humble toilers who have faced discouraging environment, battled against the heavy odds forced upon them by their social condition, and have achieved the right to wear that badge of honor that men call "success in life."

ISAAC NIXON.

The Dole Takers

Duke of Northumberland owns 186,000 acres of land, and draws £1 per minte.

Duke of Westminster owns 30,000 acres and 600 acres in London, and draws £6000 per day.

Duke of Norfolk draws £1500 per day from the workers.

One thousand lords and dukes own 30,000,000 acres of Great Britain.

Duke of Sutherland owns 1,358,500 acres in Scotland (most of this land was got by legal robbery) and 420,000 acres in America. Rent roll, £3000 weekly.

Mackintosh of Mackintosh, owns 1,000,000 acres in Scotland, all lying idle. Rabbits by the million and food for all.

Lord Lansdowne owns 142,000 acres and rent roll £1500 weekly.

Earl of Breadalbane owns 438,000 acres. Rent roll, £1200 weekly.

Lord Rosebery owns 23,000 acres, draws £650 weekly in rent.

Earl of March owns 62,000 acres, draws £1300 weekly from the workers.

Duke of Rutland owns 70,000 acres in America, and some land in England.

Baron Tweedale owns 1,750,000 acres in America.

Twenty-eight dukes, so-called patriots, own between them 4,000,000 acres of land in England, mostly lying idle, but is used for hunting, goffing, shooting grouse, rabbits and pigeons.

£1,500,000 is paid daily to the rent sharks of England.

Several railway companies own 20 square miles of London, and they have a go weekly. Their pals (the estate agents) call for the rent.

Seventy city livery companies and insurance companies own slum property.

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

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

The very soul of organized labor is independence.—T. Kennedy, M.P.

TELLS OF BRITISH LABOR

Miss Macnaughton, Worker in the Westminster By-election, Gives Personal Views

COMING direct from the Washington Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Miss Eva Macnaughton, member of the executive of the British section of the W. I. L., is making a visit of some weeks at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. E. Macnaughton of North Vancouver.

Before leaving England, Miss Macnaughton had been specially active in the Westminster by-election in London. As a member of the Westminster Labor party, she tells of a very interesting campaign, where the labor poll was raised in two weeks by over 4000 votes. "The higher the tone of the appeal made," she says, "the more quickly the speaker 'got home'." Some of the phrases used were: "Vote for the Labor candidate and for international co-operation and goodwill." "We want to give the opportunity for a full life to the duke and the dustman." As Miss Macnaughton, besides being a member of the W. I. L., and one of the Labor parties, is also a member of the executive committee of the International Council of Women, the Y. W. C. A. and various other societies in England, she was naturally chosen as one of a deputation of representative women who interviewed all four candidates in the by-election as to their several attitudes on the following questions: The League of Nations, French Ruhr policy, relation to Russia, widow's pensions, regarding the latter she relates how she enjoyed questioning Winston Churchill. He assured the deputation that he was whole-heartedly in favor of an advance in widows' pensions, but where was the money coming from? Here was the golden opportunity, and Miss Macnaughton seized it." Mr. Churchill, this is a point upon which the women of this country feel intensely. We are not content to have our public men spend £100,000,000 of the country's money on military expeditions into other countries (support of the Whites in Russia) and then be told that there is no money for the care of widows and children."

Although Labor did not win the election, as Westminster is an old conservative stronghold, yet it is a satisfaction that Winston Churchill, one of the greatest war-mongers of Europe, was defeated, for the third time in two years.

The cessation of the British government's attitude of "benevolent neutrality" to France's action in the Ruhr, which occurred almost automatically with the Labor government's accession to power, cames as a great relief, says Miss Macnaughton, to the women in Great Britain who are working for peace. The British section of the W. I. L. had repeatedly urged the late government to change its policy in that regard. Resolutions had also been sent in urging the recognition of Russia, and the support of the German government in its struggle against its own militarists and imperialists. The French and German sections of the W. I. L. had been acting along the same lines in their own countries. It is a great satisfaction to the British women to have their policies justified by the present government.

Miss Macnaughton will address the local branch of the W. I. L. in the near future, and will speak on several occasions while in Vancouver.

I have often been asked what my budget does for unemployment. I will tell you: it puts this year nearly £30,000,000 into the hands of the people of this country to stimulate and encourage trade.—Philip Snowden, M.P.

PAINT NEWS

Here's quality and value that will attract the attention of prospective buyers of paints for interior and exterior work. Every item is guaranteed as to covering and service-giving features.

"Arctic" Household Paint—For outside or inside use on the home, garage, fences, etc.; in cream, brown, green, grey, slate and white. Per gallon, $3.85.

"Arctic" Varnish Stains—For floors, doors, interior woodwork, etc.; in shades of light and dark oak and walnut. Per quart, 85c.

Interior Spar Varnish—For all woodwork and furniture. This is a clear, hard varnish with a fine gloss. Per quart, 75c.

Pure Turpentine—For household use and paint mixing. Imperial pints, 35c; Imperial quarts, 65c.

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

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. 9513-1391

What Tom Moore Says
ABOUT THE
Oliver Government

"THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE IS NOW LEADING CANADA IN THE MATTER OF LEGISLATION BENEFICIAL TO THE WORKERS.

"IT HAS THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST PROVINCE TO GIVE LEGISLATIVE EFFECT TO THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION, PASSED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE IN 1919."

EXTRACT FROM "THE CANADIAN CONGRESS JOURNAL," FEBRUARY, 1924:

BETWEEN 30,000 AND 40,000 WORKERS WILL BENEFIT FROM THE HOURS OF WORK ACT WHICH COMES INTO FORCE NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1925.

Vote Liberal

TENDER FOR MOTOR VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Motor Vehicle Number Plates," will be received by the undersigned up to noon, Monday, June 16th, 1924, for the furnishing of—

55,000 pairs Motor Vehicle Number Plates.
2,000 pairs Demonstration Plates.
1,500 Single Motor Cycle Number Plates.
100 Single Demonstration Motor Cycle Plates.
1,000 Single Trailer Plates.

All plates to be manufactured of full-pickled cold rolled annealed steel, to be finished first with a primary coat, and then a coat of best grade enamel, baked on at a high temperature with guaranteed permanent colors, which will not crack or peel off.

Blue prints showing exact size of Plates and all information as to weight of metal, coloring, packing, etc., can be had from the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, B. C., Inspector Cruickshank, Provincial Police Office, Court House, Vancouver, B. C., or the undersigned.

Sample Plates must accompany tender and contractor will be required to supply additional plates, if required, during the period of contract, at his original tender price.

N. B.—Plates manufactured in British Columbia will be given preference.

JAMES PATERSON,
Purchasing Agent.
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.,
May 23rd, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 162, Provincial Elections Act, the following have been appointed agents for the respective candidates at the Provincial General Elections to be held June 20, 1924:

John Wallace Debeque Farris—
Joseph Nealon Ellis, K. C., 470 Granville.
Ian Alistair MacKenzie—
Claude Lorne McAlpine, 470 Granville.
Mary Ellen Smith—
James A. Campbell, 470 Granville.
Christopher McRae, Point Grey—
Mackenzie Matheson, 1515 Barclay Street.
Victor Wentworth Odlum—
Jos. Nealon Ellis, K. C., 470 Granville.
Charles Woodward, Point Grey—
Edmond Shorey Knowlton, 15 Hastings St. East.
William John Bowser—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street East.
Thomas Henry Kirk, Point Grey—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street West.
Royal Lethington Maitland, Point Grey—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street West.
Samuel Lynes Howe—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street West.
Emma Wood Scott—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street West.
Perry Douglas Roe—
Alfred Edwin Bull, 505 Hastings Street West.
Wilfred Harry Cottrell, South Vancouver—
Fred Allison Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.
William Dunn—
Fred Allison Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.
Angus MacInnis—
Fred Allison Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.
Edmund Henry Morrison—
Fred Allison Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.
Priscilla Janet Smith—
Fred Allison Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.
Alexander Duncan McRae—
Ghent Davis, 626 Pender Street West.
Jessie Columbia Hall—
Eric Pepler, 3035 Hemlock Street.
Francis William Rounsefell, Point Grey—
Harold French McDonald, 1386 Nicola St.
George Gower Birt Showler—
Francis Drewe Pratt, 310 Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Andrew McCreight Creery—
Francis Drewe Pratt, 310 Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Donald Edward McTaggart—
Robert Walter Ellis, 2113 Forty-eighth Avenue West.
Guy Cathcart Pelton—
Own agent, 429 Pender Street West.
John David Harrington—
Aubone R. Snowball, 1137 Lakewood Drive.
Henry McEvoy—
Own agent, 1776 Tenth Avenue West.
Robert Cassidy—
L. J. Rutherford, 734 Twentieth Avenue East.

(Signed) W. D. BALFOUR,
Returning Officer.
May 30, 1924.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS FOR CLEARING

THE COUNCIL is prepared to receive tenders up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday, June 9, 1924, for clearing, grubbing and contour grading Sixtieth Avenue, between Arbutus Street and West Boulevard; area about 1.88 acres.

Tenders must be accompanied by certified cheque to the amount of 10 per cent. of the tender.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD, C. M. C.
Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., May 31, 1924.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Court of Revision to revise the Special Assessment Roll for works of Local Improvement will commence its sittings at the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, B. C., on Friday, June 27, 1924, at 8 p.m.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.
Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C.

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.

IN pursuance of Section 162 of the Provincial Elections Act the following persons have been appointed by the several candidates as their respective agents in respect of the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the South Vancouver Electoral District.

CANDIDATE	AGENT
BUCKINGHAM, WALTER JOHN	J. H. L. MORGAN, Barrister, 736 Granville St.
CORNETT, JONATHAN WEBSTER	EDWARD L. ARMSTRONG, Sheet Metal Worker, 4419 Quebec Street.
NEELANDS, ROBERT HENRY	FRDK. O. HOOVER, Street Rly. Man, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver.
NIXON, JAMES	JOHN JAMES LAMB, Painter, 4732 Bruce St., South Vancouver.

THOMAS BRINN, Returning Officer,
South Vancouver Electoral District.
May 30, 1924.

Labor Is Out to Win

By United Effort

The Canadian Labor Party

Represents the United Front of All Workers

SUPPORT LABOR CANDIDATES

—BY VOTING FOR—

VANCOUVER CITY:

Cottrell, W. H.
Dunn, W.
McInnis, A.
Morrison, E. H.
Smith, Priscilla Janet
Harrington, J. (S. P. of C.)

SOUTH VANCOUVER:

Neelands, R. H.

BURNABY:

Browne, F.

NEW WESTMINSTER:

Higgins, R. C.

OPENING MEETING ON SATURDAY, JUNE 7, at 8 p.m. in ODDFELLOWS' HALL, Sixth Ave. and Main Street

LABOR IS FIT TO GOVERN—the Old Land has proved it!

Capital Levy

Mr. Snowden makes one point which I have always been surprised to see overlooked, and that is that the capital levy was originally a liberal, and not a socialist, suggestion: He says "It may be well to remind Mr. Churchill that the capital levy is not—and never has been—any part of the socialist programme. The capital levy was first put forward without any elaboration from the liberal benches in parliament. The only resolutions in favor of the capital levy ever moved in the house of commons were proposed and supported by liberals.

The capital levy is a proposal to deal with an abnormal financial situation and is not a principle specially indentified with any particular school of politics. The labor and socialist party have strongly advocated it as a way of dealing with the national debt, but it is in no sense a socialist proposal. — Reynold's Newspaper.

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

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

Ask for

Rainier

"OLD ENGLISH"
Pale Ale

A full-bodied, fine flavored Ale that will compare in quality with any of the famous imported ales, and at much less cost to the consumer.

At all Government Vendors

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

NOT INCONSISTENT

Criticism of Educational System Is Considered Inconsistent by Ladies' Paper

"MENTAL STRIFE" NOT WAR

Must Work Out Own Salvation if Conditions Are to Be Improved

[By Frances Wills]

THE Federationist is accused by a certain ladies' paper of being inconsistent because it preaches against war and in the same breath 'stirs up discontent in the community' by criticizing the educational system. The majority of socialists, etc., hate the idea of war which they justly regard as murder; the mere brute force which can satisfactorily decide nothing, but they do not hate the other kind of struggle; that which Blake calls the 'mental strife.' That is one of the functions of all such movements. The masses have to be made discontent with their lot; they have to be shown that they are being vilely exploited by the system under which they barely exist. They don't realize these things for themselves always; they have been taught to take everything for granted, as something inevitable. And if their condition is to be improved, or rather if they are to 'come into their own,' they must work out their own salvation. It cannot be worked out for them.

Maybe it is necessary to point out that by stirring up discontent one does not mean the wholesale massacre of those whom God has called to be capitalists in this world; one has to be so careful and avoid these 'perfectly natural misconceptions.'

The dear innocent who wrote the aforementioned balderdash, objects to us because we presume to voice a comparatively new idea. But all New Ideas have met with such objections. In time the New Ideas flourish and 'your true conservative worships the dead radical.' Those who have advocated necessary changes in education, fundamental reforms, revolutions in our preconceived ideas, have been many, and all honor is due to them (even if we don't worship them).

Our critic is a new kind of pacifist; one who 'hates the mental strife' evidently. But the mental strife is necessary if anything is to be achieved at all. One casually wonders why such a writer is not enlisted on the side of socialism or some other kindred movement, because in order to be strictly consistent, like The Federationist for instance, he or she would hate a particularly cruel form or warfare, a sort of pig-trough battle, namely competition, the polite term for business and industrial warfare—clean or otherwise.

It should be pointed out that the previous articles expressed or intended to express, sympathy with the teachers in their most difficult task. Many of them are earnest, and many are not. But they are all up against a wall; trying to reconcile the irreconcileables. And though they may sit hours and hours in conventions, though they may perfect the present system, mankind is no nearer universal happiness. Reforms are not what we need in the educational world any more than in the social world. We want something far-reaching and revolutionary.

Our critic goes on to insinuate that freedom spells lawlessness. But surely those youngsters who have been guilty of lawless deeds such as tying cats' tails, forming Robin Hood bands, terrorising the neighborhood and chewing candy in church, or otherwise expressing their profound contempt of adult superiority, were not overburdened with freedom. Their lawlessness was either a reaction to repression or a misdirection of energy. Discipline has had its day since the beginning of consciousness in man; great minds have believed firmly in it; even mighty (?) Solomon advocated it. And the world is not even on the highroad to Utopia. For there is one discipline for the poor and another for the rich. But discipline must be from within; it must be purely spontaneous.

Labor is bound to disagree with education as we know it to-day, because it is the tool of the capitalist system; in some places this has been so thoroughly realised that the new education is being put into practice with the most encouraging results. And it is significant to add—has been able to utilize the poorest material; making use of those whom respectable society has no use for; the children of the outcast, the victims of the reformatory and industrial school system and the youthful 'criminal.' Misdirected energy has been turned into the right channels.

What has been said of the school education applies to some degree to the education all children receive from their parents or guardians and all with whom they come in contact. A little thought suffices to show that parents themselves more often than not lay the foundations for that conduct which later they say needs discipline. They start the practice of bribing and threatening which looms so large in social and spiritual life. . . In their unwisdom, they implant or nourish desires which later have to be checked. They themselves set examples unconsciously; and all children are imitative.

Yet no one but themselves can judge the parents. Children need ideal environment if they are to develop in perfect accord with their possibilities, and ideal environment is far from possible with poor housing conditions, little money, overworked parents and that lack of child psychology which is so conspicuous. It is for the parents to realize their shortcomings, to consider only the children and to uphold anything which will help the latter to escape from the miseries of our present system. It cannot be too often reiterated that knowledge is power and that freedom is the only road to true morality.

TIMELY TOPICS

THE politicians are indulging in their favorite pastime once again, making promises they know they are helpless to fulfil. If they had accomplished one-half of what they had promised in the past, this world would be a paradise to live in now.

* * *

Apparently education means little in the lives of the taxpayers of Vancouver. The saving of a few dollars in taxation means more to them than seeing that the citizens of tomorrow enjoy the privilege of gaining a decent education, amidst decent surroundings.

* * *

We should, doubtless, be thankful that the beauty of Stanley park has so appealed to the esthetic senses of the taxpayers, that they have seen fit to pauperize themselves to the extent of providing $65,000 that fire protection might be provided.

* * *

B. C. Products Week! Sounds interesting! We wonder how many of those who are shouting the loudest about it are conscientiously following the advise they are giving others. We know a few who are not! When will people learn to be consistent. Certainly, tell the other fellow to buy B. C. products, but at the same time, "practice what you preach."

* * *

We certainly have no objection to buying B. C. products. Our great difficulty is to find the where-with-all to buy products made any place, let alone in British Columbia. Of course, Premier Oliver, or "Billy Bowser," or General McRae will rectify this little insignificant issue! Too bad they never thought of it before! But there's an election on, we forgot.

* * *

Now Grouse mountain is going to be handed over to private enterprise. That is where everything goes, of course, which might be of any value to the public. The city always looks after the sewers, and carries away the garbage, but anything that might produce a revenue is turned over to some private corporation or individual. If the city can cart away the crumbs, surely it is capable of making or delivering the bread!

* * *

Voters! Please remember that the Labor candidates do not believe in giving away to individuals, the rights, privileges or material resources of the country which, by every right, belong to the people. A vote for Labor means a vote for the protection of your rights.

* * *

Why not join the ranks of Labor now? You will eventually, why not now? Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation.

* * *

Ladies! Remember the lady candidates for Labor. Your interests are her interests. No one will make a more sincere, honest and determined effort on your behalf than will Miss Priscilla Smith. Vote the solid Labor ticket.

* * *

Another "Star" has appeared in Vancouver. We wish it well, and we hope it will do all it claims it is going to do. When it states, however, that it is going to be fearless and independent, we doubt it. There have been too many subtle influences at work in the past, among our various daily papers for us to believe that the Star will be any different from the rest—and exist. Its editorial policy, like others we know, will be dictated by its advertisers, or the political party which contributes to its upkeep, not by the editor.

* * *

We hope Premier Oliver will not resent our little bit of advice, when we say, "Please go easy" on the P. G. E. question. Enough of this world's goods have been given away to speculators already in this connection without giving away any more. Yet, he says, that may be the only solution. We will soon have nothing left, if they keep on.

O-B-U NOW APPEARS O-U-T

Australian Registrar Refuses to Join Half-million Union Members

"The O.B.U. is dead, and its body lies in the Arbitration Court."

This was the opinion expressed by a prominent union official in Sydney, N.S.W., after the application for the registration of the new Australian Workers' union, which seeks to embrace workers employed in all industries, was refused by the registrar of the Comonwealth arbitration court.

The reason for the dismissal given by Mr. Stewart, the registrar, was that the act did not permit the registration of a body when an organization of the same name was already registered.

"Altogether 500,000 unionists in Australia are affected by this application for registration of the One Big Union, to be known as the A.W.U.," said Senator Barnes, who opened the case on behalf of the proposed union."

The proposed union, he said, was an organization of organizations. His union, the present A.W.U., had no objection to another organization registering under the same name.

"If it could be done it would be a great thing for the industrial peace of the country," he said.

Mr. Stewart said that unless the present A.W.U. was prepared to deregister and apply to the court for re-registration he would have to rule them out of order. Several unions working under Arbitration court awards could not legitimately be amalgamated in the one body while the awards were still in operation.

If the working classes get through the budget £30,000,000 which they had not in their pockets last year, their wives and mothers and daughters will be able to buy more goods in the shops and that affects home industries and home trades.—Tom Johnston, M.P.

JUNE WEDDINGS

LET your wedding present be treasured by husband and wife alike. The Phonola Phonograph will give infinite musical pleasure, and at the same time form an artistic part of their furnishings. The Phonola combines faultless tone reproduction with perfect mechanism and exquisite designs.

PHONOLAS

in a variety of models and finishes from

$85.00 to $375.00

On Easy Terms, without interest.

Lewis Leads! Follow Who Can!

LEWIS PIANO HOUSE LTD.
1014 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

STOMACH SUFFERING
Disappears as if by magic when
JO-TO
is used. Gas pains, acid stomach, sour stomach, burning and all after-eating distress relieved in two minutes. All Drug Stores.

Best $2.50
GLASSES ON EARTH.

Glasses not prescribed unless absolutely necessary. Examinations made by graduate Eyesight Specialists. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We grind our own lenses. Lenses duplicated by mail.

PITMAN Optical House
(Formerly Brown Optical House)
Be sure of the address—Above Woolworth's Store, near Granville.
Suite 36, Davis Chambers,
615 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Sey. 1071

TIMBER

British Columbia's Greatest Industry Has Helped To Build and Is Now Further Developing a Huge Trade With the World. Raw Material Is Essential to Keep, Foster and Enlarge This Business.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES IT PAYS

FOREST BRANCH
VICTORIA, B. C.

I disagree with Sir Robert Horne when he says that the imposition of the McKenna duties was responsible for the increase of employment in the motor-car industry. As a industry with a future it would advanced in any case.—Mr. Com M.P.

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 or 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

A Vote for the

Beer Plebiscite

Better
Cheaper
Wholesome
Matured
Cooling
Draught
Brewed in B. C.

Means
BEER BY THE GLASS

A vote for the Beer-by-the-Glass measure is a vote for increased temperance and sobriety

DR. HENRY DAVY, President of British Medical Association, said:
"Bread, cheese and beer for a meal is infinitely more scientific than the American meal of bread, tea and jam."

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY the famous pure food advocate, has declared:
"Beer is a veritable food product."

BETTER to drink the lighter brewed beverages made from British Columbia grains and hops than the more stimulating imported spirits.

Beer by the glass will be dispensed in government licensed and supervised premises under conditions which will discourage the treating habit.

WORKMEN who have to make a lunch of more or less unpalatable sandwiches packed at home, under the provisions of the new measure, may have a cool and appetizing glass of beer with their lunch.

TOURISTS, instead of hauling a dozen bottles of lukewarm beer from the vendor's store, may get a cold glass en route, as they may require it.

Municipalities which do not want the beer-by-the-glass privilege may reject it as the bill contains a definite local option feature.

The great majority of men and women of British Columbia are temperate because they prefer beer to any other beverage.

Keep them temperate by voting for the Beer-by-the-Glass Plebiscite

Beer Drinking Reduces Whisky Drinking

MODERATION LEAGUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GORDON ROSS, Secretary.