THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SIXTH YEAR...No. 193. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914. (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

THE UNEMPLOYED OF AUSTRALIA ARE HOUSED

Government Erects Canvas Towns Near Sydney for Workers

Wheat in N. S. Wales Is Seized to Defeat Corn Hogs

[Special Australian Correspondence.]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 26.—The Australian government is busy building canvas towns near Sydney for the housing of the unemployed, and while they are not as palatial as plutocrats' homes, they are better than nothing. Two-roomed canvas homes are let by the government for 24 cents per week, three-roomed ones for the larger families at 36 cents per week. If the people desired the floors of wood instead of the open ground the cost is 24 cents per week extra.

The rooms are 8x10 and have a fire place and waterproof roofs, while the sides are treated with a coating of some paint or oil that makes them water-tight as well. So after all, while they are not as comfortable as a city residence, they are a god-send to the people. The government are also to erect a government store at the canvas towns, where people may buy their wants at the cheapest price possible.

Will Seize Wheat.

This week, the government is passing a bill to seize all the wheat in New South Wales—the new harvest—amounting to about 11,000,000 bushels. This is rendered necessary owing to the "wheat pit" getting to work to corner the grain. The wheat pit is asking 156 cents per bushel for the wheat, and the government has fixed the price at 120 cents, and will pay this direct to the grower, and thus eliminate the wheat pit operator.

If the government did not step in, it was quite on the cards that the price would have gone to 200 cents per bushel, and the price of bread would have reached the vicinity of 15 cents per two-pound loaf. As it is the government foresee a rise in bread, and will fix the price of bread at 8 cents per two-pound loaf early next month.

Miners' Federation Fined.

I have already detailed in these columns how the miners in the northern New South Wales coal fields went on strike against the working of the second or afternoon shift. It is already abolished in 44 mines in New South Wales, and but five mines refused to abolish it. Consequently the men went on strike to compel the owners to stop the afternoon shift. The government wanted to appoint a royal commission to enquire into the matter but the men would not have this. And so the battle has been waged now for several months. So far neither side has the advantage, and the men are holding out well.

The bosses, to beat the men, took action by way of restraining the Miners' Federation from collecting money to aid a strike and were successful in getting it. But the Federation did not heed this but went on its way just the same. Then the bosses brought the matter to a head and brought the Miners' Federation into court for contempt of court and the Federation has been fined 12,500 dollars.

This is made possible under the old Industrial Law passed some time ago and which the Labor Government has been powerless to abolish owing to the strong opposition in the Upper House. But a curious thing arises, and it is this.

Illegal Aid to Strikers.

Under the industrial law it is illegal to gather in funds for strikers, yet under the trades union law this is allowed. The government are now trying to unfathom the mystery as to which is the correct law.

This much is certain—the men will never pay the fines, and unless the government are prepared to remit them, the chances are that we will see a huge miners strike in New South Wales and perhaps throughout Australia. The men are determined that they will not see the coal miners strike against the afternoon shift lost, even if every man in the field has to come out and fight.

The Judicial Mind.

The judge was very bitter in his summing up on the court case which was heard in Sydney on November 13 last. He said: The circumstances are certainly most grave. In May last a board heard claims, some of which related to the question of the afternoon shift. The decision which was arrived at after a long hearing, was not agreeable to the men who immediately went on strike at several important mines.

"In July over 500 of them were prosecuted for striking and fined $20 each (which fines were never paid—W.F.A.) In June an injunction was granted against the secretary of one of the miners' lodges forbidding him to aid in the strike and on August 21st last injunctions were granted against the president, treasurer, secretary and others forbidding them to aid in the strike.

"Yet in September the series of aiding acts, which have been the subject of the present prosecutions began, and have continued till the present time. A more formal, explicit, deliberate and continuous move to defy the law it would be impossible to conceive.

The Federation and its members have gone to war with the act, and have continued that war in a manner which has shown with the utmost publicity a complete and absolute contempt for its provisions. Unlawful acts have been actually carried out in the presence of the officers of the law, and have continued during these prosecutions.

"On July 31st last this court found itself driven to make a pronouncement in which, after pointing out the extreme contempt shown for the law by various unions, and the complete failure of the policy of leniency adopted by the court, it stated that in future the powers given by the legislature to check breaches of the law would be fully used.

"If the powers given are not fully used now, I think the court will be trying practically to amend the act and declaring that, in its opinion, the Parliament has done wrong in the penalties it has authorized. If this is not a case for the maximum, then I cannot see how there can ever be a case for the maximum. In answer to these considerations it has been urged that:

"First—The men thought they had a right under their constitution to distribute moneys to the aid of the strike. How could they think so, when there was an injunction of the court forbidding it? Could they not, like anyone else, take competent legal advice, and is it suggested for a moment that anyone advised them that they could do what they liked.

"Second—That, as to the officials, they were in a cruel position. I myself pointed this out to them some time ago, and told them that if they disobeyed the law for the sake of their pockets, that would be no defence whatever. Incidentally this argument shows how guilty is the Federation itself, which plainly orders its officers to break the law or go.

"Third—The colliery owners are attacked for not submiting to the men and working one shift. This is as if the shop assistants of Sydney were to agree to all leave work at 3 o'clock each day, and on the employers then refusing to allow them to work any part of the day, attack them as the real authors of the trouble. As to the afternoon shift itself, the board enquired into this, and came to the conclusion that it should not be forbidden.

"Fourth—As to the appeal to the humanity of the court, that should be made to the parliament. If a mistake has been made in making the aiding of the strike a punishable offence, it is for that body to alter it. This court can only administer the law as it stands.

"As the minister of the law, the Federation, having gone to war with the law, I must uphold it and obey the law."

The Federation was fined $5,000 each on two counts and the ten officers of the Federation were fined $250 each—making a total of $12,500 in all. Costs were also given against the Federation to the tune of $430—in all $12,930.

As I said before the men say they will never pay the money, and unless the parliament remits the fines, then the road seems clear for a general strike. The miner, like any other individual, is no' going to see his fellow man and family starve, no matter what the law may say, and the sooner this is recognized the better it will be for all concerned.

LOCAL TYPO. UNION RE-ELECTS OLD OFFICERS

Tame Election Results in Endorsement of Former Administration

Important Issues Must Be Passed upon During Ensuing Year

Election day of Local 226, I. T. U., passed off very quietly on Wednesday. Owing to the re-election of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer by acclamation at last regular meeting little interest was evidenced in the result. In fact only 70 votes were polled. Messrs. Fleetwood and W. Currie acted as poll clerks. The result:

President—R. Parm Pettipiece, acclamation.

Vice-President—W. C. Metzger, acclamation.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. H. Neelands, acclamation.

Executive Committee—J. E. Wilton, 55; W. R. Trotter, 53; E. Kirkpatrick, 45; Robt. Fleming, 45; R. G. Marshall, 44; re-elected. C. A. Evans, 25; W. Westall, 21; W. H. Jordan, 18; F. Leach, 16; C. Tullidge, 10.

Trustees—H. C. Benson, W. R. Trotter, Geo. Wilby, re-elected by acclamation.

Reading Clerk—J. T. Wilton, acclamation.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Proske, acclamation.

Delegates Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, 60; H. L. Corey, 60; J. E. Wilton, 60; W. R. Trotter, 57; R. Parm. Pettipiece, 51; C. Grassie, 43; elected. C. A. Evans, 34; E. Odlum, 27.

Delegates Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, 62; Geo. Bartley, 61; C. Uren, 23; elected. R. C. Hartson, 22; R. J. Lukey, 22; L. E. McDonnell, 14.

Sick Committee—F. Fowler, 56; W. H. Jordan, 50; A. Pelky, 46; J. Parisien, 44; F. Leach, 43; elected. H. Robins, 42; N. Williams, 29.

The membership seemed to feel that this was no time for a change of officers. With scale negotiations pending, the Todd case for $10,000 damages still on, and trade conditions rudely effected there is need for careful administration. The re-elected officers are fully appreciative of the responsibilities imposed upon them and will endeavor to make the best of their opportunities.

The Member for Puddleton.

"Gentlemen, a member of this House has taken advantage of my absence to tweak my nose behind my back. I hope that the next time he abuses me behind my back like a coward he will do it to my face like a man, and not go skulking into the thicket to assail a gentleman who isn't present to defend himself."

Sails for Australia.

Chris. Pattinson, well-known as one of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America on Vancouver island, has shipped as a seaman aboard a six-masted sailing vessel bound from Nanaimo for Australia via San Francisco.

SANTA—Billy Boss has had this puzzle for several years and does not seem to be able to work it. I don't know what else to do with it, so guess I'll leave it with these boys.
THE BOYS (in chorus)—Gee! I thought he was going to bring me a job!

GRABBERS OF B. C. BEST ANTHRACITE COAL LANDS

How 2,000 Square Miles Have Been Filched from the People

Ground Hog District Averages 57,000,000 Tons per Square Mile

[The article which we republished last week, dealing with land scandals in British Columbia, attracted a great deal of attention, and has brought a considerable amount of commendatory correspondence to this office.. At the time these articles first appeared in The Federationist they were part of a series.. We have received several requests for republication of one dealing with the manner in which the coal lands have been acquired. The article was published January 23, 1914, and is here reproduced.—Editor.]

This article will state how 2,000 square miles of best anthracite coal lands, averaging 57,000,000 tons per square mile, in the Ground Hog district of Northern British Columbia, are being filched from the people by spurious "powers-of-attorney";

The stupendous quantity and incredible value of this immense property can hardly be realized, but as I am simply recording the facts, after geologically considering the carefully collected data and evidence, corroborated by no less than five mining engineers of high standing, you may rely upon this description: The location is south of the 57th parallel about 128½ deg., west longitude, 100 miles northeast of Mackenzie & Mann's proposed port named Stewart, at the head of that great inland fiord known as the Portland Canal.

Harriman's Combine (U. S. A.), the B. & K. Syndicate, are reported to have corralled about 92,800 acres.

Mackenzie & Mann are reported to have corralled about 90,000 acres.

The B. C. Anthracite Co. of Quebec are reported to have corralled about 30,000 acres.

The Western Development Co. are reported to have corralled about 70,000 acres.

National Finance Co. are reported to have corralled about 60,000 acres.

Many other syndicates have gobbled up most of the remaining area for financial exploitation, but as most of them are composed of the keenest American speculators, who delight in taking this advantage, since the U.S.A. government stopped that wholesale form of public plunder recently, and they can thus gain more, I will briefly explain particulars of the 92,800 acres staked by the K. & B. Syndicate's exploitation.

We may readily estimate the developing danger to Canadian and British interests on learning that the K. & B. Syndicate is controlled by the Harriman railway and financial combine of U. S. A., who, according to information I have been able to gather, are trying to negotiate provisional contracts with the Russian, Chinese and Japanese governments with the double object of cutting off the supply of Welsh anthracite for war ships and other craft on the Pacific ocean, where the carrying trade is going to develop as that of the Atlantic, and with the still greater object of taking enormous profits from British and Canadian lands to abnormally enrich the most dangerous wealth abusing magnates in U. S. A.

Some idea of the vast extent of their contemplated "profits" may be gathered from the fact that there are from 11 to 15 highly profitable seams of thick anthracite coal under every acre of those 1,280,000 acres, in well proven, undisturbed coal measures, free from volcanic intrusions. All consisting of hard (smokeless) anthracite of high commercial grade.

By securing the passes through the Coast Range mountains, these people will hold the key to the vast coal-bearing area beyond, unless estrained as I submit they should be, in the public interest, before Crown grants are allowed to be issued by the government of British Columbia. Otherwise they will perpetually establish indisputable advantages over all competitors, and so impose upon British Columbians and the empire a highly dangerous monopoly, as they plan to corner the economic outlet for that vast area by securing prior railway rights and extending railway spurs to all future working collieries, to reap unprecedented dividends.

There are good railway grades down to the Nâas river, and easy grades for coal workings above 1,300 feet datum. Ridges separating the valleys provide banks of overhead tonnage by galleries driven on drain level nearly horizontal, so that railway wagons can be run direct into some of the workings, facilitating the quickest and most economical production. The seams lie parallel, and are adapted for return airways on the other seam by brattice cloth connections; thus there is scope for many men to quickly increase the output in abnormally short time, as working, draining, ventilating and hauling are very economical for profitable working an enormous output.

Careful estimates of the cost of production, including the present cost of wages, shows a cost of $2.14 per ton, plus 86c. for railway operation, including the haulage of empty wagons, totalling $3 per ton, whilst we, in normal times, pay about $8 per ton for both house and manufacturing coal in Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria, and much higher for anthracite.

The estimated daily output of 5,000 tons per day is calculated to yield a profit of not less than $10,300 per day, which would pay 10 per cent. interest upon a capital of $30,900,000, or 20 per cent. interest upon a capital of $15,450,000, or 31 per cent.upon the capital of $10,400,000 actually required to begin efficient development of this 92,800 acre block as below:

Purchase from Government..	$ 928,000
Cost of Railway	4,750,000
Cost of Terminals, Bunkers etc	1,000,000
Cost of Colleries	1,200,000
Cost of Preliminaries	522,000
Purchase of coal from owners	2,000,000
	$10,400,000

The facilities for plunder of the public resources here is evidenced by the technical "owners" demanding $2,000,000 "plunder" to let their "staked coal lands" be used, in addition to the $928,000 the government of British Columbia are to receive for letting that part of our heritage to give their friends the cream of that $2,000,000 before allowing it to be used.

A. P. Black Out in Ward Five.

Ex-Alderman A. P. Black is announced as definitely in the field as an aldermanic candidate in Ward Five, and his friends have already opened a vigorous campaign for his re-election.

THE FEDERATIONIST WILL PUBLISH DECEMBER 23RD

Christmas Day falling on Friday next week, the Federationist will be published on Wednesday. The same course will be adopted the following week when New Year's Day comes on the regular publication /day of the Federationist.

B. C. F. of L. TO MEET.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 18.—(Special to The Federationist) — The executive board of the B. C. Federation of Labor have fixed on Monday, January 25, 1915, as the date of the next convention to be held at Nanaimo, V. I.

COLORADO STRIKE OFF.

Miners Are Requested to Stay Away from the District.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, Col., Dec. 15.—The miners' convention has taken action on recommendation of the International Executive Board. At a special meeting of the coal miners of Colorado, held in this city last week, it was decided to call off the strike which has been on in Colorado for the past fourteen months. The convention was called at the instruction of the international executive board. Frank J. Hayes, international vice-president, was at the convention and explained the attitude of the executive board. The international executive board recommended that the strike be called off.

Six thousand striking coal miners, who for fifteen months have fought so bravely for industrial freedom, losing in the conflict 34 men, women and children, murdered by the tools of corporate greed, have ended their strike and are applying for their old places in the mines.

If the laboring men of the country will stay away from Colorado most of these strikers will be able to secure work. These coal miners have fought the battle of the laboring class of the nation against Standard oil. Most of you have aided splendidly both morally and financially. The biggest thing you can do for them now is to stay away from Colorado and let them secure their old jobs.

Jingle Pot Staff Reduced.

Jingle Pot coal mine, Nanaimo, was employing 250 union miners three months ago. Now it is only employing about fifty-five. This is believed to be partly due to the action of Vancouver school trustees and similar bodies cancelling their orders owing to the statement that a considerable amount of German money is invested in these mines.

A paper famine is threatened in England and Canada. It looks as if the day of the invisible newspaper has nearly arrived. Which means, of course, that the public will have to guess the news itself instead of letting the journalists do it.

A Century of Peace

It is many centuries since the first utterance of the phrase that is so popular at this season of the year. Yet, while "Peace on Earth Goodwill Toward Men" has been sung by carolers to the chiming of bells for many a frosty season, never, perhaps, until the present year, has a really determined effort been made to put its principles into effect.

However vivid may be the emotions inspired in the imagination as it strains at the mystery that enshrouds the end of Life's road, there is a deep-rooted feeling in all men's minds that perfect peace lies only in the grave. Thus, the nations, invoking, as they now are, the powers of Death, to the limit of their ability, are sending to eternal peace such uncounted thousands as to make this the true Year of Peace.

On the wall in front of me there hangs a life-size portrait of the German 42-centimeter shell. The gun that hurls this great projectile into the air, can scarcely be said to voice a gentle sentiment. Still, though the booming of cannon is in no way comparable to the intoning of a curate, there is in their clamor a genuine Requiescat in Pace. They ensure what is expressed in their wish.

Good-will, too, fills all. lands this season. Who is there but speaks well of the dead? And [illegible] there is little time for aught but well-speaking. True, millions are filled with hate. But instead of devoting their time to speaking evil, they try to kill each other in order that they may feel good-will toward the departed. So that there is no bitterness in their hate.

..All Hail, Death! the angel of Peace and Good-Will, the agent of Governments and Kings.

E. I. M.

THREE CANDIDATES ON LABOR TICKET IN THE FIELD

Messrs. Lofting, Dairin and Bailey to Contest Wards VII., VI., and IV.

Ward Committees to Open Campaign During the Coming Week

PLATFORM OF CANDIDATES.

Endorsed by Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver.

An eight-hour day, with a minimum of $3 for day labor.. A wage in other departments commensurate with services rendered. Aldermen to be paid an adequate remuneration.

Abolition of private employment agencies, and the establishment of municipal bureaus.

Free text-books in all public schools.

Equal suffrage for all men and women over 21 years.

Municipal ownership of all public utilities.

The establishment and maintenance of free public baths.

A civic administration based on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number; special privileges to none.

Above are some of the salient clauses recommended by the parliamentary committee to Vancouver Trades and Labor council for adoption, as a guidance to its aldermanic candidates. In addition all candidates are to be governed by the wishes of the central labor body in matters affecting labor interests. Wednesday night's meeting was a busy one and the meeting hall was crowded. Reports were received from the ward committees and during the coming week the supporters of the council's ticket will be active. Messrs. Lofting, Dairin and Bailey were present and took part in the discussion and deliberations of the meeting. Next week The Federationist will publish "cuts" of the three candidates and the campaign will be opened forthwith. The finance committee reported progress. The printing committee will issue election cards early next week.

Machinists Elect Officers.

At the regular meeting of Vancouver local union of the Machinists was held last Friday,, the following officers were elected:: President, J. McIvor; vice-president, W. Small; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. McVety; treasurer, F. Fisher; conductor, A. Stevens; sentinel, J. Taylor; trustees, J. Sutherland, C. Mattison and J. McQueen; delegates to Trades and Labor council, J. H. McVety; J. Brookes, A. Towler, A. Stevens; representative to District No. 2, J. Brookes.

Winnipeg Elects Candidates.

Labor unionists of Winnipeg nominated two candidates for aldermen, and one for school trustee. Of the two aldermanic candidates, one, W. B. Simpson, of the Typographical union, was elected. For school trustee, Mrs. Brown was nominated and elected.

Winnipeg Unemployed.

Nearly eight thousand names of unemployed were registered in Winnipeg during the couple of days on which the bureaus were opened. The supply of applicants for registration was just about as brisk at the close as at the opening of the booths, and there is little doubt but that twice as many could have been registered if an exhaustive list had been desired.—Voice.

Rockefeller's wealth is referred to as tainted money. Probably Rockefeller would say 'taint.

TRADES COUNCIL MET LAST NIGHT

Platform for the Municipal Candidates Is Adopted

Large Percentage of the Union Membership Unemployed.

Last night the Trades and Labor council convened in regular session with a good attendance of delegates when the call to order was made by President J. H McVety. Eight new delegates were seated.

Letters were read from officers of various trades councils throughout the province, acknowledging receipt of invitations to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the council.

Westminster Trades and Labor council wrote protesting against any plan of relief work which only gave board and shelter in return for work.

The council adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas—In order to comply with the conditions imposed upon the trustees of the 'Vancouver Labor party,' in whose hands the funds belonging to that said defunct body is vested—it is hereby

"Resolved—That the Trades and Labor council call a convention of one representative from each body contributing to that fund; such convention to consider the taking over the business left by the Vancouver Labor party, and to devise a way to continue in active politics, and to carry on the work previously undertaken by the Vancouver Labor party; be it further

"Resolved—That the trustees be asked to attend such convention, and to assist in furthering the purposes in view"

Delegate Dunn, reporting for the parliamentary committee, said the following platform had been adopted for the candidates for municipal office who are running under the auspices of the council:

Platform of Candidates.

An eight-hour day, with a minimum of $3 for day labor. A wage in other departments commensurate with services rendered. Aldermen to be paid an adequate remuneration.

Abolition of private employment agencies, and the establishment of municipal bureaux.

Free text-books in all public schools.

Equal suffrage for all men and women over 21 years.

Municipal ownership of all public utilities.

The establishment and maintenance of free public baths.

A civic administration based on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number; special privileges to none.

Delegate Dunn also drew attention to a news item which appeared in the World last night, which, in his judgment, was calculated to give the opinion that the Trades and Labor council favored the candidature of ex-Mayor Taylor for the mayoralty. In the short debate which followed it was made plain that the council was in no way connected with the aspirations of Mr. Taylor.

No South Vancouver Candidate.

The fact was brought out that besides the candidate endorsed by the council for ward three, South Vancouver, another labor candidate was in the field in the same ward. The parliamentary committee reported having tried to persuade one of the candidates to retire but had been unable to do so. The committee therefore recommended that no candidate be endorsed for that ward. The recommendation of the committee was adopted and no candidate in South Vancouver will carry the endorsation of the council.

President McVety reported that he had been requested by theh school authorities to arrange for representatives of the building trades to go on the board controlling technical instruction in city schools. He had been requested by the immigration authorities to secure a return of union men unemployed.

Reports of Unions.

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses reported 88 out of work. Cigarmakers—Only six working. Musicians—Out of 200, 125 not working. Tile-layers—All out of work. Printers—Trade slack, over 100 idle. Plumbers—Some 70 out of work. Electrical Workers (outside)—100 out. Sheet Metal Workers—25 out. Bookbinders—Out of 32 members, 12 unemployed, three enlisted. Railway Carmen—50 out. Laborers—Over 300 working half time, 700 members. Street Railway Employees—Working short time. Painters—60 of their 70 members unemployed. Letter-carriers—All working. Bricklayers, 230 members, 200 out of work. Molders—62 out. Patternmakers—23 out. Tailors—Very slack, had strike on against Sterey's, Granville street. Barbers—12 unemployed.

Secretary-treasurer Miss H. Gutteridge reported on the work of the Women's Employment League. This meeting was the last held by the council for some time.

W. E. Walker Leaves To-night.

W. E. Walker, who has been business agent for the cooks, waiters, and waitresses in Vancouver for the past three years, leaves to-night for southern California, in company with Mrs. Walker. During the time he has held office as agent, he has done splendid work for his organization. He has also occupied many offices in the larger affairs of the movement, among which was the presidency of the Trades and Labor council. To those who have known and worked with him, his going away is regarded as a distinct loss to the local labor movement. The Federationist joins with them in wishing him the best of good luck wherever he goes.

"You say she is a business woman? What business is she interested in?" "Everybody's!"

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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY.. .. ..DECEMBER 18, 1914

WE FORECASTED THAT when the time came round for the provincial parliament to meet, Premier McBride would use the war as an excuse for the appalling condition into which the prodigal incompetency of his government has brought the province. There was not anything particularly brilliant in such a prophecy. Anyone who has watched McBride for a few years, knows that he has no capacity for real constructive statesmanship. His policy is to have no policy at all, but to trust like Micawber, to something turning up in time to furnish him with an excuse to side-track critics, and to divert attention from his corrupt administration.

STARVE IN CALM DIGNITY

* * * *

So it came as no surprise to us to read in an interview given by him to the press, that he ascribes the want and starvation which prevails all over the province, to the war. Therein he advises that "we must as a people comport ourselves in calm dignity until the date of our victorious triumph." He says that the coming session of the legislature will not last more than three weeks, and that practically nothing will be dealt with beyond a measure providing for a redistribution of electoral districts, and for a moratorium. Nothing about workmen's compensation, or relief for unemployment, or anything of that nature.

* * * *

If he thinks the working people of British Columbia believe that the present conditions are due to the war, then he must assuredly consider them to be as easily gulled as he has every reason to believe they are, considering they have voted for him and his party election after election. But we know that, as a matter of fact, the war has not made any difference. Unemployment and destitution were rampant from one end of the province to the other before the war broke out. That is quite a happy idea of his to advise starving men and women and children to "comport themselves in calm dignity."

* * * *

There is a notable instance in history of an eminent person advising the poor to eat grass. His end was a little sudden, but marked by an artistry entirely befitting his case. It is not the custom nowaday to adorn the public highway with the heads of corrupt statesmen. But in McBride's case he ought to be kicked out of office and kept out. As a politician he is callous, impudent and corrupt. Nothing but the ox-like stupidity of the electorate could have enabled him to stay in office as long as he has done.

SUNDAY SYMPHONY concerts brought forth some illuminating aspects of the Aldermanic Mind, at last week's regular meeting of the civic finance committee. Two ill-starred representatives of the Orphic art, had the temerity to request the committee to grant permission for a symphony concert to be given in one of the theatres one Sunday afternoon each month during the winter. No admission to be charged, but a collection to be taken up to pay the rent of the theatre. To the normal pagan mind—meaning thereby the capable persons comprised in the average community of nominal Christians—there does not seem to be anything particularly atrocious in the request. Nor would there have been, if the supplicants had only had to deal with men of some tolerance, and a little real culture—not much, but just enough to save them from the charge of being intellectually barren.

SUNDAY MUSIC IS ANATHEMA

* * * *

But on that committee were Aldermen Hepburn, Mahon, White and Crowe. It made disaster a foregone conclusion. This quartette of Sabbatarian champions fell upon the delegation in a fashion worthy of the best traditions of New England Puritanism. The balance of the committee, Aldermen Woodside, Trimble, Evans and Mayor Baxter—the latter being ex-officio and having no vote—wilted like grass before the consuming fire of their wrath. The redoubtable Hepburn concentrated his uncompromising opposition to the proposal in the statement that "He would like to see a grill across the door of each theatre every week-end. Mayor Baxter—

> . . . believed there were a lot of people who would shut off the concerts in the parks on Sunday afternoons in the summer, yet it was one of the finest experiences one could have to sit in the shade there and listen to good music. What objection could there be to listening to the best music in a theatre on cold, wet Sunday afternoons?"

Obviously the answer is the mental attitude of such as Alderman Hepburn when placed in a position where they can force their intolerant and inartistic views on citizens who have better fortune than they, in the matter of musical taste.

* * * *

Every Sunday—at several times and places—the Salvation Army gives uproarious demonstrations in brazen acoustics, in the city streets. Will that be stopped too? It will be said that is concerned with religion, but it is doubtful if anything has brought forth more justifiable profanity. Its rancous rending of the Sabbath quietude, annihilates all the power of polite language. But what harm could come of those who are so disposed, going into a public building to listen to twenty-five expert musicians playing the world's best music? Would it be calculated to stir up the beast in men? Or would it give lots of fellows, who never have a chance any other time, a glimpse of some of the charming things which life might hold, if it were not for the idolators of ugliness who are so often found in places of authority? There are thousands of men—and women too—in this city, who live in the solitude of single rooms. Sunday to them is desolation, and they do not all want to go to church, and listen to a disciple of the Prince of Peace extolling war. Little wonder if some of them, in such a desperate dilemma, purchase a little of "the subtle alchemist" on Saturday night to drive away the dreariness of the lonely morrow. Such possibilities may not occur to puritan aldermen spending Sunday at home, in company with their harmoniums and cheerful fires, with well-conducted tabby cats sitting on the rug. But there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in their short-sighted minds—and the incalculable benefit to be derived from good music well performed, is one of them.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the account of an address delivered before the British Association by an eminent medical scientist. It deals with the problem of unfit and defective human beings and what to do about it. It contains no maudlin sentiment, but expresses with dispassionate conviction the opinion that they should all be "worked off," as Dennis, the hangman, in "Barnaby Rudge" would have called it. The criminal, lunatic, feeble-minded, and diseased, as described as "cankers." And in the view of the learned professor, he and his kind have a sort of mission before them, to convince the lay minds of the millions that such types must be "restrained." Careful reading of the address, leaves little room for doubt that the limit of "restraint" would not be reached, in some cases, short of the lethal chamber.

KILLING OFF THE UNFIT

* * * *

Equally careful reading, also fails to shew that the professor had any other proposal to make than this of systematically destroying effects. That much would be expected from an unscientific and ignorant person. But science is supposed to deal with causes too. And if the increase of defective human beings has reached the point where it clamors for the attention of thoughtful folk, then there must be a cause for it. Moreover, in these days there is no lack of evidence as to causes. Students of social conditions, pathology, criminology, and kindred matters, have piled that evidence up mountain high. And what the world needs now, more than lethal chambers for effects, is intelligence to enable it to study causes, and a few more honest scientists to point the way. To simply kill off the unfit, and sterilize the producers of the unfit, will not abolish the causes which produced the producers of the unfit. Such a policy is only a vicious circle, going round and round without getting anywhere.

* * * *

Unfit human beings are the result of unfit social conditions. Unfit social conditions are the result of unfit industrial conditions. And before those things can be changed, the motive of industry will also have to change. Its object now, is not the production of perfect persons, but perfect profits. All investigation shews that the lower the social grade, the higher the percentage of physically and mentally unfit. Slums, dirt, squalor and ignorance, are the breeding grounds. There are congregated, in promiscuous poverty, the million bodies of the poor from which the profits of industry are drawn. The unfitness which breeds there, is the co-relate of unfitness at the other end of the social scale. The emaciated body of the child worker balances the spoilt and pampered little tyrant with nurses and toys to surfeit. The female factory worker, with progenitive organs diseased and barren from standing at work almost to the very moment of child-birth, is the reflex of the super-dressed women who have brought sartorial salaciousness to an art. The broken, "too old at forty" men, are the explanation of the thousands of aimless "men of means" who have, and want, nothing to do but go through life with the maximum of ease, and the minimum of concern as to the reason they are able to do so. Unfitness is not by any means confined to one end of the social scale, and if the learned professor gets his lethal chamber to work he will, if he is conscientious in his selections, find lots of work to do in quarters where it had perhaps never before occurred to him that he might find scope for his skill.

COLORADO MINERS' STRIKE is at an end. According to reports received, it has been called off by the mine-workers themselves. The combined powers and forces of the Rockefeller interests, backed up by Governor Ammons and the entire executive power of the state, has doubtless made further resistance at this time impossible. Federal troops sent in some months ago to restore order, were about to be withdrawn. Every mine-worker in the state knew that the coal companies had been preparing for that by importing machine guns, rifles and ammunition. To avoid the charge that men, women and children had again been shot down by hired private mine-guards, the gunmen of the Baldwin-Feltz strike-breaking agency had been formerly enrolled in the militia. All these plans pointed plainly to the strong likelihood of another massacre, like that of Ludlow, as soon as the regular troops withdrew.

EVEN AS A TALE THAT IS TOLD

* * * *

Thus so far as the main objective of the strike is concerned, that has failed. But the incidents which have transpired in Colorado during the past year, have advertised the political shame and corruption of the state to the four corners of the earth. It has shown the American nation—if it can be shewn—the industrial anarchy and political domination made possible and exercised by such a vast accumulation of wealth as is personified in John D. Rockefeller and the progeny which does him so much credit. Of all the great struggles which have made the path of American industrial progress one unbroken trail of blood, none perhaps, has attracted such general attention since the Homestead holocaust, as the fearful massacre at Ludlow.

* * * *

It is to be presumed that, the struggle having ended for the time being as it has, the citizens of Colorado are either indifferent, or that they do not consider they need bother as most of the victims are non-English speaking "foreigners." If they chose to thus ignore the principle—or lack of it—which is involved, they may be rudely awakened to find that similar treatment will be just as readily accorded them, if they should decide to go in "pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness" in a way which seemed calculated to injure the investments of Rockefeller. One significant feature of the case is, that while it was fully proved that women and children were ruthlessy shot in tents and twenty or more burned alive in a hole where they had crawled to escape the bullets, yet at the state elections which have taken place since then, the administration which was in office at the time of the massacre has been re-elected. That must be partly due to the votes which the women of Colorado have had for the last twenty-one years.

LABOR STANDS FIRMLY for secular education. It has to. On no other sort of education can democracy build its house. That is why, when attempts are made to undermine the unsectarian basis of public instruction labor opposes them uncompromisingly. By every social principle it is demanded that nothing shall be taught in the public schools upon which the whole of the people are unable to agree.

SECTARIAN INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

* * * *

Sectarian instruction in the public schools is a back stab at democracy. It sunders the children from one another. It segregates them into creeds, as into compounds, over the barb-wire fences of which they peer suspiciously at one another, wondering what's wrong that they cannot all be taught together, but must dodge one another's spiritual paddocks as though they were hotbeds of disease. The public school can only rightly teach the universally accepted. It dare not include in its curriculum anything that threatens unity.

* * * *

Nobody wants to send you to the stake for declaring that twice two is four. Syntax and prosody do not divide mankind into a hundred hostile camps. So these and similar subjects can be taught with perfect impunity and general approval. But if there were many different kinds of geography, each of them fraught with storms of human passion, the public schools would have to keep clear of the mountains of Africa and give the rivers of Asia a wide berth.

* * * *

Even history is a dubious theme, because history is mostly Bias with an eye at the back of its head; but dogmatic religion is quite impossible, because, wherever it is introduced in a mixed assembly, there is danger of a free fight. What the state has got to do is recognize that fact, and not being able to teach all religions, refrain from teaching any.

NEW SOUTH WALES government is the latest to appear in the garb of the baker. It will acquire a bakery plant and material in the near future, it is announced, and will supply all public institutions of the state with bread at two cents a pound. The general public will, however, not be supplied as yet with government-baked bread, though there is absolutely no reason, beyond the interests of private bakers, that they should not be. The New South Wales government is by no means a pioneer in this matter. Municipal governments in Europe, notably in the cities of Austria, have long since assumed the functions of the baker, and other suppliers of food also.

BUT THAT IS STATE CAPITALISM

* * * *

The strangeness of the government appearing as a baker is only due to the conception of government now prevailing. Instead of being regarded as an instrument of the community, to be used for every function that pertains to its welfare, it is as yet regarded mainly as something outside of and above the community, too dignified and important to undertake such a trivial matter as the production of bread. It is this conception that gives rise to the idea of "paternalism," which is merely the protest of capitalist interests which perceive their profits endangered by the government in a small way fulfilling its function as an instrument of the community. The capitalist conception of government excludes from its functions every activity that would abolish profit.

* * * *

In other words, government, instead of being an instrument of the community, must confine itself to being a tool and weapon of the capitalists to insure them a free and unlimited field for private exploitation. If it goes beyond that, or limits it in any way, it becomes "paternal" and "socialistic." The government will bake bread for the people when the people own the government, and it will also do a thousand other things now left to private enterprise for the sake of private profit. There will be no "paternalism" in the condition, either, when it is predominantly recognized that it is simply the community, through their instrument, the government, doing for themselves collectively what was previously left to individuals. When that conception prevails, there will be no difficulty whatever in recognizing bread as a public utility. State capitalism or no state capitalism, if it means better bread and cheaper bread the finer points of the economic aspects of the case can be settled afterwards.

Nothing can be plainer than that the mad race for armaments has grown directly out of the development of industry. The expense of modern warfare is so great that only high industrial development can support it. Hence no nation has attained a front-rank place in the race except its armaments are founded upon industrial development. Great Britain, France, and Germany are direct cases, while the might of industrially backward Russia rests largely upon the gold of her allies.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish engineer and chemist, died in 1896. He is best remembered by the general public for having left a legacy whereby the man who does the most to promote peace in the world during any one year receives an award of $40,000—known as the Nobel Peace Prize. He also left a similar legacy for the benefit of him making the best contribution to the world's record of physical research. Two years ago Professor A. A. Michelson, an American, won that prize. This gentleman, last week announced that he had discovered a new steel, which, he said, would revolutionize warfare by making fortifications as well as amunition many times stronger than at present. The new steel would advance peaceful projects, he said, by permitting the erection of skyscrapers to heights never yet undertaken. It's enough to make the noble Nobel turn over in his grave, and take it all back.

The Bank of Montreal has disbursed in dividends and bonuses, since last March 1st no less than $1,920,000, representing an interest on shares of 12 per cent. Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, in his address to the annual meeting of shareholders last week said, speaking of trade conditions in Canada:

> Considerable unemployment exists, but the extent of it is probably overestimated, and I think our position in this respect will compare favorably with that of other countries.

The term "our position" is very good. The financial institutions are bearing their burden of unemployment with patience and fortitude, reenforced with that 12 per cent. Precisely what the gentleman meant by our position comparing favorably with other countries is not plain. Perhaps he means that the slow starvation now being endured by thousands in Canada, is preferable to the plight of peasants in Belgium and Poland. If so, it's quite a brilliant idea, which, of course, is equal to saying it would never have occurred to us.

Thomas & McBain are selling overcoats at 33 1-3 off for a few days. **

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1914-15: President, A. Watchman; vice-presidents, W. F. Dunn, Jas. H. McVety, G. H. Fraser, J. W. Gray, H. Knudson, J. J. Taylor, B. Simmons. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Labor hall. President, H. Knudson; financial secretary, R. A. Stoney; general secretary, W. E. Maiden. P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL No. 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor hall, 7:30 p. m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor hall, 731 Johnston street, at 8 p. m. President A. S. Wells; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

KIMBERLEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 100, Western Federation of Miners—Meets Sunday evenings in Union hall. President, Alex. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Stewart, Kimberley, B. C.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

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

W. H. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL — Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: Jas. H. McVety, president; Frank Estinghauser, vice-president; Geo. Bartley, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Miss H. Gutteridge, treasurer; Fred A. Hoover, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; G. Curnock, F. Knowles, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

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

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' LOCAL No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. President, H. G. Leeworthy; corresponding secretary, R. J. Adams; business agent, J. Black, room 220 Labor Temple.

BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120.—MEETS second Tuesday in each month 8.30 p. m. President, J. Bruce; recorder, C. E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, F. Barclay, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office: Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a. m. to 10:30; 1 to 2:30 and 5 p. m. to 6:00 p. m. Compentent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets in room 209, Labor Temple, second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. President, G. H. Hardy; secretary, F. L. Barratt; treasurer, W. T. Taylor. Local No. 217 meets first and third Monday of each month, and Local 2647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets room 301, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p. m. President, Dave Fink; vice-president, M. Sander; recording secretary, Roy Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Room 205, 8 p. m. President, H. R. Van Sickle; recording secretary, J. M. Campbell; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON Laborers' union, No. 65—Meets first and third Friday of each month, Labor Temple. President, George Gibson; secretary, George Harrison, room 220, Labor Temple. All laborers invited to meeting.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Fridys at 8 p. m. President, A. R. Towler; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 348 I. A. T. S. E.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President H. C. Roddan; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Goodman; recording secretary, A. O. Hansen; business agent, G. R. Hamilton. Office Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, rooms 29-30, Williams Building, 413 Granville street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, H. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89 — Meets every first and third Wednesday in the month in room 301, Labor Temple. President, A. Hurry; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter, 1530 Twenty-third avenue east; financial secretary, D. Scott, 577 Richards street; treasurer, L. Tyson

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Grand; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 1023 Comox street; recording secretary, R. Dowding, 622 Howe street. Business agent, James Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. Robert C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy Ave.; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p. m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, A. Birnie, c.o. "News Advertiser."

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

TAILORS' INDUSTRIAL UNION (International), Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p. m. President, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial sec., K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 118—Meets second Sunday of each month at room 204, Labor Temple. President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. Allin, P. O. Box 711, Vancouver.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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THESE "Nature Teeth" of mine (entirely different from ordinary and ugly "False Teeth") which are made to match the ones that grew in your jaws—in shape and size and exact tint—and to fit like the ones Nature gave you.

THESE "Nature Teeth" are truly luxurious because you can bite, chew and smile with them in perfect confidence and comfort.

BUT they are also necessary to health and efficiency. The old "False Teeth" are truly false, for they are but makeshifts and do not perform the functions of Nature's own teeth.

mastication of the food—which means stomach health and

NATURE'S own teeth, then, or their worthy successors—my "Nature Teeth"—are necessary to the proper general efficiency—and to the luxurious sense of well-being which makes for that efficiency.

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I HEREBY GUARANTEE that all dental work performed by me will be absolutely painless. If the slightest twinge of pain is experienced by the patient no money need be paid to me, or if any has been paid it will be instantly refunded by me.

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OPEN EVENINGS

Dr. HALL, "The Modern Dentist"

ROYAL CITY LABOR PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

Reports of Unions Show Trade Conditions Still Very Dull

Labor Interests Carefully Safeguarded by Its Representative

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 9.—The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held this evening, President H. Knudsen presiding.

Credentials: From the Cigarmakers' union for George Bacon, vice George Dailey, resigned. Received and delegate obligated and seated.

Communications.

From R. Rogers, Ottawa, re land clearing; filed. From N. W. city council, stating free electricity was not given to B. C. Electric Railway company, but to ladies who boosted made-in-B. C. purchasing movement, also to proposed grant to the Y. M. C. A. filed. From the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, invitation to attend celebration of its 25th anniversary; received too late, also filed, with secretary's acknowledgments of same.

Reports.

Delegate Jameson reported for the campaign committee that it held meetings on December 3rd and 4th. Former Committee Secretary R. J. Fell had submitted a statement showing that he had some $22.40 on hand, and there were some $37 in bills outstanding. From the Typos. $10 had been received this year, Cigarmakers $5 and Painters $2.50. At the public meeting last Friday, Mayor Gray was endorsed for re-election, Ald. W. Dodd and D. S. Cameron nominated for aldermen, and T. A. Barnard and Richard Greenway for school trustees. G. McMurphy, R. Greenway, D. McMillan, D. B. Ferguson, Jas. Vincent, A. B. Christie had been added to the committee. It was decided to hold a free concert in the upper hall of the temple on the coming Friday evening, when the mayor and the other candidates would be present and deliver addresses. All were invited to attend. Received and filed.

Delegate Yates reported on behalf of the special committee that a new proposition had come up in regard to the "baby" bonds which might enable the city to buy its own bonds without waiting for legislation, as it was proposed to have theh city take the place of a trust company. He did not think the Board of Trade was in favor of the baby bond idea, as most members were too closely affiliated with banks and trust companies. Further time was requested and was granted.

For the Municipal committee, Delegate Yates reported the same old trouble in getting a majority of the committee together. However, the committee had protested to the R. C. hospital board re the steamfitting being done by a Vancouver man. To this protest no answer had been received. The alleged reduction in the wages of certain teamsters by the city was justified, as most of those affected were teams owned by companies, who paid the drivers low wages and then used the men and teams to do work after they had put in a regular day for the city. Received and filed.

Reports from Unions.

Typos.—Nothing new; work about the same; donated $10 to the campaign fund. Plumbers—About the same; no material change. Barbers—Quiet, nothing much doing; Cosmopolitan shop, which was unfair, is closed. Bartenders—Nothing new. Cigarmakers—Situation unchanged; donated $5 to the campaign fund. Carpenters—Worse, but couldn't get much worse; some men working at low wages on a waterfront job.

Delegate Cropley—Is the firm leasing water lots from the city?

Delegate Matthews—Yes.

Delegate Cropley—This thing is a shame and a disgrace and Ald. Dodd should show his hand along these lines.

Delegate Dodd said he did not run the city of New Westminster. He did all he could to have an anti-Asiatic clause inserted in waterfront leases, but couldn't succeed. How could he—only one in eight—get a white man's wage clause in such a matter? He couldn't do it.

Delegate Cropley said he did not blame Delegate Dodd, but expected him to keep a watchful eye on these matters.

Delegate Dodd said he did not get a square deal from Delegate Cropley, as he constantly harped on civic matters andr eferred to Ald. Dodd alone, and not to any other member of the city council.

Delegate Cropley remarked that Ald. Dodd had said lessees of city property had to pay fair wages.

Delegate Dodd retorted that he had never said anything of the kind. He said a fair wage clause was the lowest current wage, while city contracts provided for the standard union wages.

Delegate Stoney said Delegate Cropley was laboring under a misapprehension.

On motion of Delegates Yates and Dodd the Municipal committee was instructed to take up the matter and protest to the city council against the action of this firm in taking advantage of economic conditions by paying only $2 a day to carpenters; also to interview the contractors.

Molders—Pretty bad; about ready to close down in this city. Painters—Two men got 4½ days. Electrical Workers—Four men laid off by Telephone company. Street Railway Employees—Suffered another reduction, six men from the car shops and one man from the barn; other men in the barns wanted to go on short time to give the men work, but the company refused to let them do so, having recently adopted the same policy as the C. P. R.

President Knudsen said he peddled dodgers to men working on the Sapperton sewer and was not allowed to speak to the men. He understood the men were not allowed to smoke nor speak to anybody while working, being worse off than the convicts inside theh fence near where they worked. He also had heard that the McLean company was having men from Vancouver working there.

Delegate Dodd said the men working on the sewer had to be bona fide residents, vouched for by reputable citizens and have cards from the municipal labor bureau. There had been two Vancouver Italians working there, but they had been found out and discharged.

Unfinished Business

An amendment to the constitution passed unanimously at the previous meeting, came up for final passage, necessitating a two-thirds vote. The amendment is: "That the council shall not recognize any charges made against affiliated unions or members thereof until the local union involved has had a chance to defend itself. Nor shall this council investigate differences between affiliated unions unless requested to do so by at least one of the locals concerned." Carried finally with but one dissenting vote.

Good and Welfare

Delegate Stoney said members of the campaign committee would report back to their unions asking for financial assistence to carry through the campaign. There would be a free concert on the following Friday evening, and he wanted the members to bring their ladies and fill the hall.

Delegate Dodd said the unemployment in the city was alarming, as there were over 500 men out of work. He did not think the rotation of jobs was advisable. The mayor had taken the matter up with the provincial government, who were giving it their most serious consideration. Back to the land was the true solution of the problem. The city council would welcome any feasible scheme to alleviate conditions in the city.

THE SCIENTIST SAYS UNFIT MUST PERISH

Social "Cankers of a Calm World and a Long Peace."

To Preserve Diseased Infant Life Is a Wanton Cruelty.

ProfessorW Bateman, in a recent address before the British Association, one of the foremost scientific bodies, said:

"The powers of science to preserve the defective are now enormous. Every year these powers increase This course of action must reach a limit. To the deliberate intervention of civilization for the preservation of inferior strains there must sooner or later come an end, and before long nations will realize the resposibility they have assumed in multiplying these "cankers of a calm world and a long peace."

"The definitely feeble-minded we may with propriety restrain, as we are beginning to do even in England, and we may safely prevent unions in which both parties are defective, for the evidence shows that as a rule such marriages, though often prolific, commonly produce no normal children at all.

The union of such social vermin we should no more permit than we would allow parasites to breed on our bodies. Further than that in restraint of marriage we ought not to go—at least, not yet.

Something, too, may be done by a reform of medical ethics. Medical students are taught that it is their duty to prolong life at whatever cost in suffering. This may have been right when diagnosis was uncertuin, and interference usually of small effect; but deliberately to interfere now for the preservation of an infant so gravely diseased that it can never be happy or come to any good is very like wanton cruelty. In private, few men defend such interference.

Most who have seen these cases lingering on agree that the system is deplorable, but ask where can any line be drawn. The biologist would reply that in all ages such decisions have been made by civilized communities, with fair success, both in regard to crime and in the closely analogous case of lunacy.

The real reason why these things are done is because the world collectively cherishes occult views of the nature of life, because the facts are realized by few, and because between the legal mind—to which society has become accustomed to defer—and the seeing eye there is such physiological antithesis that hardly can they be combined in the same body.

So soon as scientific knowledge becomes common property, views more reasonable, and, I may add, more humane, are likely to prevail."

One-quarter off all Semi-ready suits this week. Thomas & McBain, 655 Granville street. **

MUSICIANS

Officers Are Elected for the Coming Year.

At the regular meeting of the Musicians Mutual Protective union held on December 13th, the annual election of officers took place. The following members were elected for 1915: President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. A. English; secretary, H. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Stark; executive committee, E. Hunt and E. A. Jamieson; examining committee, E. Hunt, James T. Rundle and Geo. Redfern; trustees, J. Lawson and P. Duguid; auditors, F. A. English and G. W. Tallamy; Trades and Labor delegates, A. J. Malacord and Fred. Parsons; Theatrical Federation, J. H. Stark, H. J. Brasfield and F. A. English.

President J. Bowyer was elected a delegate to attend the A. F. of M. convention to be held next year in San Francisco, Cal.

Second thoughts are best thoughtfirst.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Union MADE Beer OF AMERICA
Ale AND Porter
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GERMAN LABOR AND THE EFFECTS OF WAR

Most of the Young Men Are Now in the Army Regiments

Labor Papers Publish But Under Military Censorship

Hans Fehlinger, Munich, Germany, writing at the end of October, says of industrial conditions over there:

In the streets and other public places you see only few men below the age of 45 who are not wearing the military uniform. The chimneys of factories are smoking, thus proving that industrious hands are still at work. However, there are exceptions. Some establishments have shut down, and others are working short time. Export trade is almost at a standstill, and home consumption has considerably decreased. Large numbers of workpeople are unemployed.

The Unemployed

Statistics just published by the General Federation of Trade Unions, comprising a membership of about 2,500,000 at the close of 1913, give an idea of the extent of unemployment. These statistics show that, at the beginning of September, 370,126 members, 21 per cent., were unemployed, and that the weekly cost of unemployment benefit amounted to $392,410. The percentage of members unemployed varies greatly in the individual unions; it was highest in the case of the musicians, 88 per cent.; the hatters, 67 per cent., and the glass workers 64 per cent., and lowest in the unions of butchers, municipal employees, and agricultural laborers, between 1 and 2 per cent. In some parts of the empire the unemployed are receiving assistance out of means provided by state, provincial and municipal authorities.

The unions affiliated to the General Federation reported that up to the beginning of September 589,755 members, 28 per cent, had been called to do military service; the actual number, however, is higher, because the reports are incomplete. The families of the men under the colors are receiving public assistance, but of the 48 unions affiliated to the General Federation 36 are paying "soldiers' family benefit" in some form.

Retail prices of food have not increased in any considerable measure since August 1st

Labor Papers Censored.

Trade union papers continue to be published; they are, however, under military censorship, which is true also of every other publication. Most trade union journals have reduced their space—some consisting only of two pages per issue. Other reform papers have, for the time being, suspended publication. The social-democratic Vorwarts, published at Berlin, has been suspended by the military authorities, who, however, after a few days, gave permission to continue the publication of the newspaper, provided that it makes no mention of "class struggle," and that its contents generally conforms to the wishes of the authorities.

It would be useless to speculate as to future developments in the industrial and political field. Only one thing is sure: That great changes will follow the present war, and I hope that the changes will be such as to secure lasting peace to the nations of Europe.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated).

Bartenders—Room 208; Geo. W. Curnock.
Bricklayers—Room 215; Wm. S. Dagnall.
Barbers—Room 208; C. F. Burkhart; phone Sey. 1776.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 203; Andy Graham; phone Sey. 3414.
Electrical Workers (outside)—Room 207; E. H. Morrison.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 207; F. L. Estinghausen.
Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prendergast.
Longshoremen's Association — Office, 145 Alexander street; F. Payne; phone Sey. 6359.
Moving Picture Operators—G. R. Hamilton; room 100, Loo building; phone Sey. 3045.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield; rooms 29-30, Williams building, 413 Granville street; phone Sey. 2530.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; phone Sey. 508.
Typographical—Rooms 212-13-14; R. H. Neelands.

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Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 3466.
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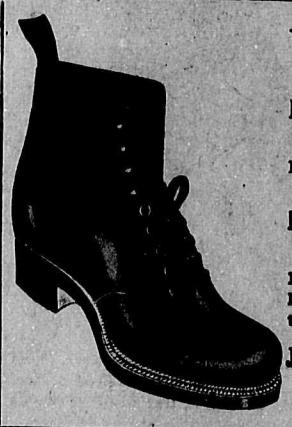

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Owing to the stringency of the money market I am offering to do dental work at very moderate prices

Silver filling	$ 1 00
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Gold Crowns or Porcelaine Crowns	5 00
Bridge-work, per tooth	5 00
Plates	10 00

Dr. BRETT ANDERSON
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They are American manufacture, every pair Goodyear welt sewn and guaranteed by the Hudson's Bay Company to give the same wear, comfort and service as any of our $5.00 lines There are three styles to choose from with patent colt and gunmetal calf uppers and dull kid and cravenette cloth tops. Sizes 2 1-2 to 7 and B, C, D and E widths. Standard $5.00 values. Special for $3.25

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Best Lump, ton...$6.75
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Here is Actual Coal Economy which means MORE HEAT for LESS MONEY

Buy a two-ton bulk load of Diether, Genuine South Wellington Coal, which is bituminous and highest in heat value.

Two-ton loads are guaranteed full weight by a City Weigh Ticket. You do not buy wet sacks, but all coal.

Diether Coal—mined in B. C.—highest heat value—and full weight without sacks. That's the story. Look at the price.

Washed Pea Coal $4.25 a ton

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THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY

A Healthy United Labor Press Could Move Men and Governments

There is no more effective way to control men than through their minds. Control over mind-stuff material constitutes control over the lives and destinies of men and women. The material which most largely enters into the creation and the shaping of public opinion is in the pages of the newspapers. The power that controls the press determines to a large extent political, social and economic development. A truth can make or break a sentiment. The truth has the power to move the heart of a man to compassion or to fire his soul with some great purpose. Yet the press has the power of life and death over many truths. That which is not known for all practical purposes does not exist. Facts, causes, conditions, that are unknown to the public have no part in determining public opinion and policies. The workers have found that in struggles for industrial justice one element vitally important for success is getting the facts about their cause before their fellow workers and the public, says the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Public opinion is formed almost entirely by the press. Back of the press is an invisible power autocratically determining what information shall be published and what suppressed. That power controls the great news-gathering agencies. It extends to the editorial rooms. It is felt in the publishing houses. This invisible autocrat owes its resources to business and property interests, consequently either consciously or unconsciously it serves those interests. To give publicity to the cause of those who contend for reform or humanitarian purposes there must be a press free from the domination of this throttling control. Such a press has been steadily growing in influence and numbers. The number and the character of theh labor paperss published to-day are most gratifying. The labor press has been the champion of the workers—the masses of our people; to speak the right word at the right time for those bowed by heavy burdens and weary hearts—the victims of injustice, heedlessness, greed, and brutality; those whose cause did not have popular favor. Many of those who have ungrudgingly given the toil of heart and mind to the labor press have found reward only in the consciousness of worthy work worthily done. Many a weary hour goes into thhe preparation of theh news columns and the editorials of each issue. The difficulties are discouraging but the labor editor knows that every bit of truth, however small or fragmentary, that he is able to inject into the thought material of the public is an entering wedge to blast away prejudice and misrepresentations. Every effort helps the ultimate purpose—the freedom and the welfare of humanity.

The labor press has a very great work to perform. Its business is to get before the people the real news of life—the truths about living and working. The metropolitan press is largely a commercial undertaking—for it living and working are newspaper materials for stories that appeal to popular interests. For the labor press the point is to make truths about living and working known to everyone. These truths have power to move men and governments. The labor press must have support and opportunity in order to accomplish its purpose. Every one loyal to theh cause of labor should feel the duty devolving upon him to support financially and morally the labor press that has done so much for the cause and can be enabled to do infinitely more.

It's a curious world, right enough. Melbourne Leader features an article on "How to ward off diseases from pigs," while over in Europe men are being hacked and slaughtered in hundreds of thousands. After all, human beings are only human beings, but, as somebody has remarked before, "pigs is pigs."

Music

A love of music inspires a man with cosmopolitanism. He cannot hate nationalities whose music stirs his heart strings. He hears in music, faintly or clearly, according to his gifts, the universal voice of humanity. In many parts of Europe music has always been close to the people, as all sincere art must be. No upper class ever had a monopoly of the ability to make and appreciate beautiful things. In that respect, with all its burdensome traditions, its castes, its bloodthirstiness, Europe has surpassed us in civilization. There the people still sing at their work and at their festivals—or rather they used to before the black year of Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen came to put an end to lightheartedness. Music has not been a luxury for Germans and Italians; it has been one of the necessities of life accessible in its purest forms to almost everybody.

Miners' Wages Cut Ten Per Cent.

All miners, both union and non-union, working in the coal mines at South Wellington, Vancouver island, have had their wages reduced 10 per cent. Strike-breakers, many of whom are still working there, are particularly sore.

Judge—You are charged with breaking a chair over your wife's head.

Prisoner—It was an accident, your honor.

Judge—What! Didn't you intend to hit her?

Prisoner—Yes! but I didn't intend to break the chair.

Normandie—Can you dress within your income?

Bartram—Yes, but it's like dressing in an upper berth.

"Mirandy, Mirandy! Git up! They's ten automobiles gone by already this mornin', an' th' chickens ain't bin turned out into the road yit."

Father—I hear Prof. Wiseman, the prophet, declares that the world will come to an end next Christmas day.

Tommy—Before or after dinner, pa.

"Their home life is ideal." "Is that so?" "Yes; she goes abroad in the summer and he goes south in the winter. Perfect, isn't it?"

The prices of all English rubber coats are cut exactly in two at the Semi-ready, 655 Granville street. **

Nothing is better calculated to hold together the miners' organization on Vancouver island, and build it up for future use, than the ruthless attitude of the operators who seem for the moment to be drunk with conceit at their bitterly bought success.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Bakers—J. Black, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Bartenders—Geo. W. Curnoch, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Blacksmiths — Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—Geo. Mowat, 515 Dunlevy avenue.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St.
Brewery Workers—Frank Graham.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Room 215, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 206, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 207; F. L. Estinghausen.
Engineers—E. Prendergast, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Labor Temple.
Horseshoers — A. C. MacArthur, City Heights, B.C.
Lettercarriers—Robt. Wight, District 23.
Lathers—Victor R. Midgley, Box 1044.
Loco. Firemen and Engineers—James Patrick, 1188 Homer street.
Loco. Engineers—A. E. Solloway, 1038 Pacific. Tel. Sey. 8671L.
Longshoremen—Geo. Thomas, 146 Alexander Street.
Machinists—J. H. McVety, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Rooms 29-30, Williams Bldg., 413 Granville street.
Marbleworkers—Frank Hall, Janes Road, B. C.
Molders—D. Brown, 642 Broadway West.
Moving Picture Operators—L. E. Goodman, Room 100, Loo Building.
Painters—J. Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Pressmen—P. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Eleventh Ave. East.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railway Conductors—G. W. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 243.
Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
Seamen's Union—Cor. Main and Hastings.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1047.
Sheet Metal Workers—H. C. Dougan, No. 5, Fifteenth Ave. West.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2636 Trinity Street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province, City.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 432.
Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—Evan Thomas, Labor Temple.
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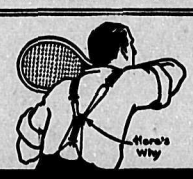

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