DEC 14 1914

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. 192. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914. (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

WEST AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY SET BACK

Result of Elections Not As Favorable As First Thought

Men Leave the State to Find Work and Lose Votes

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 14.—The state elections in West Australia have not turned out as favorable for the Labor Party as we thought they would. Instead of holding a safe majority, as in the recent parliament, the fate of the government in the far western state of Australia depends on the results of the second ballot returns that are yet to be fought out in the course of a week or so.

Although the figures are not complete so far, it would seem that the Labor Party has in that state 24 seats, Tory Party 15 seats, and Country Party (in coalition with the Tories) 8 seats. Thus Labor so far has a majority of one, which would disappear when they appoint a speaker. To hold office the Labor Party will need to win two out of the three deferred seats.

It seems hardly necessary to say anything about the defeat—the fact remains that labor has lost ground there during the last two months—since the labor victory of the Commonwealth. It is said that the fault lies in the fact that labor was over-confident, following on the victory two months ago, and that through the war many failed to vote. Then again, the worker's vote was much displaced through their moving out of their constituencies on account of slackness of work. Be that as it may the fact remains we have had a set-back there. This should be healthy in a way, since it will sharpen our wits in future.

PARKER WILLIAMS SPOKE.

Railway Construction Camp as School for Bank Robbers.

Parker Williams M. P. P., spoke in Vancouver last Sunday night. He spent some time in dealing with the land problem in the province. The railway policy of the government he said, had brought many men here from Russia and a respectable proportion of these, after seeing the graft going forward on the railway building, turned bank robbers.

He stated that he could scarcely blame any man who turned bank robber after studying the art in a C. N. R. construction camp. The independent working class which ten years ago peopled the lower part of the province had been driven out and to-day we find the country filled with Galicians, Bohunks, Doukhobors and so forth.

Immigration had been dumped into the province indiscriminately. The great safety valve which up to now has always proved the salvation of the labor classes when the labor market became glutted, namely, the back to the land movement, was now clogged. There is no such outlet possible, but with our population of only 400,000 there should be enough land for all except that the land sharks have grabbed it.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Ticket Completed and Campaign Committees Will Start in Next Week.

A lively meeting of the central labor body's parliamentary committee took place on Wednesday evening, lasting till nearly midnight. No additional candidates were available and the ticket will probably be confined to the three candidates already endorsed. These are: B. B. Bailey, ward four; Wm. Dairin, jr., ward six; A. V. Lofting, ward seven. Inasmuch as Mr. Welsh, a union plumber who has announced his candidature in ward three, South Vancouver, refused to abide by the decision of the central labor body, the committee will recommend to the next meeting of the council that the previous endorsation of Mr. Mansel be affirmed. A printing and publicity committee of three was named, and all the sub-committees will begin active campaign work next week.

LABOR UNION CASES IN COURT.

Judgment in Sleuter Case Reserved—Typo. Case Proceeding Slowly.

Echoes of the noted Sleuter case were heard at the court house again last week, Mr. J. W. De B. Farris counsel for Plasterers' union, argued the appeal before the court of appeal, with three judges only, Macdonald, Irvine and McPhillips, presiding. Judgment was reserved, and a decision before the New Year is unlikely.

The Todd case against the Typographical union is proceeding slowly. Ex-president H. C. Benson was up for discovery some weeks ago, President T. P. Pettipiece was examined last week, and Secretary-treasurer R. H. Neelands was before the registrar yesterday. The case will probably come to trial after the legal holiday season.

Hockey Line-up for To-night.

The line-ups for the opening hockey match of the season to-night at the Vancouver arena, has been announced. Vancouver will have both Mackay and Cook out, while there will be only one change in the team that represented Victoria all last season, Bernie Morrison replacing Walter Small on the forward line. Tommy Phillips and Mickey Ion will handle the game. It will be the first appearance of the former since he played with the Millionaires two seasons ago. The teams:

Vancouver.		Victoria.
Lehman	Goal	Lindsay
Cook	Point	Genge
Griffis	Cover Point	L. Patrick (Capt.)
(Capt.)		
Taylor	Rover	Dunderdale
Mackay	Centre	Morris
Neighbor	Wings	Kerr
Allen	Wings	Poulin

TYPICAL LAND SCANDALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Back to the Land" is the cry heard on all sides in British Columbia now. The Federationist has said on more than one occasion that the government of British Columbia is aiding and abetting in a scheme or system to lay the foundations to build up a landlordism unequalled in any of the European countries, which can be borne out by facts and figures. The policy of the McBride-Bowser regime has been one to "give the speculator a chance," and this it has done with a vengeance. And still the great army of landless and jobless goes on increasing in numbers by the thousands. As far back as last December 12th, The Federationist published a list shewing the way in which the lands of British Columbia had been disposed of wholesale by the McBride-Bowser government. Before that list reached this office, it had been offered to the daily papers of the city, Conservative and Liberal alike. But they each declined publication for the simple reason that members of both parties were on the list. Since that time, and especially of late, The Federationist has been inundated with requests for copies of the issue containing the article. For that reason, and in the belief that it was never more timely than now, the article is republished below:

	Acres
VANCOUVER.	
Bonthrone, Lennard & Co., c/o Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge	16,335 16,909
B. C. Securities Co., Ltd.	12,160
Croft & Ashby	101,326
Geo. Fairbairn	19,710
Neil Gething	81,490
Grand Trunk Land Co.	83,676
Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co.	14,233
c/o Gwillin, Crisp & McKay	13,300
c/o Jas. A. Harvey and Partners	107,473
c/o Stuart Henderson	53,440
North Coast Land Co	141,192
c/o Peace River Co.	221,602
c/o L. C. Porterfield	61,849
c/o Shaw & Shaw	10,880
Star Realty Co.	17,669
c/o Taylor, Harvey, Baird & Grant	11,174
Jos. O. Tretheway	14,193
VICTORIA	
L. Alexander	41,591
c/o Bodwell & Lawson	36,215
Bond & Clark	22,720
c/o B. C. Cattle Co.	33,382
c/o Eberts & Taylor (Mr. Eberts is Speaker of the Legislature	30,720
c/o Gore & McGregor	63,075
A. S. Innes	10,720
c/o J. G. Johnston	10,880
G. O. Leask	30,592
c/o Neil F. McKay	10,080
J. E. Miller (Inspector of Inland Revenue)	22,083
c/o Pemberton & Son	10,200
E. Perks & Sons	14,080
Porpoise Harbor Land Co.	17,163
F M. Rattenbury	32,360
Robertson & Heisterman	56,177
B. C. INTERIOR.	
E. T. Avison, Quesnel	12,800
c/o E. H. Hicks-Beach, Hazelton	19,552
Jno. C. Kenworthy, Lillooet	11,729
Western Canadian Ranch Co., Lillooet	41,093
c/o F. C. McKinnon, Hazelton	11,480
Jos. O. Tretheway, Nanceville	14,193
TORONTO.	
Stuart Valley Land & Investment Co.	52,454
WINNIPEG	
Wm. C. Lestikow	44,403
SEATTLE	
c/o Bauman & Keliher	15,600
Grand Trunk Pacific Land Co.	47,729
F. M. Battenbury (of Victoria), c/o Trafford Hutison	14,726
Total	1,719,709

Beyond these there are many more millions of acres held in the names of "dummies" and land-grabbing syndicates controlled from Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Chicago, New York; also London, Berlin, Paris and other European centres of finance.

The foregoing list includes only a small portion of the vast areas such exploiters are holding for higher prices, by which to wring from incoming settlers the savings from their life-long earnings.

fuges which some of the above resort to hide the extent of their holdings, e. g., J. G. Johnston, of Victoria, has about half of the tax notices sent to the Empress hotel and the other half to the Union club, consequently neither the assessor nor persons experienced in searching the assessment rolls can be sure that J. G. Johnston owns the combined areas, of which 6,500 acres are notified to the "Empress and 4,480 acres to the "club," unless they know him, or trace the combined cheques when received.

Similarly, F. M. Battenbury, the architect for the government buildings at Victoria, has only part of his tax notices sent to Victoria, where he resides. As a large part of the notices are sent to him care of Trafford Hutison, of Seattle, the workers of the province now paying his commission on the new government buildings have the right to ask why his tax notices are being sent to that foreign country and what has become of the 150,000 acres he had staked in the Peace River country along the track of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and held by him until recently?

The question to which the electors of British Columbia are responsible to demand a true answer is: How did these people obtain control of such vast acreages when the Land act provides that 640 acres is the most any individual can buy from the B. C. government?

How Land Is Staked in the Names of Dummies.

At the time arrangements were being made to forestall settlers along the G. T. P. route, five years ago, the writer was asked to join the party then being secretly arranged to subvert the birthright of settlers, and was astounded on learning the brazen, wholesale manner in which that pillage of public lands was being carried out, to the permanent injury of present workers, future settlers and provincial welfare

A contributor to The Federationist adds: "The party's 'stakers,' who invited me, were living at the Empress hotel, Victoria, after their previous season's exploitation. My being new to British Columbia led me to infer that their expedition was a rarity, but recent investigation convinced me those schemes were only one of the many groups organized by financiers intent upon plundering provincial resources. My then position

Led Those Schemers

to think that I was 'on the inside track,' and as intent as they upon grasping wealth by public plunder. They were mistaken, however, as I was working and striving for the permanent welfare of British Columbia, believing that honest government can here develop the most energetic community in the empire. Consequently they frankly explained their system to me, with the assurance that I could by joining their syndicate make scores of thousands of dollars; so with feigned reluctance their proffered opportunity was allowed to pass as family business necessitated my departure for England, while I resolved to find out later the burden such exploiters bring upon workers in British Columbia and Canada, inflating prices of land to settlers and thus inflicting upon the community the increasing cost of living now crippling prosperity. The scheme was based upon their being given secret information from government sources concerning the most fertile localities, into which they were allowed to go one year ahead of the surveyors employed by the provincial government, and so stake the best land in successive areas before the government surveyors arrived next season. Thus while the surveyors were in district 'A' the schemers were picking out the most valuable lands in district 'V,' alongside the rivers, lakes and valleys where railways and roads were likeliest to be made. Next year the surveyors were

Surveying the 'Gleanings'

in district 'B' (noting the prime areas staked and locating the hillsides and marshy areas left unstaked, the schemers would be 'staking' the best lands in district 'C' and so forth, feeling quite immune from interference by government officials at such exploitation in advance of government surveys.

The Scheme.

"The particular expedition was being outfitted for the Peace River district beyond the low divide separating the headwaters of the Fraser from the Peace river and its tributaries along which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was projected. A stern-wheel steamer was being built for the party north of the portage to take the party several hundred miles up those navigable rivers and lakes, alongside which the best agricultural lands are located, and could be rapidly 'staked' by the party taking with them a list of names to write on the corner posts, with a so-called 'power of attorney' for each, as a blind to hoodwink the electors and hide that basest form of provincial robbery from the worthy settlers. By that mean system settlers are impoverished continually so that very few indeed are able to maintain their families even when working the land to the utmost of their powers during many years, because these scoundrels sap the lifelong savings from the settlers by exacting extortionate prices for land they thus steal from the people. To enable workmen and citizens generally to understand how

This Nefarious System

is worked, we must frankly realize that those 'powers of attorney' are used by these wholesale organizing devastators of British Columbia for the same despicable purpose of robbery that 'hold-up' men use handkerchiefs as masks to hide their identity while plundering their helpless victims. But they have neither the courage needed by the highwayman nor the hardihood necessary for the stool-pigeons they use as stakers to subvert the law their friends in executive power have taken oath to their king to impartially administer. Their orations purpose to divert the anxious thought of suffering workers from the real cause of the suffering and misery and misdeeds of those in power have brought upon the hardest workers now struggling for British justice in British Columbia, where nature has most lavishly endowed this choicest province in the British empire. Like useful handkerchiefs, "powers of attorney" are necessary when exceptional circumstances warrant their use; as for example, if the grantee is through illness or absence abroad unable to do the needful himself, he can rightly, by certified power of attorney authorize a substitute to act for him so long as necessary—but only to do what is right—certainly such bogus 'powers of attorney,' as will be disclosed hereafter, cannot be allowed

Sunday Mass Meeting.

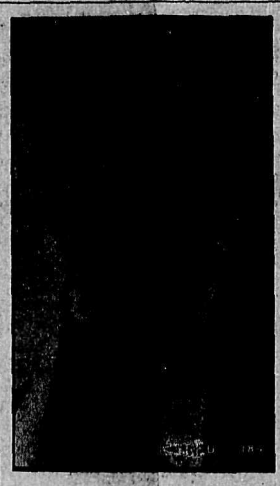
"Can Liberalism Abolish Poverty?" will be the subject for Mr. Ralph Smith at the Globe theatre next Sunday evening at a public meeting, under the auspices of the Social Science club.

Simpson and Bancroft.

The workers in Toronto are putting up as candidates for the Board of Control, James Simpson and F. Bancroft, the vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Plaster Regina Temple.

Plasterers started on the new Labor Temple building, Regina, last Monday, and it is confidently expected that the new building will be fully complete in less than two weeks from then.



A. V. LOFTING.

Trades and Labor council aldermanic candidate for Ward VII.—Recording secretary of the local Street Railway Employees' union—Residence address: 2636 Trinity street; telephone Highland 1572.

VICTORIA TRADES COUNCIL.

Holds Quiet Session and Transacts Routine Business.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—President Wells occupied the chair at the regular meeting of Victoria Trades and Labor council held December 2nd. There was a fair attendance of delegates.

The question came from the Barbers as to what had been done re the closing of shops on holidays.

Delegate Day reported, and it was moved that the secretary write and inform the Barbers to get busy and prepare to deal with the question in conjunction with the council.

Letters enclosing $1 each were received from Machinists, Boiler-makers, Tile-layers, Sheet Metal Workers and Steam Engineers, on behalf of the Workmen's Compensation bill.

Reports of organizations shewed the state of trade to be still bad, with the exception of Machinists, Brewery Workers, Street Railway Employees, Barbers, Longshoremen, Steam Engineers, who reported fair.

Delegate Fisher moved that the action of Montreal re the question of no reduction of wages by that city be endorsed.

A communication was read from the manager of the Variety theatre re the question of using a non-union man on the stage. Delegate Marsh, Stage Employees, explained the position of his local and after discussion the matter was referred to a committee—Delegates Wells, Day, Philbrook and Scholes, who would deal with the question in conjunction with the Stage Employees.

Delegate Day reported on the hospital chimney, stating he had, with the help of local builders, proved to the immigration authorities that men could be found in B. C. and Victoria who could build it. The immigration authorities had stopped the Webber company of Chicago, and the hospital board had concurred in the action.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Branch No. 1, Elect Officers.

At the regular meeting of the above association held on Friday, December 4th, the following officers, etc., were elected for the year 1915:

President—Metcalf, J. B., acclamation.

Vice-president—Derrick, W. J., 23; Griffith, J., 33; Griffith elected.

Secretary—Buck, M. W., 9; Knowles, F., 12; Wight, R., 35; Wight elected.

Assistant secretary—Cass, J., 26; Cook, A. R., 4; Knowles, F., 31; Knowles elected.

Treasurer—Cook, A. R., 41; Derrick, W. J., 20; Cook elected.

Tyler—Rivett, E., acclamation.

Auditors—Carl, L. C.; Kemp, L. L.; Squires, W. A.; acclamation.

Collectors—Main office—Cass, J.; Le Messurier, H. S., and Shandly, W. Station "B"—Rivett, E. Station "C"—Cook, A. R. North Vancouver—Moulang, S. H.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—Cook, A. R.; Dodd, J. J.; Knowles, F.; Kirkwood, R.; and Manders, E. D.

A Clean Labor Temple.

Robert Marrion, one of the inspectors on the staff of the city health department, after an examination of the Vancouver Labor Temple, reported to the health department as follows: "The whole of the sanitary conveniences were absolutely clean, also the tile floors and marble partitions comprising the compartments, and form the most up-to-date appointments I have seen in the city, and reflect great credit upon the caretaker in charge of same."

Legislature to Meet January 21st.

Premier McBride announced last Wednesday that the provincial parliament will meet January 21st, and that the session will not likely last more than three weeks as no contentious legislation will be up for consideration.

C. F. BURKHART

Business agent of the Barbers' union and a steadfast delegate to the central labor body, who said good-bye to local unionists at last meeting, having retired and expects to leave the city early in the New Year.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL TWENTY-FITFH ANNIVERSARY

Last Saturday night, the large hall of the Labor Temple was filled with local unionists assembled to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Trades and Labor Council. "Old-timers" were there by the score. It was their "occasion." When the proceedings opened at 8 o'clock the platform was occupied by Joseph Dixon, the first president of the council, George Bartley, the first secretary, and J. H. McVety, the present president.

In the body of the hall were many men who were connected with the first efforts to establish the trade union movement in the city. To them it was a chance to get together and "chew" over their reminiscences of days gone by. One noteworthy feature was the large number of women present. The evening was chiefly taken up by speeches of past officers of the council, who told of the way they did things in early days. Interspersed with that were songs and brief addresses by the candidates who will contest various wards at the coming civic elections. To those who stay in the rough and tumble of the movement in season and out of season, and to whom progress seems pitifully slow and painful, the realization came that at least some advancement had been made. The council had occupied a place in the working-class and general public life of the city which no other body could have done, and its record was one which had done credit to the limited finances and opportunities of those who had composed the council during its quarter century of activity.

The meeting was opened by J. H. McVety, who introduced Mr. Dixon in a short speech befitting the occasion. He referred to his early work in the movement and the consistent support which he had always given to organized labor, despite the fact that since those early days he had become an employer of labor.

"Joe" Dixon.

Mr. Dixon, called upon to preside over the gathering, said how much he appreciated the invitation to be chairman on such an occasion. Things had changed almost out of recognition since he occupied the first chair in the first council. Many of those who had been active at that time had passed to the last roll call. Others had drifted away. But it was evident to him that however much the personnel might have changed, the movement itself had gone forward. The building in which they were gathered was some proof of that, and he was certain that the old-timers never dreamt that such a place as the present Labor Temple would ever be the home and property of the labor movement. When he looked back at the old quarters in Sullivan hall, he had nothing but congratulations to offer on the change which had taken place. The change which had taken place in this respect during the past ten years did great credit to the movement, and he hoped that the next ten would see equal improvement. He did not wish the moment to go by without saying that he considered the council had done wisely in putting forward candidates for the civic elections. In respect to this he would remind those present that the Trades and Labor Council had been the first to advocate the payment of a salary to aldermen, so that working men might be put forward for election. In concluding, he assured the audience that he had almost forgotten how to make a speech, but before coming he had decided that as soon as he saw half a dozen people had gone out, he would take that as a sign to stop.

Mr. Tom Weedon, of the Typographical Union, then sang "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold" in great style. He is a complete show in himself. The opinion generally expressed was that if he really knew what he was about he would quit the typesetting and make a better living with his singing.

George Bartley.

George Bartley, the first and present secretary of the council, was then called upon. He said he had been connected with the labor movement from boyhood up to what he almost felt was approaching old age. He well remembered the formation of the council, when a small group of pioneer working people assembled in the old Sullivan hall 25 years ago to start it going. More things had been hatched in that old hall than he would either care or dare to tell of. That was in the old Knights of Labor Days, but politics got in and away everything went. He regarded the decision of the council to go into municipal politics as a forward step, and he hoped that the present effort in that direction would be the starting point of a more progressive policy for the council. He dropped into a reminiscent strain in speaking of the activities of the council in bygone years. His speechwas short, interesting and obviously gave as much delight to him as it did his hearers It was "George's" night, and he positively did a becoming little blush at the applause which followed his address.

Miss H Guttridge, the secretary-treasurer of the council then spoke briefly, and R. B. Bailey, F. Mansell, and F. W. Welsh, three of the labor candidates for aldermanic honors, each made short speeches. Interspersed with the addresses were songs and musical selections by Tom Weedon, Miss Wardaugh, Mr. Pierce, a trombone trio consisting of Messrs Gaunt, Kylo and Slater, a song by Mrs. Sampson, piano duet by Miss Appleby and Miss Evans, songs by Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Heatherton and Mr. Holden, saxophone solo by Mr. H. McDonald.

COLORADO MINE WAR.

Preparations to Withdraw Troops and Repeat Ludlow.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—That Colorado coal operators and the state militia are already prepared to "put on" another Ludlow massacre as soon as the federal troops are removed is shown by the following letter written to John McLennan, president of the Colorado Coal Miners:

Ludlow, Colo., Nov. 27, 1914.

Mr. John McLennan:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines in regard to a meeting which was held in Delagua, Colorado. Also in which the superintendent acted as chairman. He told all the men that within a short time the federal troops would be withdrawn and would replaced by the state militia, and that any man wishing to leave could do so, but the men who retained their work would be given good protection, and he further stated that to insure their protection, each man would be given a rifle and plenty of ammunition.

With best wishes for an early settlement, I remain, sincerely yours,

J. Dominiske, Secretary.
T. Lowe, President.

The state militia claim they have clean out the strikers as soon as the clean out the strikers as son as the federal troops leave.

Governor Ammons and Governor-Elect Carlson have been busy this week trying to get President Wilson to remove his troops and give the gunmen militia a chance to do their dirty work, but thus far he has refused.

Ammons has given further evidence of his stand with the operators by going through the country saying that no women and children were killed at Ludlow. No, they were only massacred and cremated, not killed.

[Note.—Since this correspondence was received it has been reported through the daily press that the strike has been called off by the miners.—Editor Federationist.]

Cooks' and Waiters' Officers.

Election of officers of the Cooks' and Waiters' union was held on Thursday, December 3rd. The following were elected: President, Chas. Davis; vice-president, John Creighton; financial secretary and business agent, Andy Graham; recording secretary, Thomas G. Crombie; inspector, E. H. Howard; executive board—Mark Foster, Edward Cosgrove, E. H. Howard and John Cumming; delegates to the Trades and Labor council—W. E. Walker, T. G. Crombie, Andy Graham and M. A. Martyn; local joint executive board—Chas. Davis, Andy Graham and W. E. Walker. The foregoing will all take office to-night.

Plasterer's Helper Gets $3,500.

A special jury before Mr. Justice Macdonald in the Supreme court last Wednesday, awarded $3,500 damages at common law to Ed. Allatio, a blaster's helper, who was injured by an explosion in a mine of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting company. The young man's arm was broken in five places.

Mr. J. W. de B. Farris appeared for Allatio and the defendant company was represented by Mr. H. S. Wood.

ONTARIO COMPENSATION ACT.

Employers Already Instal Safety Devices.

The Workmen's Compensation act, which comes into force on January 1st, 1915, is already being anticipated by beneficial results, and amply demonstrates that the arguments advanced by the advocates of the measure and so strongly opposed by the manufacturing interests is working out exactly as predicted by them when the proposed legislation was before the house.

There was nothing in the past that would have prevented the Canadian Manufacturers' Association from starting a campaign of accident prevention, and it is more than significant to note that it is only after the compensation act has been placed on the statute books that they have apparently awakened to the necessity of such action.

Hereafter the workers of Ontario can rest assured that industry in the province will be run on a saner and safer basis than was the case before legislation to properly safeguard their interests had been enacted into law. Under the old and obsolete Employers' Liability act it cost too much to expend money in safety devices to safeguard the lives or the limbs of the employes in industrial establishments, but now that the Workmen's Compensation act is a reality, it is cheaper to expend money in making machinery as safe as possible, because under the law as it now stands, it is going to be a costly proposition to kill or maim a worker.

But for the persistent agitation and sacrifices of organized labor there would be no Workmen's Compensation act on the statute book to-day, and the old and useless Employers' Liability act would still hold the boards.—Labor News, Hamilton, Ontario.

TORONTO WORKLESS MARCH.

Procession to Parliament House — Demands Action of Premier.

A week ago last Thursday, a deputation of unemployed, numbering 1,000 men, marched from the Labor Temple, Toronto, to the provincial parliament buildings waited on Premier Hearst and demanded that the government do something in the way of relieving the situation.

The premier stated that the government would discharge any duty that devolved upon it in connection with the present conditions.

One speaker is reported to have said: "A hungry stomach has no conscience." "The men are not going to starve," he continued, "they are going to fight. I don't want to make any threats. I am merely speaking from my observations and knowledge of the situation, but they mean business and something will have to be done soon."

The delegation carried banners inscribed with the phrases as "British subjects we were born, British subjects we will soon be dead," and "Canada, home of millions, but has no bread for us."

Temple Shareholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Vancouver Labor Temple company will be held in the Labor Temple, Friday, December 18th, 8 p. m.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION PROGRESS

Publication by President W. D. Mahon Shews the Advance by Figures

Canadian Members Benefit by Higher Wages and Lower Hours

A booklet, setting forth the wage history of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has just been issued by W. D. Mahon, International president of that organization. In the preface he says: "In addition to the increase of wage received by the membership of this association, there has come to them through the efforts of the organization many other benefits too numerous to mention. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America was organized in September, 1892. At the time of organization the wage was low and the hours of labor long, and there was no protection of any kind either by law or any other way for this class of workmen.

The organization at once took up the struggle to improve and better the conditions of the street and electric railway men of America. The first work was that of protecting the motormen and conductors by having laws compelling all the cars to be vestibuled, for prior to that time a vestibule was unthought of and the motormen and conductors stood exposed to all kinds of weather.

The fight for the vestibule was a hard one. The association was opposed by practically all the companies. The first law was secured and adopted in the state of Ohio, requiring vestibules from the 1st of November to the 1st of April each year.

The work was carried from state to state, until to-day the vestibule is found upon the cars, not only in the organized cities, but throughout the entire length and breadth of the United States and Canada.

In Vancouver at the time of organizing the work day was ten hours and the wage 20c per hour. At the present time the work day on city lines is nine hours. Wages: 27c per hour the first year, 29c per hour the second year, 31c per hour the third year, 33c per hour the fourth year and 35c per hour thereafter. Wage rate on interurban lines and work train service is: 28½c. per hour the first year, 30½c. per hour the second year, 32½c. per hour the third year, 34½c. per hour the fourth year and 36½c. per hour thereafter. Work day on interurban lines is ten hours.

This scale applies also to Victoria and New Westminster.

In Winnipeg, at time of organizing carmen worked eleven hours a day. Wages: $35.00 per month the first three months, $40.00 per month the next nine months and $45.00 per month after one year. They now have a nine-hour work day and the wage rate is: 25c. per hour the first six months, 27c. per hour the second six months, 28c. per hour the second year, 31c. per hour the third year and 34c. per hour thereafter, with ten hours' pay for eight and one-half hours' work on Sunday.

Regina, before organizing had a ten hour day, and wages were 25c. per hour the first six months, 27½c. per hour the second six months, 30c. per hour the second year, 32c. per hour thereafter. Are now working nine and one-half hours a day and six days aweek. Wages: 27½c. per hour the first six months, 30c. per hour the second six months, 35c. per hour the second year and 37½c. per hour thereafter. Work day, nine and one-quarter to nine and one-half hours. Sundays, seven and one-half hours or over for nine and one-half hours' pay. Time and one-half for work on public holidays.

Saskatoon men, at the time of organizing were receiving 28c. per hour. Present wage rate: 28c. per hour the first three months, 30c. per hour the second three months, 32½c. per hour the second six months, 35c. per hour the second year and 37½c. per hour thereafter. Work day, nine and one-quarter to nine and one-half hours. Sundays, seven and one-half hours or over for nine and one-half hours' pay. Time and one-half for work on public holidays.

When the union started in Peterborough, Ontario, street railwaymen were receiving 15c. per hour and working eight, nine and ten hours a day. Present wage rate: 17c per hour the first year, 18c per hour the second year and 20c per hour thereafter. Work day, ten and one-quarter hours.

Seattle rate, prior to organization was: 24c per hour the first six months, 26c per hour the second six months, 27c per hour the second and third years, 28c per hour the fourth and fifth years, 29c per hour the sixth, seventh, eighth and nine years, 30c per hour thereafter. Present rate is: 25c per hour the first six months, 26c per hour the second six months, 27c per hour the second year, 28c per hour the third year, 29c per hour the fourth year, 30c per hour the fifth year, 31c per hour the sixth year, and 32c per hour thereafter.

HELP UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

Store Opened for Sale of Dolls, Toys and Christmas Goods

The Women's Employment League, which has done so much during the past few weeks, with the limited resources at its disposal, to help some of the destitute women of the city, has now opened a store for the sale of the dolls and toys of every kind which have been manufactured by the women at the Robson street headquarters of the league.

The store is next to the White sewing machine store, on Granville street, near Robson. Anyone with any money at all to spend on dolls or toys will be well advised in inspecting the stock there.

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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY.. .. ..DECEMBER 11, 1914

LABOR AND THE CHURCH were brought into prominence at last week's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. President McVety had been invited by the Social Service Council to deliver an address on labor matters at its annual convention recently, and had done so. Reporting on his experiences, he made the statement that he had often been surprised at the lack of information possessed by most clergymen with respect to those questions which especially concern the daily life of the working class. But after having had an opportunity to gauge the mental equipment and outlook of their lay followers—as represented at the convention—he felt he could understand the situation better. He did not say that he found them to be actually benighted, but he did imply that he found a particularly bigoted and obtuse attitude of mind. Not the intentional opposition of the shrewdly informed, but a dull, bovine stagnation, of mental processes.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL.

* * * *

Here was "a nice derangement of epitaphs" indeed—as Mrs. Malaprop would have it. But after all, it is doubtful if there is anything more effective in clearing up the hazy points of a debateable matter like this, than a little refreshing brutality thoughtfully administered by way of criticism. And having thus paved the way with kindly and charitable feeling, the business of discussing the merits and demerits of the question is placed upon a perfectly amicable basis. One thing can be taken as a starting point. That is that the Social Service Council, as an institution, is an established fact. And like most other institutions, it must have its uses or it would die of atrophy and inanition—a thing which it does not look like doing for quite a while yet, if one may judge by its activity, wise or otherwise. Organized December, 1907, it is a federation of churches and other bodies, banded together for the purpose of advocating reforms which it believes will conduce to the enhanced moral rectitude and social improvement of Canadians. In the United States, the appropriate title for its mission would be "uplift"—and all which that implies to those who have the necessary sense of humor and mental penetration to appreciate the meaning of the word as used in such circumstances.

* * * *

The first of its objects, as set forth in its platform is that it stands—

"For the application of Christian principles to the operations of industrial associations whether of labor or of capital."

Thinking that over carefully, it would appear to an observant man in this day and generation, that there is need for a pause. What precisely are Christian principles just now? We speak as being less wise, but venture to ask—of course with becoming deference and all humility—whether the attitude of the majority of Christian nations towards each other at the present time in Europe, may fairly be taken as a practical example of those principles? If so we beg leave to decline. Or, on the other hand, if it is meant that the principles of life as laid down by Christ should be applied to the operations of industry as carried on nowadays, we frankly state that in our opinion such a proposition is ridiculous. And if members of the Social Service Council would only read and think about the sayings of Christ half as much as they talk about them, surely, they too would see that such a proposal is ridiculous—that is unless inane repetition of phrases and puling sophistry, has made them blind to the obvious.

* * * *

The labor movement does not believe that a rise in wages, or a reduction of hours, can be got by praying to Heaven, or quoting scripture to employers. Neither do employers. And that is one of the reasons why the Social Service Council meets with the moral approval and financial support of those Canadian capitalists who have sense enough to know which side their bread is buttered. If it can shew them that it can persuade workmen to "turn the other cheek," it will have done them excellent service. In the course of a year it performs a tremendous amount of patient research work, covering a wide field of subjects such as immigration, sexual prostitution, drunkenness, gambling, and so on, as a perusal of the reports of its annual conventions will shew. The mysteries of "the labor problem" are also among the most entrancing of its perennial activities. But the impression left upon us after studiously conning the records of its work is, that it does not seem to amount to much more than so much curious poking and probing in the garbage can of modern industrialism, and fishing up the more unsavory of its contents for the purpose of producing thrills of charity in the backbones of respectable persons who have neither the time nor inclination to do it for themselves.

* * * *

It also renders very valuable assistance to enterprising clergymen, desirous of infusing a semblance of life and reality into the dry bones of theological dogma. This is an age of cynics and scepticism, due in no small measure to a lack of candor and truthfulness on the part of the clergy in years gone by. It is much harder than it used to be to get intelligent reading and thinking people to attend church, and take what they hear seriously. The situation is somewhat reversed. Instead of the people seeking the church, the church is seeking the people, as it was told to do by its founder, but did not do as long as people would swallow anything. And so now, instead of parsons droning along for half an hour about some such abstract and mythical matters as the trinity, we see them inserting advertisements in the Saturday papers announcing that they will preach a moralizing sermon on the question of the red-light district—something which they usually know as much about from actual knowledge and experience as they do about the trinity. Their chief remedies for such evils are to increase the severity of the criminal code, and to enlarge the opportunities for unvirtuous ladies to take lessons in needlework and family washing.

* * * *

In this respect, the Social Service Council does reflect the average lay member. And that, after all, is perhaps no more and no less than its chief duty and mission. To offend the susceptibilities of the mediocre is fraught with disturbing possibilities at all times. The fate of Christ was a demonstration of that, and perhaps it is expecting too much of his professional followers to ask them to deliberately ignore such a warning. The main thing nowadays for those who would pass through life pleasantly, is to find out what the people like and give it them. Be hanged to the truth—can she not take care of herself. Hath it not been said and said again "the eternal years are hers"? Well then, on with the dance.

WHEN IN DOUBT, wallop the bottom dog. That is the policy of the business men who would control municipal affairs in Vancouver. Trust companies are going bust, the province is on the verge of bankruptcy, real estate is collapsing like a pricked bubble, everything, everybody, everywhere, seems to be going to the "demnition bow-wows." Some say it is the just chastisement of heaven, others say it is just hell, some say it is the war. Each one of a hundred critics has his own particular view, but it was left to the bright boy of the Board of Trade to put his finger on the spot.

LABORERS' WAGES GET IT AGAIN.

* * * *

His name is A. Wallace, and at the meeting of the Board last Tuesday night he said "that the standard of an eight-hour day at 37½c. per hour, as set by the city council for laborers is the curse of the city." According to his view, and that of the others present, it is due to this wage that industries are prevented from coming here, and employers are up against the standard set by the city. As a matter of fact they are nothing of the kind. Laborers and workmen of all kinds are actually starving, and can be got for almost any price. If that is not true, why is it that single men are working on city relief work for mere board and shelter?

* * * *

The principle reason which prevents industries from coming here is the abnormal price of sites, due to the mad-dog speculation in land which has been going on for years. People such as those who belong to the Board of Trade, have bought such sites not for the use they ever intended to put them to, but so that they could hold up anyone who wanted one of them on which to establish a business. Labor is cheap enough. But the trouble is that those who bought industrial sites last, can now see that they have been bitten. That is why they are squealing so loudly. Every day is bringing them nearer to the place where they will have to let go at a sacrifice, which is breaking their hearts by an inexorably slow and painful process. In classic terms, they have bitten of more than they can chew and will have to spit up. they can chew and will have to spit up—or choke.

Do your Christmas shopping early—before you spend that dime.

THE NOVEMBER ISSUE of the Gazette, published by the British Board of Trade, gives some interesting figures regarding employment and prices in England and other countries. Any increase in the figures of unemployment has for the present been arrested in Great Britain, partly because of the huge army of workers employed on war contracts, and partly because young wage-earners have enlisted by the hundred thousand. Quite a number of trades are abnormally busy, the armament trades for instance, and the trades that supply khaki and boots for the soldiers.

WORK FOOD AND WAR

* * * *

Taking industry all round, there has been considerable slackening in the volume of work, but, for the reasons stated, this does not reflect itself in the figures of unemployment. Apart from the cotton trade, which, as is well known, has been hit with peculiar severity, just over 4 per cent. of trade union work people are idle, and in practically every instance the number of unemployed is less than it was a month before. Of the "insured" workpeople, 2,388,000 in all, there are just under 100,000 out of employment. Between trade and trade there are wide differences in the degree of unemployment, the figures ranging from 1.7 in the glass trade to 12.8 in the tobacco industry.

* * * *

The German figures as available up to the end of September shew that glass workers are unemployed to 41.6 per cent.; in Britain, 6.7 per cent. of the printers, in Germany 33.2 per cent.; in Britain 3.1 per cent. of the iron and steel workers, and 14.4 per cent. in Germany. In regard to food prices the contrast is less marked. In Britain the increased cost of food in an average working-class home since the war began amounts to 13 per cent., beef, mutton, fish, and eggs going up greatly in price. In Germany beef has hardly risen in price, but barley is 40 per cent dearer, split peas 60 per cent., rice 20 per cent. Potatoes, which in Britain are cheaper than before, have risen 33 per cent. in Germany, and in both countries the price of eggs has been advanced by over 40 per cent. In Germany the price of sugar stands where it did, but in Britain there has been an increase of 75 per cent. The patriots evidently got busy on the sugar.

PEOPLE WANTING A FIGHT usually find one. The reply of various Colorado mining companies to President Wilson's suggestion of a truce is that of men who evidently prefer war to peace. While a few points are conceded, opposition to trades unionism, which is at the root of all the trouble, is adhered to as tenaciously as ever. Industrial wars, like wars between nations, result from wrongs, real or imaginary, and are intensified by hatred and prejudices..

OPERATORS WANT TO FIGHT.

* * * *

Although concealed by many words, the position of the mine operators is that of feudal barons intent on maintaining themselves by suppression and force. Workingmen who cannot organize for their own welfare, who cannot present their grievances through thier own representatives, who are denied the protection of the laws by local officials, in most cases on the pay rolls of the mining companies, and who may be shot down by a mercenary "militia," made up in part of imported gunmen, are slaves in every essential respect.

STUDENTS OF SOCIOLOGY, and the way in which the necessities of commerce bring nations of widely different antecedents and outlook into contact, will watch with profound interest the clash of Mohammedan and Christian in Egypt. Motives, many of them of different nature from those animating the contending armies in Europe, will play a part in the eastern conflict For the white combatants, the Suez canal, with its immensely powerful trade influence will be the central objective. It is controlled by an Egyptian company authorized by the Khedive on March 19, 1866, and is controlled in Paris. The directorate consists of thirty-two members who constitute what is called the London Committee. Of this, however, twenty-one are French, ten English, and one Egyptian. The manager and secretary, the president and even the manager of the London office are French.

EAST WEST AND TRADE

* * * *

The British government does not own the canal, but ranks as a private shareholder, having purchased 176,202 shares from the Khedive in 1875. The capital authorized and issued is 200,000,000 francs, in 400,000 shares, of which 378,231 shares of 500 francs fully paid are now taken up. Each year a certain number of shares are redeemable at par through a system of drawing. At the end of 1911 some 21,769 shares had been redeemed in this way.

* * * *

During recent years, the business of the canal has so increased as to warrant the directors in reducing the charges for tolls and at the same time, the profits enable them to increase the dividends. In the past three years the tariff has been reduced by twenty per cent., while the dividend has increased from 158 francs to 165 francs. In the past ten years the tonnage increase has been twenty-nine per cent., while the average time of passage through the canal decreased to seventeen hours, one minute. All ships using the canal, no matter what their nationality, are treated alike. On an average nearly five thousand vessels a year pass through the canal.

"I'm here, I'm there, I'm everywhere. Who tries to catch me catches but (hot) air."—Joe Martin.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers is president of the Board of Trade. The way the meeting of that body raved against the city laborers' wage rate of $3 per day of eight hours, last Tuesday night, is a fair indication of the amount of truth there may be in the rumor that Mr. Rogers thinks of entering the mayoralty scramble this year.

A movement has been started to abolish the state constabulary of Pennsylvania. As the state constabulary is a powerful ally of the oppressors of labor and is used solely to crush strikers who rebel against the tyranny of industrial despots, it is doubtful if the movement inaugurated will be successful in relegating the American Cossack to private life.

Single men on relief work are to be given in return, board and bunk. That means just enough to reproduce their power to labor so that they can do as much work to-morrow as they did to-day. As there is a difference between that remuneration and wages, does it follow that wages represent a little more than the money necessary to purchase commodities sufficient to just reproduce the power to labor?

If the government ever does put any considerable quantity of provincial lands on the market at a cheap price for settlers, many of those who are advocating such a course now will want to oppose the cheapness out of fear that it will knock down the price of lands which they bought at boom time and boom prices. They are between the devil and the deep sea, but they have not noticed it yet.

"A Worker" writes from Victoria pointing out that when that "scrap of paper" happens to be a wage scale agreement, fine points of "honor" don't seem to be noticed by the capitalist press. As an instance he refers to firms who had agreements with building trades workmen in Victoria. The terms called for three months notice. One week was given. So much for a "scrap of paper," when the shoe is on the other foot.

Says the Greater Vancouver Chinook of last Saturday:

Some of the energetic young liberals attached to the Main Street Club, headed by Mr. G. G. McGeer, have conceived the idea of organizing a brass band in connection with the club.

The association of the one and only G. G. McG's name with any such enterprise desposes at once of any speculation as to who will operate the big drum.

A doctor, of the University of Chicago, told the National Academy of Science last Tuesday that "The pain caused by starvation is almost purely imaginary." He says the chief thing necessary is to adjust one's mind to the conditions It is such flap-doodle as this, that third rate saw-bones, have to rely upon for getting their names before the public at least once in their career. The best way to treat such people would be to feed them on doughnuts—chiefly the holes.

A news item in the Daily Province says of the coming session of the provincial parliament, "As there is very little money to spend the session will doubtless be a short one." Just so. After the government has passed a Workmen's ompensation act, and put most of the recommendations of the Labor Commission into law it will adjourn. It will likely be the last session before a provincial election. If the workers of the province did what they should, it would be the last time that Bowser, McBride and all their scurvy tribe were ever seen in that house.

Vorwarts, the journal of the German social democrats, has been suspended "for cause" by the military authorities. Perhaps the following from an issue just before suspension, is part of the cause. It says:

"To-day, three months after the outbreak of war, the businesses in many towns are still completely closed down. A small part of the men thrown out of work is leading a miserable life, with paltry wages, at emergency work—skilled professional workmen laboring in the woods, on roads, and in the fields in all weathers. The remaining thousands and tens of thousands have nothing but the trifling support of their trade unions, which is hardly enough to stay the hunger of their children with dry bread. Are the trade unions to be left to pay out their last penny, and is the need of the unemployed to be allowed to reach the climax at which there is no more prospect of relief? Would not the help of the state perhaps come then too late?"

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

P. M. Draper, secretary of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and wife took in the A. F. of L. convention at Philadelphia. Everything looked good till they got back to their home in Ottawa, when it developed that a water pipe had burst in the attic and almost wrecked the home.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

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, 751 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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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

VANCOUVER UNIONS

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

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COU CIL.—Meets second Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secr tary, F. R. Fleming, P.O. Box 66.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' LOCA No. 46—Meets second a fourth Saturdays at 7: p. m. President, H. G. L worthy; corresponding s retary, R. J. Adams; bu ness agent, J. Black, roo 220 Labor Temple.

BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120.—MEET second Tuesday in each month, 8 p. m. President, J. Bruce; recorder, E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Templ Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—O fice, Room 208 Labor Temple. Me first Sunday of each month. Presiden F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Ge W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple.

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

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

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSE Union—Meets first Friday in each mont 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walke business representative. Office: Room 30 Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a. m. to 10:30; to 2:30 and 5 p. m. to 6:00 p. m. Co petent help furnished on short notic Phone Sey. 3414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTER meets in room 209, Labor Temple, se ond and fourth Thursday of each month p. m. President, G. H. Hardy; secretar F. L. Barratt; treasurer, W. T. Taylor. L cal No. 217 meets first and third Mo day of each month, and Local 2647 mee first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 2 —Meets room 301, Labor Temple, ever Monday, 8 p. m. President, Dave Fink vice-pres ident, M. Sander; recording se retary, Roy Elgar, Labor Temple; financi secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first an third Mondays of each month. Room 20 8 p. m. President, H. R. Van Sickle; re cording secretary, J. M. Campbell; busi ness agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 20

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMO Laborers' union, No. 65—Meets first an third Friday of each month, Labor Templ President, George Gibson; secretary, Geor Harrison, room 220, Labor Temple. All la orers invited to meeting.

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, L cal 348 I. A. T. S. E.—Meets first Su day of each month, Labor Tem ple, 8 p.m. President H. C. Roddan; se retary-treasurer, L. E. Goodman; re cording secretary, A. O. Hansen; busi ness agent, G. R. Hamilton. Offic Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.

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

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNA TIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89 Meets every first and third Wednesda in the month in room 301, Labor Temp President, A. Hurry; corresponding secretar F. Sumpter, 1880 Twenty-third avenue eas financial secretary, D. Scott, 577 Richar street; treasurer, L. Tyson.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS', AN Decorators', Local 138—Meets even Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Gran financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 10 Comox street; recording secretary, Dowding, 622 Howe street. Busines agent, James Train, Room 303, Lab Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE O NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver ar vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fr days at Labor Temple, room 205. Robe C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy Ave Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 17 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording se retary, 4369 Argyle street.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWA Employees, Pioneer Division No. 10 —Meets Labor Temple second and fourt Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first an third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Presiden W. H. Cottrell; recording secretar Albert V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street financial secretary and business agent Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATION al Local 897—Meets every Wednesda 8 p.m., room 304, Labor Temple. Finan cial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

TAILORS' INDUSTRIAL UNION (IN ternational), 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, LO CAL No. 118—Meets second Sunday o each month at room 304, 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, E. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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WILL GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATE THE TRUST IN BRITAIN?

[Following is the continuation and completion of the article which appeared in our issue of last week dealing with the question of investigating the affairs of the armament trust in Britain, under the provisions of the new Defence oft he Realm Consolidation Act,—Editor Federationist.]

Members of Parliament.

Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, P. C.—Speaker of the House of Commons. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Admiral Lord Chas. Beresford, K. C. B.—Unionist M. P. for Portsmouth. Author of the "Great Betrayal." Chairman of Hy. Andrew & Co. (whom "Who's Who in Business" describe as specialising in steel for rifles, swords, shot, and shell). We have no evidence to show that this firm is in the War Trust.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck—Unionist M. P. for South Notts. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Right Hon. Sir J. Compton-Rickett, P. C.—Liberal M. P. for Osgoldcross. Treasurer of the National Free Church Council. Ex-chairman of the Congregational Union. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

J. S. Fletcher—Unionist M. P. for Hampstead.

Sir Stephen W. Furness, Bart.—Liberal M. P. for West Hartlepool. Created Baronet by present Liberal Ministry, June, 1913. Member of National Service League. Director of Richardson, Westgarth & Co.

Lord Claude Hamilton—Member of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond Holders. Director of the London and South-Western Bank, Ltd. Unionist M. P. for South Kensington. Director of Hadfield Foundry Co., Ltd.

Col. Harrison-Broadley—Unionist M. P. for Howdenshire, Yorks. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

J. F. Hope—Unionist M. P. for Central Sheffield. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Hon. H. L. W. Lawson—Unionist M. P. for Mile End. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Sir J. B. Lonsdale—Unionist M. P. for Mid-Armagh. Director of Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank. Shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Hon. H. D. Maclaren—Liberal M. P. for Bosworth. Eldest son of Baron Aberconway. Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exechequer, 1908-10. Shareholder in Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Sir Alfred Mond, P. C.—Liberal M. P. for Swansea. Created Privy Councillor by present Liberal Ministry, June, 1913. Vice-President of the Navy League. Chairman of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., which shares two directors with Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Godfrey M. Palmer—Liberal M. P. for Jarrow. Shareholder in Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Sam Roberts—Unionist M. P. for Ecclesshall, Sheffield. Debenture trustee of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., director of Cammell, Laird & Co., shareholder of Vickers, Ltd., and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Right Hon. C. E. Schwann, P. C.—Liberal M. P. for North Manchester. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

Stuart Wortley—Unionist M. P. for Hallam, Sheffield. Debenture trustee of Vickers, Ltd., and of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

George Younger—Unionist M. P. for Ayr. Shareholder of Vickers, Ltd.

Newspaper Owners.

Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M. P.—As above. Eldest son of Lord Burnham, chief proprietor of the Daily Telegraph (London). Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Charles Clifford—Part owner of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

A. G. Jeans—Proprietor of the Liverpool Daily Post. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

W. C. Leng—Managing Director of John Leng & Co., Ltd., owners of the Dundee Advertiser, People's Journal, People's Friend, and other publications. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

R. H. Dunbar—Retired newspaper owner, Buxton. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd., and John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Other Financiers.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Baring—Son of Lord Revelstoke, head of Baring Bros., bankers. Debenture trustee of Vickers, Ltd.

Sir E. Beauchamp, Bart.—Created Baronet by present Liberal Ministry, 1911. Chairman of Lloyds, 1905. Shareholder of Vickers, Ltd.

Les Bougeres Freres — Bankers, France. Held 3,000 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Sir Carl Meyer, Bart.—Born at Hamburg, 1851. Created Baronet by Liberal Ministry, 1910. Director of the National Bank of Egypt. Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hon. A. H. Mills—Partner in Glyn, Mills & Currie Co., bankers. Debenture trustee of Vickers, Ltd.

Ernest Ruffer—Head of A. Ruffer & Sons, foreign bankers. Held 6,169 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Hon. Nathaniel Chas. Rothschild—Son of Baron Rothschild. Director of Alliance Assurance Co. Shareholder of Vickers, Ltd.

Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, P. C.—Educated Real Gymnasium, Frankfort-on-Main. Created Baronet by Liberal Ministry, 1906. Member of Speyer Bros., London; Speyer & Co., New York; L. Speyer-Ellissen, Frankfort-on-Main. Shareholder of Vickers, Ltd.

V. C. Vickers—Director of the Bank of England. Director of Vickers, Ltd.

Banks, Etc.

Baylis & Kimball, New York—Bankers. Shareholders in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Deutsche Bank—Holds shares in the Nobel Dynamite Trust and had 1,350 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Deutsche Vereinsbank, Frankfort—Shareholders in the Nobel Dynamite Trust.

Hannoversche Bank—Shareholders in the Nobel Dynamite Trust.

Moulet, Switzerland—Bank. Held 300 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

National Provincial Bank of England—Shareholders in Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

North-Eastern Banking Co., Ltd.—Shareholders in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Union Bank of Scotland—Shareholders in the Nobel Dynamite Trust.

Union of London & Smith's Bank—Shareholders in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

National General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Held 2,709 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

United States Trust Co., Ltd.—Held 1,198 shares in the Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd.

Miscellaneous.

The Countess of Crewe—Wife of the Lord Privy Seal. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Lady Ampthill—Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd. Baron Ampthill is a member of the National Service League and is vice-president of and regular speaker for the Navy League.

Prof. Biedermann, Berlin—Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Admiral the Hon. Sir F. R. Fremantle—Member of Expert Advisory Committee and regular speaker for the Navy League. Member of the British Deperdussin Aeroplane Co., Ltd. We have no evidence that this firm is connected with the Trust.

Horace Lamb, M. A., LL. D., D. Sc., F. R. S.—Professor of Mathematics at the University of Manchester. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Vice-Admiral May — Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. Member of the General Committee of the Imperial Services Exhibition. Holds 1,200 shares in Vickers, Ltd.

Henry Whitehead—Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank. Head of Henry Whitehead & Co., torpedo manufacturers.

Right Hon. Sir G. H. Murray, R. C.—Private secretary to late W. E. Gladstone, and to Earl Rosebery whilst Premiers. Director of Parr's Bank, Ltd. Director of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Sir Walter Runciman, Bart.—Father of the Minister of Agriculture. Shareholder of John Brown & Co., Ltd., Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and Vickers, Ltd.

His Excellency Andrez de Azaiz Conde del Puerto—Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Benjamin Borck, Berlin—Holds 1,650 shares in Vickers, Ltd.

Right Hon. Lord R. F. Cavendish, P. C.—Brother of the Duke of Devonshire. Created Privy Councillor by present Liberal Ministry. Director of the London, County and Westminster Bank. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co.

Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bart., P. C.—Member of the National Service League. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Baron Nugent—Baron of the Austrian Empire. Shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, P. C.—Created Privy Councillor by the present Liberal Ministry, 1911. Authority on Law and Philosophy, author of "A Short Navy League Catechism," from which the following is an extract: Q. Can the Navy be maintained on a sufficient footing at small cost? A. By no means; and less now than at any time formally. Shareholder of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., which last year increased its dividend from 10 per cent. to 12 1-2 per cent., and has this year given to its shareholders a bonus of more than £800,000.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott—Inventor of Control Fire System. Holds 2,500 shares in Vickers, Ltd.

Basil Zaharoff—French Government contractor. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

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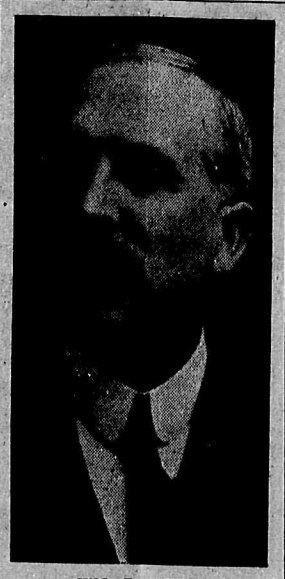

WM. R. OWEN

Who will this year be a candidate to succeed himself as Park Commissioner. Mr. Owen has been a member of the board for the past five years, and chairman of the board for the last two years. Largely because of Mr. Owen's agitation the principle of public ownership has been adopted insofar as the bathing beaches and concessions are concerned. Where the board, under the old system, used to get a revenue of $1,700 a year, it haa earned more than $14,000 during the past two years, besides giving 128,000 women and children free bathing facilities. During the past five years more than $200,000 has been expended under the supervision of the board in the maintenance and upkeep of the civic parks, while more than $1,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of additional park sites. No discrimination has ever been made by the present board against employees who joined the Laborers' union, and, unlike the school board, union men are employed wherever possible.

MARRIED WOMEN WORKERS.

Industrial Commission Says Wages Lower Where Married Women Work.

The married women and girls living at home, but competing with workers who must depend entirely on their own earnings for support, are the main factors in reducing the wages of female help, is the finding of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission.

In laundries, where wages are much lower than the average, thirty-three per cent of the workers are married; in mercantile establishments thirteen per cent, and in factories twelve per cent. The percentage of married women among office workers is negligible, the report shows, and the same is true with telephone girls.

The percentage of married women workers and of girls "adrift" increases in proportion as population increases, a survey of the state shows. In Seattle 26 per cent. of the working women are married; in Spokane 18 per cent.; in Tacoma 12 per cent., and in Everett less than 10 per cent. Divorced women, widows and deserted wives are not classed as married women, the percentage including only women living with their husbands.

Most employers prefer to hire girls living at home, the report says, because they think that such girls require only pin money. Declaring this theory to be false, the report attacks industries of this class as "parasitic." Of 1,716 girls living at home who were investigated two-thirds reported that they contributed a definite amount each week to the family income.

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1905—Frederick Buscombe.
1906—Frederick Buscombe.
1907—Alexander Bethune.
1908—Alexander Bethune.
1909—C. S. Douglas.
1910—L. D. Taylor.
1911—L. D. Taylor.
1912—James Findlay.
1913—T. S. Baxter.
1914—T. S. Baxter.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEW.

Machinists' Executive Says New Officers Needed.

The actions of this convention, said President William Johnson at the recent convention of the A. F. of L., prove conclusively that before the progressive trade unionists who compose the majority of the rank and file of the labor movement can hope that the A. F. of L. will take an advanced position or adopt a progressive policy, that they—the rank and file—must see to it that a change is made in the personnel of the international officers and delegates to the conventions. The members of labor organizations have the power to make this change whenever they so decide.

The defeat of the resolution favoring the establishment of a shorter work day by legislative enactment is abundant proof that many of the present leaders do not represent or reflect the views of the rank and file and I believe will ultimately result in the working membership electing officers and delegates who are broad-minded enough to take a more advanced position than the men who now dominate the labor movement.

A ROUNDABOUT WAY.

"As I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me?"

"Exactly so."

"You mean to get me out of habits of idleness and teach me to work?"

"That is the idea."

"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter?"

"Yes."

"And next I will become ambitious to get rich so that I may retire and won't have to work at all?"

"Naturally."

"Well, what's the use of taking such a roundabout way of getting just where I started? I don't have to work now."

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Silver filling	$ 1 00
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Gold Crowns or Porcelaine Crowns	5 00
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Dec. 12—New SS. "Megantic" Dec. 16—SS. "Baltic"
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UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
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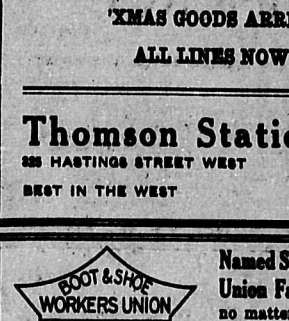

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MOUNT PLEASANT	Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
KITSILANO	Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street.
POWELL STREET	Cor. Victoria Drive and Powell Street.
SOUTH HILL	Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road.

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THE WIDOW.

[A Plea for Widows' Pensions.]

Agaunt and pitiful figure
At the close of day. I see
A woman alone and hopeless,
Caring for babies three—
Pale and thin and worn—
Shabby of clothes and sad.
Never a hope for the morrow,
Never an hour to be glad.

You ask me why she is lonely?
Why is she worn and sad?
Why is she hopeless, disheartened?
Why can she never be glad?
Never an hour in the sunshine,
Always the wolf at the door—
Living in dread of starvation
In face of earth's bountiful store.

Listen! 'Tis the usual story—
A blot on our nation's fame—
A cause that has driven hundreds
Of women and children to shame.
It has wrenched little babes from their mother;
It has blasted innocent lives,
Sent hundreds of souls to damnation,
Crushed thousands of dutiful wives.

She is one of the penniless widows,
A victim of industries' greed,
Whose husband was killed while on duty,
Producing for profits and need.
Now alone she must fight for her babies,
Bowed by the weight of her load,
Black lies the future before her,
Always a hill on her road.

Ah, great is a mother's devotion
And sacred the children of men,
And powerful the nation whose mothers
Have leisure to train and to plan.
Oh God, how long will we watch her,
Falter and labor in vain
Before we arise and defend her
And lighten her burden and pain?

—Rose Henderson.

Ward Six Candidate.

R. H. Gale, 1866 Twelfth avenue, is announced as a probable aldermanic candidate in ward six, having been endorsed by the West Fairview and South Kitsilano Ratepayers' association at a meeting attended by some 600 residents. He is an employer of union labor.

Relief Work in Nanaimo.

Nanaimo city council voted $1,000 last Monday night for unemployed relief work.

Union's Century Celebration.

Washington, D. C., Typographical union will celebrate its 100th birthday, January 10th, 1915.

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

The system that exploits sex for profit and slays sons and husbands in war pretends to love the home. What a hypocrite it is.

Polly—When they came back from their wedding trip he had just $2.60 in his pocket. Peggy—The stingy thing!

A country cannot make a reasonable claim to be civilized which fails to find employment for its citizens.

Where the Son Sets

Teacher—Now you have in front of you the east, on your right the south and on your left the north. What have you behind you?

Small Boy—A patch on my pants. I told mother you'd see it.

Some Stunt.

"Where did you go last night?" "New stunt. Heard a deaf-mute deliver an oration." "Did he make a set speech?" "No; he spoke off-hand."

Free Speech.

Powerful Person: "I like a good argument on politics, but I like a man ter tork 'sense.' If a man don't tork sense ter me I punch him in the face. Now, wot's 'your' opinion o' the gover'ment?"

The Chicagoan who mistook another man's wife for his own affords additional evidence that every prudent man in the big cities should hasten to get acquainted with his wife.

The Land Question in India.

Only those who have lived in India can realize how the proprietorship of the land affects the lives of the masses. The soldier who has left his village to serve in the army of the Sarkar dreams of the day when he shall return with an honorable pension to his family holding. Your khansamah or your bearer will tell you with joy that the monsoon has been favorable in "his country," and from time to time perhaps ask you for leave so that he may share in the work of harvesting.

The possession of land is to the Indian workers in the mills at Calcutta and Bombay a guarantee against unjust treatment at the hands of their employers, for if they consider themselves aggrieved they have a place of refuge where, unless the monsoon has failed, they can find a home and a frugal livelihood. Agrarian problems are therefore the real problems of India.

The indebtedness of the people to the bania is the greatest difficulty to be surmounted. It is estimated that the agricultural debt of India amounts to £500,000,000, on which interest ranging from 15 to 100 per cent. and even more is paid. In innumerable cases land has passed from the peasant proprietor to the bania in satisfaction of the money-lender's claim.—J. A. Woolacot, in London Chronicle.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation says: "Without giving reasons in detail at the present time, I venture the opinion that the struggle for commercial supremacy was the underlying cause of the war, or at least had a decided influence upon its precipitation, that the questions at issue largely relate to dollars and cents."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Buy Coal in Bulk

NOT IN SACKS

Buy a two-ton load of Diether South Wellington Coal in bulk and you will get a city weight ticket which **guarantees** you net **weight** and permits you to **see** what you are **buying.**

Diether Coal is the highest grade **South Wellington,** the kind chosen by the United States Navy Department in **preference** to American Coal, because it was of **highest efficiency.**

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THREE SHOWS DAILY

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Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

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Yours truly,
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Best Lump, ton...$6.75

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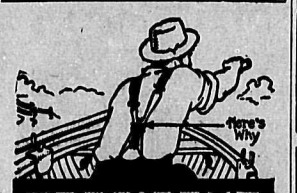

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558 GRANVILLE ST.

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Call or write at once for full particulars of this choice acreage, situate in the heart of the Bella Coola and Lillooet Districts. Open meadow-like land, suitable for mixed farming, chicken ranching or hog raising. Soil a rich, silty loam. Plenty of good water, the land lying on river and lake. Good roads, telegraph and telephone comunication right to the property. Will have railroad communication with Vancouver in a short time. Price only $30 per acre.

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Phone Seymour 3338

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Address..... .....

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WHITE LABOR ONLY

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427 Seymour Street Phone Sey. 210

The Federationist Will be mailed to any address outside of Vancouver City, in Canada, from now until January 1, 1916, for $1.50.

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Your can have your choice of our fine stock of Overcoats at the following prices:

10 Only Medium Weight Tweed Overcoat Sizes, 34 to 40 Regular Prices up to $16.50, for.....	$5.00
8 Only Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoat. Sizes, 34 to 40. Regular prices to $25.00, for.....	$9.85
10 Only Fine Dark Tweed Overcoat, Reversible Collar Sizes, 34 to 40. Regular prices up to $25.00, for	$12.85
19 Only Assorted Colors in Tweed, Convertible Collars. Sizes, 34 to 40. Regular prices up to $30, for.....	$14.85
36 Only Very Choice Overcoats, newest Styles and Makes. Regular prices up to $35.00, for.....	$19.85

WE ARE SELLING OUT OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT AT ABOUT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Remember the address.. Look for Red Arrow Sign

J. N. HARVEY, Ltd.

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Also 614-616 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Linen Means Quality

Fine linen has from time immemorial been the symbol of quality. The kings of old dressed in "purple and fine linen," and the housewife has been judged largely by her napery. Irish linen has ever been the standard. Our stock is composed entirely of imported fabric, and from now until Christmas we will sell a large part of our

Quality Linen at Cost

Fine selections of LADIES' LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—On sale for half dozen, $2.00, $1.50, $1.25, 75c and..... ..... 50c

75 DOZEN LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS — Usual $1.50 per dozen Sale price, per dozen..... 75c

300 DOZEN LADIES' PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS — Usual $3 value. Sale price per dozen..... ..... 1.00

50 BOXES LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Come in assorted designs. 6 in a box..... ..... 1.00

30 BOXES LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Come half a dozen in carton box. Sale price, per carton..... ..... 1.25

LADIES' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—6 in a box for..... ..... 1.25

GENTS INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Beautiful work. Come six in a box for..... .... 1.25

GENTS' SUPERIOR QUALITY INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS— Six in a box for..... .... 2.00

500 DOZEN GENTS' PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS — Reduced sale price, per dozen..... ..... 1.00

300 DOZEN GENTS' PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS — Usual $4.25 dozen Sale price, per dozen..... 3.00

BLANKETS—All wool, superfine quality; reg. $9.50 value. Sale price..... 7.50

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS are selling very low. We have 900 pairs and are offering them at, per pair..... 75 and 1.00

LAUNDRY BAGS—Pure linen, embroidered. On sale at 75c, 50c and..... ... 25c

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS — Fine quality. Size 80 by 100. Regular price $4.50. Sale price..... 2.95

CLUNY LACE TABLE CLOTHS, CENTRES, SIDEBOARD SCARFS —Every size and pattern at greatly reduced prices.

50 ONLY EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS—Double bed size; very nicely worked and with drawn-thread work. Usual price $6.00. Sale price 3.50

75 SCALLOPED EDGED PURE LINEN BEDSPREADS at half price; all hand embroidered. Usual price $15.00. Sale price..... .... 7.50

Very special lot of REAL IRISH LINEN and the finest hand-embroidered BUREAU SCARFS; 45 inch, 54-inch and 72-inch. Value up to $4.00. Sale price, to clear..... 1.00

700 YARDS OF VERY FINE LINEN—36 inches wide; slightly imperfect. Usual 85c value. Sale price..... .... 35c

60 BOLTS OF BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK—Comes in ten assorted designs. Good values at 75c yard. On sale, per yard..... 50c

50 DAMASK TABLE SETS — Come in assorted designs; sizes 2 by 2, and 2 by 2½. On sale, per set..... ... 4.50

400 PAIRS SHEETS—Full size, ready to use; very fine quality; usual price $2.25. On sale, per pair..... 1.50

LINEN PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched ends; very fine quality. Usual price $2.25. Sale price, per pair..... 1.25

PILLOW CASES—Value 65c pair. Sale price per pair..... 50c

EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES —Value $2.00. Sale price per pair..... 95c

GUEST TOWELLING—A variety of patterns. Sale price 30c, 35c and..... 40c

CLUNY SETS selling less than manufacturers' cost; all handmade; 13 pieces to set. On sale per set $8.50, $7.00 and..... 6.50

MADEIRA LUNCH NAPKINS at less than cost. Per dozen $7.50, $6.00 and..... ..... 4.50

LINEN BABY CASES, hand embroidered sheer linen with Irish crochet medallion inserted. Usual $2.50 value. On sale 1.25

DRESSER SCARFS, pure linen scalloped edge, hand embroidered, with Irish crochet medallions inserted. Usual $4.00 value. Sale price..... 2.25

IRISH HAND-MADE CROCHET YOKES—Very fine work. Usual $2.75 value. Sale price..... 75c

CUSHION COVERS—Linen crash; 75c and 50c value. Sale price..... .... 25c

LINEN HUCK TOWELS, all pure linen; large sizes. We have some hundreds of pairs to select from. On sale, per pair, $2.00, $1.50, 75c and..... 50c

HAND CROCHET DOYLIES—On sale for 35c and..... ..... 25c

MADEIRA LUNCH CLOTHS, LUNCH SETS, SCARFS AND DOYLIES at greatly reduced prices.

Irish Linen Stores

532 GRANVILLE STREET, - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Five Thousand Labor Temple Shares at Par

The Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., is still on a paying basis, despite the general unemployment and industrial depression.

During the past fiscal year its earnings have exceeded all expenses by nearly $100 per month, placing it among the few businesses in Vancouver which have a balance on the credit side of the ledger at this time.

With the completion of the Georgia-Harris street viaduct very shortly, and another step towards this section becoming "newspaper row," Labor Temple stores will soon be in demand which should result in dividends at the close of next year.

Vancouver Labor Temple Co. shares are a good investment —Conservatively estimated the property is worth three times the par value of the share.

The executive board have authorized the sale of five thousand shares at the par value of $1.00 each.

Every union man in Vancouver should own at least ten of them.

Call at Room 211, Labor Temple, for partculars.

VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE CO., Ltd.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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We carry a complete line of MECHANICS' GOODS, including SANDS' LEVELS, FRISCO MASONS' TAPE, STANLEY'S PLANES, LEVELS, etc., STARRETT'S FINE TOOLS, SIMONDS' SAWS, CORBIN LOCKS, SETS.

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