

DIURNAL DOINGS AS DETECTED BY DIOGENES

Militarism Means Out of the Frying Pan and Into the Fire

War Is Clover for Some of the Profiteers in the Old Country

[By W. M. C.] In a recent speech in the British house of commons Mr. Poincaré, M. P., said a few things about militarism in general which can well bear repetition. "Militarism," he said, "never has been crushed by force or arms. Force of arms has only created militarism. It is to be hoped that Europe will have learned a lesson from this war, and that militarism will be crushed everywhere. "In Germany it happens to be a very pernicious form of militarism; but Germany is not the only country where militarism exists. We are told we are fighting for liberty, and fighting for democracy against tyranny; but gradually we have seen the very system we abominate, whose very existence we detest, instituted in our midst, and in setting out to destroy the enemy we are creating it at home.

But, of course, many will hold that Poincaré is not a very responsible witness; so a few quotations from a very responsible witness, Sir Wm. Byles, M. P., delivered on the same day, and in the same place. "What are we fighting for, if we are to jettison all our liberties one by one; first, the freedom of the press, then the freedom of the platform, then open courts of justice, next trial by jury, next by the censorship of news and opinions by a government that never appreciates the blessed light of publicity. I thought the whole object of this war was to preserve these liberties. What shall it profit us if we gain the whole victory and lose the prize we are fighting for?"

Which few remarks are very pertinent and plain on this military question, and might well emanate from some labor source; but as many of these are too cowardly silent on such matters at the present time.

The Value of Publicity. The following can be set to music, and sung without fee or license, by vaudeville artists: Headliner in the Glasgow Herald of 10th ultimo. Emperor's Bravery. "General Ivanoff, as senior cavalier of the order of St. George, was recently commissioned by the chapter of the order to beg the emperor's acceptance of the cross of the fourth class of this famous order for bravery."

The enthusiasm inspired in the Russian army by his majesty's presence on several occasions in the zone of the enemies' fire has exalted the already high spirit, and produced an increasing number of daring and glorious deeds of arms." Yes! Likewise, umph!

Municipal Ownership Cheaper. The difference between public service and private plunder, especially in the ownership of tramway systems, is well exemplified in a comparison between Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland. Glasgow owns its own system, has not raised the fares, and don't know what to do with the profits.

The Edinburgh system is privately owned, and recently raised the fares 50%, the reason for the increase being explained in the only plausible way by the manager—that the directors wish to make money out of the war. Good old patriotic underhand!

Andrew's Swan Song. In an interview with a deputation from the Melbourne Trades council, opposing conscription, Mr. Fisher, the commonwealth premier, came out flat-footed in opposition to the idea, and gave his ideas as to how the various nations should settle their differences.

During the interview, Mr. Cohen, of the deputation, passed the remark that, "if the democracy is given the opportunity to vote on conscription, it will go out with a dull, sickening thud." In reply, the premier promised that the government would take no action without consulting the people.

In his opinion, the only solution of such troubles as now existed was that the nations should be united into a congregation of units with a socialist organization, and that civil courts should be established to determine in equity what were the rights of the nations. Those who would not abide by the decision of the court should be punished in exactly the same way as individuals. And further, he was against all conscription. Since then he has resigned as premier and will go as high commissioner of the commonwealth to Britain.

Some Profiteer While Others Die. A recent published yearly report of 29 British firms engaged in coal, iron, engineering, textile and shipping industries showed that they had made an extra profit of \$3,603,157 over the average of the previous three years, which signs of increased prosperity in the exploitation of natural resources should gladden the hearts of all those fighting in the trenches in Flanders, Egypt, Gallipoli and elsewhere, forgetting that the government now pays 50 cents per hour to boiler-makers.

The Unspeakable Turk. This, from the barbarous, unspeakable Turk! Excerpt from Lewis R. Freeman, in Atlantic: "On taking possession of a Khan we found, hung carelessly in a thick-walled crypt, well beyond all danger from our rifle fire, three goat skins of clear cold water, while scrawled upon the wall, in both French and Turkish, was the direction, "For the wounded." This is no fable from the Arabian Nights," but happened in the present scurrilous.

Talking about the necessity for war to stir up a nation, one feels like asking the old question of the Christmas shopper. "Can't you show me something a little less expensive, please?"

Hot Point of Ferdinand Point. This is the way we like to have it! Colonel Sir Augustus Fitz-George, son of the late Royal Duke of Cambridge,

PEOPLE'S FORUM SUSPENDED FOR NEXT TWO WEEKS

During the holiday season the meetings of the People's Forum will be suspended. The next meeting will be held as usual in Labor Temple, at 7:30 Sunday evening, January 9th. On that occasion all the candidates for the offices of mayor and aldermen for the city, will be invited to be present and make short addresses. This should prove to be a gathering having the broadest public interest coming as it will just before municipal election day.

C. N. R. RAILWAYMEN WANT THE AWARD ENFORCED

Between Six and Seven Hundred Men Will Be Affected

From Coast to Coast Vote Was to Adopt Board's Findings

The engineers and firemen employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. from coast to coast have voted almost unanimously in favor of enforcing the recommendations of the recent conciliation board to the effect that employees on lines recently absorbed by the railway should receive the same conditions of work and pay as apparently are conceded to the employees doing similar work on the main lines.

Decision Almost Unanimous. Messrs. Ash Kennedy and George Wark of Winnipeg, grand lodge officers of the engineers' and firemen's unions, have been in Toronto for some time for the purpose of counting the vote. The result of the vote as announced last Wednesday, shows an almost unanimous decision in favor of forcing the railway to live up to the recommendations of the board.

The Canadian Northern will be notified of the decision at once, and it then rests with them to decide whether trouble with the men can be avoided.

Company Must Pay More. "The recommendation of the conciliation board, upon which the Canadian Northern railway had a representative, affects between six and seven hundred men, employed on the absorbed lines," was the statement of Mr. Kennedy on Wednesday. "Our unions, from coast to coast, vote that the company must be forced to pay higher wages, which it must be remembered, are still 40 cents a day less than is paid by the Canadian Pacific. We will notify the company of the result of that vote, and it will remain in their hands to say whether or not further trouble can be avoided."

Possibilities of a Strike. Pressed as to whether or not this meant that there will be a general strike along the line, resulting in a tie-up of the whole system, neither Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Wark would give a definite reply.

"We cannot anticipate what the company will do," Mr. Wark stated, "and for that reason we cannot announce our policy in advance."

BOILER MAKERS ARE ON STRIKE AT VICTORIA

Union and Non-Union Men Came Out Last Wednesday

Want Wages Increased and a Pay Day Every Two Weeks

Boiler-makers in Victoria, mostly the employees of the Yarrow shipbuilding concern, came out on strike last Wednesday morning. This action was decided on last Tuesday night when a crowded meeting was held at which both union and non-union men were present.

The object of the strike is to secure a wage increase from 45 to 50 cents per hour, also to have a two-week pay day instead of a monthly one.

It is stated that there is much activity in shipbuilding in Victoria, and that the present is an opportune time for the boiler-makers to take this step.

At the navy yard, Esquimalt, the government now pays 50 cents per hour to boiler-makers.

told the service club on August 26 that "compulsory service was necessary at this time when the people were getting out of hand."

And so it is: Although we might feel like discriminating as to the targets used. In a recent recruiting speech, Lord "Docker" Derby spoke strongly in favor of the public shooting of M. P.'s who asked questions about the war.

CHRISTMAS BRINGS WOMENS VOTES NEARER

Demand for the Franchise Continues Despite the War Worries

End of War Means a Day of Reckoning and of Account

[By Helena Gutteridge] With Christmas here and the New Year at hand, most people begin to look back and sum up the year's activities, and from the results of the past year calculate the possibilities for the coming year. Looking back over the various phases of the woman's movement for the past few years, it must be admitted that in spite of the horror of the European war, perhaps because of it, enormous progress has been made.

Demand for Vote Continues. Never was there such a consistent, steady demand for the enfranchisement of women, either in the Old Country or in Canada, particularly in this noticeable in British Columbia.

In spite of the fact, that women have been absorbed in war work of all kinds, in relief work of all kinds, in attending to the needs of those dependents left behind by the men who are, many of them, now in the trenches, in attending to those left here while the head of the family went to Britain to work on munitions, in caring for those men returning home unfit for further military service, in the hundred and one activities that, if the women had not attended to, would have thrown a great burden on the men and government of the country.

Despite all this activity or, as stated before, perhaps because of it, the kind of work undertaken and performed, giving rise to thoughts that hitherto wrong had been very little to arouse, the women of British Columbia are saying quietly, but not the less surely and steadily, "Votes for Women!" before next Christmas.

The Wandering Women. Mothers wonder, even while speeding their sons to fight the foe, why it is necessary, and who is responsible, not only for the present war, but for all wars. Wives yearning for their husbands who have gone to the Old Country to work on munitions, because employment, and therefore food, clothing and shelter was not obtainable here, are wondering—if there is not something wrong with a system of government that takes such little heed to the needs of the people.

News coming from the Old Country of women in so many occupations that have been considered "man's" own, and doing the work well has made many reconsider their position as to what is woman's work and what is man's, and even the rabid anti of the past, no longer runs around asserting that "woman's place is the home."

The Light Is Breaking. On the contrary, many who, because they would not take the trouble to think for themselves, but echoed the opinions set forth by a press, representing a party which thought the home would suffer if women had to go to the polls occasionally, are discovering that the interests of the home are not conserved by ignorance and lack of interest in public affairs.

Many homes have suffered severely during the past year or two, and the homekeeper, the responsible housekeeper, is awakening to the fact that in the interests of the home, the larger housekeeping of the nation must be taken into account, and that in a responsible way.

Getting Wise. One more thing to be taken into account is the fact that women are not satisfied with expressions of gratitude and admiration expressed by those from whom they are taking a burden, while they are endeavoring to succor the wounded by raising money to provide surgical necessities, while they are working on garments destined to make more comfortable the victims of the failure of diplomats in their game of international politics, even while tagging to raise funds to provide food for prisoners in Germany, they are becoming more and more determined that when the day of reckoning comes, they will have a voice in the management and directing of the readjustment that must inevitably come when the accounts are audited and the deficit in lives, sorrow and want is seen.

Votes for Women in 1916. Most people carry a desire and a slogan with them over Christmas into the New Year, that of the women in British Columbia will surely be Votes for Women in 1916.

THE WAR PROFITEERS

More Evidence of Way War Has Raised Private Profits. Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., writes in the British Daily News: "I know about a firm of leather merchants which in 9 months of their financial year, 1914-15, only six of these being war months, more than trebled their profit for the whole of the previous year, and quadrupled their profit for the year before that. I know of one armament firm which at the very moment it was fighting with its women belt machinists over a wage of \$24d. an hour, published a balance sheet showing disposable profit amounting to \$1,241,845.

We have the published case of a metal company which for the financial year, 1914-15, more than trebled its profit as compared with 1913-14. Another firm of armament engineers increased its profit from an average of just over \$200,000 to \$251,000 for 1914-15. Or take the case of spelter, a commodity essential to modern warfare. In June, 1914, the price of spelter was \$21 a ton; a year later it had advanced to \$116 a ton, an increase of 500 per cent."

With regard to coal, Mr. Anderson quotes the case of "hard cobbles," which was sold at 32s. per ton last winter, although 16s. 7d. was the contract price covering all charges.

MACHINISTS HAVE MADE GREAT HEADWAY

Have Shortened the Hours and Increased Wages All Round

Districts Formerly Hopeless Are Now Among the Livest

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON President International Association of Machinists, recently a visitor to Vancouver.

"Our success in the organizing campaign has by far exceeded our highest expectations," declares President William H. Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists. "The magnificent agitation the members have carried on has in the last four months alone shortened the hours of labor of 200,000 machinists at the very least."

Tremendous Gains. "Taking the lowest estimate of seven hours a week, we have gained 72,500,000 hours of labor a year for the machinists that they can spend in self-improvement. We have gained 30,000 new members in the last three months."

"In fact, I do not know of a time when there has been awakened such a spirit among the workers. Locals at various points that were formerly indifferent to organization are all quickened into life and making things fairly fly in their activity."

Improvement Is General. "It is not confined to any particular locality, but is spreading all over. Everywhere the workers seem to have realized the old truth, 'Co-operation is the first fundamental law of civilization.' The victories secured in the Eastern States have given our members everywhere great hope and courage."

The Main Object Sought. "Eight hours and the standardizing of the workday throughout the entire country to eliminate unfair competition employers complain of, is the goal we seek."

"Some employers say they would be willing to grant just demands of labor but for unfair competitors working longer hours. If they can not come to some agreement in their associations, it is not up to the workers to make the necessary sacrifices in the struggle."

DEATH OF WILLIAM SAYER A Loyal Trade Unionist and Member of Bricklayers' Union.

Bro. Wm. Sayer died on Monday, Dec. 20, at Comox, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He had joined the 6th company of Canadian Engineers, for overseas service, and had only been in Comox a few days when he was taken sick.

Bro. Sayer served Bricklayers' union No. 1, B. C., as treasurer for four years, and also served several terms as delegate to Trades and Labor council. He represented No. 1 at the convention of B. C. Federation of Labor, held in Victoria four years ago. At one time he took an active part in union affairs, but after removing to New Westminster to take charge of some street paving for the Smith-Nixon Co, he was seldom seen at our meetings.

"Bill" was always jovial and ready to do a good turn. He leaves a widow and son and daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place from Harron Bros., Granville street, at 3 p.m. today, the military authorities having charge.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE MET LAST TUESDAY

The provincial election campaign committee of Vancouver Trades and Labor council met last Tuesday evening. The main question discussed was the advisability of putting a candidate in the field to contest the forthcoming by-election in Vancouver. After going over the proposal in all its aspects, it was the general opinion of the meeting that no candidate should be put up.

The candidates who have been selected to contest the coming provincial election, will be invited to address such of the unions as may be agreeable to such a course. In the meantime a canvass of the membership of the unions is to be made to enable an estimate to be formed as to the number of them who are on the voters' list, also as to the support which will be forthcoming from them at election time. The returns of this canvass will be in at the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in Labor Temple at 8 p.m., Tuesday, February 1st.

Typo. Notes. Typographical Union No. 226 held its regular meeting for December last Sunday afternoon. President Pottifera in the chair, and all officers in their places. A very light agenda of routine business only was on the table, consequently the meeting was a brief one.

Mr. W. Boardman was initiated as a journeyman member, he having completed his apprenticeship in the World office.

The members did not take kindly to the idea of making Vancouver the International Typographical union convention city for the year 1919. Some thought there was merit in the proposition, but the majority still held recollections of the outcome of the efforts of 1911, so No. 226 did not mingle among those inviting the big gathering of union printers of Canada and the United States.

Joe Tyler has taken his travelling card and returned to the Coal City.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM MEETING LAST SUNDAY

Mr. S. P. Panton Explained Some of the Mysteries of Banking

Financial Agents Are the Chief Beneficiaries By War Loan

"It is considered a crime to teach the truth about money in these days of debt slavery, just as it was a crime to teach a darkey his letters in the days of chattel slavery," said Mr. S. P. Panton, speaking at the People's Forum last Sunday evening.

In spite of the inclement weather, an interested audience gathered to hear Mr. Panton's address on "Monetary Conditions in Canada," some of whom have had some of their theories concerning the cause of the financial stringency of the past few years shaken, if not shattered.

The Way the Banks Work. Mr. Panton pointed out the business of Canada was carried on to a very great extent on bank credits instead of money, and the supply of actual money in circulation is absolutely controlled by the interests that have the money cornered, namely, the bankers. The bankers' trust was controlled by three or four people, who can contract the currency at will.

Money being a simple creation of law, its function to facilitate exchange of commodities that have use or value, the first duty of government is to decide upon the approximate volume of money required to sustain permanently the greatest productive efficiency of the people and then provide that money from materials available, money having no intrinsic value, the material matters not, it is the volume of it in circulation.

The Gentle Art. All economists agree that by limiting the volume of money in circulation, its value can be raised to any degree, but by so doing, the scarcity confines it to a few wealthy people.

The war has assisted to relieve the financial stringency, did not cause it, it said Mr. Panton. The contraction of currency by the banking interests is responsible for the serious condition of unemployment and war during the last two years.

With an increase of the volume of currency, business and industry take on new life, business is more largely done for cash, there are fewer bad debts and bankruptcies. The people doing a cash business are earning larger wages, are enabled to save money, pay off their debts, sleep sound and be happy. There is a general prosperity that is impossible with a meagre currency such as the bankers have decreed in Canada.

Saving Themselves. Mr. Panton quoted from an address by Mr. Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, to the bank shareholders, saying: Mr. Meredith urged that our borrowings should be in outside markets to avoid the depletion of bank deposits or a too great redundancy of the circulation of the Dominion notes, as in either contingency, the whole financial fabric might be seriously menaced.

Too great a redundancy of money in circulation might menace the financial fabric built up by the banking interests, whereby they control the money volume and exploit the people.

Our Patriot Profiteers. He ridiculed the idea of the Dominion loan so recently raised, saying it was the banks who would profit by it. Less than one-third per cent. of the population of Canada subscribed to the loan, which all the people for generations to come will have to pay interest.

An issue of inconvertible notes made legal tender, and circulated in exchange for goods for their face value until they reached the government again, in the form of payment for taxes, etc.; when the transaction being completed, they would be destroyed, would have increased the money circulation, made the people more prosperous, relieved the financial stringency, without hanging a burden of debt around the necks of future generations.

Parliament Befriends Bankers. However, the minister of finance is a banker, most members of parliament are shareholders in banks, and the bankers need financial transactions on a credit basis, or they could not exist. So the people suffer and pay.

There is no doubt, from the point of view of Mr. Panton's address that the ignorance of the majority of people with regard to money and its control, is responsible for the continuance of a financial system which can cause the unemployment, misery and distress that has been the lot of so many in Canada during the last two years, therefore, the sooner people open their eyes and learn to look after their own political interests, the better for all.

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LABOR DEPARTMENT ASKS CO-OPERATION OF UNION OFFICERS

The department of labor is collecting information for the fifth annual report on labor organization in Canada. Circular letters requesting information have been sent to all local unions, and the department is understood to be specially desirous that the secretaries should promptly supply the particulars requested, or will furnish in any event such information as may be available. The value of these reports, considerable as it has become, will be greatly enhanced if the officers of local unions co-operate in the manner suggested.

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE CHARGE OF INSURANCE

Death Knell of Private Companies Was Sounded in Australia

The Experiment in Victoria State To Be Further Extended

With insurance controlled by the government in New Zealand and Victoria, Australia, the day is not far distant when every Australian state, and the commonwealth parliament, as the national legislature, will cast forth the private insurance company and nationalize the industry. We have only to take the example of those states that already have it.

Beats Private Company System. The state accident insurance office of Victoria has been in existence for eight months, during which time it has shown a profit of \$245. The net premiums were \$27,502, and the expense of conducting the business was 17.7 per cent.

According to leading banking statistics the British rate of expense is 33 per cent. in insurance business, while the Australian private insurance companies show 35 per cent. as their cost of management.

It will thus be seen that Victoria conducts its business at about half the cost of the private companies, while it must be borne in mind that the first year's expense of any business is always the heaviest.

Reasons Why They Complain. Had charges not been made for the incidental expenses of opening the business, the expenses of the state scheme of Victoria would have been reduced over 3 per cent.

In Victoria, if we take the figures of the private insurance companies, it is shown that for the last seven years losses paid out have represented but 44 per cent. of the premiums, so that it will be seen that the companies have received 56 per cent. gross profits.

Thus it is no wonder that the private companies squeal when the state wants to do business and does it at less than half their cost. Incidentally it may be stated that the New Zealand private companies, prior to government interference, got a profit of 45 per cent. out of their trade.

It will be a good thing when the industry is completely nationalized in Australia.

BIG NEWS BUDGET FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Candidates Adopted for the Forthcoming Civic Campaign

The Police Commissioners' Methods Are Subject of Criticism

[By W. E. Denning] PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Dec. 21.—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held in Carpenter's hall this evening, with President Macdonald presiding. A large turnout of delegates were present. Credentials were received from the Longshoremen's union, seating W. E. Denning, vice Frank Alder, resigned.

Reports of Committees. Chairman Anderson, reporting on behalf of the committee appointed to interview the officer in charge of the Irish Fusiliers, to get his approval for the display of cards, denoting restaurants and houses employing union help, in the barracks. In reply to his request, the commanding officer told him that it was against military rules to display anything other than orders, etc., pertaining to military affairs, hence he would have to refuse the request. Report adopted.

Chairman Dean reported for the market committee, stating that every favorable assistance would be given to the improvements suggested by the labor council.

Delegate Rodderham reported progress as a member of the Labor Temple committee.

Delegate Thompson reported on the affairs of the Cooks and Waiters'. He explained that no official endorsement had been received from the culinary crafts of the proposed agreement, but

(Continued on page 4)

POWERS OF FEDERAL PARLIAMENT EXTENDED

The Commonwealth Will Be Able to Nationalize Any Industry

Sweeping Power Given By a Vote of the State Parliaments

[Special Australian Correspondence] SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 4.—In a former despatch, I pointed out that in December we were to have had a referendum taken throughout Australia on the question of increased powers to the national parliament.

These increased powers have been sought for some years past, and since the constitution could not have been altered except by direct appeal to the people—unless the various state parliaments were willing to grant the powers themselves to the national parliament, the only way out of the difficulty seemed to be by direct appeal.

New Powers Authorized. With the accession to the prime ministry of attorney-general W. M. Hughes in the federal parliament, a change came over the whole matter. He is known as the most militant fighter in Australia, and I suppose he is our brainiest politician today. He has not thrown off his industrial mantle, because he no longer toils by the sweat of his brow—indeed he is found always in the thick of industrial matters, even to leading a strike to victory.

With his accession to power, he looked on the problem of a referendum campaign from a different angle than before. Why not win the state governments over to granting the powers and thus save the cost of an expensive campaign? He had everything in his favor by reasoning thus; five out of the six Australian states had labor ministries, and all were in favor of granting increased powers to the commonwealth.

So, a conference was held with the result that the increased powers asked for by the commonwealth have been granted—to last till a full year after yease is declared, and if the powers sought can prove to have benefited the people, then it is sure going that a complete conference will take place at that date. What these powers are I shall detail later.

How They Will Work. Under the powers handed over by the state governments the federal government will have power to legislate in the matter of trade and commerce with other countries, and among the states.

This power was denied them with the consequence that large companies extended their trade over more than one state—thus escaping the state law, and not coming under the jurisdiction of the federal law.

In the matter of corporations, the federal parliament is to have power to control the creation, dissolution, regulation and control of corporations, whether they are formed in state or foreign territory, or if they, being foreign corporations, are trading with Australia.

In the matter of industrial law, the federal government is to have greater power than before, under the workings of the Compulsory Arbitration act, which has done a vast amount of good in Australia.

Power to Nationalize Industry. With trusts, combines and monopolies the federal government is to have power to legislate with regard to the production, manufacture or supply of goods, or the supply of services, or the ownership of the means of production, manufacture or supply of goods, or services.

The government is to have power to nationalize any industry on the following lines:

When each session of parliament, in the same session, has, by resolution passed by an absolute majority of its members, declared that the industry or business of producing, manufacturing or supplying any specified goods, or of supplying any specified services, is the subject of a monopoly, the parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the industry or business by or under the control of the commonwealth and acquiring for that purpose any property used in connection with the industry or business.

This does not apply to any industry conducted by any state as a government industry.

It will be seen that the powers given over to the federal government are large and varied, and should be of extreme value in dealing with the trust system now rearing its ugly head in Australia.

That it is a great victory for the federal government can be seen by the fact that two referendums have already been held because the state parliaments refused to grant the increased powers.

The last referendum was barely defeated, and had the states not conferred the powers, it was certain that the powers would have been granted by the people themselves in an uncertain voice in the referendum election which will not now come off.

Summing it all up, it stands as a great triumph for the new labor prime minister. Even the capitalist papers admit this.

W. FRANCIS AHERN.

ELECTION IN DISTRICT 18. Officers for Forthcoming Term Will Be Announced Next Tuesday.

The official count of the ballots in the election of officers for district 18, United Mine Workers of America—Crow's Nest Pass—will not be given out until next Tuesday.

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Printers of The Fed.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited

R. Farm Pettipiece, Manager
J. W. Wilkinson, Editor

Office: Room 217, Labor Temple, Telephone Exchange Seymour 7488

Subscription: \$1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, \$2; to unions subscribing in a body, \$1

M. L. Fraser, Advertising Manager

REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster: W. E. Malden, Box 984
Prince Rupert: W. E. Deaning, Box 581
Victoria: A. S. Wells, Box 1588

Affiliated with the Western Labor Press Association

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915

TOMORROW IS CHRISTMAS, the day of all others in the year when the world is supposed to be most human. It's universal appeal is the nearest approach to a real International the world has ever known. But today, its traditional message of "peace on earth, goodwill towards men," is reduced to the grimmest kind of sophistry, in face of 15,000,000 men—mostly Christians—seeking to kill one another. It is the most pitiful paradox of all time. It means the collapse of meaningless symbolism in face of the material realities which, somewhere or other, are always found at the back of conflicts between nation and nation. It should be the gladdest of days in the lives of the common folk of Europe, but it will be the saddest—until it comes round again.

SPEAKING OF CONSCRIPTION and militarism in general, as applied to Britain, we wonder how many people know that the maintenance of a standing army in that country is against the law of the land unless such a course is specifically made legal by vote of parliament every year. Charles the first was the first monarch in Britain to keep a standing army contrary to the established law.

He used it to keep the people in subjection until Cromwell came along and raised a citizens' army, with the result that Charles lost his head—literally. Cromwell himself abused his new powers by riding roughshod over the parliamentary liberties of the nation. When William and Mary came to the throne, and before being given the crown, they were required to agree to the following clause in the historic Declaration of Rights:

Whereas, the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless with the consent of parliament, is against law, in Britain the army act is presented annually to parliament. The foregoing clause forms the opening declaration of that act, without which the British army would legally cease to exist.

THE WORLD NEWSPAPER is about to perform a political somersault. We prophecy this as the result of information which has reached us of late, plus a careful and analytical study of its news and editorial columns. We believe Bowser has bought it up, body, boots and breeches. That is not surprising, considering it was always for sale to the highest bidder. When it changed hands it figured prohibition was going to prove a political question of first rank importance. Now, to all political intents and purposes, prohibition is a dead issue, with a substantial financial debt as its tombstone. The people back of it were a "cheap bunch," counting on substantial material gains by playing on the emotions of all sorts of people who did not understand even the rudiments of the economic motives which lay behind it.

The World gave them all the show in the world—as long as they looked useful from a circulation standpoint. It had no moral interest in them. And now that they are useless to it, they are being dropped like hot bricks. In the vernacular of the west, "they have shot their wad." The World is a business proposition. As long as prohibition looked good from that viewpoint, the World was willing to stay with it. Now that it does not, this journalistic mentor is prepared to dance to any tune set by any piper who can pay the price. It looks as though W. J. Bowser is that piper, and what he tells the World to do it will do, when he tells it to do it. To us there is nothing very surprising in this example of journalistic gymnastics. We have expected it for some time. Materialistic considerations foreshadowed it.

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT at Ottawa has adopted the yearly practice of compiling a report on the labor organizations in this country. It is among the most useful of all government publications, and contains a vast amount of information about trade unionism which even trade unionist officials themselves could not obtain otherwise, much less have it by them in such compact and convenient form. The department relies for the completeness and accuracy of its information upon the co-operation of the trade unions through their officers. The usual annual inquiries are now being sent out by the department, and we would urge all secretaries and other officers to help in the work of producing a publication which is replete with a great deal of varied and accurate data of real interest and usefulness to the labor organizations of Canada.

THE POOR HAVE ALWAYS been a favorite topic for the twaddling tongues of dabblers in "social uplift," and "settlement work." It is an integral part of the daily existence of such people to patronize the poor, whom as they complacently feel "ye always have with ye." A good deal has been written about the poor. Not by themselves but by others, for various reasons, and from an infinite variety of standpoints.

In the course of our diurnal rummaging, we have at different times come upon many of these screeds. But we think the limit is attained in an editorial in a recent issue of Leslie's Weekly newspaper. It goes this way:

The happiest people in the world are the poor. Without attempting to stifle the ambition of self-advancement, religion has always taught men to be content with their lot, and shown the folly of relying upon possessions as the key to happiness. Our materialistic day has worshipped financial success, and by hearing this doctrine constantly preached, those who are poor have been made to feel themselves unfortunate and condemned to miss the great joys of life.

Then follows approving reference to the writings of a worthy dame who insists on positively wallowing in the "umble joys of the honest working man." This is her at her best:

"We need writers who will be aware of the pleasures to be derived from a good dinner of corned beef and cabbage and a visit to a moving picture theatre. Often when I pass a row of mean houses, as they would be called, I think gratefully of the good times that I have had in just such places."

The erudite scribe of this ancient publication, apparently under the impression that his reputation is doomed to oblivion by the brilliance of this fumbling female sizing up the poor through the big end of her spy glass, sets out to do a little missionary work on his own behalf. Brushing back the hirsute profundity which adorns his noble dome, he delivers himself of this peroration:

Who is there who has come up from a childhood and youth of comparative poverty who doesn't have the same memory of the joys of those days? The simplest feasts are always the best, and holidays and outings which come but seldom and far more to be prized than that seemingly happier state when every day is a holiday that brings a feast.

If more of our modern novelists would write of the joys of the poor man's household there would be less of the spirit of discontent in the minds of the people, and of unreasonable envy of those who happen to have more of this world's goods and there would be more of the real spirit of the holiday season.

In other words, if those who are in a position to exercise mental influence on the poor, would use it to induce them to be satisfied with that condition in life to which it has pleased the accident of birth to call them, they would confer a distinct benefit upon that portion of society which enjoys possession of most of this world's goods by reason of its ability to exploit the labor of the submerged tenth.

How a publication putting forth such drivel as that can survive in a community of intelligent people, is passing strange. It expresses the utmost refinement of the snob mind; and to all practical intents and purposes, might have been taken from the files of some Conservative party organ in England during the mid-Victorian period.

If such sentiments find any substantial amount of acceptance at the hands of the reading public of the democracy to the south of us, then the sooner such people get into dry dock and have the barnacles scraped off them, the sooner they will be able to sense the disposition of the proletarian mind in an age when the magic of the "superior person" is fast coming to the place where it threatens to become a tragedy for the possessors of it, because it has long ceased to be amusing.

A PUBLIC DEFENDER as a permanent officer of Vancouver police court, the same as a prosecuting attorney is an officer there, is advocated by the Trades and Labor council. The object of the proposal is to secure more consideration for the cases of poor prisoners. As an instance, take Magistrate South's court in this city. Does anyone imagine for a moment that the daily travesty of law—not to mention justice—could take place there as it is doing, if there was an efficient defender of poor prisoners there to watch their interests?

The idea is not a new one. It has been tried out in a number of places. Notable among them is Los Angeles. Walton J. Wood, who is public defender in that city, has this to say about the work of the office:

"When we bear in mind that in nearly every criminal prosecution in this state one citizen is arrested upon the complaint of another, and that the law provides an attorney to take the side of the complaining witness, it is astonishing that no provision has been heretofore made for a more effective method of bringing out the points in favor of the accused. It cannot be doubted that the public demands convictions of the district attorney, demands that he prosecute vigorously, demands that he represent but one side. Indeed, the law itself prescribes the duties of the district attorney, provides that he

must prosecute and must present the evidence against accused persons. No provision is made, however, for him to defend. The law has always recognized the right of the accused to be defendant. If he has money he can employ his own counsel and conduct his own defense. If he has no money the court appoints an attorney for him. In a great majority of cases these appointments fall to inexperienced youths, who seek the appointment for the purpose of gaining experience. In some cases more experienced attorneys are appointed, but they receive no remuneration for their work, and it is hardly to be expected that they will give the work the same degree of diligence and care that should be given. In fact, experience has shown, and there is no reason whatever to doubt it, that a person accused of crime, under the old system could not expect to get adequate representation. The government employs a skilled, experienced and ambitious attorney to present the case against the accused. The defendant has a right to enter the court on an equal footing with his adversary. Under the old system it was impossible for the defendant to get the equal protection of the law."

This experience of Los Angeles is a definite practical test of the idea of a public defender. Its adoption in this city seems to us a proposal which should commend itself to the working class.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN committee of Vancouver Trades and Labor council has decided that it would not be an advisable thing to run a candidate in opposition to Mr. C. E. Tisdall in a bye-election. That seems to us a wise course to take. A bye-election is not marked by the same enthusiasm and public interest as a general election, and most of the elements which in our estimation would make for the success of a labor candidate, would be missing.

Moreover, we think it will do no harm for the Liberals to go into the fight with no other party offering its platform. They have continually said—for their own ulterior purposes, and through a number of their working class subsidies—that if the Trades and Labor council would keep out of the provincial elections, they would win hands down. This bye-election is a chance for them to show whether there is really anything in their argument, except a strong suggestion that they—as a political party—have no legitimate place in a modern capitalist state.

Beat it Dick, while your shoes are good.

For mental gymnastics, the parsons tomorrow will excel all former records.

Is your union attending to the business of electing its most capable representatives to the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor in Vancouver January 17th next?

Bethlehem has not entirely lost its name, the stock of the steel plant is at a phenomenal figure just now, due chiefly to orders for war material.

A subscriber, writing about an eminent political personage of two decades ago, says: "He was more than English, otherwise he would not have been entirely human."

One machine politician in the United States says women should not have votes because they charge such a high price for them. Perhaps he feels he could not afford to seek election under those circumstances.

Dr. Young, minister of education, has been fired from the government of British Columbia, undoubtedly as the result of revelations made in a recent case in the courts. Political expediency terminated his tenure of office. The cause of education has in no wise suffered a bereavement.

In our issue of last week, Mr. Parker Williams, M.L.A., was described as "the only working class representative in the provincial parliament." This was a typographical error. Mr. Williams shares his honors with Mr. J. Place, the member for Nanaimo.

One of our pessimistic exchanges says: "Those who believe that the terrible combat abroad will turn the people against kings, czars and emperors, and toward a republican form of government do not reckon the passion of the people for hero worship."

Premier Bowser entertained Sir Richard McBride to a farewell dinner this week. Doubtless he considered the price of the feed as some of the most satisfying coin he ever spent. McBride must have a sense of humor somewhere, or he would have choked before he got past the cocktails.

State employment exchanges cannot create jobs. They are not expected to. But when the people come to realize that the reason for so much unemployment is the fact that there are more workers than there are jobs, the way will be opened for resort to real measures to solve the problem of unemployment.

The Masses is published by a group composed of some of the most distinguished writers and artists on this continent. They publish in their paper things which have a value which will not be published by other magazines. If you read it you know what it is like, and if you do not,

take our word for it and try a few numbers. You will find some things in it you have never seen in any other magazine.

Improper feeding, housing and working account for almost every case of tuberculosis. Perhaps there are a few cases where it would be necessary to go back one generation to find the poverty cause. Most authorities would deny this, however, on the theory that disease is not inherited. When wealth goes to those who produce it, tuberculosis will disappear just a little behind the disappearance of poverty.

An Ottawa clergyman says that if Christ came to Ottawa, the first thing he would do would be to put the saloons of that city out of business. Of course, he might start there, but we should think he might deem it more important to pay a little attention to the federal parliament first. But it is doubtful if he did come to earth again just now, whether he would be given a chance to do anything at all, by a world chiefly occupied in crucifying most of his recorded ideals.

That powerful British newspaper, the Morning Post, said, speaking of peace terms in a recent issue, "it seems to us of the utmost importance that this country should have a definite idea of what it is fighting for, and an irreducible minimum of what it can accept." After all, that does not sound so very insane after the happenings of the past sixteen months. The significant part of it is that the Post has consistently attacked less popular newspapers and journals for expressing the same idea before.

Evidently the large munition and armor manufacturers are thoroughly converted to the spirit of international relationship, for we find that there is not only accord, but thorough understanding between them, for the owners of plants in one country are stockholders and directors in the plants operated in other lands by other corporations. These men find in patriotism and national preparedness a source of enormous profit for themselves, and abroad as in this country many of these firms pay the lowest of wages.

It is rumored in newspaper circles that a new journal is to make its appearance shortly in Vancouver, for the purpose of voicing the views of one of the sub-parties of the Liberal party about all the rest of the sub-parties. It is prophesied that for political mud-raking it will excel all else in its line which has ever appeared. If some one should perform a similar service for the Conservative party, it would improve the prospects of working class representation in the next provincial legislature.

The Milwaukee Leader is an American socialist daily newspaper, which has maintained its critical faculties in well-balanced condition, in all ill-balanced environment, since the war broke out. But in a recent editorial it says: "The German socialist and labor movement is the citadel of European democracy." Democracy seems to have become a term of very relative meaning lately, and it is difficult to really know what is meant by its use in nine cases out of ten. For our part, however, in the future we would rather trust men of the type of the South Wales coal miners, than the militarist machine minded millions of the German social democratic party.

The San Francisco Bulletin makes up for a good deal in that in that city when it says: "The workingman, if he is wise, will not be a pure nationalist. He can never make this world a true democracy so long as any class of workmen in any country are unfree. His interests are with other workmen first, with his employers second." Also: "Even in a prosperous year there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who cannot find any kind of employment, and there are probably millions who can get work only for a portion of the year. The money loss, to the individual and to the community, is almost beyond computation."

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, H. J. Buhai; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 65.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676—OFFICE, Room 217, Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424, phone Sev. 4723; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS, NO. 1—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 207. President, James Gray; corresponding secretary, W. E. Dagnall, Box 53, phone Sev. 4723; recording secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 104—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 73 Seventh avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple, A. Graham, business representative. Office: Room 206, Labor Temple. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 10; 2 to 5 p.m. Complaint kept furnished on short notice. Phone Seymour 8416.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 219—Meets room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8:30 p.m. President, D. W. Macdonald, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, R. N. Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA—Vancouver vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. H. Higham, president, 276 Fifty-sixth avenue east; J. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4889 Argyll street.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:30 p.m. President, J. G. Hubble; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin; 166, Twenty-sixth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 175—Meets first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, Francis Williams; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording sec., G. McDonald, Box 609; financial secretary, J. Peterson, P. O. Box 508.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 8 p.m. President, R. Farm Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger; secretary-treasurer, H. Neelands, P. O. Box 65.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive committee: J. H. McVety, president; A. Watchman, vice-president—Vancouver, W. F. Dana, J. H. McVety, Victoria, B. Simmons; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Dagnall; Seaside, J. Lyon; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), S. Guthrie; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crew's Neck Valley), J. Carter; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, P. O. Box 1588, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Labor hall, 1434 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, J. F. Field; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 262, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER

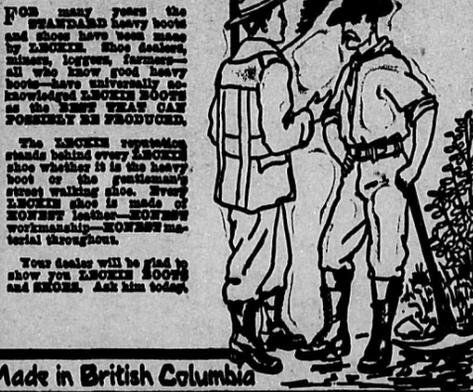
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[By Walter McArthur]

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WHAT ONE PAPER SAYS

Prominent Journal on Subject of Trade Unions and Their Work.

Only two millions of America's workmen belong to trade unions. The great majority of the remaining workmen, says the San Francisco Bulletin, are prevented by the strength of their employers, or by the natural conditions of their employment, from enjoying the advantages of co-operative organization. A few workmen are opposed to unions, but these do not constitute an important element.

Like all members of strong organizations the workmen who join unions surrender a portion of their individual liberty. In exchange they gain, through collective action, a greater liberty, since they are more free as members of unions than as individuals subject to the self-interest and caprices of their employers.

Sometimes unions, like employers, make a poor use of power. More often they are so much on the defensive against the growing determination of most large-scale employers to break down unionism that they do not possess anywhere near the power that rightfully should be theirs.

They represent a principle of organization which citizens of this day drink in with their mother's milk and breathe in with the air. If combinations of employers should succeed in rendering the unions powerless some other form of organization, probably more radical and more extreme in its methods, would take their place.

How often does your road kill a man? asked an inquisitive passenger of the conductor.

Just once.

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DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
December 26, 1890

SUICIDE OF CAPITALISM

Prominent New York Journal Sees Rocks Ahead for Europe.

For the New York Globe, the following is significant language:

It seems clear that the financial burden of the war is falling on the capitalist classes. On the one hand, they find their spendable income is diminished by taxes, and, on the other, they are giving up their property for bits of government paper.

Then, after the war is over, it will be found that the class to whom the debt is owed are the taxpayers; what they get back they will previously have contributed.

What comes back into one pocket will have gone out of the other. It is not possible to reduce labor's compensation below living costs, and if the new tax burdens cannot be laid on labor, they must rest on land and capital.

The war is by the poor at the expense of the rich. The capitalists of the various countries, in surrendering service that it has held. It is getting paper promises of governments to pay equivalent amounts. But these sums are only payable provided the capitalists themselves furnish the money. The capitalism of Europe, so far as present possessors are concerned, is in the way of committing suicide.

The editorial points out that the debts contracted by the war cannot possibly be paid; that three years of war for Germany means a per capita debt of \$1666 for every German family, in addition to the original national debt; and the same proportion exists for all the others; that the estimate of von Helfferich that the war is now costing \$75,000,000 daily, or thirty billions annually, is about correct. And, of course, that means that three years of war will cost \$90,000,000,000 (ninety billion dollars) in loans alone.

The original combined national debt of the warring nations before the war was about twenty-five billion dollars. If the war lasts only three years—and it has lasted more than half that time now, with not the slightest prospect of ending in sight—these debts will approach one hundred and twenty billion dollars.

It may last even longer, but, if so, it would not make the condition any more hopeless as regards capitalism.

SEND IN THE NEWS

Send in the news! Every union in the city and province should have a press correspondent. You want news of your union to appear in your paper. Then see that someone is especially appointed to send it in. And see that it reaches this office on time. All local news must be in not later than Thursday morning, if it is to appear the same week. Address all news matter to Editor B. C. Federationist, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple Phone Exchange, Seymour 7490 (unless otherwise stated).

- Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
- Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207.
- Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prundergast.
- Habit Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore Avenue.
- Horsemasters—Labor Temple.
- Letter Carriers—Ed. Wight, District 68.
- Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
- Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—O. Howard, Fort Coquilham.
- Local Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood, Tel. Sey. 1842B.
- Longshoremen—J. G. Kelly, 10 Powell Street.
- Machinists—J. H. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
- Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 212 Eighteenth Avenue West.
- Musicians—H. J. Braeheld, Room 305, Labor Temple.
- Molders—Moving Picture Operators—L. E. Goodman, Labor Temple.
- Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 303, Labor Temple.
- Plumbers—Room 206 1/2, Labor Temple.
- Phone Seymour 8611.
- Pressmen—F. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
- Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Elevation Avenue East.
- Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
- Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
- Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 243.
- Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
- Seaman's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1865.
- Structural Iron Workers—Room 308, Labor Temple.
- Stonemasons—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1395.
- Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender Street East.
- Street Railway Employees—James E. Griffin, 168 West 4th Street East.
- Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province, City.
- Telegraphers—E. B. Pappin, Box 432.
- Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
- Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
- Typographers—C. McDonald, Box 503.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allen, Box 711.
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A MECHANICAL AGE MAKES MEN LIKE MACHINES

Also Forms Chief Reason for the Organization of Workmen

Friction on Working Parts Surely Makes Revolt and Strikes

Modern man works, travels and fights with machines. Upon this fact is built our whole society. Because we do our working and our fighting with machines, therefore, trusts, militarism, strikes, lockouts, great cities, imperialism and nearly everything else peculiar to the world of now, as contrasted with that of a century ago, are inevitable.

It is the machine, and the factory system built upon it, that make inevitable the organization of labor and all the things we call labor movement. The men and women who make and manage the machines react in great masses for the mechanical process. They are all doing the same work, serving and being exploited by the same boss. Therefore they think alike, and unite and fight together for a common cause.

Long ago the masters saw that human beings as well as castings and forgings of iron and brass, could be built into machines. In a great industry like the steel trust the mental and human parts are fitted to one another with equal disregard of the desires of the separate parts.

When the human cogs revolt there is friction and this friction is the hope of labor and terror of the masters.—Milwaukee Leader.

Trades and Labor Council.

Trades and Labor council met tonight in Union Hall, Thompson-Ogle block. Credentials presented as follows and delegates took their seats: William Fleming, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; William B. Steele, Thomas Hallam and P. Cody, of the Shaftsbury Assembly, Knights of Labor; Messrs. Allen, Cosgrove and Hoar, of the Hod Carriers' union.

The working card system discussed at length.

Secretary J. A. Fulton instructed to communicate with Mr. Dutton, secretary of B. C. Federated Labor congress, Victoria, with reference to representation at Nanaimo convention of the congress.

Nomination of officers: President, J. Dixon, G. Irvine, W. Fowler, W. Fleming; vice-president, W. H. Wilson, P. Cody, J. Holmes; secretary, J. A. Fulton; treasurer, Duncan McRae, W. Towler, W. B. Steek; statistician, Thomas Hallam; doorkeeper, Robt. Cosgrove; finance committee, H. Wilson, W. Towler and R. Cosgrove.

Law legalizes stealing.

The majority of those ideal husbands seldom work at it.

It is useless to bury the hatchet and keep the hammer working.

The eye to skin some one is frequently called "an eye to business."

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Stanfield's Underwear For Men

This underwear is the best value we know today of which we can give our customers a complete selection. Our English lines have so far failed to put in an appearance, and we do not expect they will owing to the war. So there is every reason why a man should turn to Stanfield's and be well satisfied with it.

FOB \$1.25 A GARMENT—Medium weight, unshrinkable wool underwear in fine elastic rib finish.

COMBINATIONS are available in all three weights at twice the price of single garments.

Two heavier weights in the same finish at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per garment. Please note that these are prices of a year ago.

Best Workshirt Value at \$1.00
The makers tell us it is value for \$1.25 in all other stores where sold. We believe this to be true, for there are few stores that can or care to sell at the fine margins that Spencer's do. Made of heavy twill, tough, almost unshrinkable. In plain khaki and black with pin stripe. Large, roomy fitting. All sizes to 17 1/2.

Men's Pyjamas, \$1 a Suit
This is the garment nine buyers out of ten want. A suit that has every useful attribute—a suit that is well and roomily made of good quality, soft finished, striped flannelette. For \$1.00 this garment offers remarkable value. All sizes.

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32 Rides at A 5 Cent Fare	32 Rides on Tango Tickets	Your Saving On \$1 Investment
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Tango Tickets Are Now On Sale

They are sold by conductors on the cars, at the B.C. Electric Salesrooms, Carrall and Hastings streets and 1138 Granville street; the Company's Interurban Terminals at Hastings and Carrall streets and south end of Granville street bridge; Depotmaster's Office at Main and Prior streets; Mount Pleasant Car Barn, Main street and Thirteenth Avenue, and at the places of business of the following firms throughout the city:

HASTINGS STREET—Woodward's Dept. Store (Drug Dept.) Abbott Street Corner. Spencer's Dept. Store (Shahler's office, information Bureau and Exchange Desk), near Richards. Wood's Pharmacy—Seymour Street corner. Campbell's Pharmacy—Granville Street corner. Owl Drugstore—Main Street corner. Harrison's Drug Store—Near Carrall street.

MAIN STREET—Brown's & Beaton, Druggists, Pender Street corner. Law's Drugstore—Harris Street corner.

CORDOVA STREET—Owl Drugstore—Abbott Street corner.

POWELL STREET—Owl Drugstore—Dunlavy Street corner.

DENMAN STREET—(English Bay) Torrence Drugstore—Davis Street corner.

GRANVILLE STREET—Hudson's Bay Co. All departments Georgia Street corner. Gordon Drysdale's (Notion Counter) near Dunsmuir. Owl Drugstore—Dunsmuir Street. Harrison's Drugstore—Robson Street corner. Brown's & Beaton, Druggists, Davis Street corner. Law's Drugstore—Nelson Street corner. Fill Box Drugstore—Nelson Street corner. Law's Drugstore—Davis Street corner. Harrison's Drugstore—Pender Street corner.

FALCONVIEW—Harrison's Drugstore—Granville Street and Seventh Avenue.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Law's Drugstore—Near Broadway Street.

GRANDVIEW—Campbell's Drugstore—Broadway and Commercial Drive.

STANLEY PARK—Mitchell's Confectionery—Georgia Street entrance.

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 - DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 487 Dunsmuir Street, Seymour 1106
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 - MAIN PRINTING CO., 3951 Main St., Seymour 1028-41
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 - MOORE PRINTING CO., Cor. Granville and Robson Sts., Seymour 4543
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 - PACIFIC PRINTERS, World Building, Seymour 3592
 - PEARCE & HODGSON, 515 Hamilton Street, Seymour 3928
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VICTORIA LETTER CARRIERS IN MEETING

Many Matters of Annual Importance Were Dealt With

Dues Raised and Officers Are Elected for the Coming Term

The regular meeting of the letter carriers, which was held a week earlier than usual, on account of the approaching holiday rush, was the largest in the history of the branch association, some forty members being in attendance. Among the important items considered was a report of a special committee on revising the scale of dues. Chairman Holdridge read the report and explained the recommendation, which involved the raising of the monthly dues to 50 cents per member. The report was adopted by a decisive majority.

President Bird read his annual report which showed 77 members on the roll; this including enlisted members, also those withdrawn from the service. The report came in for many complimentary remarks from the members present. The treasurer's report was received and referred to the committee on audit. A resolution was adopted calling on the executive of the Federation to appoint a committee of three from among the delegates to the next convention of the Federation, such committee to meet in the city of Vancouver five days previous to the convention for the purpose of revising the constitution of the Federation and to request the recommendations to the convention.

A committee from the trades union municipal campaign committee waited on the carriers, asking for assistance to meet the expenses of the campaign. The matter will be attended to by the executive.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. J. Bird; vice-president, F. Wright; secretary, C. Sivertz; treasurer, P. Dawson; collectors, F. Butcher and T. W. Watling; teller, A. Jones; delegates to Trades and Labor council, C. Sivertz and F. Holdridge.

Troubles of a Job-Seeker.

Please accept my best thanks for sending The Federationist during the past year. I have appreciated the act very much. I have felt the ignominy of my condition, like thousands of my class, to be unable to have the right of life, liberty and happiness in this great and best of all worlds, in this great "free" British country, that our dear, kind, loving masters and owners never tire of proclaiming from the house tops. To think we workers, who produce all, invent all these labor-saving, automatic machinery of production and distribution, should be compelled to accept a portion, i. e., charity, from our fellow-workers, when those workers are not getting enough themselves to live normal lives. I have cursed this anarchic system that the whole year. And the horrid ignorance that our slave owners and their contemptible heeblers have kept us in. I trust you, and the editor and staff will fill the columns of The Federationist, so that the slaves will get their ignorance jolted out of them, and economic knowledge put in. I sincerely hope you will all "do your bit" to do so. Wishing you all the compliments of this glad season, I am, yours for life and liberty—to get the means of life and happiness.

J. S. S., Victoria.

Scott Nearing's New Job.

According to an announcement by Professor R. J. Colbert, of the Toledo municipal university, Scott Nearing has accepted the position at that institution of dean of the college of arts and sciences and professor of social science. He will begin his new duties on the opening of the second university semester, at the end of January.

Some Compensation Law.

The industrial insurance commission of Washington has ruled that dog bites are part of the professional hazards of a gas-meter reader. The commission allowed the claim of a Spokane meter-reader who was bitten by a vicious dog.

Ten Sub. Cards for \$10.

Ten yearly Fed. sub. cards for \$10. Pay as sold. Order ten at once and help to push the Fed's circulation.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

A municipal, a provincial, and a federal election will take place during the next few months. Unless YOU are classified with the Indians, lunatics and propertyless women, register at once. Do it now or hold your peace on election day!



B.C. VINEGAR WORKS
Factory: 1385-7 Powell Street
Telephone Highland 285
Est. 1904 Vancouver, B. C.

DO YOUR PART

It has often been said that the "man who does nothing is never censured." It may often-times be said that the man who does least does the most complaining.

Particularly does this apply to members who complain because so-and-so in the union made this or that mistake.

Invariably the man who made the mistake was the one who willingly served on any committee attended the union meetings and endeavored to give aid and advice, while the other man didn't have time to attend to union meetings, or act on necessary committees.

A committee doesn't comprise a union, then why depend upon a committee to do the union work.

If you had a complaint to make what part did you play in determining the course of events?

The success of the union depends upon the enthusiasm of all of its members. Do your part in the carrying on of this work and you will have little time to spend in finding fault with the honest mistakes of others.

TYPOS. WILL ELECT INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

Keenest Competition Will Mark the Elections Coming On

Many Well Known Are Now in the Ring Others Are Expected

At the February meeting of all locals of the International Typographical union, candidates are placed in nomination for the various offices to be filled at the referendum election to be held on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1916. So far there has been considerable interest manifested, and no doubt there will be a big fight. Announcements of candidates are now in order and up to date the following have shied their hats in the ring:

President—Marsden G. Scott of No. 6, New York.

Vice-president—Walter W. Barrett of No. 16, Chicago.

Secretary-treasurer—John W. Bramwood, No. 1, Indianapolis.

John W. Hays, of No. 42, Minneapolis.

W. E. Merritt, of No. 27, Houston.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—H. W. Dennett, Max S. Hayes, T. W. McCullough, Frank Morrison, U. B. Pittinger, Hugh Stevenson.

Delegates Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—James Drury, Samuel Hadden, W. R. Trotter.

Trustees Union Printers' Home—Malcolm A. Knock, Thomas McCaffrey, William Mounce, T. T. Noak, Jerome V. O'Hara, Michael Powell, Bert E. Woolsey.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnson.

The above list is all that is in up to date, but it is more than likely that there will be many more before the final time arrives.

So far President Scott and Vice-president Barrett have no opposition, and it is rumored that the anti-administration people will place no candidates in the field for the places, but centre the fight on the office of secretary-treasurer.

WHY BUSINESS AGENTS?

To Save Individual Workman from Discrimination and Victimization.

The Globe of Toronto, is not impressed with the Rockefeller "union," nor the promise to make no discrimination. This paper says:

"Agreements not to discriminate against workmen taking a prominent part on behalf of their fellows seldom or never work out in practice. Such workmen are always the first discharged when times are slack and the last to be taken on when times revive."

"No chemist can distill and identify from among the myriad thoughts impelling a manager to dismiss a worker, the influence in connection with the union. Workmen always find it ultimately necessary to employ an agent to do their business and make their bargains, and he must be a man not in the relationship of an employee to their employers."

FRENCH TYPOS. SURVIVE

Keep Unions Going When Most Others Have Gone Out of Business.

The Berlin Vorwaerts reports that the Typographical unions are almost the only labor unions in France which have kept up the work of their organizations during the war. Even their official bulletin is still being published, the only organ of a labor union now appearing in France. The activities of the unions, however, are almost completely confined to relief work. The local union at Bordeaux, for instance, collects extra dues amounting to 5 per cent. of the wages; it is thus able to pay weekly 12 francs to those out of work and sick; two francs monthly to the members called out for service; five francs monthly to members taken prisoners; 50 francs in case of death; and, until the funds are exhausted, 12 francs monthly to the families of members under arms.

Read The Burnaby Despatch

The Burnaby Despatch is the name of a new publication, the first issue of which reached The Federationist this week. The journal is devoted to municipal matters generally, and the forthcoming election in particular.

It is ably edited by Mr. George Bartley and the typographical work is excellent. Those two facts are sufficient to ensure the success of the new journal, providing the editors of Burnaby are interested enough in their affairs to appreciate accurate and interesting information thereon.

Where Is Tom Mann?

The Yorkshire Post declares that Tom Mann has been a government agent "for some months now, and he has gone wherever there was a threat of trouble and impressed on the men the need for avoiding stoppages."

BIG NEWS BUDGET

FROM PRINCE RUPERT

(Continued from page 1)

after a considerable waiting period he had received a communication from the union in question, which he read to the delegates, stating they would accept the arrangement reached, if all-union help was employed.

President MacDonald drew attention to the lack of co-operation of the hotel and restaurant workers.

Delegate Sutherland, replying on behalf of the Cooks and Waiters, explained the position of his union.

Del. Anderson asked a question regarding joint co-operation.

Del. Riley of the Bartenders, explained that it was compulsory to have a joint executive; they had elected their representatives, but the committee had failed to meet.

Del. Sutherland wished the committee from the Trades and Labor council retained.

Del. Thompson stated that if the committee was retained he would advise that no further changes be made.

Del. Sutherland stated that they could not put union cards in houses where only one or two union members were employed.

A communication was received from the Cooks and Waiters, giving a list of the union houses in the city.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Thanks.

A letter of thanks was received from the Boot and Shoe Workers' for the interest taken in their behalf.

Aldermanic Report.

A lengthy report was received from Ald. Nichol covering his stewardship as one of labor's representatives in the municipal council, and placed on file for future reference.

The legislative committee reported and recommended that the present aldermen, Messrs. Nichol, Kerr and Casey, with Del. Anderson, be officially adopted as labor's candidates in the forthcoming municipal campaign. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

Two Fishermen Drowned.

The Halibut Fishermen's union of the Pacific lost two valued and esteemed members of their organization, in the persons of Brothers Edward Carlson and Jorgen Ramberg, members of the schooner Eunice, who were drowned in a squall off Cape Omnyeny, through failure of not being picked up on account of the storm.

Seeking Methods of Dark Ages.

What brilliant idea was in the mind of Police Commissioners Munro and Edge, when they moved that the city solicitor be instructed to communicate with the attorney-general, at the recent meeting of the commissioners, to prevent what they termed abuses of the privileges of appeal, in cases of summary conviction? Possibly their mental vision of liberty has become somewhat distorted through an overdose of these nerve-racking times, spelled with a K. The idea of these brilliant gentlemen, to wit, is that if some indignant soul feels the strong arm of the law has smote him on the chest, confining his material form from the public gaze, he shall languish in durance vile, pending the right of appeal; no bail allowed unless the angelic wand of pity shall smite his tormentor on the other cheek, to loosen up the brotherly-love feeling, and allow him to put up the necessary shekels as a guarantee of his safe appearance, pending the hearing of his appeal. Well Bill, this world do move!

Deserved Labor's Confidence.

In the selection of aldermanic candidates the Trades and Labor council has seen fit to re-endorse three of their present representatives in the forthcoming municipal campaign. Their record, during their tenure of office for the closing year, has won for them the esteem and goodwill of all fair-minded citizens, for uprightness in their honest endeavor to build up and conserve the best interests of the city, during the most critical years of its history. Other interests are at all times in evidence, ever ready with luring tongue, breathing venomous criticism and fearful of the stagnation which will ensue if labor's representatives are again returned to office. Through what is in the background, it has heard fish stories too often to give them credence. The more exacting may expect angels, but it is not angels that labor endorses, but real men. Work for them; vote for them, and ensure a clean administration.

In the selection of Mr. Anderson as one of labor's champions a more fit or able champion could not have been found. To his many friends his decision to come out for aldermanic honors will be a source of extreme gratification. His long residence in the city, being one of Rupert's earliest pioneers, makes him well fitted for the task. An active worker in trade union circles, being president of the Laundry Workers' union and delegate to the Trades and Labor council, he is one of the big, broad-minded men who would be a decided acquisition, bearing the guarantee of efficiency, endorsed by the Trades and Labor council.

Union Man Beats Vaccination.

In Edmonton the city health officer had manipulated things so as to bring about compulsory vaccination, the compulsion extending to school children only. The supposed power was attained through the provincial board of health. This power has been successfully contested by S. H. Clowes, who was a for a number of years a member of the Winnipeg Stonecutters' union. Mr. Clowes resisted the regulations, and the board. He appealed his case to the supreme court of the province, and secured a judgment of declaring the regulation to be ultra vires of the board and discriminatory in its effect.

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