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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SEVENTH YEAR, No. 50 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

CAPTIONS CRITIC IS AWAKE ALL THE TIME

The Pleasant Ways of the Balkan States in Days Gone By

Some Sound Philosophy of Trench War at the Front

[By W. M. C.]

War is ennobling and enlightening, and develops man's spiritual character. This is proved by assertion. A few excerpts from "The Report of the International Commission to Inquire Into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars," of 1912-13 will silence any doubting Thomases.

The Bellicose Balkans.

The report was published in America by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and is, for obvious reasons, not on sale to the general public. It is a regular chamber of horrors. It will be remembered that Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro joined hands to destroy Turkish dominance in Europe. After putting the Turks down and out for the count, the "Christian Allies" quarrelled over the spoils, and the others turned upon Bulgaria and whipped her. Rahui Effendi of Strummitza, in giving evidence of the first war, said when a Moslem prisoner was summoned before the Serbian commander, the local Macedonian Bulgarians were asked, "Is this man good or bad?" If one private enemy said "bad," the prisoner was stripped of his outer clothes and bound. . . . Those sentenced were bound together by threes, and taken to the slaughter-house; their ears and noses were often cut off before they were killed."

Pleasant Variations.

There is page after page of this sort of thing, with an occasional alternation. Thus: "Village of Palihor: Six Moslems killed by the band commanded by Demosthenes, head master of the Greek School of Palihor, and pillage to the extent of about $3000. One woman (named) was violated by Domosthenes and another."

The official missionaries of the "Christian faith" to the Moslems were also at work. "Leftera, the wife of Arnant Agonchaha, who voluntarily embraced Islam fifty years ago," was ordered to be "reconverted to Christianity." She refused, and was released; but was, later, "lynched by Greek savages." Thus perish all who follow not the "True Faith!"

Commander Cardale, R. N., saw the village of Doxato after the Bulgarians had evacuated it. "Arriving," he says, "at Doxato, we found it like a town of the dead, everything burned and devastated, and such an odor of blood and decomposed bodies as I never hope to encounter again." Here the Bulgarians and Turks had united to butcher the Greeks.

Greek Recruiting Posters.

The Greeks were also there in full war regalia—the Greeks whose "popular" war posters, reproduced by the commission, represent a Greek gnawing at a Bulgarian with his teeth, and another gouging out a Bulgarian's eyes with a sharp-pointed knife—pillaging, burning, massacring prisoners, and violating women wholesale.

The Bulgarian army captured the post bags of the 19th regiment of the Greek seventh division, and the soldiers' letters home were made available to the commission.

Here is a specimen, translated: "M. Sotir Panaioannon, in the village of Vitziano, parish Ithicon, Tricala de Thessalie, River Nesto, 12th July, 1913.

Here at Vrondon (Brodi) I took five Bulgarians and a girl from Sires. We shut them up in a prison, and kept them there. The girl was killed, and the Bulgarians also suffered. We picked out their eyes while they were still alive.

Yours affectionately,
Costi.

A nice, kind, Christian gentleman, Costi! Such are the elevating, Christianizing effects of war!

War Lords and Credit.

We hear a great deal those days about the terrible taxes imposed upon the wealthy Britons to finance the war; how they are giving of their good gold to the last ounce. Here is part of what Philip Snowden, labor M. P., had to say about it in the House: "The credit of this country has, during the last fifteen months, fallen from a little over 3% to —what shall I say, taking the basis of the last loan, the American loan—to something like 7%. (Hon members—"No, no!!") Of course, I am perfectly familiar with the excuse that the chancellor of the exchequer gave yesterday; but I do not for a moment accept it.

Take the rate of our last war loan, 4½%. Before the war, British credit stood at a little over 3%, say 3¾%. A person who had £10,000 to invest in government stock could have obtained a return of £325 a year. Now, before the war, he paid an income tax of 1s 3d in the £1. He now pays 3s 6d, and a little sum in arithmetic will show that, after paying the increased income tax, he still is £67 a year better off than he was before." Such are the ways and actions of the true patriots!

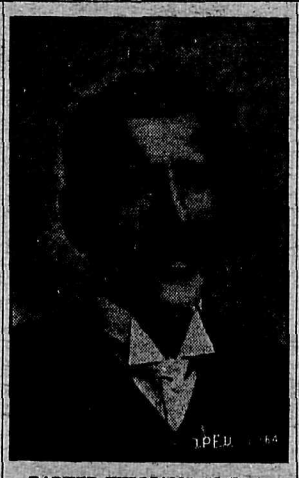
In Bawbee Land.

Here is some more patriotism, although somewhat of an international character. It is alleged that a Glasgow, Scotland, householder, was complaining to the factor's clerk about the increase in her rent, and said she would not pay it. The clerk retorted: "That's what my boss wants, because he can get every house in his properties filled with Belgian refugees, and the corporation to be security, and also be at the expense of putting the houses in order."

Pumping in the Kultur.

And here is some kultur! In the social Demokraten, Swedish socialist journal, for 22nd Sept.: "In an article concerning impressions from Germany, the lord mayor of Stockholm, in deal-

(Continued on page 4)



PARKER WILLIAMS, M. L. A.

The only working class representative in the British Columbia parliament, and who will speak at the People's Forum, Labor Temple, next Sunday evening at 7.30.

TYPO. CONVENTION TO MEET HERE IN 1919

New Westminster Printers Initiate the Move to Bring It

Vancouver Will Join, and Start the Ball Rolling Very Soon

Vancouver—No doubt—1919!

The slogan refers to the International Typographical union convention, and was brought into being at an impromptu chapel meeting, held in the Royal City, during the recent visit of "Jumbo" Stevenson en route to his home in Toronto from the 'Frisco convention of the A. F. of L. "Bill" Maiden, H. S. Walsh and "Dick" Stoney provided the inspiration, and it was duly moved, seconded and carried unianimously that New Westminster Typo. union would initiate an agitation among Western Canada locals to bring the great I. T. U. convention to Vancouver in 1919. It is now a matter of record that "Jumbo" put in with the idea, and is bound hand and foot to abide by the decision of the salmon banks chapel, having been sworn on a blood-stained lacrosse stick.

It was pointed out that the I. T. U. would meet in Baltimore in 1916, Colorado Springs in 1917, Scranton, Pa., in 1918 and "no doubt" Vancouver in 1919, provided always the unions concerned go out for it.

That the question will be shoved up to the unions of Western Canada is assured by the genuine determination of the Royal City typos. to start the ball rolling at once. In all probability a delegation from New Westminster will appear before the next meeting of No. 226 to place their cards on the table.

The idea is not exactly new to the members of No. 226; in fact many of them have a distinct recollection of the efforts made at the 'Frisco convention some years ago to bring the I. T. U. to Vancouver.

But that does not alter the audacity of the present move on the part of the Salmon-bellies one whit. That Vancouver will be in a position by 1919 to care for and entertain the big convention is almost certain. That a majority will be in favor of accepting the responsibility of such a campaign during these times is another question. The Federationist admires the spirit of the movers and will endorse and assist in every way possible any plan that will result in bringing the I. T. U. convention to Vancouver in 1919.

Vancouver—No doubt—1919!

J. A. Madsen Resigns.

While he was at San Francisco attending the convention of the International Longshoremen's association recently, J. A. Madsen tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast district of the organization, to take effect as soon as the vacancy can be filled. The appointment of his successor is expected to be made before the first of the year.

The dove of peace is just now a very small piece of dove.

J. B. WILTON

Chairman Vancouver central labor body parliamentary committee and an executive member of the Typo. union, who will be a candidate for councillor in the municipality of Point Grey.

CONSCRIPTION CRY IN AUSTRALIA IS WANING

One Candid Newspaper Has Given the Whole Show Dead Away

It Said Compulsory Service Would Be the Finish of Strikes

As I intimated in my last despatch, it would seem that the cry of conscription has reached a dead-end, for nothing has been heard of it for several weeks past now.

The names of prominent capitalists on the manifesto for conscription gave the show away as to its real meaning, and when organized labor sat up straight and said what it would do, conscription talk faded away in the gloom.

Telling It All.

One newspaper unconsciously gave the show away in Sydney recently. Under a cartoon headed "Hamlet up-to-date—John Bull soliloquises," it said: "To be, or not to be—that is the question; whether 'tis wiser in the end to suffer the strikes and lockouts of industrial warfare, or take means against that sea of trouble, and by conscription end them?"

The workers then saw the real motives behind the conspiracy against the working class. Conscription was intended solely to end industrial trouble, to end the demands of the toiling masses for economic justice. So the cat came out of the bag, and—well, it got in the way of the sharp axe wielded by labor. And I think it is dead.

W. FRANK AHERN.

VICTORIA TRADES COUNCIL IN MEETING

Lively Session Transacts a Variety of Important Business

Reports Show Employment in Building Trades Is Still Slack

VICTORIA, Dec 8.—President Wells presided over the last regular meetnig of the Capital City Trades and Labor council. Eighteen delegates were present.

Committee Reports.

Delegate Sivertz, chairman of the parliamentary committee, said that the public meeting which should have been held Nov. 24 had unavoidably been postponed till after the convention, which is to be held in the Labor hall, Dec. 8. All union men are invited to attend this meeting.

Delegate Taylor, chairman of the special committee to see into the matter of starting a local labor paper, reported progress.

The secretary and Del. Day reported regarding the Returned Soldiers' Employment committee.

Del. Bowers, chairman of the special committee on bylaws, reported under unfinished business. The council went into committee of the whole to discuss the new proposed bylaws. It is the intention of the council to devote one hour each meeting to this report until ready for adoption. No delegate should miss these meetings.

Communications.

From the Dominion immigration inspector, Vancouver, asking for information regarding machinists wanted by the V. M. D. The secretary had supplied the information.

From local 348, Vancouver, regarding E. C. Bridges. Answered by the secretary. Council ordered the letter referred to local Stage Employees.

From Vancouver Trades and Labor council, in reply to one from here in re aliens working on submarines at Vancouver, B. C.

A circular letter from the Victoria Patriotic Aid society, asking for help, was ordered to be answered to the effect that local unions were doing as they saw fit; therefore the council would not take any action.

Reports of Unions.

Reports showed building trades bad. Plumbers' delegate stated that two men from Vancouver were working at the Naval hospital, Esquimalt. In view of the fact that many plumbers are idle in Victoria, it was decided to notify the authorities.

The Letter Carriers' delegate said that he had been instructed to bring before the notice of the council the fact that a store in town, advertised as the British toy shop, was selling German-made goods. The matter was left for the delegates to note.

Delegate Nunn was appointed as trustee for the council's shares in the Labor Temple company. Del. Sivertz notified the council that the general meeting of the company would be held on the 21st inst.

The secretary was ordered to keep copies of all correspondence.

After a good meeting council adjourned 10.15 p.m., till the 15th inst.

The fly probably regards mankind as a bit or a nuisance.

If the road to hell is paved with good intentions, I wonder what road is paved with the other ones.

PARKER WILLIAMS AT THE PEOPLE'S FORUM SUNDAY

Mr. Parker Williams, M. L. A., will be the speaker next Sunday evening at the People's Forum in the Labor Temple at 7.30. The subject of his address will be concerned with politics in British Columbia. Mr. Williams always attracts big audiences, because he is one of the best of speakers. All working men particularly should make a real effort to be at this meeting. As the weekly meetings of the Forum are becoming more widely known, the attendance is quickly growing, and they are now coming to be looked upon as a permanent feature of the social life of the city on Sunday evenings.

WOMEN'S NIGHT AT THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Mrs. Ralph Smith Spoke About Women's Work in the World

Advocated Political Franchise and Wages Equal to Men

Mrs. Ralph Smith was the speaker before a good-sized audience at last Sunday evening's meeting of the People's Forum in Labor Temple. Miss H. Gutteridge in the chair.

In advocating the granting of the ballot to women the speaker said woman's position today was one of slow emancipation. History revealed the fact that women once stood free, the equal of man, intellectually and politically. Mrs. Smith quoted writings to prove the force of her arguments in that respect and to show that women had taken an important part in the betterment of the race and for the freedom of humanity.

Votes for Women.

The speaker took strong exception to the superficial criticisms made by men who were opposed to the enfranchisement of women. In refuting these arguments she held that the suffrage movement was not a craze, women did not want to vote simply because it would be fashionable, but because of the very real interest they took in the larger affairs of life and government, and because of their intellectual equality with men. Some men had advanced the argument that going to the polls and otherwise taking an active part in the political life of the country was not within woman's sphere. But the speaker wanted to know why men had any more right to dictate what woman's sphere was than women had to dictate what man's sphere was. These and other arguments to the effect that women would lose their refinement and womanly qualities by actively participating in political affairs had been shattered by the results attained in other countries where women had been given the vote. Man had been forced to fight hard for his enfranchisement, and should for that reason be sympathetic in his attitude toward women in their struggle for the ballot.

Eulogized Work of Women.

The speaker told of an interview given a Brooklyn Catholic newspaper by Archbishop O'Shea of New Zealand, in which the prelate eulogized the work of women in his country since they had obtained the right to vote and called attention to the fact that not only had they taken a very active interest in politics, but that actually 2 per cent. more women than men had cast their votes at the last general elections in New Zealand.

A. A. BROOKHOUSE

Member of Typo. union 226, who is a candidate for councillor for Ward VI, Burnaby municipality, at the forthcoming election. Member of the 1915-16 board of school trustees.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of Investigation on Workmen's Compensation Laws, appointed by the Government of British Columbia, will hold a final public meeting at the Court House, Vancouver, beginning on Thursday, December 16th, at 11 o'clock a.m., and continuing on following days, for the purpose of hearing all parties interested who desire to attend or be represented at such meeting.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, employers' associations, labor organizations, and other parties intending to be present or represented by solicitor are requested to notify the Committee by letter addressed to the Chairman at Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

AVARD V. PINEO
DAVID ROBERTSON } Committee
JAMES H. McVETY

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 6th, 1915.

A DANIEL INDEED HAS COME TO JUDGMENT

And Advocates the Course Advised by the Wise Years Ago

A Ponderous and Profound One Endorses Industrial Unions

"In adopting a policy of closer affiliation or amalgamation of unions of allied crafts I believe the American Federation of Labor has hit upon a solution of the jurisdictional disputes that for years have retarded the progress of the American labor movement and which is the most serious problem that has ever confronted the A. F. of L." says Andrew P. Gallagher, who represented the San Francisco Labor council as delegate to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor.

End Jurisdiction Disputes.

"If the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will comply with instructions and, whenever the conventions of the American Federation of Labor recommend the amalgamation of two or more unions, these organizations honestly endeavor to bring about such amalgamation, I believe that jurisdictional disputes will in time become a thing of the past and the American labor movement will go forward by leaps and bounds," says Gallagher.

Most Important Action.

"I am of the opinion that the most important action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor was the urging of closer affiliation and, in some cases, amalgamation of unions of allied crafts."

THE BRITISH WOMEN WORKERS WANT EQUAL PAY

Pitiful Wages of Female Labor on Government Work and Orders

Woman Organizer Says Low Women's Wages Lower Men's Wages, Too

Isabel Sloan, one of the organizers of the British Federation of Women Workers, says this organization demands the same wages for piece work done by women that the men receive, and the same time wages, provided the same amount of product is turned out. If the help of a man is necessary for certain operations, the man's wages are to be deducted from the woman's. The minimum demanded for women working 48 hours is one pound sterling, and this is to begin at the age of 18.

Demand Minimum Wage.

This minimum has not been reached in many industries. Miss Sloan reports that some women have to work on government jobs for 2¼d per hour. She demands that the sweat shop laws be extended to all industries in which less than 3 pence is paid per hour. The women are very poorly paid in the bottle factories and laundries. For certain work in the cloth industry they receive an average of 9s 6d per week.

Will Pull Men's Wages Down.

Miss Sloan fears that cheap female labor will pull down the men's wages, and thinks that a strong organization is the only means of securing decent wages for women and preventing a drop in men's standards. The street car employees of Newcastle have proved that men and women can accomplish most by joint organization. They refused to admit women into their organization, unless women received the same wages as men, and the companies had to give in.

Women Must Organize Now.

The female car employees now receive 28s per week. The men get 30s, but the women turn 2s over to the conductors for helping them in certain operations. In the government controlled factories, women work from 60 to 70 hours for 14s, and organization is indispensable there for the purpose of compelling an improvement.

"The three shift system of eight hours with a minimum wage of £1 per week should be heaven on earth for women," said Miss Sloan.

STREET RAILWAY OFFICIAL

Vice-President Fred A. Hoover Expects to Return from Alberta Christmas.

Fred A. Hoover, business agent of Pioneer division No. 101, Street Railway Employees, and a vice-president of the international, writes President Hubble that he is in Calgary at present. He will return to Edmonton in a few days, to be present at a federal arbitration board meeting, and hopes to reach Vancouver in time for a Christmas dinner with Mrs. Hoover and the family.

The Real Union Spirit.

Councillor F. W. Welsh of South Vancouver, and president of the Plumbers' union, recently had his home badly damaged by fire. Like all his fellows just now, he has no funds for building.

Some union carpenters have offered to go out and donate their services to help him in the work of rebuilding when he is ready to go ahead. Other union building tradesmen have promised to do likewise.

R. "HARRY" NEELANDS

Business agent and secretary of Vancouver Typo. union, No. 226, who will be a candidate to succeed himself as school trustee in the municipality of South Vancouver.

STREET CARMEN'S TREASURER VISITS

Returning from A. F. of L., Will Call on Many Coast Unions

Refers to the Recent Local Street Railwaymen's Situation

Rezin Orr, international treasurer of the street railwaymen's union, has been in Vancouver this week, accompanied by Mrs. Orr. Mr. Orr was one of the street railwaymen's delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, and is now visiting the local unions in this territory.

Last Wednesday he attended the meeting of the Vancouver local union, and spoke on various matters of especial interest to the street railwaymen. Last night he visited New Westminster. Tonight he is to be in Victoria, and tomorrow will visit Seattle on his way back to headquarters in Detroit.

Asked by The Federationist if he had any comment to make about the recent street car situation in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, he said, "The international executive board did not like to refuse to accede to the request of these local unions for funds to finance a strike at that time. We acted according to our very best judgment, and information. In view of the industrial depression prevailing in western Canada, and the war situation, too, we could not agree that it would be a wise course to assume the responsibility of a strike. We made the best decision we could from the facts before us."

Mr. Orr, on inquiring as to the support The Federationist met with at the hands of local trade unionists, and learning that the street railwaymen's union is the biggest of the unions which take the paper regularly for all their membership, said some very complimentary things.

Yesterday he was entertained by the local union. President Hubble took charge of Mr. Orr at midday, and a trip was taken by car through Stanley Park, round Marine Drive and back through Eburne.

Scotch Landlords Rapacious.

The working people of Scotland are engaged in a country wide strike against "war rents." The landlords on the lookout to squeeze the last penny from their tenants, have advanced rates. The consequence has been that great mass meetings have been held and organizations perfected to make a combined resistance against the advances. In Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Ayr and other places action has been taken to defeat the aims of the landlords, and word has gone out to the labor people to refuse to pay the increases, even though eviction follows such action.

Winnipeg laborites have nominated J. C. Winington, a member of the Bookbinders' union to run as an aldermanic candidate in ward seven in place of Dick Rigg, who won a seat in the provincial house in the recent elections.

COUNCILLOR F. W. WELSH

Executive member of Vancouver central labor body and an active participant in Plumbers' union activities, who will be a candidate to succeed himself as councillor for Ward III in the municipality of South Vancouver.

THE MUNITIONS ACT HAS SLAVISH CLAUSES

Makes It Penal Offence to Leave the Employer's Service

Other Onerous Conditions Are Gradually Leading to Trouble

The New Statesman, a British publication strongly in favor of carrying on the war as vigorously as possible, in a recent issue has some very plain and critical things to say about the Munitions act, under which war munition factories under the control of the British government are operated. It says:

Penal Offence to Quit Work.

What the act does is to make it a penal offence for the wage earner to leave his employer's service without the employer's consent, even at the expiration of his contract of service, and with due notice. It makes it a penal offense for the men in any workshop to refuse to undertake a new job, however low may be the wage or piecework price that the foreman offers.

Courts Are Overbearing.

The munitions court habitually refuses to listen to the workman's plea that the rate of wages that he was offered was not the proper rate, or was inconsistent with either the contract or service, or with the munitions department's undertaking. The court declines to discuss wages or hours of labor, or conditions of employment—its jurisdiction, it says, extends only to enforcing the employer's will. Thus it has been held to be an offence for any workman, after he has worked the full contract day, to refuse to work overtime, including night work and Sundays, whether or not anything extra is paid for such overtime. A workman may not, even after due notice, change his employment—not even from one munition making firm to another—in order to get higher wages—however low may be the wages he is getting.

Preference to Employers.

But it is the lack of "mutuality" about the proceedings under the act that the workmen most strongly resent. The employer is allowed to make what arbitrary rules he likes, and to change them from time to time, without the workmen's consent—not merely the model rules drawn up the munitions department (in an unnecessarily harsh and peremptory phrasing, to which the workmen are not accustomed) but also any rules that the individual employer may choose to make and to enforce by fine (one man was "suspended" for four weeks, and thus fined £20, yet not allowed to leave the employment). It has actually been held in many cases that, although a workman may not, without his employer's consent, go off to another situation, the employer is not bound to give him work or wages.

Workmen Must Bear Losses.

Cases are constantly occurring in which workmen are told to "stand by" because materials are not ready, or because there are, for the moment, no more jobs. Then they lose hours, sometimes whole days, occasionally even several weeks, earning nothing (although knowing that other firms badly want their services, and would pay high wages); but the employer will not give them the discharge certificate, without which no other employer dare engage them. Every day in the week the munitions courts are hearing several dozen cases in which the employer has refused a leaving certificate, and in about half the cases the court holds him to have been wrong. But even if he wins the case the workman has no redress for the injury he has suffered in having been refused his discharge.

Fisher Now Commissioner.

Andrew Fisher has been appointed high commissioner in London for the commonwealth of Australia in succession to Sir George Reid. W. M. Hughes succeeds Andrew Fisher as prime minister.

Winnipeg Municipal Candidates.

Orgainzed labor in Winnipeg will have at least three candidates who will contest for places on the council board in the forthcoming elections, A. Heaps in ward three; H. Queen in ward five; Ald. Simpson in ward six and J. L. Winington in ward seven. The determination is to put up a strong fight for increased representation on the municipal board, and there are splendid indications of coming success in the effort to be put forth.

Building Trades Officers.

The Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention, elected Thomas J. Williams, of Washington, president; George F. Hedrick, of Lafayette, Ind., first vice-president, and William J. Spencer of Washington, secretary-treasurer. New officers chosen were: John Donlin of Chicago, second vice-president; William J. McSorley of Cleveland, third vice-president; D. D'Alessandro, of Albany, N. Y., fourth vice-president, and William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, Ind., fifth vice-president.

Carpenters May Return.

The action of the Building Trades department, American Federation of Labor, in session in San Francisco, in revoking the charters of the machinists, boilermakers and iron ship builders, it is said, will probably result in the reaffiliation of the carpenters, with their big membership. The trouble has been over a jurisdiction conflict which has been smouldering for some time. The fight turned on the situation of the millwrights, whose work was gradually lost when the mills began to build with steel and concrete. The carpenters claimed the machinists were not a building trade union, and the convention voted in accordance with the same idea.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1915

JOHN DAVIDSON, who died last week, was one of the most active men the trade union movement in this city has ever included in its numbers. He was always in the closest touch with its work, and was at all times ready to give his services, or to advise from the store of his extensive practical experience if requested to do so. To put it in a word, he was one of those trade unionists who "worked at it." Besides that, he found time to read widely, and took the closest interest in all movements calculated to increase the opportunities of the working class for securing more and better education. His death is a great loss to the local labor movement, to which the best of his ability and a large part of his life were devoted.

ANOTHER PIONEER PULLS OUT.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS met in session this week, and finds itself confronted with the task of making a decision on a far graver issue than it has had to deal with for some time. The question before the house is, whether the United States shall or shall not embark on a stupendous programme of militarism. The word which has been adopted to describe the proposals of those who want a larger army and navy is "preparedness."

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

• • • •

The element in the nation which is demanding it is chiefly composed of powerful financiers, and those who handle the political end of their plans for them. The element which will be required to carry those plans into effect if they are adopted, will not be this small group of schemers, but the mass of the common people. For that reason it is worth inquiring how far the latter may be expected to benefit, and what are the reasons which lie at the back of the plans of the preparedness advocates.

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They say that the United States needs a very much larger army and navy to protect itself against the possible aggressions of outside nations. But pray what nation at the termination of the present war will be in any position to think of attacking America?—a proposition which means among other little considerations, crossing the Atlantic ocean. It is absolutely certain that no European nation will be able to undertake such a business for financial reasons alone, not to mention that people will be fed up with war by that time.

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Looking round for reasons of that kind brings forth none. So there must be others. The big American money lenders have loaned many millions of dollars to a number of the fighting nations. Their prime purpose in doing so is to make profitable investments, bearing interest which they can feel sure they will be able to collect; and of principal which they can feel certain of eventually having returned to them. Stated in plain terms that is their position; and arguing logically from that premise, it may be safely assumed that their political efforts will be directed to securing those results.

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How will the interest and principal of these loans be paid—if they are ever to be paid at all? They will have to be paid in values produced in the shape of commodities by the labor of the working class in the indebted countries. To do this, exploitation of the producing class will have to be very severe, and for a long term of years. After going through the war with all its hardships, the workers will be required to make up their minds to forego everything in the way of improved industrial conditions and social amelioration in order that these debts may be paid.

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Now there is every reason to believe that the greatest disillusionment of the working class which the world has ever seen, is due by the time the war is over. Even among conservative students of economics, speculation is rife as to the precise manner in which proletarian discontent will manifest itself. It is almost certain that one way in which it will demonstrate is, in a struggle for enlarged political power with the object of curbing the exploiting proclivities of those who propose to sweat the war debt which Europe owes to America from the bodies of the workers. Further than that, there are some who believe that much of this loan money will never be repaid, because it will be impossible for the workers to endure the excessive and unremitting pressure which the burden of doing so would place upon them.

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Some Europe governments may very likely find themselves in the position where they cannot force the business of sweating interest from the bodies of their working class population, beyond a certain point, without having to face the possibility of a political upheaval which would end in oblivion for the state as it was constituted at the time the debt was incurred. In that case, what will these usurers do? In our opinion, they are asking themselves that very question. It answers itself that, if they cannot get their loans back from Europe any other way, they must have sufficient preparedness on hand to be able to go, or threaten to go, and knock them out of their debtors. In a word, the big financiers of America want the common folk of that country to back them up in a scheme for forcing the working class of Europe to continue producing values under such conditions as will bring them back their loans and interest safely. Besides this comparatively small group of actual money lenders, there is the more numerous tribe who are engaged one way or another, in the production and sale for profit of armaments to be taken into account.

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So many are in the business now, that they constitute a far more formidable force than the anti-militarists would have to face in ordinary times. Thousands of factories have been converted into war munition works. The business has brought big profits, and those controlling such establishments doubtless view with dismay the coming of the time when the demand from Europe ceases. Naturally they will help to swell the "preparedness" cry. They will, like the rest, be right up on the band wagon with an assorted list of patriotic reasons why the United States should do what they advise. But if Congress were to decide that the entire work of producing armaments should be nationalized, thus eliminating profit from the game, these profiteers, like their kind in other countries, would wilt with a rapidity only equalled by the melting of the proverbial snowball in the place to whence most of them might appropriately be consigned. For that is all it amounts to in the long run—profit—with what they call patriotism used as an advertising medium for their wares.

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Into this maelstrom it is sought to lead the American nation with all the ultimate horrible possibilities which are attendant on such a course. And it looks as though the business will be entirely successful. Led by the President's message at the opening of Congress, backed by a very powerful section of the press, and assisted by every psychological influence which its most enthusiastic supporters could wish for, it will without doubt mark the beginning of an era of militarism in the United States; which will assuredly lead up some day to similar circumstances to which it has done in Europe. To talk of it as a mere measure of defence, is to give it a name which has not even the merit of originality to commend it to the slightly incredulous. Every armament scheme, and every extension of every armament scheme, in Europe, was described in just the same language. From beginning to end it is a business which starts in deceit and finishes up—well, look at Europe today, that's where it finishes. Still it is a nice time of the year to start the proposition up. In a couple of weeks from tomorrow it will be the day of "Peace on earth goodwill towards men." As long as the world finds as much pleasure in symbols as it does today, realities will pass by unnoticed.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, instituted as an annual recognition of "the greatest service to the cause of peace during the year," will not be awarded in 1915. It is unfashionable nowadays to serve the cause of peace. Anyway, the prize does not seem to have had much lasting effect in the time that has passed since it was first given in 1901. The world stopped fighting for a little while to read some peace-advocating book that had won the prize, and then returned placidly to bloodshed. Perhaps this was only to be expected when it was remembered that Alfred Nobel, however benevolent with his bequests in the causes of peace and progress, made the money thus awarded by the manufacture of explosives in war.

OUT OF FASHION.

NATIONALISM HAS PROVED to be a stronger factor in world affairs than any other influence which moves men to action. Religion, compared to it, takes a subsidiary place, and a very subsidiary one at that, considering that thousands of men of similar religion in the various armies are killing each other, or trying to. Before the war, most of the talk at big national and international gatherings of working class representatives, was all about internationalism and how the spirit of it was growing.

STRONGER THAN ALL OTHERS.

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National boundaries were scornfully described as "imaginary boundary lines," quite appropriate as political catchwords and playthings for parochial minded people, but having no meaning capable of being translated into terms of war as it has been. But it was all a mirage of the mind, conjured in the brains of a mere handful of idealists too exclusively occupied in thinking about the final excellence of a new social order, to pay much analytical attention to the nature of the material out of which it had to be built.

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It has proved since then that the workers as a class had no settled convictions on the matter. Down at bottom, below the thin crust of hypnotizing terminology, Germans were Germans, British were British, French were French, and so on; and some of those most politically heretodox previously, proved most national under test. A lot of people, whose wishes had been busily engaged fathering their thoughts, were very much amazed. But after all there was no great amount of excuse for them being so.

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It was a clear case of determinism—the logical result of heredity and environment. Pray what has there been in the lives of the majority of the working class of Europe to make them realize the international idea? What percentage of them ever leave the town or country they were born in? From youth up their lives are narrow and circumscribed by the necessity of working daily for the bare needs of their physical existence. They have neither money nor leisure to go abroad and see their kind in other lands.

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It is but natural that men should have a sentimental regard for the place around which their earliest recollections are centered. And if after life does not bring experience of other lands and peoples, it is not to be wondered that the mass of men remain national in their conception of life and its meaning. Perhaps the practical lessons of the war will change this in some measure.

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But from the opinions expressed on the subject of peace by those who still hold fast by the international idea, it would seem that they consider national boundaries must be the starting point from which all discussion must begin. The war itself will leave behind it a hindering legacy of bitterness and recrimination, and taking the world as we find it now, it looks as though it is destined to pass through an acute period of nationalism before the federation of nations begins to take practical shape.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE of the officials of the American Federation of Labor towards the question of amalgamating trade unions whose craft interests are closely allied, is in direct contradiction to the policy of but a short while ago. It is due to the necessity for self preservation on the part of the Federation, and the reading of some writing on the wall at the recent convention in San Francisco.

WRITING ON THE WALL.

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Careful observers who were present at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor prophesy that it will eventually prove to have been one of the most important in its effects on the internal economy of that body. The stand taken by Samuel Gompers on the eight-hour day by legislation question has astounded many even among those who have hitherto come to be looked upon as his supporters, no matter what policy he adopted. Sam has had long and varied experiences, but if he fails to recognize the industrial signs of the times—or refuses to do so—and does not move with them, they will move him.

DECREASED BIRTH RATES IN ninety-six of the largest towns in Britain, show an aggregate falling off at the rate of 40,000 per year; while death rates show a corresponding increase. This is ascribed to the abnormal conditions due to the war. The former figures constitute an interesting example of the social results due in large measure to the disproportion of the sexes, as the result of vast numbers of men being drawn from civic life into circumstances entirely non-conducive to propagation of their kind. They also suggest that—with the end not yet in sight—when the war is over, far more conscious and coordinate attention will be given by the nations involved to the business of devising such conditions as will lead to an increase of births, particularly among the proletariat.

BABIES NOT SO NUMEROUS.

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Records covering a long period prove, that the first requisites in that direction are a guaranteed sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter. Periods of "prosperity" always coincide with increased birth rates. Cycles of depression, marked by unemployment and the privations arising out of it, record a decrease. So it means in a word that, if a scheme can be devised to assure the bulk of the people—the workers—of the opportunity to secure enough of the requisites of at least mere physical comfort, there will likely be an increase in the number of children born. But with the burden of taxation now settling upon Europe, whence will come the means to supply these propagation conditions? Moreover, whence will come the men to restore a sex balance already heavy on the female side? When the war is ended every government in Europe will be crying out for more children. Monogamy in all the countries has been at least the nominal and socially official relation of the sexes. But material reasons at the bottom determine the moral standards of each age, as an intelligent study of social, as opposed to court chroniclers' history, will prove. So, will the pressing necessity for replenishing the male population of Europe result in the encouragement of polygamous relations (?)—for the common people, of course.

The late lamented Catherine of Russia: "The only way to save our empire from the encroachments of the people is to engage in war, and thus substitute national passions for social aspirations."

"What," asks a contemporary, "are the most inspiring words in the English language?" Much might be said in behalf of these: "Enclosed find cheque."

The power to reason is an attribute of man that chiefly distinguishes him from the brute creation. Of what avail is this faculty if it is not used to establish and maintain peaceful relations among the nations of the world?

Earl Derby, who is in charge of the government recruiting plans in Britain, will be remembered by the older employees of the postal service as Lord Stanley, a former postmaster general, who described the officials of the postal workers trade union as "blood suckers and blackmailers" when they went to him to ask for raises of wages for the men they represented.

Some years ago someone invented a nail machine that enabled one man to do the work that it formerly took 1200 men to do. This would be a good thing if the 1200 men it replaced owned the machine. But they don't own it, some capitalist owns it. The only way the workers will ever get any benefit from improved labor-saving machinery will be by collectively owning, operating and managing it.

A woman has written to the department of militia asking that her husband, who has enlisted, be put in the front of the fighting in the hope that he would be shot. Wonder if she got the notion from King David, of biblical fame, after reading what he did in that little affair of Uriah and Bathsheba.

Says the San Francisco Bulletin: "The labor movement cannot be defeated. It is a democratic movement and the cause of democracy will not be finally beaten until the last man, and the last woman, and the last child is dead. It may change in form. To the extent that it does not yet contain all of the skilled and unskilled working people of America it should change its form. But as it stands, in all its imperfections, it is a courageous and indispensible champion of liberties and rights that are not guaranteed in the constitution nor mentioned in political campaigns.

The Milwaukee Leader, commenting editorially on the effect which the spending of vast sums of money on war munitions will have in the United States, says:

Hereafter industry will be controlled by a handful of New York bankers. There has been much boasting that this war will make America the centre of international finance. It will certainly create a class of capitalists who draw their income from the exploitation of workers beyond national boundaries. Such a class in any country is a centre of imperialist ambitions. It gathers around it a parasitic class opposed to all economic change.

These people will certainly be opposed to economic change in Europe, too, in order to insure the uninterrupted flow of interest on their investments.

The Australian Worker, commenting upon the plan for providing land and homes for returning soldiers, notes a situation in that newly settled country that is surprisingly like that of older communities. The state lands department of New South Wales reports that there are no accessible crown lands available for this purpose. There is plenty of good unused land in the state, but it has already passed into private hands. It is proposed to appoint a repurchasing committee to buy back these unused lands and give them to the returning soldiers. This, as the Worker so clearly points out, means a sharp advance in the price of these lands and big war profits to their owners. As an alternative, the Worker suggests that the government spend its money in making accessible lands that are now too remote from transportation.

The small farmer is a peculiar quantity. He, on the average, probably toils as hard as the wage working mechanic, laborer or factory operative, and gets hardly a better living. In relation to the banker from whom he borrows money, the railway and the produce house to which or through which he markets his crop, and the companies from which he buys machinery and fertilizer, he is a victim of exploitation. But, in relation to the farm laborer who helps him to plow and reap and thresh, he is a direct and active exploiter. Thus he is neither capitalist nor wage worker, but a "third something," sharing enough of the characteristics of each of these to set him in opposition to the other. He is willing to act with the industrial proletariat against the trusts on certain lines and up to a certain point; but it is not to be expected that he will support any attempt to organize the agricultural proletariat or protect it from overwork and underpayment.

The New York Call makes the following comment on the attitude of Sampel Gompers to the question of attempting to secure the eight-hour day by legislation.

It is reported that the president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in the San Francisco convention against the resolution in favor of legal limitation of the work day, and in general deprecating reliance upon political action as a method of improving the conditions of labor, described the ballot as "a piece of paper dropped into a box." Would Samuel Gompers or William D. Haywood be the more scandalized on having his attention called to the fact that they both use the same phrases? But, after all, there is nothing to wonder at in the verbal coincidence. Syndicalism is nothing but conservative trade unionism dressed up in red clothes.

Similar comment has been made in quite a number of other papers.

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 206 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424, phone Sey. 4752; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, A. Campbell, 78 Seventeenth 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. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Seymour 3414.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 meets room 205 Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 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 and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 305. H. Nightscales, president, 276 Fifty-sixth avenue east; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1791 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:30 and 8 p. m. President, Jos. Hubble; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin; 166, Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p. m. President, Francis Williams; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording sec, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial secretary, K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1915-16: President, A. Watchman; vice-presidents—Vancouver, W. F. Dunn, J. H. McVety; Victoria, B. Simmons; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Denning; Revelstoke, J. Lyon; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver island), S. Guthrie; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crow's Nest Valley), A. J. Carter; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, P. O. box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p. m. President, A. S. Wells; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 503, Victoria, B. C.

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THE STATE LABOR EXCHANGES IN AUSTRALIA

Government of New South Wales Had Introduced the Scheme

One Central and Four Other Subsidiary Offices Are Established

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 19.—One of the earliest acts of the labor government of New South Wales was to introduce into parliament measures which would authorize the establishment of state labor exchanges, and a scheme for the insurance of workers by the state against the evils of unemployment.

Reasons Given for It.

While work was at times irregular because of the industrial effects of fashions, seasons, climates, new labor-saving devices, new consolidations of capital, financial panics, crop failures, plagues, strikes and war; employment was intermittent in the main because of the failure of the community to organize and control the domestic labor market.

The regulation of private employment agencies and the establishment of state labor exchanges were considered to be the means whereby the unemployed could be directed into channels of employment, and employment itself established on a more permanent basis. For the purpose of properly marshalling the forces the unemployed were to be indexed under three heads.

Assorted Labor Power.

Able-bodied workers equal to any reasonable degree of manual labor; those who could not do a day's manual work mostly by reason of infirmity or advanced years; and those who wished to live at the expense of others without work, and those incapable of employment in the ordinary avocations.

There is every reason for supposing that in normal times there is always sufficient work for those who are included in the first class. Those of the second class call for special treatment, for while their interests, when employed, are safeguarded by the Industrial Arbitration act with its provisions for the issuing of permits on special conditions to aged, infirm or slow workers, there is a reluctance on the part of employers to engage them.

Curbing Private Agencies.

The question as to whether the labor exchanges should be made self-supporting, or partly self-supporting, did not enter into the argument. It was resolved that they should be entirely free to the people, as one of the main objects of the act was to combat the insidious work of the employment agency shark.

The state lays it down that unemployment means distress and inefficiency, which should be relieved by the state, while it is to the best interests of the state that each man should be fully employed, and that the state should be the first to give all possible help and facilitate persons in the work of seeking employment.

War Made a Difference.

On August 6, 1914, in view of the industrial crisis which then threatened by reason of the war, it was decided that the matter should not be carried on along the comparatively small lines it operated, but that an enlarged scheme should be at once proceeded with.

Prior to this, however, a woman's employment agency as a means of ameliorating the condition of the women workers of the community was established by the government, and up to date is doing good work.

Within a few days of the declaration of war, a system of self-registration by cards was established throughout the state. By this means men out of work could communicate with the department their needs free of all postage cost. Special letter cards were made available at very post office for the purpose.

At the same time the same facilities were provided whereby an employer could communicate his needs to the department. By the end of the first month 1747 employees availed themselves of the opportunities offered, and to the end of the year, 7409 had registered their names under the government scheme. By the end of June, 1915, some 15,000 people had handed in their cards from all parts of the state for employment.

Some of the Machinery.

Offices for the transaction of the exchange business were opened at four of the principal towns in the state, apart from the head office in Sydney, N. S. W. The four centres co-operate with the head office in connection with the self-registration system, and they discharge local functions. The self-registration card has enabled the government to determine from month to month the gravity of the problem of unemployment; to take steps for the investigation of the degree of distress prevailing amongst those out of work; and properly distribute the relief work offered by the state.

Boys Trained for Farms.

While many had enlisted for the war, some 35,000 in New South Wales, it was found that the part-time employment offered by the state as a temporary measure to combat entire employment, fell hard on the worker with a large family. It was thus decided to give relief to parents with large families by offering to take boys free of charge on the state agricultural farms.

A minute was issued by the minister for labor that any boy of good health may, without any charge of any kind, enter and remain at the departmental farm for three months—and at the end of that time be sent to work on a farm if so desired. The boys were offered a sound elementary training in agriculture, and it was freely availed of.

U. S. Copies Scheme.

Of the 15,000 men and women who have registered for work up till last June, 1915, 1979 women have been found work, while 11,731 men were placed in positions of some kind.

It is interesting to note that five months after we had introduced the scheme in New South Wales, the self-registration card system was introduced by the United States government, under the direction of Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, Washington.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
Friday, Dec. 12, 1890.

Francis Curry, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, succeeded Geo. B. Baker as delegate.

The council decided not to interfere between Mr. Gibbs, contractor, of Victoria, and the Stonecutters' union re contract on new building for Bank of British Columbia, corner Richards and Hastings streets. Delegate Cody stated that Gibbs was a sub-contractor under Mr. Cook, of this city.

A motion emphatically protesting against the new post office, corner Pender and Granville streets, being finished on the ten-hour day system was carried.

Letter Carriers Meet.

The local branch of the F.A. L. C. met on Friday last in room 306, Labor Temple. A very moderate attendance was called to order by President Carl. A communication was received from federated secretary McMordie, stating that the government had favorably received our request for uniforms and shoes for the temporary carriers, who are taking the places of carriers on active service. An arrangement has been made, whereby temporary carriers may join the association without initiation fee; such fee, however, must be paid if such temporary carriers are placed on the permanent staff, and wish to retain membership. Six temporary carriers were initiated.

The following were elected as officers for 1916: President, L. C. Carl; vice-president, J. Cass; secretary, R. Wight; assistant secretary, W. A. Squires; treasurer, R. Kirkwood; tyler, M. Buck. Collectors: main office, J. Cass, J. King, A. T. Hudson; Sub C, A. R. Cook, F. Knowles; North Vancouver, J. L. McKeist. Sub B, no appointment. Trades and Labor council delegates, F. Knowles, J. Cass, R. Kirkwood, R. Wight and A. R. Cook.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th Avenue W.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 732 7th Ave. East.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Room 215, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Baratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurts Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Engineers—E. Prendergast, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Halibut Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Horseshoers—Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, District 68.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 230, Labor Temple.
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—C. Howard, Port Coquitlam.
Local Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood. Tel. Sey. 1546R.
Longshoremen—J. G Kelly, 10 Powell Street
Machinists—J. H. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 812 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—L. E. Goodman, Labor Temple.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 8611.
Pressmen—P. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1509 Eleventh avenue East.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 248.
Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1365.
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—James E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province, City.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 422.
Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Teritory, 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—30690

MANY LOCAL TYPOS HAVE GONE TO THE WAR

Local Union 226 Members Are Active in Many Ways and Places

A Slight Improvement in the Trade Gives More Men Employment

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, twenty-six members of Vancouver Typographical union have volunteered for military duty in some capacity or other. The following is a complete list of printers who have donned the uniform: Capt. L. A. Elliott, Lieut. R. P. Latta (killed at Ypres), Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Youhill of the Province office (discharged after active service in Belgium), Sergt. A. D. Newberry of the Sunset office, Privates W. Cruickshank of the Terminal City Press, L. E. Dennison (discharged), P. Fleetwood of Clarke & Stuart, F. R. Fleming of the Province, J. V. Jones of the Sun, F. Leach, E. Mason of the World, W. Murdoch of the World, A. McLean of the World, J. T. O'Brien of Evans & Hastings, L. G. re, H. Palmer of G. A. Boedde, T. H. Potts, H. Robbins, J. Ross of the World, I. Snelgrove of Terminal City Press, W. Taylor of Evans & Hastings and A. Walker of the Province. Mr. F. Farrell is with the naval volunteers at Esquimalt, and Mr. J. Jackson is in the Old Country, having left Vancouver with the munition workers last summer.

Typographical members are also active in the political field. Messrs. H. C. Benson, W. R. Trotter and J. W. Wilkinson (newswriter) are candidates for the provincial legislature at the forthcoming election, Mr. Trotter being also a candidate for aldermanic honors as representative for Ward V of the city. Mr. J. E. Wilton and Secretary R. H. Neelands are candidates for the provincial legislature as representatives of Point Grey and South Vancouver-Burnaby ridings, respectively. Mr. A. A. Brookhouse, who is at present a member of Burnaby school board, is seeking election as councillor for Ward VI, Burnaby. Mr. H. L. Corey has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the school board of Point Grey. Mr. E. A. Morden is a member of the school board of North Vancouver. Secretary R. H. Neelands has held a seat on the school board of South Vancouver for the past four years, and has announced his intention to be in the running for the same position at the January election.

Voters' lists being printed and the holiday trade have caused a slight improvement in the printing business, and some members who have done nothing for several months are at least gaining a meal ticket.

Word received from Mr. E. Kirkpatrick, a former member of the local executive committee, indicates that he is doing well in Chicago.

After experiencing several months of the "back to the land" idea, by engaging in agricultural pursuits on Lulu island, "Ken" McConaghy is again subbing on the Province.

Travelling cards have been received from Messrs. I. Bostrom and W. Leaky, the former from San Francisco and the latter from Vernon.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

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

Bricklayers—Wm. S. Dagnall, Room 215.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207.
Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prendergast.
Halibut Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1844L.
Longshoremen's Association—G. J. Kelly; 10 Powell Street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Sey. 8703.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Sey. 508.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

PLANT YOUR ROSES AND PEONIES NOW

This month and next are the best in the year to plant Roses and Peonies.

We carry a large stock always on hand—hardy ones that actually grow and flourish. We keep them in the best condition. They are hardy and always thrive. They are kept in the ground. Come in and let us tell you about the difference in bulbs and plants—where they differ and the proper conditions under which they should be planted and tended.

Our facilities for taking the proper care of plants, seeds and bulbs are splendid.

RITCHIE'S
840 Granville Street
Just Above Robson
Vancouver, B. C.

HARRON BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 2486. North Vancouver — Office and Chapel, 122—Sixth St. West, Phone 134.

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.
UNDERTAKERS
Refined Service
1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.
Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons
Telephone Seymour 2425

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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.

FOR $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 untearable. In plain khaki and black with pin stripe. Large, roomy fitting. All sizes to 17½.

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.

David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Furniture Largest and most select stock in Western Canada. Easy Terms and decent treatment, at war time prices.
Hastings Furniture Co., Ltd., 41 Hastings St. West

HOTEL LOTUS New — Modern — Fireproof
COR. ABBOTT AND PENDER STS
VANCOUVER, British Columbia
Now under the management of W. V. MORAN
Room with detached bath.....$1.00 per day up
Room with private bath.....$1.50 per day up
Special Winter Reduced Rates to Permanent Guests
Our electric motor bus meets all boats and trains free
LOTUS GRILL—Open Continuously
FROM 1 a.m. to MIDNIGHT
Music from 6.30 to 8.30 and 10 to midnight

Phone Seymour 8330
New Electric Auto Bus Meets all Boats and Trains Free
Hotel Dunsmuir
Vancouver's Newest and Most Complete Hotel
250 ROOMS; 100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.00 per Day up.
COR. DUNSMUIR and RICHARDS STREETS VANCOUVER, B.C.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
All the wrappers of ROYAL CROWN SOAP and ROYAL CROWN PRODUCTS exchanged for beautiful presents
SEE OUR CHRISTMAS DISPLAY
Call whether you have coupons or not.
Special offers for Christmas and the New Year, contained in our new Premium Bulletin just issued. Write for catalogue of premiums and special offers.
Fancy teapots, Nippon hand-painted chinaware, cut glass, 100 styles and shapes of aluminum utensils, ladies' hand bags, music rolls, purses, etc., and an elegant display of beautiful dolls, toys, games, etc., etc.
You can save money by saving your coupons off Royal Crown Soap, Royal Crown Washing Powder, Royal Crown Naptha, Royal Crown Cleanser, Royal Crown Lye.
The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

You Can Save Money
BY USING
Tango Street Car Tickets
8 Rides for 25 Cents
THIS IS HOW IT WORKS OUT

32 Rides at A 5 Cent Fare	32 Rides on Tango Tickets	Your Saving On $1 Investment
$1.60	$1.00	60c.

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. Stores (Drug Dept.) Abbott Street Corner.
Spencer's Dept. Store (Cashier's office, Information Bureau and Exchange Desks), 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—
Browne & Boston, Druggists, Pender street corner.
Law's Drugstore — Harris street corner.
CORDOVA STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Abbott street corner
POWELL STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Dunlevy street corner.
DENMAN STREET—(English Bay)
Torrence Drugstore — Davie 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.
Browne & Boston, druggists, Davie street corner.
Pill Box Drugstore — Nelson street corner
Law's Drugstore — Davie street corner
Harrison's Drugstore — Pender street corner.
FAIRVIEW—
Harrison's Drugstore — Granville street and Seventh avenue.
MOUNT PLEASANT—
Law's Drugstore — Near Broadway
GRANDVIEW—
Campbell's Drugstore — Broadway and Commercial Drive.
STANLEY PARK—
Mitchell's Confectionery— Georgia street entrance.

B. C. ELECTRIC
Carrall and Hastings Sts. 1138 Granville St. Near Davie

FOR GOOD YET LOW PRICE TOYS COME ---TO THIS STORE---

We have the best toys in town. We have the largest stock in town, and we have the best selection. All are British, American and Canadian made, and the prices range from 5 cents each.

LET US SHOW YOU
TOYLAND THIRD FLOOR

The Hudson's Bay Company.

Granville and Georgia Streets

¶ If what you buy here does not please you—you won't come again.

¶ That is why we have Semi-ready Clothes—they bring you back again and again as the seasons follow.

¶ Semi-ready Tailoring means good clothes and a perfect fit—always the best, better than the rest. $15, $18 and up, according to wool quality.

Semi-ready Tailoring

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 GRANVILLE STREET

J. D. McNEILL

Mayoralty Candidate

SOLICITS YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

High Class Dental Services at very Moderate Prices

High-class and painless dentistry at very moderate prices, which anyone can afford—

Gold Crowns, 22k	$4.00
Gold Bridgework, per tooth	$4.00
Perfect Fitting Plates, each	$5.00
Porcelain fillings, each	$1.00
Amalgam fillings, each	$1.00

Teeth extracted free of pain.

All work guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

EXAMINATIONS AND ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE

Office open every evening from 7 to 8 p.m.

Dr. BRETT ANDERSON

Phone Seymour 3351 Office: 101 Bank of Ottawa Building

The Home Guard

Ogilvie's Royal Household Canada's Best Flour

CAPTIOUS CRITIC AWAKE ALL THE TIME

(Continued from page 1)

ing with the opinions held by the upper classes in Germany, remarks upon the difficulty of getting anyone to take a reasonable view of things in general, because the official view is one-sided, and the right of free speech and discussion is being strangled. The ministers of religion are the worst sinners in this respect, and their war sermons, in obvious opposition to their Master's teachings, are the most repugnant one could listen to."

In Suggestive Sequence.

The following anecdote of the war is taken from a wounded officer's letter in the Manchester Guardian: "A day before the great attack a curious thing happened. A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription:

'The English are fools.'

No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down, and reappeared with the addition:

'The French are fools.'

It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line:

'We are fools.'

A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription:

'Why not all go home.'

A very sensible suggestion, indeed; and naturally arouses the question, "Why in the devil did they ever leave home?" Such "writings on the wall," as it were, tend to show that all the uniformed artists are not blinded by the "Hymn of Hate"; nor is reason entirely overthrown in the mad turmoil of slaughter and destruction, "Somewhere in France." They're thinking.

In Ye Olden Times.

Those American advocates of "Preparedness," who desire a large army and navy, and who quote freely of the scriptures to prove that their policy has the divine sanction, can not feel themselves quite so strongly entrenched in the "armor of righteousness" as were the ancient Gideonites, who, upon the advice of their supreme councillor, threw their armor aside, and beat the supreme mackinaw out of the Midianites with some second hand crockery and a few toots on the trumpets. For verification, see the 7th chapter of Judges.

Few Antipodean Comparisons.

While government ownership, or control of industries, is by no means the millenimum, it still possesses the power to dull the edge of "the gouge" to a certain extent. A few comparisons from Australia will point the moral and adorn the tale. In New South Wales, the state bakery charges 13s 6d for 100 lbs. of bread; private firms charge from 13s 6d to 16s 8d. In New South Wales (which has a labor government), flour is £11 17s 6d per ton; in liberal Victoria £17 per ton. The average prices of commodities, from August, 1914, till August, 1915, rose 13.2%. In liberal Queensland they rose 21.3%; in New South Wales only 8.6%. Sugar, in N. S. W. sold for £21 per ton; in Victoria, £21 2s 6d; in South Australia, £22, and in Queensland, which is the sugar-growing state, £23. In N. S. W. butter is 1s 3d per lb; bread 8d per 4 lb. loaf. In Queensland, butter is 2s 3d per lb, and bdead 10d per 4 lb. loaf. A little difference of this description can make quite an inroad, or quite a saving, as the case may be, in the average worker's coupon, despite what theorists may say to the contrary.

The following is taken from the New York Times: Beacon, N. H., 12th August. Governor Whitman sent to Dr. Kieb, superintendent of the Mattewan state hospital, today, pardons for three inmates, Italians who want to return to their native land to take up arms with the allies. Mattewan is an insane asylum. Any comment upon this would spoil it.

Consideration for Carson.

Sir Edward Carson, who was on government work, has left his employment because he was not pleased with the way things were managed by the foreman. Workmen who have done this have been jailed and fined for the offence, under Mr. Lloyd George's Munition act. The date of Sir Ed.'s trial, we understood, has not yet been fixed; and when it does not come off, we will understand why it did not come off.

A Few of Our Own.

All the Bernhardi's and Treitschkes do not live in the land of the Terrible Hun. We have a breed of our own as virulent as anything ever produced, from the university firing squad. Listen to a few of their preachments.

In 1877, Jas. Ram published the "Philosophy of War." In it he argues that war, and the fitness for war, are an integral portion of the conditions of creative advance. He advocates "lending ourselves diligently to the prosecution of nature's plan (warfare) for the advancement of the inhabitants of the earth to higher forms of being." To him, military glory is the highest form of glory—"the life of a soldier commends itself in the abstract to the imagination as, more than any other worthy of honor."

The late Professor J. A. Cramb, in his lecture, "Reflections on the Origin and Destiny of Imperial Britain," delivered in 1900, hailed with joy, tumultuous joy, the advent of the new era of military conquest in this country, and appealed for conscription. He said: "In war, and the right of war, man has a possession which he values above religion, above industry, and above social comfort; in war, man values the power which it affords to life of rising above life, the power which the spirit of man possesses to pursue the ideal."

Mr. H. F. Wyatt, founder and hon. secretary of the Maritime league, says, "Efficiency for war is God's test of the nation's soul. . . . War remains the means by which, as between nations or races, the universal law that the higher shall supercede the lower, continues to work. . . . From Great Britain, and from the United States, whence the military spirit is passing away, the bleat of feebleness is now proceeding."

And thus Col. Sir Lonsdale Hale on "foolish scruples" in war: "We, in this country, have to a great extent, drifted into a state of namby-pamby humanitarianism. . . . but the Germans have no such foolish scruples. . . . and, very rightly, they will not let humanitarian scruples stand in their way."

And many others of the same ilk may be quoted, ad nauseum. Militarism is not a geographical expression, and confined to any one nation; but belongs to the Simon Legrees everywhere, whether they hail from Britain, Germany, France, Mexico or Timbuctoo. They are cancers of the social body, and urgently require surgical attention.

On the other side of the fence we have Mr. Anatole France, the greatest of French writers, who declares that: "The horrors of our military system are such that a Frenchwoman, if she has a son, will rejoice in being a widow, because the son will then be exempted from two years of the martyrdom." And the German authority, who calls the German barracks 'a great national misfortune.'"

Mars Makes Morgan Mighty.

From the New York American: "By the time the last shot is fired in war-ridden Europe, when fortunes there have been dwindled and shrunk, Morgan will be the richest man in the world, outdistancing Rockefeller. He and his banking house have capitalized the bloodshed in terms, not of millions of dollars profit, but hundreds of millions."

Here is how it accumulates: "First, he gets commissions direct from the governments of the allies. Indirectly, he gets a profit from transporting the supplies, both on land and sea, and from a thousand other industries. And, last of all, but not least, from underwriting the enormous war loans."

And here is where the strings are pulled: Mr. Morgan's right hand man, it appears, is E. R. Steinins, who was president of the Diamond Match company, of Illonois, and "now has his headquarters under the Morgan roof of Wall and Broad streets. Under him is a staff of 300 men, chosen for their ability to keep secrets, as well as handle purchases that run into millions."

Rather a prophetic son of a profit, this man Morgan!

The Balkans—And Looking Backward.

..A glimpse at volume 4 of Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will elucidate many of the tangles in the Balkan situation. The Turks were massacring the Bulgarians by the thousands. Gladstone was gaining much popularity by advocating driving the Turk out of Europe; but was countered by Disraeli, who said that(if the Turk were driven out of Constantinople, in would come Russia; and then—good-bye, British Empire!

By the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, (Britain being represented by Disraeli and Salisbury) which called a truce, for the time being, it was heralded from the house-tops that the way had been paved for the "gradual self-development and independence" of the Balkan states, but, the author states, "it must be owned that the object of some of the powers—and especially, we are afraid, of the English government, was rather to maintain the Ottoman government" in Europe.

By the treaty, Bulgaria was left as a self-governing state, tributory to the sultan of Turkey, and owning his suzerainty; Roumania was left under the direct political and military authority of the sultan. Austria took Bosnia and Herzogovina and Russia took Bessarabia from Roumania; Disraeli declaring that the reason why Austria got Bosnia and Herzgovina was to allow her, and not Russia, to fall heir to Constantinople, "if the succession to the Porte should ever become vacant."

Russia regained everything she had lost after the Crimean war. "The impression left in the minds of the Greek delegates was, that the influence of the English ministers had in every instance, been given in favor of Turkey, and against the claims of Greece. . . . . an uncomfortable impression everywhere that the whole congress was a pre-arranged business."

That the Greek delegates were not far wrong in their impression was later on proved by the London Globe, through the treachery of a foreign office clerk, and that, as a matter of fact, Disraeli and Salisbury had signed secret arrangements with Russia and Turkey on 30th May, some days before the issue of the invitations to the congress of Berlin.

Wonderful are the ways of the war lords! Russia and Turkey were left on top; the Balkan states in the mire; and the way paved for the present rumpus. The popular music hall ditty of the time was, "The Rooshians shall not take Constantino-o-o-ople." Now, our dear patriots are breaking their hearts because they can't give it to her. No wonder the Balkan states are guessing which way to jump!

No Use for Them.

It's a million dollars to a doughnut that the Kaiser and his clan do not figure on "occupying" the slums of either Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast or London, or Montreal.

History and Progress.

Thus Viscount Bryce in the Hibbert Journal: "After more than forty centuries of civilization, and nineteen centuries of Christianity, mankind—in this case more than half mankind—is settling its disputes in the same way mankind did in the Stone Age. In some of the belligerent countries the final and vital decisions were taken by four or five persons only, in others by six or seven persons only."

And its a safe guess that they will "settle the dispute" only when they feel so disposed. Of course, the other millions of mankind do not possess the necessary brilliancy of intellect to grapple with such intricate problems."

Adam had his troubles, but he missed the dressmaking and millinery bills.

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!

JOHN DAVIDSON

Local old-time trade unionist, who died in Vancouver last week. A member of the Carpenters' union, and former delegate to Trades and Labor council.

JOHN DAVIDSON

Following resolution of condolence was passed unanimously by the Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting, held in Labor Temple, on Thursday, December 2:

Whereas, On the 1st December, 1915, the inscrutable decree of Providence has removed from the ranks of organized labor in Vancouver our valued and worthy brother, John Davidson, member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and former delegate to the Trades and Labor council; be it

Resolved, That this council express its deep sympathy to Mrs. Davidson and daughter in the loss of a husband and father, whose life work has been given to the cause of the workers, and whose faithful work will endure; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the Trades and Labor council be draped for thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Davidson, be spread on the minutes of the council, and published in The B. C. Federationist.

JOHN DAVIDSON

Passes Away on December 1—Funeral Held Last Saturday.

Friends and acquaintances will be sorry to hear of the passing away of John Davidson, aged 63 years, which sad event took place on Wednesday, December 1, 1915. Although he had been ailing for a long time, but not confined to the house, death, as a result of stomach trouble, came unexpectedly, at the General Hospital, where he had been for a day or so. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and one daughter, Mrs. T. Foster, who have the sincerest sympathy of a large circle of friends in their irreparable loss and bereavement.

Mr. Davidson was very well-known in the building trades, having been a life-long member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and for several years had represented that body on the Building Trades council as well as the Vancouver Trades and Labor council. Before coming to this city from Chicago, Ill., some fifteen years ago, he had travelled extensively, working as a ship's carpenter for five years on vessels sailing the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and also in different cities of Canada and the United States. During his lifetime he held nearly every important office in the gift of his union, and was always a staunch and true unionist. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and a Fenian raid veteran. Generous to a fault, his life was spent most industriously at his trade and for the good of humanity, which was well worth the living. He will live long in the memories of those who knew him.

On Saturday, December 4, at 3 p.m., the funeral took place from the family residence, Seventh avenue, near Oak street, to the crematorium at Mountain View cemetery by automobile, and was well attended. Rev. M. H. Jackson, of St. George's church, conducted the burial services, held at the house and the cemetery. The pallbearers were: T. Coope, F. L. Barratt, G. Richards, F. W. Foster, F. Phillips and G. Bartley.

Among the many beautiful floral tributes were: "From Mother," Tom and Gladys, Ned and May, Bill and Fannie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster, Old Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and family, Mrs. G. W. Robertson, Madge Robertson, Mrs. E. Fierheller, Miss Fierheller, Trades and Labor council.

A. A. Brookhouse a Candidate.

A. A. Brookhouse, of Cowan & Brookhouse, and former delegate to the Trades and Labor council, has announced his candidature as councillor for No. 6 ward, Burnaby municipality. He is a well-known resident of that ward, having resided there for some years. At present Mr. Brookhouse is school trustee of Burnaby, and is well-posted on the needs of that flourishing district, and if elected should give a good account of himself. He is a strong supporter of the present policy of H. M. Fraser, and has promised to assist in every way the new scheme of the reeve and council to place the financial affairs of the municipality on a stronger basis.

Had more people lived for their country, there would be less need to die for it.

New Season's Boiled Cider put up in pint bottles

Sweet Apple Cider in quarts

Now Ready

B.C. VINEGAR WORKS

Factory: 1365-7 Powell Street

Telephone Highland 285

Est. 1904 Vancouver, B. C.

IF

$12.00, $15.00 or $18.00

Is your limit for

A NEW SUIT

see what we have to offer.

Good Variety, New Styles

PEABODY'S OVERALLS UNION MADE

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