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, [illegible]51 — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

WAYS OF THE WORLD IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Behind the Scenes Politics Make Very Interesting Reading

The Official Reason for War Is Usually Not the True One

[By W. M. C.]

The London Daily Chronicle of 30th ultimo, contains an interesting comparison. On one page is given the "Kning's Call to the Nation," calling for more sacrifices, and "to make good these sacrifices" already made. On another page is given a full account of the winning of the Queensbury Handicap by his majesty's colt Friar Marcus. After all the "thrift" campaign too. It would appear a very reasonable deduction that "sacrifices, like charity, ought to begin at home."

What It Is Like.

Anent the civilized methods of modern warfare, the Manchester Guardian of 23rd ult. contains an officer's letter, from which the following excerpt is taken: "Now is the time to give the patient infantryman his head. Scrambling over the high parapet and slithering down the other side, he advances through the long grass with a yell, his fleet-footed platoon commander leading by a few yards."

The latter may be brandishing a light cane, but preferably he has a revolver in one hand and a knuckle-duster in the other. These knuckle-dusters are blood-curdling things, more unpleasant to the imagination than the largest gun. They slip over the hand with a strap, and have a nasty steel point about three inches long. With this instrument you jab a German in the eye."

Head hunters of North Borneo, please note!

What About Jaures Munrder?

It will be remembered that, shortly after the murder of M. Jaures, it was stated in the press that "a number of political personages in the chamber have been examined and placed under arrest in connection with the assassination of M. Jaures by Ronul Villian." It would be interesting to know what further became of these "political personages." Perhaps the French authorities have "forgotten" the incident—but have the workers?

An Interesting Case.

We are progressing, and that rapidly, James Houston, an Ayrshire "laddie," was tried and found guilty on two counts, one of which was with making the statement "that the present war was desired and caused by capitalists, who would derive pecuniary benefit therefrom." The statement was made during the course of a speech; and the malicious slander was deeply resented, and denied, by the local patriots. Another noteworthy incident of the trial was that the crown sought to put forward military witnesses. This, in a civil case, but the sheriff, to his credit, refused to allow it.

The verdict was peculiar, considering that the statement was a purely political one—one that has been made the world over thousands of times in regard to war by all shades of opinion, even by British consuls; though it had always been levelled, by them, against the Germans, or some other nation. And the Germans, and others, had consistently charged it to the British, and others. But Houston seems to have struck home—and it hurt.

That capitalists desire, and cause, and benefit from war, the following excerpts may aid in proving to those who are still undecided on the question:

Some Previous Opinions.

Thus Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the Contemporary Review, January, 1912: "The root of the British-German antagonism is this: We want to keep what we have, and, therefore, favor the status quo; whereas our discontented cousins crave for what they have not got."

Prof. Usher's "Pan-Germanism": "The exports from England to the English colonies alone, she (Germany) knows to total several hundred millions of dollars. Such a market she is determined to have, cost what it may."

Herr Harden, of Germany, has openly declared that Germany's opponents have "seized, possessed and colonized great stretches of the most fertile soil in the world. Now Germany's hour has struck."

In 1875, the leading British financiers appealed to Lord Derby to get the British government to act against Turkey, and so secure the interest and the capital of Turkey's foreign bondholders.

And nobody ever made any bones about who desired, caused and benefited from the Boer war.

Behind the War Scenes.

And now a few excerpts, as space is limited, from H. N. Brailsford's "The War of Steel and Gold": "Conquest, in the old sense of the word, has become obsolete. Our bankers will not do in China, what Cortes and Pizarro did in the New World. They build a railway, or sink a mine. Our Ahab's do not take Naboth's vineyard; they invest money in it.

"The inner history of the Russo-Japanese war shows that all the ministers of the czar were sincerely disposed to evacuate Manchuria, and no less opposed to any advance towards the Yula river and Korea. They failed, because the timber enterprise, which was the attraction of the Yula district, was a court venture. To defend the interest of Lord Rothschild and his fellow bondholders, Egypt was first occupied, and there practically annexed by Great Britain.

To the Poor Parson.

To avenge the murder of a German missionary by a Chinese mob, the Germans annexed Kiaou-Chau, and a district stretching 100 miles inland—the town being noted, not merely for its dislike of German missionaries, but also as a very valuable port. To protect investors who had speculated in its debt, foreign financial control was imposed on Greece.

The claims of various financial adventurers, who had grievances against President Castro's government, induced Britain and Germany to conduct a naval expedition against Venezuela. A naval expedition was undertaken by France to the Island of Mytilene to collect a usurious debt due by the Sultan to a pair of Levantine financiers with Italian names (M. M. Lorando and Tubino.)

Dividing the Spoils.

The French and German ambassadors in Constantinople engage in an incessant strife over the right to supply Turkey with armaments from the forges of Covensot and Essen. The banks take their share in the competition, and the usual procedure now is, that Turkey is offered a loan by a French or German bank, on condition that the proceeds are expended in buying cannon, as the case may be, from Schneider or Krupp.

Austria has been known to make it a condition of concluding a tariff treaty with Serbia that she should buy her cannon from Skoda. Our recent rapprochment with Spain, which included a royal marriage, a treaty for the defence of the Spanish coasts, and some protection for Spanish interests in Morocco, was completed by the rebuilding of the Spanish navy by British firms." And so on, ad infinitum. If the capitalists do not benefit from wars, then who in Jericho does?

The British Brand.

Wm. LeQueux, in the "Deadly Peril": "Patriotic English merchants have supplied the German army, without restrictions from the British government, with 20,000,000 lbs. of tea, with the result that the price to the English worker has risen 3d per lb. Coal delievered in London at 16s per ton before the war, is now delivered at nothing less than 40s per ton. At a time when the British navy dominates the trade routes, we have seen food prices steadily mounting until the purchasing price of a sovereign has fallen by 25%." Who got this difference? If it weren't a criminal offence, we should say the capitalists got it.

Our "Stupid" Ancestors.

From the San Francisco Star: "Go to the monkey, thou voter; consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live? Do they hide the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest? Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-great-grand-children of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

"Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods? Do they permit some smart monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 500 years ago?

"Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to go tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything? Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them, and then allow these appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

"Do they build up a monkey city, and then hand over the land, and the paths, and the trees, and the springs, and the fruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while the work was going on?"

No, sir, no such monkey-business for them.

LABOR CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE TO MEET NEXT TUESDAY EVENING

The flutter in provincial political circles during the past few days was reflected in the attendance at Wednesday evening's meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trades and Labor council, and for two hours there was a refreshing breeze of old times in evidence, which seems to demonstrate that trade unions are influenced by much the same human interests as other mortals.

Municipal Elections.

The municipal elections were discussed at some length. The difficulty of finding qualified candidates with the necessary property, clear of incumbrances, was once more brought home to the committee, resulting in no definite recommendations to the central labor body, so far as new candidates are concerned. The candidature of Councillor Welsh and School Trustee Neelands for re-election, was recommended for endorsation, as also was that of Delegate Rigby of the Streetrailway Employees' union, for school trustee, all of South Vancouver municipality. In Point Grey, Delegate Wilton, of the Typo. union, was endorsed by the committee and passed up to the parent body for ratification.

Provincial Politics.

After an informal discussion of the provincial situation politically, it was decided to call a special meeting of the campaign committee, which will now be separated from the parliamentary, for Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, in room 210, Labor Temple, at 8 o'clock. To this meeting the several candidates of the central labor body, recently chosen by referendum vote, will be invited, it being the intention of the committee to put things in proper order for eventualities in the way of elections.

Protection for "Movie" Operators.

Upon recommendation of a delegation from the Moving Picture Operators' union, it was decided to recommend that a committee from the council be named to co-operate with the union in an endeavor to secure from the civic authorities some further protection for moving picture operators and movie attendants. A new examination of all operators before being granted licenses for 1916 was urged.

Old-timer of Royal City Dead.

An old-time member of the Streetrailway Employees' union at New Westminster, Fletcher Shaw, aged 61, died suddenly on Dec. 7, of heart failure. He had been out of active service for two years, but was well-known in the Royal City.

Fossil Conscriptionists.

Lord Northcliffe recently published a manifesto, signed by 38 prominent men, demanding conscription. Correspondents promptly got on the job, and showed that of these 38 worthies no fewer than 28 were over 60 years of age, five over 70, and one over 80.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES COUNCIL IN SESSION

Typos Sign Up New Wage Scale in All of Their Jurisdiction

The Council Will Consider the Selection of Civic Candidates

The last meeting of New Westminster Trades and Labor council, Dec. 8, 1915, opened at 8.10 with President Maiden in the chair. Minutes read and adopted. Credentials for B. B. Chapman from the Bartenders' union were read and the delegate obligated and seated. Typographical union reported that they had signed up two more shops at the new scale, one in Burnaby and the other in Chilliwack. This leaves only two shops in the jurisdiction out. Bartenders: Trade very slack; musicians, work very short at present; cigarmakers, all men in town working now; street railwaymen, same as before, about half the men employed; electrical workers, no change; engineers, local is defunct, only five or six men left in town; brewery workers, very quiet.

Questions by members: Does the council intend to take part in the municipal campaign this year? Delegate Paulson stated that he would be very much opposed to such action this year. Motion by Stoney-Yates, that "a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting on the advisability of putting candidates in the field." Stoney, Yates and Knudsen were appointed on the committee. Delegate Stoney introduced Quartermaster Sergeant Youhill, who addressed the council for a considerable time on his experiences in the trenches with the 7th battalion. He gave a vivid description of modern warfare, and told his audience that the Canadian soldiers had no superiors anywhere in the world. His talk was received with close attention, and at the end he was given a vote of thanks for his kindness in coming to the meeting.

DOINGS AMONG THE LOCAL TYPOS

The regular monthly meeting of Vancouver Typographical union will be held on Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Owing to Christmas Day immediately preceding the date of meeting, ordinarily, the December meeting is to be held one week earlier. It is understood there will be up for discussion a proposition which originated in New Westminster during a recent visit of Mr. Hugh Stevenson of Toronto, I. T. U. delegate to the A. F. of L., to that city, that Vancouver endeavor to secure the 1919 convention of the I. T. U.

At a conference of western premiers held in Victoria this week, the matter of having text books printed in the west was taken up and received favorable consideration. This is a question which was laid before the government at Victoria by a joint committee from Victoria and Vancouver Typographical unions a short while ago. At that time assurance was given that the idea was a worthy one, and would be given earnest attention. Every printer in the west should be an enthusiastic booster for this idea, as it means more work, more money and more printers.

Commencing January next, every union printer in Canada and the United States will contribute five cents a month more to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. This increases the per capita tax from 45 cents to 50 cents, and the additional revenue thus provided is to be used in extending the accommodation of that great institution. The five cents addition will amount to approximately $40,000 extra each year.

Mr. A. A. Brookhouse, candidate for councillor in Burnaby, has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. S. Armstrong on his campaign committee. There is quite a large number of Burnaby voters resident in Vancouver, and, as chairman of the committee, it will be "Billy's" duty to see that none are overlooked.

Mr. Harry Fletcher, printer-miner, well-known on the coast from Seattle to Dawson, has deposited his card with the local union.

Mr. J. Lucas took out his travelling card and is leaving for Toronto, where it is his intention to enlist for overseas service.

After four months military duty, Mr. W. Murdoch has secured his discharge, and is again showing up at the World.

We know how to grow wheat, enough for all. We know how to make bread, enough for all. But we have not yet learned how to make it possible for all to get bread.

PEOPLE'S FORUM LECTURE NEXT SUNDAY AT 7:30

The platform at the People's Forum in Labor Temple next Sunday evening will be occupied by Mr. S. P. Panton. The subject of his address will be "Monetary Conditions in Canada." These meetings are attracting more attention each week, a fact which is indicated by the increasing size of the audiences. The general public are cordially invited, and no one need leave without having any or all parts of a speaker's address made clear. Questions and discussion are welcomed.

STREET RAILWAY MEN IN ROYAL CITY MEET

Much Slackness in Some of the Departments Is Reported

The Men Will Wear Monthly Working Buttons in Future

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 15.—The regular meeting of Division 134, Street Railwaymen's union, was held last night in the Labor Temple, and in point of numbers present and business transacted, was the most successful meeting held for some time. There was one new member installed and three withdrawn for service in the army.

Business Agent's Report.

Report of the business agent showed that everything was going fairly well, except for the slackness of work in some of the departments, which is worse now than it has been for the last six years.

Section 5 of the bylaws was amended to make ten constitute a quorum.

The use of a monthly button was discussed at some length, and it was decided to order some and require all members to wear them while on duty.

An illuminated roll of honor containing the names of all members who had enlisted for active service up to date was unveiled with appropriate remarks bly the presiding officer.

The business agent was appointed to represent the division on the committee taht is engaged in obtaining a six-day week law for street railwaymen in the province.

The question of the operation of one-man cars was discussed, and the division went on record as being opposed to any such move, as it would be a direct violation of agreement with the company.

A proposal to dispense with the business agent did not receive much support, and the question was referred to the executive committee to make a report at the next meeting.

Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President—G. H. Clapp.
Vice-president—W. J. Holme.
Secretary—A. F. Duncan.
Financial-Secretary-Treasurer — W. Yates.
Conductor—P. Barnes.
Warden—R. P. Jamieson.
Sentinel—A. S. Passmore.
Correspondent—W. Yates.
Delegates to the Trades and Labor council—W. Yates, Wm. Banks, G. H. Clapp, A. S. Passmore, J. Barr, H. Swan, L. Grimmer, C. Harris, W. Morris, J. Bond.
Visiting Committee—L. Grimmer, W. Yates, R. P. Jamieson, H. Swan, F. Thornton.
Executive Committee—W. J. Ellison, L. Grimmer, P. Barnes, R. P. Jamieson, S. Hughes, I. Bates, A. Rowell, W. A. Bowes, Geo. Bolton.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Candidates Are Endorsed for Coming Municipal Campaign

Public Defender for the Police Court Is to Be Advocated

Vancouver Trades and Labor council assembled in good numbers at last night's meeting, when several new delegates from various of the affiliated unions were obligated and took their seats. Seattle brewery workers wrote that the products of J. G. Fox and company were on the unfair list.

Mrs. G. D. Foster, daughter of the late John Davidson, wrote thanking the council for its expression of sympathy at the death of her father. Premier Bowser wrote saying that if the council would give particulars of cases in which the methods of Magistrate South had been objectionable, he would investigate the matter. This was referred to Vice-president Pettipiece.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

The council donated $50 to the cost of presenting the views of organized labor in British Columbia before the government commission appointed to investigate this question. The commission is holding sittings in Vancouver this week end. Delegate McVety was elected to represent the council on the committee which has been empowered by the government to look after returned soldiers.

Public Defender Advised.

The executive board of the council recommended that the city council appoint a lawyer to act in the city police court as a "public defender" to watch the interests of poor prisoners. Delegate Harrison raised an interesting query. He pointed out that such an official would be paid by the city. The city treasury benefited by the fines imposed on such prisoners. For that reason he thought it quite possible that a "public defender" might not fight for the interests of poor prisoners as strenuously as he might do. It was mentioned that Los Angeles had tried the "public defender" idea out, and had found it successful. Finally the council decided to advocate a similar course of procedure for Vancouver.

Delegates Crawford, Welsh and McVety were appointed as a committee to appear at the city hall, to urge that licenses be not granted to moving picture operators unless they can pass the examination which new applicants have to pass today.

Endorses Election Candidates.

On the recommendation of the parliamentary committee, the council endorsed the following as candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections. For South Vancouver, F. W. Welsh as councillor. For school trustees, R. H. Neelands and R. Rigby. For the city of Vancouver, W. R. Trotter will be supported in ward five, unless the council itself makes a nomination for that ward. A similar course was adopted with regard to the candidature of J. E. Wilton in Point Grey. Delegate Trotter, as the council's representative on the Social Service council, reported on the work of that body. At the recent election of officers, he had been selected as second vice-president of the Social Service council for the ensuing year. Dues to the amount of $10 to the council were ordered to be paid.

The Reports of Unions.

The new union of milk wagon drivers reported having made considerable progress during the past few weeks. They all wore buttons in making their rounds, and they wished to ask all union men to see that the man who delivered their milk was wearing a union button.

The federal department of labor had written to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., stating that delay in the payment of separation allowances to the dependents of war munition workers in Britain was due to the fact that the men themselves had not notified the British government that they wished the allowance to be made.

Delegate Sully moved that his resolution of last meeting be raised from the table. The motion was ruled out of order. The council adjourned at 10 p.m.

Light on "Preparedness."

If the people of Europe repudiate their war debts after the war, and American capitalists have an outstanding loan to the Allies which they are anxious to collect, it can have only one result and that is war between America and the people of Europe. The capitalist governments of Europe will try to quell their revolting subjects, and make them submit to the gigantic burden; the people of America will be called to shoot down the people of Europe that a group of capitalists may secure their unholy plunder. A war loan would be treason to the people of America.—Appeal to Reason.

Compensation Act Commission.

A. S. Wells, Victoria, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and W. Yates, business agent of the Streetrailway Employees' union, New Westminster, are in the city this week-end, attending the sittings of the provincial government Workmen's Compensation Act commission, and giving evidence on behalf of trade unionists.

A Giant Confederation.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Transport Workers, and the National Union of Railwaymen have ratified the proposal for the amalgamation of unions. This creates an alliance of between 1,25,000 and 1,500,000 workers.

A gay and giddy Emperor assumes a royal bun, and kicks his royal neighbors' dog, and this is royal fun. The royal neighbor calls to arms his royal grenadiers, and starts a royal little war that lasts for seven years. The royal bankers buy the bonds due forty years from date, for everybody knows the common herd will pay the freight.

B. C. F. of L. CONVENTION CALL

To All Organized Labor in British Columbia:

Pursuant to the constitution, a call is hereby issued for the Sixth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, to convene in the Labor Temple, Vancouver, B.C., at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 17th of January, 1916.

REPRESENTATION.

Each organization affiliated with the Federation shall be entitled to one delegate for the first hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof.

Central labor bodies, district boards, building trades councils, allied councils and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central bodies must be members of unions affiliated with the Federation.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Delegates shall receive their credentials from their local unions in duplicate and send one copy to the Secreatry of the Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention and deliver the other to the committee on credentials.

No credential shall be considered valid bearing more than name of delegate and alternate: provided that if alternate presents credentials and is seated he shall be the only recognized representative throughout the sessions of the convention.

The Executive Board will meet prior to the date of convention for the purpose of preparing reports, appointing committees, etc.

You should therefore elect your delegate at once, as affiliated organizations who leave the selection of delegates to the last moment have very little chance of representation on the committee.

REVENUE.

Any union or central body that has not been previously affiliated may become affiliated by paying six months' dues for the term they make application.

The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of two cents per member per month from all local unions. From central bodies, district boards, building trades councils, allied trades councils, and similar bodies, one dollar per month. All moneys shall be payable in advance to the secretary of the Federation in two half-yearly instalments due and payable in January and July of each year.

If your organization is not yet affiliated, you may become affiliated and entitled to representation at the convention by paying the per capita tax for the January to June, 1916, term, at the rate of two cents. per member per month.

A list of the hotels and lodging houses, will be published later, and a copy forwarded to each delegate, as soon as duplicate credentials are received by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Article Seven of the Constitution reads as follows:—

The Election of President and Secretary-Treasurer shall take place at the Annual Convention.

And the Secretary-Treasurer shall in issuing the call for the annual conventions instruct all affiliated bodies to nominate one candidate for Vice-President for their respective districts, the candidate for Vice-President receiving the endorsement of the majority of the affiliated bodies of said district, shall be declared elected, for the ensuing year.

Districts to be represented as follows:

Vancouver, 2 Vice-presidents.
District 18, U. M. W., 1 Vice-president.
Nelson and Interior, 1 Vice-president.
New Westminster, 1 Vice-president.
Victoria, 1 Vice-president.
Vancouver Island, 1 Vice-president.
Prince Rupert, 1 Vice-president.

All affiliated organizations are therefore requested to send in the names of Nominees for the office of Vice-President for their respective districts. Affiliated organizations in Vancouver will be eligible to nominate two candidates, to cover the two Vice-presidencies. All nominations must be in the hands of the Sec.-Treas. not later than the 17th of January, 1916.

Organizations affiliating prior to that date, will be eligible to nominate candidates.

All nominees must be members of local organizations affiliated with the Federation.

CONCLUSION.

What may appear to be sacrifices, may have to be made by local organizations to be represented at this convention, but with conditions prevailing, that are unparalled in the history of this, or any other province in the Dominion, with the interests of the workers being daily jeopardised, it is essential that organized labor in the province should guard well their position.

If it is necessary for the employing class to organize provincially and the government of domestic affairs of the province to be a provincial matter, how much more necessary is it for the workers to organize provincially, when by the legislation passed in the provincial legislature, and the activities of the employers' associations, the position of the workers may at any time be threatened; true the position of the toilers is none of the best, true that we have little to lose, yet we have much to gain, this can only be accomplished by interest in our own affairs, and the building up of our organizations, it therefore becomes the duty of all organizations affiliated with the Federation to be represented at this Convention and for organizations not yet affiliated, to do so and aid the central expression of the labor movement of the province.

Many matters of legislation will be brought before the Convention, the outstanding feature of which will be the Workmen's Compensation for industrial accidents and diseases, this is of vital importance, and if we are not watchful, legislation along these lines may be placed on the statute books, that will not be in our interests. NOW is the time to place our views before the province, and not after we find that the act is lacking in the essentials to provide for those who are deprived of the means of livlihood through industrial accidents and diseases.

Many other matters will be placed before the Convention that are of vital importance, and you are urged to make special efforts to have your representative at this Convention, in order that you can place YOUR needs and requirements before the workers of the province.

A. S. WELLS, Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box, 1538, Victoria, B. C.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Election of Officers Taking Place today for Ensuing Term.

Election of officers for the ensuing term for Division No. 101, Street Railway Employees, is taking place today at headquarters, corner Prior and Main streets. Installation will take place at Labor Temple next Wednesday. W. Yates, New Westminster, vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, will address the afternoon meeting on Dec. 22, on behalf of the Federation.

'Frisco Painters Win Out.

Union painters in San Francisco have defeated the lockout of the Master Painters' association, which attempted to break the recently adopted rule of the painters that from November 1 to March 31 five days would constitute a week's work. Contractors were not interested in this attempt to benefit the unemployed, and they locked out over 1000 employees. After a short idleness, however, the boss painters accepted the new system.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES

An interesting report, which bears on the Asiatic question in the United States, appeared in The Mixer and Server, the official journal of one of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

According to this report, the Chinese population of the United States has, during the last thirty years, steadily decreased, whilst a rather amazing increase is recorded in the Japanese population. The steady decrease of Chinese population in the United States is shown as follows: In 1890, 107,488; in 1900, 89,863; in 1910, 71,531. The seady increase of Japanese population is shown as follows: In 1890, 2039; in 1900, 24,326; in 1910, 71,157.

In 1910, there were among the Chinese population fourteen times as many males as females, whilst the Japanese population showed seven times as many males as females.

The report explains the unequal proportion of the sexes among the Chinese born in the United States (11,921 males against 3014 females) by the fact that a considerable number of foreign born Chinese have incorrectly reported themselves as natives for the purpose of obtaining the protection and privileges of United States citizenship.

The Japanese population is distributed as follows: California, 41,356; Washington, 1229; Oregon, 3418; Colorado, 2300; Utah, 2110; Wyoming, 1596; Montana, 1585; Idaho, 1363; New York, 1247.

The distribution of Chinese by leading states is as follows: California, 36,248; Oregon, 7363; New York, 5266; Washington, 2709; Massachusetts, 2582; Illinois, 2103; Pennsylvania, 1784; Arizona, 135; Montana, 1285; New Jersey, 1139.

Chinese operate 760 farms in the United States and Japanese 2052.

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FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 17, 1915

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, Premier of British Columbia, retired from office last Wednesday, and will take the place in London of Mr. J. H. Turner, agent general for this province. In taking this step at this time, McBride has proved himself true to himself as a type. He was a politician first, last and always. He never had the beginnings —not to mention the makings —of a statesman in him. While the province ran riot in an orgy of speculation, in the eyes of the unseeing he was a god. When the bubble burst, and the crazy house of make-believe collapsed about his head, not all the seven seas or the five continents sufficed to hide his feet of clay.

HE NEVER WILL BE MISSED.

* * * *

He was a politician always. The most sagacious thing he did in his whole career was, when he recognized that fact last Wednesday and, taking time by the forelock, quit with comparative comfort, to save himself from the public ignominy of being kicked out. From a working class standpoint, his entire administration contains not a single creditable feature. He was from beginning to end, the creature of the financial brigands whose methods have made British Columbia to stink in the nostrils of all men who work for some measure of decency in the lives of those whose labor is the foundation of all wealth.

* * * *

As a sort of glorified drummer—for that is all his new job really amounts to—he comes nearer to his natural level than he has ever been to it since first he became leader of the government. His eloquence will be suitably occupied in extolling the excellence of British Columbia vegetables and lumber and fish. Respecting the latter commodity, he should excel, considering the numerous "fishy" propositions in which he has figured during his term of office.

* * * *

No one at heart will really regret his leaving this province. Even his sometime political associates will heave a sigh of relief at getting rid of such a picturesque incubus so cheaply. Mackenzie and Mann et al., may fittingly say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been useful in many things, we will make thee lord over a few." Labor has nothing to thank him for. But it has much to remember him by. In the annals of British Columbia, his administration will for all time rank as the darkest era in the working class history of western Canada.

STREET RAILWAYMEN of Vancouver have been, and are today, among the best supporters of the B. C. Federationist. Since its first issue they have subscribed for it as a body, and each week it goes into every one of their homes. This is an example all unions might copy with advantage to both themselves and the paper. Some of them do so, and in most of them there is an appreciable number of regular readers subscribing as individuals. By contributing as unions, money would be saved to members because the rate comes cheaper. The street railwaymen favor that method, and we cannot be charged with lack of modesty if we assume from their long, consistent support that they think it worth while. In such a large organization there must be very much diversity of view on questions of working class importance, and we do not for one moment presume that all we have to say finds every member in accord with us. That is not primarily what we seek. To make the paper interesting is our first consideration. We venture to think the street railwaymen find it so and, without trying to pass bouquets one way, or pitch bricks another, we believe that a paper which finds acceptance at the hands of a large union like the street railwaymen, would be no unprofitable investment for smaller organizations.

COPY THE STREET RAILWAYMEN.

WITH THE WHOLE WORLD for audience, the German Reichstag last week discussed the question of peace terms. Dr. Scheidemann, one of the more prominent of the social democratic members of the house, had officially asked that the government should make a statement of its attitude on the matter of peace terms. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made the requested announcement and was followed by Schiedemann, whose reported speech read so much like Hollweg's, in most of its essential features, that it is difficult to detect any very marked divergence of views between them. That is pretty much what all have come to expect since the collapse of the social democratic illusion in Germany.

PERFECT HARMONY PREVAILED.

* * * *

The debate was a perfect example of machine politics. That it would be so, was certain from the moment it was first announced that the government would accept a question bearing on terms of peace. Moreover, it is the most likely thing imaginable, that Sheidemann asked the question at the request, or at least at the suggestion, of the government. The whole incident bore all the earmarks of having been carefully staged, for the benefit of a listening world screwed up to the highest pitch of interest, by the work of advance agents versed to the last degree in the psychology of publicity. The performance was a farce with—appropriately enough—Schiedemann as leading comedian.

* * * *

He could not have been speaking as millions of the class he was supposed to be representing must be thinking. His was the voice of his master, speaking by permission and with the approval of a ruling caste which, at bottom, has naught but scorn and contempt for the class in general which elected him and—if the truth were known—has the same sentiments regarding him in particular, for being such a willing tool of their bidding. The man who really should have asked the question is Leibknecht. But his name is now anathema, both with the government and with the majority of the elected representatives of the social democratic party, to some of whose former ideals he has apparently remained more faithful than most of his colleagues. That he did not make the now famous "interpellation" is highly significant. Doubtless he was not chosen to do the job because it was known he would not do it in the way he would have been told to do it. But he can afford to bide his time. There is a day coming in Germany when his fidelity to the real interests of the proletariat of that country will stand as a monument of credit to one whose vision glimpsed the aftermath of misery through the "mad fool fury."

THE CONVENTION CALL for the sixth annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, is now issued for the convention to meet in Labor Temple, Vancouver, Monday, January 17th next. Those who assemble here on that date, will have to deal with far more difficult conditions than have confronted some of the earlier gatherings of the Federation. The gravity of the working class situation throughout the province is a problem which will tax the resourcefulness of the delegates to the utmost limit.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

* * * *

Unemployment has reduced thousands of the workers to destitution and want, and to the point where every cent in the family purse must be looked upon as the last desperate margin between them and actual starvation. All those who have been in the labor movement any length of time, know that such things have an adverse effect upon the membership both numerically and financially. It may not be over pleasant to have to swallow that fact, but ignoring it will not avail anything. It means a reduction of power to resist the economic iniquities which the movement is attempting to abolish.

* * * *

It has come at a particularly unfortunate time in British Columbia, for never before was there more need of a big and solidly organized labor movement, with ample funds to push forward its propaganda. Right at this very moment, some of the more important legislation which the Federation has been striving for during the past four years, is in the balance. Unless the working class are alive to the position, that legislation may be pigeonholed indefinitely by politicians who know no law but the necessity for votes.

* * * *

The debates of the convention will serve to make that plain, and to emphasize the necessity of making serious effort to bring the movement successfully through this time of stress. The presence there of delegates from all parts of the province—even though they may be a little reduced in numbers compared to previous years—will show that hard though times are, the workers throughout the province are determined that, insofar as sacrifice and sincerity can avail, they are prepared to put forth their utmost effort to continue the work of the movement.

WAR AT ONE TIME MAY have destroyed the weak and left only the strong to reproduce their kind, but now, even physically, this is not true. Instead of war as it is carried on today eliminating the unfit it secures their survival by keeping them out of the conflict. The strongest only are accepted for the fighting line where they are slain in their thousands. This inevitably will leave the weakly and unfit in a far greater proportion to propagate the race. It will take many generations for the countries at war to overcome this destruction of the flower of their physical manhood. The contention that war makes for the survival of the fittest is one of the poorest propositions which ever tried to gain acceptance without having a leg to stand on.

THE MAW OF MARS.

TO LISTEN TO the average group of business men discussing an economic issue is, for the thoughtful and discerning person, a distinctly illuminating experience. In most cases, they are specialized from their youth up in the art of making money by the intense application of all their faculties to some one particular way in which that object can be achieved. They have learned "to do one thing and do it well." And so long as they stay in their own balliwick they are quite impressive—to the unsophisticated observer, who knows no better than to accept them at their own valuation. But when they come to be examined, and tested out on broader lines, they are a miserable failure.

THE SOLID PEOPLE.

* * * *

They usually know nothing—or at least very little—about anything which is really worth while. The place which Nature intended should be inhabited by their minds, is the lodging place of that egregious type of venality which is known as "commercial instinct." That would not matter so much, were it not that they as a type exercise the dominant voice in the direction of human affairs. An age of shop-keepers is satisfied to place its destiny in the keeping of the grocer mind. So what wonder that the cash register should become the final arbiter of human affairs? None, so far as we can see. But it is daily becoming more apparent as a sorry basis for the world to rely upon. "Every man for himself and devil take care of the hindmost" does not work out to the common good. The sulphurous individual himself seems so busy elsewhere that he cannot even find time to look after his end of the bargain. Human kind will either have to bid farewell to laissez faire and get down to the business of looking after itself, or be prepared to slip back into the "age of tooth and claw."

QUITE A NUMBER of prominent journals which, before the war, ridiculed the feminist movement, find it within the scope of their capacity now to speak differently. They refer in congratulatory terms to the surprising adaptability women have shown in taking up many kinds of work which it was formerly thought only men could do. Their praise is like that bestowed by the fox upon the crow with the cheese in her mouth. These eminent writers are voicing the approval of their employers at the discovery that women can be got to do a man's work for a lower wage than men. A writer in the Australian Worker disposes thus of some of the gush which has been written recently on this subject. He says:

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

> A host of prominent English writers think they see "the beginning of a welcome social and economic revolution brought about by the war." The phenomenon, or what they regard as such, is "the wholesale introduction of women's labor into trades, occupations and professions hitherto exclusively staffed by men." Revolution? Rats! The thing is reversion to primitive conditions. Among savages the burden of all hard labor bar fighting falls almost wholly on the weaker sex. Who ever saw the Australian black fellow, when on the "walk about," humping the family goods and chattels? Who ever saw the un-Europeanized Maori planting or digging the communal spuds and kumera? War is savagery, and one of its first effects is to throw woman back into conditions from which civilization has always done its best to lift her.
>
> Too bad to disturb this dream about woman's "industrial emancipation" in this rude fashion.

It is a distinctly questionable privilege at times to be human.

Work less, think more and live better. Leisure does not mean laziness.

Get busy now, and elect your delegate to the Federation convention next month.

It takes an unusually smart man to speak seven languages, but it takes a smarter one to remain silent in one.

"A living wage" usually amounts to a sum of money sufficient to keep a workman from actually dying.

A financial journal publishes rules for discovering counterfeit bank notes. What the average man wants is a few simple rules for discovering the genuine article.

When one says of this or that organization that it has been brought to such a point of system and efficiency that "it will run itself," look out for the downgrade.

Doctors are poor business men when they are good doctors and poor doctors when they are good business men. There are doctors who are neither, but they are in politics.

Financing the war by loans to be repaid many years hence, means that the present generation is quite willing to extract the price of it from the laboring bodies of millions yet unborn.

For the first time in their career, the Illinois unions gathered in the State Fedaration of Labor will elect their officers by referendum. The ballots have already been sent out by the secretary-treasurer, and will be gathered on Dec. 14.

A scientist has discovered the skeleton of a horse in Dakota. He says the fossil is two million years old. According to the bible the world is about six thousand years old. The savant must be a little weak in arithmetic.

Peculiar thing but, from the pictures we see in the newspapers of ladies prominent in the women's suffrage cause in the United States, we cannot say they strike us as those of women who would be found among the most ardent supporters of the labor organizations which have endorsed their efforts to secure votes for women.

Yuan Shih Kai may be shy in the middle, but at the end he is certainly not. After being asked once, and having refused, at the second request, he "reluctantly" consents to become emperor of China. This coy old mandarin, at 75, has had a varied career. One time, during the life of the departed dynasty, he was "senior guardian of the heir apparent." After that came the revolution of 1911, and the establishment of the Chinese republic. However, it is apparent that Yuan Shih Kai still remained "senior guardian of the heir apparent."

Most likely Mr. J. H. Turner, the trade representative of British Columbia in London has been induced to make way for McBride by the promise of a useful sort of pension. Watch for this in the list of government measures at the coming session of the legislature.

The Union Leader, the organ of the Chicago street railwaymen, says: "No nobler or grander organization was ever instituted than the American Federation of Labor." If that is true, such gush as that is likely to help it the other way as quickly as anything we know. It is sycophancy undiluted.

The war is making things come "pretty soft" for many of the metal trade unions in the United States. They are securing increased wages and reduced hours wholesale without strikes. They will do well to give some thought, while their hour is yet with them, as to how they intend to go about retaining these better conditions when the war is over.

Here are a few names of shareholders in the London Times: Baroness Eliza von Rotberg, Rheinweiler, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany; Baroness Catherine Hall von Arnim, Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and Agnes A. von Maltzahan, Paneslow, Demmin, Pomerania, Germany. They are probably quite as inoffensive as some of the aliens whom the federal government has put into internment camps, but their presence in such company is, to say the least, interesting.

President Wilson in introducing his "preparedness" programme in Congress last week, was naively truthful when he said:

> I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist.
> It's all there in a nutshell.

The ultimate purpose of the labor union is to combine in one organization all the men employed, or capable of being employed, in a given industry, and to demand and secure for each and all of them a definite standard of wages, hours and conditions. It does not demand that all shall be paid alike, but that none shall receive less than the standard set as a minimum.

Canada is likely to have a case similar to that of Professor Scott Nearing, who was dismissed by the governors of Pennsylvania university for speaking too plainly about economics. Professor Laski, speaking before the Canadian club at Montreal recently, declared that Canadian industries were run by an oligarchy of capitalists and some millionaries, who but for the grace of God and a pull at Ottawa might still be laborers. Professor Laski teaches at McGill university. Watch what they do to him.

The Wall Street Journal has itemized the obligations of the various nations and finds that up to the present time debts in excess of $25,000,000,000 have been piled upon the backs of the producers. Another year, the same authority estimates, an additional $33,000,000,000 will be piled upon this already crushing load. Twelve months more of war would give a debt reaching the inconceivable sum of $5,000,000,000. This will be repaid by surplus values created by the labor of this and future generations—perhaps.

Public ownership is no panacea for all the economic ills of the body social. But we notice one little trick of its capitalist critics. Money invested by a municipality in say an electric light plant, they call that "municipal debt." Money invested by capitalists in a public utility enterprise they call "capital investment." They consider one a capital investment and the other a burden on the community. The distinction is made for the benefit of the ratepayer, who has no time left after grumbling about his taxes to try and think the thing out for himself.

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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: James H. McVety, president; R. P. Pettipiece, vice-president; George Bartley, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Miss H. Gutteridge, treasurer; Fred. A. Hoover, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; A. J. Crawford, Fred. Knowles, F. W. Welsh, trustees.

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 208 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, 73 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 205. H. Nightscales, president, 276 Fifty-sixth avenue east; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1731 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 802, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson. Box 496.

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Millions Pay Tribute of Labor to the Moloch of Industry

Ina recent number of the Independent magazine, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on Industrial Relations, thoroughly dissects the Rockefeller foundation. He points out the potential danger of such institutions to democracy in America, and declares that Mr. Rockefeller is taking money obtained from the toil of thousands of poorly nourished, socially submerged men, women and children, and spending these sums, through a board of personal employees, in such fashion that his estate is in a fair way not only to exercise a dominating influence in industry, but, before many years, to exact a tribute of loyalty and subserviency to him and his interests from the whole profession of scientists, social workers and economists.

Breeding Prostitutes.

There are literally thousands of men in these professions, receiving subsidies, either directly or indirectly, from the Rockefeller estate, who can not take any step toward effective economic, social and industrial reform without running directly counter to the interests of their benefactor. No sensible man can believe for a moment that research workers, publicists and teachers can be subsidized with money obtained from the exploitation of the workers, without being profoundly influenced in their points of view and in the energy and enthusiasm with which they might otherwise attack economic abuses. And there can be no question that the income of the Rockefeller Foundation comes, in large part, from the exploitation of wage earners.

Rockefeller's Insurance.

It should be remembered, says Mr. Walsh, that the Rockefeller Foundation, in protecting its own hundred millions of securities, will give similar protection to the vastly greater fortune still held by the family in purely private ownership. The list of the securities held by the foundation contains the names of most of the corporations in which the family fortune is invested. In a day when society sees it as a burning wrong that one man can levy tribute on the right of millions of other men to live and to work, Mr. Rockefeller could find no better insurance for his hundreds of millions than to invest one of them in subsidizing all the agencies that make for social change and progress.

Tribute of Millions.

The wealth of the great foundations is wealth created by the many. Even were those directly concerned in its making accorded a decent wage and a voice in determining their conditions of employment, the surplus should still be available for the work of scientists and scholars, in such form that these devoted men could pursue their studies for the benefit of mankind without wearing the uniform of Rockefeller and the others. Already there are thousands of eager young scholars and scientists who know that some day, for the sake of their work, they may be drawn into the retinue of the foundations. It will become increasingly bad form for a man engaged in social betterment to speak ill of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie and the other men who have amassed fortunes in industry, and the universal instinct of self-justification will inevitably lead them to seek excuses and justifications when the cry of exploitation or tainted money is raised.

Support the Labor Press.

One of the best tests of loyalty of a union man to the cause of the workers is his attitude toward the labor press.

When you hear a union member knocking the labor paper, just keep your eye open and you are apt to find that he is not doing it for the good of organized labor.

The labor paper is just as vital a part of the labor movement as a labor council or a labor temple.

It may make mistakes and it may not suit every member of the organization it represents. But what institution of labor is without mistakes and just what every member of labor would have it be?—Trade Unionist.

Some Circulation But—

A country editor wrote to a catalogue house for some advertising. They replied that they would be glad to use his space but would like to know what territory his paper covered, whereupon he told them: "This paper goes from New York to San Francisco, from Canada to the Gulf, and it keeps me working until 2 o'clock in the morning to keep it from going to hell."

Spokane Labor Gets Legacy.

Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, who in her lifetime was ever a loyal and steadfast supporter of the labor movement, has bequeathed the sum of $5000 to the building of a labor temple in Spokane, according to her will, which was filed for probate last week.

Of 517,591 union metal workers in Germany, 228,594 have enlisted.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council, December 19, 1890.

The raffle committee's report showed that the sum realized for the Wellington miners was $75.25, added to which is $4, contributed by one or two printers, making a total of $19.25.

Mr. Wilson was appointed a committee of one to interview A. S. G. Ramersley re rejecting lumber left at Brockton Point on Labor Day.

Mr. Woodley stated that a contractor wanted to know what action the council would take in the event of separate tenders being wanted for any job, and the following notice to architects and contractors was then passed and ordered to be inserted in the newspapers: "Union men refuse to work on any building for which the contract has been let, and on which non-union men are or have been employed after the 1st of January, 1891."

The Printers Support Home.

With the ushering in of a new year every union printer in Canada and the United States will contribute 5c a month more to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The per capita tax henceforth will be 50c instead of 45c.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S VOTES

Trade Union Journal Says Eastern States Will Change.

Although woman suffrage was defeated in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey in the recent elections, there is every reason to believe that the cause will eventuallly triumph, and that, too, in the very near future. Out of about 2,600,000 votes cast in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, woman suffrage amendments received approximately 1,000,000 votes as against 1,500,000.

These figures show the wonderful progress that has been made during the past few years. When it is taken into consideration that less than 300,000 votes for woman suffrage would have resulted in victory, there is, indeed, reason for encouragement, and the elections of last month demonstrate that women will get the ballot.—Machinists' Journal.

Night Schools.

Public night schools have been in existence in this city for the past seven years. This term started off with 2200 pupils at the different schools throughout the city. There are 75 classes and 48 teachers. The classes are held at the King Edward high school, Britannia high school, Central school and rooms in the school board building.

As long as a young man can't tell the color of a girl's eyes he is safe.

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, 782 7th Ave. East.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Baratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurtz 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 220, Labor Temple.
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—C. Howard, Port Coquitlam.
Local Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood. Tel. Sey. 1348R.
Longshoremen—J. G Kelly, 10 Powell Street
Machinists—J. H. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 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 3611.
Pressmen—P. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1309 Eleventh 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.
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. Pennin, Box 432.
Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—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 Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. CORY.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—30690

PROFITS ON WAR MATERIAL IN CANADA

Our Manufacturing Patriots Make the Nation Pay Through Nose

Labor Cost on Munitions for the War Is the Very Least Charge

Dealing with the matter of profits made by Canadian manufacturers of war munitions, the Ottawa Citizen says:

It would be a revelation to the citizens of this country, to learn how little of the actual price paid had gone to labor. One group of privileged interests, the Steel and Radiation company of Toronto, has admitted a profit of $200,000 on a $380,000 order for 18-pounder shells, and told of having repeated it! The patriots said it would cost $380,000 to machine 100,000 British shells, and then boasted that it had cost them only $180,000. Thus Britain had to pay $3.80 for machining each 18-pounder shell, although it cost the company, including all charges, only $1.80 to do it. While Britain had to pay $3.80 for machining the 18-pounder shell, and the privileged interests boasted that it cost them only $1.80, even the $1.80 does not tell the Canadian people what the actual sum is for cost of labor.

Dividing Up.

Possibly on certain 18-pounder shell machining orders not more than 60 cents would go to labor. On a basis of national service it could be done for less than 60 cents. An analysis of the cost and the price of machining the 18-pounder shell, where $3.80 had been charged, would possibly show something less than 60 cents to labor, $1.20 to capital, and the remainder to profiteering. For machining the first 100,000 shells, it would mean only $60,000 to labor, $120,000 to capital and an additional $200,000 to privileged profiteering. The repeat order would mean less than ever to labor, and a fatter haul from the British treasury to a few of Canada's pillars of society.

WITH MICHEL MINERS

Many Men from Vancouver Island Now Going to the Camp.

MICHEL, B. C., Dec. 11.—A number of the boys here are taking an enforced holiday for a week, owing to a cave-in in the return airway of old No. 3 mine. Another bunch has been laid off for a few days because a few pounds too much rock got into their cars. Our Cumberland brothers still keep coming, thanks to the government, and some of them keep going, as they have not found things here as good as they were led to believe, namely, that wages were from $4 to $7 per day, with a minimum guarantee clause of $3.30. But the pit-boss has to be satisfied first of all that a man has done a "fair" day's work, and many of us know what kind of a day's work it takes to satisfy some pit-bosses.

The $3.30 minimum in reality only reaches $3. Union men would do well to communicate with our local secretary before coming here. They would then learn that already we have too many men here for the number of jobs available. In fact many of our old-timers are being forced to seek work elsewhere, while others would be better off if they were fired straigtaway, and thus end the expectancy and suspense.

There is plenty of room at the top. But there is more company at the bottom.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

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

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 1344L.
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 Exchange Seymour 5000.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

HOLLY AND POTTED PLANTS FOR CHRISTMAS

What more welcome at this season than a box of berried holly or a growing flowering plant? These make gifts valued at far above what they cost—far more welcome than anything at four times the price.

ENGLISH HOLLY
Well berried holly in fancy boxes exactly suitable for Christmas gift. Ready for mailing or shipping, per box 50c

POTTED PLANTS
Beautiful Begonias, Cyclamens, Ferns, Palms, etc., growing and blossoming. Guaranteed sturdy and well-grown up, from 50c

RITCHIE'S
840 GRANVILLE STREET
Just Above Robson
SEY. 2405

HARRON BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 3486. 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 8880

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

Time is Flying
Do your Xmas Shopping Now

—We've immense stocks to choose from—and our low prices cannot be matched anywhere. Gifts purchased here carry with them a guarantee of service and satisfaction.

A WORD TO THE WISE

Shop in the morning before everybody thinks of it.

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

Custom-made Clothes
to Special Order

...

$18 Suits and Overcoats

¶ A Suit or an Overcoat will be specially made to measure in four days at the shops—with express delivery here.

¶ 300 patterns to choose from, in Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Tweeds—of British importation.

¶ The Special Order department of Semi-ready Tailoring is conducted with precision and promptness—the same full measure of satisfaction as in an original Semi-ready Suit. The price is plain on every sample—the exact value of the wool is in the cloth.

Four-Day Delivery ¶ Suits to measure—$18, $21, $23, $25 and up. Overcoats of ascending value from $18

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 GRANVILLE STREET

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 3331 **Office: 101 Bank of Ottawa Building**

10 SUB. CARDS Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $10. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

The Home Guard

Ogilvie's Royal Household
Canada's Best Flour

FLATTERY GALORE BUT NO VOTES FOR WOMEN

Platitudes of Patronizing Politicians Are Bared to Public

Worth of Women Extolled But the Franchise Is Still Denied

[By Helena Gutteridge]

With the near approach of the legislature of British Columbia arises the question, what about votes for women?

Surely the time is ripe for the admiration expressed by tongue and pen, on platform and in the press, for women's work, to take the practical form of women's enfranchisement.

Same Old Guff.

Women are being told that to press for votes for women at the present time would be selfish and unpatriotic, but women also realize that while the memory of individual man may be long, the memory of man collectively is exceedingly short, and they must therefore keep the flag flying and demand recognition for their work, when the work is considered so very valuable.

Now is the time to remember the legend of the devil sick, and the devil well.

The Real Reason.

Signs are not wanting, that in spite of the praise given to women for taking up work that was considered fit and proper for men only, there is an increased tendency, especially in the males of the ruling class to exploit women, in fact the usefulness of women from the male point of view, is the dominant note just now.

It seems as though man is inherently incapable of looking upon woman as a human being with desires, aspirations and understanding much like their own, and who are seeking equality, not special consideration on the one hand because they are women, or exploitation and all the drudgery of the world's work, just when it suits the male kind.

The Platform Person Prorates.

Two meetings were reported recently on one page of an old country paper, showing how eager men are to exploit woman. One speaker, an eminent educational authority, said: "We need the help of the women in solving the international problem which lies before us at the close of the war. Women suffer most from the war, therefore, it is up to the women after this to make war for ever impossible."

"We need" the help of the women to make war for ever impossible. Here we have the saviour of the race attitude. Woman, who for years has been told that the woman's place is the home, and war does not concern her because she is a woman and could not possibly understand international politics, is now to make war for ever impossible.

Women, who for asking for the right to elect those who have it in their power to declare war, and for which many hundred were sent to prison and tortured, are now, without even the power of the ballot, to be made responsible for the elimination of war in the future.

What useful creatures women are, and how we admire them!

Platitudes Galore; Pay Never.

The other meeting showed how this wonderful patriotic ardour of the women is being appreciated. Miss Mary McArthur, one of the women working so hard to establish equal pay for equal work for munition in the old country.

In her address, Miss McArthur told of women working seven days a week making guns in a government factory at the rate of twopence an hour (four cents), of women and girls making guns and field telephones, women who had replaced men receiving ten pence an hour (twenty cents), and who were receiving twopence an hour, and even of women and girls working on night shift, kept standing in the dark from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m. on account of a Zeppelin raid, and having their wages stopped for this time at the end of the week.

Wonderful are the uses of women! The particular country or state makes no difference in this attitude of the ruling male to regard women as angel idiots who must be protected and adored, or useful drudges, but never as responsible human beings.

The Patronizing Politician.

A short time ago at a meeting of the Wage Earners' Suffrage league, a number of working women, speaking on the need for women's enfranchisement, exposed many fallacies with regard to their abilities, each taking as their text quotations from speeches made by senators setting forth reasons why women should not vote.

Clara Lemlich, a shirtwaist maker, selected a sentence from a senator who said: "We want to relieve women from the burdens and responsibilities of life." Clara Lemlich pointed out how little men had relieved women of their burdens, and how by the refusal to enfranchise women they were making the burden of earning a living in an already crowded labor market, harder to bear.

Figures Say Things Plainer.

She went on to point out that there were 9,000,000 women working for a living in the United States, whose average wage was less than a living one, that hundreds of widows were having a desperate struggle to find means of support for themselves and families, that thousands of little children were working in the factories, that thousands of women, unable to earn a living, were selling their bodies in preference to dying of starvation.

"We want to relieve the women from the responsibilities and burdens of life." It is surely a grim joke.

Realization, however, is here with many women, in spite of being called selfish for seeking their right of self-government, are going ahead, knowing that the true patriotism consists, not of being released from all responsibilities, or in having responsibility thrust upon them without power to act, but in accepting their full share of responsibility in the world's work, and demanding the power which should and must go with that responsibility.

Poet: I fear I haven't written anything that will live.

Friend: Look on the bright side of it. Be thankful that you are alive in spite of what you have written.

New Zealand has 75,000 trade union members.

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!

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.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR MARKET IS BETTER

Recruiting Is Causing a Shortage of Men in Industries

Conditions in General Show a Decidedly Marked Improvement

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 26.—I have to issue my usual monthly report on conditions governing employment in Australia. This information, and I wish to stress the fact in view of probable immigration to Australia, is compiled from the very best sources—from government reports, union secretary reports, and from my own personal observations—exclusively for The Federationist. I have arranged a system, with the result that the reports come in with faithful regularity every month—a system I hope to keep going regularly in the future.

Recruiting Reducing Surplus.

As I have said before in former reports, the time is now coming when we will have a real scarcity of employment in Australia. Enlistments are draining the country of many men. To understand this it is only necessary to refer to the statement issued by the defence department, which shows that to the end of October last, no less than 171,449 men from Australia had volunteered for the war. Of this amount, 100,949 are actually at the battle front, while a further 70,500 are in training camps in Australia.

The scarcity of labor will be more accentuated when the munition factories get going. Many have started here already, but as we are to open a great number yet, the time seems to be coming when the "kidnapping" of workers by rival bosses will be the order of the day. Dealing with the industries sectionally, I have to say:

Building and Manufactures.

In the building trades: There is an improvement over last report here. Painters, carpenters and stone masons, plasterers and tuck-pointers are all working well, especially in the carpentering trades.

The activity noticed in the clothing and textiles trades as reported last month is still well maintained. In the clothing trades conditions are good, military contracts providing much employment, and entailing much overtime.

When I say that over eight million yards of cloth have been run over the mill looms, the amount of work in this branch of the trade will be understood. In the tailoring, order made clothing, section there is, however, much broken time.

There is considerable activity in the sail-making and tent-making branches, yet little improvement in the boot-making trade, and the usual seasonal activity has not yet set in.

Leather, Woodworking, Etc.

Conditions are good, a strong demand prevailing—both for export and local requirements, and for the manufacture of military boots and accoutrements.

Shipbuilding and repairing: Conditions are much the same as at last report, the slackness, however, being of limited extent, and mainly restricted to the ship-painting section.

Wood working: A general improvement here is noted, excepting in the wicker-work section, which for some months past has been reporting slack time. Coach-making and furniture trades show much activity.

Less Workless This Year.

There is less total unemployment than at last report, while at the same time the part time workers increased. The latter increase was chiefly in the brickmaking and brick carting sections. Fell mongering and wool scouring reported more work than at last month, while tanneries were kept busy.

Power, light and heat: Conditions the same as before, though there are many gas employees still out of work.

Transport: In every branch of this industry there is increasing activity, there being firm demands for draymen, carters and tram employees.

Will Want Employees.

There is an increased demand for workers for restaurants, hotels and boarding houses. Hair dressers and marine stewards are also in demand.

General laboring: It seems that there is to be a great demand shortly for general laborers. The demand for labor for the gathering of the harvest is taking most of the surplus men from the cities, while the handling of the wool is taking much labor.

Generally there was a general improvement among the workers since last report.

These Report Good Prospects.

The following trades report good to very good prospects: Carpenters, painters, plasterers, stone masons, tile layers, sail makers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, electrical trades, engineers, fitters, turners, pattern makers, farriers, moulders, bread carters, tobacco workers, marine engineers, seamen, letter carriers, letter press machinists, lithographers, process engravers, typo hands, furniture trades, cooks, stewards, hair dressers, restaurant employees, marble and slate workers, rope makers, railway and tramway men, trolley, draymen and carters.

Among the Metal Workers.

With the exception of bedstead makers, and wire netters, every branch of the metal industry is working well. In the electrical trades matters are about the same as at last report, and in this and other trades requiring technical skill there is a genuine scarcity of labor.

This will become more acute as the men are diverted from private works to the manufacture of munitions for the government. In the railway works, following on the huge requirements of rolling stock for the coming harvest, there is considerable activity.

Pertaining to Food.

Conditions are much the same as at last month. Meat packing is still showing much unemployment, owing to the embargo on meat still being in force. The Commonwealth government has, however, stated that it will lift the embargo shortly, so this should secure the meat packers more work than has been their lot the past few months.

The baking industry is about the same as at last report, but in the milling sections an activity is recorded, which will increase as the harvest is gathered. This year there will be a record harvest of 150,000,000 bushels, of which 30,000,000 will be used for home milling purposes, and the balance for export, so there should be much activity in this section ere long.

My next report will follow in a month from date.

W. FRANCIS AHERN.

The views of a judge are delivered with conviction.

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

W. & J. WILSON

The Men's Clothing Centre

1217-1219-1221 Government St. and Trounce Avenue

VICTORIA

PARKER WILLIAMS AT PEOPLE'S FORUM

Says Conditions in B. C. Are Worst in the Whole Dominion

White Miners Forced Out to Make Way for Wily Chinamen

Mr. Parker Williams, M. L. A., spoke last Sunday night in Vancouver Labor Temple under the auspices of the People's Forum. His address was a slashing attack on the methods of the government during the past few years, and was closely followed by a good-sized audience.

B. C. Worst in Dominion.

Mr. Williams, during the course of a lengthy speech, said working class conditions are worse in British Columbia than in any other part of the Dominion. White miners have been forced to leave the province and they were crowded out of their positions by Chinamen. British Columbia is the only part of the British empire where Chinese are permitted to work underground... So negligent has been the government, the speaker said, that thousands have gone from the province, and this province suffers as does no other province or part of the continent. Not to the war nor to anything but maladministration of the government can present conditions be charged. The boundary country, through the influence of A. C. Flummerfelt, a man who is slated for a cabinet position, has been made a miniature Balkan states, Mr. Williams asserted, and a man with a good Anglo-Saxon name cannot get a situation.

Men Workless Everywhere.

In every corner of the province there are men absolutely dependent on the two months or so of work the government gives The government is the largest single employer of labor, and the largest purchaser, and with the lowest type of patronage ever designed. All legislation has been remodelled to rob the individual and place all power and right in the hands of the government.

Labor Legislation Obsolete.

During the past ten or twelve years there has been progress on all parts of the continent on labor lines except in B. C. Protective legislation to make life easier from day to day, there has been none. Ten years ago B. C. stood foremost in this respect. But the last ten years has added nothing and industrial progress has been rapid with the result that such legislation as exists for the protection of labor today is obsolete.

WOOD AND SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL

Hanbury's Give Away Each Week **$25 FREE!**

LAST WEEK'S WINNERS

15301—Mr. Grant, 1937 Fourth Ave. West	$10.00
2925—Balmoral Apartments, 1148 Thurlow Street	$5.00
2758—F. Temple, 3417 Second Ave. West	2.00
2915—G. M. Gibbs, 1370 Davie Street	2.00
15131—Mrs. M. L. Kendall, 901 Seymour Street	$2.00
2685—F. Buettner, 863 Fourteenth East	$2.00
15168—J. A. Good, 3680 Fifteenth West	$2.00

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