# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

EIGHTH YEAR, No. 1. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR


## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PRESS

### Bishop Demers and Count De Garro Published a Newspaper at Victoria in the Summer of 1856—Amor De Cosmos Issues the British Colonist in 1858.

## ENTERPRISE OF PRESS OF VANCOUVER

### Newspapers Do More Than Any Other Concerns Toward the Up-building of the City—In Comparison Their Rewards Have Been Least

### Annals of Local Publications—The Herald, Vancouver's First Paper, the Advertiser and the News All Appear Berofe the Great Fire of 1886

AT this time a brief account of the origin and progress of the press of British Columbia will not, let us trust, be found uninteresting or inappropriate.

**First Paper in B. C.**

The first paper that saw the light in British Columbia was published by Bishop Demers in the interest of the Roman Catholic Mission which had established itself in Victoria some four years previously. Bishop Demers came north from the mission of St. Gabriel in California, where he had been a missionary priest for some years. He brought with him an antiquated French plant of type and a very old fashioned hand-press. These were stored at Victoria until the summer of 1856 when the bishop entered into partnership with a certain Mons. De Garro to publish a newspaper.

De Garro in France, had been a count, but having resisted the usurpation of Prince Louis Napoleon, who afterwards became Emperor Napoleon III, he was exiled and his estate sequestrated.

These two secured the services of a tramp printer who had arrived in Victoria on a sailing ship in search of adventure and got out one or two numbers of the new publication. Of course, it was not a success, as there were few French people in the colony and the Indians could not read French or any other language. The publication was short lived and the type and press were again stored to await events.

**British Colonist.**

Later, in 1858, Amor De Cosmos, a noted politician, conceived the idea of printing a tri-weekly newspaper called the British Colonist to oppose the policy of the new government which was controlled by the Hudson's Bay company.

By this time quite a large immigration of whites in search of gold had taken place, and the newspaper was a success almost from the start.

Previous to the appearance of the Colonist, two papers, one called the Victorian Gazette and the other called the Vancouver Island Gazette, were published at Victoria by Americans from California. They were very short lived and the Colonist soon had the field to itself.

The Colonist has passed through all the vicissitudes of colonial life and is now one of the leading organs of public opinion on the coast.

**Paper on Mainland.**

The first newspaper published on the mainland was issued at New Westminster. It was called the New Westminster Times. It had but a brief existence, because the townsite of New Westminster was then thickly covered with trees of gigantic proportions and contained only three or four hundred people.

Years later, after the Herald had died, the British Columbian came into existence, and is still engaged in enlightening the public mind on political affairs and news events of the day.

The first papers printed in Vancouver were the Herald, Advertiser and News in 1886, hence the title News-Advertiser, which was assumed when the offices were consolidated. The News-Advertiser gives evidence of a long and vigorous existence.

**Cariboo Sentinel.**

The first and only paper printed in Cariboo was issued by George Wallace and was called the Sentinel. Robt. Holloway was the only printer employed on it. It lived and flourished until the gold mines gave evidence of depletion, when it was quietly shelved.

Many papers have spring up throughout the province since 1858, and many have had brief and fitful existences. Those existing at the present time give evidence of strength and vigor and the advertising patronage they enjoy shows that they are deemed worthy of support.

The life of a newspaper publisher in a new community where public opinion is in the chrysalis state of formation is not always of a pleasant character. He has often to combat the peculiar views and ideas of his subscribers and not infrequently takes from his letter-box with a heavy heart a missive informing him that his article on such and such a subject has alienated the regards of at least one subscriber who has decided to stop his paper.

**The Tramp Printer.**

The French type and press already referred to as having been used in the production of the first newspaper, were the quaintest and strangest outfit that was ever seen in America. All the French accents were impressed on the face of the type and it is related of the tramp printer whose services were employed in getting out the first issue that he busied himself all one day in cutting off the points or accents that laid stress on a syllable or word spoken in French. When remonstrated with by the good bishop, he explained that he did not see the use of "them horns any way," and that he decided to rid the type of their presence.

The first issue of the Colonist was printed on this French type, and presented a very quaint and almost ridiculous appearance, as the characters were all old French, and the Colonist was a modern English publication.

**First Modern Plant.**

After a while a modern plant was obtained, when the French type was melted down and the old hand press, which printed about 150 copies an hour, was retained until 1861, when it was thrown aside. This press is historic. It is probably the oldest one on the Pacific coast, and was last heard of at Kamloops.

The Catholic mission at Victoria made strenuous efforts to secure it for the Convent of St. Anne's, where it was proposed to place it in a glass case and keep it as a reminder of the early and trying period of the pioneer publisher.

It is possible that the government will eventually secure the press for its museum at Victoria.

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The Federationist devotes a good deal of space in this issue to an article on newspapers and other publications of Vancouver. It is very doubtful if there is another city in the world of equal size and age, where so much time and money have been spent in the newspaper "game" as in this city. The space of 30 years is a short one when a period in existence of a metropolitan city—for Vancouver may easily be classed as the metropolis of western Canada—and, in this respect, it is truly amazing how the journals of the Terminal City have "weathered the storm." They have done more than any other local concerns towards the building of the place, and yet in comparison their rewards have been the least. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been earned and spent by publishing enterprises. And there is no "trade" or "profession" whichever term you prefer to call it, requires more tact and experience with men and affairs than the occupation of journalist.

Office-seekers, politicians and "grafters" on the government, as a rule, indicate their ideas of newspaper men that they should not presume to be any more than news-gatherers. They do not seem to have clear conception of what constitutes newspaper work.

If simply recording events is accepted as being the only legitimate work of newspapers, the editorial columns and special articles should be abolished. The Federationist, however, believes that the public is looking to the newspaper for an unbiased analysis of passing events and their relation to men and to governments, and this is the policy it strictly adheres to, keeping in view the fact that there is a vast difference between garbled reports or distorted news and that of mere reviews or analyses of the acts of public men.

The history of local newspaperdom is contemporaneous with, and may be said to be, that of Vancouver itself. Commencing way back before the fire of 1886:

**The Herald.**

Former Alderman William Brown brought a printing plant to this city from Toronto in the fall of 1885, and published Vancouver's first paper—the Herald (at the beginning a weekly and later a daily)—February 15, 1886. The office was at Cordova and Carrall streets. Here the infant lived till the great fire wiped out everything Sunday, June 13, 1886. The plant was re-established in a one-storey frame building fronting on Hastings street, at corner of Cambie, where the Carter-Cotton building now stands. After a brief but eventful existence it suspended. Among the pioneer printers who worked on this sheet were Percy Whitworth, Harry Dods, J. W. Grier, Art Brown, Tommy Kerr and others. Editor Brown, before coming west, published the Walkerton, (Bruce county, Ontario), Herald. J. W. Gunn was the local reporter.

**The Advertiser.**

The Advertiser made its bow to the public May 8, 1886, owned and managed by John Hay, with "Billy" Macdougall as editor and reporter. The office was on Powell street, opposite to where the Europe hotel now stands in the triangle made by the C. P. R. tracks.

In addition to being financier, John Hay supplied the motive power to the country Campbell press, on which the paper was printed. Ed. K. Sargison was taken from the composing room and put on as local reporter.

The staff comprised: John Hay, owner-manager-pressman; W. Macdougall, editor; Jos. J. Randolph (now of New Westminster Columbian), foreman; "Jerry" Maxwell (late of the Daily Province), W. E. Peck (deceased), W. B. Miller (now of Seattle Times), Cal. Phillips (deceased), E. K. Sargison (now of Sherman Printing company, Seattle), printers.

The type for the first edition after the fire was set by E. K. Sargison and the complete issue was printed, one page at a time, on the "foolscap" Washington hand press, which is still in use in the job room of the News-Advertiser as a proof press.

John Hay, who financed the Advertiser, lost everything in Vancouver's baptismal fire on June 13, 1886. Friends secured him a position as city marshal during the dark days immediately following. Mayor M. A. MacLean also took care of a few other newspaper derelicts.

**Morning News.**

The Morning News appeared as a daily June 1, 1886, and was published by Harkness and Ross. W. Rogers and Percy Whitworth were the printers. The office was situated on the west side of Abbott street, between Water and Cordova streets. Harkness made up the forms and also done some reporting. The office continued to flourish till the fire in June, after which for some little time was printed in the Columbian office, New Westminster, and shipped over every day by stage, driven by Charlie Queen (ex-alderman). Shortly after the fire the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ross assuming his part-

(Continued on page 5)

## VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL MET THIS WEEK

### The Nominations of Officers for Forthcoming Term Were Made

### No Mayoralty or Other of the Candidates Were Endorsed

At the meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor council last night, the chief business was the nomination of officers for the forthcoming term.

**New Officers Are Nominated.**

The following accepted nominations, which will remain open until next meeting on January 20, when further nominations may be added and elections will take place.

For president, J. H. McVety and G. Hardy; vice-president, R. P. Pettipiece, J. Crawford and F. Haigh; general secretary, G. Bartley and F. Knowles; secretary-treasurer, H. Gutteridge and J. Campbell; statistician, F. Hoover; sergeant-at-arms, Delegates Beatty, Wand, Harrison and Sully; trustees, Delegates Knowles, Crawford, McDonald, Cottrell and Brooks.

The meeting was well attended, and a number of new delegates took their places for the coming term.

**Executive Recommendations.**

Winnipeg Trades and Labor council asked the local council to assist in making representations to the Dominion government, with the object of having the fair wage clause applied to all war munition contracts carried out in Canada. This request was endorsed. The annual general meeting of the B. C. Federationist, limited, which takes place tomorrow night, will be attended by the entire executive of the council, to represent the shares of that body as part owner of the newspaper. Western Federation of Miners local unions in Arizona where a strike is in progress, wrote asking for financial aid, a request which was not acceded to.

**The Returned Soldiers' Aid.**

The Returned Soldiers' Aid commission has been augmented by the addition of two representatives of organized labor. Mr. J. H. McVety of Vancouver, and Mr. A. S. Wells of Victoria are the two appointed. This action is due to the representations made by the labor councils of the two cities mentioned. An echo was heard of the notorious case of the Danbury hatters who were so heavily mulcted in damages in boycott proceedings. An appeal from the American Federation of Labor, to all unionists to contribute a sum of money equal to one hour's pay each to the cause of the hatters was filed.

**Supports Public Defender Idea.**

James Potts, an English lawyer without qualifications to practice in British Columbia, wrote in support of the council's idea of a "public defender" for poor prisoners in the police courts. He offered to address the council on the manner in which such matters are handled in England, or to assist in any other way possible. His letter was given to People's Forum committee with the understanding that the gentleman referred to may be asked to speak at one of the Sunday evening meetings of the Forum.

On this subject, W. McQueen, city clerk, wrote saying that the council's request to the city council, that a public defender be appointed, had been handed over to the police commissioners for their consideration.

**Parliamentary and Forum.**

The report of the parliamentary committee was that they had considered the advisability of recommending the endorsation of a candidate for the mayoralty, but after careful consideration of the matter had decided not to do so.

The People's Forum committee reported having held another successful meeting since the council met last, and that the Forum meetings would be resumed next Sunday evening.

On that occasion, all candidates for the office of mayor or alderman have been invited to be present and address the meeting. A crowded attendance is expected at this meeting.

**The President's Report.**

President McVety reported upon a number of routine and other matters in connection with his office. He had appointed Sec.-Treas. Miss H. Gutteridge to appear on behalf of women workers before the workmen's compensation commission, which recently held sittings in Vancouver. Miss Gutteridge later dealt at some length with her work in this connection, and the action of both officers was unanimously endorsed.

President McVety further reported that he had been instrumental in having a recommendation sent to the trustees of the Canadian Patriotic fund, advocating the raising of the monthly pensions for disabled soldiers from $22 to $36.

He was also keeping in close touch with the committee which has been appointed by the government to go into the question of providing employment for returned soldiers.

**The Labor Temple Company.**

As secretary-treasurer of the Labor Temple company, the president reported on the financial affairs of that body. The main part of this report appears elsewhere in these columns.

He said that owing to the adverse industrial conditions which had prevailed here for the past few years, the rent from unions alone had decreased from $800 to about $300 per month.

He read from the annual report just issued by Messrs. Crehan, Martin & company, the auditors, showing that all accounts had been strictly verified. He trusted that statement would be sufficient to offset the scurrilous reports of any vindictive scandal mongers desiring to spread false impressions abroad.

He said he himself was very materially interested in the financial standing of the company, he being the holder of between 700 and 800 paid-up shares. In addition he had not drawn his salary for the past year and a half yet.

Replying to a question by Delegate Crawford, he said the company was about to inaugurate a campaign among all local unions of the big international unions of the continent, with the object of raising at least $10,000.

This sum it was calculated would carry the company over its difficulties, and preserve the property under the control of organized labor. The report of the president was accepted as a whole.

**A Few Reports of Unions.**

Under reports of unions, the bartenders said the Leland hotel had been on their unfair list since December 24 last. C. P. R. machinists were very busy just now. Painters have been brought from Fort William to work on the new government elevator by the firm which has the contract for that job. The local union of painters had made protests to the Dominion government fair wage officer. The new union of milk wagon drivers again asked that all union men would see that the man who delivered their milk wore a union button. Several milk firms were discriminating against their members.

President McVety was elected to attend the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, January 17, as delegate of the council. The selection of another delegate was left in the hands of the executive committee.

**Questions by Members.**

Delegate Crawford asked who the representatives of the Trades and Labor council were on the board of directors of the Labor Temple company. It was pointed out that as such, the council has no special representatives on that board.

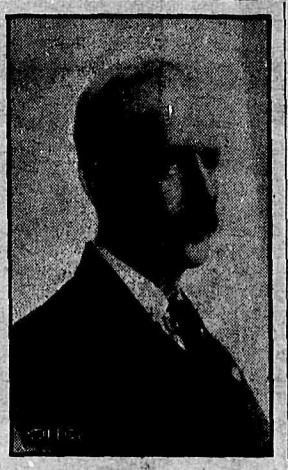
At the annual general meetings of the company, the entire executive of the council attends to represent and vote its shares. They, in company with the rest of the shareholders, elect the board of directors of the Labor Temple company. Directors are elected to serve for three years. Some retire each year. All retire by rotation.

**Good and Welfare.**

Under this head it was brought to the attention of the council that Messrs. Duke and Leek, who are seeking election to the board of license commissioners, were members of the board when it refused to accede to the council's request that Orientals should be barred from employment in hotels.

Delegate Hardy reported that although Mr. W. R. Trotter had not been able to come forward as candidate for alderman in ward seven, a good strong nucleus of working men desirous of forming a working class political party had been formed.

After one of the best meetings the council had held for some time, adjournment was taken at 10 o'clock.



JOHN DAY

An active Victoria trade unionist who will be an aldermanic candidate in the present Capital City municipal elections.

## THE LABOR TEMPLE

Speaking with reference to local daily newspaper reports of foreclosure proceedings against the Labor Temple, the board of directors request me to say that an application has been made to the mortgagees, the Prudential Assurance company of London, England, through their solicitors, Messrs. Tupper, Kitto & Wightman for a stay of proceedings for a period of three months.

The application is made for the purpose of permitting local unionists to show interest in the retaining of the building, by those who are working, making a financial contribution, either in the form of a gift or for shares. The board has also formulated a scheme to secure the assistance of members of organized labor outside of the city, the latter idea being contingent on the mortgagee giving a favorable answer to the request for extension. In either case, it is proposed to hold whatever funds are received as a trust fund, and unless a sufficient amount is secured to clean off the indebtedness the money of the contributors will be returned to them.

The company's position is due entirely to loss of revenue, the receipts for rent being approximately $7,000 less than for the previous year, while the expenses for interest and other fixed charges remain about the same. Messrs. Crehan, Martin & company, chartered accountants, in a report under date of today, after a complete audit of the company's books, certify to the correctness of the accounts. This report will be submitted to a meeting of the shareholders within the next two weeks, or as soon as it can be printed and the legal notice of the meeting given.

J. H. McVETY,
Managing-Director.
Jan. 6, 1916.

## B. C. F. OF L. CONVENTION ONE WEEK FROM MONDAY

The sixth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor will convene in Vancouver Labor Temple, January 17th. That is one week only from Monday next.

**Duty of Unions to Federation.**

It is the duty of all organizations affiliated with the Federation to do all in their power to make this convention a complete success, both in point of the number of delegates attending, and the business which will come before the gathering.

**Task of the Executive Officers.**

The executive officers of the Federation have had a difficult task to perform during the past year, owing to the appalling industrial depression which has prevailed all over British Columbia. But every means which could be devised to conserve and extend the interests and influence of the Federation has been used.

**The Railroad Trainmen Affiliate.**

In this connection, Secretary-Treasurer A. S. Wells announces this week that the entire British Columbia membership of the Railroad Trainmen has affiliated with the Federation. This and other matters which will be reported on fully at the convention, will prove that the Federation is playing its part to the full in the endeavor of the organized labor movement to pass through this time of stress.

**Every Union Should Do Utmost.**

Every labor union affiliated with the Federation should strain every effort to be represented on the floor of the convention by its full quota of delegates. If for financial or other reasons that cannot be done, then as many as the circumstances make possible should be sent.

GET BUSY NOW. ELECT YOUR DELEGATES.

## PEOPLE'S FORUM LABOR TEMPLE ON SUNDAY NEXT

The regular meeting of the People's Forum will be resumed in Labor Temple next Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m.

The programme for the evening is that all the candidates for the office of mayor or aldermen have been invited to be present and address the meeting on the subject of civic affairs.

This meeting should be a very attractive one from a public standpoint, and will have special interest for workingmen.

## WITH THE STREET RAILWAY MEN

**Officers for Forthcoming Half-Year Were Selected Just Recently.**

The following are the officers of Division 101, Street Railwaymen's union, as elected at the semi-annual election, held on December 17, 1915, for the half-year ending June 30, 1916: President, W. H. Cottrell; 1st vice-president, F. Haigh; 2nd vice-president, J. Cardwell; recording secretary, J. E. Griffin; business agent-financial secretary, F. A. Hoover; treasurer, W. J. Harper; 1st conductor, W. J. O'Conner; 2nd conductor, T. A. Bancroft 1st warden, W. E. Beattie; 2nd warden, W. T. Perkins; press correspondent, J. E. Griffin; executive board (car men) F. Haigh, J. Hubble, W. Murray.

The names of shop and barn men representatives are not yet to hand.

Delegates to Trades and Labor council: W. H. Cottrell, F. A. Hoover, W. E. Beattie, A. V. Lofting, F. Haigh, R. Rigby, J. Autan, H. Whittington.

Our business agent, F. A. Hoover, is still absent, doing international work in sunny Alberta. We expect him back in the near future.

If the attendance at our meetings is any criterion to judge by, then everything is working smoothly in this local. There is a movement on foot to abolish the afternoon meetings on account of lack of interest by the night men. Certainly the attendance does not warrant the expense. However, we hope for better results in this new year.

In the reports of Trades and Labor council meetings as published in The Federationist, there seems to be room for improvement. Lack of space may be the cause, but still, subscribers naturally expect to find a fuller account of the proceedings of the central body in their own labor paper than in the daily papers of the city.

**Mr. Menzel in South Vancouver.**

Mr. O. Menzel, who ran as councillor for Ward 7 in the South Vancouver municipal election last year, is again in the field, and there is good reason to believe he will be elected this time.

**Frank Farrington Re-elected.**

Complete returns from the 13 districts of the United Mine Workers of Illinois record the following re-elections:

President, Frank Farrington, Streator; vice-president, Frank Hefferley, Collinsville; secretary-treasurer, Duncan McDonald, Springfield; international board member, John Zimmerman, Springfield.

**Italian Printers Relieve.**

The Italian printers' union belongs to the few trade unions of the Apenine peninsula which grant a special war bonus: Five francs a week to the families of members, summoned to the colors, during the whole duration of the war; 1.50 francs a day to wounded and sick members; 25 francs a month to members invalided through the war regardless of the length of time they have been members.

**Australia Bans "War—What For?"**

According to the New York Call: "War—What For?" George R. Kihkpatrick's appeal against war and militarism, has been banned by the commonwealth of Australia.

A general order has been sent out by the commonwealth government to the customs collectors of the several states of the island continent, according to report, ordering that the book be regidly barred for the remainder of the war, because it hindered recruiting for the army.

The information was contained in a letter from William Andrade, publisher and importer of books, of Melbourne, Australia.

## HARRY NEELANDS FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

AMONG THE TRADES UNIONists entering the municipal political field is Secretary-Treasurer R. H. Neelands, of Vancouver Typographical union No. 226, who is seeking re-election to the school board of the municipality of South Vancouver. He was first elected a member of the board in January, 1912, at which time he polled the second highest number of votes—Mr. J. C. McArthur, who was then police magistrate for the municipality, coming first. In January, 1914, Trustee Neelands again came before the electors and was returned at the head of the poll, receiving 400 majority over the next candidate, which was a handsome testimonial of the confidence of the ratepayers he had gained during his two years of office. His policy of fair dealing as man to man in all matters, has been continued during the second term of office, and there is no reason why the trust placed in him by the ratepayers should not be renewed at the forthcoming election, and Trustee Neelands again placed at the top of the poll.

"Harry," as he is generally known amongst his associates, although somewhat of a quiet, retiring disposition—being more of a worker than a talker—can always be depended upon to give close attention and good judgment in matters before any meeting in which he is taking part.

Since first taking office, Trustee Neelands has been untiring in his efforts on behalf of the workers, and, among other things to his credit, stands the fact that, everything being equal, female teachers are paid the same salary as male. It was also due to his efforts that a fair-wage clause is inserted in all contracts.

It is important at this time, when there is a great tendency towards technical schools and vocational training in schools, that the workers give particular attention to whom they select to represent them on the school boards. Trustee Neelands has proved his sincerity and faithfulness in the cause of labor, and can depend on its hearty support at the coming election.

**W. Dennies Enlists.**

William Dennies, a well-known member of the local carpenters, and an active trade unionist here for many years, has this week joined the 6th Canadian Engineers for overseas service.

**Building Trades Very Quiet.**

Conditions in the building trades show no improvement. Practically no new work is being undertaken, and a number of jobs are nearing completion. The exodus of carpenters continues, and the same is true of practically all the building trades.

**W. R. Trotter Will Not Run.**

Mr. W. R. Trotter, who announced his intention to run as candidate for Vancouver city council in Ward 7, will not be able to run. Owing to a technical defect in his property qualifications—discovered at the last moment—he did not proceed to nomination. Mr. Trotter had been endorsed by the Trades and Labor council, of which he is a well-known member.

**The Set Back.**

A whole world of hopes and visions has been snatched away since this age of war began. Men who had dreamed of internationalism, of disarmament, of leagues of justice, of perpetual peace, have seen the gray reality proceed the other way. What seemed once almost within grasp is now cut off. Our grandchildren, after decades of struggle, may stand no nearer the desired attainment than this generation did a year ago and a quarter ago.—San Francisco Bulletin.

**But We Are Free Now.**

When the negro slave was sick his master gave him medicine and the best of care—he was property and valuable. When the wage worker is sick he loses his job—he is not property and not valuable. There are thousands more just like him ready to take his place.

When there was no work for the negro slave his master fed him just the same. When there is no work for the wage slave he is fired and he must live on charity, commit suicide or become a criminal.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY QUARTER CENTURY

### Controls Federal and All But One of State Parliaments

### Has Made Great Headway Since Started in the Year 1890

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 24.—The story of the labor party in Australia reads like a romance, and it can be truly said that the attainment by the labor party of supreme political control in the commonwealth of Australia, and also in all but one of the states parliaments is one of the signs and portents of the world's intellectual development today.

The rise of labor in Australia is indeed among the list of remarkable phenomena which must attract the attention and form the study of every sociologist and publicist who desires to understand how it goes with the world today. The men who laid the foundation of the Australian labor party but 25 years ago, builded better than they knew.

**The Past Twenty-five Years.**

As I write we are celebrating the silver jubilee of the labor party in Australia. Twenty-five years have passed over, and while looking to the future for greater victories than the past has given us, we pause for a while to look back over what we have accomplished in the political world in Australia.

We are proud of our victory—we say that, look where you might, there is no country in the whole world that offers the same result of 25 years work.

The key to our success has been the one word—Solidarity. And it is this same solid system that is today linking up no less than nearly 570,000 trades unionists into one big union in Australia. The days of small cliques, of skeleton sections are past—the day of the one big union is at hand.

**Started in Scorn.**

Well, what have we to show after 25 years work in Australia? We look back to 1890—the birth year of the labor party. For many years we were derided, scoffed at, mocked and ostracised. We were like pariah dogs of the east—not fit to mix with society.

We were the cannaille of the working party—the hob-nailed-boot section whose place, according to toryism, was the slum or the pot house. But we have won through all. Never has there been such a triumph for the working masses as in Australia. Today we dominate Australia politically in a way that figures alone can tell.

**Exercises a Wide Influence.**

We have held position in all the state parliaments, and for many years we have held office in the federal sphere, and for many years prior to getting control in the national parliament we were a great controlling influence on the trend of legislation.

Today we hold the reins of power in five out of six Australian states, as well as holding the reins of office in the national parliament.

There is but one regret we have to express, and that is that we still have the fossilized upper houses of the state parliaments with us. These bodies are not elective by popular vote, but at the discretion of the governor for life, and it only on their death we have a chance of getting a man in of our own thought. But while there are 171 "fossols" in the upper houses we have but 24, which is one of the things we should set about abolishing, if the chance comes our way.

**Distribution of Membership.**

The total membership of Australian parliaments are: New South Wales, 90; Victoria, 65; Queensland, 72; South Australia, 46; West Australia, 50; Tasmania, 30; Commonwealth, 75.

The total membership of the upper houses (and senate in commonwealth) are as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 34; Queensland, 39; South Australia, 20; West Australia, 30; Tasmania, 18; Commonwealth, 36.

We have big majorities in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Commonwealth, no majority, though in power, in Tasmania, and West Australia, and in only one state (Victoria( we do not hold office.

In the upper houses we have the following members: New South Wales, 7; Victoria, 4; Queensland, 3; South Australia, 5; West Australia, 5; Tasmania, 0. Thus we are in a minority in every state upper house in Australia. In the federal parliament we have 31 labor men in a senate of 36, and 41 labor men in the house of representatives of 75 members. Analyzing the federal figures it will be seen that we have made a 250 per cent. increase in the house of representatives in 14 years, while our gain in the senate for the same period has been no less than 400 per cent.

**Party's Position Summarized.**

The position summed up today shows that in the state parliaments we have 205 members. Twenty-five years ago saw the birth of the labor party in Australia—today we have 277 fully accredited labor men in the parliaments. We control five out of six state parliaments and our position in the national parliament is such that we are so far ahead as to be lonely.

It has been often said by our opponents that we get in power only because the other side does not vote, but the result shows that in each election where the bigger the vote is the bigger is labor's victory. In Queensland this year where voting was made compulsory, we rose from a minority of 26 to a majority of 20. In the Commonwealth elections each election sees an increased vote—and each election sees a greater increase in the labor party membership.

W. FRANCIS AHERN.

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When you ask a man if he drinks first tell him whether you are inquiring or inviting.

INCORPORATED 1885

THE

MOLSONS BANK

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1916

LABOR CONVENTIONS in British Columbia have been chiefly remarkable up to the present, for preparing a long list of things they wanted—and none of which they ever have got. These gatherings have been a riot of "resoluting," ending in a desert of result. A very wide field of legislation has been covered by the memorials presented to the provincial government by the B. C. Federation of Labor, on behalf of the organized workers of the province during the last five years. Each of the various items has been of more or less importance, otherwise it would not have survived the debate and discussion which took place upon it in convention, before it found its way on to the list.

**CONCENTRATE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

* * * *

But the number and merit of the questions included in the list, did not result in moving the government to action on all or any one of them. The fact that a thing is right and necessary, is no reason at all in their estimation why they should move to carry it out. The beginning and end of all their concern about the matter is: "What will be the political effect of our refusing to do as these people ask?" We realize about as well as most that, with only two members of the working class inside the provincial legislature, the government does not need to be sparing in contempt for the workers on the outside, who go from time to time as "your petitioners ever humbly praying." Bowser must somewhere have some sense of humor, and we do not think he would ligtly surrender the exquisite amusement which he must derive from those periodical pilgrimages of the plaintive proletariat, to whose "ever praying" are ever given promises of "the earnest consideration of my government."

* * * *

But we do believe the time has come when the labor movement of British Columbia might very well pick out one question, and concentrate all its time, finance and effort on trying to make it law. The workers of Ontario for years did the same as their fellows in British Columbia have done up to now. They too had a long list, over which their finance was spread and their efforts distributed. The result was, that not one of the things they wanted was emphasized strongly enough to impress its importance on the minds of the individual members of the unions. So they got nothing and nowhere until they abandoned that policy and centralized all their endeavors on one thing. That one thing was a Workmen's Compensation act better than anything of its kind in the world, and after four years' effort they got it. And anyone who will study it with judgment not encrusted with barnacles of prejudice, will have to admit that they have produced something of practical use and benefit to the workers in that province.

* * * *

The Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario is based upon the principle that industry should be made to bear the burden of the deaths and disabilities inflicted on workmen by it. The industries of the province are divided into classes and sections. According to the hazard or risk involved in them, so is the yearly wage roll of the employer assessed. The money thus derived goes into a central fund, collected by the state and administered by a state-appointed commission of three, according to a clearly defined scale laid down in the new act. No claimant will have to pay lawyers, or fight insurance companies or go through the procedure of the law courts. The compensations are paid regardless of whether the injury or death of the workman was due to his negligence or not.

* * * *

In laying down the scales of compensation almost every exigency seems to have been provided for. It is impossible to deal with them all here, but representative examples are as follows: If a man dies from injuries received at his work, burial expenses not exceeding $75 are paid. Where a widow or invalid husband is the sole dependent they receive $20 per month as long as they remain unmarried. Where the dependents are a widow, or an invalid husband, and one or more children, a monthly payment of $20 and $5 for each child under 16 years, the whole not to amount to more than $40 per month, is paid. If a dependent widow marries the monthly payments cease, but one month from the day of her marriage she gets a lump sum equal to two years' monthly payments at the rate of $20 monthly. In other words she gets a wedding present of $480, and she still continues to receive $5 per month for each child by her previous husband. Where permanent total disability results from injury, the compensation is weekly payments during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been employed. For permanent partial disability the compensation for life is 55 per cent. of the difference between his earning capacity before injury and his earning capacity afterwards. Similar rates and scales, too many to enumerate here, are provided for well-nigh every contingency which might arise.

* * * *

To some it might appear at first glance that the law was chiefly intended to indemnify those injured, or the dependents of those killed. That is not the case. Underlying the whole act is the idea and intent of making compensation for injury and death of workers so expensive to employers, that every provision for reducing accidents to a minimum will be introduced into industry. It is estimated that the new legislation will cost Ontario industries $3,000,000 per year for about six years and more or less than that afterwards according to the degree to which accidents have been reduced. The most persistent and vicious opponents which organized labor had to face in the fight were the lawyers and the insurance companies, who could see themselves deprived of the handsome pickings which the old system gave them. Summed up in a few words, the new law is the substitution of publicly administered compensation, whereby the injured parties receive the full amount of the awards, in place of the old method whereby the awards were defeated by the insurance companies, or consumed by litigation into which injured workers or their dependents were forced to go. This question will be up before the British Columbia legislature next session. If the workers can only realize the grave and stupendous task which confronts the executive of the Federation of Labor, they will give both individual interest and financial support to them in their efforts to obtain for the workmen of this province, a similar compensation act to that in Ontario.

---

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA, of single men at any rate, is brought within the bounds of possibility by the decision of the British government to introduce a measure making it compulsory for single men in Britain to join the army. Once the principle is adopted over there, the way will be paved, and made comparatively easy for the colonies to fall in line. Premier Borden's new year announcement that Canada's quota of men is to be raised to 500,000, was doubtless made with a foreknowledge of the intentions of the British government. How things will work out over there remains to be seen; but there is no particular reason to assume—unpalatable as it may be to some—that the object of the government will not be attained.

**CANADA MAY COPY BRITAIN.**

* * * *

In the meantime, a perusal of the Canada Militia act may not come amiss. Under clause 10 it says:

"All the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of 18 years and upwards, and under 60, not exempt or disqualified by law, and being British subjects, shall be liable to service in the militia provided that the governor-general may require all the male inhabitants of Canada capable of bearing arms, to serve in the case of a levee en masse."

Clause 11 deals with exemptions as follows:

The following persons only shall be exempt from liability to service in the militia:

Members of the king's privy council of Canada; judges of all courts of justice; members of the executive councils of provinces; deputy ministers of the federal and provincial governments; clergy and ministers of all religious denominations; telegraph clerks in actual employment; officers and clerks regularly employed in the collection of revenue; wardens and officers of all public prisons and lunatic asylums; members of the naval militia; members of the police force and fire brigade permanently employed in incorporated cities, towns and villages; professors in colleges and universities and teachers in religious orders; persons disabled by bodily or mental infirmity; the only son of a widow being her only support; pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation.

That is what the act says as it stands now. If the British parliament should set the lead, the scope of the act could be widened very quickly at a session of the Dominion parliament which meets in Ottawa shortly.

* * * *

The argument may be put forward by some that conscription of single men in Canada will not be introduced because the government will not want to take men out of the country who are needed for industrial purposes. But it must be remembered that can easily be overcome. Every single man of British nationality could be called up. Then the immigration restrictions could be raised, permitting the entrance of any number of workmen from the United States, where there are plenty of unemployed, particularly on the Pacific coast. If the government of Canada decides to adhere to the voluntary method of enlistment in order to obtain the 500,000 men required, it will not be because it fears that industry would be handicapped by applying compulsion.

---

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED labor, seems to be at the bottom of a good deal of the industrial unrest reported from various war munition manufacturing centres in Britain. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is one of the strongest and most conservative of the big unions. It is composed of skilled mechanics who, for the most part, served a long apprenticeship. To them that represents an investment which they do not like to see encroached upon, by unskilled men being permitted to perform some of the more simple processes of their work.

**SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.**

* * * *

Their first natural instinct is to use any power of organization they have to stop this, rather than to study deeply the changed industrial conditions which may be very largely responsible for it, and which may cause it to become an even more serious economic problem for them in the future than it is now. The machinist industry, like most others, has undergone vast changes during the last twenty years, as the result of the use of machinery, and the subdivision of industry which invariably follows upon it.

* * * *

When the men who are forty years of age today learned their trade, handwork was very much more the rule than it is now. But the application of mechanical power to industry since then, has caused trades to be split up and divided into specialized sections where the work is chiefly done by the machine, and does not call for a very high degree of skill in each individual workman as it formerly did. This is the main line of industrial evolution, and is perhaps the factor above all others most responsible for the general attention which economic questions attract nowaday in all manufacturing countries.

* * * *

This condition has now reached a stage where it would be wise for the large organizations of skilled craftsmen to very seriously consider the question of so widening the scope of their constitutions as to take into their folds all men and women working in any given industry, no matter what the degree of their skill may be. Inside the unions, they will eventually be a source of strength. Outside they will be a menace. They are here to stay, and will increase in numbers rather than otherwise. Foresight and regard for the future require that they should be given every opportunity to align themselves with the organized workers in the particular industry in which they labor.

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PRIMEVAL FERNS AND FORESTS, when it comes down to rock-bottom facts, were the things which made this war possible. Careful thinking will reveal that without coal the war could not have started and could not now continue another day. The coal of today is the primeval ferns and forests of a million or so years ago. Without coal, iron could not be smelted, steel could not be made, warships and cannon could not sail the seven seas or belch destruction. Coal is king—providing the man who digs it is willing to make it so. The coal miner is the master key to the entire situation.

**PREHISTORIC VEGETATION IN THE WAR.**

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ROBERT BICKERDIKE, the member of the federal parliament for the St. Lawrence division of Montreal, will introduce a bill at the forthcoming session of the house, calling for the abolition of capital punishment in Canada. He has several times before introduced a similar measure, which in each case has been defeated. It is most likely that a similar fate awaits this one.

**ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**

* * * *

Hanging murderers is one of the hardiest survivors of the "good old times." It lingers long after its usefulness has been recognized by many nations. A person who commits a murder is either a degenerate or a mental defective. In any case, the crime is committed in an abnormal mental condition either chronic or spasmodic, and the execution of such a man teaches us nothing except that two dead men do not make a live one. Killing men for murder has not decreased the number of murders anywhere.

* * * *

The necessity of the death penalty as deterrent from crime is a favorite reason for its continuance, but in Belgium, where it was abolished in 1863, the number of murders between that date and 1873, was 703. In the ten years previous to abolition it was 921. In Italy the death penalty was abolished in 1889. Between 1879 and 1889 the percentage of murders was 16.7 per 100,000 of population. Between 1889 and 1899 it was 11.32 per 100,000. Tuscany, with no capital punishment, has a yearly average of 5.18 murderers for each 100,000 population.

* * * *

The United States has 12 per 100,000. In Rhode Island where the death penalty was done away with in 1852, the percentage of murders is far below the national average, and the same is true of Maine, where the murder rate was cut in half after capital punishment was abolished. Thirteen countries, and 31 separate states in America, Germany and Switzerland, have done away with capital punishment for good reasons, with results which have justified the step. In early days the punishment was freely administered for crimes against property, and the tendency to complete abolition has been marked at each step by a reduction of the offences against property for which death was the penalty.

* * * *

In times of peace, it is almost exclusively confined to offences against the person. But usually, deep down below the superficial and more spectacular aspects of murder, an ecomonic cause will be found. Blind reprisal by society against the preverts of the slums which are the inevitable result of the prevailing social order of today will not cure it of its murderers. They are as much the by-product of twentieth century industrialism as the rack renter, and the factory owner who, for the sake of profits, drives women and girls to the edge of moral perdition in the desperate struggle to keep body and soul together.

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That aggregation of incompetents called the British government, seems to think that all it is necessary for it to do if it wants anything is to pass a law. If there is really anything of any final use to democracy in the present day political system over there, the government is due for a rough awakening, and the nation too.

Elect your delegates to the Federation convention Monday, January 17th NOW.

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If this loan business grows much more it looks as if Europe will be the man with the owe.

---

Gentlemen: "The friends of the people." Look 'em over. They'll all do you good—and plenty.

---

George Marvin, writing about the Greeks in The World's Work, says: "Greece, as many people do not know, is a country managed by 500 families. . .

---

Sir Richard McBride left British Columbia for England this week. He would not have left it if it had been possible for him to arrange with his political shark associates to take it away.

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The B. C. Federation of Labor convention will meet in Labor Temple, Vancouver, one week from next Monday. Has your union elected its delegates yet? If not, urge that action be taken at once to do so.

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The predicament of Mr. W. R. Trotter in connection with the municipal elections—owing to the technical defect discovered in his property qualifications at the last moment—again calls attention to the necessity for the abolition of the property qualification for candidates for civic office.

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The peasants, the hack drivers and the fishermen, talk radical politics all day long, but when election day comes they vote for a member of one these big—"best" in the Greek sense—families. That may describe political habits of the voting Greek, but sounds suspiciously like an account of the way they do it at "'owme."

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As long as legislators can hire some wretch to hang a man for about $50, they will not show any inordinate disposition to abolish the death penalty. Nor will society at large give much deep consideration to the subject. As a means of stimulating thought on this question, why not make the carrying out of the death sentence a public duty the same as that of juryman. First give exemption to all citizens declaring themselves in favor of abolishing the death penalty, then make any one of the rest liable to be called upon to pull the lever, just as they are liable to be called upon to serve on a jury at any time.

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As a contemporary says, in contending for the abolition of senates and "upper houses":

Experience has shown that democracy is more temperate than the Fathers presumed; and the danger that the common people will confiscate wealth, is at least no greater than the danger that wealth will exploit the common people. So, in the light of democratic experience, there is no valid reason for an upper house with an absolute veto on legislation.

Just so. "The temperance of the democracy." A more candid critic could easily give it another and more appropriate name.

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In response to the new year announcement of Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, re the raising of 500,000 men for overseas service, the Rev. Dr. L. D. Charon, superintendent of the Methodist church wires:

"I thank God and thank you for the thrilling announcement doubling the authorized forces of Canada for overseas service. You can depend upon the Methodist church contributing its full share of recruits until the victorious end."

We could say things about this sky pilot. But these days of the freedom struggle are parlous times. N. B. Ministers of religion, under the Canada Militia act, cannot be called up for military service. This latter observation is apropos of nothing in particular—but still—well, there you are. Aren't we?

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BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President H. P. Wand; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, A. Campbell, 78 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 meets room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1102 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, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

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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.

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### 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 502, Victoria, B. C.

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## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PRESS

(Continued from page 1)

ner's interests. The News resumed publication in a small one-storey building, about where the Manitoba hotel now stands, on Cordova street after the fire till it was sold.

**News-Advertiser.**

The News and Advertiser consolidated in the spring of 1887, and became the present News-Advertiser. After consolidation the office of the News-Advertiser was on Cambie street, on the ground covered by the rear portion of the Dominion building, where it remained until it moved into its own quarters at the northeast corner of Pender and Cambie street in 1890. In 1907 it moved to the northwest corner of Pender and Hamilton streets. The paper was under the editorial management of F. L. Carter-Cotton all this time. Among the pioneers of the staff were: J. Kerr, R. G. Gosnell, W. A. Calhoun, Col. Worsnop, John Powell, G. F. Pound, D. Jamieson, Harry Dods, Robt, Holloway, Geo. Bartley, Nicola Schou, Thos. Spink, W. S. Armstrong, W. G. Gallagher (superintendent), and others.

In April, 1910, the News-Advertiser changed hands, J. S. H. Matson, of the Victoria Colonist, purchasing same. John Nelson became the new manager, and S. D. Scott, editor. Later Arthur Lineham became manager, and the plant was removed to Pender street facing Beatty street, near the World building.

It may be said in passing, that the News-Advertiser was the first printing office in the world to adopt electricity as a motive power.

**The World.**

The Evening World began it's career September, 1888, and was the first daily and weekly to sell for a nickle on the streets. It had the distinction of establishing the five-cent piece as the smallest coin used in Vancouver. The owners of the new venture were J. C. McLagan, senior, J. M. O'Brien and Ex-mayor R. A. Anderson, with Mr. O'Brien as editor. The office was in the old Masonic hall, a two-storey frame, situated all but two lots from the southeast corner of Homer street on Cordova. A verandah extended across the plank sidewalk, and was quite a haven for passers-by during the almost incessant rains in winter time. Here the paper flourished under the managing editorship of J. C. McLagan, who championed the cause of the governments of Premiers Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Hon. John Robson, Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. John H. Turner, Hon. Colonel Prior, Hon. James Dunsmuir.

In provincial politics party feeling ran high during these turbulent times, the lower mainland being strongly opposed to island rule, so much so that a movement was set on foot for the mainwas over the passage of an act to raise land to separate from the island—this by wny of a loan $600,000 to build the parliament buildings. The mainland wanted the capital to be located at Kamloops, and the issue was known as "anchoring the capital" on the island. Mr. McLagan once told the writer that if the people didn't subscribe to the World because they liked it, they would certainly buy it because they wanted to see what was in it. I guess this was so, for it had a large circulation, and was characterized as "the World, the flesh and the devil," and was popular in Victoria and the island—and the best hated paper in the lower mainland. There were no conservative or liberal parties then in the province—only the "ins" and the "outs."

On May 24, 1892, the World moved into its then new building, which now is occupied by the Saturday Chinook, located on the east side of Homer, between Hastings and Pender. After the retirement of Mr. O'Brien and the death of Mr. McLagan, which took place in April 10, 1901, the paper was continued by Mrs. McLagan, assisted by her brother, J. McLure, until Mayor L. D. Taylor and Mrs. A. H. Berry obtained control in June, 1905. In 1912 the paper moved to the stately World building, Pender and Beatty streets, where for a couple of years it had the proud distinction of carrying the most advertising space of any paper on the continent. In March, 1915, owing to certain legal entanglements, it changed hands, John Nelson becoming manager. For a while it was printed in the Sun office, after removing from the World building on Beatty street. Norcross, editor; F. J. Bursill (Felix Penn), A. Garvey, W. Findlay and others belong to the editorial staff.

Among the pioneer newspaper men who had at one time or another been in the employ of the World may be mentioned: Wm. Baillie, J. Graham, John Bowman, Roy Brown, Sam Robb, Hon. D. W. Higgins, W. Potts, H. Sands, Thos. Coburn, Chas. Gibbons, W. J. C. C. Currie, Nicola Schou, Geo. Bartley and others.

**The Daily Telegram.**

The Daily Telegram, by W. J. Horne, ex-M. P. P., Mayor Oppenheimer and others, with R. G. Gallagher as manager, was the next morning newspaper in the field. This was in 1890. The office was on Homer street, near the lane between Hastings and Cordova streets, subsequently removing to its own brick building, just across the lane from the News-Advertiser, now in rear of Dominion building. On the staff were amongst others: Robt. Mathison, W. C. Clarke, John Kerr, S. R. Robb, J. R. Gordon, W. H. Hughes,.. W A. Calhoun, Fred Waterman, H. Cowan, J. W. Grier and W. Clark. This venture lasted only about two years.

**The Province.**

The Evening Province was started in the spring of 1898, and has always been published from its present location, Hastings street, between Cambie and Abbott streets. It was a continuation of the Victoria Weekly Province, owned by Hon. Hewitt S. Bostock at that time member for Yale-Cariboo in the house of commons, and now opposition leader in the senate, with Ian Colthart as manager. W. C. Nicol is now head of the concern in the city; Roy Brown, editor, and R. J. Burde, manager.

**Mount Pleasant Advocate.**

The Mount Pleasant Advocate was started in 1891 by H. P. Whitney, an old-time western newspaper man. Upon his death some fifteen years ago, Mrs. Whitney continued the business, until it changed hands and was finally succeeded by the Western Call.

**People's Journal.**

The People's Journal existed for four months in 1893 as the organ of the new independent party of the lower mainland. The electors of the mainland wanted the proposed new parliament buildings to be located at Kamloops, while those on the Vancouver island wanted the capital "anchored" at Victoria. The campaign was a stirring one. Geo. Leaper was manager and John M. Duval editor. The venture was backed by Major-General Twigge and J. B. Kerr. This certainly was a live weekly.

**Monitor, Mainlander and Light.**

The Monitor, a weekly, was brought into being by R. G. Gallagher upon the suspension of the Telegram, and lasted for several months. A. MacG. R. Gordon, editor. Among its features was a labor page. Afterwards it removed to Nanaimo.

The Mainlander was published a year or so as a family journal in 1893-4, by John A. Fulton and J. S. Scott. On the staff were ex-Ald. N. C. Schou, leader writer, and J. Bloomfield and J. Bainbridge.

Its policy was in the interests of the mainland as against the island, the redistribution bill being the burning question of the hour.

Light, a family weekly, was started in 1894, and shone brightly for several months. J. A. Fulton, J. S. Scott, T. H. Robson furnished the "sinews of war."

**Steveston Enterprise.**

It was in 1893 when R. Dalhousie Ramsay Ramsay and George Blake took over the Steveston Enterprise, from W. H. Stevens and published the paper as usual. The staff also comprised "Jack" Hunt and "Dick" Stoney, printers, and Frank Trites, pressman.

Material for printing was not so plentiful in those days as at present, and when short on "leads," Dick would visit the cannery and cut up enough tin and use same for "leads."

The new firm branched out as printers and publishers, and printed Vancouver Town Topics for Lynn Brown, also The Owl for A. MacGregor Rose Gordon. W. Potts being manager.

Later The Owl was moved to New Westminster, and was succeeded by The Hornet. These papers were all short-lived.

**Ye Hornet.**

As successor to The Owl, Ye Hornet made its appearance about mid-summer in 1893, the business office being at No. 3 Mackay block, Richards street, and it was printed at New Westminster, with A. MacGregor Rose Gordon as editor, and J. D. McNiven manager. Editor Gordon was a well-known gifted and versatile writer on Eastern Canadian dailies, as well as down the Pacific coast to San Francisco. He was the author of the famous "Me and Gott" poem. The cover of Ye Hornet bore a colored cartoon with its sting protruding; on its banner being inscribed:

"This insect careth not one rap
Why may despise or scorn it.
'Tis full of fight and vim and snap—
In short, a most pugnacious chap,
You'll find it the dandy Hornet."

"A most pugnacious chap," humorous and aggression being its style, as the local politicians of the day well remember. J. Innis and "Jim" Bloomfield were the cartoonists. After a struggle of several months, Ye Hornet suspended.

**Ledger, Idea and Bulletin.**

Wm. Baillie, an old-time western journalist, established the Ledger, a weekly, in 1894, removing the plant of the defunct Daily Ledger of New Westminster to this city. This paper flourished for a time, and ceased publication the press now being part of Cowan & Brookhouse's plant, basement of the Labor Temple.

In the spring of 1895, the Idea appeared, with the late Seneca Garnet Ketchum as editor, Percy Whitworth as manager, and John A. Fulton as mechanical superintendent. According to the firm's office stationery, it was established on a joint capital of $3.50. This was a humorous weekly, the late Mr. Ketchum being one of the brightest and most humorous printer-journalists in Western Canada. This paper only lasted a few months.

The Weekly Bulletin (1895) later, on a change of ownership, became the Budget, and was published for a few months in 1896 by Messrs. William Baillie, W. M. Wilson and Thomas H. Hawson. It then came into the hands of Frank Taggart, who ran the Mining Budget for a while.

Monday morning Breeze was for sale on the streets for some months (1895.)

**The Guardian and The Ledger.**

The initial issue of the Daily Guardian appeared Monday morning, July 16, 1906, by a local syndicate, Hon. Joseph Martin being its chief financier. S. J. Gothard, editor and manager; T. L. Emory, advertising manager, and M. D. Morrison, circulation manager. The foreword announced that the publishers would conduct this journal from an independent standpoint, and would endeavor to give utterances a strong Canadian ring, and would deal with public questions from the standpoint of Canada and the Canadians. "No government, no party, and no corporation have any hold on us," it said. The office was i[illegible]ent vacated by Messrs. Evan[illegible]gs, on Hastings street. It la[illegible]me time.

Th[illegible] Morning Ledger, Dr. Reynolds publisher, was started in 1902 in an office in the basement of the Flack block. Later it removed to Granville street, next to the old postoffice, where it continued for a year or so. Thos. Coburn and Geo. Perry were editors.

**Ozonogram, Mainland News.**

The Ozonogram, by Col. R. T. Lowry and William McAdam, existed for several months, the office of publication being at 112 Hastings street west. It was a bright and breezy sheet and deserved a better fate. It started May 2, 1903.

The Mainland News, published as a Monday morning paper, was started in 1904 by Messrs. W. McAdam, George Farron and J. A. Macdonald, and lasted for a short time. This journal obtained some temporary distinction by a "scoop" over the fall of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war (January 2, 1905.)

**Labor Papers.**

The Independent, the first weekly labor paper in the "interests of the masses," published in Vancouver, was started in March, 1900, and ran for five years. It was successful in championing the cause of several candidates, who were elected to the council and legislature. Geo. Bartley was editor and proprietor.

The socialist party came into existence about this time, and R. P. Pettipiece and G. W. Wrigley launched the Canadian Socialist in 1901, afterwards becoming the Western Clarion, E. T. Kingsley becoming editor. It ceased publication over a year ago.

The Trades Unionist, a monthly, was started by S. J. Gothard in 1906, and ran for three years.

February, 1909, the Wage Earner, a monthly, was launched by the Trades and Labor council, with J. H. McVety as editor.

The B. C. Federationist succeeded the Wage-Earner in November, 1911, as a bi-monthly. On June 8, 1912, it became a weekly, J. W. Wilkinson is editor and R. P. Pettipiece, manager. It enjoys a large circulation and is the leading labor paper of Canada.

**The Saturday Sunset, Man-to-Man.**

R. S. Ford and J. P. McConnell, under the firm name of Ford-McConnel company, limited, began the publication of the B. C. Saturday Sunset, an illustrated and literary weekly, on June 15, 1907, in the basement at 541 Hastings street west. J. P. McConnell, editor; R. S. Ford, manager. This publication was a success from the start. In the latter part of 1909 it moved to larger quarters at 711 Seymour street.

Man-to-Man, a monthly magazine, was begun in 1910, which shortly afterwards became the B. C. Magazine.

**North Vancouver Express.**

The North Vancouver Express was established by Geo. Bartley in 1905, subsequently changing hands in 1908. Geo. H. Morden becoming editor and proprietor, and changed to a semi-weekly. It is now known as the North Shore Press.

The Eburne News was started in April, 1908, by A. H. Lewis, afterwards changing to the Point Grey Gazette in November, 1908, with J. A. Paton assuming control in December, 1908, and on December 1, 1915, E. L. Woodruff became editor and proprietor.

**Western Catholic, Fruit Magazine.**

The Western Catholic, Rev. Austin Bonner, editor, made its debut in July, 1907. A paper by the same name was published some years earlier.

The Fruit Magazine was issued in October, 1909. It was an illustrated periodical, published monthly, in the interests of the fruit-growers, dealers and consumers, and was ably edited by Maxwell Smith. It was the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It ran for two or three years.

The Western Call was instituted in May, 1909, by Messrs. G. W. Dean and A. S. Goard, and was sold a year later to the Terminal City Press, Limited. The paper was "published in the interests of Vancouver and the western people," H. H. Stevens, M. P., editor. It changed hands in December, J. P. McConnell becoming editor and proprietor, changing name to J. P.'s Weekly.

**The Sun.**

Early in 1911 the Burrard Publishing company, limited, was organized with the object of publishing a daily morning paper. This was a subsidiary company of the B. C. Saturday Sunset. On February 14, 1912, the Sun made its initial appearance, with J. P. McConnell as editor and R. S. Ford, manager.

**The Times.**

The Evening Times commenced publication on December 13, 1914, and ceased on January 25, 1914, after publishing 43 issues. It was an eight-column eight-page publication, printed on pink paper, and sold for a penny. The office was located at 650 Richards. J. C. Charleson, business manager; W. Green and N. Page, editors; L. H. Boyd, foreman.

**The Journal.**

Hon. Joseph Martin, K. C., M. P., started the Evening Journal Mirch 11, 1915, and it went out of business April 23, 1915—43 issues (same number as the Times). George M. Murray, manager; W. Green, editor. The office was locat-

(Continued on page 6)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**

**Trades and Labor Council.**
January 9, 1891.

Thos. Hallam reported with reference to the letters received from district assembly, No. 1, Knigsts of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Election of officers as follows: President, Jos. Dixon; vice-president, Geo. Irvine; secretary, J. A. Fulton; treasurer, Wm. Pleming; statistician, Thos. Hallam; doorkeeper, Robt. Cosgrove. Finance committee, C. Jordan, F. Curry and Harry Brooks.

Duncan McRae, retiring treasurer, made a verbal report, which was accepted with applause.

Messrs. Irvine and Towler were appointed to furnish information to A. S. Carter, contractors, regarding the new working card system.

The anti-Chinese clause in the proposed graving dock bylaw discussed. Messrs. Wm. Pleming, H. Brooks and Wm. Towler appointed to interview Mayor Oppenheimer regarding the scheme.

The question of nominating a labor candidate to parliament was discussed.


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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.

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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.

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**B. C. ELECTRIC**

# SPECIAL NOTICE

The B. C. Electric Railway Company wishes to announce that its sale of Tango Tickets will be discontinued at all points after December 31st 1915, and will be replaced by a green ticket, six of which will be sold for 25c and which will be available on the street cars in the Cities of Vancouver and Victoria, not only until midnight, but during the whole time the car service is running.

The new tickets will entitle the holder to the privilege of a transfer.

As the supply of Tango Tickets is limited, and it would be obviously unfair for them to pass into the hands of a few, the Company has decided, between this date and the 31st of December, not to sell at any one time more than eight tickets (25c), on the cars, or sixty-four tickets ($2.00), to any one person at the Company's Offices.

Tango Tickets in circulation on December 31st will be accepted on the cars until January 31st, 1916. After that date any outstanding tickets, provided they are not less than eight in number, will be redeemed by the Company at its Ticket Offices at Carrall Street and at Granville Street Stations.

*B.C. Electric*

Carrall and Hastings Streets Phone Seymour 5000



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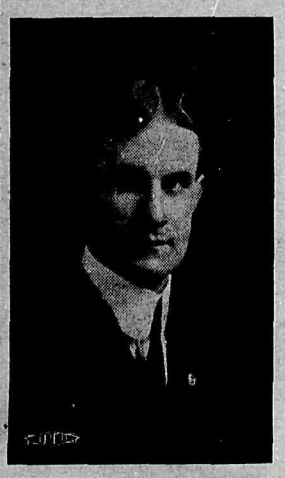

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Canada's Best Flour


# WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

## Proves They Use the Vote as Responsibly as Any Man Can

## Women's Industrial Status Requires Political Expression

[By Helena Gutteridge]

The arrangements made by the suffragists of the city for a deputation of representatives of the women's societies to interview the local members of the legislature on the suffrage question, seems to be most opportune.

The municipal election campaign is now at its height. Women are equally busy with men working to secure the election of their particular candidate. Polling day is at hand, with women voters side by side with men will cast their vote, will make it almost impossible for the most illogical member of parliament to once again trot out the futile and proven fallacies, that at one time were considered reasons why women should not vote.

**Hoary, Un-original and Stupid.**

Women do not want the vote, women are not capable of voting intelligently, women will neglect their homes if they go to the polls occasionally, women will lose all their feminine charms, and chivalry will die.

What a list of inane, feeble, falsehoods, gone for ever from the minds of sane and intelligent folk, lingering only in the musty recesses of the minds of political "Mrs. Partingtons," who are frantically clutching at the broom they see slipping out of their grasp, and with which they had such fond hopes of keeping out the rising tide of woman's suffrage.

Too bad! But the concrete example of the municipal elections cannot be overlooked, proving right up to the hilt that women are sane intelligent beings, do not neglect their homes, have not become unsexed, and by the fact of voting prove that they want, see the need of, and cast their vote even as men do.

**There Are None So Rash.**

An interesting example of before and after is also provided, politicians and anti-suffragists have in the past held up their hands in horror of the evils which would befall the women and the country if its women were enfranchised.

That is before. But it would be a sight for the gods, to be present at a meeting within the next two weeks if a candidate for municipal honors were to state, or even hint, that the vote of the women was in any way detrimental to the women themselves or to the interests of the city.

**Madame, Your Vote and Influence.**

As a matter of fact, the vote of the women and the endorsation of their organizations is most eagerly sought by the candidates.

The keen and eager interest shown by the women in the municipal affairs, their grasp of the entire situation, and the issues that depend upon the election of an able man to carry on the work of administration or the affairs of the city is a sign that as the "old order changeth giving place to the new," new methods must be adopted likewise, is thoroughly understood by women.

It is a sign that women have fully awakened to the fact that the affairs of the home and the welfare of its inmates must be looked after, not within four walls, but by a sane understanding of, and a power to bring pressure to bear on the making and administering of bylaws, rules and regulations, etc.; which govern such things as public health and protection from infectious diseases, the making for and enforcing of rules for proper sanitation of homes, schools, factories and workshop; the purity of the food supply, particularly the milk supply for, as Charlotte Perkins Gilman truly says, what is to be considered is not that the mothers have to leave home for a short time in taking an interest in a pure milk supply, but the fact that the milk goes inside the baby and therefore the mother must see it is pure.

**Equally Important to Both.**

The election of license commissioners and school trustees, governing as these boards do, employment bureau and hotel licenses, with power to exclude Oriental help from hotels and ensure the employment of white people, and the educational or lack of educational facilities in schools, the question of technical training and the power to raise or lower salaries of teachers, women as well as men, is of just as much importance to women as men.

The C. N. R. agreement and its enforcement by the city council, the question of relief for the distressed and destitute of the city, in fact there is nothing that comes within the scope of the city council, park board, licence commissioners and board of school trustees, to be elected with the next two weeks, that does not effect women equally with men, and the women are awake to the fact.

**And Provincial Affairs Also.**

Just the same with provincial affairs, men's interests and women's interests cannot be sharply divided, neither at the same time, even though their interests are united, can men represent women and women men, by the united action of men, women and children will be best served.

Therefore, in view of the work done so well by women in municipal affairs, also in view of the enormous amount of "war" work done by women, and which is said to be of great value to the country, it will be impossible for anyone, politician or otherwise, to raise any objection against the speedy parliamentary enfranchisement of women.

**New Conditions, New Methods.**

Conditions have so completely changed during the past few years, that today it is not necessary for women to state reasons as to why they are seeking enfranchisement, but it is for those in whose power it lies to grant this reform, to give reasons and defend their position for not having already done so.

**Strikers Were Strike-Breakers.**

In an address delivered under the auspices of the Central Labor union, Rev. H. A. Atkinson, social service commissioner of the Congregational church, said that Rockefeller's grants to the miners of Colorado are not in the language of democracy, and that the time has passed when the workers need to have anything handed them—they are able to take for themselves. He said that the striking Colorado miners were the strike-breakers brought in ten years ago, the strikers of ten years ago were the strike-breakers brought in ten years before that and those in turn had been strike-breakers.

**B. C. Federationist Limited.**

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the B. C. Federationist, limited, will be held tomorrow—Saturday—evening in Labor Temple, Vancouver.

"Is the faculty of your college well organized?"

"Very. We haven't a single professor who would dare to make a statement of fact without first having it approved by a trust magnate or a corporation lawyer."—Life.

"She says I am dull," said the youth in the street car, languidly.

"You should crack a few jokes occasionally; ask her to marry you or something like that," replied his friend.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PRESS

(Continued from page 5)

ed at northwest corner of Helmcken and Beatty streets. In politics it was independent-liberal.

The South Vancouver Chinook was started in May, 1912, with H. A. Stein as editor. It removed its plant to the old World office building on Homer street in December, 1915, where it is now published.

During the past six or seven years there have been not a few other publications that came into being and shortly afterwards ended up in the journalistic graveyard. The Outlaw was "an attempt at a smart satirical paper; some of its articles showed original humor."

The Chronicle, started in the interests of women, deserved to succeed. Miss Lavercock was the editor. Many of the articles were most invaluable contributions to the literature of the woman's movement.

The Pioneer Woman, a suffragette publication, must be mentioned.

The Cynic, afterwards Public Opinion, published first in May, 1913, with David Swing Ricker as editor. This paper had a record, inasmuch as it issued its first and last issue the same day. Thos. Wideman, a well-known newspaper man was the financier, and added to his cost of experience.

Beaver Magazine, published in connection with the Beaver Athletic club of Vancouver. It appeared once a month for several months in 1912, and ceased publication on the closing down of the club. Thos. Wideman, president of the club, was the editor.

The Weekly Challenge, of South Vancouver, first appeared June 11, 1915, the editor and proprietor being H. E. Sands. It was a four-column eight-page paper, and flourished for a time, and then gave up the ghost.

In addition to these there are various denominational and fraternal publications which are part of Vancouver journalistic world, and enjoy the confidence of the reading public in their respective spheres.

All these publications, though of only ephemeral existence, exerted a strong influence on the public questions of the day.

**Printing in Foreign Languages.**

In addition to works in English, the Linguistic Printing and Publishing company, limited, for three years prior to the beginning of the war, printed works in eighteen languages. The offices on Hastings street east, between Dunlevy and Jackson streets. Dr. Karl Weiss, president and managing-director. This concern later moved to Richards street, near Georgia, next R. C. church, where it printed the German Press, L'Italia del Canada, Vancouver Posten (Swedish) and a pamphlet in Russian for circulation among Russian immigrants.

An article of this kind would not be complete without taking into account the efforts of the Japanese and Chinese in the printing industry. The Canadian News (Japanese) was started as a weekly some fifteen years ago, but is now a daily.

The Continental Daily News (Japanese), a daily of some nine years' standing, looks after the interests of the Japanese colonies in this province.

The Chinese Daily News is published in the interests of immigrants from the "Flowery Kingdom," and is republican to the core.

The method of printing in these languages is distinctly different from that of the continental languages. This method is ideographic rather than phonetic, in other words, a separate character is used for every expression, the Japanese printing a line of notes in smaller type alongside the text to explain little-known expressions.

There are some 20,000 different characters in daily use in these printing offices in this city, and as these characters take up a lot of room in cases, the Japanese or Chinese compositor is an excellent pedestrian.

The Oriental printing [illegible] in Vancouver use modern machinery and paper, but the special type is imported.

New Season's Boiled Cider put up in pint bottles

Sweet Apple Cider in quarts

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B.C. VINEGAR WORKS
Factory: 1365-7 Powell Street
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# TRADES CONGRESS DELEGATES AT THE CAPITAL

## Requests Better Wages on the War Munition Contracts

## The Lemieux Act May Be Amended at the Next Session

The annual delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada appeared before the Dominion government last Thursday, and presented various instructions from the Vancouver convention held last September.

**Personnel of Delegation.**

The delegation comprised J. C. Watters, president; Secretary P. M. Draper; James Simpson, W. E. Bushon, John Kennedy and L. W. Edell of Toronto; John McClelland and John Foster of Montreal; W. Hoop of Winnipeg, and T. Moore of Niagara Falls.

**War Contract Conditions.**

In regard to the appointment of a wage board, Messrs. Simpson and McClelland urged that the board, if named, be charged with the investigation of wages and conditions in establishments where shells, clothing, etc., are being made for the government. The board should be independent of the munitions board. The delegates declared that, in many cases, reasonable wages had not been paid on government contracts.

**The Lemon Act.**

P. M. Draper wanted a declaration from the minister of labor as to whether amendments to the Lemieux act are to be considered at this session. He pointed out that a number of proposed amendments by the minister had received the approval of the labor men.

**Immigration After War.**

Dealing with the question of immigration at the close of the war, J. C. Watters said that the congress had declared in favor of a policy of putting returned soldiers on the land and assisting them. He said labor was opposed to bonused immigration and care should be taken to prevent Canada from becoming a dumping ground for undesirables.

**With the Usual Result.**

The promise was made by Sir George Foster that recommendations made would receive the careful consideration of the government. He agreed that after the war problems would require skill in handling. As to the Lemieux act, it was stated, that much would depend upon the duration of the session. Should the house remain in session longer than is now anticipated, it was possible that the proposed amendment might be dealt with.

**Longshoreman Injured.**

John Bale, a union longshoreman working on the Japanese steamer Koan Maru sustained a painful injury last Wednesday when a heavy package slipped from the slings and fell on his foot, severely crushing it. He was removed to the general hospital.

**SEND IN THE NEWS**

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

**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!


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$12.00, $15.00 or $18.00
Is your limit for
A NEW SUIT
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VICTORIA


**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.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—30690

## VICTORIA, B. C.

# A. E. TODD for Alderman

## CITY OF VICTORIA

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA:

Being a candidate for Alderman, I wish to state some of the principal policies I intend to support during the year 1916:

(1) An early start on Johnson Street Bridge, and development of Songhees Reserve, in conjunction with the government and railways.

(2) Continuing sewer and paving programme, working when necessary, with adjoining municipalities.

(3) Repair of Rock Bay bridge.

(4) I favor a clean city, both morally and physically, with good schools and parks, clean streets, and strict enforcement of reasonable building and sanitary regulations.

(5) In view of the strenuous financial conditions brought about by the war, it is essential that a reduction in taxation be made, and a substantial reduction can be made, without departing from the principle laid down in the following clause.

(6) I am opposed to further reduction in wages of outside employees, or police, firemen or City Hall clerks.

(7) On municipal works I favor day labor, wherever possible, and preference to our own citizens, and particularly believe that all city works should be so timed and apportioned as to keep continuously engaged, as nearly as possible, the same number of workmen.

(8) The taking of serious steps to attract new lines of manufacturies, and particularly development of the ship-building and shipping industry.

(9) Prudence and reasonable economy must continue to be the watchwords of the council of 1916, but necessity of a park in Victoria West should be taken up immediately the present difficult times commence to improve.

In conclusion, I am strictly an independent candidate, in no way connected with any political party, clique or interest, and if elected, will do my best to serve the ratepayers well in all things.

Yours respectfully,
A. E. TODD.


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Whyte & Mackay, Whisky.
William Teacher & Sons, Highland Cream Whisky.
White Rock, Lithia Water.
Dog's Head, Bass and Guinness.
Carnegies Swedish Porter.
Lemp's Beer.
G. Preller & Co.'s Clarets, Sauternes and Burgandies, etc., etc.



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or more—members of any trades union in Canada may have
The FEDERATIONIST
mailed to their individual addresses for $1 a year
Union Secretaries Please Note.



"Jingle Pot" Coal — The most heat nd least amount of waste. Lump, $6.50. Nut, $5.50 per ton.

Builders' Supplies — In our warehouses on False Creek we carry a complete stock of common and fire brick, plaster, cement, sewer and drain pipe, etc.

Furniture, Baggage and Piano Movers — We do all kinds of cartage work, but we specialise on the moving of furniture, pianos and baggage. Our men are experts, and they are also careful when handling household effects.

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| Wellington Lump | $6.50 |
| Wellington Nut No. 1 | $6.00 |
| Wellington Nut No. 2 | $5.00 |
| Comox Lump | $6.50 |
| Comox Nut | $5.50 |



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| FAIRVIEW | Cor. Sixth Avenue and Granville Street |
| HASTINGS and CAMBIE | Cor. Hastings and Cambie Streets |
| KITSILANO | Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street |
| MOUNT PLEASANT | Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street |
| POWELL STREET | Cor. Victoria Drive and Powell Street |
| SOUTH HILL | Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road |

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