

CAN MRS. R. SMITH DO ANY GOOD FOR LABOR?

Her Minimum Wage Plank Is Interesting But Will She Get Support?

Working Women Urged to Attend Meetings of Minimum Wage League

It is interesting to note that the first plank in the platform of Mrs. Ralph Smith, independent candidate for the coming bye-election, is that of supporting legislation for a minimum wage for women. But while interesting, it is not at all surprising. Mrs. Ralph Smith, as one of the foremost and energetic workers for woman suffrage during the past twenty years in the province of British Columbia, during that time urged the need for the enfranchisement of women as a means to one such end as minimum-wage legislation and she would naturally expect that as a candidate for the legislature, such would be the case.

As a matter of fact almost the whole of the platform is such as was advocated by suffragists during the long campaign for their rights of citizenship. There is, however, need for consideration in regard to being in favor of any kind of legislation as an individual, and the enactment of such legislation by the party in power, the government.

It is quite a number of years now since women seeking legislation peculiar to the needs of women, realized that the power of the vote was necessary before success would follow on the heels of "most humbly praying" for such, almost at the same time they realized that the fact that an individual member of parliament was powerless to obtain the enactment of any legislation unless the government was at the back of such a member in the matter. This being so, the efforts of the women from then on were centered on obtaining the plank of woman suffrage in the platforms of all political parties, and endeavoring by education of public opinion to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the government, no matter of which party the government might be composed.

Therefore, while perhaps the party system has many evils, nevertheless, while such system prevails, it is absolutely necessary that the effort of any group of people any sex or class to obtain specific legislation be centered upon the education of public opinion with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the government.

Such being the case, and it must be considered it is so, while Mrs. Ralph Smith may be, and no doubt is, absolutely sincere in her stand upon the question of minimum-wage legislation, as an independent candidate, and even while stating that she will uphold the government on all other questions as one of the party, is only pledging herself, and not the government, so far as minimum wage is concerned, when elected, will not be in a position to have the legislative assembly pass minimum-wage legislation.

It will be well for those who are in favor of wage-earning, self-supporting women receiving a living wage, to link the matter over before being allied into a false security, by thinking that the election of one member to the legislative assembly pledged to support minimum-wage legislation, will bring it about.

Those who are indeed interested in the matter would do well to attend a few of the meetings of the Minimum Wage League. This organization meets the first and third Fridays of the month in the Labor Temple, and has already made plans to approach the government seeking the introduction and enactment of a measure along similar lines to acts now in force in many of the States and in Australia.

The administration of the minimum wage in most states is in the hands of a commission, consisting of a representative of the employing class, one representing the workers, and a chairman who is supposed to be unbiased. This commission has the fixing of wages in certain specific industries, and usually does so only after an exhaustive enquiry to the cost of living in the particular place.

So far, the results in such places where the acts are in force have been good, on the whole, and even if not perfect, a beginning has been made and it can be rectified as the people perceived the need and have sufficient initiative to look after their own interests, and not expect the ruling class to do their thinking and legislate for them.

Mrs. McNAMARA SENDS 1918 GREETINGS

The Uppermost Wish In His Mind Is For Success of Labor

Business Agent W. F. Ironsides of the local Structural Iron Workers' Union has received a unique "Season's Greetings" card. It is dated from San Antonio, Cal., and signed by "J. J. McNamara." It reads: "That 1918 may bring happiness and prosperity to the entire membership of Local No. 156, and that all may be dealt with renewed vigor to cope with many problems that are pressing for solution, is the sincere wish of McNamara, if guilty at all, was only a few years ahead of his time. What is doing for now is making of thousands of others, being quiet, of course, on a more open basis scale."

ORIENTAL LABOR IN SHIPBUILDING

This Subject Is Discussed at Last Meeting of Metal Trades

The fact that certain cannery companies have let contracts for cannery launches to Orientals was discussed at the regular meeting of the Metal Trades Council Wednesday night and serious objection to it was registered. Affiliated unions reported progress on the subject. This is a question which will be thoroughly inquired into and information obtained as to the circumstances under which Oriental labor secured such work.

POWELL RIVER PULP WORKERS

Members of Local 76, P. S. and P. M. W. Elect Their Officers

POWELL RIVER, B. C., Dec. 28.—At last meeting of Local 76, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. James; vice-president, R. J. Drummond; recording secretary and treasurer, W. B. Marquette; financial secretary, W. J. Crozier; guide, H. Hottin; guard, F. Beaton Guard.

Things are moving along here very nicely, all contributory conditions being taken into consideration. As trade unionists, we do not enjoy all the advantages which obtain in the larger industrial centers, but at that there is a lot of camps in this province which might emulate the example of Powell River workmen with benefit to themselves.

We are hoping to be represented at the coming convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, so that our delegates may return with new ideas, as a result of meeting so many of the old-time and trained students of the movement throughout the province.

We are receiving our Federationists O. K. and your readers may expect to hear from us from time to time.

STREET RAILWAY MEN HEAR OF DEATH OF PIONEER

Harry Harris, an Old-Time Unionist of Vancouver, Passed Away

Next Meeting of Local Will Be One of Much Importance

Business Agent Fred. A. Hoover received a telegram from Toronto on Wednesday, announcing the death of H. W. Harris, after a lingering illness of more than two years. "Harry" Harris, as he was familiarly known in Vancouver, was initiated as a member of Pioneer Division, No. 101, in April of 1908, and served as recording secretary from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911, and was an active participant in the local Labor movement generally. His demise will be regretted not only by the members of the Street Railway Employees' union, but by a large circle of trade unionists in British Columbia. The officers of Pioneer Division have, on behalf of the membership, wired messages of condolence to the surviving widow, who had nursed and remained with the deceased from the commencement of his illness in Vancouver.

R. M. Viney, executive member for North Vancouver, is due for a three weeks' visit to the hospital, commencing Sunday, when he will undergo an operation.

Reports from Pittsburg, Pa., where an effort is being made by the traction company to replace men with women on the street car service, show that the wages paid are so low that the old-time male employees will not remain and are "voluntarily" leaving to accept more congenial employment, where the working conditions and pay are more in line with old h. c. l. conditions. Hence the patriotic cry of the company for "conductresses."

A Pittsburg newspaper says: "The Pittsburg Railway company's attempt to exploit women by offering them positions as conductors has fallen as flat as the proverbial pancake, says the National Labor Journal. There have been few applicants for the position of 'conductresses,' and they have been made of the rigidly, notoriety-seeking type of femininity, who think it 'just ton cute for anything' to have their pictures in the newspapers, says this publication."

Business Agent McGrath of the Street Car Men's union of Pittsburg, says the company there pays the lowest wages of any traction company in America, and last month 135 men left the company's employ.

At the next meeting of the local, a committee is to be appointed to revise the bylaws. This will be an important meeting, and a strong committee is desired. The bylaws have not been revised for about five years, and there will be many important changes to meet the different conditions under which the men are working today.

FREIGHT HANDLERS WILL DECIDE ON MONDAY

Meeting Will Be Held to Determine Whether They Will Accept Award

Minority Report Disagrees on the Question of Wage Decision

The C. P. R. yesterday put into effect the new time schedule for freight handlers as laid down in the report of the majority of the arbitration board, and dated the increased wages as awarded by the majority report back to December 7. The Freight Handlers' union will meet at the Labor Temple on Monday and decide whether they will accept the majority award. The minority report of Victor R. Midgley, the men's representative on the board, is published herewith in full, and takes issue with the majority on the question of wages. The minority report follows:

While agreeing with the majority of the board that the demand of the men for a reduction of hours for the yard office and shed staff is justified, and agreeing that overtime should be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, I am unable to agree with them as to the rates of pay.

The majority concede in their report that "they must in setting a rate of wage regard the wage-earner's family as consisting of himself, a wife and three children, that being the standard of the labor department," and they fix the rate of pay for the shed staff at 36 and 37 cents per hour. This will give the men on the basis of a nine-hour day a weekly wage of \$19.44 and \$19.98 respectively.

"The Labor Gazette for the month of November, 1917, gives the 'cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent,' which shows that for a family of five, the average cost throughout Canada for food, fuel, light and rent is \$18.82 per week. A table is also given for the 'average cost of staple foods by provinces,' showing the average cost of staple foods in the province of British Columbia to be higher than in any other province in Canada. The rate of pay fixed by the majority of the board as a 'reasonable living wage' only leaves a balance over and above the cost of food, fuel, light and rent of sixty-two cents and one dollar and sixteen cents, respectively, to provide for all the other commodities required to maintain the wage-earner and his family in the necessities of life.

"I consider the demand of the men for a minimum of forty cents per hour to be reasonable and justified by the present cost of living.

"With reference to the clerical staff, while the company refused to participate in the investigation when the hearings were taking place, after the case had been closed and the board was considering the evidence, the company through its representative on the board, presented a schedule showing an increased rate of pay for the clerical staff, the revised rates giving most of the staff an increase of about five dollars per month, while some did not receive any increase.

"Together with other increases that have been granted in the interim this totals approximately fifteen per cent increase over the 1914 payroll, and this I do not consider sufficient to meet the increased cost of living, which is fully double the percentage of increase granted.

"While agreeing with the other members of the board that there are obvious difficulties for a board of this character to attempt to adjust different positions in rates of pay for different positions of this kind, still the rates in effect in 1914 for the office staff were fair and equitable, then the increase granted should be equal to the increased cost of living, which is, according to the figures of the Labor Gazette, for a typical family, over thirty per cent during that time.

"The majority report, in pointing out that the minimum rate fixed for men awarded to men working by the hour, mentions certain benefits that monthly wage men enjoy which in the opinion of the majority, offsets the lower rate of pay as compared with the hourly men.

"These benefits consist of two weeks' vacation with pay, old-age pension and the prospect of advancement. However, none of these benefits make easier the difficulties of the wage-earner who is awarded in the majority report \$78 or \$80 per month to provide his family with the necessities of life.

"Two weeks vacation a year is an important factor in maintaining the efficiency of the worker and therefore works out to the advantage of the employer, while the prospect of obtaining a pension in twenty or twenty-five years' time, is not of much comfort or assistance to the worker who finds it difficult to obtain the bare necessities of life in the immediate present, and the advancement to higher-paid positions is, of course, contingent upon such vacancies as may occur after long years of service and satisfactory performance of duties."

PAINTERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Organization Is in Good Condition and Optimistic for 1918

As the result of the annual election of officers held by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, D. Hughes will be at the head of affairs during 1918. For financial records the local elected L. Amos of Burnaby and as recording secretary, G. G. Gould. The former officers were H. Pitt, George E. Weston and D. Lemon. At the last meeting the outlook for the coming year was discussed and it was expressed that it was better than the year just closed.

U.S. GOVERNMENT DEALS WITH UNION

Unlike Federal Government at Ottawa U. S. Seeks Aid of Unions

So marked is the difference between the manner in which the United States government treats organized Labor, as compared with the attitude assumed by the federal authority at Ottawa, that it is a cause of continual comment. The Ottawa government tries, in every manner possible to disregard officials of unions and, apparently, would desire very much that organized Labor did not exist. In the United States the government, in the event that it desires skilled labor, goes to the headquarters of such mechanics—their union. The following letter from William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, says volumes regarding the attitude of the civil service commission of the United States:

"To business agents and organizers: Arrangements have been made whereby the U. S. Civil Service commission furnishes our office with a copy of requests for machinists from the different navy yards and arsenals, asking that we co-operate with them in securing the required number of machinists to meet the demands of the government."

President Johnston inclosed a long list of positions which the government desired to fill from the ranks of organized Labor, recognizing that the membership of the organized locals contain the most skilled labor in the particular branches which they represent.

HAWTHORNTHWAIT A SURE WINNER IN NEWCASTLE

Nominations Jan. 17 and Election Day on Jan. 24

Campaign Committee Will Take No Chances on Acclamation

LADYSMITH, V. I., Jan. 3.—(Special to the Federationist)—The long-delayed bye-election in this riding has at last been announced, and after the 24th inst., Jas. H. Hawthornthwaite will represent the workers of Newcastle riding. Nominations take place on the 17th. There is no certainty as yet whether Hawthornthwaite will be opposed or not by either of the old parties, but it is not unlikely. Hawthornthwaite's committee is already working overtime. If there is a contest at all, the campaign will be opened in earnest after the 17th, when officers of the U. M. W. of A. and other unionists of Vancouver will assist in the election of Hawthornthwaite.

REGULAR MEETING OF TYPO. UNION

Good Attendance and Much Important Business Transacted

About one hundred and thirty members of Vancouver Typographical union turned out to the regular monthly meeting held Sunday last. All the officers were present, and in their places.

It was decided to send one delegate to the Northwestern Typographical Conference convention to be held at Portland, Ore., on Jan. 21. H. L. Corey and Secretary Neelands are the delegates elected, and in all probability one of these will attend the session.

H. C. Benson was named to represent No. 226 at the meeting to be held on Monday, Jan. 14, in Labor Temple, to consider amendments to the Workmen's Compensation act, with a view to obtaining a flat rate of compensation instead of the present percentage-of-earnings basis.

W. B. Trotter received the endorsement of the meeting as candidate for alderman in ward three in the civic election to be held next week. A strong working-committee composed of J. E. Wilton, H. L. Coray, J. Rankin, G. Peebles and E. P. Pettipiece, consented to act, and are now hard at work in Mr. Trotter's behalf.

Mr. J. G. McKay is a recent arrival from Edmonton, and R. C. Fleming, A. McLean and D. Wood left for across the line.

NEWS STANDS

The Federationist is on sale in Vancouver at the following news stands:

UNIVERSAL NEWS STAND, 184 Hastings Street East.

P. O. NEWS STANDS, Foot Granville Street.

PANAMA PACIFIC NEWS STANDS, Corner Hastings and Columbia.

McFADDEN NEWS STAND, 425 Richards Street.

J. C. NEWS STAND, 509 Cornwall Street.

W. O. NEWS STAND, Cor. Richards and Hastings.

NOMINATIONS FOR LABOR COUNCIL OFFICERS

McVety Withdraws in Favor of Gordon J. Kelly of Longshoremen

Kelly and George Hardy Nominated for President—Other Nominations

Preliminary nominations for officers of the Trades and Labor council who will direct that body's affairs for the ensuing term were made last night and Gordon J. Kelly of the Longshoremen, and George H. Hardy of the Carpenters, were placed in nomination. Further nominations will be made and the election held next meeting.

J. H. McVety, a delegate to the council for the past fifteen years and now serving his tenth term as president of that body, was also placed in nomination but said he would withdraw in favor of Del. Kelly. He referred to the fact that he had been very continuously at the head of the council, and he would willingly continue to serve in some other capacity.

As well as the names placed in nomination for the presidency, other nominations were made as follows:

Vice-president—W. H. Cottrell, Street Railwaymen; Hunt, Engineers; Winch, Longshoremen's Auxiliary; Towler, Machinists.

Secretary and business agent—Victor R. Midgley; G. H. Hardy, Carpenters. Secretary-treasurer—Knowles, Letter Carriers.

Sergeant-at-arms—Harrison, Civic Employes; Pool, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

Trustees (four to be elected)—McVety, Machinists; Crawford, Sheet Metal Workers; Macdonald, Carpenters; Hoover, Street Railwaymen; Winch, I. L. A.; Marshall, Boiler Makers; Showler, Teamsters and Chauffeurs; Smith, Carpenters.

The executive committee's recommendation that an application of D. W. F. Macdonald, candidate for alderman in ward three, for support of the council, be filed, was adopted.

The call of the B. C. F. of L. for a convention on Jan. 28 was read.

The following delegates were elected to represent the council at the convention of the B. C. F. of L.: President McVety and Business Agent Midgley.

Notice of the annual meeting of the Labor Temple Company on Jan. 15 and the financial report were read. The recommendation of the executive committee was concurred in.

A communication from President McVety to the attorney-general seeking a meeting with the provincial government to discuss the subject of why no action had been taken to open the closed towns such as Britannia and Anxox, was read. Efforts to make a date with the government on this subject have thus far failed.

The recommendation of the executive committee that the Proportional Representation League be censured for not notifying the trades council when it withdrew its P.R. petition, was not concurred in.

An auditing committee of three, as follows, was elected to audit the Trades and Labor council books: Dels. Lofting, Showler and Grand.

Business Agent Midgley reported that returns on the general strike referendum were coming in slowly.

The business agent reported that an extensive strike by Butchers and Meat Cutters was in effect in Seattle and P. Burns & Co. had denied they were sending cooked meats from this city to relieve the situation there.

Good progress was reported by the various delegates on behalf of their unions.

The council endorsed the efforts of the Machinists and Boiler Makers to get the city to pay the scale as paid by 95 per cent of the metal trades.

A motion by Del. Helena Gutteridge that the secretary write to the school board and urge equal pay for equal work, was passed and efforts will be made to organize the teachers into a labor union.

The subject of the council supporting W. R. Trotter as alderman for ward three was brought up, and G. H. Hardy moved that the council favor Trotter. Del. Showler drew attention to the fact that Mr. Trotter was supporting Mayor McBeath, who was in favor of stool-pigeons, which was taken to indicate that Trotter also favored such tactics. Several delegates were of the opinion that as Mr. Trotter was a good union man, he should have the council's support. A motion in support of Mr. Trotter was carried.

The following delegates were obligated:

I. L. A. Auxiliary—W. J. Gillespie, N. Lambert, C. Steen, C. Whittaker, H. Whyte, H. Wigman, E. Winch; Letter Carriers—Fred Knowles, D. J. McCarthy, R. Wight, N. Barlow, J. J. Dodd; Plasterers—A. Henry, J. Williamson; Street Railwaymen—F. C. Hoover, W. H. Cottrell, J. Hubble, R. Clark, A. V. Lofting, E. T. Kormode, J. Price; Cigar Makers—A. P. Wietzen, W. R. Smith, F. Swartz, J. Walters; Musicians—A. J. Malacord, E. J. Dennis; Painters—H. Grand, R. Stevenson, W. Holme, J. Wilson; Pile Drivers—T. Enright, E. Carlson, E. Hawkes, E. Horne; Teamsters and Chauffeurs—F. Haslett, W. Burgess.

TEAMSTERS ADOPT MONTHLY BUTTON

All Members of Labor Movement Are Asked to Demand Button Be Shown

One of the most attractive union buttons in the city, and one which will be easily recognized, is the monthly button of the Teamsters & Chauffeurs. It is about the size of a half-dollar, and the officers of the local ask other members of the organized labor movement to demand that those making deliveries to their homes display this button.

DELEGATES TO B.C. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Victoria Unions Give Their Promise of Being Well Represented

VICTORIA, Jan. 3.—A good deal of interest in being manifested by Capital City trade unionists in the 1918 convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, to convene at Vancouver on Jan. 28. At last night's meeting of the central labor body, Delegates Peel and Dakers were elected to represent the council.

Victoria Typo. union has again withdrawn from the Trades and Labor council, evidently because the majority of the delegates differ with its delegates' point of view politically, but allegedly because the council was opposed to conscription. Practically every member of the Typo. union being a politician himself, it is only natural that in the aggregate they should be opposed to the introduction of "politics in the union."

WHO EVER HEARD OF SUCH A THING?

Vancouver Business Agents Threaten to Organize a Union of Their Own

Speaking of agitators in everything: The Federationist Labor Temple representative, in making his usual rounds yesterday noted an animated discussion going on in the first-floor corridors. He hastened to the scene, in anxious anticipation of a "story." Closer scrutiny, however, revealed a number of well-known business agents discussing the advisability of forming a union of themselves. This with a view to asking for a reduction in working hours from 16 to 14, with one night at home per week, and most outrageous of all, an increase in pay. It was even hinted that if the Fed. would agree to the demands the jurisdiction of the new organization might be extended to Labor-paper editors, with certain restrictions. Under the circumstances this family journal of the freddie is heartily in favor of the movement, even though every last business agent in the Labor Temple loses his job the moment such an absurdity is suggested in any of the local unions.

LABOR TROUBLES AT SPENCER'S DEPT. STORE

Several Members of Clerical Staff Receive Their Dismissal

All Active Members of the Newly-Organized Retail Clerks' Local

Whether through design or otherwise, the fact remains that the four of five clerks discharged at Spencer's departmental store are active members of the Retail Clerks' local, and the matter is to be looked into with a view to ascertaining just where the management of this well-known store stands with regard to organized labor. One of the discharged clerks had been in the employ of the store for the past seven years.

From reports received, the reason given by the management for letting these men out was that it was necessary to reduce the clerical staff. Another report was to the effect that objection was taken to clerks displaying their union button.

Chris Spencer, head of the firm in this city, returned to Vancouver only a few days ago, and the matter of the discharge of the clerks and other questions as regards organized labor, will be taken up direct with him. Mr. Spencer has always been considered a very fair man in his dealings with the employees of this big store. It is thought the discharge of the men is through some misunderstanding somewhere.

Nor Is B. C. Rain Wet!
Oh yes, it's cold; but it's a dry cold, you don't feel it, you know.—Winnipeg Voice.

Election of Officers

On Tuesday, Jan. 8, the Butchers & Meat Cutters will elect new officers. Other business of importance will also come before the meeting. At present there are 235 members of the local, all in good standing.

Sign More Cafes

Secretary Mackenzie of the Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses, reports the local is in healthy condition, the entire membership being employed. Two more houses were signed up during the week. The most important cafes of the city are now employing union help. MacLeod's cafe is still on the unfair list.

Uncle Sam's Freedom of the Press

NOME, Alaska, Dec. 31.—Earl Rogers, editor of the Nome Industrial Worker, and the five members of the editorial board of the publication which is owned by the Miners' union, were arrested yesterday on a charge of publishing seditious articles in the Worker. Rogers formerly lived in Seattle and Tacoma.—Daily Province, Dec. 31.

SHALL LABOR TEMPLE BE RESTORED TO MEMBERSHIP?

Question Will Be Put Up to Local Unionists Next Month

Shareholders Will Hold an Important Meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 15

AFTER a compulsory marking-time period of some two years the directors of Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., have decided to make a move, deeming the time opportune and the redemption of the Labor Temple from the hands of the receiver possible. Wartime conditions had made such inroads into the ranks of local organized Labor that an earlier move was thought by the directors to be inexpedient. But the situation at present is such that some definite programme seems possible.

With this object in view a meeting of the directors was called for last Monday evening. Every resident director was present, including Joseph Byron, Fred. A. Hoover, Street Railway Employees; Jas. Campbell, Carpenters; Geo. Wilby, Typos; H. H. Free, Electricians; Miss Helena Gutteridge, Tailors; J. H. McVety, Machinists, secretary; R. D. Pettipiece, Trades and Labor Council, present. Fred. T. Blumberg, Engineers, is away on active service; Wm. J. Nagle, Painters, is now a resident of Tacoma, and J. W. Wilkinson has resigned.

Discuss Auditors' Report

After a thorough discussion of the auditors' report and the situation generally, it was decided by the directors to call a shareholders' meeting for Tuesday evening, Jan. 15.

Meantime Secretary-treasurer McVety was instructed to visit Seattle for the purpose of finding out how the trade unionists there arranged to assess every member \$1 per month each for the purpose of raising money with which to build a new labor temple, and also to seek such other information as might assist the directors in making recommendations to the coming shareholders' meeting.

Directors to Meet Again Jan. 15

The directors will meet again prior to the shareholders' meeting on Saturday, Jan. 12. At that time the report of the auditors will be considered and one or two recommendations to the shareholders' meeting framed for presentation.

Suggest Levying an Assessment

The opinion has been expressed by at least some of the present directors that a referendum should be submitted to the members of organized Labor, putting the case up to them squarely and fairly and asking for a straight assessment of \$1 per month from each member of every affiliated union, for a period of three months. This would raise in the neighborhood of \$25,000, an ample amount to liquidate the outstanding delinquencies of the company and place it in a position to pay its own way thereafter.

Opportune Time for Action

Because of the rapid increase in membership of the local trade union movement during the past year, due in large measure to the new shipbuilding and kindred industries, coupled with the general increase in Greater Vancouver payrolls during the same period, the revenue of the Labor Temple has been almost doubled. In fact, it is reaching a point where it can be made self-sustaining, if the members of organized Labor would consent to the levying of an assessment for a short time of a nominal amount each, the shares to be allotted to either the individuals or to the unions, as each may decide. The amount raised in this manner would, after all the necessary precautions for the protection of the new shareholders had been taken, be used to pay outstanding taxes, arrearages in interest, due to the falling off in revenue due to war conditions.

United action and a little "pep" on the part of the incoming directorate, combined with the backing of the membership, will put the Labor Temple where it belongs—the undisputed property of Vancouver trade unionists. At any rate a definite step towards that end will be made during the next two months. The membership will have to decide for themselves what they intend to do about it.

LAYS SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE MAYOR

Disorderly House Alleged to Have Been Running Two Years

A serious charge against Mayor McBeath was placed before the Central Ratepayers' association on Wednesday night, by A. M. Gibson, who alleged that he laid a complaint before the mayor regarding the management of the Stanley rooms on Pender and Burrard, which was being run as a disorderly house. Mr. Gibson said the mayor told him there was not sufficient evidence against the place to warrant police action. Gibson, however, caused a successful civil action against the place and succeeded, by the evidence of detectives, that it was a disorderly place, in recovering money he had paid to purchase the place, thinking it was a respectable house.

The detectives' evidence showed that they had repeatedly raided the place. Yet it was not closed. "It seems," said Mr. Gibson, "the mayor has been remiss in his duty in not claiming that the place was closed up, and in allowing it to go on for two years."

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'Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World'

FRIDAY, January 4, 1918

THE FEDERATIONIST has not been altogether satisfied with the verbose assertions made by numerous statesmen and others high in authority, in regard to the purely altruistic motives and lofty purposes animating the belligerents, upon either side in the great blood and murder fest being pulled off by a world's ruling class and strictly in accord with the morals and ethics of the ruling class code.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR TRADE

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ment of human slavery. It cannot exist except in connection therewith. It is purely traffic in the plunder taken from slaves. The slaves must be held in enforced production in order to provide the lives with trade. No part of the world lives by trade. The slave part of it dies by inches in order to keep it going. Even masters themselves do not live by it, although it affords them a means of disposing of that part of the plunder taken from their slaves, which they cannot themselves consume. That is what they trade on. That is what they sell in the world market for just what they gave the slaves for producing it, and that is nothing. It all goes out on credit, and is never paid for, for the very simple reason that there is never anything to pay with except promises, and that is the sort of payment that never squares any indebtedness. The accumulation of this debt—and that is all there is to the accumulation of wealth we hear so much about—merely functions as a means of enabling the holding class to maintain their grip upon the wealth producing class—the slaves—and keep their noses eternally at the grindstone of class rule and rapine. And now we have it officially, that it is for the noble purpose of perpetuating the sort of democracy that expresses itself in trade and the struggle for markets, that we are waging glorious war upon the bloody fields of Europe. Well, at any rate, it removes the necessity of swallowing any more piffle about it being the war for moral, ethical and spiritual uplift. And that's some comfort, at least.

THE RELATIONSHIP existing between the capitalist and the wage-worker today is exactly that which has always prevailed between the master and the slave, since the institution of slavery raised its hideous head among the nations of men. The change of outward garb, from chattel to serf, from serf to wage-earner, has not altered the essential character and purpose of slavery. The slave has always toiled for his master and has never received any greater consideration, if as great, as the master has given his horse or his dog. The slave has never been accorded the treatment due a man, for the simple reason that it is impossible. A slave is not a man. He must be stripped of the attributes of manhood in order to make him a slave. His condition of slavery is the complete denial of all manhood. His status in the society of which he is a part, is not and cannot be the status of a man, for a slave is property and manhood is not an attribute of property. The only purpose and function of property is to bring comfort, in the shape of sustenance or revenue to its owner, without the expenditure of energy upon his parting food, clothing, and other creature comforts for nothing. The chief attribute of manhood is that of being self-sustaining. Man feeds, clothes and otherwise materially provides for himself. He neither provides for himself, nor allows others to provide for him. Neither masters nor slaves are men. Creatures they are, to be sure, but by virtue of the fact that the former lives upon the labor and the latter furnishes the sustenance for both, puts them in a category of their own, and outside the pale of all other living things. They become creatures that are outlawed by the code of living that is universally acknowledged and followed by all other animals.

THE YEARLY COST OF DEMOCRACY

WHEN IT COMES down to the matter of sizing up democracy for the purpose of ascertaining the real meaning of the term, as it is commonly used, it is quite proper to gather all data relating to the subject, from the greatest democracy on earth, the United States of America. In so doing, one can make no mistake, for it is well known that not only is that country, by its own confession, the greatest democracy on earth, but it has freely offered itself for immolation upon the altar of sacrifice, in order that the world may be made safe for the kind of democracy that is the breath of life in the nostrils of that great republic. By thus going to the fountain head of pure democracy for our information in regard to that cult or philosophy of life, we shall make no mistake. We will get the facts and having got them, ought to be able to arrive at correct conclusions.

During the recent "drive" for the sale of "Liberty Bonds," the columns of the daily, weekly and monthly press were used profusely for the purpose of setting forth the desirability of the aforesaid bonds, as an investment. Strong appeals were made, especially to those of limited means, to loosen the purse strings of their fortunes and get in on the ground floor of easy money while the getting-in was good. Of course this advertising was paid for, no doubt at liberal rates, and that probably accounts for the carrying of such matter even by labor and alleged socialist papers, without any attempt upon their part to draw a moral or enlightening information often carried by it. It sometimes doth appear that labor and socialist papers are quite as dense and lacking in perspicuity, as are the statesmen, politicians, financiers, spellbinders and press of capitalism. It does, for a fact.

No longer ago than last November, there appeared in the columns of a great Labor journal of the United States, the official organ of one of the largest bodies of organized slaves on this continent, what was evidently a paid boost for "Liberty Bonds," which contained amongst other exceedingly rich stuff, the following: "The United States faces the common foe with a conservatively estimated wealth of \$250,000,000,000 and an annual income of \$50,000,000,000 to back up the fight for the freedom and liberty of the world." Now it would almost seem as though the voracious bug who had loitered around the labor movement long enough to have copped off the exceedingly fat job of presiding over the editorial sanctum of a great Labor journal, might have been able to draw a few conclusions from such a statement of wealth and income, that might have been of some slight value to its readers, especially in view of the fact that it is a safe bet that the aforesaid readers do not average a yearly income of \$500 per year, and have to work like hell to get even that. But if the editor of the aforesaid G. L. J. was able to draw any such conclusions he has not disclosed any such weakness up to date.

\$250,000,000,000 of wealth in a country of 110,000,000 people, would mean about \$2500 per person or \$12,500 per family. An income of \$50,000,000,000 per year would mean \$450 per person or \$2250 per family. That is it would mean as here stated, if such wealth and income was equally distributed among the people of that country. But when it is realized that it is solely the working class—the slaves of capital—that constitutes the "wealth" that is measured by the fabulous figures given by our authority, and that all of the "income" referred to is produced solely by those enslaved workers, it becomes a mystery why capitalists and spokesmen can be so blind to the significance of the figures given, and so intensely stupid as to publish them broadcast throughout the land. It is also a mystery how any editorial pundit possessed of the necessary mental equipment to prompt him to hoist an umbrella when out in a rainstorm, could have such significant figures staring him in the face from his own editorial pages, without even a hint of their significance penetrating his occiput.

The slaves of any given country are worth 250 billion dollars, because they can produce a revenue of 50 billions. And that is all there is to the fabulous tale of wealth that is told, either for the purpose of tickling the ears of the members of the plunderbund, or for that of borrowing nickels from the impecunious slaves themselves. As the slaves that constitute the "wealth" that masters brag about, and that produce the "income" that causes their very mouths to water, cannot number more than one-third of the total population, it may be readily seen, from the figures given, what exceedingly great value is attached to the hide and carcass of the modern slave. And when we remember that the average wage of the slave in the United States is less than \$500 per year, and the "income" produced by them amounts to \$50,000,000,000, we ought to be able to appreciate the virtue of the brand of democracy

under which such a financial stunt as that is made possible. Also what the world is to be made safe for in the event of the triumph of that democracy. And a little work with a lead pencil will disclose what that sort of democracy costs the patriotic and docile slave of capitalist industry per annum, in the greatest of republics, in this glorious age when autocracy is receiving its death thrust and "freedom and liberty" are conquering the earth. But whatever it costs it is, no doubt, cheap enough to satisfy the soul of the slave who is still too stupid to recognize his slavery and has just intelligence enough to be a patriot, both in industry and at the cannon's mouth. And the tribe of such still numbers millions.

HOW GERMANY IS TO BE PUNISHED

THE LONDON Daily Mail is, no doubt, a great journal. It has a greater circulation than the Federationist and is much more widely read. Presumably its editorial sanctum is adorned with the keenest intellects that good Northcliffe money can purchase, and that probably accounts for the ponderous profundity of its editorial pronouncements. Of course what these great journals say in all solemnity, should not be impudently scoffed at by 'ibald upstarts whose lack of intellectual qualifications render them unable to properly appreciate the gems of thought that are freely vouchsafed them through these journalistic chan-

nels. But some of these upstarts do scoff and frequently even raucously jeer at the attempts made by high-salaried editorial pundits, to cover up their lack of perspicacity, by a profuse indulgence in ponderous pronouncements, usually about something of which they know nothing. And still much of that which has been recently intended by the editorial manufacturer to pass muster as wisdom, turns out to be rare humor, once it is subjected to the X-ray of close analysis.

The Daily Mail is quoted, quite gleefully, by the prostitute press of this end of the world, as being heartily in favor of placing a "fifty-years' boycott" upon German trade and shipping, by the Allies. According to the Mail this would mean "a sentence of commercial ruin and annihilation that would shatter every vestige of German finance, shipping and manufactures." Now would not that be sad? Well, the editorial pundit that penned it evidently intended it to be a veritable hum-dinger of a wallop. A sort of a solar plexus that would cause the German people to immediately cry, "Kamerade! Kamerade!" and beg for mercy. But the more we look at it the more it appears to be a message of hope to the German people, rather than a threat of evil and a menace of ill-intent. Perhaps it might be the very best thing that could possibly be done for the German people, if such a threat were really transformed into an actual fact.

In the first place no people can justify their occupancy of any territory in which they cannot feed, clothe, shelter and otherwise make themselves comfortable. And all of these things the German people can quite easily do within their own territory, if their enslavement and robbery by their ruling class is brought to an end. The commercial structure of Germany, which the Mail would see destroyed by a boycott upon the part of the Allies, is nothing but the capitalist structure of infamy that has been built upon the enslavement and torture of the German working people. Neither the Germans nor any other people live by trade and commerce. These are adjuncts to the game of human slavery. They come out of it. They are a part of it. For one part of the world (the Allies) to destroy the superstructure of capitalist slavery in Germany, by the measures proposed or any other, only means that the German people will be forced to chuck their overlord's bag and baggage, and so organize their productive powers and resources as to admit of their feeding, clothing and otherwise providing for themselves, without longer being compelled to surrender the wealth they produce, to build up the commerce and trade of a brutal and worthless ruling class. And the people of Germany or any other land can provide themselves with many times the comforts they now enjoy and do it in less than half the time now required, once they have sense enough to throw their ruling class off their backs, on their own account, or a boycott upon the part of other countries kills the worthless structure of commerce, finance and trade.

And another thing that might be worth mentioning is that there would no longer be the necessity of frequent indulgence in such glorious and uplifting spectacles of blood and slaughter as that with which the capitalist world is now being regaled. Once the robbery of slaves is ended and the structure of world magnificence in trade, finance, commerce, government and such ruling class splurge, has been swept from the boards, a civilization that is at least based upon decency may be given a chance to express itself. And for that reason the Federationist is also in favor of a rigorous boycott against not only the trade and commerce of Germany but of all the rest of the world as well. But we prefer that the boycott be declared by the slaves of all countries alike. We know full well that the ruling class of the world will not knowingly destroy its own precious right to rule and rob. If the Daily Mail had a grain of horse sense it would know better than to advise any one section of that detestable class to knife any other section, either by boycott or otherwise. The capitalist enslavement of the press is evidently directed, at present, into wrong channels.

A peculiar situation is said to have arisen in Britain in regard to theological students. The Archbishop of York (dear, useful man) says that for years to come after the war, the clergy will have to be recruited from the army. Why not fill the pulpits entirely with those who have been crippled and maimed in this eminently christian struggle? And as an especially fitting tribute to the virtue of theological establishment, the Archbishoprics might be reserved for those returned warriors who have been gassed.

It has been suggested that the starvation threatening the population of Finland has been brought about by the fact of the country's industries having been turned exclusively to the production of war munitions for the Russian government, payment being made in worthless paper roubles. There may be something in that, but does it not look as though that which made the Russian paper rouble worthless will also result in developing the same virtue in the paper currency of all other countries? Too many promises to pay inevitably lands the promiser in bankruptcy. See the point? Sure thing.

In the United States, up to Dec. 13, there had been ginned during the year 1917, 10,142,858 bales of cotton. Just what the total crop for the year will be is not yet stated. The amount ginned—as given above—is equivalent to about 45 pounds for each man, woman and child in the republic. In view of this it would not appear to be unreasonable to expect that each and every one of them should at least have the second shirt to their backs. But it is a safe bet that these expectations will not be met, in the case of many millions of them. The requirements of trade, commerce and profits will attend to that. It should never be forgotten that cotton, like everything else, is not produced for use, but for sale. That is the only way that profit can be realized under this glorious capitalist regime.

Word has at last come through by slow freight that the soldiers' vote in the recent New York city election, was as follows: Total vote cast, 28,880; for Mitchell, 6,228; for Hylan, 15,772; for Hillquit (socialist), 3,717, and for Bennett, 3,222. Mitchell was the "win-the-war" candidate and was boosted by all the prostitute press of

and spectacular reactionary ass in the land, from Roosevelt down to Gompers and his "intellectual" socialist colleagues—Spargo, Stokes, Walling, and the mighty Charles Edward Russell. Also fatty Taft. Hylan, the Tammany candidate, was classified by the Mitchehlites, as being in "league with the kaiser." Bennett was the straight republican candidate. The reason why the result of the soldiers' vote has not been heralded throughout the world by the capitalist press is not clear, unless it be for the very laudable purpose of keeping the cheering news from the "kaiser."

In dribbles here and there bits of information leak past the beneficent censorship established by our owners and masters over us in order that we may not, either wilfully and maliciously or inadvertently and carelessly, give military and naval information to the enemy. Now and again a word comes through throwing a little light upon what is going on in countries with which we are not at war, in regard to matters that our benevolent censorship has evidently been determined to keep our own good. Last August or September there was trouble on in Spain. The censorship was immediately tightened and no details of the trouble were allowed to come through. It now looks out that one of the incidents of that particular time was the organization, by Socialist Deputies, of 1500 striking workmen who invaded the parliament, laid down their demands in regard to hours of labor and the wage increase required, and then stood grimly and refused to allow any member to leave the house until the bill legalizing these concessions was duly passed, signed, sealed and delivered to the master builders and the public works department. The Spanish soldiers can no longer be relied upon by the capitalists to hold the industrial slaves in subjection.

The Federationist has frequently suggested that death by starvation will be the portion of half of the so-called civilized world if this glorious European war is to continue another three years. Forty thousand tons of oats and corn have just been released by the United States authorities for shipment to the starving people of Finland. The Finns have been forced face to face with starvation owing to the fact that \$12,000,000 worth of grain which had been bought in Russia and paid for, had been seized by the starving Russian people, before the trains reached the Finnish border. And the grain thus released to save the starving Finns, is almost as badly needed by the people of France, England and the other countries of Europe that are actively engaged in the glorious struggle. Another three years of ruling-class statesmanship and wisdom, and working-class ignorance and ex-like severity, and whole nations will be denuded by the hand of starvation. And the one comfort is that the conscienceless and brutal ruling class of both sides to the miserable controversy will perish along with their docile and stupid slaves. The robbers and the robbed, the rulers and the ruled, will go down together. And it is eminently fitting that a slave be properly classed as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." They are nuisances, both.

The financial skies are evidently brightening. The beneficent beams of prosperity appear to be penetrating even into the dark places, that were formerly illuminated by the rays of sweet charity alone. At least it looks that way here in Vancouver. Saturday, Dec. 15, was set aside as a tag-day for the benefit of impecunious army chaplains whom both the state and divine providence had apparently left in a shorn and shivering condition. And let it be proclaimed from the housetops, let it be emblazoned upon the outer wall, let it be heralded throughout the earth, that there has not been a single tagday held in this great metropolis since. With the rescue of impecunious army parsons from the grim clutch of the penny that, no doubt, "cribbed, cabined and confined" their noble rage against the devil; abbreviated their power to fornicate the wiles and wickedness of his Hun counterpart upon earth; emasculated their efforts to frustrate, by prayer, the knavish tricks of the enemies

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of their king, and must have lessened their zeal in dealing out solace and sorporifics to the tender lambs entrusted to their loving care, it seems that the last poor, harried victim of poverty has been placed upon the rock of safety and the charity-mongers are out of a job. No more tagdays; no more buttonholing and shameless soliciting upon the streets. That is a much nearer approach to an ideal heaven, than ever the Federationist expected to see realized in Vancouver. But, come to think of it, there are other Saturdays to follow and the celebration of the passing of street-beggary had better be postponed until we are sure as to the passing.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK SUNDAY, Jan. 6—Moving Picture Operators, Bartenders, Saw Filers Association. MONDAY, Jan. 7—Machinists No. 720, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors, Street Railwaymen's Executive, U. B. Carpenters No. 617. TUESDAY, Jan. 8—Pressmen, Barbers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Amal. Carpenters, Machinists No. 777. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—Street Railwaymen, Metal Trades Council, Stereotypers, Teams and Chauffeurs, Cigar Makers. THURSDAY, Jan. 10—Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Shipwrights and Calukers, Machinists No. 182. FRIDAY, Jan. 11—Warehousemen, Machinists' Joint Meeting, Mill and Factory Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders.

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LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK SUNDAY, Jan. 6—Moving Picture Operators, Bartenders, Saw Filers Association. MONDAY, Jan. 7—Machinists No. 720, Boiler Makers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Tailors, Street Railwaymen's Executive, U. B. Carpenters No. 617. TUESDAY, Jan. 8—Pressmen, Barbers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Amal. Carpenters, Machinists No. 777. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—Street Railwaymen, Metal Trades Council, Stereotypers, Teams and Chauffeurs, Cigar Makers. THURSDAY, Jan. 10—Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Shipwrights and Calukers, Machinists No. 182. FRIDAY, Jan. 11—Warehousemen, Machinists' Joint Meeting, Mill and Factory Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders.

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 A grand chance for men who take 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2 sizes to escape paying the war-time price of shoes.
 These Shoes come up to your most sanguine expectations. They are high grade; all made with genuine Goodyear welted soles, with uppers of the very best selected stock, modelled on the newest lasts.
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 This is the best set of samples we have had and no man who takes the sizes mentioned should miss this opportunity. Regular \$8.00 to \$10 values. Sale price..... **\$5.95**

MEN'S RAINCOATS \$8.75, REGULAR \$15.00 to \$17.50
 A rare opportunity to get a good, serviceable Raincoat at a bargain. We guarantee every coat in this offering to give complete satisfaction. They are full length coats in the popular grey tweed finish; two patterns. Sizes 36 to 40. Sale price..... **\$8.75**

MEN'S \$2.00 AND \$2.50 HATS FOR \$1.55
 A rounding up of surplus sizes and broken lines from our regular stocks. Hats of all styles and colors in this collection. All the up-to-date shapes are represented. A rare choice for any man to get a bargain. Sizes 6 5-8 to 7 3/4.

WATSON, MUNSGING AND PENMAN'S COMBINATIONS AT SAVING PRICES

A collection of odd sizes of these three well-sponsored makes, including all sizes and weights in union wools, pure wools and silk and wool mixture, grey and white. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a suit, and every suit a bargain at the marked price.

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These are in heavy chambray and English Oxford in a big assortment of stripes. All durable, well-made garments, cut over generous patterns. Most stores ask \$1.00 or more for garments of equal merit.

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Letters to the Federationist

Letter to Peter Pickup
 Editor B. C. Federationist and Mr. Peter Pickup: I enjoyed all your letter except the early Victorian slant at the end about petticoats. You have no reason to blame petticoats for the result of the election unless you have just got the habit of making women the scapegoat.

Remember the old lady who enjoyed the earthquake so much because it was the first thing in twenty years that her husband did not blame her for. I have met her husband who would have blamed her wives for that too just on general principles. Since the days of Eve, who was not overburdened with skirts, men are always blaming themselves behind some petticoat, like the Germans in this war putting women and children in front of their soldiers. They get the blame when they are unable and blind to their mothers' skirts, and they never outgrow it. It was not petticoats that won the election, it was cat's paws carefully selected. The women who could be made to vote Unionist were given the vote, and the other women who might be doubtful were given no chance to express themselves. Next you describe them all by the sweeping term petticoats. I do not blame the women who were made cat's paws. Those who have relatives at the front are driven nearly mad by the news, the anxiety, and when they were told that a vote for the Unionist would help their boys, and a vote against would mean their death, of course they took no chances. They were stamped, as it was well-known they would be. To take advantage of them in that way was, as the Federationist would say, "as easy as taking candy from a baby," and just as despicable. You say petticoats and aprons. What aprons? Blouses, aprons or blouses, or blouses or aprons or blouses? It seems all the aprons were well represented in the election. Once more the sovereign people has spoken, and the voice of the women is heard. You say that the women did not confuse the issues in this election any more than the men do who have voted so long. I heard a man say that if Laurier got in there would be no more English spoken, but we would all speak French and German. In that case he should have voted for Laurier as it would be a national strength developed by the use of languages that is the old method. Another man said Laurier never dared take any step without asking the pope's permission first. At the time of the suffrage referendum, a man came to town to vote against it. He said nature meant woman to be weak and lean on man. The man should be shocked to drive the woman on tight rein, like he did a horse, because it gave the woman confidence just like it did the horse to feel a firm hand on the rein. He said he was shocked to see girls playing games in the school yards just like boys and growing strong contrary to the laws of nature. He said it was this abnormal strength developed by the women that was responsible for the outbreak of infantile paralysis in New York. That outbreak of disease was the protest of outraged nature. He finishes by saying he was not married (which was very evident), but if he were, he would keep his wife in her place! That man had voted for years, but he considered that woman was not fit to vote. I never met a woman elector quite so confused as that, did you?

Also it seems to me the working men's wives and families voted wrong in this election the working man is to blame for not explaining things to them. And by the bye, where was the working man in B. C. Are there any working men in B. C. No matter! Whatever goes wrong it is always in order to blame the woman, as did that dishonest gardener, our friend Adam, who, of course, was not to blame for what could you expect of a man who had no grandfathers? There were some early Victorian customs which were not retained with advantage, but cheap sneers at women is not one of them. Dear Peter, had you not a mother; nearly everyone had! And as to petticoats, Chinese women and Turkish women wear trousers, and white women wear overalls and knickers, while Highlanders and Greeks, and the Roman soldiers also fought in petticoats.

As to the near beer to which you refer so feelingly, it is deadly. Several people have died from attempting to drink enough to get out the amount of alcohol they were used to, and before they were satisfied they became water-logged and sank.
 Nimon de l'Enclon said her soup intoxicated her. A cup of good strong soup is quite a stimulant, or would be if one got beef to make it of. A warning recipe for a delicate butler is a cup of hot water with some celery in it. As a delicacy, it is all that they claim and more, but I doubt if even Nimon could have got much enthusiasm out of it.

I hope that during the storms of the coming year you may find some petticoats clinging to, even if only the "skirts of chance." Yours truly,
 SALLY FORTH.

Wool Over Eyes of Psalm-singers
 Editor B. C. Federationist: It is doubtful if in the history of the city there has been such universal gambling going on as at present.

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Longshoreman's Union, Pender street, Vancouver, Dec. 28, 1917.

Street Railway Advertisements or Truth in Advertising
 Editor B. C. Federationist: Sad to relate, it was raining—also it was New Year's eve, as having finished my daily duties I awaited the coming of a street car to take me to my humble domicile in Vancouver's choicest residential suburb, commonly known as South Vancouver. Two or three "Fraser's" had already passed—chuck full of humanity—when I espied another coming and, being desperate, I was able to squeeze in between a member of the fair sex and a rather pompous individual, seemingly of the masculine persuasion, who belched forth fumes from the stub of a Christmas cigar. "Beautiful weather," he volunteered the gentleman agreed; feeling that if I differed the conversation would be lengthened and that as my friend talked with the "cigar" between his teeth, he might infect some more of the poisonous gases which emanated from his partly burnt cigar.

We had now reached the "Junction" where good travellers were fain—in the happy days—to "quaff a glass" (even two bottles) according to the generosity of the conductor who purchased the transfer. My friend had I of a foaming tankard wherewith I might drown some of the perfume that the pompous gentleman had so kindly bestowed upon me. At such a time, however, the conductor was permitted to receive a large portion of partridge feathers in my right eye. Should the lady in question read this, please accept my best thanks as possibly she did not catch the full meaning of my remarks at the time.

Nearing Twenty-fifth avenue some passengers declared that the conductor who was seen collecting another fare, they would make a graceful exit. I was permitted to remain as I had parted with a settler's ticket on our journey. (Which has the fare I hope to have the pleasure of leaving with the common herd.) With a "beating" of the heart, owing to the fact that my friend and my right eye were so close together, I was thankful that my left eye escaped a similar

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 DEMAND "Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap
 Stick or Cake
 Manufactured in British Columbia

sent, and under the eye, so to speak, of Mayor McBeath, who, as executive head of the city, and the "commander-in-chief" of the police department, will be charged with permitting this. Furthermore, probably never before in this city's history has the town been so largely infested with women and their male companions as at present, and all during the two years' regime of Mayor McBeath.

Moreover, in the face of this, there are a lot of people, just at present giving their support to the mayor for his third term campaign, whose eyes are covered with wool or who deliberately refuse to see what an unbiased eye can see half closed.

But Mayor McBeath is not lacking in the mayor desires to convey. The under-world is getting by with little molestation, and is spreading all over the city. So far as there has been any evidence the city, under the administration of Mayor McBeath, has made no effort to clean up the underworld. These are facts which any of the element backing the mayor's campaign know full well, or if they do not know it, they ought to get out and acquaint themselves with the facts for their own good and the good of the city.

A few weeks ago, Rev. A. E. Cooke, a local preacher, took a sightseeing tour on his own hook, and preached a sermon which some believe was a pipe-dream. Rev. Mr. Cooke found gambling running almost wideopen, and gamblers unmolested. Nor did they appear to be molested. The only trouble with Rev. Mr. Cooke's journey was it did not go deep enough, or he would have uncovered a whole lot more startling information for his congregations. The only trouble which no doubt are inclined to believe the buncombe published in the daily press by Mayor McBeath who would appear in the administration of Mayor McBeath.

The prohibitionists, too, might be interested to know that under the administration of the man who claims to have the endorsement of the executive of the prohibitionists, a drink of whiskey is not at all as hard to get in this city as it is in many other cities. To ascertain the facts, may believe.
 WARD V. RATEPAYER.

Reply to Peter Pickup
 Editor B. C. Federationist: I notice in the Dec. 21 issue of the Fed. a letter from some individual who, in spite of sundry cracks over the head (presumably by British, not German, policemen) and forty years' "aging," takes the position that we must be "won" and who has "sweated body and brain for the cause."

To some extent the issues of the day are not looked at by this gentleman through working-class spectacles. A comrade of Emeline Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard—and on speaking terms with Geo. Wyndham, seems to me to have a more bourgeois tendency than proletarian. This is borne out by the rabid hatred of Toryism shown in the titles, a peculiar trait of a member of the party that they Party—a party by the way, that fought, tooth and nail, against every act that has been introduced in the British parliament aiming at restricting industrial exploitation.

The Federationist is a working-man's paper, so P.P. evidently thinks that the ideas expressed in his letter have educational value for the workers. I fear he is mistaken, but because it is so naively contradictory, but because not one single point is taken up from the working-class viewpoint.

"British democracy" and "British liberty" are referred to in the letter as though they were some kind of chewing-gum—as if they were something tangible.

Take Mr. Pickup's reference to the attempted murder of "British democracy" by Charles J. Sifton. What workers' interests involved? Did Cromwell and his Ironsides have for their slogan, "Better conditions for the toilers," or was it protest against the economic oppression of the manufacturers as a base? The latter most assuredly. And apropos of Cromwell's love of liberty and democracy—the Germans have nothing on the English in this respect. All this "sacred right" piffle about voting, certainly seems out of place in a liberal's mouth. It is a great pity that Bright, Cobden and Forster, refused household suffrage in the boroughs, soon after the repeal of the corn laws and left it for the Tories to accomplish. Of course, from the working-class viewpoint, all this noise of "sacred right" turns out to be merely a question of expediency, nicely weighed up by the economic interest that control the state at the time. Mr. Asquith admitted that when referring to woman suffrage, he stated that he had no objection to it, but was unable to introduce it because it was inexpedient at that time. Since the votes of women, who now dominate, numerically, in industry, will be needed to prevent proslavery legislation after the war, "votes for women" is becoming expedient. Sacred right! Bosh! Sections of the working class are given the vote when their masters need the vote for material reasons. When any section of that class may be expected to vote in its own interest, what is more natural than that it should be disfranchised?

And to cap it towards the end of the letter, Mr. Pickup states that he "would have applauded him (Borden) to the echo had he and his party played the tyrant" and "made everybody give all."

Neither Tory nor Liberal has ever raised a finger against the slavery of the working class. Nor will they. As parties representing different sections of the ruling class it is hopeless to expect any effort on their part to abolish slavery. No ruling class has ever voluntarily got off the backs of its subjects. It is only the foolish enough to think they ever will! Fortunately the ruling classes of Europe and America have been compelled to adopt policies which are a negation of all that paper talk about democracy, freedom, etc.; the working class is being compelled to realize that it is a slave class and this must result in an effort sooner or later to free itself.

In an effort of that kind the workers are working in their own interest; by attempting to vote on the basis of their own interests they strike right at the root of their troubles, but to listen to the punk that froths from the mouth of a Liberal merely keeps them in that condition of stupidity which has so far enabled our masters to palm off slavery under the guise of freedom.

I hope future events will make Peter Pickup some class ideas. Yours for the revolution,
 AMBROSE TREE,
 Longshoreman's Union, Pender street, Vancouver, Dec. 28, 1917.

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 Along line of P. G. E. Railway open park line lands. The finest mixed farming lands in the province.
 Good water, best of hunting and fishing. The settlers who have gone in there are all boosters, as they are making good.
 If you want to go back to the land, write
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the front of the car. But what is this I see? Half-way along the row of parliamentarians is a picture of one of the medical fraternity, giving a prescription over the phone, recommending "Bon-Ops" for the eyes. My right eye immediately regained its full visionary powers—no doubt at the happy prospects in store—and also brought to my notice the fact that the doctor prescribing "Bon-Ops" was himself wearing glasses! A not uncommon thing for a doctor to do—that is prescribing "do" to cure that with which he is himself afflicted.

Having recovered, I made my way to the vacant seat, but another interesting card came to my eye. It was an advertisement of the Vancouver Gas company and on the left of the card was the figure of a man—possibly a likeness of the general manager of the concern—who knew, by the appearance of his low forehead one can imagine a person not over-endowed with intelligence and by the expression of his face a person that does not over exert himself in order to procure his daily sustenance. This is the doctrine which he expounds or words to that effect: "Conserve the coal for our national needs. Gas must do the work." I remember that the fumes which the pompous individual had so generously distributed were derived from his cigar and it struck me that coal gas would probably be obtained from coal. Why then should the Gas company insist on the use of gas? It is interesting suggesting that coal be burnt so that coal may be conserved, when coal has to be used to manufacture gas. They sell you the gas and then sell you the by-product (coke), which costs you as much per ton as coal. Oh no! the Gas company are neither patriots nor philanthropists by using gas you do not directly conserve the coal for national needs, but you do help to line the pockets of the Gas company. Q. E. D.

Vancouver, Jan. 3, 1918.

Memorandum, History, Resume, In Memoriam
 Editor B. C. Federationist: Going back to the Yukon (Klondike) election of 1902, the manner in which Clifford Sifton not only elected his opponent, Hon. Jas. H. Ross, first M.P. for the Yukon, but also prevented any protest of investigation into how that election was brought about is interesting, not to say enlightening. Remember that the opponent of Mr. Ross in that election had only one plank in his platform, that if elected he would impeach Clifford Sifton, alleged Liberal minister of the Interior, for malfeasance in office. Clifford naturally didn't want that done; he prefers dealing with public opinion and his record as a member of the Winnipeg Free Press sees fit to deal with such. The orders to the R. N. W. M. P. and lesser heelsers in that memorable election which easily established a highway mark for cost of electing one M. P. in Canada was to stop at nothing. On the limit, Elect Ross, at Millie, and Clifford Sifton, at the name of the list which was the outside number of actual voters. Ross got 186 votes and Clifford 31. At Cariboo Crossing there were 91 votes in the list. Clifford got 17 of them but Ross got 131. Some election! They owe over \$80,000 yet and their names to this day are the tabs. No wonder W. B. H. says that the Liberal party in Canada was not easy at \$10,000 a year and pickings. He knew—because he tried it. The law then was that an elector could be prosecuted within 40 days of the election. But to protest an election it is an axiom that some one must be elected and the way to actually declare him elected is to return the returning officer should set the day for such declaration more than 40 days after the actual voting. The law then could be entered within the 40 days because there was no one elected yet. If you waited till the declaration you would be too late under the terms of the law. The day after the sheriff and returning officer, set his declaration 52 days after the voting, we found out that we were stopped, and no protest could stand up.

This was proved by the fact that Congdon (Liberal) protested Thompson (Conservative) in the second Yukon election and the supreme court threw the protest out on this point as a preliminary objection.

Application of the Yukon Legend
 Has the entire Dominion been Siftonized, as Joe Clarke was robbed of the Yukon election in 1902? Our election day was Dec. 17, 1917. The soldiers' vote in favor of or about the same time. No count, however, was taken. We are not sure if we do not think the declaration of any M.P.'s election can take place within 40 days of election. If not there can be no more protest against an election. Can you now there was possible a protest of the Ross-Sifton thievery of 1902.

The same man, the same man, open reeling, notorious plugging that was in Yukon, was even exceeded at this election. The crooks worked so openly here that they must have felt they were immune from prosecution or even investigation.

The same master hand concocted both legalized robberies.
 Before going any further with denunciation of these crooks, or even going any further with the best-god-lose policy of some, would it not be well to find out if we actually had any election at all? The name. Find out if the dice were not loaded more than has yet been published. Find out if Clifford Sifton's biggest and best deal was not also his most brazen and barefaced robbery.

That this outrage to democracy (for which they fight) means the abolition of the press to make it look pretty would account for the immense sums of money, piles of influence and pressure brought to Northcliffe-Siftonize the free press of Canada, and make it unanimously as possible, a la the Free Press of Winnipeg.

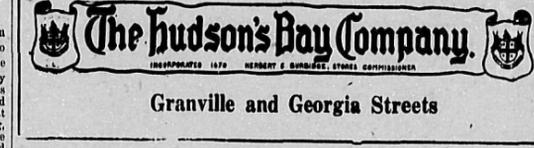
This is only one phase of the alleged election of 1917. The other phase is the strictly English colony of Australia told the European diplomats just how far they were going with compulsory military service.

With this one shadow of the deal exposed or even debated, the people might yet wake up.
 Bravely the John Wesley (Flavelles, Allison and Clifford Sifton) and reverend gentlemen who draw salaries for keeping that great name before the public want a "union" government in Alberta. Union men in municipal office. No man like R. A. Blag, of Winnipeg, back in the provincial government. They certainly have the call and nerve, have these bold buccannars of modern Canada.

But the ship is waterlogged. It matters not what the men on board do, the ship is up. The frenzied financiers of Canada's profiteering brigade are going down, down and without even one life-preserver such as self-respect, and "this party," as G. P. Graham (another Methodist) says, "they are going to take a nice bunch of counter-feit sky-pilots with them, unwept, unheralded and unregretted."
 For democracy! (In spite of the fate so far meted out to one Henri Bourassa and fearless Clifford of Bravery, by the Canadian J. A. CLARKE,
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THE PRIESTS AND THE LEADERS SWEEP THE COUNTRY

Barrabas in Jerusalem 2000 Years Ago and Borden in Canada in 1917

And the Hand of Starvation Clutches at the Throat of Civilization

[By Geo. F. Stirling]

Mr. Borden's government has again got hold of what they call the "rudder of government," but which is, in reality, as Carlyle says, the "spigot of taxation."

Most of the people who were allowed to vote, voted for the government. This does not mean that the majority of the people of Canada are in favor of Mr. Borden and conscription. If Mr. Borden had thought so the War-Times Election act would not have been born. The refusal to take a referendum on the question of conscription, and the enactment of the above-mentioned Franchise act are conclusive evidence, to all those who do not look at things through party spectacles but with the naked eye, that Mr. Borden has stolen the election.

It is also the rock upon which which the Unionist government is destined to be shattered to fragments by the relentless waves of public indignation.

The day of kaiserism is fast drawing to a close. The establishment of a government by defrauding the people at the ballot box may be a clever game, when the people of the world are being urged to slay autocracy. Nero fiddled whilst Rome burned. And whilst the grim spectre of starvation is casting its clammy hand over the world, Mr. Borden plays at politics.

"Victory," says Lloyd George, "is a question of tonnage."

And Mr. Borden would send him as a holiday gift 100,000 slaves.

Europe is on the verge of starvation. The great mass of the people are apparently oblivious of the fact that 100 millions of men cannot be taken away for three years from the production of food without causing a famine. A few economists can see it. A few statesmen fear it. But the majority of the people act as though they believed that

Some Comment Called Forth By Events of the Passing Show

Some of the Facts, Fallacies and Falsehoods of These Glorious Days As Seen Through Woman's Eyes

Victory Bonds

Making an appeal for the purchase of Victory Bonds, Rev. Dr. O'Boyle said: "No sacrifice is too great to be rightly demanded of the citizen in time of war. From those who fight, life is asked; what then may not fairly be asked of the rest? The state can take our sons; it can, therefore, take our money!"

"Our sons" is merely a figure of speech. Most of the people who talk so glibly of giving their sons are not personally concerned in the matter at all. But Dr. O'Boyle has stated our case for us: When life is asked of some what may fairly be asked of the rest? Conscription of wealth, most certainly, and also conscription of their services for the nation in any way that they are able to serve.

Labor does ask conscription of wealth. The workers think it would be only fair because their wealth has been conscripted already, and they are

beginning to be tired of carrying the weight of every war on their shoulders, already bowed under the yoke of the parasite, that throttling "old man of the sea."

When a working man is conscripted his wealth is conscripted as well as his life. It consists of his labor power, just his limbs and the strength to use them. That is all the provision he has for himself and those dependent upon him. A very precarious investment at the best of times.

Of course we are told that the government will take care of the man's dependents and of himself if he comes back. As a matter of fact it does not and we know it does not, at least in any adequate way.

We know all about it because we have been there before.

This is not the first war although it is the worst that has ever happened, and the aftermath will also be the worst. Make no mistake. I. B.

Pacifists

If the papers have for once reported correctly then Mr. Duncan Kerr refuses to be conscripted because he does not wish to be shot.

We have a vivid recollection of having been informed that women must not vote because they could not fight. Now women are fighting and being shot, not only as army nurses but even in the ranks.

And the men who made all this horror possible are not satisfied to take their share of it.

It is no use one man going up against the military machine unless he goes as the suffragettes and the Sinn Fein prisoners went, willing to give their lives for their principles.

Willing to be shot or starved, or done to death in any way, so the cause might win. I. B.

Wages

Was any explanation ever given to the dear lady who was so indignant at the working men for asking more wages than the dollar and ten cents that "our splendid men" get in the trenches?

There are some working men who would not mind having a \$1.10 a day for pocket money if the government paid for their board and clothes and kept their families. Their wives don't allow them as much as that, these war times. I. B.

That Election

A wave of hot air left over by the election met a blizzard approaching

from the east, and instead of a snow-storm we had a storm of ice for four days and nights.

Every day the ice on the trees got thicker and thicker, two inches the first day, and increasing every day, and ending at last in long, thick icicles.

Day and night there was the roar and crash of falling trees and breaking crystal.

All the flexible trees were bent with their tops on the ground. Fruit trees were smashed. Fir trees had their branches bent down near the trunk and then frozen stiff and solid till they stood like tall, slender cones instead of having spreading branches.

The orchards are all gone, but the outlook is better—I wish I could say as much for the result of the election.

The wires are smashed and no cars running, so if you don't get this in time you will know the reason I. B.

Those Votes

Have the Australian soldiers who voted in the trenches against conscription been shot as traitors, and if not, why not?

If a Canadian who voted against conscription is a traitor and a pro-German; and if an American anti-conscriptionist is tarred and feathered, what is an Australian anti-conscriptionist?

Is he decorated with a double cross for fighting for democracy on two fronts at once?

Please explain.

Out-Prussians the Prussians

Years ago in Germany a Scotch school-girl saw some men with ribbon streamers on their hats, and they were acting very queerly. She asked a German officer about it and he said they were the conscripts who had just been called up, and they were allowed to get very drunk in an effort to drown their sorrow.

But we brought in prohibition first and then called out the conscripts and handed them a glass of near-beer, or non-tox.

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SOMETHING YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

A CHANCE TO ELECT A LABOR CANDIDATE ON MONDAY

[Under the auspices of Proportional Representation League]

FEDERATIONIST readers who may have developed the idea that it is impossible under the existing system to elect a Labor man to any public office, have an opportunity to try out a new system, under different rules. On the "P. R." Model Election Ballot, printed herewith, are included a number of Laborites, James Simpson, P. M. Draper and J. C. Watters. The election is, of course, fictitious, but you are asked to take sufficient interest in the contest to cut out the ballot and send it in as directed. Readers of The Federationist will probably give their first preferences to these Labor men and these, as one can express as many choices as they please, your fourth and fifth choice, etc., may go up to any other candidates you wish to see elected.

Seriously, this newspaper election should

CUT AROUND BORDER LINE

MODEL ELECTION BALLOT PAPER YOU ARE INVITED TO VOTE

This election is supposed to be held in the city of Vancouver to elect eight aldermen to take the place of the present City Council. It is assumed that the candidates mentioned below have been nominated, and are contesting this election.

VOTE ACCORDING TO THESE DIRECTIONS

Vote by placing the figure "1" in the square opposite the name of your first choice; the figure "2" in the square opposite the name of your second choice; the figure "3" opposite your third choice and so on. You may thus express as many choices as you please.

NOTE: The ballot will be valid if only the figure "1" is marked, but voters are advised to number in the order of their preferences the names of all the candidates whom they would desire to see elected. The ballot will be spoiled if the figure "1" is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

Mark Order of Preferences in Squares below	Name of Candidates
	BORDEN, Sir Robert L.
	BURY, Sir George
	CARVELL, Frank.
	CONNOR, Ralph.
	CURRIE, General Sir Arthur W.
	ODLUM, General Victor W.
	DRAPER, P. M.
	FILEDING, W. S.
	FALCONER, Sir Robert
	HUGHES, Sir Sam
	LAURIER, Sir Wilfrid
	MACDONALD, Dr. J. A.
	McCLUNG, Mrs. Nellie.
	MACKENZIE, Sir William.
	ROBERTSON, Dr. James W., C.M.G.
	SHORTT, Prof. Adam.
	SIMPSON, James.
	WATTERS, J. C.
	WHITE, Sir Thomas.

This ballot paper should be filled and posted as early as possible and not later than Monday, January 7, 1918.



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Hear Ald. Gale at the Labor Temple, Saturday, January 5th, at 8 p. m.

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SIGNS AND PORTENTS UPON THE SOCIAL HORIZON

Rainbows of Hope in World Made Drunk With Loot and Magnificence

Flashes of Sanity From the Bedlam of Capitalist Civilization

No doubt a great many persons were very much surprised when, in 1914, this civilization of ours suddenly went out of its head and ran amuck in such a spectacular and even glorious manner, upon the fields of Europe. And yet to the student of history, who had gone deeper into its lessons than that of a mere surface skimmer, there was nothing surprising about it. The particular outbreak of viciousness referred to, does not in any manner differ from the thousand and one attacks of vertigo of similar import, that ruling-class civilization has suffered in the past, with the single exception of being perhaps the most violent and exhausting of the whole bloody lot. The term, vertigo, is used advisedly, for let it be known that the word is defined as meaning "giddiness; jizziness; a swimming of the head." It is a "common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs." Whenever nations suffer an excessive or defective supply of blood (plunder taken from their slaves) or a derangement of their digestive organs (which means their trade, commerce, territorial jurisdiction, national pride and dignity, etc., ad libitum ad nauseam) they suffer from an attack of vertigo, that cannot be relieved without more or less copious bleeding at the nose, as it were. This last attack is a severe one. The bleeding at the nose has been going on now for three and a half years. Perhaps it may be noticed that most of the blood has been furnished, however, by that section of the various nation involved, whom the redoubtable Mr. Doolley addressed when he quoted to them the memorable words of Marx, "workers of all countries, unite; you have nothing to lose but your brains, and ye never had any." But it is some vertigo.

The First Flash of Sanity

About the first notable flash of sanity out of the murk and gloom of this ruling-class ebullition of insane fury, was the Russian revolution. The workmen and peasants of a huge empire, the entire history of which had been nothing but an unending tale of horror and brutality perpetrated upon them and their ancestors, rose against their rulers and stripped them of the power for further rule and mischief. That it was unmistakably a flash of sanity is evidenced by the fact that these workers carried out their purpose, that of breaking the rule and casting off the yoke of their tyrants, right in the face of that noxious war that had rendered practically all of the workers of the rest of the world as insane and drunk with the smell of blood as their masters. And out of the turmoil that quite naturally accompanied and followed the revolution, and it is but fair to admit that even that turmoil was like unto the calm of a heaven-sent peace in comparison to the normal conditions of Russian existence prior thereto, there has been slowly but surely unfolding a new order of things, that is tearing at the heart-strings of the rulers and robbers of all other lands and rendering their nights sleepless through fear of being sent to follow in the footsteps of the brutal Czar, by their own slaves who are rapidly imbibing the new gospel of labor and discerning the rainbow of promise and hope that is being envisaged upon the labor firmament.

Under the Southern Cross

Another flash of sanity comes to us from the land of the Southern Cross. The Australian turndown of the ancient and hoary old scheme of conscription, the last and crowning infamy in the ruling-class Pandora's box of vicious crimes, at the recent attempt for the second time to fasten the damnable thing upon them, carries with it a message of hope and cheer to the sane and revolutionary workers of Russia and of other lands where they possibly exist. Wherever the spirit of revolt against the tyrannies and brutalities of class rule exists, and wherever it breaks forth into open defiance of the oppressors and tyrants of the earth, there is evidence of that sanity that may yet be the means of calling a halt upon the world-suicide that is now in progress, and rescue civilization from its threatened self-destruction.

Bolsheviki Spectre Sobering Them Up

The Bolsheviki proposals for a peace to be made by the workers of the various countries involved in the war, and its manifest disposition to repudiate German or any other peace offers calculated to perpetuate the regime of the ruling class, is having its effect, not only upon the workers of other lands, but upon the ruling class generally. Evidence of this is to be seen in the increasing disposition upon the part of the agents of the rulers to adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards contemplated peace proposals. The stand taken by the Labor congress at London recently declared for "universal enforcement of a national minimum wage; democratic control of industry; a revolution in national finance, and the surplus wealth for the common good." While these demands are by no means violently revolutionary, they are at least indicative of the general trend of thought in the conservative and slow-thinking part of the labor world. And one cannot follow the current news dispatches without realizing that events of these somewhat mild pronouncements by British labor are having a decided influence in tending down the blustering and pompous "knockout blow" policy of the half-insane statesmen (?) who are supposed (by themselves) to be guiding the ship of state. It is particularly noticeable that their blustering attitude has been considerably modified since the pronouncements of the Trade Union conference. There is much that is slowly leaking past the careful and, no doubt, well-intentioned censorship that our self-appointed overlords have set up for the good of our immortal souls, that goes to show that the leaven of sanity is at work among

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PROTECTING LIVES OF INFANTS IN N.Z.

Medical Man Accomplishes Remarkable Lowering of Death Rate

(By W. Francis Ahern)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Dec. 3.—(Special to the Fed.)—Over 20 years ago, a doctor in Luney—Dr. F. Truby King—took up, as a hobby, the study of schemes for promoting the health of women and children. The improvement in the residual birth rate of New Zealand has its beginning in the hobby taken up by Dr. King. That he has now been officially invited to London to establish maternity homes on the principle adopted in New Zealand is positive proof of the good work he has been doing in the Dominion in the Pacific.

In 1907, at his suggestion, the Society for the Health of Women and Children was inaugurated at Dunedin, N. Z., and soon extended a health mission amongst the mothers and babies. Although the infant death-rate in New Zealand was one of the most favorable in the world, the founder of this new society came to the conclusion that it was still too high, and held that a diffusion of knowledge among the women and a recognition of infant requirements and maternal duties would save to the community one life a day, and correspondingly increase the strength and vitality of the rising generation. Between 1900 and 1907, the average death-rate among children under one year of age in the New Zealand towns was about eight per cent. For the five years following the establishment of Dr. King's society it fell to 6 1/2 per cent. By 1913 it fell to 5 per cent, and for the next year it had fallen exactly half of what it was in 1900-07. In 1912, the New Zealand minister of public health, seeing the good work done by Dr. King, decided that the work should be extended and arranged so that Dr. King should be released from his other duties as lunacy surgeon, and take up an extensive tour of New Zealand with the object of settling permanent organizations in every place visited. A band of trained nurses was organized to work the various districts.

Presently maternity homes were endowed and subsidized by the New Zealand government until there were five of these in the Dominion. The Karitane hospital has taken its place among the recognized teaching institutions of the university, for there, in addition to the treatment of mothers and babies, the doctors attending post-graduate courses are given the opportunity of visiting hospitals and investigating the methods pursued, and girl students taking their domestic science course at the university receive practical training in the care and feeding of infants at the hospital. All milk used is prepared at the hospital, the nurses becoming acquainted with every detail of the modification and grading of milk to suit individual babies.

One of Dr. King's pet planks is the system of caloric estimates in infant feeding, as a preventative of mere slipshod guessing, when determining and grading ahead the progressive food allowance for any baby. Knowing the average caloric need for weight and age of the normal infant, and knowing that the average thin, ill-nourished ailing baby fails to gain regularly and sat-

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is factorily in weight until he is taking from 30 to 40 per cent. in excess of this, the doctors are able to convey to the nurses without difficulty what they want them to do. The trained nurse can work out all the requirements in a few minutes from details given her by the doctor. The precise amount of food to be taken daily by each baby is ascertained by means of a "residue bottle" for each cradle by deducting what is contained in the bottle at the end of the day from the specified allowance. And in the case of ailing nurslings, the babies are regularly weighed, before and after suckling, to ascertain precisely what supplementary amount of nourishment should be given. There is a special method of bed-making, to prevent chilling at these maternity homes, which are built rather on the plan of open-air phthisis hospitals. It is equivalent to providing sleeping bags, and is particularly beneficial to babies, which can be kept warm and comfortable with much lighter and much less hampering bed-clothes than would otherwise be needed.

Dr. King has pronounced patent foods, night-feeding, and "dummies" taboo. Perhaps the most surprising of the three prohibitions is that of night feeding, which the average person believes to be an indispensable discomfort of having babies. Babies are fed only six times a day, and after four months only five times a day, and infants accustomed to breaking the monotony of the dark hours by being fed are quickly broken of the habit once they enter the New Zealand maternity hospitals.

Warehousemen Change Date

Hereafter the Warehousemen's local will meet every Friday evening at the Labor Temple. The local now numbers 142 members, and is making excellent progress.

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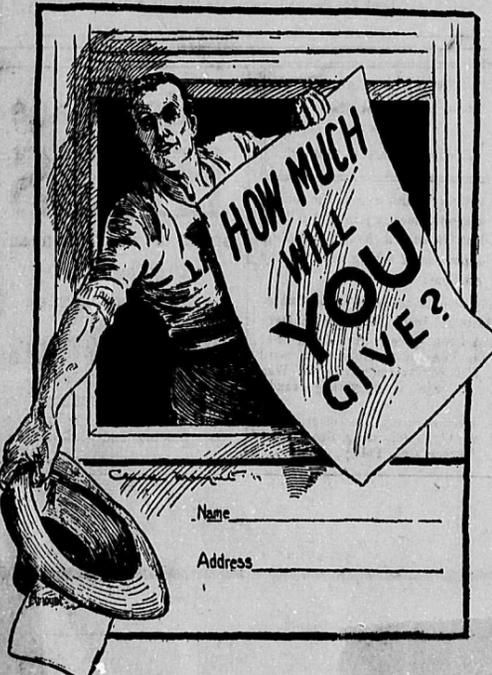


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FEDERATIONIST CAMPAIGN FUND



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The B. C. Federation of Labor is still in need of funds to cover expenses, both in connection with the political campaign just closed and also to prepare for by-elections in B. C. in the near future. For this reason the Federationist has decided to re-open its Campaign Fund and appeal to all the workers, who can, to "do their bit" by giving all they can towards this important fund. Cut out the above, fill in your name and address and the amount you are willing to contribute to the campaign fund of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and forward with enclosure to B. PARM, Pettipiece, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. The amount will be acknowledged from week to week and forwarded to the B. C. F. of L. whenever it is used in securing the election of Labor representation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A Vancouver Wage-worker	\$ 2.00	Richard Davey, Nanaimo	1.00
W. V. Scruby, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00	F. L. T. Dunroo, Port Clements, Q. C.	2.00
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[Advertisement]



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Campaign Manager.

PARM'S PURPOSELY PENNEED PARAGRAPHS

Q What is most needed in Canada just now is a few dividendless days. Then there would be less need for tag days.

Q "Is there any use waging a war for liberty if every liberty we have must be abolished in order to wage war?"

Q To those who have shall be given—those who have nothing shall be pinched for having it and jailed for having nothing else.—St. Louis Labor.

Q With a seape goat as convenient as the European war on hand, there is no reason why anybody should blame his friends for anything.—The Masses.

Q Conscription of Opinion—The war on democracy, conducted by those who are supposed to be conducting a war for democracy, is proceeding apace. Some systems, like vegetation, contain within themselves the germs of their own destruction.

Q Recent daily papers contain an intimation that the system of forcibly deporting conscientious objectors to England "has been abandoned in favor of imprisonment, since the British authorities have no wish to be troubled with men who will not fight."

Q The real profiteers in Canada, who also own or control the big percentage of the daily press, are now blaming the farmer for the high cost of living. The thing which is wrecking the farmer's mind, however, is figuring out what becomes of the difference between what he receives for his product and what he knows the consumer pays for it.

Q Come to think of it, perhaps the highest tribute Premier Borden could have paid Labor in Canada was to ignore it. At any rate it makes it easier to assume that the policies of organized Labor in Canada are not so acceptable to the employing and profiteering interests as is the case in Sammy Gompers' domain.

Q Concurrent with the first roundup yesterday of the Press Gang the daily press announces that the fruit-growers will need at least 2000 Chinese imported into B. C. to pick fruit next summer. It is suggested, too, that employers be given an opportunity of exploiting the labor of interned aliens. The patriots are not satisfied with grinding the soldiers' dependents into profit. As the conscripts leave industry Chinese, women and aliens must be compelled to fill the vacancies. And this is what the election sanctioned on Dec. 17.

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