THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

NINTH YEAR. No. 52 — SIX PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1917 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

SCIENTIFIC LABOR SKINNING ABOUT TO BEGIN

Canada's Manhood to Be Sent to Fight While Aliens Do Work

Widows, Mothers, Wives and Sisters Also to Be Coined Into Profit

[By Rebecca MacIntosh]

THE SHOW has begun. Canada is in for it and in for it to the queen's taste. Dominion-wide prohibition, to be effective for a year after peace is declared, is the first of the new programme. This will be followed, in all likelihood, by an excess wages tax, to be levied against uninterned aliens of enemy origin, in order to reduce their earnings to the level of $1.10, per alien, per day—the wage of a private soldier in the C. E. F.

The prohibition decree is specified as a war measure. To this extent it is definite as could be desired; but what induced Dr. Borden and his galaxy of quacks, to prescribe the dreadful dose is not so clear. There doesn't seem to be much money in it any way one looks at it. Viewed from a valid height it is the most uninteresting proposition imaginable. No reputable politician would care to monkey with such a colorless fiat, least of all a politician of the Borden brand. A miracle has happened, or some vandal hand has been tickling, with a feather, the cane-bottomed intellects of the premier and his pirate crew.

The alien enemy earnings tax, however, is a horse of another color. Likewise, it is familiar and of a nature akin to its progenitors in respect of its very cheapness. Should this idea, of which Mewburn is pregnant, emerge after due gestation into the dignity of a perfect order-in-council, then will the gentleman not have travailed in vain. To conceive and bring forth something with a nickel or two, for the boys, in it would indeed be a feat.

A colorless policy was to be expected of a government controlled by so colorless a patriarch as Borden. And the end is a long way off. These are only the beginning of what is going to be a reign of bunglements and hare-brained shenannigans. The conduct of this Dominion since 1914 has been in the hands of mountebanks. We, the people, have decided to keep it so. We paid our money. We took our choice. Later, there will be regrets and probably remorse.

We made up our minds to have nothing to do whatever with constructive statesmanship. So we voted. Expectant ones will not be long kept in suspense. The toga virilis is to be converted into a dishcloth by our so-called servants and we are going to say we like it. The alien enemy within the gate and free-born Briton alike, are in for a period of self-pity that will do them good. The laboring classes, for once in their misspent lives, are going to wonder why and for what they are being kicked in the face. For it is coming to them. Out of their suffrages they contrived something that will make them hit the high-spots. There will be need of funk-holes a plenty—and soon.

And not because they failed to elect Laurier; not because they put Borden where he is, invested with more power of mischief than is a woman with an axe; but simply because they neglected to provide themselves with representation at Ottawa drawn from their own ranks. Theirs was the power and the glory had they seen fit to exercise it. They didn't: Now there's hell to pay.

The alien enemy subjects at large amongst us today, and earning the same wages for the same work as do the subjects of Britain and her allies, should be interned forthwith. Their money and property should be taken from them, to be held in trust until the terms of peace are agreed upon and become of effect.

They should be classified, numbered and tagged according to their individual capacities, and put to work for the benefit of the people whose tolerance they enjoy, and to which they contribute nothing by being uncanny illusions to the somnolent eyes of the police, and objects to rape with impunity, by our poltroon politicians, for the nickel or two that is in it.

Fuel is scarce! Let the government remedy this shortage by organizing some of these aliens into regiments of wood-cutters. Our poor would benefit thereby. Then, there is a small matter, included in the transportation, handling and distribution of this fuel, the expense of which might suffer further abatement, by utilizing these rascals who, now, so willingly, and like maggots, find asylum and nourishment in our tortured flesh. Our poor, again, might have reason to rejoice.

Again, there is another small matter included in the clearing, breaking and cultivation of old and new, and badly-needed acreage, to produce the grains and other foodstuffs, we must have, if famine is to be avoided.

There is plenty to do. Let the alien enemy do here as our own nationals are being compelled to do, and under conditions far less tolerable than those that obtain in Canada, in those countries where they were unfortunate enough to be caught with their pants down!

The justice of this is as plain as a new gumboil on a baby. These critters are our enemies at heart. Were Britain today being beaten to her knees; were the citizens of Canada, in consequence, unable to put the fear of the devil in those same aliens, does anyone doubt what would follow? Echo says politicians. And of a truth. The alien enemy is at liberty to compete—often through a padrone—with the men of the race which he would gladly, and the Lord willing, murder and destroy. The money they earn, for all one knows, is sent out of the country on hell's own errands. Canadian soldiers sent home from their turn in the trenches find on their return that only the rifle and bayonet are missing from the present incumbent of his former place in the industries. Right here in Vancouver those who desire may, within a stroll of ten minutes' duration, behold the alien enemy working for top wages, and potential mothers of Britons or Canadians, "that never, never shall be slaves," picketing the city's premier hash-foundry as unfair to Labor. By all means let our women, mothers of heroes to be, devoted their ill-nourished bodies to the work of renewing the young manhood of Canada, spent in making this a safe country for alien enemies—and friendly shylocks. The alien may be bled for a nickel or two. Therein lies the relish, the which to give tickle to the gullets of the Borden vaudeville troop of sticky-fingers. There are other pro pelle cutems, but these will do. The skinning is now about to commence, and there shall be many called—and skinned.

Let us be British! Let our mothers, sisters and wives gird themselves for more and ever-greater sacrifices; Let our youngest and strongest go forth, at the bidding of the numbskulls at Ottawa, to the bloody fields of France and compel, by force of arms, the Germans and the Austrians, to jar loose from their strangle-hold on the peace of the world. That is the howl from Lloyd George to Billy Sunday.

By the same logic, let us apply the same processes of ratiocination to the solution of the problem—if problem it be—of the enemy aliens who, now, are receiving, in advance, and free of charge, the very security, for which all this sacrifice of treasure and precious blood, is being exacted of us by their respective governments, as prerequisite to our attainment, not of its enjoyment, but for the mere privilege of daring to anticipate a day when these exactions shall cease.

ANOTHER LIVE BUSINESS AGENT FOR VANCOUVER

DUNCAN McCALLUM

Who has resigned as general organizer in Canada for the International Association of Machinists, after having served six years in that capacity to the satisfaction of the membership, to accept the position of business agent for the Machinists of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, with headquarters at Rooms 212-14, Labor Temple, effective Jan. 1st. Business Agent McCallum has been on the Pacific Coast for the past year, having come here from Winnipeg. Under his guidance the Machinists' membership has grown from a nominal membership to over 600 at present. His many friends here will wish him the success he deserves in his new position.

PAY NO MORE TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Capital City Central Body Adds Its Protest to Growing List

VICTORIA, Dec. 20.—The Capital City Trades and Labor Council has gone on record against the Patriotic Fund and all other organizations soliciting financial support for war purposes. It will recommend to all its members that they refuse to contribute on the ground that all such funds should be provided out of the consolidated revenue of the country.

MACHINISTS STRIKE AT CAPITAL CITY

Hutchison Bros. Refuses to Live Up to Their Signed Agreement

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—All Machinists employed at the plant of Hutchison Bros. have quit work and it is expected all metal trades in this plant will be involved before the end of the week. Last Saturday the company discharged the shop committee in a body and the rest of the machinists quit work. Hutchison Bros. are engaged in the manufacture of winches for the Imperial Munitions Board.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR TO MEET JANUARY 28

Official "Call" Being Mailed to Local Unions This Week

Promises to Be the Biggest Convention in History of B. C. Labor

The eighth annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will convene in Vancouver on Monday, Jan. 28. The official "call" will be mailed to affiliated unions by Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells during the next few days. The Federationist strongly recommends that the secretary of each union in B. C. read the "call" in full to the membership and urges the membership to make a supreme effort to see that every union possible is represented at the convention. There are so many reasons for this appeal that it seems unnecessary to go into details. Let every trade union official read the "call" and govern themselves accordingly.

CALL FOR CONVENTION

To all organized Labor in British Columbia:

Pursuant with the Constitution, a call is hereby issued for the Eighth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, to convene at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 28th, 1918, in the Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

Representation

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

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

No proxies shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

Revenue

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

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

If your organization is not yet affiliated, you may become affiliated and entitled to representation at the convention by paying the per capita tax for the January, to June, 1918, term, at the rate of two cents per member per month.

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

All delegates should purchase round-trip tickets, no other arrangements having been made for cheap rates.

Conclusion

Early in the year, the executive, as instructed, took a referendum as to whether the Federation should enter the political field. Later, under stress of circumstances and acting on the instructions of a special convention held in Vancouver on Labor Day, candidates were placed in the field to contest the federal elections. The result of that activity on the political field is now well-known to you, and should prove the necessity of organization along political lines. The methods to be adopted in the future must be decided upon by the rank and file of the movement, and this question will be one that will, from very necessity, be dealt with at this convention.

The legislative needs of the workers must be dealt with at this convention, and the only way that they can be dealt with intelligently is in the annual meetings of the Federation. The legislative programme adopted at the last convention is still in the realm of things to be accomplished by organized labor, and comprises necessary legislation to protect the lives of workers in all walks of life, including bituminous and metalliferous mining, the electrical, longshore and many other industries of a hazardous nature.

The universal eight-hour day, the question of women in industry, the fortnightly payday, and indentured Chinese labor, are all questions that will be dealt with.

Last, but not least, will be the danger of industrial conscription. The people have given a mandate to the government to carry out the Military Service Act, 1917, and in that lies a danger to our industrial unions that cannot be overlooked. On you rests the responsibility as to the future of the organization of the workers, and all that it may mean. The future is fraught with grave danger to the working-class movement. The "after-the-war" problems of the workers are not empty imaginings, but real problems that may mean that the clock of progress will be put back, with industrial depression predicted, on the cessation of the manufacture of munitions of war, the financial world in chaos, and suffering on every hand—as an aftermath of the world war. The future is indeed filled with problems that require the very best thought and consideration of the workers now, and not when it is too late, should these problems be faced; now should we prepare and lay our plans for the future and its problems. And this convention will be the opportunity of the organized workers to face the conditions which are bound to arise. The responsibility of the workers is great. Shall we face it and grapple with the problems, or shall we drift? This is the question that must be answered when this call is read to your local. If the situation is to be faced, then you will send your delegates to this convention.

Local unions not affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor are invited to affiliate and to send their delegates to this convention. The question of financial obligations assumed by affiliating with the Federation at this time should not be considered—for, on the one hand, we are faced with conditions that may develop into industrial slavery, and the like of which we, as yet, have not experienced. The lives of industrial organizations are in danger. The welfare of workers is at stake; and the financial obligation is a small matter when the stake is so great.

With hope that Labor will rise to the occasion, and that the convention will be truly representative of the workers, and that they will prepare plans that will result in the furtherance of the movement, I remain

Fraternally yours

A. S. WELLS,
Secretary-treasurer.
P. O. Box 1588, Victoria, B. C.

DIRECTORS OF THE LABOR TEMPLE CO. TO MEET MONDAY

A meeting of the directors of Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., will be held at the Labor Temple on Monday evening, Dec. 31, for the purpose of receiving the financial statement and fixing a date for a meeting of the shareholders. The meeting is important in that there is a move on foot to make an effort to raise enough money among local unions to release the Labor Temple from the hands of a receiver. Every director should be present.

STREET RAILWAYMEN HAVE NEW SET OF OFFICERS

Destinies of Popular Local for Coming Year Are in Competent Hands

Referendum of Eight-Hour Day in Verdict in Favor

Members of the Street Railwaymen are preponderantly in favor of an eight-hour day commencing with the next agreement with the company, according to the referendum vote taken on this question which was carried by about 400 majority. The vote on this question was made public at the meeting of the local last night, at which time also the result fo the geenral election was announced and the new officers installed. For the ensuing year, the following officers will handle the affairs of the local:

President, W. H. Cottrell; vice-president, Frank Haigh; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; auditors, Charles Hackling, George Hamson, E. J. Sheppard; trades council delegates, R. Clark, W. H. Cottrell, F. A. Hoover, Joseph Hubble, E. G. Kermode, A. V. Lofting, J. Price. Executive for carmen—day men, Frank Haigh; night men, J. Cardwell; extra men, J. Price; North Vancouver, R. M. Viney.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: Second vice-president, P. Logee; financial secretary and business agent, F. A. Hoover; first warden, Wm. Wright; second warden, J. Yoemans; first conductor, J. Hendry; second conductor, Joseph Smith.

The judge of the elections was Wm. McSavaney and the tellers were J. Hendry and J. E. Griffith in Vancouver and E. M. Viney in North Vancouver.

VANCOUVER TYPOS. TO MEET ON SUNDAY

Last Meeting of Year 1917 Will Convene at Labor Temple at 2 p.m.

Vancouver Typographical Union will hold its regular monthly meeting on Sunday, Dec. 30, 2 p.m., which should be well attended and interesting, as several important matters are to be dealth with.

Geo. Wood, now of Victoria, spent the holidays in Vancouver, and was a caller at the secretary's office. W. Ozard returned to the Capital City after spending about three months in the jurisdiction of No. 226.

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR AT VICTORIA

JAMES D. McNIVEN

Who has resigned as the B. C. representative of the federal department of labor, at Ottawa, after many years' service, to accept the newly-created position of deputy minister of labor, under the administration of Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney-general and minister of labor at Victoria. Mr. McNiven is an old-time member of the Typo. union and worked at his trade in Victoria for many years prior to accepting the position he vacates on Dec. 31. He has many friends in the organized Labor movement and, if given sufficient scope in his new position, will justify his appointment.

STRIKERS AT TRAIL COMPELLED TO SURRENDER

Being Out of Funds Were Constrained to Throw Up Their Hands

Return to Work Under the Same Old Conditions They Struck Against

[By A. Goodwin]

TRAIL, B. C., Dec. 24.—The men have returned to work under the old conditions that they worked under prior to the strike call. At a mass-meeting of the various unions on the 20th, the strike committee related the circumstances and conditions of the strike situation, pointing out that it would be folly to continue the strike any farther as the obstacles were increasing that the men had to fight against, and without funds to keep it up, that to do so would be very indiscreet, entailing unnecessary hardship for the men involved in the strike.

The management of the smelter stated that the men would all be taken back as soon as permissible, for it will take some time to get things back into working shape with the furnaces all frozen up, having to be dug out before they can be operated again. There is a number of men that will not be taken back by the appearance of things, men who had the conviction to fight for the cause of the eight-hour day, and who at the time of writing have got it from good authority that they are not wanted any more at the smelter.

Those that are taken back have to sign a pledge to be of good behavior for the duration of the war (Why not for life?) as the company states that it has an agreement with the Mill and Smeltermen's Union to that effect, but which has never been recognized by the members of that organization. With the whip of coercion the company stands dictating, the men being driven by the lash of hunger to do that which is of interest to their employers. This is but the forerunner of what has got to come now we have the big interests of the Dominion backed up with the "Union government" to throttle any kind of rebellious spirit that crops up amongst the workers of the industries.

Oppression and coercion are good for a time, then like all other movements that have been under the repressive measures of those that rob and rule, the workers throw off the yoke of dictation and rise in their might to alter the servile conditions that have become loathsome to them. The workers of Trail have been snubbed for the time being, and the petty little digs will only incite them to greater discontent which will one day again burst out and show that the worker is being endowed with feeling to gain something which is desired. As it will take till after the New Year before all the men are able to get back to work, it would be well for men to keep away from the smelter until such time as the rest of the men out get back again. If this is adhered to it might help those that are on the blacklist, for men will be required at the smelter ere long.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 777 ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Largely Attended Meeting Last Saturday Elects Officers for Year

Officers who will handle the affairs of Machinists' local, No. 777, are now in office and preparations are going forward for the ensuing year under their direction. The result of the election was as follows: President, F. F. Waine; vice-president, A. Fenton; recording-secretary, F. Boomer; financial secretary, W. Wareham; treasurer, B. Randall; conductor, S. Walker; sentinel, A. Street.

Civic Employees Will Elect

A special notice has gone out to members of the Civic Employees' local advising them that the meeting on January 4 is especially emportant, as officers for the ensuing year are to be elected. Other business of importance for the year will also be brought up.

Off Picket Duty

Owing to the bad weather, the waitresses who have been on picket duty at McLeod's cafe, which is unfair to organized labor, will be otherwise occupied for a time, but will assume the picket again later unless the cafe management grants the better conditions which the girls are contending for, and which are granted at most other cafes.

Demand for Waiters

All waiters belonging to the union are employed at present, and the local is enrolling new members every meeting. Indications point to a shortage of help in this class in the spring, and it is more than likely that better wages will be paid on this account. Cooks, waiters and waitresses not at present numbered among the union membership are urged to join up.

¶ Hundreds of women and girls are working in Vancouver stores and industrial plants at less than $6 per week. The paytriots need the money.

¶ In addition to coining the Oriental and alien labor into profits the employers of Canada are now foheing women into the labor market, all to the glory of the god Profit!

The eighth annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will convene in Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, January 28, 1918.

BUSY PROTECTING UNION FISHERMEN'S INTERESTS

RUSSELL KEARLEY

Business agent in Vancouver for the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, who has just returned from a month's trip to the Buffalo convention of the International, and who is now busy negotiating with the employing companies along the Pacific coast with a view to fixing the price which the union fishermen will receive for the coming year. The prospects of a satisfactory agreement looked all right yesterday afternoon. Unfornately, the price the union fishermen will receive as wages has nothing to do with the price of fish, that being regulated by the food profiteers, in common with everything else under the Borden regime of flag-waving and robbery.

NEW OFFICIALS WILL BE INSTALLED

Teamsters and Chauffeurs to Hold Important Meeting Next Wednesday

The next meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, January 2, will see a new set of officers in charge of affairs for the ensuing year. At this meeting the following new officers will be installed: President, W. J. Brown; vice-president, D. Shearer; secretary-treasurer, Bert Showler; recording secretary, S. Miller; warden, F. Haslett; trustees—three-year term, B. Skidmore; two-year term, J. Lamb; one-year term, W. M. Brown.

Secretary Showler yesterday announced that an understanding had been arrived at with the wholesale houses for a nine-hour day and seven hours on Saturday at $20 a week for helpers, and $22 and $23 a week for teamsters and chauffeurs.

HOLD MEETINGS TO AID ORGANIZATION

Engineers Throughout the Province Are Planning on a Joint Council

Splendid progress is being shown in the organization work of the Stationary Engineers throughout the province. Local 620 has enlarged its organization committee, and it is the intention to hold organization meetings in their offices, 216 and 217 Labor Temple every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The first of these meetings was held on Dec. 19, and was productive of good results. Quite a number of engineers attended, and showed their willingness to become active members by paying their initiation fee. The formation of a joint council, composed of delegates from all crafts working in mills is under way, and in the very near future it is expected that a formal demand will be put up to all mill-owners and manufacturing concerns for an eight-hour working day.

MACHINISTS PLANNING JOINT INSTALLATION

Both Locals Will Participate in Smoker and General Good Time

A year ago the Machinists of Vancouver pulled off one of the most successful smokers in the history of the local Labor movement when they held a joint installation of officers. They are planning as elaborate an affair for this year when the new officers will be installed on the night of January 11. The Machinists of New Westminster have been invited to take part.

¶ Where are those agitators of a few years ago who were bent on "breaking up the home." They'll have to hurry or Borden's profiteers will beat them to it.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, December 30, 1892

A. R. Stewart, secretary board of works, re hospital floor, that the city engineer had nothing to do with altering the specifications. Committee will investigate.

A petition in favor of cumulative voting and grouping of constitutions sent by Geo. W. Dower, secretary of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was endorsed.

The report of the parliamentary committee was accepted and placed in the hands of the statistician for safekeeping.

Proposed nominations for civic honors discussed.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR RUNS TRUE TO FORM

Against Enormous Odds and Heavily Handicapped Wins in a Walk

Conscription Crucified at Home and Buried Deep in Trenches at Front

For the second time the voters of Australia signed the death warrant of autocracy's conscription scheme of infamy. The decision, upon the second attempt to fasten the infamous thing upon the country, was even more emphatic and conclusive than in the first instance. In fact it was so pronounced and unmistakable, that it would seem that there is nothing, within the limits of common decency, that the government can now do except to go down and out and give more decent and cleanly things a chance to express themselves. No more vulgarly brazen an attempt was ever made to fasten a crime upon a democratic and liberty-loving people, than this second effort of the vicious Hughes and his contemptible crew to force the yoke of conscript slavery upon the necks of the Australians.

A Brief Review

When the referendum upon the question of conscription was submitted to the people of Australia in 1916, the proposition was turned down by a majority of a little over 70,000. A part of this majority came from the trenches in Europe. The Australian soldiers at the front had not evidently discarded and repudiated the democracy that had become their political creed beneath the Southern Cross. They carried it with them to the battlefields of Europe and remained true to it when the occasion offered, and they were called upon to decide, between the tyranny of militarism upon the one hand, and the principles of democracy and liberty upon the other. While fighting, as they had been told, for the purpose of crushing autocracy in Europe, at least a majority of them were not disposed to plant the accursed seed of Prussian militarism and autocracy in their home land.

A Year Later

And when the flag-flapping patriots returned to the charge upon the battlements of democracy a year later, it seems that these Australian soldiers remained true to themselves and their class, by again repudiating the subtle attempt of the military beast to fasten its fangs permanently in the quivering flesh of Australian manhood. It appears that they voted even more heavily against conscription upon this occasion than they did in 1916. Perhaps the added experience that the past year has brought to them has increased their antipathy towards the military beast, and strengthened the democratic faith that is in them.

A Cheering Sign

From reports at hand, it appears that the conscription scheme was defeated last week by a majority of 175,000 in the home vote alone. This majority is being increased by the vote at the front, but to just what extent is not yet a matter of record. That this increase in the majority over that of a year ago, was obtained in spite of the fact that the government succeeded in disfranchising fully 150,000 voters of a year ago, speaks volumes for the increasing popularity of the war and all that it stands for. It speaks most eloquently of the increasing popularity of militarism and its brutal and disgusting practices and regime. It is a splendid augury of what the immediate future has in store for Prussianism, at least in Australia. And the Australian vote, when compared with that of the proud Canadian only two or three days previously, affords a most scathing commentary upon our boasted pretense of democracy and devotion to the principles of liberty and progress. It should cause every Canadian workingman to hang his head in shame; especially every one who was so obtuse and spineless as to crucify himself and his class by voting the tickets and thereby supporting the policy of the class that rules and robs only by and with the consent of the slaves, that it befools and outrages. But the wealth producers, both farmers and wage slaves, of this western continent are the most docile and spineless of any of that tribe on earth, so what else is to be expected. They have allowed themselves to be pumped so full of gaff about their freedom and the glorious institutions of their boasted land, that they are apparently immune to the approach of any progressive thought that might happen along without a passport from the powers that rule and rob them. But then they are not to blame, for that is evidently the way divine providence molded them and shaped their destiny. So what's the use? But all hail to the Australian workers, anyhow! At least they are democrats and have the guts to say so right out loud in open meeting.

UNFAIR ORCHESTRA PLANS NEW YEAR BALL

Franklin Aggregation of Non-union Players Want Patronage

At Dominion hall on New Year's eve a dance is to be given by the Franklin aggregation of unfair musicians. At the same time members of organized labor whom Franklin will have nothing to do with, will have an opportunity to patronize a fair dance at Cotillion hall, where the D. O. K. K. orchestra will be augmented by players from the theatres after the show. The dance at Dominion hall is being run by Franklin, who used to run the Saturday night dances at the corner of Robson and Granville.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

E. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m.: Sey. 7497K

Subscription: $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, $1.00.

REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....S. D. Macdonald, Box 28[illegible]
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1538

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....December 28, 1917

WORK FOR THE COMING CONVENTION.

IF THE COMING convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor requires a fountain from which to draw the requisite inspiration for the formulation of an aggressive labor policy and plan of campaign for the future, that fountain can be surely found in the political and economic situation now existing, not only in this province, but throughout Canada. And in view of the recent election campaign, and the experiences and disclosures connected therewith, it would just naturally seem that no further suggestions as to the line of action to be followed by the organized workers of the province, would be necessary. For if there was any one fact made plain above all others during that campaign, it was that the workers are looked upon by the ruling class and its politicians and attorneys as so many cattle to be either driven, cajoled or swindled into meek and servile obedience to whatever insult or ignominy the vulgar ambitions of ruling class ruffianism might see fit to thrust upon them. Of course this has been long known to that minority of working people who have, fortunately for themselves and the entire class of slaves, been in some mysterious manner endowed with sufficient powers of observation and reasoning faculties to be able to see and understand what is going on around them. But the utter contempt manifested for the common herd, by the ruling class of Canada, and the profound abandon expressed by its political and military retainers as they impudently spat upon all precepts of democracy and repudiated even the last principle of common decency, during the late campaign, was so coarse and vulgar that it could not escape general notice, and must have left a lasting impression upon any mind less plastic than concrete.

* * *

It must now be clear to even many a working man who did not previously see it, that whatever of good the workers obtain, they must get for themselves. This should by this time be clear to all. Not a word of political or economic truth was spoken to working people from the platforms or editorial sanctums of the ruling class during the campaign in question. Nothing but an unending stream of falsehood, deceit and misrepresentation was poured into their silly ears, and for the purpose of leading or steering them again into the bloody and vulgar shambles of ruling class rapacity and rapine. Every working man with a grain of sense in his noodle knows this to be the truth. It is safe to say that many working men and women who were blind and stupid enough to be led away by the lies and deceits of political knaves at the late election, are long ere this so heartily ashamed of their weakness that they cannot look themselves in the face without blushing guiltily and most profusely. But as the beginning of the new year has long since been generally recognized as a most fitting time for weak and sinful mortals to make a more or less wobbly attempt to inject stiffening into their moral, ethical and spiritual backbones, The Federationist suggests that the coming convention takes vigorous steps to encourage weak slaves to put as much ginger as possible into a new year resolution that they will no longer be led astray by the mealy-mouthed sophistry and impudent lying of the tools and agents of the class whose sole business is to rule and rob them. Let a clear and vigorous pronouncement of Labor's political and economic policy and programme be made, and similar vigorous steps be taken to press forward the necessary propaganda, in season and out of season, until such policy and programme has swept the earth of all that is inimical to the welfare and happiness of the class that alone makes any sort of civilization possible—the working class.

* * *

If the recent campaign emphasized anything, it is that whatever political activity was displayed, was made manifest outside of the official machinery of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. At least the B. C. Federation of Labor made an earnest attempt to do something. And taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions with which it was faced, the Federation did well. At least it made a beginning. And the good work thus begun must not be allowed to lag, utterly regardless of whether another election will occur within months, years or decades. The most earnest attention should be given to the upbuilding of the political machine of labor. For, dispute it as we may, it is upon that political weapon that labor must eventually rely, if it is to effect its emancipation from the economic servitude that now rests like a curse upon it.

* * *

And what an effective work may be done along the political line if we are wise and utilize the power at our command intelligently. The labor organizations as they now exist furnish a most effective machinery for the carrying on of an incessant and searching propaganda throughout the province, if this machinery is set to work along the proper lines. At the most but a slight increase to the per capita tax would afford ample funds to enable the routing of one or more speakers at stated intervals, say once per month, over the province, the local organizations at the various places, arranging the details of meetings, not only for the purpose of political work and organization, but that of strengthening and upbuilding the economic organization as well. It is easily within the possibilities, that this province can be conquered politically by its working class within the time that will undoubtedly elapse before another Dominion election will be held. All that is required is vigorous and correct action, intelligently directed to that end. There is no section of the community outside of the Labor movement, that has or can have a message to deliver that is in line with human progress. No other section has a message to deliver that can appeal to the democratic stneiment that lies dormant though it may be, in the breast of the average person who reasons and thinks. And never was the time more opportune to deliver that message than now. Will the coming convention set the machinery in motion in this province so that that message may be delivered vigorously and persistently during the months and years that are immediately to come? The Federationist sincerely hopes that it will do so, and pledges its aid to the uttermost in such a good a cause.

LET'S LEAVE ELECTIONS TO B. C. F. OF L.

THE B. C. Federation of Labor is to be commended for its bold decision to break a few customs and establish a precedent or two. At the special convention, held in Vancouver on Labor Day, it was decided that hereafter the Federation would place candidates of its own in the field with a view to having its annual delegations to Victoria on the inside looking out, instead of, as so long in the past, on the outside looking in. This policy was adopted after a fight waged for more than five years, beginning with the Victoria convention of 1912.

* * *

There are still a few sceptics who shake their heads as to the wisdom of organized labor, as such, taking an active part in politics, fearing that work along industrial lines may be adversely affected through squabbles such as only a bunch of wage-workers are capable of indulging in. It must be admitted, however, that the B. C. Federation of Labor provides the machinery for dealing with the political life of organized labor to much better advantage than can possibly be accomplished through delegate representation in parliamentary committees, representation leagues, etc. The Federation is a thoroughly representative provincial body. Through its vice-presidents all over the province it can keep in touch with local requirements from every viewpoint. It possesses the machinery for conducting speaking tours and conducting educational work the year round. In a word, it is the logical industrial expression and political reflex of the B. C. organized labor movement. The Federation can be made just as useful as the membership want it.

* * *

Inasmuch, then, as the Federation has adopted the policy of participating in every election contest within the confines of the province, The Federationist suggests that all the unions and central labor bodies in B. C. leave the task to the Federation, making it sponsor for the organization and conduct of each contest. In only two constituencies, Vancouver and Newcastle, would the adoption of this policy alter any decisions made by local labor bodies, and even in these cases the convention was held so long ago that it might not be a bad idea to hold another, this time under the auspices of the B. C. F. of L. and at the call of the vice-presidents for the territory involved.

* * *

There will probably be at least four bye-elections held in British Columbia next month. The time is short, and the B. C. F. of L. executive should lose no time in following up its recent decision by arranging for a nominating convention in each of the four vacant constituencies, Alberni, Newcastle, Vancouver and Similkameen.

* * *

Another word anent the B. C. Federation of Labor. In the opinion of The Federationist, based on impressions gained during recent months from many live trade unionists, the headquarters of the Federation should be located in Vancouver, and the secretary-treasurer's position should be made a permanent one. It is too much to expect a man to work at his trade all day long, and do justice to the work of the Federation during leisure hours. If the per capita tax will not permit of this being done, then it should be raised. There is nothing more important to the organized workers than looking after their legislative and political interests. The relationship between the worker's meal ticket and his vote is of sufficient interest to warrant strict attention to that phase of the Labor movement. This is the judgment of union officials who have had years of experience, and have had opportunity to watch closely how the employers get what they want at Victoria. A permanent organizer would be a great help too, but if this is not possible at present, then let the permanent secretary do what he can from time to time along that line. There is much work to do. Let's tackle the job like men. Fortunately, the next convention meets in Vancouver next month, when these questions can be given the attention they undoubtedly deserve.

We are pleased to note that the newly-elected government at Ottawa has already taken decisive steps toward complying with the popular clamor for the "conscription of wealth." Its first official act was to "conscript" 12 cents per day from the pay of the bloated plutocrats who constitute the Canadian "Home Guards."

R. A. Rigg, Labor member of the Manitoba parliament, resigned his seat in order to become the Labor candidate for the federal parliament at Ottawa at the late election. He was defeated, and in order to prevent his return to the provincial house at the forthcoming bye-election, a move is on foot to effect a "Unionist"-Liberal-Great War Veterans combination to defeat him, if he decides to run as a Labor candidate. A few more object lessons are no doubt needed before the working men will clearly see what disinterested friends they have in these political circuses of capitalism, and their freak side-shows.

Word comes from Great Britain that there is a steady turning of the tide of popular opinion in the direction of socialism. Peace talk is everywhere applauded. The people are evidently becoming sane once again. This is especially emphasized by the enormous increase in the sales of Labor and socialist papers and literature. The sales of the Labor Leader are said to be increasing at the rate of thousands of copies per week. And yet this same Labor Leader is not allowed to come out of Britain. Evidently British democracy does not want the rest of the world to become contaminated with its pernicious Labor doctrines.

The Appeal to Reason, that powerful exponent, for lo these many years, of socialism like the postoffice is run on, as, with due recognition of the virtue contained in the gospel of "safety first," suddenly flopped over into a valiant and energetic advocate of war for democracy according to the Wilsonian formula. It now maketh the heart glad and the welkin ring, under the title of the "New Appeal." Like its predecessor, the "New Appeal" is unmistakably sound. The only difference is that the sound of the old "Appeal" was at times quite loud and threatening, while that of the "New Appeal" has shrunk to the limits of a pitiful whine.

The Vancouver Daily Sun, the luminary whose gentle beams of penetrating truth, righteousness and rare and unbiased judgment fall with compelling impartiality upon fried and foe alike, patronizingly laments the fact that Labor is not represented in the councils of the most virtuous government at Ottawa. The gentle Sun, however, solaces its disturbed soul with the soothing reflection that Labor men are inclined to possess pronounced Socialist leanings, and declares that Socialists, once in power, would, no doubt, make a pretty mess of things. And there is much in the contention that should give the thoughtful person pause. Lamentable, indeed, it would be to bring about any interruption of the present eminently sane, sensible, orderly, smooth-working and satisfactory condition of affairs throughout the civilized world. Let us, by all means, stick to the peace, order and decorous conduct of the present, and take no chance of having matters thrown into a bad mess by irresponsible Labor men of ridiculous and erratic proclivities.

It will be remembered that Charles S. Mellen was president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad a few years ago. Under his capable regime the "New Haven" properties were so completely and thoroughly looted as to create quite a scandal in bourgeois society. This is peculiarly remarkable in view of the fact that loot is the cornerstone of all bourgeois philosophy, but looting must be only practiced upon wealth producers in order to be en regle. When bourgeois loots bourgeois, of course a good deal of ill-feeling in the family is likely to result. But Mr. Mellen has recently been interviewed, and found to be in favor of government ownership of railways. He appears to belong to that school of self-touted socialists that believes government ownership and socialism to be one and the same thing. His main reason for the faith that is in him is set forth as follows: "It is going to take something like the strong arm of the government to deal with the army of railroad employees. Under government ownership there will be no more strikes than there are in the army, navy or postoffice." Government ownership socialists like Charles Edward Russell and that fiery band of Girard, Kan., revolutionists that run the "New Appeal," should herald the arrival of Mellen unto the camp of the sanctified, with hearty and noisily joyous acclaim.

Somewhat less than one-half of the population of the earth is involved in the present war, either through active participation in its horrors or its normal means of existence being more or less seriously upset by it. There must be fully 100,000,000 able-bodied adults whose sole energies are being expended for war purposes, to the exclusion of practically everything else. They are not producing anything that conserves a legitimate human need, but on the contrary are consuming upon a gigantic scale the products of energy that ought to have been directed to the feeding, clothing and sheltering of themselves and their fellows. How long can a civilization composed of, say, three-quarters of a billion people escape perishing from starvation, if fully one-eighth of that population, and that largely composed of the very pick of all adult males, is kept at the task of killing and destroying upon the gigantic scale that their numbers imply? Does it require intelligence above the level of a confirmed idiot to realize that if this debacle of blood-lust and devastation is to continue for another three years, that the population of these warring countries will be most frightfully decimated by actual starvation? Does any one short of complete idiocy not know that actual starvation is even now getting in its deadly work in the countries most directly involved in the holocaust of death and destruction? And what are these countries ruled by anyway, but a joblot of idiots, and mediocre idiots at that? And can anything better be said of the common herd in these various countries? But why ask such a foolish question?

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Man the Product of Environment

Editor B. C. Federationist: The battlefield of Europe will be the burial place of many a venerable superstition and is our great social scavenger and melting pot.

A few months ago a father and mother, both faithful students of Mrs. Baker Eddy's "Science and Health," sent their only boy to "fight for freedom," feeling secure in the faith that although he might bayonet or blow up the boys of Germany, "sin, sickness and death," the products of the "mortal mind," would surely pass him by. And so the fond parents lived in their fool's paradise until the casualty list and a letter informed them that their boy had been blown to shreds by contact with a shell. "The mills of the gods grind on," for with the loss of their boy, they also lost the idea that machine murder was compatible with the teachings of Christ or that true science can deny the reality of matter and force.

We are gradually learning the great lessons of life in spite of certain economic forces and the dead hands of the past that would fain hold us back. We are rapidly learning that we may be our own creators and preservers, and the factors that will give strength and beauty to humanity are already here only waiting a mentality to properly co-ordinate them. Every school and college, every hospital and church, every prison reform and juvenile court, is an admission that man is the clay in the hands of social forces. Free-will is the scapegoat of the upper dog. Social morality insists that we are indeed our brothers' keepers and experience demonstrates it.

Dr. Barna do homes took thousands of waifs from the slums of London, placed them on Canadian farms and over 95 per cent. turned out to be good average citizens. Some of us are at present particularly pleased with the attitude of the Australian working class toward the war and conscription, and their great advance toward practical democracy, yet the fathers of modern Australians were penal convicts sent from the overflowing jails of old England.

Clarence Darrow, well-known jurist and social philosopher, says experience proves to him that there is no moral difference between those outside of jails and those inside and in many cases their positions should be reversed. It is all a matter of environment. Mr. Darrow says he will take fifty average prostitutes and let them live under correct social conditions and in a few years they will be a good average community.

We are gradually learning that "what a man soweth that shall he also reap," and consequently that kind words brings back kind words. It is a fact that no trainer of animals for exhibition purposes can use brute force and succeed, and yet our wise men and rulers pretend that brutality and humiliation are the correct means of reforming the inmates of their jails and penitentiaries.

We are usually right in our regard for the feelings of wild animals, but entirely mistaken in the usual treatment of so-called criminals, and our mistakes are largely due to the delusion that animals are entirely subject to environment and men and women, being endowed with "free will," are superior to conditions which surround them, and are "sinful" not because they can't help it, but because they will it. Some of you will remember Jack London's great love story of the wolf dog, White Fang, and recollect how patience and affection on the part of the Klondyke miner gradually transformed the ferocious brute into the loving friend of his master, a friend faithful even unto death. Some day even nations and their rulers will, by bitter experience, learn that revenge and brute force may destroy the victor as well as the victim.

Bernard Shaw has recently told us that Jesus Christ was a much wiser statesman than those great ones who are today hurling armies to destruction, and that the command, "Love your enemies, do good to them who hate you," is a vastly wiser principle of national and international diplomacy than has so far been practised. Shaw's diplomacy would succeed between certain men and wolf-dogs, between supermen and common men, or between a co-operative republic and a slave state, but it implies inequality of development. It could not apply between wolf packs or between modern states representing exploitation of their own workers or those willing to invade and subjugate other states either in the name of "kultur" or "democracy."

We see that even a wolf-dog cannot withstand this mode of attack and it is time we were learning that the human heart is equally responsive.

The daily press has given us some thrilling and revolting pictures of scenes on the war, and many of these demonstrate most emphatically the effects of environment. A year ago there was reported a story of a band of Canadians rushing a German trench. They fought at last with fists and claws and teeth, and some of them died with frothing mouth and fangs and claws tearing the throats of their enemy. War had driven these men back to the jungle, and had made wild beasts of these kindly Canadian boys, and the "kept" press applauded the degradation.

But here is another picture and it is as hopeful and sweet as the former is hellish. Another force than revenge of blood-lust is acting on the human heart. A British Tommy is holding in his arms a dying German boy and with tender words and caresses is soothing his last pangs. They seem for a time alone amid the wreck and ruin of the strife. The dying boy in fancy is home again in the Fatherland for which he gave his life, and he has taken poor Tommy with him, and so the field of blood and shattered corpses fades away and is gone. Tommy's arms are about him and to the boy they are his mother's arms. He is a child once more and his mother is rocking him to sleep and he can hear her crooning the old lullaby.

All pain has left him now and he is just a child going to sleep in his mother's arms. The grim reaper is the angel of mercy, for how sweet and secure it is for a weary child to go to sleep in his mother's arms, so the boy's eyes close and with a smile and a sigh he has gone to rest; and Tommy, as he gently lays him down and before he covers the boy's face, kisses his pale cheek for his mother's sake and because he loves him, too. In that instant a great truth shines through his heart to his consciousness, and he knows that even now love is the greatest power in this sad old world, and he understands that somehow, sometime, love will conquer ignorance, and greed, and hate, and war, and will make all men brothers.

W. J. CURRY.

Vancouver, Dec. 26, 1917.

The Canadian Labor Party

Editor B. C. Federationist: Any action utilized by one political party to overthrow another is, of necessity, political action. The election is over, but the game has just been called. It is absurd to imagine the Labor parties of the world consist wholly of union members. Organized Labor can gather a strong support by a campaign that should be carried along every day of the year, year in and year out. To duplicate the plans of the Socialist party will do not hurt, and, provided we remain insistent and maintain a platform in keeping with the twentieth century demands, we can carry on a propaganda of education that will have a marked effect on the next election. That such a vast educational and important feature should be left to the Socialist party, is unfair and contrary to the best interests of a class that produces wealth but does not possess it. A meeting should be held every Sunday, with a collection to defray expenses. Speakers should be developed, pamphlets framed, sold or distributed. This will educate the workers as to how to mark their ballots. Without this no election can be won. Those who have studied the international growth of the Labor movement know the time has arrived for action.

S. H. COOKE.

17 Hastings street east.

Joe Clarke Philosophizes

Editor B. C. Federationist: There is probably no game in the world where the real meaning of "Nothing succeeds like success" has such real meaning as in politics. Yet in quite a career dealing with votes of the people, I always feel better after what looks like a unanimous or overwhelming victory for the wrong. I have yet to hear one cheer or evidence of joy over the late federal vote. I believe that if the final vote from Australia turns out anything like the first returns, that the people of this country will kick themselves sick. Having had some experience as an independent candidate for various offices, I can understand how, in the jam between Tories and Grits, one might get few if any votes, but I cannot understand or pretend to understand East Calgary and North Winnipeg. I believe those two ridings have, in their result, a lesson that all true democrats must read now, or shove back for us the hand of progress for years and years to come.

The party fetish is almost as strong in the minds of our voters as the patriotic bugaboo is among those who go out to fight to protect the property of those who will not and never thought of fighting or killing anyone, except those they starve to death. But in the two ridings mentioned, we had for two of our best men in Canada, not only what looked like, and what actually ought to have been, a real nomination of the people, but the endorsement through lack of any opposition from the nominal opposition. How, then, can the result be diagnosed, for this case is not the same as in Vancouver, where the Labor candidates were sandwiched in between an old-line Grit and the collusion Unionist?

JOS. A. CLARKE.

Edmonton, Dec. 21, 1917.

Another Instance of Raw Deal By the Compensation Board

Although absent from work for six months through severe injuries he received in the Wallace shipyards, North Vancouver, Mr. Donald Anderson claims the Workmen's Compensation board has only partially paid his claim and all efforts to secure what is due him have, so far, proved unavailing. On January 12, Anderson was struck in his abdomen with a piece of timber going through a sweat-box. When knocked down he sustained a severe injury to the back of his head which required six stitches. He entered the Harbor View Sanitarium immediately after the accident and was operated upon on February 8. He left the hospital on February 23. A few days later he suffered a relapse and entered St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, on February 27, where on March 1 he was operated on for rupture, abscess and appendicitis. He left hospital on March 28 but did not return to work until July 12. The compensation due him was paid by the board up to April 20, but from that date until he returned to work, he has received nothing.

In an effort to secure full recognition for his claim from the board he engaged legal assistance. He now claims that such assistance should be paid for by the board. In reply to a letter of his making this claim, Mr. Parker Williams, one of the members of the Workmen's Compensation board, wrote: "We are afraid that we will have to disagree with you as to the board putting you to the expense of securing legal assistance. On notification from any source of the injury of a workman we proceed as rapidly as possible to get in the necessary documents, and when this is done we believe we give the most generous construction that the act will permit. In no case, so far, has the ill-advised workman's attorney been of the slightest assistance to us or value to the workman."

In the course of his letter Mr. Williams also pointed out that it is not correct to say that an injured workman can change from one hospital to another without the consent of the board. This alludes to Mr. Anderson having had his operations performed at different hospitals. Mr. Williams' contention is disputed by Mr. E. S. H. Winn, the chairman of the board, who, in a letter to Mr. Anderson, says: "It is absolutely immaterial to the board as to what hospital the workman selects. We wish to see him get the very best of care and if one hospital does not give it to him then I have no objection to his going to a hospital where he will get the necessary attention."

Mr. Winn in the letter mentioned, also stated, "We have investigated a great number of your complaints, and we therefore must ask you to consider the incident as now closed. We think you have been treated fairly, and if you are not satisfied we regret it."

Mr. Anderson has no intention of dropping the matter, as he claims that as long as he could not work because of his accident he is entitled to the regular compensation of $8.25 a week. Many cases of a similar nature in which the Compensation board has failed to give what the claimants consider full compensation have been taken up by the different labor unions with a view to obtaining justice for those who suffer from accidents.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEET'S first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-president, J. Hubble; general secretary, Victor R. Midgley; treasurer, Fred Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Harrison; trustees, J. H. McVety, G. J. Kelly, A. McDonald, A. J. Crawford.

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

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676—MEET'S first Sunday of each month, Labor Temple. President, John Martin; financial secretary, J. Smith, 610 Holden Bldg., Box 424, Phone Sey. 2572; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, P.O. Box 424, Vancouver, B. C.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Alberni street.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Chas. F. Smith; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, W. J. Pipes.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, G. H. Hardy, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. NO. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, F. Graham; secretary, A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth avenue west.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, A. Campbell, 220 Second street; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe street; business agent, J. H. Carmichael, Room 212, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; vice-president, P. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE Pacific—Meets every Tuesday, 7 p.m., at 437 Gore avenue. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 304 Pender street east. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, J. Gordon Kelly.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 436 Howe street. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

MACHINISTS', NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Small; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, Room 211 Labor Temple. Seymour 7495.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERators' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. R. Foster; business agent, Sam Haigh; financial and corresponding secretary, O. A. Hansen, P.O. Box 545.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 1928 Grant street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1548 Venables street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, LOCAL No. 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 303, Labor Temple. President, H. Pink; vice-president, D. Hughes; financial secretary, G. H. Weston; recording secretary, D. Lemon, Room 303, Labor Temple.

RETAIL CLERKS' UNION, LOCAL 279—Meets in Labor Temple every first and third Tuesdays, 8:15 p.m. President, Chas. D. Bruce, 1022 McLean drive; secretary-treasurer, Archibald P. Glen, 1078 Melville street. Phone Sey. 5846R.

SHIPYARD LABORERS' UNION, NO. 1565—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, C. Soams; recording secretary, W. Hardy, 445 Twenty-third street west, North Vancouver; financial secretary, S. Phelps.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, J. Hubble; vice-president, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street. Phone High. 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; vice-president, W. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

BIRKS

New Year Greetings To Our Many Friends!

WE WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF OF
HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED
GEO. E. TROREY, Man.-Dir. GRANVILLE STREET

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street, Phone Sey. 5679. Office, Room 218, Labor Temple.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—MEETS in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 694. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 London street. Kootenay District: A. Goodwin, Box 26, Trail. Crows Nest Valley: W. B. Phillips, 176 McPherson avenue. Secretary-treasurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 387; vice-president, Christian Siverts, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED Brewery Workmen, Local No. 280—Meets at K. of P. hall, North Park street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. President, E. Orr; secretary, W. E. Bryan, 2642 Scott street, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. E. Thompson, Box 273, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, James Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

TRAIL, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND Joiners, Local No. 285—Meets in Miners' Hall, every Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. President, H. Bell; secretary, Fred Cassell, P. O. Drawer S., Trail, B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

Our Selling System

Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value

Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
Rogers Building
Fit-Reform Clothing
345 Hastings Street

Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster
Limited

J. Edward Sears Office: Sey. 4146
SEARS & PATTON
Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Etc.
Victoria and Vancouver
Vancouver Office: 516-7 Rogers Bldg.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
INCORPORATED 1855
Assets $73,000,000
Deposits 54,000,000

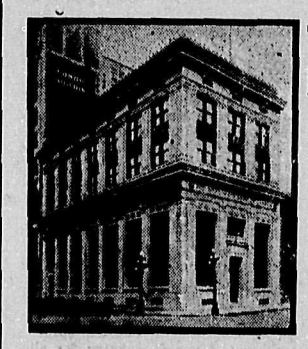
JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.

Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.

The Bank of British North America
Established in 1836
Branches throughout Canada and at NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND DAWSON
Savings Department

—SAVE YOUR MONEY— START A BANK ACCOUNT IN



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender

W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

The Royal Bank of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital paid-up .....$ 12,911,000
Reserve Funds 14,324,000
Total Assets 287,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

410 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc., of which 102 are west of Winnipeg.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Open an account and make deposits regularly—say, every payday. Interest credited half-yearly. No delay in withdrawal.

You Can Look to Us to Meet Every Need in Sweater Coats

The pre-eminence of this section in Vancouver is a well authenticated and widely accepted fact. These details inspire confidence—

FOR **$12.50** and **$10.50**—High-grade pure wool Coat, jumbo stitch, perfect knitting, heavy weight.

FOR **$7.75**—A similar Coat, knitted to the actual outline of the body; elastic knit, medium heavy weight, shawl collar.

FOR **$6.50**—A light weight pure wool Coat, elastic knit, smart looking, with shawl collar.

FOR **$5.50**—A heavy weight pure worsted Coat in jumbo stitch; an excellent coat for mechanics, motormen and conductors; will give splendid satisfaction.

FOR **$3.95**—Choice of four different coats at this price. All made of good worsted yarns and ranging from a comparatively light weight to medium heavy.

FOR **$2.95**—Penman's heavy worsted coat with shawl collar; a coat designed for hard wear; in brown and mole.

NOTE—In the above details, where colors are not stated, they consist of khaki, grey, fawn, maroon, Oxford and brown, all of which are dependable. Full range of sizes in all colors listed here.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

CANADA'S BEST COFFEE

NABOB Coffee is packed by the vacuum process, which keeps in all its fragrance, freshness and flavor. There is no other coffee quite so good.

Canadian Northern Railway

TRANSCONTINENTAL
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PASSENGER FARES
TO
EASTERN DESTINATIONS

MODERN EQUIPMENT—COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS—TRAVEL COMFORT

CONSULT OUR NEAREST AGENT OR WRITE

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, 605 HASTINGS W., VANCOUVER
Telephone Seymour 2482

The Sign USE

SHAMROCK Brand

BURNS'

Lard Butter
Ham Eggs
Bacon Sausage

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LTD.

Of Quality

RETAIL STORES IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE PROVINCE

SEE LOMAS for Small Farm Lands and Suburban Homes

As an old-time resident of Burnaby he knows values and every inch of the district.

Agent Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company

A. LOMAS
NOTARY PUBLIC

Real Estate, Conveyancing, Insurance, Appraiser, Estates Managed

I have the best exclusive listings in Burnaby. Good buys for cash, in lots, houses and acreage. All close to car line.

Phone Col. 84X JUBILEE, B. C. P.O. Box 7

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST

COAL

For your kitchen—Wellington Nut
Kitchen, furnace and grate—Wellington Lump

For Your Furnace

Comox Lump — Comox Nut — Comox Pea

(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)

MACDONALD-MARPOLE CO. LIMITED

Phone Seymour 210 Phone Seymour 210

1001 MAIN STREET

FUEL CONTROLLER IS CRITICIZED BY MINER

Some Reasons Why He Can Not Serve Producers and Consumers Alike

The Results of Cheap Labor and Out-of-Date Tools and Equipment

[By Joe Naylor]

CUMBERLAND, V. I., Dec. 24.—I have received information that Mr. Nichol Thompson, the fuel controller, is doing a splendid service for that part of society that created his job and placed him in possession of it. But, as is always the case, he is trying to make people believe that he is doing something useful to all of society. To do this he has got to make statements that are often erroneous and sometimes absolutely false.

I am told that he says the mines here are fifty years behind the times. This is a mistake. He should have said that they are fully one hundred and fifty years behind. And then he tries to place the blame for this state of affairs upon the miners' organization, by claiming that the miners are opposed to the installation of up-to-date machinery. Whether Mr. Thompson knows anything at all about the U. M. W. of A. is not clear, but by making such statements it seems that he does not. If he does know anything about the organization and its policy, he must be classed as "queer" when he attributes such an unprogressive attitude to the organization.

I have been connected with the U. M. W. of A. for a long time, and never to my knowledge has that organization ever opposed the introduction and installation of improved machinery or methods of production. The accusation or implication of Mr. Thompson is false. That is about the most charitable view that can be taken of his utterances upon the subject in question. Whether he is the originator of this anti-progressive theory attributed to the U. M. W. of A or not I do not know, but the chances are that he gets his inspiration from the same source as did similar worthy gentlemen who came here during the strike. He has gotten his data from the coal company and its scabs. In view of this what else is to be reasonably expected than judgment against the miners and their organization?

He further states that the miners are in the habit of taking unexpected holidays and tying the boats and scows up at the wharf for days at a time, thereby increasing the expense of getting coal into the market. I presume that when such assertions are proven false he will find some other excuse that will avail to appease the wrath of the fretful people of Vancouver and New Westminster, who are wickedly kicking against the high price of coal.

The fact is that the mines here have always been behind the times, and the cause is not difficult to find. The superior quality of the coal produced here has always put it in a market by itself, and the companies have invariably had an ample quantity of the cheapest kind of labor—white, yellow and black—to draw from. These two circumstances have tended to strangle the necessity of or incentive to improved methods of production. They have also afforded the conditions requisite to the crushing of all efforts of the miners to organize and push to success the introduction of improved conditions of labor and the improved technical and mechanical development that always accompanies such labor advance.

In their anxiety, or should I say, insanity, to crush all efforts of the miners to advance and progress, the owners have always gone to any extreme to smother this progressive spirit. They have employed Bowser, with his glorious "seventy-twa';" they have dragged the overcrowded labor market for its lowest and cheapest dregs and scum, in order to beat the real miners in their efforts to lessen the pressure of their chains and attain to a greater degree of comfort and manhood. And by such tokens has the backward and reactionary management of the mines been compelled to pluck coal from the nearest and easiest places possible in order to make the coal owners and masters believe that the goods were being successfully produced with scab labor of the cheapest kind. But that sort of labor, though both docile and cheap, is not productive. It will, as a rule, meekly stand for the arrogant domination and scurrilous abuse which bosses dearly love to heap upon the victims of their brief authority and insolent power. It will seldom revolt or retaliate, no matter how insolent the abuse or severe the lash, but such low grade bosses and equally low grade workmen are incapable of bringing forth the maximum of production for their common master, capital. It is then up to the attorneys and apologists of capital to weave plausible excuse for the deficiency. The Thompsons and such like then get busy.

The plucking of coal, from the near and easy places referred to, with low-grade and inexperienced labor, of course brings with it quite logical results. Sinking top, cave-ins, bad track, bad ventilation, accidents and sickness, follow in swift procession, until men can no longer work steadily under such conditions without practically committing suicide. But notwithstanding these conditions, the miners here are a very steady bunch of men. Quite a number of them fully realize their true position in the capitalist scheme of things. They know that they are robbed out of all that they produce, and that the trick is turned upon them at the point of production. Consumer's squabbles and belly aches over prices have little interest for them.

As to the holidays referred to by Mr. Thompson, let me say that I am sure the miners here work eleven days per fortnight. While it may be true that some do not work that much, there are others who are continually breaking the law by working more than the legal eight hours per day. I wish to say, that it is next to impossible for men to work steady in many places in the mines here. As to "unexpected holidays" at this camp, I wish to say that the miners here have not had a single collective holiday here, as far as I am able to learn since that big one we had in 1912, which it will be remembered, lasted for two years. I would like to see one declared for May 1, 1918, and observed by every worker as an expression of the solidarity of labor throughout the capitalist world.

Number five mine here was closed for quite a time after the long holiday, for the installation of new and up-to-date machinery. But the company, true to its former principles, did the work with the cheapest labor it could find, with the result that it is still unable to produce the black diamonds in as great quantity as it formerly did with the old and out-of-date machinery that was manned and operated by skilled and first class labor. I am informed that number four mine is turning out less than half of its former output. But the company still clings to its old routine of low wages, low grade labor and bitter hostility to labor organization and collective bargaining.

Now a word or two as to prices. When the people of Vancouver and elsewhere know that the miners are paid the munificent sum of 84 cents per ton for drilling, shooting and loading the coal, besides several other little jobs, they should be able to see that it is not the extortionate price paid to the miners that is putting the price of coal up to $8 or $9 per ton. Then, when they are told that the price paid the miners for machine-mined coal is only 49 cents per ton, still further illumination will be thrown upon the matter of $8 and $9 coal.

And they may be still further edified when they are told that the coal operators in Washington are paying an average of $1.50 more per day in wages, and receive from $2.00 to $3.00 per ton less for their coal in the San Francisco market, than the operators on Vancouver Island.

But still the companies are not altogether to blame for this interesting situation. The miners themselves who are refraining from supporting their economic organization, either through apathy or cowardice, are just as responsible as the coal companies. In thus lagging behind without any advantage to either themselves or their fellows, they become mere stumbling blocks in the pathway of progress. Although the present labor organizations are not a panacea for all the economic ills that wage slave flesh is heir to, they are at least some shield of protest and protection against the tyrannies of petty bosses. They afford at least some barrier against the ever-growing tendency of capitalism to force a lower standing of living upon the victims of its brutalizing rule.

It is at times almost discouraging to realize the apathy and indifference of the great mass of slaves to the voice and protest of the few among them who have the intelligence and courage to not only sound the call for action, but plunge fearlessly into the fray. While the few keep pegging away at the seemingly hopeless task, the vast majority of the slaves remain deaf, dumb and blind to the call of democracy and progress and plod stupidly and blindly along fighting and voting for the class that rules and robs them. Like unto the faithful dog, they still "lick the hand that wields the lash," upon their slavish backs.

But the courageous few cannot afford to shirk their task, no matter how hard it may be. Conditions are ever becoming harder for the slaves of class rule. Some day they will be compelled to awake and act in sheer self defence. Self-preservation will compel them to act as a class in defense of their common needs. Capitalism will then be face to face with the fight of his life. And that day is swiftly drawing near, or all signs upon the social horizon fail. All hail that glad day when labor shall have come into its freedom and fool controllers and all other ruling class jokes are no longer tolerated and perpetrated upon the stage of human history.

¶ The Press Gang starts its work in Canada next week. Lay on McDuff! It's what the dear "peeple" voted for.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

Men's Hatters and Outfitters

630 Granville Street
619 Hastings Street West

SHOP AT

SLATER'S

Not-a-Seed Raisins, lb.	15c
Sunmaid Raisins, 2 lbs.	25c
Orange and Lemon Peel, lb.	35c
Shelled Almonds, lb.	55c
Shelled Walnuts, lb.	55c
Dessecated Cocoanut, lb.	30c
Large Prunes, lb.	15c
Canadian Cheese, lb.	30c
Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for	25c
Finest No. 1 Alberta Butter, 2 lbs. for	95c
Alberta Special Butter, 3 lbs.	$1.45
Finest Pure lard, 2 lbs. for	55c
Slater's Tea, lb.	30c

ORDERS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS

131 Hastings St. East Sey. 3262
830 Granville St. Sey. 866
3214 Main Street. Fair. 1683

THE BEST

Shaving Soap

in any country

Produces a Fine Creamy Lather and Does Not Dry on the Face

DEMAND

"Witch Hazel" Shaving Soap

Stick or Cake

Manufactured in British Columbia

MEN ON DRYDOCK AT PRINCE RUPERT ON STRIKE

Domineering Manner of the Manager Is One Prime Reason for Trouble

Efforts Are to Be Made to Get Strike-breakers in Vancouver

PRINCE RUPERT, Dec. 24.—The arrogance of Manager Pillsbury of the drydock at this point is resulting in considerable trouble and the union labor employed on the dock has gone on strike on account of the employment of a foreman who is unfair to organized Labor. When the men protested against this, Pillsbury as much as told them to go to the devil and said he could get all the men he wanted in Vancouver. He has not been successful in fulfilling this boast yet.

Pillsbury alone has been the cause of discontent among the men at the drydock for his domineering manner. For the past twelve months he has been making trouble and a lot of the mischief which is traceable to him could be undone by his summary removal from the position he occupies. Pillsbury has no use for any member of organized Labor or for any man who will ask for a living wage. All his actions in the present case, and previously, go to show this is a fact.

It is understood that Pillsbury will try to start Japs on the work.

In the machine shops connected with the drydock the men are receiving 50 cents an hour and the helpers only 40 cents per hour. The master mechanic is acting as assistant manager. The men are demanding a scale of $6 a day which, in light of the high cost of living at this place, is none too much.

Official Vote in Vancouver Centre

Stevens	8,069
McInnes	5,164
Pritchard	890
Steven's majority	2,905

Official Vote for Vancouver South

Cooper	4,866
Macdonald	2,360
McVety	1,130
Gold	40
Total	8,396

Org. "Billy" Dunn Becomes an Editor

"Billy" Dunn, an old-time Vancouver trade unionist, who for years was identified with the Electrical Workers' union in the capacity of business agent and district organizer, has broken into the Labor newspaper game at Butte, Montana. He is president of the Bulletin Publishing Co., and, in a letter to The Federationist, says that if he gets an even break he expects to make a success of the undertaking. The human animal is a hopeful cuss. But, at that, The Fed. extends congratulations and hopes W. F. will have the success he so deservedly merits, and is looking forward to the receipt of the first copy of the new publication.

¶ The "people" have ratified Borden's policy of profiteering. On with the dance! Let there be no protest from the victims.

Greatest Stock of

Furniture

in Greater Vancouver

Replete in every detail

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.

41 Hastings Street West

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.

UNDERTAKERS

Refined Service

1049 GEORGIA STREET

One Block west of Court House.

Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons.

Telephone Seymour 2425

Start the New Year right with a resolution to wear

Leckie Boots

During the year 1918 and succeeding years, no matter what your occupation, remember there's a LECKIE BOOT to meet your needs.

And remember also that Leckie Footwear is made in Vancouver by Vancouver workmen, spending their payroll right here amongst us all.

Happy New Year

Great Sale of Men's Boots $6.45

Values to $9.50 Selling for

All union-made, by such reliable makers as the Slater Shoe Company, Packard and Astoria, makers whose Boots are celebrated all over America for their service, style and fit; boots suitable for Vancouver wear. Sale price, pair—

$6.45

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT C. DUNSDON, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

CO-OPERATION

MEANS THE REDUCTION OF YOUR LIVING EXPENSES

The Emporium Co., Limited

614 Bower Bldg. 543 Granville Street
Phone Sey. 3223 Vancouver, B. C.

A Sensible New Year's Resolution

—Have attention given to your teeth

START the year right—see that your teeth are in proper condition. It means comfort, freedom of mind and assurance, to a great degree, of health and good appearance.

CALL at my office some day this week and let me examine your teeth. I can then advise you as to whether they need attention and, if so, the best method of remedying the defects.

All work done will be based on my reasonable charges and the use of the best materials.

X-Ray films taken if necessary; 10-year guarantees given.

PHONE SEY. 3831

Examinations made on phone appointments.

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour

Office Closes Daily at 6 p.m.

SHORT COURSE

—IN—

Agronomy and Animal Husbandry

—OFFERED BY—

The College of Agriculture, University of British Columbia

January 8th to January 18th, 1918

This combined course is especially planned to meet the needs of those who desire concentrated information on soils, crops, feeds and live-stock.

Every afternoon is devoted to practical demonstration and judging. Lectures are reduced to a minimum.

For full information and programme, address:

The Registrar,
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver, B. C.

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Free Homesteads

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

A. S. WILLIAMSON

LAND CRUISER

Pacific Great Eastern Railway

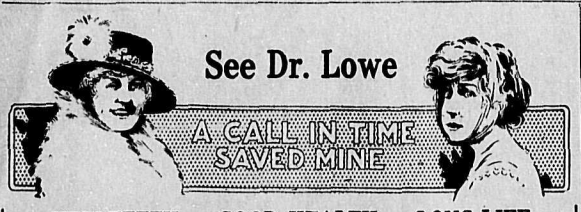
WELTON BLOCK - VANCOUVER, B. C.

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

NINTH YEAR. No. 52 SIX PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1917 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR



NEW TEETH ... GOOD HEALTH ... LONG LIFE

There is no sense in going around feeling seedy because of poor or missing teeth and the ailments which are caused on that account.

New Teeth Will Brace You Up

Dr. Lowe replaces lost or missing teeth with teeth that in many instances will do the work as well and look better than your original teeth.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE DR. LOWE TODAY

Dr. Lowe's prices, value considered, are reasonable.

DR. LOWE, Dentist

Opposite Woodward's Big Store

108 Hastings St. W. (Cor. Abbott) Phone Sey. 5444

START THE NEW YEAR with WELL STOCKINGED FEET

Pure Silk Hose in black, white or colors; per pair..... **$2.50**

Italian pure Silk Hose, black, white or colors; per pair..... **$2.25**

Phoenix pure Silk Hose, black, white or colors; per pair— **$1.25 and $1.50**

Phoenix pure Silk Hose in black with white clocks, or vice versa. Special, per pair..... **$1.35**

Fibre Silk Hose in black, white or colors; per pair..... **89c**

The same in a cheaper grade. Special, pair..... **49c**

SABA BROS., Limited

THE SILK SPECIALISTS 652 GRANVILLE STREET

We Extend to Our Patrons the Compliments of the Season

—and trust the NEW YEAR that is almost upon us will bring you renewed promise of courage and hope for the future.

The comprehensive HAT stock we are carrying at present is the best evidence of our belief in the upward trend of things, and we propose to meet every possible demand of the public in our specialty.

CHOICE SOFT FELTS and DERBIES at the same consistent and moderate figures—$3.50 to $6.00

Richardson & Potts Ltd. 417 Granville St. Near Cor. Hastings

VICTORIA, B. C.: 618 View Street. Phone, 1269. Greenhouses and Nursery, Esquimalt Road. Phone 219.

HAMMOND, B. C.: Greenhouses and Nursery on C. P. R. Phone Hammond 17.

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Pot Plants, Seeds, Cut Flowers and Funeral Emblems

Main Store and Registered Office: VANCOUVER, B. C. 48 Hastings Street East. Phones, Seymour 988-672.

Branch Store, Vancouver—728 Granville Street. Phone Seymour 9513

DR. W. J. CURRY

301 DOMINION BUILDING

CORNER CAMBIE AND HASTINGS STREETS

RING UP SEYMOUR 2354 FOR APPOINTMENT

WE WILL KEEP YOUR FAMILY ON THE PAYROLL WHEN YOUR NAME DROPS OFF

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

C. A. CRYSDALE, Manager for B. C.

411 ROGERS BUILDING

Phone Sey. 6770 for appointment and we will arrange same for your convenience.

Demand the Best

Cascade Beer
Peerless Beer
Alexandra Stout
Canada Cream Stout

All the above brands are brewed and bottled by union workmen.

THE PURE ESSENCE OF BARLEY AND HOPS

Bottled at the Brewery by

Vancouver Breweries, Limited

THE CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Fought With Back to Wall Against Hughes Autocracy

In Spite of All Obstacles the Proposed Infamy Was Defeated

From The Federationist Australian correspondent, Mr. W. Francis Ahern, of Sydney, N. S. W., and from dispatches from the seat of war, the following story of the recent conscription campaign in the land of the Southern Cross is available. Many of the incidents of the campaign are strangely remindful of the intrigue and roguery that marked the recent election campaign in Canada, and afford a most convincing proof of the close bond of kinship existing between the rulers of the Australian commonwealth and those of this great Dominion. It will be remembered that the conscription scheme was defeated a year ago, when the referendum was taken by a majority of over 70,000. Emphatic assurances were made by the premier—Hughes, the ex-tinker—and members of his government, that no further efforts would be made to bring conscription about. But like all other assurances of rulers and their tools this proved to be of no value.

The Bolt from the Blue

On Nov. 7 the decision was taken by the government that another resort to the referendum should be made for the purpose of satisfying the military beast by conscripting food for its cannon. This decision came like a bolt from the blue, and five days later, Nov. 12, Premier Hughes outlined his proposals for the fight. Matters had been kept so quiet and everything had been done with such secrecy, that the people were completely taken by surprise. They had next to no warning of what was coming.

Some Democracy

The referendum was to be taken under a regulation of that fine old instrument of democracy—the War Precautions Act—since it was rumored that the Hughes government feared to face parliament and ask for sanction by the ordinary constitutional means. It appears that in war time, government has the power to do as it likes, even to pushing anything on the people without referring it to them, as in the case with a referendum.

Getting in the Fine Work

No sooner was it announced that the referendum was to be taken than it was also announced that the electoral rolls would close on a couple of days' notice, thus prohibiting people from getting on the list, who had changed their residences since the last election. It is calculated that in this way no less than 100,000 people have been disfranchised, as those who move in bad times usually do so under stress of circumstances, and mainly belong to the working class, it is safe to say that that such disfranchised people are all opposed to conscription. Another iniquitous law was introduced under the War Precautions Act. This was that any one who was born in an alien country, although naturalized as an Australian, would not be allowed to vote. Not only that, but their children were refused the right to vote. Under this club no less than 50,000 were disfranchised. As they had largely come from Germany and Austria, and similar military countries in order to escape conscript conditions there, it was reasonably certain that they would not vote for conscription in Australia. Hence they were stricken from the rolls. It will thus be seen that fully 150,000 votes were wiped out that would have almost certainly been cast against conscription. And that is the only reason they were struck off. But the workers were still hopeful and determined to put up a game fight. They were not disheartened although the premier—the unspeakable Hughes—evidently felt so sure that he had the immortal cinch upon winning, that he openly staked his political job upon the outcome. If defeated, he was to get out of office, but word has not yet been flashed over the wires that he has done so, although his defeat was unmistakably emphatic and overwhelming.

Put Up a Good Fight

But Labor put up a game fight. In spite of all handicaps, and among which a shortage of finance was by no means the least, millions of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed. The country was literally flooded with them. Thousands of dollars were raised and expended in the work. Party papers brought out special editions galore. The giant "Australian Worker"—Australia's premier Labor paper—brought out three editions per week, instead of the usual weekly edition. —

Writers and Speakers

All the leading writers and speakers who took part in the conscription fight of 1916, were lined up for this fight. The heaviest fighting was in New South Wales, where a majority of 120,000 was given in 1916 against conscription. It was this majority that really defeated conscription in Australia at that time. The conscriptionists in this campaign recognized that their only chance to win lay in carrying New South Wales. Upon this point they trained their heaviest artillery. Boote, editor of the Australian Worker, and by long odds Australia's leading journalist, Cassidy, Ahern, Cruikshank, (all of the Worker staff), were given leading positions in engaging the conscriptionists, and judging by the literature they turned out, and the valiant work they did they made even a greater record for themselves and for the Labor cause than they did in the campaign of 1916. The Australian Labor party which directed the fight, formed itself into separate committees to handle the organization, finances ,literature and speaking teams. Organization for battle was never better and that, no doubt, largely accounts for the result.

The Conscript Proposals

The proposals at this time were for an irreducible minimum of 7000 recruits per month. It was proposed that voluntary recruiting should go on just the same, but that the difference to be made up was to be drawn by ballots. At the present time recruiting is around 2500 per month, so if this did not increase it would mean the drawing of 4500 per month to make up the deficiency. The ballots were to be drawn from all single men between 20 and 44 years of age, or from widowers and divorcees without children. Married men were not to be included, but one needs only to remember what happened in England and New Zealand, where the same promise was made in regard to married men, to fully understand what would probably happen in Australia had the conscription infamy won out at the polls. It is not a matter of record that any government's word, and especially that of a military autocracy, was ever anything but a "scrap of paper" to be torn up at will.

The Exempted Ones

Under the precious provisions of the contemplated infamy, sky pilots were, of course, to be exempted, presumably for the purpose of preventing the devil from grabbing the country while the conscripts were away chasing the Kaiser around the European block for the good of his immortal soul. Those who are possessed of conscientious objections to fighting were also to be exempted, presumably along the same Christian lines followed in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Judges, police, politicians and such like necessary and brainy persons, were also to be allowed to remain safely at home to defend "law and order" against the reckless assaults of the women, children and old men who would be left behind after the country had been cleared of all that was found fit for cannon fodder. A lot more similar piffle and bunk was also promised in order that the proposed infamy should be held clearly within the lines of a safe and sane "democracy," and not allowed to usurp the prerogatives of a brutal and insolent autocracy. All of which is not altogether unknown to dwellers in Canada, this favored land having been recently treated to unlimited guff and piffle along the same lines.

The Scheme Meets with Defeat

But in spite of all their well laid plans, the conscriptionists went down to defeat. Unless there is an overwhelming majority in favor of the delectable scheme to come out of the soldier vote upon the bloody fields of Europe, the conscriptionist goose is finally cooked in Australia. The majority against it in Australia is greater than it was in 1916. As the soldier vote gave a good majority against it in 1916, it is hardly likely that it will go the other way at the present time. Real democrats do not change their political coats just because they fall even temporarily into the clutches of a military autocracy. The military beast can only use those for its purpose, who have been designed by the creator for such use. Men may and no doubt will, go forth and fight for any cause they may deem worthy of their support, and still remain men. Men will never, however, surrender their liberty—which is their manhood—at the behest of autocracy and tyranny, no matter how vile. At least they will never do it willingly. There might be something in the way of inspiration to be drawn from the splendid action of the Australians in so emphatically turning down the conscription scheme now for the second time. But it is hardly to be expected that Canadian and American labor can draw inspiration from the incident. This type is still too tame and obedient to the wishes of its masters to be able to assimilate such hearty inspirational food as that. It needs the stomachs of real men to handle such nourishment.

Record Meetings

During the campaign, Labor held record meetings throughout Australia. The conscriptionists held no outdoor meetings. All their meetings were held within doors, and with plenty of police protection. Admission was only by ticket. They evidently dared not face the open crowds, and that which fears the light of open day should meet with defeat and undoubtedly will. At any rate, Australian democracy has done nobly in upholding the banner of Labor against the brutal assault of tyranny and autocracy. The same might be said for Canadian democracy only, as Sis Hopkins might say, "there ain't never no such thing, nohow."

SEMI-READY SUITS

They fit you and satisfy your idea of what good clothes and good tailoring should be.

With wool still soaring in price the label-in-the-pocket means the cost of the suit when the wool was bought over a year ago.

THOMAS & McBAIN
655 Granville Street

Sole Agents for Vancouver

LABOR TEMPLE IS WORTHIER THAN Y.M.C.A.

Y.M.C.A. Is Asking City for Grant of $120,000 to Aid New Building

A Far-lesser Sum Would Be of Great Avail in Saving the Home of Labor

The city council has opportunity to do a great good in the community by coming to the rescue of the Labor Temple building which needs about $15,000. The Labor Temple is the home of organized Labor and is doing a great good in the community by promoting community spirit of the real sort. Within the offices of the building are business agents who keep in touch with labor conditions and find occupations for those who need work which could not be obtained by any other organization, not excepting the Y. M. C. A. which is an institution which occasionally provides jobs of the poorest kind for its membership and, as compared with the Home of Organized Labor, is of little practical use in the community.

The Y. M. C. A. is asking the city to provide $120,000 to add to a sum to be gathered by public subscription for the completion of the building which has stood in an undressed state owing to the failure of its promoters to raise the necessary money.

If the Y. M. C. A. is a religious organization, which it is reported to be, it does not seem just right, in light of the fact that there are many other religious institutions, or churches, which, in light of the work they are doing for the good of the community, have as much right to ask grants from the city as the Y. M. C. A. has. However, these institutions instead of being assisted out of the public purse as the Y. M. C. A. is asking, contribute to that purse themselves in their payments of taxes. The Y. M. C. A. receives many favors at the hands of the people of Vancouver. Now it asks to be allowed to dip its hands into the public treasury for the purpose of adding to the capital which it intends to use to complete the home it commenced to build some years ago, but which it did not raise money sufficient to complete.

While the Y. M. C. A. may not be totally exempted from its tax obligations, the granting of any sum of money out of the public purse to this institution would be just the same as discriminating in its favor against other religious organizations which pay their taxes quite regularly, no doubt, and do not ask that they be given public grants as an offset or for any other charitable purpose. If the city should grant the request of the Y. M. C. A. it will, reasonably, be opening the door to the ordinary church to ask civic grants to help defray its running expenses or new building construction which it may contemplate. As between the two, the Y. M. C. A. is an institution only partly devoted to religious training, while the churches devote all of their energies to this object, as well as form in themselves circles for the community good, not excepting the location of jobs for its needy members.

The Labor Temple is an institution for practical good in the community and provides from its local organizations the man-power necessary to keep the city's industries going. And this without a cent from the city in the nature of a donation. The Labor Temple has weathered the storm of financial stringency caused by the collapsed boom and the war coming on, but it is now in a position where an advance from the civic purse would go a long ways toward keeping it out of the hands of the receiver. The civic fathers would be aiding an institution which is a more valuable community-builder than any Y. M. C. A. could possibly be, and would be lending its aid to saving a going institution instead of contributing to the erection of a new home for an institution which subsists on charity almost altogether and whose practical service to the community is not comparable with the Labor Temple.

Next Machinists' Meeting

The next meeting of Machinists' local No. 777 will be held at 2:30 p.m., January 5.

Buy Empress Coffee now, in the sanitary, double-lined weather-proof bag.

By using this form of package instead of the tin containers as formerly we save you 10 cents per pound.

EMPRESS COFFEE

40c per Lb.

It is the best Coffee on the Market

If it isn't satisfactory, take it back to your grocer and get your money back.

"We Make All We Sell---We Sell All We Make"

That's our Slogan and it should be of more than passing interest to everyone in Vancouver.

Ladyware is an institution—an industry—employing many Vancouver people making up STYLISH MAN-TAILORED GARMENTS FOR LADIES in its own factory in Vancouver.

There is no necessity for buying foreign-made Suits and Coats when Ladyware designers give you the latest metropolitan models in all the newest fabrics and colors.

Be loyal to Home Products—BUY **LADYWARE COATS AND SUITS.**

NOTE: Our heartiest thanks are extended to those who have helped to make 1917 a satisfactory business year with us. To one and all we wish The Compliments of the Season—A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Ladyware

564 Granville St. Opp. Drysdale's

Many heavy doctor's and hospital bills can be saved

by having a supply of household drugs and standard remedies in your house.

—with these preparations handy—ready for immediate use day or night—you can take prompt action in case of illness or injury. And a little attention when the first symptom develops often goes as far as expert attention later on.

See us. We carry a full line of drugs and proprietary medicines, and offer them at the lowest prices.

Vancouver Drug Co.

The Original Cut Rate Dru ggists

MAIN STORE:

405 Hastings St. W. Phones Sey. 1965 & 1966

BRANCH STORES:

7 Hastings Street West	Seymour 3532
782 Granville Street	Seymour 7013
2714 Granville Street	Bay. 2314 & 1744O
412 Main Street	Seymour 2032
1700 Commercial Drive	High. 235 & 1733O

Mail Order Department for out-of-town customers. Same prices and service as our over our counter. Address 407 Hastings Street West.

We've a Happy New Year For Everybody

On our part we enter the New Year with a firm determination to discount our past efforts at every point, in keeping this shoe store the best and most satisfactory shoe store in this vicinity.

Make this store **Your Shoe Store** during the coming year.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET

The British Columbia Electric Railway Co.

WISHES ITS PATRONS

A Happy New Year

and hopes during 1918 to have the continued co-operation of the public to the end of better service and a greater and more prosperous Vancouver.

Think, Then Judge

DO YOU KNOW—

That the west end passenger helps pay for the ride of the South Vancouver passenger?

That the rush-hour passenger helps pay for the slack-hour passenger?

That "owl" traffic can never pay under any circumstances?

That such balancing of fares, the strong helping the weak, has formed many permanent features in our daily life?

That there would be slums, higher death rate, less pleasure and amusement and general disruption if that delicate balance were upset?

These statements are made only to draw to your attention the intricacies of the street railway system and to suggest to you an effort to understand the transportation problems before condemning a company for conditions not of its own making.

B.C. Electric

Empress Theatre
PHONE SEY. 2492

WEEK OF DECEMBER 31

A Real Sensation

"KICK IN"

Guaranteed one of the greatest plays we have presented.

—DON'T MISS IT—

Prices—15c, 30c, 40c

ORPHEUM

WEEK OF DECEMBER 31

ALAN BROOKS
In his newest comedy-dramalet, "Dollars and Sense."
ELSA RUEGGER AND HER COMPANY
The Musical Comedy Girl, CLARA HOWARD
Keller—MACK AND EARL—Anna
Jack—KING AND HARVEY—Morton
ALASKA DUO
TOOTS PAKA

Matinee: 15c, 20c, 30c, 55c. (Except Holiday Matinees)
Evening: 15c, 30c, 40c, 55c, 80c.

COLUMBIA
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Transcontinental Vaudeville
4— BIG ACTS—4
Best Feature Pictures
Extra Added Attractions
Rex Beach's Best Story
'THE AUCTION BLOCK'
No Advance in Prices
15c Children 5c 20c
Continuous noon till 11

PANTAGES
NEXT WEEK
WILSON'S LIONS
Continuous performance New Year's 2:30, 7 and 9 Gen. Adm. 15c and 30c

PRINTING
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
Labor Temple Press Sey. 4490

TELEPHONE YOUR NEW YEAR GREETINGS

Wish your friends a Happy New Year! Do it personally, over the telephone!

There is no more pleasant message than one of good will, expressed verbally. You think of your friends constantly, but do you always express your kind thoughts in words?

Extend them New Year greetings over the telephone. The farther away they are the more pleased will they be to hear your voice.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

—FEDERATIONIST PHONE—
SEY. 7495
AFTER 6 p.m.—SEY. 7497R

EL DORO
For Sale Everywhere
The Cigar They All Know and Like
McLEOD, NOLAN & COMPANY, London, Canada.
D. J. Elmer
Sales Manager for British Columbia and Yukon.
3118 Alberta St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROPOSAL MADE IN TORONTO

Medical Man Points Out the Poverty and Distress Due to Sickness

Some Startling Figures On the Terrible Cost of Human Slavery

[By L. E. Dennison]

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 22.—Dr. C. J. Hastings, medical health officer of Toronto, recently outlined a proposal for health insurance for the people of this city, giving as a reason for the proposal that 75 per cent. of all distress and poverty in this city was caused by sickness. Dr. Hastings believes that Ontario municipalities should be given permission to inauguarate health insurance, and that Toronto should take the lead in the movement. Working women as working men would be insured against sickness. Maternity and funeral benefits would be provided. The cost would be met by joint contributions by the insured employee, his employer and the state. The very man who now goes without adequate medical attention is the one who needs it most, namely, the workman, who often feels that he cannot afford a doctor. The better paid or salaried man usually receives his salary while sick. The workman in most cases does not. It is true that in some trades there is a small sick benefit, and death benefit, but that while it helps out is inadequate. The other beneficiaries of labor—the employer and the state—should each bear a part. He feels that it is bad enough to be without pay for the period of his illness, so hesitates to incur doctors' bills. Absence of earning power and need of money are thus his double affliction. The National Conservation commission of the United States has calculated that at least 42 per cent. of the deaths now occurring in that country are unnecessary, and that over 630,000 lives could be saved annually by applying existing and known methods which would add at least fifteen years to the duration of the average human life.

Some Figures

The American Medical association estimates that only 5 per cent. of workmen needing insurance have it. Lloyd George, in introducing the Sickness Insurance bill in the House of Commons, said that 30 per cent. of the pauperism in Great Britain was attributable to sickness.

It has been learned that the average loss of time among some 30,000,000 workers in Europe and America, through illness, is nine days a year. At a time loss of $2.00 per day, $1 for doctor's fees and attendance, this gives for the 150,000 workers in Toronto an economic loss of over $4,000,000 a year.

Fire insurance has led us to the use of slow-burning materials in construction; marine insurance has led to safety at sea—and dealing with safety devices for machinery, safety devices for cars, etc., safety-first laws regarding travel, and the going about of our daily work. The law provides care and compensation for people hurt in an accident. If one has the small-pox or other highly infectious disease, he is promptly taken to the isolation hospital. This is not charity, it is commonsense methods of dealing with things as they are.

Need a Labor Controller

Then, again, the war has made a dearth in the world's supply of labor. For a generation at least, labor will be the scarcest commodity in the world, and all means should be taken to conserve it. With compulsory health insurance, the insured paying part, the particular industry paying part, and the state part, all three are equally concerned with health problems. First, long hours of labor would tend to disappear, as it is well known that the output lessens as the hours of labor are prolonged in a direct ratio, and that the greater proportions of accidents occur late in the day, or when the worker is fatigued. Better workrooms and more healthful surroundings would be provided. There would be a direct incentive to A to see that B provided sanitary and agreeable workrooms if A was continually being called upon to pay health insurance, on B's employees who were sick from working in unwholesome places, and lastly, the state would have a direct interest in seeing that the law was lived up to in this regard.

Health insurance is a timely need for constructive legislation. The International Typographical Union has gone on record as approving it, as well as several other internationals. The sick workman must no longer be made sicker by that most fatal of complications known as worry—worry because wages have suddenly ceased and expenses doubled.

Some Penal Servitude in Sight

Apparently the steel shipbuilding boom, which took a spurt on the decline of munition making is here to stay. The Polson's Iron Works (which had the misortune to have a $200,000 fire recently) have contracts which will keep them busy for two years, night and day, and have about closed contracts which will carry them on four years more. They have just built a 5,568-ton steamer besides many smaller boats. Before the war they employed 450 men, they now have 1,200. The Thor Iron Works, with 400 men, have built ocean-going vessels to the tonnage of 7,900—equal to half the total output for the Dominion for 1915. The Canadian General Electric Company has contracted for the building of four ocean-going freighters of 3,500 tons each, to be completed by 1918. These three firms will turn out a tonnage three times greater than the whole of Canada for 1915. The shipbuilding industry in Toronto took care of some 400 men before the war, now there are more than 2,000.

Revenue Gotten for Nothing

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion government to nationalize all of the railways in the country. During the debate on the question it was made clear that the government ought to take over other roads paralleling the C.N.R. in certain parts of its course; that the outlay of some $60,000,000 in buying the C. N. R. was more in the nature of a speculation than an investment, owing to the uncertainty of its earning power; that the taking over of all the railways would be in the nature of an investment, and from the outset the interest on bonds and the sinking fund would be guaranteed from revenue and the citizens would not be taxed directly or indirectly to meet the interest and sinking fund.

Wisdom of Small Investors

The latest returns from the numbers of subscribers to the recent Victory Loan gives the number of subscribers as 782,714, or one in every ten of the population. The record had previously held by Great Britain, with one in every 23, with the United States record with one in every 27. Some record that! France, I believe, was the first country of modern times to popularize the small loan to the government, and when the Iron Chancellor thought that France would be crushed under the huge indemnity of $1,000,000,000, she paid it out of the small savings of her people. This gave the people a direct interest in the government—they had their money invested in it. The same truth holds good today in all the Allied nations where there have been the so-called popular loans to the government.

A Question Easy to Answer

Dr. George W. Coleman, of Boston, Mass., head of the Northern Baptist convention, speaking in Detroit, paid to organized Labor a deserved tribute. Among other things the reverend doctor said: "I believe that this war will determine the influence of the church. If we work quickly and efficiently now we will create an influence for the church greater than it has ever enjoyed. If we delay we are likely to lose our influence for all time. Why has the church left to labor unions and sociologists the operation of the principles of Jesus Christ in the matter of political and economic evils and other questions that concern mankind as a whole, rather than men as individuals?"

Too Big for a Portfolio?

Senator Gideon D. Robertson, of Welland, Ont., minister without portfolio in the Union government, is 43 years old, and was born in Wainfleet township, near Welland. In 1892, when 18, he entered the service of the G. T. R. as a telegrapher, passing to the C. P. R. in the same capacity. Nine years ago he was elected general chairman of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the C. P. R. In 1914 he was elected first vice-president of the order, and has been re-elected to that position every year since. During the time he has been in the offices of the general chairman the membership of the order on the C. P. R. has doubled and the finances placed in a highly satisfactory position. Last year he took part in the revision of a large number of wage schedules, which resulted in increases. He is big mentally as well as physically, and is devoid of cant.

The Feminine Uplift

The Women's Auxiliary Corps of Great Britain has some 10,000 women in the field. They are clerks, motor drivers, cooks, sanitary work and all sorts of domestic service; in fact in every sort of work except the actual fighting. In cooking, as waitresses and in sanitary work they give even more satisfaction than the men. It is now proposed to give women a greater share in the war work, and the national service department wants to enroll 10,000 a month hereafter for service in the field.

Instructing Uncle Sam

The United States has profited greatly in her war work by the mistakes of the Allies, and it is being urged that they adopt some of the British regulations in this regard. The British situation is summarized as follows:

"Under the Munitions of War act strikes are illegal. The employee or employer responsible for a cessation of work lays himself open to serious penalty. The shifting of labor from establishment to establishment has been regulated by a system of licenses. Competition for labor by different employers is regulated in large part by the Defense of the Realm act, which prohibits both enticement of labor and the use of labor in an uneconomic way, such as holding labor for future contracts or using a skilled man on a machine which a less skilled man could operate.

Twenty-four Hours the Limit

"No official regulations exist in England as to hours of labor, except limitation on the time given to work per week by female labor. The matter is dealth with by means of agreement between the unions and the employers' federations. The normal hours actually worked in England amount in the metal trades to about 54 to 56 per week for men, and 52 to 54 for women.

Everything Fixed But a Haircut

"A Committee on Production meets every four months and considers claims for wage advances and general conditions in munition work. A bonus is then determined upon to meet with as much exactness as possible the increased cost of living. The government requires that all people engaged on munition work shall be paid an agreed rate, which is fixed in the last analysis by the government. Other industries regulate their own wage matters, but practically along the same lines. There is no parallel in England to practice here, where a carpenter engaged on cantonment work frequently gets more than double the regular union wages."

War Only Essential Industry

Regarding the division of essential and nonessential industries, the Wollman firm makes this observation:

"Broadly speaking, any industry necessary for the successful operation of the army and navy is essential. In many cases a plant is doing partly essential and partly nonessential work. In such a case only that part of the plant doing essential work is considered to be an essential industry; but where it is difficult to draw a line of division the entire plant comes practically under the control of the ministry of munitions. The ministry has endeavored to keep alive all the industries it could, provided they did not interfere with war work.

Always Tame But Often Lazy

"To insure continuity of supplies and enlargement of output for the winning of the war, labor in England is holding steadily to its tasks. This is the result of both patriotism and of war legislation. These things are necessary in this country. The matter is illustrated in the coal industry here. The much higher pay which the miners are receiving has resulted in increased difficulty of production, for a man will frequently stop work for the remainder of the week after three or four days' labor have brought him the wage which normally required a week to earn.

"So long as the miner is working on a daily basis, this trouble is likely to continue. The working basis should be extended to a week, and a system of contracts should be devised so that labor will pledge itself to its task at least for several months at a time. In this way definite production over such a period could be relied upon.

"Such a plan could be formulated without neglecting the fact that mining work is both hazardous and exhausting. Indeed, this condition has already been taken into consideration; working hours are so adjusted as to take into account the health of the miners. On a weekly working basis there need be no interference with such arrangements. Nor would contracts for service have to be too long to disturb the rights of the wage-earners. What is essential is that coal production be not impeded."

as such statements charge working people with mere selfish ends they are monstrously magnified. In pre-war days the same class of writers who have recently been lecturing the workers held out to them the law of supply and demand as the very Alpha and Omega of industrialism. Since 1914 the working people could have applied that economic law to the undoing of the community. To their everlasting credit, be it said, they have not done so.

"Just what does the existing industrial unrest mean? It means that an educated democracy is not going to be content with the position of subservience which has hitherto been assigned to it in the industrial world. There are two main things which account for the unrest. One is the question of status and the other is the question of wages. Of these two, the chief, to my mind, is the first. A man is no longer content to occupy the position of fetcher and carrier. He wants to have a voice in determining the conditions under which he works day by day. . . . In the main the industrial unrest is legitimately inspired. The section of it that can not be so described is neither great nor dangerous; but it all depends on the future conduct of affairs as to whether it will become dangerous. On the whole, I do not think it will, because there is an evident desire to meet legitimate grievances and rectify them."

The view of Labor, uninfluenced by place or power, is found in the London Justice, "the organ of the Social Democracy," which in an article entitled "Revolution," says:

"Never before in the history of Great Britain was there such universal distrust of ministers, politicians, and parliament as exists today. It is quite impossible to find anybody, outside our governing intriguers and their cliques, who has the slightest confidence in our leading men either individually or collectively. We all know that Germany is on the down grade and the war will be won. But we laso know that if the present administration can lose it by its fatal procrastination, windbaggery, and inepitude—not to repeat much uglier imputations which are freely made all round in the street—then lost it will be.

"Now this is a very serious position. Never at any period did a nation stand up to disaster, make all necessary sacrifices suppress even most justifiable exaltation at the magnificent courage and quality of its troops than England has done for the past forty months. Never was any nation worse served by its political representatives of every grade. Yet we are in a vicious circle of perennial imbecility, from which apparently we can not break out. That a complete revolution is needed, few doubt."

Justice, however, does not think that the hour for revolution has yet struck:

"What makes many who see that a drastic change is necessary hesitate to help that change along, is the question. Who is to take the place of those who are cleared out? In revolutionary periods that question answers itself. The hour produces the men. There are many in the trade unions of this country more capable than those now at the head of our affairs, if they would but shake off their diffidence, exercise their imagination, and prepare themselves for taking control of affairs instead of merely accepting office. The view to keep before us always is that the nation's resources must be organized on the basis of use and for the benefit of the whole people. It is useless and harmful to regard things from the point of view of their money cost. That is the revolution that we want. Our time is not yet, but it is coming."

SIGNS THAT REVOLT IS BREWING IN ENGLAND

War Conditions Evidently Germinating Seeds of Revolution

Senile Decay of Capitalism Conjuring forth the Dread Spectre

[From the Literary Digest]

A profound shock has been given to the most conservative country in the world by the flat statement of the London Times that England is upon the verge of revolution. That great organ of British opinion roundly alleges that sinister influences have gained control of the English trade unions and that the workers are blindly following the path which can lead only to revolution. It says:

"The bulk of the men do not understand, as we have said before, whither they are being led. They do not understand that the successful advances of money do them no good, but injure others poorer than themselves through the progressive depreciation of money. They certainly do not understand that persistence in the present course will jeopardize the successful issue of the war. Some of the revolutionaries care nothing about the war; others want to lose it. The working classes in general are, if possible, more determined than any other section of the population, and there is no reason to suppose that the miners, the railwaymen, and those engaged on war industries—who are the paritcular catspaws of the revolutionaries—are any less determined than the rest. We believe that when they realize the effect of the present policy on the war many at least will take different views."

Many accurate observers are inclined to endorse the main thesis of The Times, that revolution is in the air, and this conviction has even penetrated into that stronghold of conservative seclusion, the University of Oxford, for we find Dr. W. A. Spooner, the venerable warden of the new college, writing to The Times:

"There can be little doubt that there exists a certain amount of rather vague and indefinite revolutionary feeling among the working classes of the country, and the principal danger perhaps, is that the revolutionary workers believe themselves to be, and actually are, supported by some, at least, of the more intellectual classes who, while they have little constructive ability, furnish them with arguments and grounds of discontent against the existing state of things. All that need be said on this head is that intellectual people who take this line incur a very serious responsibility; blind guides leading the blind, they are likely to fall into the ditch.

"Now, as long as the war lasts, such revolutionary movements as may exist are sure, I think, to be controlled and prevented rom running into dangerous extremes by the patriotism and good sense of the working classes themselves, who have shown on the whole, under a long stress, very great fortitude and self-restraint. The danger point will occur when the war is over, when circumstances are almost certain to arise which will produce a very strained situation between capital and Labor."

The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, the Labor member of the British war cabinet, is very angry at the suggestion that his followers are tinged with revolutionary ideas, and in the London Evening Standard makes this downright statement in the course of a long article on the subject:

"Statements which attribute working-class unrest to adherence to revolutionary theories are untrue, and so far

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES AT LAST COUNCIL MEETING

Attendance Roll Prepared by Statistician Fred. Knowles of Central Labor Body

I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch.
Bricklayers—W. Pipes, W. Dagnall.
Barbers—S. H. Grant.
Bartenders—No delegates.
Bookbinders—No delegates.
Brewery Workers—J. Pike.
Boiler Makers—W. Marshall, M. McEachern, A. H. Kley, T. Tawkes, Young.
Bakers—No delegates.
Blacksmiths—R. Spooner.
Butchers—B. W. Lane, A. H. Beresford, H. Graham.
Cigar Makers—C. F. Swartz, G. Ernot.
Civic Employees—V. Midgley, G. Harrison, J. McFarlane.
Cooks and Waiters—A. Graham, Miss Barnes, W. Mackenzie, F. Welton.
Carpenters Bro.—G. Worth, G. H. Hardy, G. Thom, J. R. Campbell, W. Thomas, A. McDonald.
Carpenters, Amal.—J. G. Smith, R. Edmonds.
Civic Employees (North Shore)—No delegates.
Deep Sea Fishermen—No delegates.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Murdock.
Freight Handlers—W. Mannings, J. Hope, I. Harbottle.
Firemen (Civic)—No delegates.
Garment Workers—F. Barrett.
I. A. M. 777—G. Walker.
Letter Carriers—F. Knowles, J. Dodd.
Longshoremen—No delegates.
Lathers—J. H. Leighton.
Musicians—No delegates.
Machinists No. 182—J. H. McVety, A. R. Towler, G. Lyle, W. M. Hawthorne.
Moving Picture Operators—A. O. Hansen.
Molders—A. H. Donaldson.
Pressmen—No delegates.
Plumbers—G. Rose.
Pattern Makers—No delegates.
Painters—H. Grand, D. Hughes.
Press Assistants—No delegates.
Piledrivers—W. F. Ironsides, M. Nash, W. Campbell.
Plasterers—No delegates.
Retail Clerks—No delegates.
Railway Mail Clerks—No delegates.
Street Railway Employees—J. Rigby, Kermode.
Structural Iron Workers—R. Massecar.
Sheet Metal Workers—A. J. Crawford, J. Friend.
Sailors—W. S. Burns.
Shoe Workers—No delegates.
Stage Employees—No delegates.
Shipyard Laborers—M. Phelps, W. Hardy, G. Kilpatrick.
Steam Engineers—W. Alexander, W. Vaughan.
Shipwrights—A. McKenzie, A. Watchman, R. Crockett, McAninch, A. Rogers, B. McKenzie.
S. S. Dredgemen—No delegates.
Tailors—H. Gutteridge, J. P. Ellsworth.
Typos.—W. R. Trotter, A. Jordan.
Tilelayers—No delegates.
Telegraphers—No delegates.
Teamsters—J. F. Poole, B. Showler.
Total, 75.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 30—Typographical Union, Saw Filers Assoc., Bro. Loco. Engineers.

MONDAY, Dec. 31—Electrical Workers, Steam Engineers.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1—Shoe Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Railway Firemen, Retail Clerks.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—Press Feeders, Plasterers, Tile Layers, Metal Trades Council, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Brewery Workers.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—Trades and Labor Council, Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4—Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Molders, Letter Carriers, Civic Employees, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5—Blacksmiths, Bakers, Machinists No. 777.

DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

J. Parliament C. Turcott
PASTIME
Pocket Billiard
PARLOR
—TWELVE NEW TABLES—
(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)
—Headquarters for Union Men—
Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes
Only White Help Employed
42 Hastings St. East

ENTIRE STOCK OF
Men's Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats
SELLING AT REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS
ON SATURDAY

Save a fourth to a third tomorrow on any Garment in the house.

Arnold & Quigley
546 GRANVILLE STREET

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
309 to 315 Hastings Street West Tel. Sey. 702

Winter Underwear from $2.00 per suit up.

Carhartt's Overalls, working gloves and shirts in all qualities.

Suits and Overcoats from $15.00 to $35.00.

Remember our Boys' Department

ONE PRICE $2.50 ONE PRICE $2.50

We lead in snappy and up-to-date models.

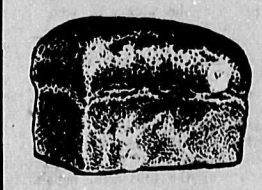
Our slogan: Quality at the least possible price.

Black and White Hat Store
HASTINGS AND ABBOTT

This is the ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR sack.

Look for it in your grocer's.

It contains the finest possible grade of flour for Bread, Buns, Biscuits, etc.



This is the kind of loaf ROYAL STANDARD produces—great big, light, wholesome, tasty loaves—the pride of any housewife—the joy of the whole family.

This is the TRADEMARK—the "Circle V"—that ensures you absolute uniformity — purity — strength—all-round high quality.

ROYAL STANDARD is the "Money-Back" Flour.

At Your Dealers

Mammoth Sale of Raincoats

Consisting of Rubberized Tweeds, Paramattas and Gabardines

25% REDUCTION

$25 Coats for $18.75
$22 Coats for $16.50
$20 Coats for $15.00
$18 Coats for $13.50

These Coats were made by the best Canadian and English Manufacturers

SHOP OF

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co. Limited

514 GRANVILLE STREET

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PRIDE OF ALBERTA, and MOTHER'S FAVORITE FLOUR
UNION MILLED
J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents
Phone 5415 1228 Hamilton

HOTEL ALCAZAR
Opposite Labor Temple
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$2.50 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—The only Union Shop in Vancouver—

KING OF BICYCLES
They are the finest bit of workmanship in the bicycle world; 8 different models in variety of colors.
Prices from $42.50 to $55.00, on easy payments if desired.
HASKINS & ELLIOTT
"The Pioneer Bicycle Store"
516 Howe St. 412 Hastings St W.

SMITH'S BUTTON WORKS
Hemstitching, buttons covered, scalloping, button holes, pinking, sponging and shrinking, lettering, picot edging, pleating, rucking, embroidery, hemming.
653 Granville St. 1319 Douglas St.
VANCOUVER, B.C. VICTORIA, B.C.
Phone Sey. 3191 Phone 1160

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES
The Jarvis Electric Co., Ltd.
570 Richards Street

SOU-VAN MILK
Should be in the home of every man—
IS IT IN YOURS?
—Phone Fairmont 2624—

Union Made HATS
MADE TO FIT YOUR HEAD
$3.50 and $4.00
NONE TO EQUAL THEM
SELLERS & DAVIS
Hat Manufacturers
344 ABBOTT STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.
(Bet. Hastings and Cordova Sts.)

BAGGAGE
Delivered to and from all trains, boats, hotels and residences

FURNITURE
and
Piano Moving
Phone us day or night
The Great Northern Transfer Co.
Sey. 404-5-6 Union Station

WOOD
For sale by
McNeill, Welch & Wilson, Ltd.
Fair. 2800 1629 Main Street

NEWS ITEM CLIPPED FROM EXCHANGE INCORRECT

Apology Offered for Wrong Inadvertently Done Medical Officer

On the 14th of this month, The Federationist printed an article in reference to a military soldier dying and suggesting that an error was made by the medical doctor in attendance.

The article was republished from the Kitsilano Times, and was published after taking the matter up with the manager of The Times, who advised the editor of The Federationist as to his source of information.

The Federationist now ascertains that the statements contained in the said article are without foundation of truth, and that Dr. Macdonald, whose name was mentioned in the article, gave the deceased every attention and that other doctors were called in consultation. The Federationist exceedingly regrets having published the said article, which was published in good faith, and can only say that as far as it has been able to ascertain, that the attention given by Dr. Macdonald to all of his patients is highly satisfactory.

SWINDLED!

Over the top did we take the step,
Is it true that we voted at all?
Like a sheep before its shearers is dumb,
Did we bow to the Borden call?

How cunning the web the spider wove,
Invested with force for the catch—
A trap so transparent it never could hide,
A German no equal or match.

The autocrat cried, "The people—oh! oh!
Conscript them I will by a pole;
I'm lord of the domain, to me they shall yield
All they have, both body and soul!"

Over the top to the militarists' camp
With its heart of rock, its steel
A chattel, oh lord of the master class,
Crushed by the iron heel.

Where an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth
Is the law of the monster's power
To conquer and kill all things in its way,
Equipped only to slay and devour.

Over the top just to peep into hell,
To hear men shrieking with pain,
To watch the staggering destruction of life,
The earth with its covering of slain.

Over the top where mad war prevails,
Where men writhe and wrestle to kill,
Where an unending procession of human corpse
Pass ever the grave to fill.

Like nothing else, it is but itself
The strangest of ills that should last,
An enemy of good and every good,
Hell's blighting tornado a blast.

Millions of men, the strongest, the best,
Mowed down like the grass of the field,
Over the top they go to the last—
Oh! What will the harvest yield?

They say o'er the top is the goal of peace:
Then why have we waited so long?
We put our trust in an arm of flesh;
It brought woe as Christ said—and is wrong.

Though over the top we go for peace,
We may drench the earth with blood—
Peace never courted the unsheathed sword—
It is time that we understood.

—T. J. Shenton.

AN ALIEN PRINCIPLE IN A "FREE" LAND

What Would Be the Answer If Referendum Was Put to People of Europe?

Conscriptionist Twaddle in Attempt to Sweeten the Bitter Pill

The argument of the conscriptionists is that, because European countries have adopted conscription, Australia should do likewise, says the Labor Call. They never stop to think that Australia's position is entirely different. Europe is a large continent, inhabited by various races of people, who are continually warring with each other for some paltry pretext or other, whereas Australia is a large island inhabited by one people. But her isolation is a grave danger. It is for this reason she requires a strong, virile population.

. . . . . Europe is closely packed, but Australia only has a sprinkling of people around a small coast line. To make such a comparison is odious indeed. . . . . If conscription was for home defence, it would be different; but to send the pick of the young manhood out of a country to fight thousands of miles away would appear to be the acme of foolishness. This is an infant land, with its own problems to solve—problems that the so-called statesmen never think about. Men like Sir William Irvine and W. M. Hughes, who are imperialists, are fanatical conscriptionists, but they appear not to care one jot about Australian problems and Australia's dire necessity for self-preservation.

In Saturday's "Age," Benj. Hoare expresses the views of that paper on this great question of compulsory military service abroad. We are all accustomed to the diatribe of Ambrose Pratt and Benj. Hoare. They are fanatics on the matter—or the "Age" is. But the great point in Hoare's leading article on Saturday is amusing to everyone who is acquainted with Europe and the Europeans. For instance, Benj. says:

"Conscription, we are told, is an alien principle in a free land; that it might be used to destroy the principle of trades unionism. No Australian who has a head better than a pimple can possibly be misled by such a piece of silly sophistry. Do the people who utter such nonsense know that conscription has been made the law of every belligerent land on earth, save only Australia and Ireland? Here is a list of countries which are under conscription: Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia, New Zealand, China, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Roumania, France, America, Japan, Canada, South Africa, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Spain, Bulgaria and Greece."

Now, we want to ask the "Age" if the people were asked the question if they would conscript themselves. Was it put to a referendum? Certainly it was not. Conscription was made the law by the autocrats who at present sway these countries. Every one of them is an autocracy, except, perhaps, Switzerland, which hardly counts. Switzerland, being merely a pleasure resort, is not in the game of grab, and never has been. There are little or no riches there. No mines or rich mineral fields. Switzerland is just a land of plenty of time and take long to do it. A beautiful country, no doubt, rich in its beauty; but the dogs of war are not after that. The present European eruption was undoubtedly hastened along by Germany because the social-democrats were becoming too powerful in the fatherland of good pilsener bock. At the elections prior to the war, the social democrats gained over 25 seats in the reichstag, making the total 102 seast. This gave the kaiser and the junkers the shock of their lives. Had there been no war, at the next general election the socialist party would have been the second strongest party in the legislature, if not the strongest. We all know that, once that takes place in Europe, kaisers and junkers are "goners," and the people will have come into their own. Wars will then cease forever, because it is against the interests of the masses, who have nothing to gain by war and everything to lose. All wars are made for gain. But the question of compulsory military service has never been put to the people. It was made the law by the military party, which rules the land. Fancy asking the people in any country in Europe if they would put the shackles upon themselves. The idea is too preposterously absurd. The poor old mug in Europe is just a chattel slave—a thing to be done with as the kaiser-class desires. Are they not the subjects of the kaiser? Surely a man can do as he likes with his own.

And that is the crux of the whole matter. We know that if the European were asked if he would be bond or free, he would reply in the negative. He or she would give an emphatic "No." And, knowing this, we are firmly of the opinion that the Australian should do likewise."

Flesh Pink

Undermuslins

New assortments are available here in most pleasing varieties. Prices are moderate. Note these few:

Envelope Chemise, made with a silk crepe de chine yoke and trimmed with wide lace and dainty colored hand-embroidery—**$2.00** each.

Cotton Crepe Nightgowns in flesh shade, with floral wreath design and finished with blue ribbon bows. The neck has three rows of hemstitching and hemstitched yoke effect — **$2.50.**

Envelope Chemise, with floral hand-embroidered design, in colors and finished with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, **$2.25.**

Flesh-colored Gown, daintily hand-embroidered in shades of pink, blue, mauve or green. The top is finished with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, and short sleeves are trimmed to correspond—**$2.50.**

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

A SONG OF THE SANDBAGS

No, Bill, I'm not a-spooning out no patriotic tosh,
The cove behind the sandbags ain't a death-or-glory cuss);
And though I strafes 'em good and 'ard I doesn't 'ate the Boche,—
I guess they're mostly decent, just the same as most of us.
And just the same as you or me they'd rather shake than fight;
And if we'd 'appened to be born at Berlin-on the Spree,
We'd be out there with 'Ans and Fritz, dead sure that we was right.

A-standin' up to the sandbags
It's funny the thoughts wot come;
Starin' into the darkness,
'Earin' the bullets 'um;
(Zing! Zip! Ping! Rip!
'Ark how the bullets 'um!)
A-leanin' against the sandbags
Wiv me rifle under me ear,
Oh! I've 'ad more thoughts on a sentry-go
Than I used to 'ave in a year.

I wonder, Bill, if 'Ans and Fritz is wonderin' like me
Wot's at the bottom of it all; Wot all the slaughter's for!
'E thinks 'e's right (of course 'e ain't), but this we both agree,
If them as made it 'ad to fight there wouldn't be no war.
If them as lies in feather beds while we kips in the mud,
If them as makes their fortoons while we fights for 'em like 'oll,
If them as slings their pots of ink just 'ad to sling their blood:
By Crust! I'm thinkin' there'd be another tale to tell.

Shiverin' up to the sandbags,
With a hicicle 'stead of a spine,
Don't it seem funny the things you think
'Ere in the firin' line:
(Wee! Whut! Zis! Zut!
Lord! 'Ow the bullets whine!)
Hunkerin' down when a star-shell
Cracks in a sputter of light,
You can jaw to yer soul by the sandbags
Most any old time o' night.

They talks of England's glory and a-oldin' of our trade,
Of Empire and I'gh destiny until we're fair flim-flammed;
But if it's for the likes o' that that bloody war is made,
Then wot I say is: Empire and 'Igh destiny be damned!
There's only one good cause, Bill, for poor blokes like us to fight:
That's self-defence, for 'earth and 'ome, and them that bears our name;
And that's wot I'm a-doin' by the sandbags 'ere tonight . . .
But Fritz out there will tell you 'e's a-doin' of the same.

Starin' over the sandbags,
Sick of the 'ole dam thing;
Firin' to keep meself awake,
'Earin' the bullets sing.
(Hiss! Twang! T'sing! Pang!
Saucy the bullets sing.)
Dreamin' 'ere by the sandbags
Of a day when war will cease,
When 'Ans and Fritz and Bill and me
Will clink our mugs in fraternity,
And the Brotherhood of Labor will be
The Brotherhood of Peace.

—From "Rhymes of a Red Cross Nurse," by Robert W. Service.

¶ Every trade union in the province should be represented at the B. C. F. of L. convention in Vancouver next month.

¶ Are the members of organized Labor going to sit idly by in B. C. and permit political prisoners, trade unionists, to be exiled in the jails?

HOW THE FIELD LOOKS SINCE THE SHAM BATTLE

Many Workers Now Sick at Stomach From Too Much Sob-Stuff Dope

Labor's Duty Is to Build Up Solid Organization for Future Work

[By George Peebles]

The federal "election" (sic.) has passed. That is to say that certain candidates have been returned to Ottawa, mostly "Unionists." The government would have us believe that the people of Canada are fully represented. If anyone doubts the above statement let them take almost any riding in Canada (excepting Quebec), find out the number of people entitled to a vote, also the number of persons disenfranchised, add them together and deduct therefrom the number of votes cast for the winning candidate and they will doubt no longer, but will be absolutely convinced that but a minor portion of the people of Canada have representation at Ottawa today. However, "it is no use crying over spilt milk." Certain it is that already quite a number of voters, particularly those who voted the "Unionist" ticket, are, now that the heat of the election has passed, wondering whether they did cast their ballots wisely; whether they were not carried away by sentiment; whether the "sob-stuff" that was distributed so generously by the government candidates did not influence them against their own better judgment; whether they would not have done better if they had returned one of their own representatives to Ottawa to work on their behalf.

Labor, organized and unorganized, is not represented in any way, shape or form in the legislative halls of Canada. The workers represent over 90 per cent. of the adult population of Canada today. They have no voice in making new laws; in enforcing laws already in existence; or in repealing or amending those laws which are detrimental to their interesest. In other words they are mutes. Like the people crying in the wilderness their voice can not be heard.

As stated before, the "election" is over but the effects have only partially been felt up to the present. It is safe to say that the government will take full advantage of the powers vested in it and no doubt there will be "weeping and gnashing of teeth" as far as the workers are concerned before the "golden calf" which they were instrumental in erecting, is destroyed.

In the meantime, let us look the issue clearly in the face and learn from our past experience what is the best method of remedying the present state of affairs. Firstly, it behooves every one of us as true citizens and loyal union men to co-operate and endeavor to put men in the field at every election—whether federal, provincial or municipal—and elect them. The word "elect" may seem to the uninitiated somewhat boastful, but be it understood that provided organized Labor will stand together on this issue, and not let dust be thrown in their eyes by those opponents of our interests, every man that is endorsed by organized Labor will be elected. To ensure this, every union man must be a worker for the cause of which it is an honor to take up the cudgels. When you consider that the aims of Labor are for the betterment of conditions of the human race; for the uplifting of manhood, you may indeed be proud to espouse the cause of any candidate put into the field for the purpose of carrying out Labor's dictates and by the same token—your own.

During the federal campaign do not think that every soldier—whether in uniform or otherwise—was a supporter of the Unionists. This was not the case as was proven by the large number of returned veterans who visited the committee roms of the Labor candidates during the election. A large percentage of soldiers realized that when they returned to Canada and procured their discharge they entered the ranks of Labor and were competing for a living just the same as before joining up. The only difference perhaps was the fact that in endeavoring to compete for a livelihood they were handicapped by some disablement which they received while fighting for what they thought was right. And let it be understood that though some may differ in views with regard to the why and wherefor of this war—the man that has a principle and is sincere in his belief—is deserving of the highest respect from his fellow-man. The aims and ideals of the returned soldier who has to work for a living are in strict accord with the principles of organized Labor. No effort should be spared to enable these men to get their just reward. The present pension allowance is inadequate and there are numerous things in connection with the treatment of returned men that need remedying and the only ones that can be relied upon to bring these reforms about are their co-workers of today. The interests of the veteran, who has again entered the industrial field, and organized Labor as a whole, are identical.

With reference to the equal suffrage for women: Labor has always been in favor of women having the franchise—not only in municipal and provincial affairs, but also in federal elections; not in the way it was extended to women at the last election—partially, but to every woman in the Dominion of the full age of 21 years. Reforms are sadly needed in the laws which govern this fair Canada of ours. The divorce laws sadly need revising by giving man and wife equal grounds for obtaining divorces. Again the laws relating to a husband dying intestate need to be changed so that the courts will not be able to decide that a wife is not a blood relation and that a man's property can be procured by some distant relative. Surely the little woman that has been the helpmate and worker, who has given the best that a woman can give, is at least entitled to any monetary benefits that may appear on her husband's decease.

The changes suggested are but a few of the things that could be accomplished by having representatives of Labor in the legislative assembly. The time for action is here. Organization of a strong Labor party and also an organization of women interested in the Labor movement affiliated with it, are the first steps toward attaining the results we desire. The maxim "Do it now," is a good one and very applicable. Let us hope that some definite action will be taken by the leaders of organized Labor.

Calgary Waiters Organize

A report received by Secretary Mackenzie of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses from Calgary conveys the information that a strong union has been formed there among the cooks, waiters and waitresses. In a letter, the secretary sends the new union's congratulations to the waitresses at McLeod's cafe for their admirable fight for better working conditions.

Underwear---

Every brand which is of merit.

TWO-PIECE Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, light, medium and heavy, finest wool fabrics. per garment—

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.25 and $6.00.

Combinations, all weights and fabrics—

$2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.50 and $12.00.

"THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES"

CLIDDSIN'S LIMITED

153 HASTINGS ST. W.

Original Union Store

Civic Campaign Looming Up

****** ****** ****** ******

Mayor McBeath Again in Ring

It looks like a three-cornered fight in the civic election. Though the people are well tired of elections, the federal fight having been a hard one, in which the classes and the wealthy won over the masses, the same considerations do not enter into the ordinary civic scrap. Mayor Malcolm McBeath, who, some time ago, put in circulation a petition asking himself to "accept" nomination for a third term, has officially announced the receipt of this petition. So his hat is in the ring again. When the mayor's chapeau floated into the ring, it lit beside that of Alderman Gale, of ward six, and there immediately followed the headgear of C. E. Tisdall, former member of the provincial legislature, who for years was one of the "Solid Five," but who, since the Liberals put the Bowser party out of power, has been chafing under the light which shines only on the ordinary citizen. So Mr. Tisdall now is prepared to accept office under civic government. So is Gale, and so is McBeath again.

The latter, however, hasn't made a very representative showing as this city's chief executive. He can never obliterate the picture of his hired stool-pigeons who, in dime novel disguises, he sent about among rooming-house denizens to ferret out women who were not a good class of citizens. All that was accomplished by this piece of schoolboy detective work was to drive the women from one rendezvous to another. As a matter of fact, all the jails in Vancouver couldn't hold all this class of female in Vancouver under the McBeath regime, and, as it is unlawful to drown them, the next best thing seems to be in the mayor's way of looking at it to keep them moving and their vice distributed. There were cases came to light where they were driven out of the rooming-house section of the city into the residential places, and there sought out by the police and rounded up for what? Only to be fined and set adrift again, poorer and more determined than ever to make up their contributions to the civic treasury.

For the rest of it, the little mayor has been quite devoted to duty, and has worn his swallow-tail shiny at various little affairs to which he lent dignity as the city's chief executive.

Mayor McBeath in his two terms of office hasn't added a solitary thing to the lustre of the city, but the city hall has been one continual turmoil, very similar in fact to the regime of Edward Gold as reeve of South Vancouver.

There was one thing, lately, however, which gave Vancouver an unlooked-for fame all over the continent. It was when the mayor, out of the largeness of his heart, on behalf of some 100,000 people in this city, subscribed on this city's behalf the magnificent sum of $1000 to the relief of suffering Halifax. That was at the rate of one cent for each inhabitant of this western city. It was a great piece of work, for which former citizens of Halifax, whose hearts were sore for the sufferers of the calamity-stricken city, and former citizens of Nova Scotia, will ever remember.

It was announced last evening that Mr. Tisdall had retired from the mayoralty contest, thus leaving a straight fight between Ald. Gale and Mayor McBeath, seeking a third term.

TO the Union Men of British Columbia: We wish you the Compliments of the Season and want to thank you for the very generous patronage extended to us in the past.

We keep your Suit in good order

---No expense to you

Any person purchasing a suit at this store is entitled to the services of an expert presser to keep that suit in good shape.

When you want a suit you have purchased here pressed, all you have to do is to phone us in the morning. Our auto will call at your home and pick up the suit. It will be carefully pressed and returned the same day.

This is an illustration of genuine clothing store service

Wm. Dick Limited

"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

33 to 47-49 HASTINGS ST EAST.