CIRCULATION—5,500.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

Fourth Year, No. 61. VANCOUVER, B.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR

ROYAL CITY CENTRAL LABOR BODY TO ASSIST THE FEDERATIONIST

New Westminster Unionists Will Join Vancouver to Make Weekly Issue a Success

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 1.—Last regular meeting held in Labor hall on Wednesday, May 22, President Christie in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Credentials read for J. Brown and P. Bell of the Barbers' union.

Communication from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada re capita tax read and per capita for the current half year ordered paid.

Notice was received from the Labor Temple company that the second payment on stock was now due. On motion the secretary was instructed to make a payment of $75.

Communication read from the B. C. Federationist asking for names and addresses of secretaries of unions; also news items, and the secretary was instructed to forward desired information. On motion secretary was made official press correspondent for this body.

A letter of thanks for donation to May Day committee was filed.

Report of Unions.

Typos—All working; still negotiating for new scale.

Bartenders—All working; have bought 100 more shares of Labor Temple stock.

Cigarmakers—All working; one new member.

St. Ry. Employees—All working; new members at every meeting.

Amalgamated Carpenters—All working.

Plumbers—All working.

Barbers—All busy; two unfair shops.

Teamsters — Doing exceptionally well and appreciate assistance given them by the unions. They took in ten members at last meeting.

United Brotherhood—Had increased minimum scale to $4.25 for 8 hours without a day's cessation of work and took in twenty new members in the last two weeks.

Painters—All working; many new members.

New Business.

The carpenters brought up the question of a non-union man employed on new City Theatre and Bus. Agt. Simmons was called on to state what had occurred. He stated that in an interview with Kerr & Bray, proprietors of the moving picture theatres, one of them had told him that they would not interfere as they didn't need the unions in their business; in fact the unions could all go to hell so far as he was concerned.

The carpenters' delegates asked the Trades and Labor to back up the resolution passed by the United Brotherhood placing these two theatres, the Edison and the City, on the unfair list.

Grant-Kerr—That this body endorse the action of the United Brotherhood.

Amendment, Stoney-Cameron—That a committee be appointed to investigate and report. Carried.

Committee appointed: Dels, Stoney, Cameron and Kerr.

On motion the Municipal Committee was instructed to request the city council to arrange for Sunday afternoon band concerts.

B. D. GRANT.

Box 934, New Westminster.

THE CARPENTERS AT NANAIMO ORGANIZE

A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was opened at Nanaimo, May 23, with a charter membership of 33. Officers were elected and installed and regular meeting nights fixed.

If the retail clerks of Vancouver ever expect to secure an early-closing law or a weekly half holiday, they will have to make up their minds to organize and go after it. Things come only to those who go after them.

A HISTORY-MAKING CONVENTION OF COAL MINERS' DELEGATES

Coal Diggers of Entire Pacific Northwest Represented at Convention in Butte.

International Board Member Geo. Pettigrew of the United Mine Workers of America, located at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, and Robt. Foster, president-elect of District 28, U. M. W. of A., were official visitors in Vancouver last week, having met members of the executive board of the B. C. Federation of Labor with reference to matters of mutual interest to both miners and other industrial workers.

Mr. Pettigrew informed The Federationist that a very important gathering of officers of the Pacific Northwest would have taken place at Butte, Mont., on June 3rd, and he expressed the hope that he would be able to send a report of the convention in time for this issue of The Federationist.

Briefly, the convention will occupy the same relation to the coal mining industry of the entire West as the big meet in the East a few weeks ago, and it is more significant in the fact that it is the first of its scope ever to be held in the West.

Representatives of the miners' organizations will be present from District 18, covering Vancouver Island; District 10, embracing the State of Washington; District 22, Wyoming; District 27, Montana; District 15, Colorado.

The decision of the convention is one that will prove of special interest to every unionist in the Pacific Northwest. And it may also be of some concern to the coal barons of the same territory, for there are certain questions to be dealt with in the matter of uniformity that can scarcely fail to necessitate some drastic changes.

UNION-MADE SHOES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

It seems that at the recent federal elections a Mr. Ames was elected to parliament. The Ames-Holden company are the manufacturers of a popular brand of boots and shoes bearing the Union Label. Needless to say the postal employees are now outfitted with this particular brand of shoes. And no matter what of the reason, the fact remains that a superior sort of pedal protection is now *afforded to the men who are getting* a taste of the beauties of government ownership by working more hours for less wages than any other laborers in the Dominion. To those who are fond of mixing politics with other conclusions it might be suggested that the way to secure governmental patronage for union-labelled goods is to elect the manufacturers thereof to the federal house.

UNIONISTS OF ALBERTA TO FORM A FEDERATION

The unionists of the province of Albereta have made up their minds to proceed with the organization of a Provincial Federation of Labor. A convention has been called to meet at Lethbridge, Alta., on Friday next, June 14, for the purpose of completing affiliations and other details. As might be expected, the coal-diggers, headed by Pres. Clem Stubbs of District 18, U. M. W. of A., are the prime movers. British Columbia led the way; now comes Alberta. By the time the Congress meets in convention at Guelph it is more than likely that the province of Ontario will have fallen into line.

STRIKERS ON C.N.R. CONSTRUCTION WILL WIN $3 PER DAY DEMAND

The upheaval from below on the part of the construction workers, which commenced in March last, is being continued, and despite the combined efforts of the provincial police, the immigration authorities, and the Vancouver board of trade, the contractors are getting very few men to go to work, unless they pay $3.00 for a nine-hour day and bring the camps nearer to complying with the report of the Dominion and Provincial health inspectors.

To show that the trouble is over some members of the provincial police are returning to their legitimate duties. The following appeared in the News-Ad. of May 23:

"Provincial Constable Dunwoodie of Esquimalt, who has been at Yale during the disturbances created by the strike, yesterday passed through Vancouver on his way home. He states that all is practically over as far as the strike is concerned and that no more trouble is anticipated."

With this statement it is agreed, and further if the police had stayed away there would have been no trouble for any one. The trouble started when the police appeared and the special commissioner of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is prepared to testify that such was the case, for the men who were on strike never made any trouble, and the police, to justify their holding the job, asked the men why did they not start something so as they could get some work to do. The police knew that if the men did not go back to work on the grade they would be put to build the road themselves, along with the writer of the editorials that have appeared in every reptile paper published in the province. Mention of useful work to a policeman makes him shiver.

A contractor pays a high tribute to the efficiency of Mr. Dunwoodie. Sure thing. That is the usual method of the contractors posing as "Britishers" between Yale and Kamloops. If they had paid as high a tribute in coin of the realm to the efficiency of the mem, who by their labor on construction work made their business possible, the strike would not have occurred and there would have been no occasion for barnacle-cleaning in the editorial department of the Daily Province.

Reports at hand show that about one thousand men were hired to go to work in Seattle for the C. P. R. and as soon as the men got as far as Yale or any of the other places along the line, they were told to get off and go to work on the grade.

A number refused and had to get back to Vancouver the best way they could. Some went to work, stayed a day or two, then quit as soon as they were able to find their way about the jungle.

The contractors say that all the men are returning to work. Of course they will say anything to get the men back, but they can't get men enough with all their walking bosses, cooks and flunkeys working. They are shy about 4,000 men right now.

B. D. GRANT,
Secretary-treasurer New Westminster T. and L. Council. District Organizer Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Take the camp of Nelsen & Behnsen, where about twenty-four Indians are working, a camp with accommodations for about 100 men. The only occupants of it are the timekeeper, straw boss, cook, flunkey and two engineers. It is not overcrowded. None of the camps are overcrowded. Even Twohy Bros.' camps at Ashcroft are lamentably short-handed and will remain so until they concede the demands of the men. Twohy poses as the Mare of Ashcroft.

The next "news" item that appears in any of the alleged newspapers will be that the contractors pay a high tribute to the efficiency of the provincial police, and it is sure coming to them. There is no mistake that the police were in a high state of efficiency all along the line; so high that they should be awarded Findlay leather medals, embossed with a punching-clock, as a reward for the noble work they carried out in hounding men from place to place, inspecting the places where the men were housed every morning; trying to find flaws in the leases of camps rented by the strikers, as if their very existence depended on the men going back to work.

Of course the provincial police did not cause the contractors to live up to regulations governing the sanitary conditions of camps in unorganized districts with the same assiduity as they did the strikers' camps. Were they obeying the orders of the men higher up? Or were they doing it on their own initiative?

It has been one great holiday for strikers. The camps in future will doubtless be kept cleaner and more wholesome food will be provided, that is, if the road is to be built during the regime of the government responsible for the trouble at the start.

If the McBridge government had paid as much attention to the most essential part of railroad building, the labor, as they did to the financing of real estate interests, the trouble would not have occurred.

As an example of working class solidarity it would be hard to find another to compare with the present strike of unskilled workers.

To see Canadians, Americans, Italians, Austrians, Swedes, Norwegians, French, and Old Countrymen all on strike for a minimum wage of $3 and decent living conditions, is a hint for King Capital to look out for some other country more healthy for him to exploit laborers in than this. One huge "melting pot" into which creed, color, flag, religion, language and all other differences have been flung, and the only thing lacking to further solidify them is victory. And that is near at hand, if all the strikers exhibit the same amount of endurance as from the start.

STRIKE BREAKERS FOR C. N. CONSTRUCTION WORK COMING FROM SEATTLE

Insidious Methods Being Employed by Bosses to Decoy Slaves Into Penury.

There are various kinds of assemblies. One of these is the artful assembling of jobless wage-workers who must by force of circumstances accept any and all conditions laid down by railway contractors on construction work. The latest case in point is the straits to which the C. N. R. slave-herders are being put in an effort to secure men willing to work for nothing and board themselves in the construction camps between Yale and Kamloops.

A labor-skinning agency masquerading under the firm name of Lilyman & Renard 108 West Main street, Seattle, with branch offices at Vancouver and Portland, is operating on an extensive scale in an endeavor, as the Rev. Merton Smith would say, to earn an honest dollar. Here is a copy of a letter which is being used by this outfit to deceive the Dominion immigration authorities, if any is needed, the original of which is on file in this office:

"Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1912.

Fred Lilyman & Co.,
95 Powell Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen:—The bearer, Mr. Ed. Malm, No. 2, has been engaged for Messrs. Griffin & Welch, contractors, at Lytton, B. C., as laborer at $2.75 per day, board $6 per week. You will please arrange for his transportation from Vancouver, B. C., to camp, advancing same with the understanding that the amount is to be deducted from his first wages earned and due.

Yours truly,
LILYMAN & RENARD,
By C. Ferree."

Is it possible that in the face of this evidence there are federal governmental officers responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws or that roaring farce entitled the Alien Labor Act? Or is it not just a plain case of the indiscriminate importation of any thing that is hungry and strong in the back fashioned after human kind?

Not content with clubbing, beating, jailing and intimidating the strikers who dared to demand $3 per day and decent camps to live in, the provincial and other authorities and representatives of law and order are now determined to place all the powers of government at the disposal of the contractors in order to build cheaply the railways which the McBride government has so kindly consented to pay for with the public funds.

Men are being imported, aided and abetted by the government, and compelled to work for less than the government itself expects men to work for. A "White Canada," indeed!

The C. N. R. will probably be built, but it will be built by men working for $3 per day.

Workers everywhere should bear in mind that there is still a strike on and it will remain on till the demands of the strikers in jails or out of them, are conceded.

There was no need of a clause to debar Orientals from working in the construction camps. There isn't a Chinaman or Japanese on the Pacific coast who would so far disgrace himself as to accept the terms and conditions laid down by the C. N. R. contractors and their ally, the McBride government.

The way to secure union-made goods is to ask for them and take nothing else, no matter what kind of a funny story the clerk may attempt to work off on you.

TYPOS RECOMMEND W. R. TROTTER TO I. T. U. AS REPRESENTATIVE

Report of Job Scale Committee Received and Unanimously Endorsed by Union.

Last meeting of Typographical Union, No. 226, taxed the new meeting-room in the Labor Temple to the limit, and the attendance was warranted by the many important items of special interest to the craft introduced by the executive committee, special committees and members on the floor.

W. R. Trotter was unanimously recommended for the position vacated by R. P. Pettipiece as representative of the I. T. U. in Western Canada, and President-elect Lynch will be urged by the local executive committee to make the appointment at the earliest possible date, in view of the accumulated amount of organization work to be done throughout the Canadian west. If qualification for the office, as the result of experience and executive ability count, then the appointment of Mr. Trotter should prove a popular one, for few men in the organized labor movement of Canada have had and made use of such opportunities as have fallen to the lot of the nominee of No. 226.

The returns of the I. T. U. and local election was confirmed. As a result President Armstrong and A. H. England, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, will attend the Cleveland convention of the I. T. U. in August next; as well as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention at Guelph, Ont., in September, augmented at the latter convention by the credentials of W. R. Trotter.

Two new delegates to the Trades and Labor Council were elected to serve in the places of J. G. McMurray, who has accepted a situation at Fort George, B. C., and President Armstrong, resigned.

The report of the Job Scale Committee was read and received 'mid enthusiasm. The present job schedule expires at the end of this month.

The Typos have leased a suite of three rooms in the new Labor Temple as permanent headquarters and the furnishings are in keeping with all things Typographical.

For the convenience of Secretary Neelands and the ever-increasing number of employing printers, a telephone service has been installed.

During the Sunday afternoon session of the Typos J. W. Wilkinson, president of the Trades and Labor Council and a director of Vancouver Labor Temple Co., and Managing Director McVety of the Labor Temple Co., addressed the membership regarding the further purchase of shares before the price was raised from $1 to $2.00 by the shareholders' meeting to be held in June. As a result notice of motion was given that at next meeting, June 30th, a resolution would be introduced authorizing the trustees to make application for 1,000 more shares. In addition a number of individual members indicated their intention of joining the "we" of the Labor Temple Co.

Chapel reports tended to show that trade conditions were fairly good, especially on the op.'s and ad. side.

The total membership of No. 226 now runs well over the 300 mark, with prospects of a still further increase before the year is out.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT INSTILS NEW LIFE INTO NOVA SCOTIA UNIONISTS

Several New Organizations and Fresh Impetus to Older Unions as Result of Watters' Visit.

BY JOHN T. JOY.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 31.—Jas. C. Watters president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has finished an organization campaign of two weeks' duration in Halifax, N.S. His visit has resulted in new life being put into the trades union movement, and as a result it is expected that a wave of organization will sweep over the city, giving fresh impetus to the older unions and lining up some of the unorganized crafts into the fold.

The Trades and Labor Council officers placed themselves at the disposal of Mr. Walters and by persistent and sincere work he was enabled to form several new organizations.

He also organized the Quarry Workers of Hantz County having 77 charter members, with the expectation of having that number doubled within a short time.

The Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, and the Building Laborers were organized and it is expected as a result of his labor that the Machinists and Coopers will in a short time be lined up.

Mr. Watters also addressed two joint meetings of Street Railway Employees, and it is reported that as a result both factions will amalgamate *into the International. This action on* the part of these men will sound the death-knell to the hopes of the Electric Tram Co., who founded a benefit association with the object of destroying the union.

Meetings were held every night during President Watters' stay and trades unionism in all its phases was discussed. President Watters certainly made good in every sense of the word, the boys being much impressed with his modest and unassuming personality and also with the thoroughness of his grasp of Trades Unionism.

The Congress is bound to reap much benefit through his visit and it is to be hoped that the Congress will see the wisdom of having its officers visit the various provinces, if only with the object of keeping before the affiliated bodies the aims and objects of that organization.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE IN CITY

Eugene E. Smith, general vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, third district, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., was a welcome visitor in Vancouver during the past week. While here he addressed a bumper meeting of the membership of Local No. 213 in one of the large halls of the new Labor Temple regarding trade conditions in general and Vancouver in particular.

The present wage schedule of the Electrical Workers (outside) expires on July 1st. A committee has been named to meet the company and present a new scale and some slight changes in working conditions. While there has been no definite settlement as yet there seems to be no particular reason to apprehend insurmountable difficulties in the way of an understanding of mutual satisfaction to both parties.

When ordering printed matter don't forget to add a postscript: "Label Wanted."

THE FEDERATIONIST MAKES ITS BOW AS A WEEKLY PUBLICATION

With this issue The B. C. Federationist becomes a weekly publication, instead of a semi-monthly as heretofore. Without promise or prospective The Federationist will be permitted to speak for itself. As soon as possible it will be enlarged to eight pages. Subsequently other plans will be developed in connection with The Federationist that will prove of interest to every wage-earner in British Columbia. Meantime it becomes the duty of every unionist to increase the circulation to a point where the advertising support can be made to foot the expense involved in making The Federationist more fittingly reflect the needs and requirements of those whom it represents.

CONTRACTORS' PRAISE FOR GOVERNMENTAL POLICE CLUB SERVICE

Slight Token of Appreciation Expressed by Those Who Don't Have to Pay the Bills

It is only natural that the C. N. R. contractors should be devoutly thankful to the government that freely and gladly does for them what they are too miserly to do for themselves. But that it should be so candidly expressed in the daily press is apt to tip off the real reason for the aforesaid splendid service in the interests of the cheapest pack of slave drivers that ever struck this province.

Listen to this gem from one of the contractor's special commissioners, It's a peach:

"I would like to add," he says, "a word of praise for the force of men Superintendent Campbell gathered for assistants to handle this strike. A finer lot of men I think it would have been impossible to find in British Columbia. Every man seemed determined to do his duty and did it, acting with splendid courage in most difficult positions two or three men on occasions holding in check bands of from 150 to 200 strikers and finally turning them from their object of attack and usually securing the ringleaders and landing them in jail. I know of no better material from which to augment the permanent force, should your department require recruits."

PRISON-MADE PRODUCTS AT NEW WESTMINSTER

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 3.—The youthful inmates of the alleged re-conviction of a penitentiary guard here a few days ago, for encouraging formatory to divide up some of the prison-made clothing, emphasizes a danger and tendency in this province that few had any idea was being cultivated at all.

What with prison-made products, placed in competition with "free" labor, and the re-introduction of the chain-gang at Vancouver, the workers of British Columbia should soon be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of placing representatives where they can do something more effective than passing resolutions of condemnation.

EMPLOYING CLASS BUSY SECURING RECRUITS FOR STRIKE-BREAKING FORCES

Will Now Extend Their Activities Into the Public School System of the Province.

The employing class of this and every other country is having an ever-increasing difficulty in convincing the youth of the working class that the Militia, Boy Scouts, the Navy or regular police duty is the proper thing with which to affiliate. It is becoming more difficult all the while to secure a sufficient number of dupes for the dirty jobs in store for all who enlist in the army of the boss, to be used, not for the protection of "our" country, but to keep recalcitrant rebels of the working class in subjection.

The workers have foolishly voted the *instrument of government, with all* that that implies, into the hands of representatives of the owning or employing class.

There seems to be a plentitude of men and women, forced by an overcrowded labor market, available for all the salaried jobs within the gift of the government; but when it comes to taking the risk of defending for the bosses what the bosses are too cowardly and cunning to defend for themselves, the supply of volunteers is rather limited. And it is well.

In this connection the Daily Province the other day said:

How to secure an efficient defence force without resorting to conscription is a problem that has long been confronted by countries having no regular standing army. The Dominion Government with a view to raising an efficient body of civilians trained and grounded in military tactics, has appointed Major A. B. Snow as inspector of cadets in the Province of British Columbia, and other officers for each of the provinces. Major Snow is now in Vancouver.

Major Snow will have charge of the organization and development of the cadet system, and will also superintend the training of the school teachers, taking both the Strathcona Trust course and the course of physical exercises. Major Snow has a long record of active service in South Africa.

This week Major Snow has been engaged in an examination of the teachers and pupils in some of the schools in Vancouver and in his visits to the schools is accompanied by Lieut. Bundy, inspector of physical training for the Board of School Trustees. In addition to his duties in Vancouver, Major Snow will have to visit every school in the province once every few months, and with the support of the Dominion Government and the boards of school trustees he hopes to give the cadet movement a good send-off.

Evidently it is the intention of the government to convert the public schools of this province into recruiting grounds for the nefarious machinations of the ruling class. Military literature is being distributed throughout the schools; the "flag-wavers" are never idle; the glory of legalized murder is taught in the classes; the children are enticed into joining all sorts of military organizations with a view to inculcating the idea of how to shoot and kill; lying statements are sent out by those in authority in an effort to secure young men to join the militia and regular army forces. In fact, there seems to be nothing to which the employing class will not resort to maintain an army of strike-breakers to do their bidding in times when the workers refuse to starve to death or accept working conditions not in harmony with the productivity of those who do the world's work.

If the capitalist want war, then let them do their own fighting. The workers can well afford to keep out of it. They have nothing to fight about, except their poverty. And the sooner they decide to get rid of that by fighting for industrial liberty, the better for all concerned.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR BOARD MEETS JUNE 10TH

President J. W. Wilkinson has summoned a special meeting of the executive committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor to convene at Labor Temple, Vancouver, on the evening of Monday, June 10th.

A number of questions taken up by the executive board with the B. C. Government executive council have been awaiting the return of Premier McBride, chief of which is the appointment of two Labor representatives on the Royal Commission to be named shortly by the government for the purpose of inquiring into labor conditions throughout this province.

SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE OF WORK OF DIRECTORS

Labor Temple Affairs in Flourishing Condition—Acts of Board of Directors Meets With Unanimous Approval of Shareholders.

Coincident with moving into the new Temple, an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders has been held for the purpose of formally passing a number of resolutions dealing with the affairs of the company.

In an informal way the Board of Directors took the opportunity to report in connection with the completion of the Temple and the financial arrangements which had been made to dispose of the contractors. The report seemed to meet with the approval of the shareholders, more than two-thirds of the issued shares being represented. A number of questions were asked by interested shareholders with a view to increasing the holdings of their organization or individual members, which was followed by a discussion as to the advisability of raising the shares from $1.00 to $1.50, the majority opinion being in favor of the raise.

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Come in and see these suits; try on one or two. If satisfactory, buy; if they don't suit you, don't buy. We know there are no better suits ready-to-wear in this city than these. They are made of imported Scotch and English tweeds and fine worsteds; the colors and effects are the prevailing fashion. The suits are cut by the best tailors in America and every suit is man-tailor finished. These suits come in all sizes, and we guarantee perfect fit; they'll keep their shape because they fit well. Actual $25.00 value here tomorrow for.....$18.00

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MEN'S white buckskin and white duck tennis and boating shoes; at, pair.....$3.00 and $3.00

MEN'S white canvas shoes; at, pair.....$2.00 and $1.35

WOMEN'S tennis and croquet shoes, best British manufacture; only, pair.....$4.50

WOMEN'S white canvas shoes for tennis and yachting; per pair.....$2.00 and $1.10

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Size 3.0x9.0 feet; price.....$2.50
Size 4.0x7.6 feet; price.....$2.50
Size 6.0x9.0 feet; price.....$4.50

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One Dollar Will Open An Account

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Hastings Street, Corner of Homer
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INCORPORATED 1869

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Total Assets 114,000,000

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Hastings and Abbott St. Branch — 84 Hastings Street West.
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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Owned and published weekly by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, with which is affiliated fifty-two unions, embracing a membership of 8,000 wage-workers.

Issued every Saturday morning.

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3 inches, per issue	60c	1.80
4 inches, per issue	55c	2.20
5 inches and upwards	50c	2.50

Correspondence from unions and unionists invited.

"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."

62 WATCH THE LABEL ON YOUR PAPER. If this number is on it your subscription expires next issue.

SATURDAY .....JUNE 8, 1912

POLICE BULL-DOZERS.

For many moons past we have been noting the actions of the police of this city, and, speaking of them in a collective sense, have arrived at the conclusion that they are bull-dozers.

Size and strength of a Sandow are not the only qualifications requisite for a policeman. Besides these, he must have brains enough to know how, where and when to use this power, which nature has so generously endowed him with, over that of his fellow-man.

A man with a bad and quick temper is dangerous in any community, but how much more so if he happens to be an officer of the law. And these combined attributes in a man at once fits him for a policeman in a place like St. Petersburg rather than Vancouver.

Many of the best police in the larger cities, like some of the great generals, are men of small stature, but who possess sufficient "grey matter" which more than offsets his physical strength in fitting him for his duties.

Again, character should count for a great deal in selecting a man for the force. His word is invariably taken as gospel truth in a court of law, although he may have assaulted a prisoner most outrageously. A couple of skilful and unscrupulous police officers, with the power they are given over the people, if they choose, could hang almost any citizen located within their jurisdiction.

Because an officer has a record of making most arrests, it does not follow that he is the best man by any means on the force, but this rank rather should be a black mark against his good judgment. Surely, if a policeman appreciates the charge placed in him, he would be humane withal. But we regret to say that in many instances it is not the case. It does appear as though some of these "huskies" when they don the uniform suffer from "swelled" head. Instead of helping every one who asks for assistance or information—be they dipsomaniacs or nymphsomaniacs, who cannot keep their vows of temperance, soberness and chastity—advantage over the unfortunates is taken by the "cops," who at the least opening or provocation make arrests. The Canadian police, considering the excellent education received by them, should at least be "gentle"-men. But by no means they are not? They seem to demonstrate that might is right, and so act accordingly to their own satisfaction and to the disgust of Vancouver citizens.

In passing it may be mentioned that the local Bastile is infested with lice, which filthy state would not be tolerated anywhere else in the civilized community. Prisoners intoxicated are often handled very roughly on entering the lockup. And there have been several serious cases reported of late, which if brought before the higher courts would, no doubt, result in a thorough reformation of the tyrannical ways of the Vancouver police.

The public may stand for this sort of thing for a time, but sooner or later such an agitation will set in that not only police hoodlumism be put an end to, but laws with regard to so-called smaller offences will be ameliorated.

CHILD LABOR IN VANCOUVER.

It must be very noticeable—even to the most casual observer—that there is a very large number of girls of tender years employed regularly at various kinds of work in this city. Hundreds are to be seen morning and evening wending their weary way to and from their day's toil—some on the street cars and some afoot. Has Vancouver arrived at a stage in its development—to rank among great cities, and bring with its huge growth poverty and want, and number among its numerous evils that of child labor? The truant officer cannot rescue these poor but respectable young girls from the departmental stores, candy factories, dress goods establishments, and such like places. The law does not allow him to interfere with children, so long as they are off the streets during school hours.

The police will not interpose or meddle in matters of this description —not when the juvenile has an employer to look after her. Then who should make a move to prevent the curse of child labor getting a foothold in British Columbia?

There are enough women to come to the rescue today in Vancouver who are positively idling their time, "sunning and preening themselves in their long hours of leisure like so many sleek cats." Comparatively few women in this city, it is surmised, are aware of the fact that there are to be found living in cheap tenement cabins with their parents or guardians scores and scores of neglected small girls and boys. They are being allowed to shift for themselves and grow up starved and overworked. They are being submitted to vicious surroundings, and unless something is done by the women of this city, as time goes on, these future young women and men will become the victims of the misdeeds of men and the greed of gold.

Because work people are overloaded with troubles of their own should not be a barrier to let this question of child labor go unheeded. Labor must help itself.

The great need of the hour is something to "move the spirit" in hosts of the women of Vancouver to realize this important question.

When the Titanic was sinking the captain ordered the ship's band to play rag-time, kill-time, any sort of time at all so long as it prevented an immediate panic being added to his terrible dilemma. That order was a death warrant for the musicians, for it meant that they were not able to cast around for even a dog's chance of escape from an ice-cold grave in the midnight Atlantic. Then, when they had very little time left to kill, they played "Nearer, My God to Thee," whilst "J. Brute Ismay," the managing director of the White Star Line, was saving his own precious carcass, in order that he might go back to England to refuse compensation to the widows and orphans of the men whose self-sacrifice had helped to make his escape possible. The explanation of the company is that they travelled as passengers and that in the eye of the law they had no status as servants of the company. Verily, verily the quality of Mercy is not strained; no, not even a little bit! Still "be British"; be anything you like, as long as you don't claim to be as good as your boss when it comes down to a question of his life or yours. "After you, my dear Lord Plum Duff Gordon!"

Even the dispensers of British Justice have been compelled to go on strike in Vancouver. The $2-a-day variety is not calculated to raise the present standard.

The expected has once more happened. The responsibility for the Titanic disaster has been placed upon the dead; brave Captain Smith being the goat in this instance.

At Montreal the other day Judge Laurendeau decided that a witness in a Quebec civil suit "must" swear upon the Bible and accept the regular formula, and refused to accept the word of honor of an agnostic. "Swear" (Universal) has a double meaning: (1' To affirm or make a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of that which is affirmed.

"Ye shall not swear by my name falsely." Leviticus xix.:12.

(2) To use profane language; to utter profane oaths; to take the name of God in vain.

"He knocked fast, and often curst, and 'sware,'
That ready entrances was not at his call."

—Spenser: F. Q., I iii:16.

This "Christian" judge, on account of his power as such, compelled an unbeliever to profanity, which offense is punishable by law. The cause of freedom of religious belief has caused the shedding of more blood than war when the old regime was in the hands of the privileged classes. When a candidate for membership in a labor union takes his obligation to subscribe to the rules of the organization, he is not required to take an oath on the Bible, but pledges his honor as a man to keep his pledge. Such actions of the "learned" judge at Montreal in the eyes of the masses makes the taking of an oath in the law courts a "hollow mockery." A Bible oath administered to a police officer, generally speaking, has about as much effect on him as trying to wet a duck by pouring water on its back. He's used to it. And the same thing applies to skeptics.

The general assumption that some of these days the membership of organized labor will tire of receiving "acknowledgements" from the various governmental departments in reply to their several communications becomes somewhat problematical as the days go on. And once more The Federationist rises to remark that the workers get what the workers vote for, and until they get sense enough to know what they want and vote for it there is little likelihood of them knowing what to do, or how to do it, by any other method. Election day is the barometer of intelligence of the working class. Meantime there is a lot of spade work to be done between election days by the workers while busy eking out a living in the industrial world.

Baden-Powell is said to have met more bores in Portland recently than in South Africa.

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UNIONISTS PROTEST AGAINST REVIVAL OF A PUBLIC CHAIN GANG

Series of Letters Addressed to Authorities by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has decided to make a fight against the revival of that relic of barbarism, the chain gang. On two previous occasions it has been wiped off the map, but with the election of James Findlay as mayor and the placing of civic control in the hands of the Conservative party the public disgrace has again been made possible.

With the provincial government turning out prison-made goods, clothing, etc., at New Westminster and Mayor Findlay capturing jobless workers in Vancouver for the purpose of securing cheap labor for the city it is time the "free" workers of British Columbia awoke to the danger involved in permitting the employing class to further exploit and humiliate members of the working class for whom the same authorities are themselves responsible for being here at all.

If the government will insist upon importing all the social dependents of the older countries then the least it can do is to provide legitimate employment for them.

Following is the correspondence to date:

The Hon. Attorney General
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—I have been instructed to write you in protest against the revival in this city of the institution popularly known as the chain-gang.

The treatment these unfortunate men have been subjected to in being required to perform work of the heavy and exhausting nature of land-clearing on the most scanty and unpalatable, as well as non-nutritious diet, has no doubt come to your attention through the columns of the daily press, and some slight improvement in that particular has resulted as a consequence of that publicity, but it is not that aspect of the matter that the council would ask you to consider, but the grave abuses possible if the principle is allowed to become established, of reviving the corvee, or system of forced labor, in municipal undertakings—which is what it practically amounts to.

In all advanced English-speaking communities with the exception of the southern states, the practice is looked upon with disfavor, causing unnecessary humiliation to its victims, and destrictive of their self-respect. In the Southern States the practice has grown to such proportions that public opinion has become aroused to vigorous action and the movement to abolish it has succeeded in removing the reproach from a few of them.

Beginning with the municipal chain-gang, as Vancouver is now doing, the practice spread until the prisoners were farmed out to contractors for municipal work in road-making, and then it was but a step to continue the practice inside the prison, and goods made by prisoners for the contractors at the mere cost of their board sold in the open market in competition with those produced by legitimate manufacturers on the outside, in unfair competition with both him and the law-abiding workman.

The institution has no redeeming features whatsoever, but is wholly bad, and reactionary in the extreme. It only degrades its victims, and arouses resentment and disgust, and also contempt for the authorities responsible for its revival, in the minds of humane and thinking people. Working men are being arrested on the most trivial excuses, and the policeman's word being almost always taken as conclusive, sent to this chain-gang, in order to save this wealthy and self-styled "progressive" city from the obligation of paying current wages to its own citizens for performing the work.

A "bread line" is not a desirable advertisement to any city, and Vancouver has had it in recent years but with the great influx of immigrants expected this year it will inevitably assume enormous proportions in the coming winter, if these avenues of employment are closed. These people are being drawn here by the reports circulated by both government and private employment and immigration literature that there is work for every man willing to take it, and the contrast of fact and fiction will not redound to the profit of government, either provincial or municipal, when the time comes for counting votes.

Hoping that you will take effective action in this matter, I remain,
Yours,

Victoria, May 22, 1912.

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece,
Labor Temple,
Vancouver, B. SC.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in reference to the employment of certain prisoners in the City of Vancouver in connection with chain-gang work.

This is a matter which this department has no control over as it is one particularly within the jurisdiction of the civic authorities there. This department cannot interfere with the policy inaugurated by the city in connection with the handling of prisoners in their local gaol.

It is true that we have made the gaol in Hastings a provincial gaol, but only for the purpose of imprisoning there certain prisoners who we cannot take in our provincial gaols owing to the congestion, which I hope shortly will be entirely overcome, as soon as our institution is opened at the Prison Farm at Burnaby.

If you have any complaints to make as to the present system in connection with the gaol at Hastings, it is a matter that you should bring to the attention of the Police Commissioners of the City of Vancouver.

Yours truly,
W. J. BOWSER,
Attorney-General.

Vancouver, B. C., May 25, 1912.

Jas. Findlay, Chairman Board of Police Commissioners, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir: I was instructed by the Trades and Labor Council to write to the Attorney-General in protest against the revival of the chain-gang in this city. My letter to him, and his reply thereto, are herewith enclosed for the consideration of the Board of Police Commissioners.

I remain, yours,

R. P. Pettipiece, Esq., Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, Room 210, Labor Temple, City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of May 25th, with enclosed copies of correspondence with the Attorney-General.

I shall take this matter up, as requested, for consideration by the Police Commissioners at the first meeting of that Board.

I am, yours truly,
JAMES FINDLAY,
Mayor.

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BRANCH 1.—Meets in Room 302, Labor Temple, on alternate Tuesdays, 8 p. m. President, J. A. Key; secretary, H. Carter, P. O. Box 991.
BRANCH 2.—Meets in Room 302, Labor Temple, alternate Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, J. Fowler; secrteary, G. F. Read, 1517 Union street.
BRANCH 4.—Factory Workers—Meets in Room 302, Labor Temple, alternate Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, G. Lamberton; secretary, J. Thomson, 149 Tenth avenue east.
BRANCH 5.—Meets in Room 302, Labor Temple, alternate Tuesdays, 8 p.m. President, W. West; secretary, A. McLaren, 1033 Richards street.
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters and Joiners, Local No. 167—Meets every Wednesday evening in Labor Temple at 7:30 p.m. Executive committee meets every Euesday evening, 8 o'clock. President, Murdo McKenzie; recording secretary, Geo. C. Lestey; financial secretary, L. H. Burnham; treasurer, J. W. Schurman. Phone Seymour 1380, Labor Temple.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, South Vancouver Union No. 1208—Meets in Staple's Hall, Fraser and Fiftieth avenues, first and third Tuesdays of each month. President, E. Hall, Cedar Cottage; vice-president, S. Fraser, Fraser avenue P. O.; recording secretary, E. H. Belsey, 253 Tenth avenue east; financial secretary, J. A. Dickenson, South Vancouver P. O.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' International Union. No. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307, Labor Temple. President James Haslett; vice-president, J. J. Welsh; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215, Labor Temple. Phone, Seymour 8799.

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL League. No. 676—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2:30 p.m., Room 302 Labor Temple. President, Chas. Lehr; vice-president, H. H. Harrison; secretary, Richard Dalton; treasurer, Wm. Mottishaw. Phone Seymour 6225.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 357—Meets Labor Temple, first Tuesday in each month, at 8 p.m. President, Robert J. Craig; vice-president, D. A. McMillan; secretary, J. C. Peuser, Kurtz Cigar Factory; label custodian and treasurer, S. W. Johnson; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. C. Peuser, Miles Nugent, R. J. Craig.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' Union of America, British Columbia Division, Canadian Pacific System, Division No. 1—Meets 10:30 a.m. third Sunday in month, Room 204, Labor Temple. Local chairman, J. F. Campbell, Box 432, Vancouver. Local secretary-treasurer, A. T. Oberg, Box 432, or 1003 Burrard street, Vancouver.

GLASS WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 40.—Meets Labor Temple second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, Bro. Fox; vice-president, Bro. Hunter; secretary, Wm. F. Herforth, 2138 Westminster ave; treasurer, Bro. Beaver; delegates to Building Trades Council, Bros. Thompson and Ginnsdale. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Bros. Fox, Loransky and Hunter.

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JOURNEYMEN TAILORS 'UNION OF America, Vancouver Branch No. 178.—Meetings held on the first Friday in each month in Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, H. Nordland; vice-president, A. Larsen; secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1552 Thirteenth avenue east, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Wakley, Box 503.

MACHINISTS NO. 182.—INTERNATIONal Association of Machinists—Meets in Labor Temple second and fourth Thursdays at 7:15 p.m. President, Robt. Thomson; vice-president, Chas. Mattison; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, Jas. H. McVety, Room 211, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 6360.

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SHINGLERS' UNION, VANCOUVER Local No. 1—Meets 514 Keefer St. every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. President, T. Burkes; secretary, T. M. Wright, 517 Pacific street. Headquarters 514 Keefer street. Phone Seymour 6225.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNAtional Alliance, Local No. 280—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Room 302, Labor Temple. President, H. Spear; vice-president, J. W. Heath; recording and corresponding secretary, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake street; financial secretary, Ed. Dormody; conductor, H. Anderson; warden, Thos. Edgar.

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VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNion No. 226—Meets Labor Temple last Sunday each month, 2:30 p.m. President, W. S. Armstrong; vice-president, G. W. Palmer; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66; sergeant-at-arms, C. Proske.

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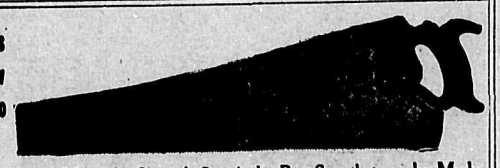

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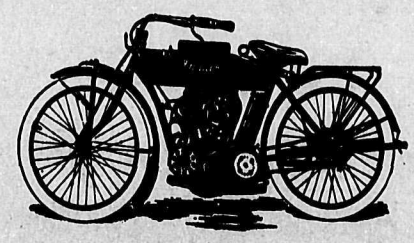

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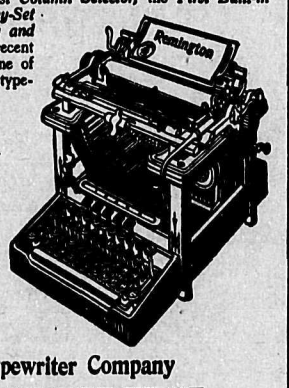

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RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH VINDICATED

Several men have recently emerged from New Westminster goal after having served sentences of from two to three months for being members of an unlawful assembly in Vancouver upon the 28th day of January last. They had admitted being members of the assembly but denied that it was an unlawfully conducted one. His Honor Judge McInnes held otherwise.

Eight other men, viz., R. P. Pettipiece, Walter Read, William Horne, Wm. H. Coombs, Thos. McClinton, Jas. H. Fisher, Wm. McDowell and Chas. Lestor, charged with the same offense, and who also admitted being at the same meeting as the former offenders, were, on May 29th, found not guilty by a jury before which they had elected to be tried. Thus the same assembly is declared by a judge to be unlawful and by twelve citizens to be perfectly lawful. Such are the ramifications of the law.

Perhaps no trial has ever aroused more widespread interest among the workers of Vancouver than that of the last named nor has any verdict met with more general and enthusiastic approval. It may not be amiss to give here a brief recital of the events leading up to the case.

The Attack on Free Speech.

For some years up to and including 1911, it had been the custom in Vancouver to allow all labor, political and religious organizations which so desired, the free use of the streets and open places of the city for the purpose of holding meetings and discussing or propagating their various doctrines. During this period no trouble whatever arose from the pursuance of such a policy. But the advent of Jas. Findlay to the mayor's chair at the beginning of the present year brought a drastic change.

On January 21st a meeting of workingmen presided over by Socialists, was interrupted and dispersed by police and it was made known that no more outdoor meetings would be allowed in the city. Realizing that freedom of speech in the British Empire is guaranteed by higher authority than any city administration, the Socialist party and the I. W. W. immediately announced a meeting to be held on the Powell street grounds Sunday, January 28. A large number of unemployed then in the city were invited to be present. It should be mentioned that during the week prior to the 28th, a committee from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, acting upon which Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, Mr. J. H. McVety and Mr. Jas. McMillan, were in Victoria endeavoring to secure from the Government some substantial aid fo rthe unemployed. They returned to Vancouver on Saturday, the 27th.

On the day appointed a large crowd of workingmen, employed and unemployed, gathered on the Powell street grounds. Around the grounds there also gathered a large crowd of citizens who came attracted by the hope that the police would be there to "start something". At the appointed hour a speaker mounted the box and gave out the information that Mr. Pettipiece had that morning consented to appear at the meeting and tell of what had transpired at Victoria. He arrived after several other speakers had spoken briefly.

No sooner had he begun his address, in fact no one is quite sure that he had begun, when he was interrupted by Deputy Chief of Police Mulhern, who called upon him to disperse the meeting, producing a city by-law as his authority. Mr. Pettipiece said that he was unable to disperse the gathering and there was no occasion for any alarm or interruption as the crowd was orderly and peaceable. After a minute or two or such altercation, Mulhern gave an order and a long line of policemen which had been quietly waiting, advanced upon the crowd.

Scatteration and hurried flight became the order of the day. The police used their clubs with ferocious design and savage effect. Defenseless men were knocked senseless and bleeding to the ground. Those who escaped from police on foot had the additional excitement of being hotly pursued by mounted men armed with heavy whips. The affair was carried all over town and occupied most of the afternoon. The casualties were many—among the citizens generally; the police suffered no injuries other than the mayor's approval of their work. When the fracas was over, Mr. Pettipiece and twenty others, including those mentioned above, were discovered in jail. Prompt action by their friends resulted in all being released on bail except some of the I. W. W. members who preferred to stay in.

The two following Sundays saw repetitions of the occurrence with the crowds of spectators growing each time. Many more were injured but few more arrests were made, it evidently being the intention of the authorities merely to physically assault those whom they selected as their victims. Then something happened, presumably some one "higher up" gently intimated to the mayor that his course resembled that of the ass. Anyhow, the fourth meeting, February 18, saw the greatest multitude of all on the grounds, but no police. When no officers made their appearance, the multitude grew weary of waiting and departed quietly.

All those arrested were subsequently charged with being "members of an unlawful assembly." They all elected to be tried by jury, but a number later changed their minds and took speedy trial before Judge McInnes with the result mentioned above. The others were arraigned before His Honor Judge Gregory and a jury in the assize court on May 28th.

The Trial.

Two counts were contained in the indictment. First, that the accused, "with intent to carry out a common purpose, unlawfully did meet and assemble together in such manner as to cause persons in the immediate neighborhood of the assembly, to fear on reasonable grounds that the persons so assembled as aforesaid would disturb the peace tumultuously."

Second, that persons in the immediate neighborhood were led "to fear on reasonable grounds that the persons so assembled as aforesaid would by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously, and the said (prisoners) were then and there members of an unlawful assembly contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity."

The first witness to be called was Deputy Chief Mulhern. He gave his testimony reluctantly and did not appear to be in love with his own story. He stated that he proceeded under orders to the Powell street grounds about 2 p. m. Sunday, January 28, and found there a large crowd of people on the sidewalks and in the square. There was also a man on a soapbox addressing the assembly. This man announced R. P. Pettipiece as the next speaker and got down from the box just as he arrived. He (Mulhern) then forced his way to the box and informed Pettipiece that the meeting was unlawful and must be dispersed. Upon being asked his authority he read a section from a city by-law covering assemblies. At this time, he said, there were loud shouts and jeers from the crowd, many of them crying out "to hell with the police; go on with the speech," "to hell with the by-law," "to hell with the city." Asked if he would anticipate a breach of the peace from the character of the meeting, he stated, after considerable hesitation, that he would.

Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, counsel for Mr. Pettipiece, then cross-examined the witness.

Farris—Assuming that you had known that that by-law did not apply to the Powell street grounds would you have gone there to enforce it? In answer to this Mr. Mulhern said that he would not have read the by-law but would have been there to preserve peace. His instructions were to forbid gatherings on streets and public places.

Asked if there had been any occasion to arrest any one up to the time he ordered the crowd to disperse he stated that there was not.

Farris—When was there any occasion to make an arrest?

Mulhern—When they refused to disperse.

Farris—You arrested them for refusing to disperse when called upon to do so?

Mulhern—I arrested them for being members of an unlawful assembly.

Detective Champion was then called to the box and testified that from the temper of the meeting he was led to anticipate a riot, but culdn't recall that any policemen had been injured during the trouble.

Inspector McLennan's evidence was practically the same as Mulhern's except that he heard some one day, "Here come our natural enemies, the police."

The Rev. Merton Smith was then called, no doubt for the purpose of lending corpulent sanctity to the Crown's extremely unsanctified case. He denied that there had been any unemployed in the city at that time as he had tried to get a man to work in his garden without success. Gardening in January was a common thing with him, he said. He stated that the meeting was noisy and defiant and he thought there would be a breach of the peace. Mr. Bird, counsel for all the accused but Pettipiece asked witness if he hadn't been at the meeting out of idle curiosity like the rest of the unemployed, and the reverend gentleman innocently answered, "yes".

A shining example of the intelligence required in a police officer was the next witness, Sergeant Munro. He said that he saw no damage being done, nor any fighting going on, but that he always anticipated trouble when he saw crowds of any kind. Asked if he knew of anything that had transpired subsequent to the 28th, he replied, "No, not before."

Several more witnesses were called for the prosecution but their lessons were evidently well learned and added nothing of interest. At this point, as no officer appeared to identify accused McClinton, he was allowed to go.

Mr. Jas. H. McVety was the first witness for the defense. His evidence was to the effect that the meeting was orderly and quiet up to the time the police appeared. He stated that he had been in Victoria the week previous, his first intimation of the meeting on Powell street grounds being a 'phone message he received the morning of the date of the meeting.

Mr. Jas. McMillan gave evidence to the same effect.

Witnesses were asked by the prosecution if they had seen anything of a banner which had been carried through the streets announcing a free speech demonstration to be held on the 28th. Or or a number of dodgers to the same effect which had been distributed. The banner and some of the dodgers were exhibited in court. Witnesses stated that they had no knowledge of these things not having been in town.

Other witnesses appeared and testified that the meeting was perfectly orderly until disturbed by the police. Mr. Chas. Sayers stated that he did not belong to any labor organization prior to the meeting but the treatment received there so educated him that he afterward joined the Socialist party.

Mr. Farris, in a brilliant address to the jury, summed up the case for the accused.

The question is, said Mr. Farris, are the police to be the arbiters as to whether citizens are criminals or not? It was evident that no unlawful assembly up to the time the police arrived. The deputy chief admitted that there had been no offense. For offenses under the by-law which the chief had read the only course was to summons the offenders and the maximum penalty was a fine of $100. But the police desired to arrest participants in the meeting and it was clear that they had endeavored to convert it into an unlawful assembly for that purpose.

No evidence had been submitted that there had been inflammatory speeches or preparations for violence of any kind.

It had been stated that some of the accused had shouted "We will fight for free speech." To fight in this instance meant to fight constitutionally in the courts. The men had practically said: "We believe we are right, arrest us if you will, and we will fight it out in a legal way."

It had been demonstrated that the deputy chief had no knowledge of the character of the meeting. His only reasons for apprehension were his instructions which he carried in his head.

One officer had said that whenever he saw a large crowd he feared trouble. If that were the case, Vancouver was to blame for having such a reputation that riots were to be expected from every large congregation.

Referring to the evidence of Mr. Merton Smith, he said that gentleman was clearly biased as he had expressed antagonistic opinions about the unemployed.

There was absolutely nothing in the banner or dodgers to cause any reasonable fear of violence or disorder. They had merely invited all lovers of liberty to a demonstration in favor of free speech. Could there be said to be anything criminal in being a "lover of liberty" or in desiring "free speech"?

Under the indictment there must have been occasion given for "reasonable" people to fear a riot. No evidence had been submitted by the Crown showing there to have been such occasion. No policeman had had a piece of skin knocked off or even received a black eye. None of the crowd had been armed with guns, knives or even sticks. All the trouble had emanated from the police.

At any rate Mr. Pettipiece had not gone to the meeting with any unlawful purpose. He had only desired to do his best for the unemployed, a work in which some of the witnesses for the Crown might well have been employed.

With a convincing appeal to the jury to decide the case on its merits as reasonable men and not allow it to be obscured by obstruse technicalities, Mr. Farris closed one of the most able addresses that has even been delivered in this city on behalf of free speech and its advocates.

He was followed by Mr. Bird, who said that the affair had been, no doubt, instigated by interested parties at the city hall. He pointed out that the accused had only desired free speech and had thereby broken no law.

Mr. E. D. Taylor K. C., then spoke on behalf of the Crown, dealing mainly in legal quibbles and making an indifferent attempt to prove the guilt of the prisoners without taking up any of defendant counsels' points.

His Honor Justice Gregory then summed up the case impartially giving a clear exposition of the legal points involved.

The jury retired at 5:05 p. m. At 6:30 they were still out and the anxious crowd in the courtroom began to fear that they would be unable to agree. At 7.05 p. m. they returned and informed the court that they could not reach an agreement.

His Honor inquired if it were not possible to reach an agreement. The foreman said that if they could see some of the evidence they might agree. He was told that they could hear some of the evidence read on the particular points upon which they were confused.

A juryman then asked if it were legal for meetings to be held in the parks and squares.

His Honor—Yes, providing they are conducted in an orderly and peacable manner.

Another juryman—Was it unlawful for Pettipiece to go on speaking after being warned by the chief to desist?

His Honor—Yes, the police are there to protect the interests of society and should be obeyed. Such action would not, however, make Pettipiece or any of the accused guilty of being members of unlawful assembly.

Thereupon the twelve good men and true again filed out and returned in four minutes and a half with the welcome verdict of "not guilty."

Thus ended the good mayor's attempt to make Vancouver a "closed town" in the matter of opinions.

MUSINGS FROM THE TANKTOWN GAZETTE

Rabbit Hill Correspondent Writes From Parm's Potato Patch.

(By the Poor Scotchman.)

The son of William to Findlaykovsky: "Good morning, have you punched the clock?"

F. to W.: "No; I'm too busy thinking what silly thing I can do today."

Teddy, City.—The managing director is now "at home," and taking him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again—echo ————!

Typo Union, City.—We were pleasedly surprised at your subscribing for more shares. Pleased at your subscribing, but surprised that you did not demand all your money returned, after listening to our committee.

Our Sometimes Reader, City.—No; the mayor you refer to has never been suspected of possessing enough common sense—or any other kind—to administer a time clock. As for an alarm clock, he already possesses "wheels."

Be fair, gentlemen, be fair. Oh, you mutt!

John Sully, Fairview.—The forensic hope of the small debts court is again in town—J. McG.

Martin Welch, Yale.—Is it true, Martin, that you paid a high tribute to the efficiency of Constable Dunwoodie in preserving order? It doesn't cost so much as paying a living wage to the men who have made your business possible, or to provide them with sleeping accommodation that is not "high."

And only seventy-two members of the provincial police trailing the Indians. No cause to wonder where that $7,000,000 surplus of the McBride government will go. Besides, there's always safety in numbers—for some of them.

It is not policemen British Columbia needs; it's intelligence.

F. L. E., City.—Wanted, a hot air apparatus for the general hospital. Why not ask Alderman Hepburn to officiate?

J. C. W., Anywhere.—At the trial of R. P. P., et al., in re the charge of the 62 policemen into the crowd at the Powell Street grounds on January 28, Sergeant Munro of Vancouver was asked if he had been at any of the subsequent meetings. He replied, "No, not before." As an expression of the intelligence of the police commission, this man is in the right place.

F. H., City.—Yes; one of the speakers of the "Good" Government League is reported to have said "that while Mayor Findlay was to be regarded as a much better chief magistrate than ex-Mayor Taylor, still he had not lived up to the promises made by him previous to his election. Hard on Taylor to be compared with the awful example who is now the encumbrance of the City Hall.

Have I not surprised you, gentlemen? You certainly have. Vancouver has a reputation next to Tammany Hall, thanks to you.

"Pity is what the rich pay the poor for envy."

G. H. P., City.—No more trouble is anticipated along the line of construction of the C. N. R., as the policemen are returning to their homes.

R. M. G., Whonnock, B. C.—The Premier is reported as having said "that the government of British Columbia did not have any freak legislation. Nothing was said about the number of freak legislators, 'some of whom should be in the Old Man's Home at Kamloops.

M. J. K., Punktown, N. B.—Quite a number of people are thinking that with men like McBride and Findlay there should be no need for such advertising bureaus as "Progress" clubs. P. T. Barnum in his palmy days never got away with as much as these two—and he was some showman, believe me!

THE CYNICUS.

Civic Employees' Union.

The Civic Employees' Union is making good progress and promises to become one of the strongest in the city. Business Agent Trainer is putting in two eight-hour shifts a day in an endeavor to increase the membership to a point where it will become a factor in the local movement. An office has been secured in the Labor Temple, and little is being left undone to make the new union a success.

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Our prices are not controlled by any combine. We appreciated the fact that workingmen never receive any too much for the only commodity they have to sell, and believe they are entitled to the very best, at the very lowest market prices.

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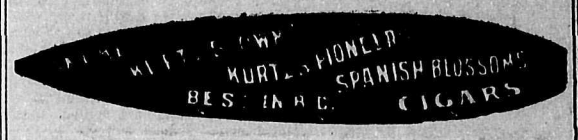

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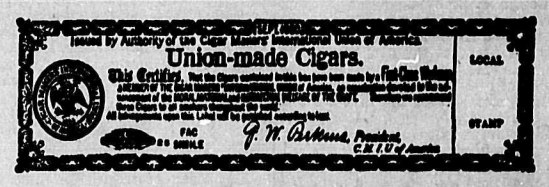

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Prices from $15.00 to $35.00

OAK HALL
613 Granville Street

Cowan & Brookhouse.

Cowan & Brookhouse, job printers, have secured and moved into premises in the new Labor Temple and are taking advantage of the new quarters to increase their facilities to meet the needs of a rapidly growing business.

Both members of the firm are still members of the Typo. union, and Harry Cowan has been in Vancouver since the flood. For years he was connected with the Trades and Labor Council, and even today, after a few years' membership in the "Master" Printers' Board of Trade, it is difficult to look upon him as anything else than the same old "Buck." Mr. Brookhouse, too, is an ex-delegate from the Typos. to the central labor body, and is just as live a label booster now as ever. Their new window sign makes a noise like a banking institution and both the members of the firm look like chicken-fed capitalists. It's coming to them, for they can sure print.

Winnipeg Street Railway Employees.

The wage scale of the Street Railway employees of Winnipeg has been increased 1c per hour to those of three years or less service, and 3c to those of three or more years. The rate of increase is 4 per cent., aggregate annual increase, $9600. It takes effect May 1.

Miners Demand Adjustment.

The striking miners at Bellevue, Alta., have returned to work pending a revision of the wage scale to meet the decreased earnings caused by the management forbidding the use of dynamite at the "face."

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BEFORE YOU order a suit come in and look over our stock. Use the label
NEW LABOR TEMPLE

TOM MANN AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE ASSOCIATION

In the April issue of Concord the official journal of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, there appears an article contributed by the President, entitled "Don't Shoot."

It contains the following paragraph which, coming from such a source, ought to impress its meaning upon every "patriotic" minded man who some day may be a striker against whom the weapon of military coercion may be applied.

"Steeped in blatant Patriotism, the great masses of the people are ever ready to clamour for an army worthy of the 'glorious traditions' of their country. The people, all more or less deprived of the extra loaf they so need, are certain to grow wild with Majubian excitement, when the British flag is waved on the stage of a music hall, blessed by a Bishop or presented by a King. It is doubtless a thrilling experience for a fan afflicted with patriotic Imperialism, but a terribly dangerous one. He is blindly glorifying and extolling the mighty army which is ever held in readiness to act under the stern orders of the Civil War Office, and having sanctioned the methods of force all his life, he must not be surprised if differences closely affecting his interests are settled to his detriment by those methods."

This passage reveals a phase of militarism not always conspicuously present in the minds of the working class. When you open the flood-gates of your soul at the sight of the flag and let the impulse of military passion sweep through it and carry you on its tide to a crazy and barbaric ecstacy, remember that the day may be near when you will be hoist with your own petard. Clamoring for the means of force, you are forging a weapon that may some day have the edge turned towards you.

This article ends with this injunction: "'Thou shalt not kill.' Don't shoot your brother at home or abroad."

Tom Mann addressed this same advice to the British soldier recently, and is rewarded with six months in jail. The International Peace and Arbitration Association is composed of members of a different class to the one Tom Mann belongs to. That is the grand distinction that transmits evil into good and black into white.—The Voice.

Pres. Watters in Eastern Canada.

Jas. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, recently addressed an audience of workingmen at Sydney, N. S., on labor organization in Canada, and the necessity of affiliation with the international unions. Labor legislation was dealt with, and the obligation to watch all such was impressed. His references to the respective "rights" of capital and labor met with the disapproval of the local capitalist press, and must therefore have been in accordance with the actual situation. Another speaker, a Mr. MacLennan, appears to have a correct grasp of the situation, and is not afraid to tell unpleasant truths. He said that men themselves were responsible for present conditions. They were afraid to act. If it were not for fear of discrimination against them by the Steel Company's officials, the workers of Sydney would have packed the Lyceum to hear President Watters.

Nelson Unionists Busy.

Nelson Trades and Labor Council, although only recently formed, is not composed of tenderfeet in the labor movement. The new Federal Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have new schedules to negotiate with their employers, and the Council seems to be fully alive to what should be expected of it, by putting it right up to the latter to give their active support to the former body's schedule, as a condition of receiving the support of the Trades and Labor Council in securing better conditions in their own crafts. A mass meeting was held on May 31 by both the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the Bricklayers and the Electrical Workers are also conferring, to decide upon the course to be followed.

I. W. W. Strike.

Local members of the Industrial Workers of the World are issuing a semi-weekly Strike Bulletin in connection with their strike on the Canadian Northern construction camps. The strikers are receiving the active support of the unions of the city.

Montreal Garment Workers.

Montreal Garment Workers have nearly 4000 members, divided as follows: Clothing cutters and trimmers, 250; coat pressers, 400; coat and vest tailors, 1950; pants makers, 500. The membership is constantly increasing.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL DECIDES ON PROGRESSIVE POLICY

Will Organize Company to Take Over Federationist and Divide with B. C. F. of L.

Last Thursday evening's Trades and Labor Council meeting was well attended, with President Wilkinson in the chair and other officers present. Several new delegates were seated and a good deal of the session was occupied with routine and internal affairs, including the reports of committees.

The Federationist, Ltd.

The executive committee submitted a recommendation, which was concurred in unanimously, as the result of a communication from the B. C. Federation of Labor, authorizing the incorporation of a joint stock-holding company, to be known as The B. C. Federationist, Ltd., for the purpose of taking over The Federationist. The capitalization of the company is to be $20,000, divided into 20,000 at $1 each. In consideration of $200, to cover the cost of incorporation and other incidentals, if accepted, the trustees of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be allotted 5,000 shares; the trustees of the Trades and Labor Council to receive a like number for the name and goodwill of The Federationist; the balance of the shares to remain unallotted until the trustees representing both bodies decide otherwise, and a plant installed. The executive were authorized to appoint its quota of provisional directors and make such other arrangements as seem fit and necessary towards the organization of the new company.

Free Speech Defense.

Upon motion the Council unanimously voted $90, together with $60 paid in by sympathizers, $150 in all, towards the payment of attorney's fees in connection with the recent trial of Secretary Pettipiece and others upon the charge of "being members of an unlawful assembly" on January 28 last.

Coal Harbor Project.

The Parliamentary Committee was authorized to send representatives to a joint meeting of the Park Commissioners and the Civic Committee having in hand the project for the development of the Coal Harbor, to watch and if possible safeguard the interests of wage-workers.

The Chain Gang.

A letter was read from the Police Commissioners advising the Council that it was not their intention to abolish the chain gang or the present arrangement of capturing and working class prisoners in what is termed a provincial jail.

Labor Day Celebration.

The Executive Committee was instructed to take up the consideration of celebrating Labor Day in Vancouver this year.

With reports from unions, the passing of accounts and a general discussion upon the advisability of holding mass educational meetings later in the year, the council adjourned at 10:30.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL And All That.

The Mortar Spot Club held a very successful little affair at the Log Cabin restaurant the other evening. The hod and shovel dance, recently devised by the late Professor John B. A. aroused general approval.

The Spree Speech Society's function of Thursday evening was attended by a large and delighted audience. Mr. B. Fair, the eminent local authority on "The Cossack and How to Use Him," was in the chair. The program included many items of high artistic merit by local performers. Mr. Harpee Puttygrease concluded the entertainment by standing on his head and declaring, amid loud applause, that he was satisfied it was the first time he had ever seen things from the right point of view. The chairman embraced him as his long lost brother, and the gathering then dispersed whilst the inspiring words of "The Red Jag" were sung to the tune of the "Dead March in Saul," played by a deaf trombone player, who was the only class conscious member of the orchestra who remained awake.

Brother Findlayovitch will not receive any more this year—but maybe next January.

The Auntie Socialist Society's meeting of last week was well attended to hear Mr. Brainer give his well known lecture, "Karl Marx and All His Works as Read Upside Down by Me." The speaker got his audience going in fine style, but could not get them back in time for the collection.

Mr. J. W. Whatchummi is staying at the "Little Wonder," where he is putting the finishing touches to his forthcoming book, "The Wage Slave's Outlook, or Life Seen Thro' the Hole in a Doughnut—Next Winter."

It is rumored that the I. W. W. will hold their next annual convention on the Growl Street grounds, with Joe Martin presiding.

Stereotypers' Officers Here.

James J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers' Union, and Geo. W. Williams, international secretary, were visitors in Vancouver during the week, en route to an Francisco, where the 1912 convention will meet this month. Pres. Freel spoke enthusiastically of the outlook for the Stereotypers generally and throughout Canada in particular. He was much impressed with the rapid and substantial growth of Vancouver, and said many complimentary things concerning the new $275,000 Labor Temple. Messrs. Freel and Williams left for the south via Victoria.

Live Woman Socialist Speaker.

Lena Morrow Lewis has been appointed as organizer by the U. S. Socialist party to proceed to Alaska and tour that territory in the fight for Socialism. She will be followed by another speaker in the near future. She was in Vancouver en route last Sunday and spoke to a crowded house at the Empress Theater in the evening.

McNiven Now a Vancouverite.

J. D. McNiven, fair wage officer of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, and one-time Liberal-Labor member in the B. C. legislature for the city of Victoria, is now in Vancouver and will make his headquarters here, from which to control the territory west of Winnipeg.

'Mangiemated Progressing.

The Amalgamated Carpenters are making such progress in organization in Toronto and district that a district secretary has been appointed. In northern Ontario unions are being organized all along the line, J. Abrahams being the organizer.

Bricklayers in Northwest.

F. Butler, executive board officer of the Bricklayers and Masons, returned to Winnipeg last week after a trip to Regina and Edmonton, where new agreements have been negotiated.

Between Ourselves

If there's a unionist in this province who works more consistently for the sale of Fed. sub. cards than B. D. Grant, the Brotherhood of Carpenters' organizer for this district, and secretary of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, we want to see the color of his hair. A few more like him would make the life of the manager a bed of roses.

* * *

Well! Here's that weekly we've been talking about for some months. How do you like it? It can be made an eight-page paper as soon as the unionists and wage-workers of British Columbia say so, or evidence a desire in the concrete form of a year's sub. apiece.

* * *

Remember this: The subscription price of The Fed. is still $1.00 a year, outside of the city of Vancouver delivery. In Vancouver City the price has been raised to $1.25 a year; 52 cents a year of which will go for postage—or delivery by carrier some of these fine days. The old subscription price to unions subscribing in a body was 50 cents per year. Hereafter it will be 75 cents. The price of sub. cards still remains at 10 for $7.50; pay when sold. Better cut this out and paste it in your hat for reference.

The advertising rates of The Federationist are 50 cents per single column inch per issue; no more and no less to anybody, no matter what space is taken. Bill Smith and J. Pierpont Morgan will both pay the same rate. Under no circumstances will "quack" or "get-rich-quick" ads. be accepted. Nor is there a non-union firm in Canada with enough money to buy an inch of space in The Fed. The only deviation from the above rate is for union cards. These will be published at $1 per month, the same rate as hitherto prevailed. Patronize Fed. advertisers and tell them why.

* * *

The Fed. is arranging for a circulation campaign during the next few months. A canvasser will land on Vancouver Island points in a few days, and what he will do to the miners will be made known from week to week. Let it be understood that The Fed. is the property of the unionists of British Columbia and will seek to cover the entire province. Some of these autumn days a plant will be installed and the groundwork laid for a much-needed daily. Get in and drill. It's your fight, too!

* * *

Correspondents are invited to send The Fed. the labor news of their respective districts or camps; but it must be brief and to the point. Space too limited for continued stories. But if you've got an idea let's have it.

FACTORY WORKERS ORGANIZE IN THE CAPITAL CITY

Men working in the woodworking factories at Victoria have been active organizing. A. S. Wells organizer for the Amalgamated Carpenters, has been assisting them, with the result that the membership has been almost doubled. Who said Victoria was asleep? Vancouver factory workers should follow the example set by the Victoria men.

Labor Temple Tobacco Store.

Victor R. Midgley, for some years identified with the local labor movement, has decided to break away from the wage game, if possible, by going "into trade." He has leased one of the Dunsmuir street entrance stores in the new Labor Temple and opened up a neat little cigar, tobacco and news stand. Needless to say, union-made products will receive the preference, and it will be the fault of unionists themselves if any other brand finds a buyer.

The unionists of Vancouver and the province generally will be sorry to lose the active services of Mr. Midgley in the ranks he has figured so prominently, but at that he will have the best wishes of those who know him best. Drop in and get acquainted with "Vic." in his new role. Everybody's doin' it!

Live Convention Now Assured.

Western Canada unionists will be interested to know that P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ottawa, has been elected president of the Typographical Union of the Federal capital city by a vote of 208 to 58, and also elected as the Typo. delegate to the Cleveland convention of the I. T. U. Further interest will be evidenced in the fact that James Simpson will once more be a delegate to the Congress convention, which convenes in September at Guelph, Ont. As will also Vice-President Bancroft from Toronto, and last but by no means least, Samuel L. Landers of Hamilton, who will be on the job once more. Talk about slaughter to make a Roman holiday!

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Obituary,—Brother "Dick" Milne, one-time vice-president of No. 5 Branch, died on May 28th, after a very painful and tedious sickness, which could not have lasted so long if he had not been a man with a more than ordinary share of bright nature and cheerfulness. Last Saturday a large number of our members took him to the quiet place on the hill, and there left him, with all the feeling of regret which the passing of his bright personality has left amongst us. He was a giant in stature, and his heart was made to the measure of his body. He was a good trade-unionist and the movement is the poorer for his absence.—J. W. W.

F. Perry, Tailor.

Fred. Perry, an old-time member of the Tailors' Union, who went into business for himself some years ago, has moved into quarters in the new Labor Temple, and is already doing a thriving business. Inasmuch as he has been a consistent advertiser in The Fed., and really makes clothes that fit and wear, at a price that leaves something for suspenders and socks, all, of course, bearing the union label, there's no other course open but to boost. And here's to him. If you get his measure as well as he will take yours, Fred. Perry will be your sartorial artist ever and anon.

Labor Temple for Lethbridge.

Lethbridge unionists have capitalized a Labor Temple Co. at $100,000. The building is to include provision for social functions, such as reading-room, library, poolroom, baths, and an auditorium with a seating capacity for 1000.

ENGINEERS, ATTENTION.

An organization meeting of all men interested in the future welfare of the trade will be held in room 301, Labor Temple, Dunsmuir Street, on Wednesday evening, June 12th, 1912, at eight o'clock.

All Steam, Electrical, Hoisting Engineers, Steam Shovel, Clam Shell and Cement Mixers are especially invited to attend.

Wage-Workers Forum

Editor B. C. Federationist:—As a result of the unemployed demonstrations which took place on the Powell Street Grounds, last January, several well known and respected citizens weer arrainged before Mr. Justice Gregory and twelve citizens of Vancouver, charged with being participants in an unlawful assembly, and on the evidence submitted, were acquitted, the Crown having practically no case, and Mr. Taylor, K. C., Crown Counsel, finally adopting the methods in vogue during the early part of last century amongst the legal profession, bullying the witnesses and referring to them and the accused as liars. The counsel for the defence with all the weight of the Statutes of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada behind them, had no difficulty in proving conclusively, the lawful nature of this gathering of Vancouver working men. In consequence of which the eight men thus tried, were honorably acquitted. It must be fresh in the minds of the majority of the readers of your paper, that a number of others were arrested at the same meeting, charged in the Police Courts on the same indictment. These men, for whom bail could not be procured, tired of remaining amongst the unhealth, neauseating, soul-destroying conditions of the Vancouver City Goal, elected for speed trial and appeared before Judge McInnes. Some of these men have already served the sentences imposed, but two are still imprisoned, one at New Westminster, the other at Nanaimo. From the reports given in the local newspapers at the time, Judge McInnes stated that he intended to support the police. In face of this, one is inclined to think that the sentences imposed were not in accord with the merits of the case.

We consider that Judge McInnes exceeded the limits of his dignified position, in allowing his personal convictions to interfere with the course of justice. At any rate, it has now been placed on Supreme Court records that the demonstration was a lawful assembly, and that the men who took part therein, according to the words of Mr. Justice Gregory himself, had a perfect right to be there.

We therefore wish to give the citizens of Vancouver, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments regarding this gross miscarriage of justice.

A protest in writing is to be forwarded to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, requesting the immediate release of the two men aforementioned, and any citizen wishing to endorse the same, can do so by leaving their name and address at the Socialist Headquarters, 213 Hastings St. E., (second floor.)

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this letter, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
W. A. PRITCHARD,
W. BENNETT.

P.S.—Anyone desiring further information concerning the above matter, can have same by calling at above mentioned address.

Vancouver, B.C., June 5th, 1912.

Machinists' Union.

Although on strike for two years for the eight-hour day, the machinists are still in the ring.

At the last meeting much favorable comment was heard regarding the quarters in the new building, President Thomson referring in fitting terms to the subject. Considering the membership, the machinists are the heaviest shareholders as a union in the Labor Temple Company, and in order to retain that position, decided to take another substantial portion of the shares, it being understood that the price was about to be advanced. A resolution was also passed commending the Board of Directors for the success that had crowned their efforts to supply a better meeting place for the unions and the general sentiment was that Vancouver now has the best Labor Temple in America.

Rigg, Permanent Secretary.

R. A. Rigg of the Bookbinders' Union has been elected permanent secretary of Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, at a salary of $100 per month. His entire time will be devoted to the duties of that office and of business agent of the labor movement in Winnipeg.

"Nationalism" Fizzled Out.

The last remnant of the national trade union movement in Ottawa is said to number 120 printers, all employed in the government printing bureau.

Midgley's Cigar Store, in the Labor Temple, makes a specialty of union-made goods. It's up to the union men of Vancouver to remember those who remember union-made products. Is everybody doin' it?

Mayor Findlay can thank his stars there is no recall system in vogue in Vancouver.

Union Tailoring

Union Men, Support Your Own Principles

¶ When you buy your suits from us you are doing so. We employ union workmen only.

¶ In dealing with us you are helping yourself in another way, because you are assured of the BEST FABRICS; the BEST FIT and the MOST UP-TO-DATE STYLES

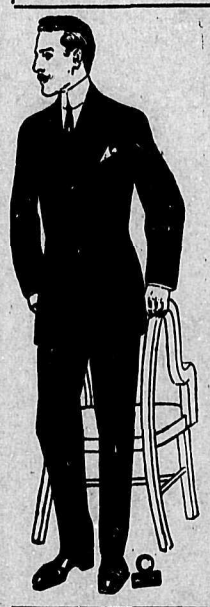
AMERICAN TAILORING COMPANY
62 HASTINGS ST. EAST
VANCOUVER. B. C.

A FATHER OF Nineteen Children

once remarked that he saw no merit in the saying, "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." Perhaps not. Some ideas run to large families—others run to dollars and cents. Here's something for the latter kind to think about:

There are 450 printers in Vancouver. Printers get $25 to $33 per week. Saturday comes and these men have over $10,000 to spend. They spend it with the merchant that patronize them. Don't you want a share of this? Demand the printers' label on all your work and you will be on the road to getting your share of their business.

3 Special Suit BARGAINS
For The Week-end Selling



$11.45 This price includes regular $15,00 to $16.50 suits in tweeds and worsteds; sizes range from 34 to 42.

$15.00 This $15.00 lot in cludes all lonely suits which sold regularlw up to $22.50. There is a large variety in the medium and darker shrdes in tweeds and worsteds; sizes up to 44.

$17.50 At this price all broken lines o? mens suits which sold regularly up to $28.50; very neat and dressy suits. A large variety of colorings in fine tweeds and worsteds; sizes 34 to 44.

Also Union-Made Shirts, Gloves and Overalls

LOOK FOR THE BIG RED ARROW

J. N. Harvey
LIMITED
125-127 Hastings Street West

Visit Our New House Fifth Floor
Furnishing Department

¶ Housefurnishing buyers will find it to their great advantage to spend some time in this new department looking over our lines of household necessities. We are showing the most complete assortment in enamelware, tinware, aluminumware, woodenware, wire goods, crockery, kitchen utensils and kitchen furniture, and ofier

Best Values at the Lowest Possible Prices

¶ The Markets have yielded us their best — for kitchen, pantry and laundry. We cordially invite you to inspect our goods

JAMES STARK AND SONS LIMITED
HASTINGS ST. WEST
Between Abbott and Carrall

"Best Three Dollar Hat on Earth"

Richardson & Potts
MEN'S HATS ONLY

417 Granville Street, Phone 3822 VANCOUVER, B. C.
HATS WITH THE UNION LABEL

Office Open Evenings Hours 9 to 8

DR. BRETT ANDERSON
DENTIST
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Dealers in
Stoves and Metals
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MECHANICS' TOOLS OUR SPECIALTY
Stove Castings and Repairs Kept in stock
138 Cordova St. East

PRINTING
E. T. Kingsley
LABOR TEMPLE PRINTER
"The shop where progressive thought is merged with the artistic"
PHONE SEYMOUR 824

Ten Federationist Sub. Cards for $7.50

Week End Trips
TO CHILLIWACK

Every workingman needs rest and change. It's true he can't take a winter trip to Southern California or an extended trip to the resorts in the rockies, but he should, as for as his time and money permits, get away from the city from time to time for a day or so, taking his family for a pleasant outing

It is to meet the workingman's case that the B. C. E. R. Co. has arranged for week-end trips, at reduced rates, over the Fraser Valley division of its lines during the summer. Special tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, good to return Monday.

Round Trip from Vancouver is only $2.80

Trains leave Carrall Street station at 8:30 a.m.; 1:15 and 5 p.m. Trains returning from Chilliwack are so timed that the round trip may be made in a day with a stopover of several hours

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT