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

Fo[illegible]th Year, No. 74. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SEP 16 1912 VICTORIA, B. C.

L[illegible]BOR DAY CELEBRATED AT HASTINGS PARK---PRIZE WINNERS

[illegible]ouver's annual Labor Day celebration last Monday was greeted with a heavy downpour of rain. Nevertheless, the mass-picnic, held at Hastings park, was a big success, taking all things into consideration. There were ample receipts to meet all expenditures and the programme of sports was carried out successfully. The car service was all that could be desired, and from early forenoon till midnight those attending kept coming and going, about 1500 passing through the gates. It bespeaks a good deal for the energetic work of the committee having charge of the sports, which were carried out strictly under sanction of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Club.

It was found necessary to transfer the field sports to the Horse Show building. This proved an excellent change of programme. However, three items, namely, 100 yards (union), 100 yards (open) and half-mile foot races were pulled off on the outside. The ten and five-mile motorcycle races were postponed to a future date.

The gathering was held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, and its importance was recognized by the large attendance of a number of Vancouver's well-known citizens. Of course, the ladies and children were much in evidence.

The Sports.

The races and competitions resulted as follows (where the word "union" is used it indicates that those taking part were union men only, the word "open" indicating open to all):

100 yards dash (open)—1, N. Legatt; 2, F. Enright; 3, R. Wood.

100 yards dash (closed)—1, T. Carpenter (Y. M. C. A.); 2, S. Hamilton; 3, F. Enright.

One mile union relay race (four men team)—1, Z. C. Manning, T. Carpenter, A. D. Young and J. Graham; 2, S. T. Hamilton, Hugo Young, E. A. Hutton and J. Venables; 3, P. Hughes, A. Roberts, J. McKay and G. H. Howells.

Half mile (open)—1, Z. C. Manning; 2, W. Rodgers; 3, D. Ledoux.

Tug-of-war—Civic employees won, defeating the carpenters and the painters after the carpenters had beaten the bricklayers. The civics were captained by Charles Bunce and their team consisted of W. W. Boyce, D. Cuthill, J. Brune, G. Henderson, J. M. Donald, H. Jones, A. Mantieno and D. Mandene.

440 yards (open)—1, N. Legatt; 2, G. Roberts; 3, H. Rogers.

440 yards (union)—1, J. R. Cameron; 2, Hamilton; 3, E. Enright.

75 yards dash (union)—1, T. Carpenter; 2, Cameron; 3, Hamilton.

100 yards boys' race, between 15 and 19 years of age—1, C. H. Rodgers; 2, Henderson; 3, G. Hazell.

440 yards boys' race, between 15 and 19 years of age—1, Henderson; 2, T. Abolf; 3, H. Nobel.

Sack race (union men)—1, E. Thompson; 2, J. Graham; 3, J. Haskoll.

100 yards (union men over 45)—1, J. M. Donald; 2, W. S. Dagnall; 3, J. E. F. Grey.

150 yards, hurdle—1, Cameron; 2, Venables; 3, Enright.

Long jump and high jump were both won by A. G. Fletcher.

Women's and Children's Races.

100 yards, boys under 15—1, A. Easson; 2, W. Brown; 3, F. Pettipiece.

100 yards, boys under 10—1, F. Grey; 2, G. Manchions; 3, G. Gill.

150 yards, girls under 19—1, M. Easson; 2, I. Hughes; 3, M. Marks.

100 yards, girls under 13—1, L. Galetti; 2, N. Hughes; 3, C. Mason.

75 yards, mothers under 35—1, Mrs. Mason; 2, Mrs. Gordon; 3, Mrs. Mortimer.

50 yards, girls under 19—1, I. Hughes; 2, N. Marks; 3, L. Galetti.

50 yards, boys under 7—1, J. Levers; 2, W. Mason; 3, R. Cuthill.

100 yards, married women—1, Mrs. Mason; 2, Mrs. Dowie; 3, Mrs. Pettipiece.

100 yards, young women's race—1, F. Saggers; 2, Mrs. Gordon; 3, Miss S. Wilson.

100 yards, mothers' race over 35—1, Mrs. Pettipiece; 2, Mrs. Robinson; 3, Mrs. Dagnall.

Dancing Competitions.

Highland fling—1, Miss Daisy Dowie; 2, Miss Marjorie Easson.

Sailors' hornpipe and Irish jig—1, Daisy Dowie.

The prize waltz, held during the evening's dancing, caused some intense interest on the part of the spectators when the judges, Messrs. R. L. Gould and C. E. Hald, declared that they were unable to choose between Mr. and Mrs. Doherty and Mr. A. J. Lewis and Miss Dow. To settle matters the couples were changed, Mr. Doherty dancing with Miss Dow and Mr. Lewis with Mrs. Doherty. With this arrangement the judges finally awarded the first prize to Mr. Doherty and Miss Dow, and the second to Mrs. Doherty and Mr. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Doherty also won the first prize in the two-step, the second prize being awarded to Mr. R. Hilde and Mrs. Ada Douglas.

Notes.

The executive committee comprised S. Pipes (chairman), J. C. Burgess (secretary), and C. F. Burkhart, L. R. Gould and P. Hurst.

The officials for the sports were Messrs. I. Walden (starter), E. Staples (announcer), J. Elligott (referee), Hastell and Genner assisting; W. Walton and W. Ulton (tape holders), G. Harrison, W. S. Dagnall and Gerranti (entry men).

The Manufacturers' hall was the scene of one of the best competitions ever held in dancing in the city. Little Miss Daisy Dowie, the winner of many medals, being notably artistic and clever in the Highland fling, hornpipe and Irish jig, in which she found a worthy competitor in another little twelve-year-old, Miss Marjorie Easson, affording the judges, Mr. Dan McKenzie, Prof. A. M. Violett and Mrs. A. M. Violett, matter for much consideration.

Dancing was kept up to a late hour. Mr. Burkhart was the master of ceremonies.

Mr. Hall (Barnard Castle) presented two boxes of cigars for a committee men's race. To the amusement of the onlookers, Messrs. J. C. Burgess (1) and Burkhart (2) were the winners after a keenly contested sprint of 100 yards.

Among the visitors from New Westminster were noted R. A. Stoney (president of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council); D. S. Cameron (vice-president of that organization; F. G. Smith and J. Hill (also of that organization.

A dispatch from Seattle states that six members of the Ministers' union of Seattle walked in the big Labor Day parade, and four others rode in automobiles. This was the first appearance of the clergymen's organization in a labor parade. The local Chauffeurs' union also made its first appearance, but the members all rode in motor-cars. R. B. Hesketh, president of the city council, marched with the Cooks' union.

It is to be hoped that all those who voted in favor of industrial unionism will now get out and work at it part of their time; if not the whole time.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

LABOR AGREEMENTS.

A Montreal dispatch of September 2 states that Sir George Askwith, president of the Industrial Council, the British commission appointed to make a governmental inquiry into how labor agreements may best be enforced, and into labor legislation in various countries, has arrived in Montreal and will visit the chief centres in Canada and the United States, investigating into the working of the Lemieux act. He met a number of employers of labor and also representatives of the working class. "I intend to meet employers of labor," he said, "and persons who take an interest in the labor question. I shall go to Ottawa, Toronto and probably to the trades union congress at Guelph, and then on to Calgary and Vancouver, in order to see representatives of both the employers and employees, and later will visit the United States."

By a five weeks' strike, the carpenters of Winnipeg secured a minimum of 55 cents per hour and a 50-hour week.

The Canadian Pacific in its annual report shows that the road earned $11,300 gross per mile, with maintenance charges of $1,610 per mile.

At the coming general election at San Francisco there will be voted upon the Shanahan amendment, which, if adopted, will inaugurate the system of free text-books in the public schools.

For the first time in 16 years the Cigarmakers' International union will have a convention this year. It will convene at Baltimore, Md., on September 17th. For all these years the union has been conducting its business by the referendum system.

MINING COMPANY SEEKS TO PREVENT MINERS ORGANIZING

Gives Picnic to Miners at Nanaimo With Object of Preserving Existing Relations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nanaimo, V. I.—On Saturday, August 31st, the Pacific Coast Coal Co., better known as South Wellington mines, gave its employees a picnic. The managing director of the company expressed a desire to make it an annual event in commemoration of the date the company had taken over the mines, and the "good-will" which had existed between the company and its employees.

The company agreed to contribute one hundred dollars to the event and the superintendent appointed a committee for the carrying out of the programme, also to collect money from the employees to further the work. The usual sports were indulged in, music being supplied by the Nanaimo silver band.

The principal event of the day was an address by the president of the company, Mr. C. C. Michner of Victoria. He pointed out the usual good feeling that existed between the company and its employees, and hoped it would long continue. He then warned them of the displacement of coal by oil which was taking place. He said the use of oil would increase in the future, which would make coal less valuable.

The majority of the audience were highly pleased with the address, which, boiled down, meant a warning not to join the union, and to make no demands for higher wages and better conditions. He did not say that the *price of coal was on the increase in* spite of oil. One thing is certain, the men who join the U. M. W. will make their demands, even should we lose the good-will of all the companies.

Swallow—The address of Stanley Swallow, a plasterer, formerly of Gateshead-on-Tyne, is wanted by his cousin, W. J. Bradley. Mr. Swallow was in Vancouver over a year ago.

The Vancouver and Victoria boards of trade will start a campaign to have ships built at the Pacific Coast. British-built vessels pay no duty, and consequently every trade, it is asserted, is affected by loss of business and wages when construction of vessels takes place abroad.

The pressmen who were locked out on the Spokane, Wn., Review and Chronicle recently, the management of these papers refusing to renew an expiring agreement and locking out the union men and employing strike-breakers, are putting up a determined fight. The non-union pressmen are incompetents. Both of the papers are losing subscriptions, as the community is in sympathy with the men.

A Fernie, B. C., despatch states that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is now getting back to full time and full pay roll at their mines. The prospects for the fall and winter are *bright and it is expected that Fernie* and district will soon experience a revival of the good conditions that prevailed previous to the strike. The strike had a more far-reaching effect than the mere cessation of operations, for now one of the railways that was *depending on the Crows Nest for fuel* has begun to equip its engines with oil burners.

PRIEST'S LABOR DAY SERMON LIKELY TO CREATE DISSENSION

MAX HAYES
Editor Cleveland Citizen. Member of Typographical Union.

PAINTERS' LOCAL, 138.

The meetings are well attended and the membership increasing. At the last meeting the proposition endorsing the "universal working card" was not concurred in, and the secretary was instructed to advise the Trades and Labor council that "we think it is unnecessary; in view of the fact that we have endorsed the principles of industrial unionism, which practically means the establishment of a universal working card."

The Commercial Telegraphers' union has reached an agreement with the Canadian Pacific telegraphs whereby 800 men will receive increased pay of not less than $5 per month. The new agreement carries with it a schedule of wages ranging from $35 to $90 per month in Eastern Canada, and from $50 to $100 per month in Western Canada; also each telegrapher will be entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay after four years of service. Under the agreement the union has established the highest wage scale for commercial telegraphers in thirty years.

"What with the large amount of typhoid cases that this camp has had, it's a wonder that the population of the camp has not been wiped out of existence," says the Michel, B. C., District Ledger. It also points out that nothing has been heard of the report of Dr. Lewis T. Davis, sanitary inspector, Victoria, who was sent up here by the provincial government to look into the sanitary conditions of this camp, also to take note of where the Michel water supply came from. As most everyone knows, the biggest supply of water comes from the Michel creek at a point about one mile and a *half above the town, and which creek* (according to the medical men) is infested with typhoid germs.

BY ROY MATTHEWS.

Simultaneously with the opening thunder of the Catholic heavy artillery in New York, priestly outposts throughout the continent opened hostilities against socialism last Sunday. Our attention is particularly attracted to the attack of Father Bedard of North Vancouver. "Socialism," he said, "was opposed to the law of God, and sought to drag mankind down, instead of seeking to elevate men. It taught that labor was wrong and should be indulged in as little as possible, forgetful of the fact that life was but a labor for the eternal life of hereafter." The fact is that socialism does not teach anything of the kind, and, merely for the reverend father's instruction his remarks are here dealt with:

It would make no difference whatever if anyone should be fool enough to teach that labor was wrong, because labor must be indulged in, right or wrong. It is absolutely necessary that someone labor, else what would become of the cardinals, the bishops, the archbishop sand all the dignitaries of the church, to say nothing of the pope? Men must live, so some men must labor.

Whether the fact is taught or not, it is absolutely plain that labor is indulged in as little as possible. This forms a part of socialist philosophy only insofar as it is an incontrovertible truth. If it is wrong that labor should be indulged in as little as possible, and a man's chances for the hereafter decrease in proportion as he avoids labor here, then every inventor living and dead is or has been doomed to perdition. For the inventor, while perhaps overworking himself, is trying to avoid labor in some line of industry, also is he scattering sin throughout the world by lightening the labors of the race. Father Bedard is also diminishing his chances of eternal glory every time he rides in a street car, use a *telephone, send a telegram*, go on a railway or steamship journey, use a typewriter, read a newspaper, or preach a sermon from a bible that has been printed by labor-saving machinery, for he is not only avoiding labor but encouraging others to do so. All that *socialists* teach is that if labor-saving devices must be used, then those who make and operate them should have the benefits. If this is to drag mankind down, how low must they be who today live from the profits of industry? Take some more extracts from this interesting sermon: "The socialistic assertion was false that all men were equal, for men were not, and never would be equal. . . . Some men were stronger, others had more brain power than their fellows, and the only claim to equality was that God had made each of us, and that we each had a soul to save. . . . . Most of the labor troubles were caused by the greed of the rich, but socialism was no remedy. The real remedy was to be found in religion, which taught the employer to give to his men a living wage, and to the men, to give in return, an honest day's work." The first sentence is quite true. The next one is more interesting. But the writer must not be drawn into a controversy about souls; rather take something more material. Suppose that "the only claim to equality is that God made each of us and we each have a stomach to fill." No one would presume to deny that some stomachs are larger than others as well as some brains being more powerful. Is that any reason why any one should put cheap food into his own stomach and good food into another's? Suppose there was another priest who made a very poor job of composing a sermon but was really a very smart man, and suppose this priest, by his cunning, discovered a way to make one of the cloth write his sermons without giving him any return. Then suppose he was found out. Would he go right on writing his sermons because he had, in the past, been smart enough to fool his brother?

It is the same way in regard to stomachs. A large number of men know how to produce goods and fill the *social stomach. These are working*men. Other men are smarter in a different line. They know how to manipulate ownership so as to get their stomachs filled without actually producing. Some, however, are finding the game out and know a way to stop it. *Would it be right to keep on simply* because people have been fooled in the past? No, inequality, either of brains or stomachs, is no excuse for a man filling another's stomach at the expense of his own and his family's. As to that "living wage." Whether religion deserves the credit or not, most employers are aware that workers must be *kept sufficiently alive else they could* not do an "honest day's" labor, and incidentally deliver up an "honest day's" profit.

ECONOMIC EGGS IN THE "CROW'S NEST"

J. W. Wilkinson, Western Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and President of the B. C. *Federation of Labor*, all of which is the Canadian part of the American Federation of Labor, has recently addressed a number of meetings in the Crow's Nest Pass. He gives a brief history of the aims and objects of the trade unions and the lessons to be learned from their struggles. He urges the unions to send delegates to the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, to be held in Guelph, Ontario, commencing September 9. That Mr. Wilkinson has a thorough grasp of the labor problem is shown by the following quotation from a recent speech:

"The working class are wage slaves. Their power to labor is a commodity. When we first hear the Socialist state these facts we are horrified. 'Why,' we say, 'we are intelligent human beings, baptized by the clergy, made in the image of God,' etc. Pity God. But if we study working class economics we will soon discover that potatoes and other such commodities have an advantage over us. If the market is unfavorable, and therefore the price is low, they can be placed in cold storage and kept until the market is more favorable. But attached to the only commodity we have to sell—that is, our labor power—is a human stomach. It can not be placed in cold storage. So we must sell it. When the market is unfavorable we must follow the price (wages) down. The working class elect representatives of the capitalist class to Parliament. By so doing the workers surrender political power to *the representatives of the capitalist* class, who use that political power to secure and maintain ownership of the natural resources, which are worthless without labor. This accounts for their immigration policy, for they want cheap labor. C. M. O'BRIEN.

MUSICIANS' UNION MOURNS FOR MEMBER.

Mr. Robert Rogers Twiss, 28 years old, the violinist at the Harrison Hot Springs hotel who was drowned in the lake on Saturday night, leaves three brothers in Vancouver and one brother and three sisters in the east. He was born in Woodburn, Ont. Mr. W. J. Twiss, manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company branch, is a cousin.

It has now been decided by the friends that Twiss must have been knocked out of the launch when it struck a pile in the dark, the jar throwing him over the rail. He and Arthur Walker had taken the launch out after a dance and when preparing to make a landing near the hatcheries, five miles away, Twiss was heard to fall into the water after a remark, and his head must have hit a floating log. Walker, although he jumpd in, could not find his body.

Twiss was a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, local 145. Before going to Harrison Hot Springs he was leader of the Maple Leaf theatre and Windsor cafe orchestras as well as first violin at the Orpheum and Rose theatres.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibb have returned *to Edmonton, Alta., after spending* their honeymoon trip in Vancouver and other coast cities. Mr. Gibb is in the street railway service at his home town.

Mrs. R. P. Pettipiece was among the *prize winners at the Labor Day sports;* and as a result of her activity, she has enriched the "larder" to the extent of 15 pounds of tea and 10 pounds of coffee. "Furby" Pettipiece, "the owd Swede," won a box of pears, as it (appears) on the prize list.

TRADES COUNCIL DISCUSS POLICE AFFAIRS

Vancouver, September 5.

Regular meeting Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8 o'clock, President Kavanagh in the chair, and other officers, with the exception of Secretary Pettipiece, present.

Delegate McVety was appointed acting secretary during the time Delegate Pettipiece is attending Dominion Trades Congress convention.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted when corrected re Electrical Workers being credited with Tailors' delegates.

Credentials

Typographical—John Rankin.
Upholsterers—Bowler and Smith.
Steam Engineers—Harry Longley.
Bookbinders—H. Perry, vice H. Gadsden.
Bricklayers—Jas. Hazlett, vice Cummins.
Horseshoers—Jas. F. Smith.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive

Regular meeting executive committee convened September 4 at 8 p.m., President Kavanagh presiding.

Present: Beasley, Campbell, Kavanagh, McMillan, McVety and Pipes.

Delegate McVety acted as secretary.

Communication from City Clerk McQueen advising that "as the city have no power to go into an investigation of this kind (condtiions of employment of women and girls) the city do not take any action in the matter, and that the communication from the Trades and Labor Council be filed."

Committee recommended that the letter be filed and the secretary instructed to ask if the power of the city was now less than when the request of the Council was first granted. Carried.

Accounts

Vancouver Labor Temple Co., rent August, $25.50; B. C. Federationist, advertising (Labor day), $16.00; W. W. Lefeaux, typewriter, 50c; E. T. Kingsley, Labor day printing, $52.25; Hopps-Duker, banners, $18.80; Marjorie Easson, prize $4.00; W. J. Pipes and J. C. Burgess (chairman and secretary-treasurer Labor day committee), 20 days each at $5.00 per day, $200.00; Jas. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, August, $10.00; R. P. Pettipiece, secretary, August,, $10.00. Committee recommend the accounts be paid. Concurred in.

Recommended that the secretary be instructed to write the headquarters of the Hod Carriers and Builders Laborers' union asking information regarding the standing of the Vancouver local. Concurred in.

Secretary-Treasurer Campbell reported that a number of the smaller unions were in arrears for a considerable period, and he was instructed to *report fully* to next meeting of the committee.

Committee recommended that as the price of shares in Vancouver Labor Temple Co. are to be increased from $1 to $1.50 on October 1st, that this Council subscribe for one thousand *shares and pay $400 forthwith.* Concurred in.

Recommended that Jas. McVety be authorized to sign checks in absence of Secretary Pettipiece, and that bank be so advised. Concurrence.

Labor Day Committee

Delegate Burgess reported that the Labor day committee were not as yet able to report finally, but expected a surplus of approximately $200. The sports had all been pulled off except the motorcycle race, and the committee was well satisfied, considering the *inclement weather conditions.* Report accepted as progress.

Parliamentary Committee

Delegate Pipes reported that committee had considered a number of matters which were still under discussion.

Recommend that the Council instruct the delegate to the Trades Congress to do all in his power to stop the flow of undesirable emigration likely to drift this way when the Panama canal opens. Concurrence.

Recommend that an appeal be entered in the case of a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for carrying concealed weapons.

Delegates McVety, Burgess, Blumberg, Fraser, Smith, McMillan.

At the request of Delegate Smith, Mr. L. H. Burnham, of the Brotherhood, gave a detailed account of the case.

Amendment (McVety, Pipes)—That matter lay over until Solicitor Farris looks into evidence. Carried.

Question of exorbitant charges for food for prisoners was raised and was referred back to committee for further investigation.

Committee recommend that Council protest against high price charged by concessionaires at recent exhibition. Non-concurrence.

Question of Council entering municipal politics was still under discussion in the committee.

Reports of Unions

Molders—Delegate Burgess reported that his organization endorsed universal working card scheme by vote of 32 to 4.

Engineers—Delegate Blumberg reported that engineers are steadily growing. Having trouble with Province newspaper over caretaker and pressmen acting as engineer.

Barbers — Delegate Burkhart reported that barbers were progressing nicely and had taken another fifty shares of Labor Temple stock.

Painters—Delegate McMillan reported fair conditions in the trade. Union had endorsed industrial union*ism, and considered that was equiva*lent to endorsing universal working card.

Commercial Telegraphers—Delegate Wood reported members of his craft all over C. P. R. system received in*crease of 10 per cent. from July 1.*

Longshoremen—Delegate Hughes reported his organization had now a paid secretary, and the trade was about ninety-nine per cent. organized.

Bricklayers—Delegate Pipes reported that the bricklayers had unanimously turned down the universal working card.

Bakers—Delegate Pipes presented ash trays advertising bakers' label.

Upholsterers—Delegate Bowler said his trade was now ninety-five per cent. organized.

United Brotherhood Carpenters—Delegate Sisterson reported his union was in favor of universal working card.

Moving Picture Operators—Delegate Smith reported operators still on strike and members were receiving support from outside locals.

Sheet Metal Workers — Delegate Gould reported his membership all working.

Electrical Workers No. 213—Delegate Pilz said his union was favor of universal card.

Amalgamated Carpenters—Delegate Smith spoke of his organization holding a smoker this month, and also reported that Business Agent Key was again on the firing line.

Unfinished Business

Delegates Freckleton, Hurst and *Vice-President McMillan were ap*pointed a committee to get out circulars regarding industrial unionism.

New Business

Pilz-Hurst: That unions be requested to take up question of fining all members caught patronizing unfair moving picture houses.

Freckleton-McMillan: That Council inquire into delay in granting of death certificate. Carried.

Smith-Pilz: That this Council protest against expenditure of civic funds in entertaining the Duke of Connaught. Lost.

Question discussed by Delegates Knight, Manson, Burgess, Philpot, Kavanagh.

Under the good of the order a number of questions in connection with internal affairs were raised and disposed of.

Statistician Beasley reported sixty-three delegates present.

Receipts, $642.00; expenditures, $373.35.

Council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

At Easton Grey, Wiltshire, Eng., there has not been one person during the past year in receipt of outdoor poor relief.

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2 inches, per issue	70c	1.40
3 inches, per issue	60c	1.80
4 inches, per issue	55c	2.20
5 inches and upwards	50c	2.50

Transient advertisements, 10c per line; subsequent insertions, 5c per line; 14 lines to the inch.

Correspondence from unions and unionists invited.

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

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

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1912

THE MILK SUPPLY

James Eadie, writing in the city press, says that the tests being made by the city analyst for quality as to butterfats and solids, etc., under the present system of milk inspection of the city of Vancouver, is simply a farce, as results are obtained from inspection made by the milk inspectors under the city health department. He suggests that the city health department commence at once and publish milk tests made by the city analyst of every milk vendor doing business in this city, so that everyone would know the quality of milk each milk vendor was selling. This would do more to improve the quality of milk than the enforcement of any act placed on the statute books of this province, and I am sure the newspapers of this city would be pleased to publish these tests free of charge and that these reports would be eagerly sought for by those interested in the sale of pure milk.

THE SINGLE TAX

The Appeal to Reason says that someone asks about the single tax, and explains that it is a proposition to tax land values and that alone. It is claimed that it would result in breaking, to a large extent, the power of landlordism. Where it has been tried in part, as in some sections of the United States and Canada, it has accomplished good results. Some claim that it embodies some of the elements of socialism. However, it does not propose to destroy the profit system; hence it is, at best, only partially socialistic. There is considerable opposition to it on the ground that it would put the burden of taxation on the farmer. This is true only where farming is the principal industry, and in that case the burden goes there anyway. Socialists differ as to whether they should support the single tax where it is a question for settlement, just as they do on various other questions that are to be voted on. The best thing to do is to read up and form your own conclusions. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" gives a good idea of the single tax, while the capitalist papers are full of arguments against it. The very fact that they oppose it would suggest that it has some merits that deserve study.

WIDOWS' PENSION ACT IN NEW ZEALAND

The Widows' Pension act came into operation in New Zealand on January 1 last. It received the governor's assent on Otober 28, 1911. It is controlled by the officers appointed by the Old Age Pension act, and has been carried out without any hitch whatever. Copies of the act were distributed to the various registrars on November 16 last and it was gazetted on November 27. In the second week of December forms of application were available from one end of the Dominion of New Zealand to the other, and pensions were granted within a few days of the act coming into force. The maximum yearly pension is $49 for one, $87 for two, $116 for three, and $145 for more than three children under fourteen years, payable weekly. It is estimated that the pensions will amount to about $266,000.

There are approximately 25,700 widows of all ages, of which 8,500 are between the ages of 20 and 55; 6,300 between the ages of 55 and 65, and 10,900 65 years and over. These last are qualified by age for the old age pensions, and therefore can be left out of consideration for purposes of calculation.

As a rule the person who lives up to his ideals keeps poor.

"How you vote doesn't make much difference, but how you think does; for if you think right you will vote right."

The greed and avarice for money-getting is stamped so plainly on the faces of most rich men that they can be detected on the street as easily as fallen women.

A local laborite has pointed out the great waste of money in strikes, which if properly spent could immensely boost the interests of labor by supporting working class candidates. It is only through parliamentary legislation that the workers can possibly have all their grievances adjusted.

Trades unionists high in the councils of labor in the old country, who formerly talked of the power of the workers and their ability to hold up the trade of the nation, are now talking of the folly of strikes. The demand for some better method of settling industrial disputes must be invoked, it is claimed.

A petition for the recall of Governor West, of Oregon, is being circulated. The governor's prison policy and his policy of pardoning convicts will be used as the principal basis of the recall campaign. Governor West is opposed to capital punishment, saying that one of his reasons is that a rich man is never hanged.

The trade union movement is a protest against unlimited commercial greed and avarice, is a barrier against the unrestricted exploitation of the mother and child for the benefit of the few and to the detriment of the many. It is a barrier against grinding poverty, long hours of toil and starvation wages; it is a barrier against the gradual degradation of the wage-earner to a state of servitude.

Reliable statistics, prepared at New York, showed that never before in the history of this continent, not even during the American civil war, has the cost of living been so high as at present. It is also reasoned out that prices will continue to soar. This is due principally to the great and powerful combines. Therefore, whether labor wants to or not, it must continue to demand higher wages, because the stipend for labor is placed at the bare margin of existence.

This is a selfish world, when we stop to consider it. When we look at the palaces of the rich, their fine yachts and automobiles and millions of untold wealth, each dollar of which goes to add to the ever-increasing burden of the producing class in society, and then see the poor and half starved, the penitentiaries, asylums, poor houses and free wards in hospitals, which go to swell the total, is it any wonder that there is an ever-growing spirit of discontent throughout the land?

Trade unions organized on a protective and benevolent basis can resist reductions in wages and prevent unfair shop conditions during periods of stagnation in industry, says the Labor Journal. They can reduce the hours of labor and improve conditions when trade revives, and when the competing market prices warrant a change in the bill of prices paid to labor. By acting in an organized capacity intelligent discussion of the merits of the property becomes possible. While mistakes can not be avoided, common sense, guided by experience, is likely to predominate in the course of time.

CURRENT OPINION—ALL SORTS

Green Eye

It is announced that tremendous enthusiasm is shown at meetings of Mr. Debs, socialist candidate for the United States presidency. This is an infringement on Colonel Roosevelt's copyright. —News-Advertiser.

A Poser

If the worker gets all he produces, where does the fellow who doesn't work get his?—Appeal to Reason.

To Jail to Vote

England had better watch out or the women of America will have the ballot while in England they are still thrown in jail for asking for the right.—Appeal to Reason.

Fake Freedom

We are told the laborer is free and can reject or accept the offer. Yes, his freedom resembles a cat in a tub out in the middle of a lake. The cat is not bound to stay in the tub; it is perfectly free to jump out.—Port Arthur Wage-Earner.

Brummagem Patriots

The "patriotic" arguments for breaking our treaty obligations with reference to the Panama canal must have been borrowed from a Canadian humorist. When consulted about the kind of arguments to use in the support of the tory party he replied: "Don't argue; wave the flag!"—The Public, Chicago.

Why Women Should Vote

Mayor D. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the "Woman Voter," says: "Ohio women should vote because Ohio is now recognized as one of the most progressive states in the American union. Its legislation is beginning to represent the real vital interests of its people. This can never be fully realized until all of its people participate in making and approving its laws. This is not a man's government, but a people's government; and as nature has made emotional and intellectual differences among people that aggregate of the public conscience and intelligence which is the basis of all sound law ought to include the varying opinions and feelings of all the people."

A crisis has occurred in the labor situation at Moosejaw, Sask., when the city decided to bonus workmen in connection with the city's water supply from Caron Springs, 29 miles from the west. Those men contracting labor will receive $1 per day extra during the contract, provided they remain on the job thirty days.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED OR REFUSED TO CAPRICE OF MINISTER OF LABOR

A Large Saving to Employers Who Secure "Alien" Workers --Important Communications.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3rd, 1912.
Hon. T. W. Crowthers, K. C., Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir: Thanks very much for your letter of the 19th ultimo with reference to the Industrial Disputes Act. From the last paragraph, I judge that every application for a board from employers in industries covered by the act may be granted or refused, according to the decision of the minister, and that an adverse decision on an application is equivalent to an official statement from the minister that no grievance exists in the industry from which the application is received.

If this interpretation is correct, I would like to receive a decision from either yourself or the Department of Justice as to whether the men are relieved from the penalties of the act if they strike after a board has been refused.

With reference to the application of the employees of the Union Steamship Company, I am not aware as to the specific allegations made by Mr. Legg, at that time managing director, but I do know that the company, without notice, reduced the wages of the men $5 per month, and the refusal of the department, then in charge of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, to grant the men's application for a board, compelled them to accept the reduction throughout the entire winter without being permitted to strike. If a statement by an employer that his employees are not British subjects is sufficient to secure an adverse decision from the minister that information should be well circulated as an enormous saving in wages could thereby be effected.

I am laying some stress on this particular case, for the reason that the same set of circumstances will probably arise again within a month with the same company and another application will be made by the employees, regardless of whether they are British subjects or not.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JAS. H. M'VETY.

Ottawa, August 19th, 1912.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 14th instant. It seems to me the correspondence already had in the matter to which you refer leaves no room for doubt concerning the attitude of this Department respecting it.

You say: "What we would like to get is a straight decision as to whether applications are to be received acording to the act—from persons employed in industries covered by its provisions; or whether the employment of other than British subjects renders the legislation non-applicable in any or all industries?"

To the first question I would say, Yes, of course applications are to be received according to the act; and to the second, No. At the same time I should tell you that each application and reply thereto, as well as information obtained from other sources sometimes, are considered and a decision reached as to whether in all the circumstances a board should be established.

I hope this may be entirely satisfactory.

Faithfully,
T. W. CROWTHERS.

James H. McVety, Esq., Room 211, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

DEMANDS OF MEN IN MINE DISPUTE UPHELD—THE THREE QUESTIONS

Findings of Conciliation Board in Britannia Mines Dispute—Majorty and Minority Report.

The result of the dispute at the Britannia mines, which was recently referred to the Department of Labor, is seen in majority and minority reports from members of the conciliation board recently appointed to investigate the dispute, most of the demands of the men being recommended in the majority report and the investigation being objected to in the minority report. The majority report is presented by the chairman, Mr. J. A. Harvey, K. C., and Mr. George Heatherton, and the minority by Mr. W. E. Burns, who was nominated by the company.

Mr. Burns states that there was no complaint made by the employees at the mine or by the Britannia Miners' Union, but only an alleged grievance on the part of the secretary of the company. Therefore, he contends, the investigation does not come under the conditions of the act.

The three questions under dispute were: (1) The denial by the company of the claim of the secretary of the Britannia Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting dues and holding meetings of the union. (2) The discharge of a medical practitioner at the mine without the consent of the men who each contributed $1 per month to his support, and (3) the transferring of a charge for medical attendance to one for light in the bunkhouses. In addition a complaint was made that the bunkhouses did not comply with the conditions imposed by the Provincial Health act.

Among other things, the majority report holds that the right to form unions and hold meetings is one that should be freely enjoyed by every workman and the company should in this case grant the right to its men to hold such meetings in their bunkhouses or in some other suitable place of meeting on the company's property and should allow the officials of the union to visit the men there for the purpose of collecting dues and transacting the business of the union. In reference to the medical practitioner, referred to as dischargd, the report, after going into detail, believes that if the privilege of holding meetings was accorded by the company the matter would be amicably adjusted by the parties. After visiting bunkhouses, the signatories of the majority report are of opinion that they do not in every respect comply with the conditions of the Public Health act. The company are, however, constructing new bunkhouses at the "half-way."

A WORKING GIRL'S LIFE—SHE IS HELPLESS WHO MUST EARN WAGES

Helen M. Todd, Illinois State Factory Inspector, Pleads for the Down-Trodden.

I wish that every safe, comfortable and protected woman might be forced if only for one month to live the life of a working girl in a great city. I would have her work the same hours, eat the same food, live exactly under the same conditions that women working in laundries, restaurants and factories live.

She would know what it meant to long for more food to put the strength she needed for work into her body; and not dare buy it because she wasn't earning enough money to eat "all she wanted."

I would have her, after her work was done, dazed with fatigue and cold, stand in among a mass of men on a street car back platform, where every grouch push against her tired body, her swollen feet, caused her anguish.

In her bare little dollar-and-a-week bedroom, without the possibility of food or warmth, and worst of all, with no one to welcome her or to speak to her, she would set the alarm clock for 6.30 the next morning, drag off her clothing with fingers almost too tired to obey her will; turning out the gas, grope her way across the room to the small iron bed and drawing the covers over her shed those tears of hopelessness and fear, of weariness and loneliness, which only the helpless and the weak can shed.

More than this, she would know what it meant when she has just managed to hold out to the closing hours of factory, through what seemed to her an endless day of "speeding up" noise and relentless work—to have the word setn down from the office that a big order has come in and all the girls are to stay and work overtime tonight.

She should learn to know that there are two codes of morals which men hold. One set of morals for the protected girl who has social position and wealth. Another code for the working girl who has no protection, and who can therefore be exploited.

When women realize that the most helpless thing in all this earth is the woman who must labor to earn her bread; and who stands alone, without home or money, or organization, with nothing to sell but her separate and unprotected power to work; when women realize the tragedy, the hopelessness of this struggle, then the words "working women must organize to survive," will have a meaning to them.

Out of this sense of kinship will spring the battle cry of woman, "We are of one blood, I and thou."

Then women will understand and feel what the organization of women means. You will not have to convince their intellects that "alone they are helpless and together they are strong," for their hearts will teach them.

We will then have that comradeship among women which will enable us to have the substance of a civilization where we now have but its shadow.

Sacrificing the Future

Even the Pall Mall Mail, once a strong supporter of that tyrant, Lord Devenport, has had enough of him. It says: "Lord Devonport commits the old error of insisting upon the forms of domination, as well as the substance of success. He wants the moral equivalent of a 'Roman triumph.' That he can win even that sort of victory we have little doubt; but if he does he will sacrifice the interests of the future to the temper of the hour, and he will put arguments like lighted fagots into the hands of every firebrand in the land. There was never yet victory tainted by obstinacy of this kind which did not prove in the long run to be dearly bought."

There are over 80 statute acres of land in British Columbia to every one letter in the Bible. Figures: Acres, 284,672,000, or 382,300 square miles in B. C.; letters in bible, 3,556,480.

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1912-13: President, J. W. Wilkinson; vice-presidents, Geo. A. Burt, B. D. Grant, J. H. McVety, R. P. Pettipiece, J. Roberts, C. Siverts, J. J. Taylor; sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley, Box 1195, Vancouver.

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BAKERS' AND CONFECtioners' Local No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. President, J. Kinnaird; corresponding secretary, W. Rogers, Room 220, Labor Temple; financial secretary, P. Robinson.

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS first and third Wednesdays, 8:30 p.m. President, C. E. Herritt; recording secretary, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, 439 Abbott Street. Sey. 2170.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE NO. 676—Meets first and third Sundays of each month, 7:30 p. m., Room 306. President, Walter Laurie; secretary, A. MacDonald; treasurer, Wm. Mottishaw, Tel. Sey. 453 (Yale Hotel).

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, Local No. 617—Meets Monday of each week, 8 p.m. Executive committee meets every Friday, 8 p.m. President, A. Richmond; recording secretary, A. Paine; financial secretary, L. H. Burnham, Room 304. Sey. 1380.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners. South Vancouver No. 1208—Meets Ashe's hall, 21st and Fraser Ave., every Friday, 8 p.m. President, Wm. Robertson; recording secretary, B. T. Phillips, Collingwood East; financial secretary, J. A. Dickenson, South Vancouver P. O.; treasurer, Robert Lindsay, Cedar Cottage.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215. Sey. 8799.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, F. Barclay, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL, NO. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, Robert J. Craig; secretary, J. C. Peuser, Kurtz Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnson.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS', British Columbia Division, C. P. System, Division No. 1—Meets 10:30 a.m. third Sunday in month, Room 204. Local chairman, J. F. Campbell, Box 432, Vancouver. Local sec.-treas., A. T. Oberg, Box 432, or 1003 Burrard street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p. m. President, W. P. Carr; vice-president, Fred Fuller; recording secretary, A. A. McDonald, 5 Lorne street east; financial secretary, Harvey Sauder; treasurer, H. H. Free; press secretary, Arthur Rhodes; business agent, H. A. Jones, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS', LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meet every Friday Room 205 8 p.m. President S. S. Duff; recording secretary, L. R. Salmon; treasurer and business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 202. Sey. 2348.

GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 40—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, J. Fox; vice-president, Wm. Thompson; financial secretary, Wm. Worton; secretary, A. O. Hettler, 425 Dufferin street. Telephone, Fairmont 1238.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 133 Water street. President, B. Hughes; secretary, Thomas Nixon, 133 Water street.

MACHINISTS', NO. 182—MEETS SECond and fourth Thursdays, 7:15 p.m. President, Robt. Thompson; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety. Sey. 6360.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. President H. Murry; financial secretary, F. J. Harris, 1668 Robson St.; recording secretary, Skene Thompson, Sub P. O. No. 8, Box 3; business agent, W. J. Nagle.

SHINGLERS', LOCAL NO. 1—MEETS every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 221. President, T. Burkes; secretary, Mike Kneiling, 882 Richards street.

SHEET METAL WORKERS', LOCAL No. 280—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Room 302. President, H. Spear; recording secretary, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake street; financial secretary, Ed. Dormody.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p.m. President, Fred Rumble; correspondin~ secretary, James Rayburn; fianancial secretary, Wm. Jardine.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:45 p.m. and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, Box 18, City Heights P.O.; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

TAILORS, VANCOUVER BRANCH NO. 178—Meetings held first Friday in each month, 8 p.m. President, H. Nordland; secretary, W. W. Hocken, P.O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Wakley, Box 503.

TILE LAYERS' AND HELPERS', LOcal No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, R. Neville; secretary, P. O. Hoeuke, Suite 2, 1202 Woodland drive.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets 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.

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CIGARMAKERS' BLUE LABEL FISHING CLUB ON THE CHICKAMUS

Piscatorial Artists Adduce Proof of Many Doubtful Stories Hitherto Unpublished.

This picture was taken this spring three miles up the Chickamus river. The boys are all members of the "Blue Label Fishing Club" and the trout (all Dollies) were taken the first day out, on gold devon minnows. This is what I call high life, the real, unadulterated sport that Isaac Walton made famous. How much more beneficial it is for a bunch or unionists to spend their surplus cash out in the wilds fishing or hunting than to stay in town joy riding and getting stewed up. You awaken in the morning without that Colorado Maduro taste in your mouth, and your head does not feel out of

proportion. After the trip is over and you are broke financially, but not physically, you never kick yourself and talk to yourself like the chap does who never leaves the clustered lights. These fishing trips are the clear thing. A week of anticipation, a week of realization and months of fond remembrance. The only fault is that they don't come oftener. If we didn't belong to a labor union it's doubtful if they would come at all. The best time to fish the Chickamus is early spring and late fall. If you are not lucky Pete will sell you Dollies at $1 apiece. Pete fishes for a living and is very accommodating and hates to see the boys go back with empty baskets. Should any of you get the inspiration and go up there tell the stage driver you are a red and he'll give you all the knowledge he knows and forty kinds of Socialist papers to read while in camp.

R. J. C.

LABOR DISPUTES

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Labor disputes are becoming more and more serious and are challenging our commercial supremacy. We have successfully resisted protection, but trade supremacy may be lost by other methods than tariff manipulation. Before now branches of trade have been lost through strikes; but, apart from this, industry and commerce are now so interwoven that stoppage at one department affects all others, to the detriment alike of labor and capital. Apart from that, it is to the interests of the working classes that strikes should cease. A slight increase of wages never compensates for weeks of idleness, and while nothing but admiration is due to those who heroically stick by their comrades in the day of battle, it is desirable to find a less disastrous method of adjusting disputes. Short of legislation there is no remedy. As a nation we have always been chary of government interference in labor disputes. To avoid that various schemes have been tried. Great things were hoped for from conciliation boards and the regulation of wages on the sliding scale principle. When hitches occurred mediation on the part of the board of trade or a popular minister was resorted to, frequently with success. Within recent years, however, the relations between masters and men have increased in bitterness, and, short of introducing the element of legislative compulsion, it is difficult to find a solution of the problem. In the old days there was not so much need for state interference. Before the rise of huge industries masters and men were in close touch with one another, and the personal equation was more in evidence. Now, under syndicate rule, the equation is financial rather than personal. Everything is sacrificed to dividends; and, as a consequence, the men sink to the position of "hands," mere money-making machines for unknown masters who neither toil nor spin. Thus we have the industrial world divided into two vast armies; and, just as in the international world, huge preparations are always being made to provide for the contingency of war. No civilization worthy of the name can be built upon such an unstable basis."

The Brewery Workers.

From the time of the organization of trades unions those trades in a position to place a mark upon their product which would distinguish it from others, sought a plan whereby a simple emblem would convey to brother workmen and others that the goods bearing the label were the product of union men, working under fair conditions.

The United Brewery Workmen realized that a label representing a group of trades was necessary, and after deliberate consideration, decided upon the tri-color for their label, symbolizing, as it does, liberty, charity and protection. The label complete stands for excellence in workmanship, purity of product and bears the tidings to other workmen and to those whi believe in the uplift of humanity that the giods in the containers on which the label is placed were produced by union men working under conditions as favorable as possible.

Standing for all these, fair-minded people in general should at all times demand that the label (see col. 7, page 2) is on the box, case, cask or keg, containing any of the products of the United Brewery Workmen.

In asking the co-operation of friends and fellow-workers, the United Brewery Workmen stand ready ti assist all in obtaining the eight-hour day.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Publishing a labor weekly is a great game. It keeps the staff of The Federationist hustling all the time, who realize the larger the list of subscribers the greater and harder becomes the task. This paper is rapidly forging itself ahead, and were all members of the unions of this province to put their shoulders to the wheel with a strong boost and a boost altogether the circulation in a very short while would be the largest of any sheet printed in British Columbia. Every gain to the paid-up subscription list makes the force of labor that much more powerful. Facts and figures are what count in the cause of organized workers. Let every wage-earner of this country and all interested in the great want of the age—the solving of the labor question—become real, live subscribers to The Federationist. Read and learn.

SOCIALISM: SANE AND INSANE

(By A. E. Fletcher, in Reynold's Weekly)

The sanest definition of socialism that I know of is by John Stuart Mill, who says: "The problem of the future is how to secure the greatest individual ownership of the raw materials of the globe and the participation by all in the products of combined labor." Mr. Stewart Grahame seems not to understand this indisputable proposition. He has written a book which he calls "Where Socialism Failed." Mr. Grahame gives an account of the madcap enterprise of the Australian enthusiast, William Lane, the founder of an alleged socialistic community in Paraguay. Lane failed because, like many other social reformers, he mistook the goal for the starting point. Nothing seems to me to be more absurd for writers like Mr. Grahame to condemn a whole cosmic system by jeering at its chaotic phases. You might treat the whole universae as a joke on this principle. Socialism is like an incoming tide; its waves will roll backward and forward while the tide itself rolls on. Mr. Grahame is apparently an intelligent person, and he has knocked about the world a good deal, but he is not endowed with the capacity of taking a large view of great subjects. He might point out many other examples of the failure of socialistic experiments besides that of William Lane. What, however, are these failures compared with the ruinous schemes for which capitalism is responsible?

As Mr. Grahame is fond of concrete instances, let me ask him whether he has never heard of that famous Californian city which stands today as an awful monument of a capitalistic experiment, tried only a few years before William Lane failed in Paraguay. The fornian city which stands today as an awful monument of a capitalistic exonce handsome streets of this city have not now a single tenant; the walls of its hotels and public buildings are smothered with untrained creepers, and no train ever stops at its railway station. It was reared during the capitalistic boom by those 'practical' financiers and men of business whom Mr. Grahame appears to regard as apostles of industrial salvation. But the scheme involved the ruin of many thousands of people, and its relics remain as phases of the abomination of capitalistic desolation. The difference between capitalistic and socialistic failures is that the former are the result of gambling and greed and the latter of benevolent mistakes. After all, what is failure when it results from noble motives? 'A defeat is nothing,' said Disraeli, one of those political heroes whom I feel sure Mr. Grahame worships. 'Remember,' says Thomas Hardy, 'that the best and greatest among mankind are those who do themselves no worldly good. Every successful man is more or less a selfish man. The devoted fail.' That has been true of all great reformers, through all the ages. As Joachim Miller sings:

"All honor to him that shall win the prize,
The world has cried for a thousand years,
But to him who tries and fails and dies
I give great honor and glory and tears."

"Not content with demolishing poor William Lane, who Mr. Grahame admits was an idealist of the purest type, he trots out all the old arguments that capitalistic writers have vainly tried to ride to death from time immemorial—socialism means free love, atheism, destruction of incentive to work, etc., etc., ad nauseam. I am surprised that any intelligent writer at this time of day should be guilty of trying to whip into life these dead horses. Such books as Mr. Grahame's, however, serve a useful purpose. They offer no alternative to the policy they condemn, and therefore they increase the number of converts to it. Hence we must regard Mr. Grahame as being unconsciously a socialistic propagandist."

OUR TRADE IS NOT IMMUNE.

The last issue of the Danville Record, the weekly labor paper printed in that little Illinois town, contains a dramatic story of an old worker, who, after years of ceaseless toil now finds himself deprived of a chance to work, of a chance to earn a decent living.

The machine has done it.

The man in question, who had been president of the Danville Trades and Labor Council for several years, is a glass blower by trade. At the last meeting of that central body he arose and with shaking voice he stated that he was leaving his adopted country, America, and his many friends after twenty years' residence in this country, because the machines had taken his job!

Having only one trade, that of glass blower, he could no longer find work in America, unless he submit to a lower standard of living and eke out a precarious existence as a laborer at $1.50 a day.

In Germany, where co-operative factories are springing up and Socialists will soon control the government, he will, in the near future, own his own job, and, in co-operation with the other members of his craft, the bottle-blowing machines as well.

The talk of that brother woke the delegates of that central body up. In the discussion over prevailing conditions that followed, a cigarmaker stated that machines now made sigars six times as fast as could a cigarmaker, and children could run the machines; that it was only a matter of time before most, if not all cigarmakers, would be among the unemployed.

A printer cited the electrical invention with which one operator will operate about one-half of the machines in the country from a central point, displacing thousands of operators who now set the telegraph news of the daily papers.

Last, but not least, a coal miner stated that coal mining machines are rapidly displacing the miners and that it is credibly reported that coal will soon be burned in the ground, transformed into electrical enegry and distributed in high-tension current, in that event displacing all the coal miners, firemen, teamsters and allied laborers in the country and perhaps in the world!

If the recently organized bakery workers had taken part in that discussion, they could also have shown to what extent the machines have been introduced in our trade with their labor-displacing effects. In fact, practically all trades will find that their workers in the majority are all soon to be displaced by machines and that they are confronted with a problem that forces them to think and think seriously about their future.

The problem has to be solved.

It no longer can be avoided.

A practical solution of the problem has been offered the workers.

As yet the workers have not accepted it.

Nothing short of the co-operative ownership of all the means of production, including all labor-saving machinery, will save the working class from destruction.

There is no trade that is immune from the encroachments of machinery.

We have machines to blow bottles.

We have machines to make cigars.

We have machines that mine coal.

We have machines that set type automatically.

We have machines that produce bread.

The iron labor-crusher is to be found in every trade. What should be a blessing to the workers is today a detriment to their future existence. It will remain that detriment under capitalism; it will offer nothing but unemployment to the workers.

Under Socialism the workers will own these machines, and they will own with them their jobs, which they can regulate in such a manner that every one willing and able to work may have one.

It's but for the workers to say which of the two systems is the saner and better, and to chose accordingly.—Bakers' Journal.

CIVIC VOTERS' LIST—THOSE WHO MAY VOTE, THOSE WHO MAY NOT

How to Get on the Lists to Be Able to Cast a Ballot Next January at Civic Elections.

Every male and female of the full age of 21 years, who is entered on the voters' list as owner of real property on his or her own right within the limits of the city, or as tenant of any real property within the city of the assessed value of $300, may vote. Where real property is leased, rented or occupied jointly by two or more persons and is assessed at an amount sufficient if equally divided between them to give a qualification to each, then each shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list and vote in respect of such property. All women owning property and over 21 years of age have a right to vote.

No married man shall be entitled to vote as tenant by reason of his being a tenant or occupier of real estate owned by his wife, and no Chinaman, Japanese or Indian can vote in any municipal election.

No person can vote more than once for aldermen in each ward, and no person shall be entitled to vote more than once in the election for mayor or for any money bylaw.

No American, unless he may have becitizen, can vote at any municipal eleccome naturalized and become a British tion.

No tenant voting as such can vote on money bylaws, but only for mayor and aldermen, and must be a British subject.

The husband of any owner of real property cannot vote now as husband of owner, this having been changed for the first time last year, thus giving the wife the sole right to vote on her own property.

It devolves on each person who wishes to exercise his or her vote to go in person to the city hall, examine the new lists, and if his name is not already on, make application to the city clerk to be put on and also to the assessment commissioner to be put on the assessment roll if owner of real property. And one making such application to the city clerk will not be allowed to vote on money bylaws this year, as the law says that the previous year's assessment roll if owner of real property cannot vote in this regard.

There is an erroneous idea that if any person pays taxes it gives the right to vote. This does not of necessity apply, for unless the name is on the assessment roll it will disqualify the one wishing to vote, as the assessment roll is the basis of qualification and not the tax list. So go personally to the city hall and get on the list.

Application to be put on the assessment roll will not give the voter the right to vote for money by-laws this year, but will give the right to vote for mayor and aldermen.

The new lists are now complete and open for inspection in the city clerk's office from August 1 to September 30, and the department is anxious to have the full list of voters complete. The only way to do this is for every voter or would-be voter to go personally to the city hall and for himself or herself make sure that the proper name and address is on the list.

R. S. Ward, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Section of International Machinists, has just returned from a trip over the G. T. P. Mr. Ward covered all the territory from Winnipeg to Edson, visiting all points affected by the strike. At every divisional point the Machinists and Boilermakers are standing firm in spite of the fact that the men have now been out on strike for 11 months. Notwithstanding the protracted nature of the struggle, Mr. Ward found the men quite confident that they would be successful in their effort to secure fair conditions of employment from the company eventually. Mr. Ward was asked if he had seen the complaint made by Mr. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors, that the construction work on the G. T. P. was being seriously retarded as a result of an abnormal shortage of labor. He replied that he had, and stated that he had taken special pains to enquire into the circumstances. "It is matter for common comment in the west that there appears to be as many men coming down from the construction camps as there are going in," he remarked. The conditions west of Edmonton are ideal for the employment agents and the railroad companies, as the construction men are continually changing their jobs, going out to the camps and coming back again. This situation is ascribed to the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the G. T. P. construction camps. —The Voice.

FELL FOUR STOREYS

Robert Patterson, 947 Howe street, experienced a thrilling and miraculous escape from death at 8:40 o'clock Saturday morning, when he lost his balance on the fourth storey of a building on which he was working at the corner of Keefer street and Gore avenue, and plunged down the elevator shaft. Fortunately he seized the rope of a block and tackle arrangement when he pitched forward, and although his fall was meteoric the rope broke its full force, enabling him to land on his feet. It was said at the general hospital, to which place he was taken, that his injuries were not serious, as he sustained only bruises.

The same building was the scene of another accident a little more than an hour later, when Samuel Hammond, of 1541 Thirteenth avenue, was struck by a pole, which broke his leg. He is in the employ of the B. C. Electric Railway company. He was also taken to the general hospital.

Laborers at many Saskatchewan points are refusing work at three dollars a day.

A start was made to clean up the sweatshops of Montreal when the strike of the Garment Workers ended in victory for the union. The victory was a substantial one, the workers gaining a ten per cent. increase in wages and a 52-hour week.

A great shortage of men is reported from Moosejaw, Sask., due to the farmers taking all available laborers away to the harvest fields. When the harvest is over, a surplus of men will be reported and we will be informed that they are an "idle, shiftless, good-for-nothing lot who wouldn't work if they had it."

W. R. Trotter, western organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was in the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William this week, and was tendered the freedom of the unions of that district in the interests of adding to the strength of organized labor in that district.

We Study Prices

all along the line and give you the benefit every time. Bargains always at the Honig Stores.

BUILDERS' BARGAINS

Dull Brass and Old Copper, Easy Spring: Regular $10
MORTISE LOCKS
$7.25 per dozen

Cupboard Turns Reg. $2; per dozen **95c**
Cupboard Catches Reg. $1.25; per doz. **60c**

SASH LOCKS, REG. $1.00; PER DOZ. 60c

Casement Adjusters Reg. 60c for **30c**
Casement Fasteners Reg. 20c for **12½c**

SPRINKLING CANS—Being heavily over stocked, must clear quick; reg. 75c, 45c; $1.00, 65c; $1.25, 85c; $1.50, 95c. They are extra strong make and galvanized extra heavy.

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56-58-60 HASTINGS ST. EAST
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OUR $3.50 and $4.00 SHOES

Bright and Dull Leathers Tans If You Prefer — Camping, Boating and Tennis Shoes

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W. J. ORR 204 MAIN STREET Opposite the City Hall

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Stamp.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
J. F. Tobin, Pres. C. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Honest Leather

WORKED UP BY
COMPETENT WORKMEN
under proper conditions, in sanitary workshops has one inevitable result
GOOD SHOES
THE ONLY KIND WE HANDLE

THE SHOE SPECIALIST **WOOD** Look for the Union Stamp

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160 Cordova Street W., near Cambie

Get Your Money's Worth

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Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
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This Certifies that the Cigars mentioned herein have been made by a First-Class Union Workman of the United States of America. We guarantee the strictest observance of the eight-hour system in our factory. Union Cigars to all users throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to law.
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Where every little movement counts

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—will give reliable information regarding the Fort Fraser District, Fort Fraser the metropolis of the interior of British Columbia. The interior of this great Province will pour out its virgin wealth to its first settlers. Farm lands, town lots or business opportunities. Sawmill, Government Buildings, Bank, Store, Hotel and other buildings now built or under construction. Railway grading. Transcontinental line next year. Write

W. A. MATHESON Secretary, P.O. Box 1756 Vancouver, B. C.

$5 REWARD

It has been suggested that we print a card, 11x14 inches, setting forth the superiority of

Whale Brand

"Size, Strength, Endurance"

OVERALLS

To the wage-worker who will send us the best "copy" for the proposed card, we will give a prize of $5 in cash. Answers to be mailed not later than Sept. 30

A. WADDINGTON
MANUFACTURER
22 Water St. Phone Sey. 1993

The Musicians' Union desire to make it known to all concerned that the Franklin Orchestra is non-union and not entitled to the patronage of unionists.

We can furnish YOUR HOME Won't you let us have your order

41 Hastings Street W.
Phone Seymour 3887

For Expert
WATCH and Jewelery Repairing
CALL AND SEE
Geo. G. Bigger
143 Hastings St. West

Women's and Men's **HATS**
CLEANED, BLOCKED, DYED
533 Richards St. **Hat Hospital**

Miners' Magazine
Official Organ of the Western Federation of Miners
Subscription $1 Per Year
Miners' Magazine 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colorado

The members of the San Francisco Structural Iron Workers are on strike for an increase of wages from $5 to $6 per day. There has been an understanding among the contracting firms that this increase was to be conceded to, but owing to the fact that no agreement could be reached as to the time the ironworkers ceased work, several firms have already acceded to the raise.

Thousands of Vancouver citizens have been cured, and can testify to these facts.

LIQUID SULPHUR CURES

RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE, SKIN DISEASES

Because Liquil Sulpuhr is the greatest known blool pudifier of the century. Every one knows that sulphur is good for the entire system. Almost every one has taken sulphur in some form or another. Gut is it known to you that sulphur in its powdered form cannot be assimilated into the blool through the stomach? If the stomach cannot dissolve sulphur, how can the blood be purified? Liquid Sulphur is already dissolved, is in fact, ready for the stomach to distribute through the system. Liquid Sulphur goes direct to the seat of the trouble, impure blood, attacks and drives out of the entire system all germs and impurities. It removes the cause and permanently cures.

If your druggist cannot supply you, we will send by mail to any address, on receipt of price 50c and $1.00 at our risk.

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WORKERS Attention!

You are hereby invited to visit our new demonstrating rooms at 843 Granville, and see the 25-horsepower **TALBOT BOILER** in operation. If you have already seen the boiler you must know that we have a proposition which is revolutionizing steam and is bound to make big money for all who participate in the development of this company. If you have not seen the boiler you owe it to yourself to at least investigate. A description in print of the advantages of

TALBOT BOILERS
over all other

boilers would sound like a fairy tale. Pay us a visit and have them explained in person. It will be well worth your time and trouble to just see a boiler which has all its water on top and all the steam at the bottom, next to the firebox, where it belongs. Mention this paper when you call. There is a reason.

REMEMBE7R, we are still selling stock at par, $1.00 per share. Get at least a small block before it advances in price. We give you terms which will please you.

TALBOT ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 843 Granville Street.

The Way of Progress

Few people are aware that John L. Sullivan, the famous prizefighter of other days, has become a farmer and is also a total abstainer. He is a carpenter, and spent $1,000,000 as a sport.

Over 70,000 men, women and children find employment in the Kent (England) hop district during the season, and a proportionate number of immigrant hop-pickers also visit the other hop centres in the old country.

Every night three automobiles and their crews scour the city of New York, picking up half-wild cats as they come out to feed from garbage cans. These cats are all aspsyxiated. New York has about 3,000,000 superfluous cats a year. The cat and dog catchers recently struck for higher wages, and won.

In the French ministry of finance there are official tobacco testers, who pass judgment on every kind of tobacco manufactured in France. They consist of a chairman and five assistants, and from morning to evening they have nothing to do but smoke cigars, cigarettes and pipes, in order to arrive at an estimate of the different kinds of tobacco submitted to them.

The New York Edison Company, New York, the other day installed a new steam turbine, the largest engine in the world. It covers 297 square feet floor space, is 35 feet high, and weighs 420 tons. The machine will consume 400 tons of coal daily, and the 7,200,000 pounds of steam generated will cause it to revolve with such force as to produce the equivalent of 30,000 electrical horsepower, capable of lighting more than 1,000,000 incandescent 16-candle-power lights, or enough for a city of 250,000 population. At full speed, it goes 750 revolutions a minute.

Last winter at the beginning of a strike by employees at the blast furnaces of the Elba Societa Anonima di Miniere e di Alti Forni, the furnaces were banked. The fires were covered by a mixture two feet in depth of the finest Elba ore averaging 52 per cent. of iron) and white sand taken from the Mediterranean in the proportions of 60 per cent. of ore and 40 per cent. of sand. The furnaces were closed and kept airtight for six months. At the end of six months the tuyeres were opened, the hard baked crust, formed by a fusion of the ore and sand, was broken with sledges and bars, and the fires burned as though there had been no banking of the furnaces.

London is the richest city in the world. But this capital of wealth has always a host of over 200,000 people who do not know where the next meal is coming from. One-third of its vast population are daily underfed: 2,000,000 who never have enough really to satisfy their hunger. Hardly one-fifth of the population of this mammoth, amorphous, municipal monstrosity are really above the hunger line. The visitor is sickened at the sight of loathsome beggars on every street; and troops of hungry, filthy, bony children everywhere boldly ask you for your pennies.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Office of District Association No. 6, W. F. M.
Sandon, B. C., Aug. 31st, 1912.
To the Membership of Local No. 216, W. F. M.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: At the recent Special District convention a wage scale was adopted, amounting to what is practically a flat increase of fifty cents per day all round on the wages which we are at present receiving, and which conforms, except in a few instances, to the wage scale recommended as just and adequate by the board of conciliation and investigation which, in 1907, enquired into the dispute between certain employees of the St. Eugene mine at Moyie and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of Canada. It was the sense of the convention that this flat increase was to be preferred to the sliding scale under which Butte and Greenwood locals are now operating. Under the sliding scale, when metals are low priced wages are automatically reduced; but the cost of living, the real need for increased pay, still keeps climbing merrily independent of the raising or lowering of the price of metals. It was decided to submit a question to you as at early a date as possible, asking you to endorse or reject this scale, a further question asking you if you are willing, in the event of your employers refusing to grant this scale, to strike to enforce it. The ballots for this referendum vote were forwarded to you last night from Nelson by Bro. Frank Phillips.

Under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, it is necessary that you give the membership of your local at least four clear days notice of the special or regular meeting at which this referendum is to be considered. As the price of metals is now pretty high, you can readily see the advantage that it will be to us to hurry the matter as much as possible—consistent, of course, with a proper consideration of this important question. There will be a lot of delay, as it is even under the most favorable circumstances, and I think it would be well to set Wednesday, September the 18th, as the last date for sending in to this office the vote on the questions. On that date I will compile the vote received and speedily communicate with you. Should the returns from all the unions be in before the 18th, so much the better. You will know the result all the sooner, and, if it be so ordered, get stripped for action with that much less delay. Please use every effort to get as large a vote as possible. I am preparing the proceedings of the recent Special District convention, and will forwar dyou a copy as soon as I am able. Yours fraternally,

A. SHILLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The city building returns for August supplied by the building inspector are as follows: Dwelling-houses, number 225, value $391,620; apartment and rooming houses 13, value $176,300; factories and warehouses 25, value $238,350, and offices and store buildings 389, value $136,700.

Several prominent textile mill owners of Massachusetts have been indicted on a charge of "planting" dynamite during the Lawrence strike. In the meantime, Ettor and Giovannitti are still in jail waiting to be tried on a farcical charge. It will be interesting to watch how "justice" deals with the master and with the slave.

There is no change in the strike situation between Milwaukee Coopers' union, No. 30, and the Brewers' association. The strike has been on since June 1 and it is apparently as remote from a settlement as it has been at any time during its progress. Since the union's rejection of the association's proffer of arbitration last week, there has been a lull in the strike.

Wear Leader $2.00 Hats

It helps you to be well dressed for less money.

An endless variety of soft and stiff hats of every conceivable style and color are here at a saving to yourself of a dollar to a dollar and a half.

Leader Exclusive $2.00 Hat Store
S.W. Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets

Wage-Workers' Forum

DOWN WITH THE BUGS.

To the Trades and Labor Council.

Sirs: A few things the working men want: (1) The picture shows and poolrooms open on Sundays during the wet season. (2) There should be a stop put to the gun club shooting crows in Stanley park, as the bugs are getting very thick there. One crow will kill 8,000 bugs in a year. Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 4, 1912.

TAXATION OF CHURCHES.

Editor B. C. Federationist:

Sir—The struggle for exemption of hurch property is again under discussion. It is time that this matter was settled for once and all. The socialist and Orange view is the only logical one if we are to listen to modern teachings. Religion is a luxury and as such should be taxed. As the greater number of the people in this country don't want the luxury it is just as well to tax it out of the cities. If people want religious consolation let them pay for it by all means. I quite approve of the Orangemen's stand, only I consider they go half-heartedly at the business. The Orangeman is only anxious to kill catholicism, but the time will come when this society will join hand and heart with all good socialists and aim a blow at all forms of superstition and bring to thi earth once more the peace and consolation which is sure to come when all religions are killed off, and when pure and undiluted raticalism is the only criterion of conscience. When socialism once triumphs in its aims, then it will receive with whole-hearted welcome to its arms the members of the great Orange society who have done so much, though in a semi-blind way, to kill off every kind of belief that is considered to trammel free thought. Yours, etc.,

J. M. RITCHI.

Vancouver, B. C.

"THE FEDERATION IN POLITICS."

To Editor B. C. Federationist:—

Sir,—Your editorial forecast regarding the future policy of the B. C. Federation was timely, and has been productive of much beneficial and educational discussion. The points made by Mr. Kavanagh against the Federation entering the political arena were good, and evidently well thought out and as yet unanswered. Some opponents have, because Mr. Kavanagh insisted on a clear program or platform and mentioned that of the S. P. of Canada as the best in sight, forgotten that the question is, "Shall the Federation enter politics," and not a debate as to the relative merits of the various socialist and alleged socialist parties' platforms, their tactics or lack of them.

One correspondent states that the Federation has already adopted the principles of socialism, which is correct, but there is a vast difference between the adoption of a principle and the adoption of some platforms alleged to be founded on the principles of socialism. In my opinion there are only two parties in the world, one in Great Britain and one in Canada, with a platform that cannot be partially adopted by capitalist parties, and rather than see the Federation go into politics with a platform loaded up with palliatives, I would prefer to see it remain where it is at present. One sentence clearly explains the position of socialist: The workers demand the full product of their labor,and to do as some parties have done, adding „and the eight-hour day, free school books, the right of initiative, referendum and recall, and a half mile of other immediate demands, indicates a vote catching campaign or an ignorance of the meaning of "full product." The editor of the Victoria Colonist on one occasion, while his heart was bleeding for the workers, said he believed "the workers should have all they produced—and a per centage of the profits." Another freak in California worked out a scheme whereby the workers would receive "the full product and 16 per cent. of the profits," and it is from this brand of socialists and socialist platform that Mr. Kavanagh desires to save the Provincial Federation of Labor. To this extent I am in full accord with Mr. Kavanagh, but the impotency shown by all socialist parties except during an election campaign, due probably to the fact that the same men are active in both union and socialist movements, incline me to the belief that the Federation could adopt a clear platform and conduct a better and more continuous campaign than has heretofore been the case in this province. If the members of the affiliated unions are prepared to support such an undertaking it could undoubtedly be successfully carried out, but in no case should the delegates to the next convention adopt such a policy without first giving the membership an opportunity to vote upon it. The discussion on this question should continue but it should not be permitted to become entirely foreign to the original subject.

JAS. H. M'VETY.

Vancouver, Sept. 5, 1912.

MORE ABOUT POLITICS.

Editor B. C. Federationist.

Sir: It is nice to know that Bro. Kavanagh is flattered. I am sorry that he is not so susceptible to receiving impressions from matters of fact. It was his statement that "the members of the B. C. Federation of Labor are no further advanced in economic intelligence," etc., to which I took exception. Now he admits in his reply (and he is placing the figure as low as possible) that more than a thousand members gratuitously advertised by himself as being ignorant are men who have voted for socialism. Quibbling with figures relating to the votes cast won't alter the fact of the insult. It is quite plain and only requires a decent qualified apology if your correspondent is serious. If he merely means to excite a little laughter he should say so and make a request for space in some other column which might be devoted to jests. What is worthy of note in his reply is that he does not attempt a further exhibition of his lack of knowledge of working class movements in other countries. Many members of the S. P. C. would do well to take Bro. Kavanagh's example to heart and now remain silent about the history and aims of such bodies as the British I. L. P. until they have acquired at least some glimmering of information on the subject. Without submitting a tittle of evidence in support, your correspondent now asserts that "I do not understand the nature of the class struggle and therefore am not qualified as being class conscious." Having hypnotised himself with a few such phrases, Bro. Kavanagh is obviously lost both to common sense and logic. To his question as to when, where and how the S. P. C. have altered their platform, I reply that it is up to him first to deny that they have ever altered it at any time, anywhere, or in any shape or form. If they have always stood pat and stand pat, and intend to stay pat on their present platform, let him affirm it as a scientific Marxian socialist. Then once more will he laugh. And I promise him I will reply. It may interest him, and prevent you, Mr. Editor, wasting your valuable space if I state that I possess two copies of the platform, constitution and manifesto of the S. P. C., but I am not going to sidetrack the question under discussion by attempting a lengthy criticism of their platform. My charges were directed against its infallibility and the egotistical idea of its absolute perfection and were called forth by Bro. Kavanagh's remark that the B. C. Federation of Labor would have to adopt the platform of the S. P. C. Finally, about tangible material benefits. All extension of the functions of the state such as accepting responsibility for an increased minimum standard of living for the aged, as evidenced in old age pensions; for the child, as evidenced in measures for the feeding of school children; for the injured, as evidenced in Compensation acts; for the sick, needy and unemployed, as evidenced in Insurance acts, partially financed by increased taxation of unearned incomes, as evidenced in the limitation of working hours by legislative action. All such type of reforms which are being wrung from capitalist governments through the power of organized labor, all, I say, are tangible material benefits.

The deductions of Thorold Rogers in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," and Frederick Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in 1830" would be useful to Bro. Kavanagh if he intends to talk any further about the constant decrease of real wages without incurring further damage to his reputation as a scientific socialist.

Finally, considering the most important and urgent reform necessary today; I refer to the general adoption of an eight-hour day or less. That would be a tangible material benefit to the working class. Marx, in his essay on "The Struggle Between Capital and Labor" says, "As to the limitation of the working day in England as in all other countries, it has never been settled except by legislative interference. This very necessity of general political action affords the proof that in its merely economic action capital is the stronger. The general tendency," says Marx, "of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages. Is this saying that the working class ought to renounce their resistance against the encroachments of capital, and abandon their attempts at making the best of the occasional chances for their temporary improvement? If they did, they would be degraded to one level mass of broken wretches past salvation." . . . "By cowardly giving way in their everyday conflict with capital, they would certainly disqualify themselves for the initiating of any larger movement."

Thus writes Karl Marx, and it would be futile for myself to attempt to add weight to Marx's tremendous and powerful condemnation of a policy such as is advocated by the star chamber scientists of the Socialist Party of Canada. Enough has been accomplished by the new Labor parties of Britain and Australia. Enough has been said by men such as Marx, to convince the workers of B. C. that political action is the proper course. The time is rapidly coming when, in common with the workers of other countries, they will form a united working class party to win the world for brotherhood and lose their chains. Yours faithfully,

T. SAXBY.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 4, 1912.

The Navy department has awarded the contract for building river gunboat No. 16 to the navy yard at Mare Island, San Francisco, Cal. This boat is to be a duplicate of the Monocacy, and will take many months to complete.

The large and wealthy city of Chicago forces the women who run the bath houses at the beach to work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, with only a half hour off each day for supper.

The Danville Ill.) Trades and Labor Council gave prizes at its Labor Day celebration to persons bringing the most union labels from union-made bread. Here is an idea that might well be taken up for next year. It might also be employed at union dances and socials during the winter season.

The city council of Portland, Ore., recently passed an ordinance requiring the street car company to permit passengers compelled to stand on account of crowded cars to ride for half fare. It is provided that tickets shall be sold at the rate of $2.50 for 100, and that two tickets shall be the fare where a seat is available for the passenger.

At New York on Labor Day more than 30,000 men and women, in floats, carriages and on foot, passed up Fifth avenue in the annual parade. The Women's Trade Union League and the women workers affiliated with it were conspicuous. The Industrial Workers of the World were refused admission to the line.

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Fifty-two railways in the eastern part of the United States have replied to the demands of the locomotive engineers for more pay by stating that no change in conditions has arisen to make an increase advisable, and that, with their present earning power, such increase as is sought would have a serious effect on all the roads and might even cripple some of them financially.

The Deming Shingle Company, Littlerock, Wash., has voluntarily increased wages of upright sawyers and packers one cent per thousand over the union scale. The Canyon Lumber and Shingle Company, Robe, Wash., has also voluntarily increased knot sawyers' wages above the scale, with the promise of further increase. A strike of unorganized shingle weavers is in progress at one of the plants in Bellingham, Wash., for the union scale of wages. A new local union has been installed at Mineral, Wash., with 25 charter members. New mills are being constructed in the latter place, and a consequent increase in membership is assured.

Winnipeg is nearly as "good" as Vancouver. There are plenty of churches, and to crack a peanut on Sunday almost starts a moral earthquake. It is so frantically pious that its sense of decency is badly dulled. For instance, the crime of forcing a young girl into the red light district—a crime worse than murder—merits a punishment of fifteen days' imprisonment. This sentence was meted out recently to two white slavers, A. W. Lily, once connected with the "morality" department of the police force, and Cairns Galbraith, a detective. The Voice, a labor paper, gave the only publicity the affair secured, publicity being the last thing desired by a people whose morals are in the statutes.

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JAS. H. McVETY,
Managing Director.

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