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CUMBERLAND AND LADYSMITH COAL MINERS DRIVEN TO STRIKE

CUMBERLAND, V. I., Sept. 29.—The differences between the miners and the mine owners here are worthy of explanation to unionists on the outside. Two members of the U. M. W. of A. were deliberately discriminated against for no other reason than that they were active members of our union. The contractors hired them; the company fired them.

A committee was named by the union to investigate certain grievances and interview the management with a view to securing a mutual settlement. The committee, consisting of men who have been residents and workers here for years, started in by interviewing the pit boss, who at once exclaimed: "I don't know you at all." This attitude on the part of a company official put the fat in the fire, though it had long been evident that the company was anxious to start a row with the new union.

The committeemen then waited upon the superintendent, but were met with the same curt reception. He said he would not recognize any committee of any organization, but that he would deal with the men individually. The same old see-saw of employers who recognize the helplessness of unorganized workmen.

The committee then decided to test the bonafides of the superintendent's statements, and individuals were sent to see him regarding the grievances. One of the complainants asked the superintendent why he was "canned." The "soop" simply replied "Because you were not wanted." Pressed for reasons the company blacklist victim was assured that the reasons were best known to the company.

Another of the "individuals" went in and offered the superintendent to take any job in the mine, but was told to see either the pit or driver boss. The same night he did so, but was told that though they needed a few men they had orders from the company not to employ him.

After the incidents referred to had been reported to the union officials a mass meeting was held to discuss the situation. The miners finally decided that the company had decided to throw down the gauntlet to the union, and it was a case of action now or the wrecking of their organization.

They voted to take a holiday until some understanding as to the status of the union with the company had been established.

They are still holidaying at this date.

The Board of Trade soon got busy, headed by the mayor, and called a mass meeting to tell the miners how "prosperous" they were. One of the chief spielers was a real estate shark who, during the recent strike of sidewalk builders for an eight-hour day and $3, said "bread and butter is good enough for them without $3." According to the local apologist rag, The Islander, the miners showed nothing but contempt for the good offices of the board of trade. At any rate, the meeting caused quite a dissension, due to the report of the committee which had attempted to interview the coal company management having been placed before them.

Mr. Lockart stated there had been no discrimination; that the company had simply reserved the right to hire and discharge unquestioned.

Strong influences were brought to bear upon the striking miners to return to work. All kinds of dire calamities were threatened, but outside of a few company weaklings there was no disposition to stop short of a showdown, which not even a "secret" ballot could swerve.

The management and officials of the coal barons, including the unspeakable Mr. Clinton, then went to Chinatown and forced Chinamen to sign a contract for two years, by threatening to put them out of the company houses if they failed to do so. About 150 of the Chinese "signed" the document.

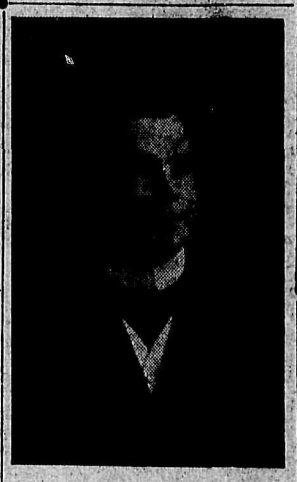
The same company aggregation got all the Chinamen in the woods and logging camps to come in and vote against any such programme as the strikers had determined upon. Ex-Mayor McDonald and Mayor McLeod also used all their powers of persuasion by telephoning to various places to do all they could to get outsiders to come in and vote against the strike, messages which were listened to with interest by at least one sympathizer. Special trains were arranged and paid for by the company to bring throngs of Chinese from No. 7 and elsewhere to vote for them as against the white men, so that the company could lay claim to the fact that "our men" do not want to strike. Polling day, Cumberland looked like a miniature China, and it kept the company officials busy instructing the Chinese how and where to put their X on the ballot. Free trains for the Chinese! Full fare on May Day to Nanaimo for the white miners.

The Miners' Union however, was not asleep. When they saw how the company intended to use the Chinese to swamp the vote of the white men the coal company's scheme was exploded by simply calling off the ballot, and deciding to fight it out along their own lines irrespective of the dirty intrigues of the company's allies.

Not to be outdone by the striking miners, the company officials, ably assisted by Mayor McLeod and other political bosses, called a meeting of the Italian element. But the Italians would have none of it. As one of them put it: "Mr. Clinton and Mr Lockart think Italians all the same Chinese; suppose tomorrow night they try Scotchmen." During the meeting Mr. Clinton said the company was willing to meet a committee to discuss matters. However, his mission at the meeting was to secure a two-year contract with the men, as the shipping companies were forcing them to do likewise, on the threat of seeking coal elsewhere. If the men would sign the contract, he said, their wages would be the same, no less he was sure, and if anything a little increase. The contract would not be binding, as a man could quit and get his time as before. The miners of Cumberland were ALL RIGHT; never saw a better lot of men for the work that they were doing, and if they would only sign the contract he would live up to the conditions set forth by himself in the contract. He urged that the stoppage of work was bad—for them and also the miners, their wives and families. It was truly an impassionate appeal, but the Italians refused to fall for it.

Mr. Clinton's sudden thought and heart-throbbing consideration for the "wives and children" is worthy of note. It is only a short time ago that he overlooked several opportunities of

(Continued on Page Four.)



JAMES SIMPSON

Secretary-Treasurer of Labor Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., which will begin publication at Toronto of The Industrial Banner, as a weekly, on Oct. 16.

STRIKE ON AMONG MINERS AT STEWART

Secretary A. C. Webb, secretary of the Britannia Miners' Union, with headquarters at Vancouver, has received a telegram from the officers of Portland Canal Miners' Union advising working men to remain away from Stewart, B. C., as the Portland Canal Tunnel Company refuses to pay the union scale of wages.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' PRESIDENT VISITS LOCAL UNIONISTS

Laying Plans to Form One Big Union in the Timber Industry.

J. G. Brown, president International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., has been a visitor in Vancouver during the week. He has been in conference with B. C. Federation of Labor and central body officials, and George Heatherton, organizer of the local Loggers union, relative to the advisability of the Shingle Weavers having their jurisdiction extended to include all the workers in the timber industry, under autonomous terms that will meet local conditions and result in the formation of one big union in that industry.

A. F. of L. Organizer C. O. Young is also assisting in the proposed work, and the prospects for some definite plan being devised are very bright.

It is probable that President Brown will attend the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of arranging with the executive council such matters as will require adjustment before the big new organization can be launched.

The movement has the support of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and the idea seems to be "taking" wherever enunciated.

"Who gave ye th' black eye, Jim?"

"Nobody gave it t' me. I had t' fight fer it."

The Labor Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, will begin the publication of The Industrial Banner, as a weekly, on or about the 16th inst.

VANCOUVER BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL TO BE RE-ORGANIZED

An outstanding characteristic of the organized labor movement the world over is the fact that the work devolves upon few. "The clique that runs the union" invariably has to do all the spade work, while the critics content themselves with saying much and doing little.

For the past three years in Vancouver the efforts of the few active participants in the local labor movement have been largely directed in the promotion of the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., and the erection of a $250,000 Labor Temple, the finest in all Canada, and one of the best on the continent.

Despite all obstacles and calamity howling the faithful few stuck to their guns and triumphed in the immediate task of providing a home for organized labor in Vancouver.

But the completion of the Labor Temple was, after all, only a part of the plans of its promoters. The most important part of their plans is yet to be worked out.

Much has been accomplished, it is true, but there still remains the one basic mission of the international organized labor movement. And to this task the minds of the "builders" are now being directed.

Naturally enough the tradesmen which have suffered most during the strenuous period mentioned are the first to bestir themselves.

Vancouver Building Trades Council has had a somewhat checkered career since its inception some years ago. It has had its ups and downs, its triumphs and its bumps; it has made progress and made mistakes. But underneath it all there has been the strong determination of a little band of men to bring order out of chaos and strength out of weakness.

Since the big strike of June, 1911, there has been considerable "marking time" in building trades circles. The tremendous amount of building operations, the importation of tradesmen from the four corners of the labor market, and the gigantic increase in the population generally has made it most difficult for local union officers to take care of and assimilate the new arrivals.

Just now there is a bit of a lull and normal conditions prevail. As a consequence the building trades unionists seem to have again struck their stride and have mapped out a programme that augurs well for the future.

Last Monday night a special meeting of the Building Trades Council was held, with the following unions represented: Amalgamated Carpenters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Tile Setters, Painters, Cement Workers, Lathers, Electrical Workers (inside), Elevator Constructors, and Marble Cutters. The officers present were: F. Sabin, president; J. Bitcon, vice-president; J. McMillan, secretary-treasurer, and Trustees Haverbush and Bitcon.

A general review of the local situation was freely made by the delegates present, and it was decided to proceed with the work of thorough re-organization. With this in view Delegate Staples, Haverbush, Dennis and Kold were named as a committee to visit all the building trades unions, whether at present affiliated or not, and keep up a campaign till every illegible union in the city is a part of the Building Trades Council.

The question of affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. will not be made an issue. The immediate mission will be to organize the building trades, and for the time being the movement will be a local one.

A suggestion has been made that the B. C. Federation of Labor be asked, at its January convention, to formulate a provincial Building Trades Department, but the wisdom of such a move is rather doubtful, inasmuch as trade affairs should be settled by trade organizations.

One thing is certain: The "new" Building Trades Council is determined there shall be fewer jurisdictional squabbles in Vancouver in future.

With such evidence of closer federation among local unions and the general tendency to get busy along political lines, through provincial and central labor body legislative bodies, the outlook is hopeful.

May the good work go on, is the ardent wish of The Federationist.

CHAS. M. OBRIEN

Socialist Member of the Alberta Legislature, who will make an organizing tour of British Columbia during the coming month.

The A. F. of L. weekly news letter, just to hand, contains a copy of the political declarations of the Republican, Democratic and Bull Moose parties in the United States, and entirely ignores the existence of the Socialist party, the only one of the lot representing the wage workers of this continent. In fact, the executive council goes as far as to half praise the Democratic party for what it might do if elected and sort of soft pedals on the bastard Bull Moose aggregation. No consideration whatever is given the A. F. of L.'s affiliated membership in Canada; probably too insignificant to bother with, in the opinion of Messrs. Gompers, et al Just how long the membership of the trades union movement of this continent intend to stand for such political treachery and trading remains to be seen. The sooner the socialist unionists make up their minds that there is to be no quarter between them and the present A. F. of L. executive council politically, the sooner will the Socialist party receive the support and consideration it is entitled to.

PAVING THE WAY FOR AMALGAMATION OF MANY UNIONS

Toledo Metal Trades Council Issues Circular of Far-reaching Effect.

Toledo Metal Trades Council has circularized all the metal trades, printing trades, building trades councils, the central labor bodies, state and provincial federations of labor, railway system federations, and delegates to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor, pointing out "that it is absolutely necessary for the workers to be more closely united in order to more successfully combat the combinations of the employing class."

With that end in view the Council has urged an amendment to the constitution of the A. F. of L, "that Art. 11, Sec. 2, be amended by adding the following: 'National and International Trade Unions shall have the right to amalgamate; such amalgamation must be endorsed by a referendum vote of the organizations affected. A two-thirds affirmative vote of the members voting on such amalgamation in each organization shall be necessary to make the amalgamation legal and binding. A new organization created by amalgamation shall have the right to assume a name appropriate to the industry of which it is a part, and shall have full control of the jurisdiction which before amalgamation was conceded to the different national and international trade unions forming the new organization.'"

The proposition has been endorsed by Detroit and Grand Forks, Mich., Metal Trades Councils and by the Toledo Central Labor Union.

British Columbia is building up a landlordism which will eventually be second to none in any other country on earth.

"Now I lay me down to sleep
Any place where I may creep"—
Well the mother can not see
The lad who whispered at her knee.

THE HOARY "RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN"

British Dominions First To Use State Interference As Weapon To Defeat Workers

By JAS. H. McVETY
(Secretary Labor Temple Co.)

THE VISIT of Sir George Askwith, Industrial Commissioner of the Board of Trade, a department of the British government, for the purpose of studying the labor legislation in force on the American continent, and particularly the Lemieux Act, points to the conclusion that the British government intends to enact legislation that will prevent the large and ever increasing number of strikes that threaten, by interfering with the transport industry, the commercial supremacy of British manufacturers.

While Sir George's mission to Canada is ostensibly, using his own words "to listen and to learn," it is evident to observing unionists that the British government has already decided to enact legislation similar to that obtaining in either Canada or New Zealand, and that the real purpose of his visit is to analyze the legislation and thus place the government in possession of every possible argument in its favor By careful attention to the opinions of the opponents of the Lemieux Act, Sir George hopes, by the time he arrives back home to be able to meet them and to be in a position to prepare a measure that the British workers will find easy to swallow, but extremely difficult to keep down.

In view of the struggles of present day employers to compel the services of unwilling wage workers by legislative means, it makes a most interesting study to follow the various and devious means by which labor has been forced into involuntary servitude down through the ages, from savagery to barbarism and on into civilization and its periods of chattel, feudal and wage slavery.

In Ancient Days.

During the earlier stages in the development of the human family the sole problem was the securing of food and shelter, problems that were solved by the crudest exemplifications of the doctrine of force. The strongest male took his choice of the most bewitching females, and he likewise secured the best and largest food supply by virtue of his superior strength enabling him to subdue weaker members of his own species and animal life of the lower orders.

With the continued propagation of the species, what we know now as families came into being, and during the latter part of the period of savagery, and the entire period of barbarism, mankind in general were organized in gentes, phratries, and tribes. These organizations prevailed throughout the entire ancient world upon all continents and were the means by which ancient society was organized and held together.

Savagery Period

Early in the period of savagery the passion for the possession of property, as the representative of accumulated sustenance, gradually went from zero until it became the dominant thought in the human mind. During this entire period, as well as during barbarism, all property was communal and descent was traced through the female instead of through the male, the reason for the change being apparent as the changing forms of property ownership are disclosed.

The art of subsistence also went through various stages during these periods, fish, farinaceous foods, milk and meat, and the product of field agriculuture each playing their part in the progress towards civilization.

Property and Enslavement.

It was the possession of property, even though the ownership was communal, that first brought about the enslavement of labor. As the numerical strength of the tribes became greater, the necessity of extending the tribal territory, especially where the tribe was circumscribed by the territorial limits of others, forced the expanding tribe into wars which gave to the victor the property of the vanquished, including their persons as slaves. The strongest in war naturally became the largest owners of property and the larger the property holdings, the greater the number of slaves required to "develop"—to use a modern word—the property of the owners.

Passing of Communism.

As the holdings of some tribes became large, the communal idea became distasteful and gradually it gave way to the new scheme of private ownership, the slaves being also "divided up" among the individual owners of the formerly tribal lands. At this stage the change, previously referred to, the change in the line of descent occurred, the males, by nature the strongest of the race, desiring that their property should descend to their children, regardless of whom the mother might be.

Tribal to Nation.

From the organization by tribes developed the nation, a number of tribes closely akin in feeling and territory banding themselves together for the purpose of defense and offense. Among the first to organize in this manner were the tribes that became the Hebrew commonwealth and it was governed by priests, judges and kings who held their authority, it was alleged, by a divine warrant and their acts were sacred. To criticize their acts was indeed an act of bravery, being punishable by death or mutilation. This form of government spread until it embraced the entire civilized world, the prerogatives assumed by the rulers ultimately being known as "The Divine Right of Kings."

Slaves Revolt.

During all of this development, the large land and slave owners had a great deal of trouble trying to keep the slaves satisfied to live on the poorest food, while the owners lived, as they do today, on the best the labor of slaves affords. Revolt followed revolt, in every one of which there was no quarter asked or given. If the slaves succeeded, the owners were put to death, while if the owners were the victors, torture and death was the portion of the slaves.

Beginning of Feudalism.

To pacify the slaves, the owners decided to give a few days of freedom, during which the slaves celebrated much the same as do the present-day workers on Labor Day. But even this remedy failed in its purpose. Eventually the owners gave many of the slaves a piece of land to till for themselves, the land still remaining the property of the master and the slave being compelled to labor a portion of the time on the estate and to respond at any time to a call to arms to protect the interests of the owner, or when the ruler exercised the "Divine Right" argument on the owner and demanded food and warriors to carry on national wars. Up to this time there were no labor problems to solve, because the workers, while enjoying a measure of freedom, were subject at all time to the will of the owners, or, as they began to be called, the feudal barons.

Appearance of the Machine.

The evolution from the hand tool, with which everything had been produced up to this time, to the introduction of machinery presented a new set of problems, both to the land owners or feudal barons, and to the machine owners who were composed of skilled artizans who had acquired and in many cases devised the machines. These men, as machinery came more and more into use, found themselves confronted with a scarcity of labor, the major part of the workers being still bound to the feudal lords. They began to hire the feudal slaves to work for wages on the days they were free to cultivate their own plots of land, and after a time they induced the slaves to desert their feudal masters and to work for wages—the first real introduction of the wage system.

The Factory System.

In some countries, notably in Great Britain, the manufacturing class, the owners of the machinery of production, after a time became sufficiently strong to become a factor in the advising of the rulers, a right formerly enjoyed only by the feudal lords or land owners. In order to secure a larger supply of labor to operate their machines they pressed for the abolition of the feudal system—thus throwing all the feudal serfs into the labor market as freemen—free to work when the machine owners required their services and free to starve the balance of the time.

Land Owners vs. Manufacturers.

The battle for supremacy between the land owners and the manufacturers resulted in the abolition of feudal serfdom and also in greatly reducing the power of the rulers, who had heretofore been absolute monarchs, by forcing the acceptance of advisory councils or what are now called parliaments. The rulers, on some occasions still exercised the "Divine Right" but this prerogative became extremely unpopuular after a few heads had been removed by the parliaments of the day, and it finally fell into disuse in the greater part of the civilized world. This condition was contributed to largely by the fact that as the serfs had been set free, the ruler or his council could only exercise the right on the property of the owners, who were the monarchs of the advisory councils.

"Free" Labor.

For the first time labor was free, that is, as long as their stomachs would permit them to remain away from the operation of the machinery of production—owned by the employing class. In return for freeing the slaves, the owners were freed from any responsibility for their care or keep when they were not required in industry. The larger number of unemployed, the better able the manufacturer to select strong, skilled workers and the competition between them for the opportunity of working for wages naturally had a strong tendency to reduce the wages. They

(Continued on Page Four.)

JAS. H. McVETY

Acting President of the B. C. Federation of Labor, who deals exhaustively in this issue with the Lemieux Act, legislation that is just now receiving much attention at the hands of governments.

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Correspondence from unions and unionists invited.

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

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 5, 1912

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The seriousness of the strike or lock-out in the coal mining industry of Vancouver Island, at Cumberland and Ladysmith, is being tardily recognized by most of the daily papers of the province. Whatever may be the statements or lack of statements by the coal companies involved, a review of the circumstances leading up to the present crisis leaves room for only one conclusion:

The coal-diggers have made up their minds to organize and maintain a union for the collective purpose of maintaining a wage scale, regulating working conditions, and having something to say as to the enforcement of provincial laws governing the coal mining industry, especially with reference to the presence of gases and other factors which make the calling a particularly hazardous one.

On the other hand, the coal barons are as firmly determined that there shall be no union so far as they are concerned.

Stripped of all verbiage that is the real issue.

The coal-diggers figure that inasmuch as without them there would be no coal mining industry, they should and will insist upon having something to say as to the conditions under which they will work.

The mine owners will brook no "interference" with what they claim to be their "business."

The question, therefore, resolves itself at once into a question of power.

Which of the two forces can maintain the position taken?

Quite true, the preliminaries to the strike or lockout were based on the discharge of two men who had acted upon a committee, in behalf of the union, which compelled the mine inspector to do his duty under pain of publicity of the neglect.

But behind all the pretense the real issue looms up as plain as a pike staff.

Among the many platitudes indulged in by Minister of Labor Crothers, while west a few weeks ago, was his declaration that "the day had gone by in Canada when corporations could any longer deny the right to wage-workers to organize into unions for self protection."

Under the circumstances it will be interesting to note how far the federal Department of Labor will go in the premises to see that this "right" is conserved to the coal miners of Vancouver Island.

Meanwhile the miners are taking no chances. They have gone upon the well grounded assumption that the workers get what the workers have the power to take and hold. And in this view they will receive and be entitled to the unreserved support of the affiliated membership of the B. C. Federation of Labor and their own powerful international union.

Premier McBride having turned a deaf ear to the representations of the idle miners, no time should be lost in commanding the services of the federal Industrial Investigation and Disputes Act, more as a medium for giving publicity to their grievances than in the hope of receiving any concessions which the union cannot take by virtue of its power to do so, even though at this late date neither parties to the dispute have asked for the investigating board.

The trouble has been brewing for months. It has now come to a showdown. A few weeks more will determine whether the coal-diggers were ready for the inevitable conflict or not.

Whether it shall result in a victory for the miners at this time or not decides nothing. The question will never be settled so long as coal mines are left in the hands of corporations. Nothing short of the collective ownership and operation of the entire industry will ever solve the problem. The present struggle for supremacy is but one more step towards the ultimate and inevitable goal.

IGNORANT, BRUTAL MEN.

The police commissioners of Vancouver are *very strongly opposed to* persons being "beat up"—that is to say, certain persons, including themselves and the police officers.

"Any man hitting a police officer should be given a term of years," said *Commissioner Leek. . . "I hope the* officers will use their guns."

"I quite agree with Commissioner Leek," said Mayor Findlay. "I also think that men who assault police officers should be given a lashing. Twenty lashes would teach them a *much needed lesson. I understand* that this man who assaulted the constable recently came from the other side of the line. That makes his case all the worse, and he should be given a more severe sentence."

These statements are not exaggerated—they are taken from the "Province," a journal that has never been known to lie—except about the workers and their cause. And all of this fuss is merely because a brutal policeman, one of a brutal gang, controlled by ignorant bullies, found a man who was not prepared to be pushed and driven. The policeman "got his," and why should he be entitled to any more protection than the men, women and children who were beaten, ridden over and thrown into jail last spring? What redress was given them, either by the courts or the police commissioners? None whatever. The police were doing their "duty," according to the Commissioners, and were commended for their brutalities, an instruction, in effect, to continue to use their clubs on every possible occasion, advice the police are too willing to act upon.

We have in mind many instances of men of the working class who have been beaten by the police, but never has the Commissioners paid the slightest attention to the complaints, *always taking the word of a policeman* regardless of the facts.

After all, what else is to be expected from such men as "Idaho Jim," Leek, the non-union steam fitter, and Williamson. Bowser should be proud of his appointees, for if he had tried, *three more ignorant, incompetent and* brutal commissioners could not have been secured.

The only redeeming feature about the incident is the fact that Magistrate Shaw publicly condemned the commissioners in fitting language, and *declined to be influenced in any par*ticular by their mouthy frothings. Under the circumstances the attorney-general should ask for the resignation of the commissioners.

A FORLORN SEARCH.

Sir George R. Askwith and Mr. T. H. Mitchell of the British Board of Trade were visitors in Vancouver during the week. They are touring Canada for the purpose of securing information that will assist in the construction of some legislative measure that will settle labor disputes without asking the employers to get off the backs of the workers. Before leaving the Old Country they had been led to believe that the Canadian Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act (Lemieux) offered a solution for all industrial ills, but that interpretation has been somewhat dissipated as the result of visiting the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Guelph, where, of the 240 delegates present, less than 40 favored the retention *of the measure in its present* form, if at all. Nor has the practicability of the Act been elucidated in any marked degree as the result of investigations where the Act has been most applied. It can be safely anticipated at this time that Messrs. Askwith and Mitchell will return home from Canada with very little of the Lemieux Act that will commend itself to them as a structure upon which to rear legislative machinery for adoption in settling disputes between those who own industry and those who make *it possible. Meantime the workers of* both countries will continue on their way, with the goal of collective ownership of things used collectively as their inspiration.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The spirit of organization is in the air. Never before was the unrest so great among the men who have suffered from the tyranny and greed of the captains of "skindustry" as now. Moreover, this unrest is taking on definite form in the shape of organization of the workers in the steel mills, where the iron heel has long been on the necks of the men whose unpaid labor and a high protective tariff has made possible the formation of a billion dollar trust.

We must expect, too, that before long steps will be taken to organize the hundreds of thousands of men employed under the most degrading conditions in the logging camps and saw mills along the Pacific Coast.

The day when the petty theft of a quarter of an hour on each end of a day and a half hour at noon, the vermin-infested bunk houses, the sloppy cook houses, the remunerative hospital graft and the unspeakable straw-boss is about over.

All industrial tyrants fear the advent *of the union among their em*ployes. Yet with marvellous stupidity and short-sightedness they do the very thing that make working conditions without an organization no longer bearable.

What organization has done for the *miners will some time be done for the* steel and lumber workers. The militant spirit of the American working class is being fired by the achievements of the organized workers in Europe during the past year, and the wings of the over-lords of industry are *soon due for a clipping in America.*—Shingle Weavers' Journal.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be held at Victoria in January *next, just prior* to the opening of the provincial house. The executive board figure on having at least 150 delegates present. The question of the Federation going into politics on its own account will be up for discussion, besides the usual program of resolutions and legislative demands. It is not improbable that the Federation will cease "waiting" on the provincial government, having come to the conclusion that such efforts are futile and would only be a further waste of time, judging by results for the past three years.

The Scullin Repudiated.

The annual convention representative of the organized workers of Canada, just held at Guelph, and which has again honored Mr. J. C. Watters of this city by choosing him as president of the Congress (congratulations to him) adopted one resolution which is of especial interest with respect to the self-suggested activities of Mr. Patrick Scullin through his Industrial Peace Association. As The Week has pointed out on various occasions, this association to a very large extent is Mr. Patrick Scullin. It ostensibly seeks to promote the reconciliation of the conflicting views and interests of Labor and Capital by assuming to do what the Dominion Government has undertaken to do in this connection, and has (in the opinion of the Congress at all events) provided machinery for. Such being the case, the necessity for Mr. Scullin's organization is not exactly apparent, and color is lent to the suggestion that personal interest may not be an altogether negligible factor. What organized labor thinks about it is crystallized in a resolution adopted by the Congress in which not only was the Industrial Peace Association utterly discredited, but any member of represented organized labor lending its support was thereby rendered ineligible for office in the Congress.—Victoria Week.

The Inner Life.

It would be almost as if we had come back from the dead if we could look into the hearts of any houseful of common folk; if we could but see their inner life uncovered—the disappointments of their daily lot, the broken ambitions, the griefs, and then with what good cheer they front the present life, so narrowed from the scope of youthful dreams; how loyal they are to the day's work, so shrunken from early hopes; with what patience they adapt themselves to imperfect companionships; how invincibly the dreariest of folk face danger and monotony.—Collins.

Painters Stick.

The Painters' international union has decided by referendum vote to remain affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Thus readeth the first chapter.

Socialists to Smoke.

Local No. 1 S. P. of C., will hold a smoker in O'Brien's Hall on Saturday evening, Oct., 19, and an admission of 50 cents will be charged, to raise funds for educational purposes.

Union Conditions Clause.

The following clause has been inserted in all contracts made by the Municipality of South Vancouver for the construction of school buildings:

"The contractor shall pay at least the Union scale of wages and work the recognized number of hours constituting a day's work in the building trades now in force in the Municipality, and at the time of entering into contract."

Music and Labor.

Speaking of the function of the Royal Academy of Music, held in the Labor Temple, the News-Advertiser says: "The hall selected for the presentation of musical certificates on F riday morning was probably chosen because of location and availability. But it was not unfitting that in the absence of a temple built for and dedicated to the arts, for which Dr. Young so appropriately pleaded, that the hall mark of the great musical academy should have been conferred in a temple erected by Labor. It suggested the natural sequence of achievement and culture in a new land."

Carpenters' Mass Meeting.

Increased activity is being shown in carpenters' circles. The second of a series of mass meetings is to be held on Friday evening, Oct. 18, at Room 401 Labor Temple, for the purpose of discussing local trade conditions, building up the organizations and making ready for the opening of next season. The speakers will be the carpenters themselves, no set program having been arranged. Much work along organization lines has been accomplished during the past summer, but the officers feel that there is plenty of room for improvement, and it is with this object in *view that the carpenters will hold a* "get-together" to devise ways and means of securing a little more of the good things in life. Every carpenter in the city, union or non-union, is invited to attend the October 18 meeting.

Marching Does Not Solve Anything.

"This is the first time in my life," said Darrow, addressing a Labor Day audience in San Francisco, "that I have ever participated in a parade. I never cared much for them. It makes me tired to walk in the dust, and I never liked to ride when the rest are walking.

"Neither do I care especially to see the long lines of people marching through the streets representing a cause—and representing it more or less aimlessly, as our parades do.

"There were a great many men in this parade who fancied they knew why they were marching; and a great many others who only felt why they were marching; and many, no doubt, who thought marching was all there was to it.

"One of the troubles with the workingman is that he has done too much walking. And it will take something besides walking to learn him to stop walking.

"The great question between capital and labor cannot be solved by marching. It might at one time have served to put some fear in the minds and hearts of those upon the other side but they have long since learned that marching doesn't mean very much."

Concerning Co-Operation.

The Canadian Co-Operator says that it may be a generation or more before the robbery of the producer at the point of production can be stopped.

C. P. Bell, who had 17 years' experience in co-operative business, has been engaged by the New Westminster Co-Operative Association, as manager. The volume of trade has increased considerably since his acceptance of this responsible position. New stores in the K. of B. block on Eighth and Agnes streets have been leased and the building is without doubt one of the most commodious and brightest stores in the city. The committee have been commended on all sides for their enterprise in securing such desirable premises.

Lachine (Quebec) has over 200 members. For nine months (1912) the sales amounted to over $30,000.

The Twin City (Berlin) C. A. for the first four months after its formation had sales of $7,238.83.

Alderman Walter Dodd is secretary of the New Westminster Co-Operative Association.

It may be stated that a co-operative association is in process of formation in this city, with headquarters at Labor Temple.

Factory Workers Hold Open Meeting.

An organization meeting of factory workers was held in Labor Teple last Friday evening, which was presided over by Organizer Wells of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Mr. Wells, in calling the meeting to order enumerated the benefits to be obtained by becoming a member of the factory workers' branch of the society, and pointed to the great ght put up by the "bench hands" in ictoria for improved conditions, and although they did not attain the end desired, they had made the "masters" in that city respect their organization, the ght was not yet over; although the men were back at work. Vice-president McMillan, of the Trades & Labor Council was asked to say a few words and spoke in part as follows It was with great regret that he knew that the unorganized factory workers in this city worked nine, and in a number of cases ten and eleven hours per day. In his opinion the man that worked more than eight hours per day ought to be given a term of years in the penitentiary, or become an inmate of an asylum, those were the most suitable places for men of that type. With such a large number of men out of work in all lines, workingmen should not work more than six hours per day; it was long enough, the boss did not work as long as they did, but he was better paid. He owned, but did not produce. Now there was only one way they could improve their working conditions, and that was by being organized; the sooner the better for themselves. Despite all this, two men made application to join the union and a number of them took the matter into consideration. Organizer Wells reports that since the meeting he has received four more applications with ten more to follow. "Everybody's doin' it" seems to be the factory workers' Slogan.

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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, Clem Stubbs, E. D. Grant, J. H. McVety, R. P. Pettipiece, J. Roberts, C. Siverts, J. J. Taylor; sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board; J. Kavanagh, president; John McMillan, vice-president; R. P. Pettipiece, secretary; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; A. Beasley, statistician; J. H. McVety, sergt.-at-arms; F. A. Hoover, W. J. Pipes, J. W. Wilkinson, trustees.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—MEETS every Monday. President, P. Sabin; vice-president, Jas. Bitcon; secretary, John McMillan, Labor Temple.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in month. President, E. Jarman; vice-president, George Mowat; secretary, A. H. England, P. O. Box 66.

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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARpenters and Joiners—Room 209. Sey. 2908. Business agent, J. A. Key; office hours, 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Secretary of management committee, Wm. Manson, 928 Raymur avenue. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 202.

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. Pauser, 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; financial 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 178, 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. 63—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. R. Armstrong; vice-president, G. W. Palmer; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

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MORE LIGHT UPON ADMINISTRATION OF LEMIEUX ACT

McVety and Federal Labor Department Minister Continue Exchanging Courtesies.

Ottawa, September 12, 1912.

Sir,—I am to acknowledge your letter addressed to the Minister under date of September 3rd; with reference to certain aspects of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and its administration.

You ask whether, in the event of a Board having been refused, the employees concerned are free to strike. The Minister's view is that the courts alone are vested with authority to determine whether in a given case the statute has been infringed.

You discuss the question of the applicability of the statute in cases where the employees are not British subjects, and you appear not to have clearly apprehended the Minister's position on this point. This particular question is not one, I am to state, which has arisen for decision during the administration of the Act, but the Minister's view is that the Act applies equally whether or not the employees concerned are British subjects, in such industries, of course, as are embraced within the scope of the Act. This view is believed to be entirely consistent with the statement contained in the departmental letter of August 1st addressed to you by the undersigned, "that the signatures to an application should be those of persons resident in Canada."

It is at the same time, I am to state, the Minister's desire to give a reasonable elasticity to the administration of the Act, and, as was intimated in the Minister's letter to you of August 19th, each application must be considered on its merits and having in mind all information before the Minister bearing thereon.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.
James H. McVety, Esq.,
Vancouver, B. C.

(Copy)
Vancouver, Sept. 27, 1912.
Mr. F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labor,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 12th inst. with reference to certain questions in connection with the industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.

The refusal of the Minister, representing as he does the Government, to grant immunity from the penalties of the Act in cases where applications for boards have been refused is in keeping with the general administration of the measure since it enactment, and indicates that the spirit of "fairness" exists in even smaller measure than we had anticipated.

With reference to the question of the nationality of applicants. You state "This particular question is not one, I am to state, which has arisen for decision during the administration of the Act," a statement that is particularly refreshing in view of the fact that I have in my possession a letter addressed to Mr. John Pearson, Agent of the Sailors' Union, signed by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Acting Deputy Minister, in which the application of the employees of the Union Steamship Company were refused a Board because the signatories were not British subjects. The effort to shift ground and to make it appear as though "residence in Canada" was the issue is without avail, as the entire correspondence in connection with the application of Mr. Pearson and his colleagues does not disclose a single reference or objection on the question of residence. It seems rather late in the day to raise this alleged reason for a decision made some time ago, especially as the original correspondence is still extant.

I am pleased to accept the decision of the Minister that each application for Boards "must be considered on its merits," but it would be interesting to know just what constitutes "merits" when applications are under consideration. The strength of an organization—the number of members—the proximity of an election and a host of other considerations might be considered "merits" by unkind critics, and it is particularly unfortunate that the measure is to become, like its predecessor, the Alien Labor Act, a political football.

Yours truly,
(Syd.) JAS. McVETY.

REAL OBJECT LESSON IN VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

William McGillivray, a miner employed by the Tacoma Steel Co., at Marble Bay, Texada Island, has been awarded $3,000 damages by a Vancouver court, for the loss of his left hand, due to a defective cable. The "compensation" had to be fought for against one of the corporation lawyers in the province. Justice Morrison rendered the decision. Without a union to back his case the chances of winning a suit would have been very slim.

Vancouver's Asquisition.

Says the Winnipeg Voice: Mrs. Ada Muir, who has conducted the Woman's Column in The Voice for the past seven years, leaves this week for the Coast. Accompanied by Mr. Muir and family, they will locate in South Vancouver. Mr. Muir is not in the best of health, and it is hoped that a change will do him good.

Molders' Delegate.

J. Lanigan, the Vancouver "sand rats'" delegate to the Molders' International union convention at Milwaukee, writes a postal to a friend here: " . . .Strong and large bunch of Reds here, and believe they will control the convention. Hope it will be for the best interests of all."

Riches and Contentment.

"Contentment is better than riches," said the ready-made philosopher.

"True," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "but my observation is that a man who is rich has a better chance of becoming content than a man who is contented has of becoming rich."—Washington Star.

Cigarmakers' Ball.

Vancouver cigarmakers will hold their eighth annual ball some time next month, particulars of which will be announced later. It may be difficult to outdo the efforts and success of previous years, but the officers will try. Keep the event in mind.

A Winner.

"Was the charity ball a success?" "Oh, yes, indeed. They say the gowns must have cost a half-million at least." "And how much was raised for charity?" "Why, nearly $700. Wasn't that fine"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TYPO MEETING LAST SUNDAY A LIVELY SESSION

Purchase 1,100 More Labor Temple Shares and Pass Upon Important Trade Questions.

The Typo. union meeting last Sunday afternoon was a bumper; the hall being filled to capacity, a condition that may soon make the largest hall in the Labor Temple necessary.

President Armstrong, who had just returned, with Alf. England, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, from the I. T. U. convention, presided to the satisfaction of all.

The decision of last meeting to purchase 1,100 more shares in the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., was finally passed upon, which makes No. 226 the largest union shareholders in the project. A number of individual members also signified their intention of getting in on the old rate before the raise on Nov. 1.

The convention reports of Delegates Armstrong and England, I. T. U., and Delegate Trotter from the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Guelph, were read and received.

The print shop of the Thomson Stationary Co. (Gaskell-Odlum), Hastings Street, was reported as non-union, and action will at once be taken to bring it into line. A member of the union, Morris, was peremptorily expelled for "ratting," and the status of one or two "white-washes" will be inquired into. Otherwise things printorially were reported to be moving along nicely, though trade conditions were a trifle slack on the job side.

Wednesday, October 16, was fixed as the date upon which the membership would vote on certain questions submitted to a referendum by the I. T. U. executive council. At the same time and place the question of the union subscribing in a body to The Federationist will be submitted to a vote.

A committee, with Geo. Wilby as convener, was appointed to investigate and report to next meeting regarding the advisability of No. 226 becoming a party to the formation of a Pacific Northwest District of the Typographical Union, carrying with it in addition to many advantages a per capita tax of 10 cents per quarter.

Another committee of three, of which H. C. Benson is chairman, was named for the purpose of reporting on the subject of a real "get together" or banquet some time in the near future.

Two new members were enrolled by initiation and about 20 travelling cards accepted, with the usual batch of issuances outward bound.

The union decided not to become a party to the arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, an arrangement that can only be entered into with the consent of both local parties.

DEMANDS OF STRIKING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

The demands of the striking construction workers on the Grand Trunk Pacic railway, who are making their headquarters at Prince Rupert, B. C., are as follows: "Nine hours shall constitute a maximum day's work, with a minimum wage of $3.25 for muckers and $3.50 for drillers; time and one-half for all overtime and Sundays. Board not to exceed $1 per day. Better food, and strict enforcement of the sanitary laws governing camps. Hospital fees to be turned over to the I. W. W., who will equip and maintain all hospitals. Organizers and delegates to have access to the camps at all times." On July 20 about 3000 men left the west end of the line in a body and up to this time over 14,000 men have quit the construction camps of the G. T. P., so rotten are the working conditions imposed by the contractors.

The Workers Forum

Editor B. C. Federationist: It is beyond my power to make my position more plain to Bro. Kavanagh. In reply to his last letter I asked him to give further consideration to the arguments and facts set forth in the correspondence already published. My quotations from Marx justify the Labor party policy. Positive science; the philosophy of the evolutionary idea; the superiority of artificial selection justify the theory of revolutionary reform.

It is unworthy of Bro. Kavanagh to speak of Hardie and Macdonald as men who have been interested in propagating false principles. It is nonsense to say that these comrades and the movement with which they are allied are upholding the capitalist system. Whilst these men have been honored with the opposition of a heavily financed anti-socialist union, Vancouver and British Columbia has been and is increasingly dishonored by the confidence of such as the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Desborough, Lord Joicey, the Beresfords, Doughtys, Longs, and bloated anti-socialist captains of British capital. They know well enough that their capital is safer here so long as organized labor keeps clear of politics and they see no harm in the Socialist party of Canada so long as it remains merely a modern band of wise and otherwise men content to sit around and talk until capitalism obligingly brings worth from its Augean stable the new born child.

My patience is at an end, Mr. Editor. The very thought of the workers submitting to be further fooled by a biblical idea as worthless as the prophecies of scientific star artists and as moth-eaten as eighteen hundread years can make it is enough for m.

Let us pray for the Socialist party of Canada, and then set to work to better the condition of our class and bring about in a practical, workmanlike fashion a co-operative system of society, a commonwealth in which life is possible.

THOS. LAWBY.

Teamsters Affiliate.

Local 386 of the International Teamsters, Chauffers, Stablemen and Helpers is the latest union to affiliate with Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, contributing four more delegates to central labor body activities.

Quebec Federation of Labor.

The unionists of the province of Quebec have initiated a movement to organize a Provincial Federation of Labor.

Start right now to take some of the profits that rightly belong to you, and make money besides. Learn about the co-operative plan of Co-operative Stores, Limited, which will open a grocery and provision store in the Labor Temple, 419 Dunsmuir treet, on Saturday, October 5. Watch them grow—and grow with them.

WILL THORNE, M. P., ON BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Aims to Bring About An International Understanding Between Wageworkers.

Will Thorne, M.P., who presided over the deliberations of the recent British Trade Union Congress, has this to say about the proceedings: "It was the greatest and most successful Congress ever held in this country, owing to the large number of resolutions carried, especially the one under the head of political action. The majority of the delegates were very much surprised at the small number of votes against the resolution, because there has been so much talk about syndicalism during the last few months." "The resolution on compulsory arbitration was voted down by a bigger majority than at any previous Congress, and in face of such a big majority it will be very difficult for the government if they attempt to bring forward their promised Bill on compulsory arbitration next session. . . . The resolution on the nationalization of the railways, land, mines, and canals was also carried by a big majority, the biggest that has ever been shown. This goes to prove that the railway strike of last year and the coal strike of this have brought us very much nearer to the land and railways becoming national property. . . . It appears to me that this Congress has shown more solidarity, unity and understanding between all delegates than any previous Congress. There was a general feeling exhibited between all delegates that there must be amalgamations and assimilations between the various unions. . . . For the first time in the history of the Congress they have decided to extend fraternal relations between Canada and this country. The new parliamentary committee have further been instructed to invite trade union delegates from Germany, France, and one or two other countries to attend our next Trade Union Congress, with a view of bringing about an international understanding with the wage-workers of other countries. This, in my opinion, is the best that has ever been made by any trade union congress, and is bound to prevent an increase of armaments in all countries, and will to a great extent, be the means of preventing a war taking place between any European nations."—Reynolds.

Mr. Thorne has been elected as the first fraternal delegate to Canada, and will attend the Montreal convention of the Trades and Labor Congress next September.

WHAT THE "OPEN" SHOPS SPELLS IN VANCOUVER.

During the past week the local building firm of J. J. Dissette hired a few carpenters. As soon as Foreman Campbell discovered that some of them were members of the local carpenters' unions they were invited to call at the office and get their time. If the carpenters of this city think for one moment the "open" shop means anything else but "closed" to union men they have another guess coming. Such discrimination should not be tolerated for an instant. Let the jobs be declared all union or all scab. There should be no halfway measures. The sooner the union building tradesmen recognize the necessity of drawing the lines as clearly as the employers do the better for all concerned.

Moving Picture Operators.

Local No. 233, Moving Picture Machine Operators, are still on strike, and still ask support of all union men, their wives and families, by staying away from picture shows. Two large fires have occurred in the Imperial and Savoy Theatres, while several fires have occurred in two other theatres. Incompetent operators were the cause of all the fires mentioned above. The big fire which occurred in the Savoy Theatre on Friday, Sept. 27, was kept very quiet, as the B. C. Exhibitors' Association wished to keep the general public ignorant of the danger in connection with inflammable material used in the film. We wish to warn all working men to keep their wives and children away from these theatres which are employing incompetent operators. The city electrician still continues to issue licences to incompetent men.

Local 69, S. P. of C.

F. Lefeaux, Labor Temple, has been elected as secretary of Local No. 69, S. P. of C., vice Stanley Lefeaux, resigned.

"The need of a strong organization in Vancouver, which is the headquarters of the S. P. of C.," says Secretary Lefeaux to The Federationist, "has never been more apparent than it is today. The material for such organization, also the financial backing, are available in this city; the only thing we lack is a systematic effort to gather this material and build up at least the frame of an organization into which we can all fit when it becomes necessary to take some important step or do any important work in connection with the movement with which we are all insympathy."

A Correction

A few weeks ago The Federationist published an article dealing with the Australian tour of the Cadets and mentioned Mr. George Dyke, school trustee, as being an "ardent Imperialist" and in favor of the cadets' trip to Australia.

Mr. Dyke called at this office and pleads guilty to the "ardent Imperialist" charge, but denies that he was in favor of the cadets going to Australia—he wanted them to go to Toronto.

The Federationist gladly makes the correction, although it cannot see why Mr. Dyke should wish Toronto such hard luck.

Terrible Toll of "Peace."

Six hundred and fifteen mine workers were killed in the hard coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1911, according to the annual report issued by James E. Roderick, chief of the state bureau of mines. That the same statistical information cannot be obtained in British Columbia is ine of the peculiarities of the McBride government. If the figures were given publicity it might start something.

Deserves Support of All

"The inspiration that comes from the thoughts of the good that might be done for a lot of the world's workers who have been so long under the domination of the 'worst trust of them all' should spur forward the best thought for the solution of this problem."

Carpenters Wanted

To attend joint mass meeting, to be held in Room 401 Labor Temple, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock.

Carpenters Brown Canvas Pool Bags

NEW STYLE 75c

Carborundum Stones — the hardest and fastest cutting on the market. We have the most complete line in fine, medium and coarse, in plain and double edge. 6-in. 1.00; 7-in. 1.15; 8-in. 1.25.

LATHERS

Nail Bags	25c
Wood Hawks	$1.15
Underhill Hatchets	$2.35
Hatchet Gauges	.15
Wood Darbies	.75

Stanley Ratchet Braces—95c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75.
Samson Braces with ring ratchet — 15-in. sweep, $3.35; 12-in. $3.65; 14-in. $3.85.

Disstons Plastering Trowels	$1.65
Marshaltown " "	2.50
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We carry a full line of tools for artisans and mechanics in every trade. Come and see.

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OUR $3.50 and $4.00 SHOES

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

OUTING SHOES - - CANVAS SHOES

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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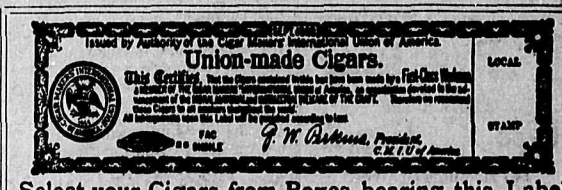
Get Your Money's Worth

SMOKE KURTZ'S OWN — KURTZ'S HONLERS — SPANISH BLOSSOMS — BEST IN B.C. — CIGARS



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PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
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The Beer Without a Peer

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The Vancouver Breweries Limited

Money-Saving Prices

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FURNITURE
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See the Province and World each day for full particulars

Catalogue now ready--Out of town customers can get the benefit of our low prices by sending name and address for a copy. A postcard will do.

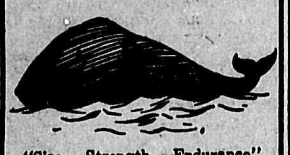
The H. A. Edgett Co., Ltd.

Dept. F, Cor. Cambie & Pender Sts. Vancouver

$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

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 revolutionising 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., Carrall Street

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Won't you let us have your order

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533 Richards St. Hat Hospital

GO WITH THE BUNCH
TO THE
BRUNSWICK
POOL ROOMS

CUMBERLAND AND LADYSMITH COAL MINERS TO STRIKE

(Continued From Page One.)

putting some of that appreciation into concrete form by paying a widow or two the measly "compensation" due under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the loss of husbands and breadwinners.

The truth of the matter is, we have been driven to desperation by the arrogant tactics and methods of the local coal company officials and lack of enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. We have determined to put a stop to some of it, and this we can only hope for by having a union to back us up. Individually we can do nothing. Organized we can compel the company to listen to our grievances and adjust some of the more flagrant abuses of the coal miner.

The president of our District is ready and willing to have a committee meet Mr. Clinton at any place and at any time, but we propose to stand up like men and be counted. We have tired of being helpless slaves, subjected to the whims and caprices of as mean a bunch of slave-drivers as ever drew the breath of life.

We are laboring under great difficulties, the varied number of nationalities, purposely imported by the bosses, making organization and understanding tedious, but in spite of all the company can do to prevent it we are off to a good start, and victory will be ours, because we are strong enough to wring it out of the coupon-clippers who own the mines upon which we are dependent for a living for ourselves and dear ones. Nothing can stop us now. We are out to win. Not a wheel has turned since we laid down tools. Not a wheel will turn until we turn them. It has been the best evidence of industrial unity ever exhibited on this old island. Engineers, trainmen, all, in or out of our union, are with us, and we will because we must—or get off the map.

SECOND NARROWS BRIDGE construction will soon start. Buy now before prices jump; four large lots left; only a block from waterfront, right at Second Narrows; $550 each; quarter cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months. What will these be worth when building begins? Whitaker & Whitaker, The North Vancouver Experts, 450 Howe street, Vancouver.

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

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL IN REGULAR SESSION

Will Assist President Brown In Furthering Organization of Timber Workers.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—Regular meeting Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8 o'clock, A. F. of L. Organizer Young in the chair, in the absence of President Kavanagh and Vice-President McMillan; other officers present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs—G. E. Wilson, L. Burfilt, F. S. Faulkner, T. Hall.

Machinists—J. Davis.

Application for affiliation and credentials received, and delegates obligated.

REPORTS O FCOMMITTEES.

Executive.

Regular meeting executive held October 2. Present: Dels. McMillan, chairman; Beasley, Pipes, McVety and the secretary.

Communication from Local 386, International Teamsters, Chaffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers: Application for affiliation, enclosing $5, and credentials for four delegates. Committee recommends acceptance of affiliation and credentials. Concurrence.

From Local 132, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Toronto, asking for financial assistance towards their fight against the Merchant Tailors' open shop campaign in Toronto. Recommended that appeal be placed in hands of local Tailors' union, endorsed by this Council, and that local unions be visited by Tailors' union on behalf of strikers. Concurrence.

From Toledo Metal Trades Council, asking for co-operation in securing an amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution, providing for the amalgamation of such unions as by referenduum vote desire to do so. Secretary to acknowledge and assure the Toledo Council of its hearty endorsation of the plan initiated. Concurrence.

From A. Persion, general secretary International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union, Albany, N.Y., regarding Local 230, Vancouver. Filed. Concurrence.

Beasley-Pipes—That we vote $100 to George Heatherton to assist in further organization of the loggers. Concurrence.

Regarding the holding of special meetings, by the Council, referred to the executive, we desire to report progress, and a plan will be submitted at next meeting to cover the requirements. Meantime the executive is prepared to furnish speakers to local unions holding mass meetings.

The following accounts recommended for payment: E. Hutto, distribution of U. M. W. of A. strike stickers, $4; James Campbell, September, $10; Jas. H. McVety, half September, $5; R. P. Pettipiece, half September, $5; L. R. Gould, Labor Day account, $5; F. Freckelton, stamps, $5; E. T. Kingsley, 500 statistician cards, $3.50; 500 letter heads, Treasurer Campbell, $3.75; Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter stand, $15; Vancouver Labor Temple Co., $24; George Heatherton, $100. Concurrence.

Roll Call.

Statistician Beasley reported 61 accredited delegates present.

Reports of Unions.

Letter Carriers—Del. Harloch reported that a smoker would be held in Labor Hall, October 19.

Amalgamated Carpenters—Delegate Smith reported that a successful smoker had been held. Membership increasing; 76,000 in all.

Lathers—Del. Midgley reported some new members coming in. New local organized at New Westminster.

Moving Picture Operators—Delegate Schmidt reported Princess theatre still on non-union list. Crystal and Sun were fair.

Bartenders—Del. Cleary reported progress.

Machinists—Del. McVety reported that union had renewed its subscription to The Federationist in a body.

Painters—Del. Freckelton reported first of series of educational meetings on October 10.

Teamsters—Del. Faulkner reported that they now had 89 members, and hoped to increase that number with assistance of Organizer Young.

Garment Workers—Del. Miss Brisbane reported fairly good progress. Urged increased demand for their Union Label.

Engineers—Del. Blumberg reported progress.

Barbers—Del. Burkhart reported renewal of affiliation with Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Secretary's office would soon be located in Labor Temple.

Benedict Sentence.

Del. Burnham reported result of his interview with Solicitor Farris regarding Benedict sentence of nine months, and upon motion the question was referred to the executive with authority to act.

Parliamentary Committee.

Secretary Pipes reported progress.

Labor Day Committee.

Chairman J. C. Burgess reported in detail covering the Labor Day celebration, showing a balance of $265.30. Received and referred to auditing committee.

Municipal Election.

Del. McVety reported that Local No. 69, S. P. of C., had been visited. It was willing. Other locals would be visited during coming week. Received.

New Business.

Upon motion Joseph De Mayer, of the I. W. W. strike committee, fresh from the scene of the Grand Trunk Pacific strike, was given the floor, when he briefly reviewed the conditions prevailing and what the 6,000 strikers were after, emphasizing their demand for a shorter workday. Strike had been on since July 24, and it was still on, with the Prince Rupert organized workers on their side. Situation well in hand, and expected to win during the coming month.

McVety-Knight—That request be reported back to local affiliated unions by delegates. Carried.

Pres. J. G. Brown.

J. G. Brown, president of the Shingle Weavers' International Union, was invited to address the meeting. "Our problems as a working class in every country are the same," said President Brown. H dealt with the necessity of organization into one big union of the workers in the lumber industry throughout the Pacific Northwest. Plans were now being drafted which will make possible such an effective organization.

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to draft a resolution heartily endorsing the organization plans outlined by President Brown; copies to be forwarded to Victoria, New Westminster and Nelson Trades and Labor Councils.

Vice-President McMillan was authorized to sign checks during the absence of President Kavanagh.

The holding of a banquet was referred to the executive for consideration.

Receipts, $56.80; expenses, $200.80.

Adjournment 10:15 p.m.

C. O. YOUNG
General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Who Is Doing Good Work Among Local Unions and Assisting in the Organization of Several New Unions.

CENTRAL LABOR BODIES HAVE BEEN CIRCULARIZED

Vancouver Asks for Investigation of Merits of Industrial Unionism—Will Compile Results.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has decided to take the initiative in causing a general continental discussion upon the merits of Industrial Unionism, as they see it. At the regular meeting, Aug. 15, the following resolution, introduced by the Painters' delegation, was, after a thorough and instructive discussion unanimously adopted:

"That this Council endorse the principle of Industrial Unionism, and that our delegate to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to vote accordingly . Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to all Central Labor Bodies in Canada, and report the result of the vote to this Council."

The circular is signed by President J. Kavannagh and Secretary R. P. Pettipiece, and in support of the action continues: "We feel satisfied that the subject is one worthy of the attention and consideration of every member of organized labor on this continent. That there is need for closer feweration in our ranks there can be no question. The introduction of modern machinery; the elimination of skilled labor; the present lack of craft unity; constantly increasing jurisdictional squabbles; the trustification of industry; the gigantic and effective organisation of employers everywhere; these and many other reasons that could be enumerated, appeal to us as warranting a discussion of the advisability of increasing the size and decreasing the number of present-day unions—accepting all that is commendable of the Industrial Union idea and adopting the principle in the workings and reorganisation of the workers with that end in view. In the hope that the action of Vancouver Trades and Labor Co uncil will provide food for t he best consideration, reflection and action of your central labor body, and firm in the conviction that in 'the unity of labor is the hope of the world,' we remain—"

Labor Temple Directors.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Labor Temple Co., Ltd., a number of questions of importance were disposed of. The Secretary reported that 4,600 shares had been sold during the month, and that the individual members of unions were showing a keener interest than ever before. In view of the increased interest and the fact that the Board desires to sell the remaining 20,000 among unionists, it was decided to postpone the date of increase in the price from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, when they will be increased to $1.50.

The building was shown to be now entirely occupied, a very creditable condition of affairs, considering the many vacant stores and offices in the neighborhood.

It was decided to equip the building with oil burning apparatus forthwith, the experience of other buildings and steam producing plants showing that a material saving in fuel and labor can be effected.

A cordial invitation to take advantage of the extension of time on the shares is hereby issued, and terms can be arranged for those unable to pay cash.

Motor Cycle Races.

The Vancouver Motor Cycle Club will run off the Labor Day races, postponed because of rain, during the present month.

Painters' Mass Meeting.

Don't forget the Painters' first educational meeting next Thursday, Oct. 10, 8:30 p.m. Bro. Wilkinson is the speaker. Everyone welcome.

"Don't wait for the joy-for-ever to come. All that's coming to you you'll get right here on earth, so don't be a dead lamb. Organize with your fellow to get all you can while you—may."

"Printer's Ink," the recognized authority on advertising, says: "After thorough investigation of the subject, a labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison of circulation. A labor paper, for instance, with a circulation of 2,000 is of more value to the merchant who advertises than an ordinary newspaper with 12,000 circulation."

"RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN."

(Continued From Page One.)

could no longer return to their little plot of ground on the estate of the feudal baron, for they were now free.

"Right of Eminent Domain."

Although the "Divine Right" doctrine had fallen into disuse, rulers and parliaments still found it necessary to take land and other property for the use of the State. A new system was devised, a system by which the owner was compensated for any land taken by the State, the power by which this right of expropriation was exercised being called the "Right of eminent domain." This law is still in force and is used whenever a city, province or nation requires any privately owned property for the general use.

Modern Wage System.

To return to the position of the workers under the newly inaugurated wage system. With the introduction of machinery, the human race leaped forward at a rate far in excess of any other period in history. The workers became a part and parcel of the great industrial system that had sprung up through the use of machinery in some countries. Generation after generation never put their foot on agricultural land, but were huddled together in crowded tenement districts in the cities. Where the greatest amount of goods was produced there would be found the greatest poverty and degredation. Where food was produced the producers would be starving. In clothing districts the producers would be found in rags, and, generally speaking, the great mass of the workers found themselves a great deal worse off under the freedom of the wage systm than under the slavery of serfdom.

Wage-Workers Organize.

But the workers did not give up. They organized by subdivisions of trades and endeavored by suddenly withdrawing their labor-power from industry to force the employers to concede a greater proportion of the product. The movement grew by leaps and bounds, until parliaments or legislative bodies placed severe penalties on anyone who dared to refuse to work for certain sums which were fixed. They were, however, permitted to work for as much less than the prescribed rate as they saw fit. But the organization of the workers proceeded, in spite of the penalties and the struggle between the land owners and the manufacturers finally resulted in the workers, or a portion of them being given the right of the ballot, the manufacturers believing that the workers would side with them against the land-owners, a belief that was well founded.

Advent of Strikes.

Laws against organization were eventually repealed and nearly every trade, in the countries where industry was being carried on to any great extent, organized in various forms for the protection of their members and for the purpose of securing higher wages. Strikes became almost as regular as the seasons warranted and it became difficult to carry on industry owing to the serious interruptions caused by the cessation of labor, particularly on the part of those engaged in quasi-public utilities such as railways, telegraphs, steamships, and mines. In the countries where these utilities, or any of them, were state-owned, the workers were partly defeated by the government's manning the utility with troops, but this has never been an entire success in the British Empire.

Employers Disturbed.

How to prevent this dislocation of the commerce has long been the subject of study on the part of the employing class, or rather, the legislative representatives of that class.

"The right of eminent domain," applied to labor, a remedy first introduced in the civilized world by Rudolphe Lemieux, in 1907, he being at that time postmaster-general and Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada. Shortly afterwards the New Zealand government applied the same law, in a worse form than had been enacted in Canada.

The Lemieux Act.

As applied to labor, the "right of eminent domain" applies not only to State-owned utilities, but to all specified utilities, regardless of ownership. Under the terms of the Canadian act, labor is unable to increase the price of its commodity, labor-power, without first giving 30 days' notice and afterwards having the matter investigated by a board, appointed by the state, thus giving the employer an opportunity of securing the required commodity in another market, or taking advantage of changed conditions in his own market, changes that are likely to accur from climatic or other causes. While a handicap is placed on the workers by the state, the sellers of other commodities are permitted to increase their prices without reference to anything but the condition of the market. Canada occupies the unique position of having first applied this hobble to labor and this is the measure that is so deeply interesting the employing class of Great Britain.

The Remedy?

The remedy? Where is it? Prevented from even taking advantage of the labor market as do other sellers of commodities, and without the slightest hope that the legislation now in force will ever be repealed by the owners, who recognize the stranglehold they have obtained, what is the working class to do?

I see no way out, except to remove labor-power from the category of a commodity, and to do that requires a studpendous onslaught on the citadels of capitalism—the legislative halls of this and every other country on top of earth.

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