

CRUCIAL PERIOD REACHED IN ISLAND COAL MINES LOCKOUT

"Neither the provincial nor the Dominion governments will interfere in the strike of the coal miners on Vancouver Island, for the reason they know that the result of any investigation on their parts as to the conditions existing in the mines, or as to the merits or demerits of the strike, would result in a victory for the strikers."

Such was the statement made at a mass meeting in the Dominion Theatre, Granville street, last Sunday evening, by George Pettigrew, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, while placing before the union men of the city the story of the strike.

"Sir Richard McBride," the speaker went on "was asked by a committee of the striking miners to look into the trouble and to make every investigation in connection with the affair. In refusing to do this he stated that under the Mines Act of the province he found no clause which compelled him to do this. Instead of helping to make a settlement between the striking miners and the mine owners, the government has, by refusing to comply with the request of the miners regarding the investigation, impeded any settlement which might have been arrived at."

In reviewing the history of the strike, Pettigrew said: "It is now twelve weeks since the commencement of the strike, and although it has many times been reported that it has been settled, this is not so, and better proof of this statement cannot be had than the knowledge that Mr. Bowser has sent into the strike district 200 policemen. These constables, when they arrived in the strike zone, immediately went amongst the Chinese miners, who, out of sympathy with their white co-workers, had also refused to go into the mines to work. The police told them, as per instructions, that they would have to choose between going to work and getting out of the country. They also told the Chinese merchants that if help were supplied to the strikers by them they would also be forced out. The result of this plan was that some 300 of the Chinese went back to work, but only worked sufficiently long each week so that they would be left unmolested by the government."

"It was here that the government came to the help of the Canadian Collieries, Limited. By sending in these special constables they were the cause of any trouble which subsequently took place between the strikers and others. Not only had these policemen the power to carry out the law, but they also had the power to break it. Many of them were drunken fellows and at different times started trouble, which they themselves were wholly responsible for. J. W. Wilkinson presided as chairman, and the hall was given for the evening by Vancouver local of the B. D. P."

The Canadian Collieries Co., operating at Cumberland and Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, has commenced legal proceedings to evict the locked-out coal miners and their wives and families from the miserable shacks for homes, located on company property. The Miners' Union is building temporary houses for the accommodation of the membership, pending the settlement which must come soon, if there is to be coal mined at those two points. Despite every difficulty placed in the way of the locked-out miners, including the government's two hundred special police, there is every prospect of the coal diggers' demands—enforcement of the Coal Mines Regula-

tion Act—being conceded. Meantime the international is providing strike pay and the miners are making the best of the enforced holiday. Though the Canadian Collieries Co. is scouring the country for strike-breakers they are meeting with little success. The scarcity of coal in Vancouver continues.

The following conversation took place one morning last week between one of the striking miners and a man who had been employed by one of the agencies:

Q—Excuse me, where are you going?
A—Answer—Cumberland.
Q—What are you going to do there?
A—Answer—Work for the Canadian Collieries Company.
Q—Are you aware there is a strike on here?
A—Answer—I am going to be a fireboss. Have you got a fireboss certificate?
A—Answer—What is a fireboss?
It was explained a fireboss was a man employed to examine the workings in a mine and seek gas, etc., and see the mine was in a safe condition. He then said he was under the impression that his job as fireboss was to look after men who were burning rubbish, stumps, etc., and decided he was near enough the mines, and turned away to seek another job.

Fishermen Reorganizing. Pacific Coast fishermen are again holding organization meetings in Vancouver Labor Temple, after a lapse of some years. This time the halibut fishermen are included.

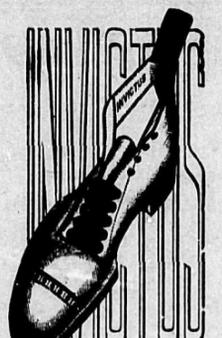
Central Labor Body Business Agent. The compilation of reports from affiliated unions with Vancouver Trades and Labor Council shows that thirteen of them were in favor of the proposal to place a permanent business agent in the field, while five were opposed. Seventeen unions neglected to report at all. The report was laid over till the first meeting in February.

B. C. Electric Co.'s Payroll. An excerpt from Chairman R. M. Horne-Payne's address to the annual general meeting of B.C. Electric Railway Co., shareholders at London, last week, says:

"At a rough, but fairly reliable, estimate the company has itself expended in wages since 1898 \$14,430,000, not including contractors' wages. During the past year alone we have spent on capital and revenue accounts \$12,564,717, of which \$674,688 represents salaries of the local officials and staff and \$3,376,720 the wages of other employees, leaving \$8,512,289, a large proportion of which represents wages paid by contractors working for the company. The total number of employees on the company's payroll at June 30th, 1912, was 5,660, and the estimated number of employees paid through contractors was 2,500, making a total of 8,160 employees in the service. Assuming an average number of persons dependent on each wage-earner as we have a total number of persons maintained by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, directly and through its contractors, of 24,480, or 11 per cent. of the total population served by the company."

At the end of 1898 we had 40 miles of track, today we have 280. In 1898 we had 2,000 h. p. available, today we have 12,000 h. p. In 1898 we were operating 14 passenger cars. In 1908 we had 71, in 1909, 97, in 1910, 128, in 1911, 240, and today we own or have under contract for prompt delivery 359 passenger cars."

"Invictus Shoes" for men—are leather all through



SOME makers of cheap shoes claim that they use oak tanned leather for the soles. If they do it's certainly different from the oak tanned sole used in Invictus Shoes. Did you ever examine the sole of cheap shoes? If you did, the color was apparently all right. But did you notice the texture of the leather? Did you observe what a coarse, spongy, and porous appearance the leather had? Compare it with the sole leather used in Invictus Shoes. The soles of Invictus Shoes are made of genuine oak tanned solid leather. There's no better grade made—a fine-grained flexible leather. It's really so fine and tough that you wonder how the soles ever wear out. We have your size in Invictus Shoes at, per pair \$5.00 to \$7.00

FOR SALE AT THE Hudson's Bay Stores CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA

INVITE A. F. OF L. TO SPEND ONE DAY IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will probably extend an invitation to the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle, next November, to adjourn for one day to participate in an excursion to the Terminal City, leaving Seattle one evening and returning the next, the delegates to spend the day as the guests of the local Council.

Street Railway Employees.

Vancouver Division No. 101 is now the largest individual union in Vancouver, its membership having reached well over the 1,000 mark during the past few weeks. With the addition of some fifty cars to the city service after the first of next month the "waiting list" will be further drawn upon. The Division is busy electing officers for the ensuing term. At last meeting the Street Railwaymen took occasion to vote \$50 to the striking miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith. The membership of Division 101 are affiliated with the central labor body, the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and, through their own international, with the American Federation of Labor. They are among the unions that subscribe for The Federationist in a body for their entire membership; always send delegates to every important convention of organized wage-workers, and seem to be fully alive to the bigness of the world-wide labor movement. They have an all-union agreement with the B. C. Electric Railway Co., get a tolerably decent wage, protect their membership while on the job, maintain a sick and death benefit fund, hurry the company and are ever ready to do a good turn for each other and their dependents. Would there were more unions like Division No. 101. It will thrive because it deserves to.

A. C. BECK

General Organizer Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, now in Vancouver.

PORCUPINE MINERS HAVE STRIKE UNDER CONTROL AND WILL WIN

A lettergram from Porcupine Miners union, No. 145, South Porcupine, Ont., to The Federationist asks that all members of organized labor throughout Western Canada be notified of the strike against a reduction in wages. "Notwithstanding subsidized press reports," says the correspondent, "the union has the properties completely tied up and is in a position to dictate terms. Already four of the companies have yielded and more concessions are expected daily. We wish to impress upon unionists that the Western Federation of Miners, being an industrial union, we have jurisdiction over all members of organized labor throughout Western Canada be notified of the strike against a reduction in wages."

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Thursday, Dec. 19.—Pattern Makers; Maintenance of Way Employees; Ship Carpenters and Caulkers; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Railway Carriers; Trades and Labor Council; Carpenters' Social and Dance.

Friday, Dec. 20.—Upholsters; Electrical Workers, No. 621; Cooks; Civic Employees; Molders; Granite Cutters.

The Vancouver local is fairly well organized. Strike still on at the Barber Mattress Factory.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES PLAN TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

International Organizer Instills New Life and Determination Into Local Culinary Unions.

I would like to call the attention of the people of Vancouver to the deplorable conditions which exist among the culinary workers (cooks, waiters and waitresses) of this city. Unfortunately the waitresses of Vancouver do not enjoy the benefits of an eight-hour law such as exists in the states of Washington and California, a law created through the earnest efforts of the labor unionists and their friends.

In Vancouver it is nothing unusual for waitresses to work ten or twelve hours a day, and in many cases even longer hours, under the most trying conditions imaginable. In many cases they are compelled to work under the supervision of Chinese or Japanese, who, on account of their low-wage, long-hour working propensities, are particular favorites of the employers, and as a result it proves unprofitable for the waitress, even though she may have been the subject of unmentionable abuses from the said Chinese or Jap, to complain to the boss. In 99 cases out of a 100 where a complaint is made the girl will be dismissed and the Asiatic remains on the job.

A little over fourteen years ago, unable to longer stand the abuses heap- ed upon them, a small number of Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses got together and formulated a Local, joining what was known at that time as the "Knights of Labor." By hard and persistent work the "small bunch" grew into several Locals; finally forming what is now known as the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America. From a small and insignificant start the membership has grown until today we stand tenth in size of the international organizations composing the American Federation of Labor.

To rectify the deplorable conditions which confronted our craftsmen before we became the organization that we are today, would take up many more pages than The B. C. Federationist contains. At that time the "tougher" a cook, waiter or waitress was, the more competent they were considered, wages being a nonentity, the employee being expected to "get theirs" as long as it did not come out of the bosses' pockets.

There are plenty of bosses today who would like to revert back to those conditions if allowed to do so. Our organization stands firmly opposed to such methods, and we propose to fight against them to the last drop of our blood. In bettering the conditions of our workers we have saved hundreds of girls from the clutches of "white slavery," and hundreds of men and women from the terrible "white plague." We are demanding living wages and sanitary conditions.

Are you with us? IF DEMANDING THE UNION HOUSE-CAR, OF THE COOK, WAITER OR WAITRESS. To the COOK, WAITER AND WAITRESS

A. C. BECK, International Organizer.

PACIFIC COAST TIMBER WORKERS TO BE INDUSTRIALLY ORGANIZED



FRED A. ROOVER, Secretary-treasurer Vancouver Division No. 101, International Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Much has been said in the columns of the Pacific Northwest labor press concerning the slavish working conditions imposed upon wage-workers in the timber industry, and the necessity for organization has been keenly felt and urged by existing labor unions.

When President Brown of the International Shingle Weavers' Union, with headquarters at Seattle, visited Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last October, the question of tackling the job of completely organizing the timber industry was thoroughly discussed. It was conceded that George Heatherington, assisted by the central labor body and the A. F. of L., had done good pioneer service, but it was also recognized that some more comprehensive plan would have to be adopted if the most effective results were to be obtained.

The suggestion that the Shingle Weavers should ask for the extension of their jurisdiction to include all the men engaged in the timber industry, was unanimously conceded to be the best course. With the co-operation of his own organization, the Washington State Federation of Labor and the B. C. Federation of Labor, President Brown attended the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L. and after the presentation of his proposal to the executive council, the request was not only conceded, but a promise made of further support to help organize the timber industry of the Pacific Coast.

Upon Pres. Brown's return from Rochester he immediately set things in motion by calling upon the Shingle Weavers to take a referendum vote as to whether they were prepared to accept the increased jurisdiction with all the further responsibilities involved. That the vote will be almost unanimously in favor of the enlargement of the scope and usefulness seems certain, inasmuch as it has the hearty endorsement of the executive committee.

The anxiety for organization among the timber workers is not confined to the coast territory as evidenced by the receipt of a letter to The Federationist this week, dated at Cranbrook, in which it is urged upon the B. C. Federation of Labor executive board to see that an organizer is sent into the interior.

And no wonder! For instance: At a lumber camp called Wycliffe the Oler-Staples Lumber Co. has just posted a notice to its employees which reads as follows: "On and after the first day of December, all time checks will be made payable May 1st, 1913."

The East Kootenay Lumber Co. has adopted the same system, as has also the Crows Nest Lumber Co. Aside from the fact that the lumber companies insist upon doing business upon the wages due their slaves, not cessitating a stand-off for merchants and a long "van" account at the company's store, it is also in violation of the provisions of the Kelly Truck Act—a mere detail to the McBride government, which refuses to enforce any law calculated to benefit the workers.

At however, the lumber companies should happen to need mounted Co-sacks to cow the lumberjacks into submission to such conditions, they can depend upon the attorney-general's department delivering the goods. Clubbing men who dare to assume they have a right to free speech; intimidating strikers, as at Cumberland just now, overcrowding all the jails and pens of the province, and hastily erecting new and larger ones for the accommodation of the only buildings the workers build and live in. These are a specialty with the government that has just named an alleged "commission" to "investigate" labor conditions, a "commission" that is so apparently a joke that organized labor will probably refuse to appear before it.

If the wage-workers in the timber industry ever expect to secure better working conditions, more wages or anything else, they must be prepared to do the job for themselves.

Russian Exile Benefit. The Finnish Society held a concert and ball in O'Brien's hall last Saturday evening for the benefit of the Russian exiles in Siberia. The participants spent an enjoyable evening and a substantial sum was raised.

Federal Eight-Hour Day Bill. Alphonse Verville, M.P., has again given notice that he will introduce a bill in the federal house calling for the adoption of an eight-hour work day on all public works.

Death of W. C. Pettipiece. A telegram to R. P. Pettipiece yesterday afternoon from Revelstoke, announced the death of his brother, W. C. Pettipiece, after a lingering illness, precipitated while on duty as a locomotive driver, over a year ago.

So Say We All. The Labor and Socialist parties of all lands stand firmly against militarism and war. We think a measure should be drafted immediately by the Labor party and introduced into parliament to push forward the question of international arbitration. Our working-class comrades should do the same in their respective countries. It is time that firm pressure were put on governments to compel them to stop the brutal and bloody methods of the past, and to settle quarrels in the light of reason and common sense.—Daily Citizen.

No wonder a doctor has "dreams."

LABOR "COMMISSIONER" HAS BEEN NAMED BY McBRIDE GOVERNMENT

B. C. Federation of Labor Ignored and Consolation Prizes to McBeens Given Instead.

For the past three years the executive committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labor has been making representations to the McBride government at Victoria, endeavoring to secure the enforcement of what "labor" legislation is already on the statute and the addition of several other measures calculated to make the struggle of the workers for a living a little easier and safer.

Nothing, absolutely nothing, has been conceded. Last January Premier McBride promised the union officers that a "commission" would be appointed to investigate labor conditions of the whole province, with a view to ascertaining a better understanding of the needs and requirements of labor.

Almost a year went by. The B. C. F. of L. was asked to make recommendations for representatives on the proposed commission. It did so.

The first names submitted were those of President J. W. Wilkinson and Vice-President Jas. Roberts of the Western Federation of Miners at Moyle.

Later President Wilkinson was appointed Western Canada organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and fearing he would not be available for the commission the Federation executive board held a special meeting and substituted the name of Vice-President E. D. Grant, secretary of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, for that of President Wilkinson.

These names were duly forwarded to Premier McBride. Strikes and rumors of strikes, industrial unrest and discontent prevailed throughout the year all over the province.

The appointment of the commission was pressed for by the Federation. The lockout at Cumberland and Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, took place, simply because a committee of coal diggers dared to report the presence of gas in dangerous quantities, contrary to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, a duty that should have been performed by the mine inspector.

The informants were fired. A strike or lockout followed. Still no commission.

Now, with the next session of the provincial house little more than a month away, the long-looked-for "commission" is named.

But what a surprise package it is! Not a solitary representative of the Federation is upon it, nor is there any one of the bunch but what might be considered as having been handed the job as a sort of consolation prize to has-beens and want-to-be Conservative henchmen.

Listen: H. G. Parson, chairman, defeated Conservative machine candidate in East Kootenay at last election. A. M. Harper, a Vancouver lawyer; truly a student of the requirements of Labor.

John Jardine, one of the greatest political cartoonists known to Victoria; first Liberal, then Liberal, later a Conservative supporter of McBride, but defeated at last election in Esquimalt riding.

R. A. Stoney, a steady member of the Royal City Conservative party, recommended to the McBride government by no labor organization in British Columbia.

Lastly: J. A. McKelvie, Conservative editor of a Vernon Conservative newspaper supporter of the Conservative machine; never a member of a labor organization, not even a tradesman, and coming from the center of an agricultural settlement, giving no opportunity for training as to conditions in the industrial world.

Truly a wonderful aggregation! The members of the Marble Cutters' Union this week joined in the strike of their helpers, who have been on strike for a couple of weeks for an advance in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Negotiations for a settlement are being made, with good prospects of a win for the Helpers.

There must be 10,000 or 12,000 wage-workers in Vancouver and vicinity who wear overalls and shirts. We feel confident that if they only knew the QUALITY and get-up of our OVERALLS and SHIRTS every one of them would buy the BUCK BRAND—made in Vancouver—Union made—well made—made to stand all kinds of wear and tear—made in a well ventilated factory, under union conditions, with all that that implies. The margin of profit on BUCK BRAND is not so large for retailers as on cheaper sweat-shop brands; hence buyers are sometimes urged to take something "just as good." But wage-workers who desire a DEPENDABLE OVERALL always insist upon having the BUCK BRAND. Ask your dealer for them.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

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FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 13, 1912

A PERIODICAL HOWL.

Vancouver is once more being treated to a spasm of virtue upon the part of a section of the community that can only find means of emphasizing its own purity by belittling that of others. This "holier than thou" aggregation is just now especially busy in decrying the social evil and demanding that dire punishment be meted out to those who sexually stray from the path of rectitude, as surveyed and charted by the saviors of souls and custodians of morals ever since those ancient and honorable occupations became lucrative callings.

Probably no more threatening symptom of the innate rottenness of modern civilization can be found than the so-called social evil. To every student of the times it must be apparent that in spite of all the moral and ethical teachings of the ages, an ever increasing percentage of the females of all countries are being engulfed in the maelstrom of this awful scourge. This fact stares us in the face and no one short of a veritable ass can presume for a moment that such a scourge can be accounted for upon the presumption of the human tendency to sinfulness and error, rather than towards goodness and truth. And yet our moral custodians of Vancouver, they who loudly proclaim themselves disciples of the gentle Nazarene, have nothing to offer in the way of dealing with this plague, other than the policeman's club, the court and the prison pen. Punishment! Punishment! Always punishment, more drastic and severe.

Is there such a lack of virtue in the splendid teachings of he whom they profess to follow, and which have been so widely proclaimed for the last 1900 years, that in the last analysis, resort must be had to club, bludgeon and gaol, in order to prevent human society from smothering in its own rottenness and corruption? In sooth, it would so seem.

He who does not know that prostitution was unknown in history until the birth of human slavery, does not know much. He who does not know that the period in history known as civilization has been the history of human slavery, is also short of knowledge. He who does not know that prostitution is part and parcel of present day trade and commerce, and that it is just as natural and logical an expression and fruit of slavery as any other vice, has still much to learn before being qualified to pass judgment upon the victims of this awful traffic.

Trade and commerce, carried on for gain, are unthinkable terms except the production of wealth be carried on by slaves. Present day production is carried on by wage-slaves. That portion of their product, in excess of their purchasing power, which is measured by their wages, affords the motive and profit of the world's trade and commerce. The highly perfected tools and implements of industry have so multiplied the productive power of labor, that a surplus of slaves is always to be found in the market. Less than the entire number are required in order to keep the world's market fully supplied with goods. The pressure for employment constantly increases as a result of this, and eventually individuals are forced to smother their loftier moral and ethical conceptions, abandon principle and become physical and mental prostitutes in order to obtain their daily bread, that needful thing that can no longer be obtained by prayer, no matter how fervent. As to how much these ministers of Vancouver know in regard to the cause of the "social evil" and other disgusting phenomena incident to modern civilization, we do not know; but of one thing we are certain. If any one of them possesses convictions, the expressing of which will tread upon the economic corns of his dominant pesholders, unless he becomes a prostitute of the intellect by authorizing those convictions, he will soon be out of a job and with a reasonable prospect of sinking to the level of "Wearry Rags" and "Dusty Rhodes."

Neither man nor woman can live under capitalist rule, without something to sell. He, or she, who has nothing to sell but honor and virtue, must needs sell these or starve. The billionaire, as well as the slave, depends upon the sale of something in order to exist. Neither the profit of the former or the wage of the latter can be forthcoming otherwise. If the latter happens to be of the weaker sex, and so-called honorable employment not available, it need cause no surprise if she be found among the outcast. No amount of clubbing, arresting, fining, and imprisonment will ever check it, much less stop it. The problem is purely an economic one. It is neither a matter of morals, ethics, sentiment, virtue or vice. It is a matter of cold, hard, material fact.

In the front pews, listening with wrapt and approving attention to the mistletoe castigations of the victims of the social evil, and the officials of the law who fall to repress it, sits more than one employer of female labor whose slaves receive such miserably small wages that they cannot remain virtuous and live. And these unctuous visaged, bargain counter pirates join in the cry of "Crucify them" while every thread upon their backs, yes, even the coin they drop in the collection, reeks and stinks with the sweat and blood wrung from these unwept slaves.

Another commendable way to deal with prostitution is to drive its victims out of town. This has been done upon several occasions here in Vancouver during recent years. It is quite as effective and fully as decent as would be the case of attempting to inaugurate sanitary improvement by each

family throwing their dead cats and other garbage into their neighbor's dooryard. Probably this pious practice is precedent to the famous eviction from the Garden of Eden.

Instead of dealing harshly with sinful females, our garrulous preachers, unctuous labor skinners and verbose real estate sharks ought to look compassionately upon them; in fact ought to treat them with veneration and reverence in honor of their, and our, ancestors. Mother Eve listened to the serpent, whispered in Father Adam's ear and both fell from grace. Had it not been for that fall, neither pulpit or pulpit-pounder, unctuous labor skinner nor festive and verbose real estate shark, would now exist. Where Vancouver now stands would still be a howling wilderness. Our resources would be still undeveloped and the gentle art of making a fancy living by swapping real estate and lying like horse thieves, as yet unknown. That such glorious possibilities should be opened out to them through the sin of our first parents ought to cause every apostle and disciple of the present or to look with charity upon all sinners along similar lines.

After previous virtue spasms in this city it was usually disclosed that some particularly juicy real estate transaction lay behind the affair and furnished the sea for virtue and the enthusiasm for purification and repentance. It would not be surprising to find that some equally worthy motive lies behind the present squawk.

Those who sincerely desire the moral and ethical uplift of the race should remember that a society builded upon the enslavement of labor cannot be superior to that upon which it rests. Slavery is the primal and only curse ever inflicted upon human society. It has fostered and bred nothing that is good, because it is in itself all that is evil. Whatever there is in the modern world that is good and worthy of preservation, has been attained in spite of the poison slave virus running through the veins of modern society. This speaks volumes for the innate virtue and goodness of humankind, a virtue and goodness that can be expected to last forever only by the abolition of slavery and its hideous train of attendant evils, the greatest of which is the social evil. So long as brute force is master, with ignorance and chicanery to direct that force, periodical howls may be expected against particularly stencherful slavery indications of the gangrene of slavery that is gnawing at the vitals of human society.

But the problem to be solved is the problem of labor, and moralists and sentimentality dare not and cannot make the job. It is the working class alone that must do it. It is the working class alone that makes all progress.

The only place to look for consistency is in the cemetery.

Yes, there is some difference between the reward for killing one person and killing thousands.

In the labor world they are called "agitators." In the capitalist world they are termed "boosters" or "promoters." It's all a question of viewpoint.

According to such eminent authorities as Samuel L. Landers and Samuel J. Gohard, the way to get things is to join the Socialist party.

When the Vancouver Island coal miners asked for "justice," Attorney General Bowser sent them mounted Cossacks, accompanied by Asiatic strike-breakers.

When it comes to brass band methods of conducting an election campaign, the banner must be awarded to a gentleman named Magrath at Edmonton. He is sure some believer in the efficacy of printers' ink.

"Capitalists" never built the railroads of this country. The roads were built by donations from the nation, states, counties and individuals, and then the people are robbed to pay "interest" on their own donations. The people would not co-operate to build the roads they wanted, so schemers occupied them—and you can see the result.—Coming Nation.

Vancouver's brilliant detective and police forces has made it almost literally true that one can pick up money on the streets of this city. First a bank or two, then a restaurant cash register or two; now an observation car; any old time a citizen returning home from the down town section. As a dragnet for helpless drunks or "fallen" women the civic force is a wonder, but when it comes to doing anything worth while, why it's a shame to take the money!

Premier McBride has now a golden opportunity to put some of that "White B. C." policy of his government into execution, if he ever intends to. Asiatics alone are being imported into Cumberland and Ladysmith to take the place of the miners who were locked out for standing by miners who dared to report the presence of gas in dangerous quantities. Strike breakers are being permitted to work without certificates required by law; "public" streets are being barricaded and paroled by mounted Cossacks; the coal company is supplied all the machinery of the government to persecute, jail and turn out of the company property the thousands of the employees who displayed enough manhood to protest. In the only way possible, since the premier refused to intercede by appointing a committee to investigate. If anything more was needed to brand the McBride executive council as a collection of colossal modern Barnums prepared to do the bidding of the coal barons, this sample ought to serve the purpose.

For the past five years Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, latterly assisted by New Westminster and Victoria Trades and Labor Councils, has been urging upon the Department of Labor at Ottawa the necessity of having the secretaries of central labor bodies automatically appointed as official correspondents of the Labor Gazette, a monthly journal of publication issued by the Minister of Labor. After considerable agitation, the concession was made to New Westminster some months ago, and Secretary B. D. Grant now fills the office. After the election of H. H. Stevens in Vancouver to the federal house, George Bartley was let out and W. H. Youill, a Conservative and an active member of the militia, was appointed to the office. This raised a furore in the Trades and Labor Council, with the result that he was canned, and followed by the appointment of J. W. Palmer, another member of the Typographical Union, but who failed to turn in the desired information to the department. Upon the return of H. H. Stevens, M.P., from Ottawa, he telephoned the secretary of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, then R. P.

Pettipiece, that he had "captivated," and was now prepared to get service rather than the rewarding of political favorites. Accordingly the principle of appointing the secretaries of central labor bodies as correspondents was established in Vancouver after five years' agitation. Two months later Secretary Pettipiece resigned the office to devote his whole time to the management of The B. C. Federationist, owned by the Trades and Labor Council, and J. W. Wilkinson was elected as his successor. Ex-Secretary Pettipiece at once placed his resignation in the hands of the Department of Labor, and beginning with the first of the year it is expected that Secretary Wilkinson will be accepted by the department as its correspondent, an appointment that will be entirely satisfactory to the unionists of Vancouver and vicinity. The federal government has not yet acceded to the request of Victoria Trades and Labor Council, but inasmuch as it is almost impossible for any other union officer to secure the desired information, it is to be hoped that the government will accept the principle throughout the entire Dominion, so that the best statistical results may be obtained.

Conciliation.
When an organization of workers is so strong that they can command the consideration of the employers in any particular industry, there is not much difficulty about the recognition of the Union. There is not much difficulty about getting conferences with the employers or arbitration boards to consider wages and conditions of the workers so organized. On the other hand, these troubles arise immediately that the employers recognize that the workers are not strong enough, in the employers' opinion, to make it inconvenient to refuse. Sometimes the employer is mistaken in the estimate of strength. But the lesson is, if the workers in any particular industry want recognition or conference with the boss, to save trouble: First make your union as perfect as possible. Organize, organize into international movement.—Eastern Labor News.

Penn's Astonishing Pronouncement.
The ideas of William Penn are no longer accounted heretical, and yet part of his political creed as announced in the following citation must appear iconoclastic indeed to many persons today, while others are surprised to find him so well abreast of the times. He said:

Every government should provide for every subject the means of living both honestly and at ease. We should bring out of every man and every creature as much utility as we may. Now utility will never be produced, unless we render life easy and comfortable. If all men and women would labor six hours in the 24, some mentally, some corporally, setting apart one day in the seven, all work would be completed that is requisite for our innocent and rational desires. . . . I tell thee the thing is possible, and is done."

Economy in Peace.
The British chancellor of the exchequer says: "To maintain peace the nations of the world spend annually \$2,850,000,000."
The nations by settling all controversies through an international court could, after reserving \$500,000,000 for policing, save annually \$1,750,000,000.
This saving productively employed would build annually 250,000 miles of macadamized roads, exceeding in length the railroads of the United States.
It would build annually six trans-continental railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
It would build annually five trans-Siberian railroads.
It would build annually five Panama canals.
It would build annually three "Cape to Cairo" railways.
It would reconcile annually the losses of four San Francisco disasters.
It exceeds by \$380,000,000 the value of our 1908 combined cotton and wheat crops.
It exceeds by four times the value of all gold produced in the world in 1908.

The Arms of Death.
On the arts of life man invents nothing, but in arts of death he outdoes Nature herself, and produces by machinery all the slaughter of plague, pestilence and famine.

The peasant eats today and drinks what was eaten and drunk by the peasant of ten thousand years ago; and the house he lives in has not yet altered so much in a thousand centuries as the fashion of a lady's bonnet in a score of weeks. But when he goes out to slay he carries a marvel of mechanism that lets loose at the touch of his finger all the hidden molecular energies, and leaves the javelin, the blow-pipe, of his fathers, far behind.

In the arts of peace man is a bungler. I have seen his cotton factories and the like, with machinery that a street boy could have invented if he had wanted money instead of food. I know his clumsy typewriters and bungling locomotives, tedious bicycles and autos; they are toys compared with the Maxim gun and the submarine torpedo boat.

There is nothing in man's industrial machinery but his greed and sloth; his heart is in his weapons. This marvelous force of Life of which you boast is a force of Death; man measures his strength by his destructiveness. What is his religion? An excuse for hating me. What is his law? A strategy for hating me. What is his morality? An excuse for consuming without producing. What is his art? An excuse for gloating over pictures. What are his politics? Either the worship of a despot because a despot can kill, or parliamentay cock-fighting.—Man and Superman, George Bernard Shaw.

Marble Cutters.
Local 92 of the International Union of Marble Workers take this opportunity of contradicting the statement that was made at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council that the Marble Cutters were fighting the Marble Cutters' Helpers, who went on strike for increase in wages. We wish to state that we are with the Helpers in their fight for higher wages, and that this opportunity to help ourselves.

Federated Building Trades.
Reports to the contrary, the Federated Building Trades is going to "make good." As long as there are six unions in the building industry willing to form a central council, so long will there be a central council for building trades only. To say that the unions that have agreed to say with it are the Shinglers, Cement Workers and Local 138 of the Brotherhood of Painters. Which union will be next? The answer is, wait and see. But we do not intend to wait too long. The Bricklayers and the Plasterers have decided not to become part of the newly-organized council.

ORGANIZED LABOR ACTIVITIES IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY

Typographical Union Secures Substantial Increase of Wages from Publishers.

VERNON, B. C., Dec. 7.—The new scale of Vernon Typographical Union, which takes effect January 1st, has so far met with the approval of the employers that agreements have been signed for two years with The Vernon News, The Armstrong Advertiser, Interior Publishing Co. (Mail-Herald), Revelstoke, and a new job office which has been opened in the latter place to be known as "The Argus." As yet the offices of the lower Okanagan have not been signed up, but it is hoped that contracts may be made with these at an early date. This scale provides for \$4.50 per day of eight hours for floor hands, and \$5.00 for 7½ hours for machine operators, being an increase of 50c per day all round and a reduction on the Nanaimo Herald operators. Special attention was given to the provisions for apprentices, for whom a graduated scale extending over the four-year term has been adopted; the advancement in training outlined, and, finally, that at the commencement of the third year the apprentice shall pay to the union 50c per week for fifty weeks to cover cost of I. T. U. course.

Ancl R. Hillier, monoline operator, on the Mail-Herald, Revelstoke, has drawn his card and left to accept a position on the Nanaimo Herald. The types of Vernon are usually engaged in the production of a 92-page Christmas number, to be issued by the Vernon News, and containing special write-ups descriptive of the entire Okanagan Valley. This edition will be profusely illustrated, and printed on book paper, with cover design in two colors. M. J. Collins, who deposited an Everett card, is acting in the role of "extra" on this work.

Labor conditions in Vernon during the past year have been good, owing to the large expenditure by the city, on sewer, water and cement sidewalk extensions, but as this work has been mostly shut down, the indications are that there will be a number of men on the "retired" list for the next few months. Most of this work, however, was done by contract, and largely by outsiders. Carpenter work has been plentiful, but tradesmen of that calling, owing probably to lack of organization, are yet working a nine-hour day at a rate considerably below that prevailing in Revelstoke and Kamloops.

Since organization five years ago, the types have enjoyed the distinction of being the only union men in town, but latterly this monopoly has been broken by the arrival of a number of stonecutters to work on the new court house, while an electrical workers' button is to be seen occasionally worn by members of the telephone staff.

BURT R. CAMPBELL.

Sheet Metal Workers.

Trade is fairly good, and most of the members working. Owing to the resignation of Eric J. Jamieson, who is now located at Kent, Washington, all communications for the Sheet Metal Workers are to be addressed to Mr. J. Colville, Labor Temple, who is now recording secretary.

Tilelayers and Helpers.

Trade prospects for the next few months look fairly good and at the time of writing the majority of our members are fairly well employed. At our last meeting a committee was appointed to make inquiries as to the holding of a smoker come time this month and to report at next meeting.

Elevator Constructors, Local 25.

At our last meeting the attendance was fair, and that is about all. We again wish to remind the Elevator Constructors of Vancouver and district that we meet every first and third Mondays in the Labor Temple. If there is any man who takes a passing interest in the affairs of the worker generally who does not know where the Labor Temple is situated, we are sorry for him. Trade is fair and nearly all members working.

Cement Workers.

Trade is quieting down somewhat, with the result that a few of our members are idle. At our last meeting we decided to stay with the Federated Building Trades and do all in our power to assist in having a strong central council for all trades in the building industry in Vancouver. If they are able to have a first-class Building Trades Council in Los Angeles we fall to see any reason why the Vancouver building trade unions should fall down in this respect.

A. F. of L. and Industrialism.

The minority report on Industrial Unionism as submitted in the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, New York, and on which the delegates voted was as follows: "That where practical one organization should have jurisdiction over an industry, and where in the judgment of a majority of the men actually involved it is not practical, then the committee recommends that they organize and operate in a department and work together in such a manner as to protect, as far as possible, the interests of all connecting branches."

Fruit Ranching in the Okanagan.

An ex-member of the Western Federation of Miners, who is now a fruit rancher in the Okanagan valley, near Vernon, is a visitor in Vancouver this week. He states that while they have had a heavy crop the cost of marketing their goods leaves them worse off than if they were working for wages at the end of the year. So much is this the case that a number of the "ranchers" are now, along with their teams, engaged on railway construction work, in an effort to secure sufficient money to meet payments due on their land. "We are at the mercy of the railroads," said The Federationist visitor, "and it seems as though it is impossible to beat the wage game. As The Fed. once said, we have steady jobs, all right, all right. But there's nothing in it but the enjoyment of a glorious climate."

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Gordon Bryadale, Limited
575 Granville Street Vancouver, B. C.



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AMONG THE SOCIALISTS

BY SOCIALISTS

B. C. ORGANIZING TRIP.

To the Provincial Executive Committee, S. P. of C.:

Comrades,—On my recent trip through B. C. I addressed 24 meetings and received from collections as follows:

Michel	\$ 1.50
Fernie	10.75
Kimberley	14.50
Nelson	5.00
Roseland	5.00
Spokane Bridge	10.00
Gibson's Landing	5.00
Newport	8.00
Salmon Arm	3.50
Total	\$66.25

It was a rush trip. It would require at least six months to fill all the dates that were requested. I found a strong movement as far as knowledge is concerned, but a very weak one from the standpoint of organization.

Our most crying need is for organizers who will rustle up the careless and apathetic and whip them into line for effective and thorough work in the carrying of an organized machine for our wars against the common enemy. Unless such organizers are provided, many comrades get discouraged and lapse into utter uselessness as factors in the conflict.

The Conservatives have about reached the zenith of their power, and if we make proper use of our faculties and numbers we can soon put them on the toboggan slide for oblivion. Whenever there are five or more comrades they should organize a Local, whether they should hold regular meetings or not, and where there are not enough to organize, each should become a member at large. This would assist organizers in arranging for meetings whenever such organizers are available.

Now that no further drain upon party funds will be necessary in order to maintain a party paper, more money should be available for the purpose of organization work. One or more should be kept constantly in the field in each province. In many places local comrades have had such a long experience and know so well that they are no little that they do not trouble to find out how the organizer got the funds to bring him to them, or how he is to pay his keep while with them or pay his fare to the next place where he is billed to speak. They think if they give a couple of dollars to the organizer they have done their share. There are very few comrades who give all they earn to the movement. Those who give least expect most from an organizer. I know there are a few cases where organizers have imposed on local comrades, but there are many cases where the reverse is the case. Where the comrades cannot pay the hotel, they should take the organizer to stay with some of them. If the meeting is well advertised and each comrade brings as many as possible to it, and the collection is taken in a prompt and fearless way, the audience will pay the balance. Each comrade should sell party manifestos, and take a subs. for the party paper each month. Then assist the organizer to sell to those who could not be influenced by local comrades. If the Kootenay comrades get busy they can elect a comrade to Ottawa. Then we will have an organizer at the expense of our masters. A few comrades worry so much about what they know, or assume they know, particularly the latter, about the weaknesses and mistakes of most every comrade but themselves, petty trifling things even if true but they think of these things so much and tell them so often, that they magnify and grow in importance, thereby occupying time and energy that ought to be put to better purpose.

If it could wait a six or twelve months' trip organizing and lecturing, selling books, taking subs. and distributing papers and leaflets it would be better for both themselves and the movement.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT'S BLUFF.
When the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was attending the convention of the U. F. A. at Calgary, January, 1914, he addressed the gathering and told them a lot about what the government has done, was doing, and what they were trying to do for the farmers. He laid great stress upon the hardships of the farmers, and as an instance spoke of the high price of coal, and told them that his government was making an investigation into the transportation with an eye to having a reduction in the rate that the men whom he believed to be the best qualified in America, were working on the matter, and he hoped to have something to announce at the meeting.

He gave the impression that the farmers were overcharged by reason of the high freight rates, and that as soon as his agents had secured proof of this that he would reduce the rate to bear upon the railway company to have the rates lowered.

This looks to us like a bluff pure and simple. In the first place he was going after the least important of all the overcharges. In the second place he would not be able to accomplish anything even if he did mean business. In the third place he refused an offer to investigate the real trouble with the coal, and the opportunity to do so without any expense or effort on the part of the department.

To take up the first item. How we give a list of the items that go to make up the price of a ton of coal in Calgary:

Actual cost	Mining	\$1.40
Operators' profit		2.10
	Transportation	\$3.50
Actual cost of haul		\$1.16
Railway company's profit		\$4.18
	Local Handling	\$0.25
Unloading cars		\$0.25
Delivery to consumer		\$0.50
Retailer's profit		1.20
		\$1.95
Total		\$7.00

There is one item in this list that requires explanation—that is, where the net profit of operation of \$48,000,000 were \$128,000,000, and the working expenses were about \$80,000,000, leaving the net profit of operation of \$48,000,000. The working expenses therefore amounted to \$80,000,000, or 166 per cent. of the gross earnings. The freight on coal from the mines to the bridge to Calgary is \$1.80 per cent; \$2.6 per cent of \$1.80 is \$1.16. Of this we simply took the average for those who have a system and applied it to a single item. This may be incorrect, but as it is doubtful if any living man can figure out the exact amount, this will do as well as any.

Suppose the C. P. R. should decide to be guided by his recommendations, the advantage gained would be very slight. No official could demand that rates be lowered to an extent that would bring the dividend to less than six per cent. To bring the C. P. R. dividends down to that would mean a drop of 17 1/2 per cent. all round, and the C. P. R. would not like that a reduction of 17 1/2 per cent. in the freight charge is all that the minister could hope to do. It is a policy to go gunning after a reduction that will be gained with difficulty, if at all, when there is an overcharge of \$2.10 right at hand and under the jurisdiction of the Alberta laws.

From the figures given above we see that the Operators' profit is 50 per cent. of the total cost; Railway company's profit is 91.7 per cent. of the total cost; the retailer's profit is a burden nearly

twice as great as the railway's, and the operators more than three times as great; yet he made no move against them. Also, the C. P. R. does not care a rap for the Alberta government. In fact it looks as if the officials of the corporation sit up nights thinking out new ways in which to haunt their superiors. It is with the impression that he, single handed, can wrest concessions from them, if he went after the operators, it would be a mere formality, something, but against the C. P. R.—never.

A few days after his speech in Calgary, an expert cost accountant and an experienced investigator who is familiar with the coal mines in Alberta, wrote to Mr. Marshall and offered his services gratis for a period long enough to cover the field, and with no strings to the offer. If the Alberta government would undertake an inquiry into the mining end of the business.

Mr. Marshall turned the offer down, saying that he was only investigating the freight rates. That action is similar to that of a man who has a handful of loose change on the floor and then gets down on his knees to hunt for a copper while the silver rolls away.

T. EDWIN SMITH.

Local Lethbridge is busy these days. Comrades Muehst and Knight have been there handing out the right dope and the Local is now getting on its feet. At the election of officers, the following were appointed: Secretary, Sam Larson, 1411 1/2 Ave. N. W.; Treasurer, Annie Sherman; organizer, W. Peables.

Comrade Gustave Herve was arrested and thrown into prison for attempting to address a Socialist meeting in Rome. He was arrested for his part in the Balkans. He has since been released and expelled from Italy.

China has elected twenty Socialists to the new parliament.

The Socialists of Norway have captured six more seats in the Storting. They now hold twenty-three, a gain of five this year.

Seventeen sailors of the Russian navy have been condemned to death and 106 sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for participating in the recent naval mutiny in the Peterburgs are conducting a protest strike.

Organizing Fund.
Local Markerville, No. 31:
Per John Nelson.....\$1.10
Per H. H. Merryfield.....1.50
Local Enbury.....1.50
Local Nelson.....6.75

A would-be smart editor says: "1913 will appeal to the wage-earner, as it has 53 pay days." How many of you receive even 40 days in one year?

A bill has been introduced into the Dominion House of Commons to provide for the punishment of the beautiful Union Jack. It also provides a severe penalty for any indignities that may be done to the flag. It cannot be compelled by law to be patriotic.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the House of Commons that "Providence provided good crops. Providence is his only power upon which the farmers of the world can rely." Mr. Farmer, why not let Providence do a little more of your work instead of trying to get the plow out of the ground for a day? Why do you mortgage the farm when Providence can help you out? Why, Mr. Farmer, don't you appeal to Providence to put clothes and boots on your wife and children? Providence will do all this, but—

The Socialist Party of Canada is not to be named for the actions of a Local or a few individuals. Slurs have been cast on the miners of B. C. but we and a good many other comrades realize that the miners are the most intelligent and enthusiastic Socialists in B. C. We do not apologize for the action of Local because the damage is done and no apology can undo it.

Five mining and smelting companies in the Kootenay and Boundary districts have declared dividends for the year to the amount of \$1,032,512. This and a whole lot more the surplus value produced by the miners of that district and workers in general. It means more money for the miners and less so-called for the slaves.

1913 Provincial Executive.
At a convention called by the Provincial Executive Committee in the Labor Temple, Sunday, Dec. 6th, the following delegates were elected to the committee for 1913: H. Rahim, W. Cassidy, J. Reid, J. H. Burroughs, W. A. Pritchard, and A. Karmar.

This committee also acts as a Dominion Executive.

SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM.
Workers of Canada, workers everywhere, unite under the red banner of revolt. The bulwarks of capitalism must crumble before us. As property in human beings was the first step towards the realization of capitalist ownership, so an awakening of the worker to a realization that the sale of his labor-power to a master and with it relinquishing the right to the product of his toil, must necessarily end in the overthrow of capitalist ownership.

Capital means untold wealth for the owners, but unspeakable poverty for the workers. It means that a few shall be surfeited with luxury, while the many must go hungry and cold. At the nod of the masters, kings and rulers send forth their armies, recruited from the ranks of laborers, to slay their brother workers with whom they have no quarrel. From the billions wrung from the life-blood of the workers, battalions, arsenals, and armies are maintained, to force weaker nations to buy the wealth created by the workers who suffer for the need of it. Nor do the capitalist class hesitate in using these armies to flog down the workers whenever they find it in their interest to do so.

Competition among the workers means that the hungriest man will work the cheapest and the industrial reserve army supplies plenty of hungry men. Hungry men have learned the art of living cheaply, and are an irresistible force for battering down wages. A worker can live cheaper than a man so capitalism replaces every man possible with a woman, but children live more cheaply than man or woman, and hence both are displaced by children.

A machine is capitalism's ideal. It does not eat, drink, sleep, organize or go on strike and never asked for higher wages, but every pulse of its whirling wheels means that the wage scale is being slowly forced downward, and this must continue as long as capitalism lasts.

Every worker would be a socialist if he understood what socialism means to him. The awakening of the stupidity of the workers and breaking the band of capitalist dominance is the task which lies before us.

Just as the pulpit was a tool in the hands of the slave master, so they are being used today to cover up the real issue, the economic freedom of the workers. Their message to the worker is a slave economy and not in keeping with the need of our day. No matter how frightful the consequences of the laborer's ignorance, no matter of insane asylums, jails and penitentiaries be filled with their class, the clergy persist in proclaiming their favorite benediction: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; "Blessed be the tie that binds"; and respectable society chimes a fervent "Amen!" Their phraseology has become meaningless to the worker.

The paramount issue today is socialism vs. capitalism, and this issue will remain paramount until capitalism is abolished. Those who have seen the light should proclaim along the new path—they should carry to their co-workers the light of socialist teachings. The movement is worthy our enthusiasm and zeal, for it presents to the world the only solution to the problems that confront modern society. H. M.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

SOON BECOME NERVOUS
WRONGS SAYS EXPERT

Where "Hells" Girls are Organized Better Service and Conditions Obtain.

Of all employments for girls there is none which weighs quite so hard on their strength and nerves as the telephone service. What is known among telephone workers as excess leading means putting upon them an extra large number of calls per hour. The experts of the companies consider that 25 calls per hour are as many as can be handled without injuring the service to the public.

It is safe to say that the breaking point of the operators' health is not far from the breaking point of efficient service.

A pitiful figure is drawn of the girl who must be all alert and all attention.

"It must not be forgotten that with each signal there is not only the flashing of a small light in the operator's eyes, but there is a clicking sound in her ears through the receiver fastened to her head. So when the impatient subscriber, angry because his call has not been answered, moves the receiver hook of his 'phone up and down rapidly, he flashes the signal in front of the operator and produces a click in her ears every time the hook goes up and down. The consciousness of numbers of people waiting for call connections she is unable to make, and that each one is growing more impatient each second; that a supervisor is standing behind her either hurrying her or calling her numbers to be taken by other operators; that a messenger plies in an eridiculous her any moment—these, with the height of up-starch and length of side-reach, go to form elements of strain on the operator who is 'overloaded.'"

Notwithstanding this there is a great deal of 'overloading.' The October number of "Life and Labor" gives a table of cities where calls exceed 25 per hour.

And the girls are kept on the grill because they have not united.

Experts tell us this gives poor service to the public, and at the same time breaks down the constitutions of the girls.

It makes "handsome profits" for the stockholders!

Even Policemen Rebel.
At Edmonton, Alta., civic policemen are compelled to work 12 hours a day, for very low wages. As a result they are quitting in squads.

McBride's "White B. C."
Sandon Miners' Union is protesting against the introduction of Chinese labor into the Slokan mining district, hitherto a portion of a "White B. C."

Calgary Labor Temple.
Pending the sale of shares and the construction of their proposed Labor Temple, Calgary unionists are building a temporary hall, which will be ready for the accommodation of local unions by the New Year.

Calgary's Unemployed.
Calgary city has expended in wages some \$1,500,000 in public works during the past year. The working force has been reduced to 800, throwing more than one-half of the municipal crews out of employment.

Organizing Ontario Forces.
A meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Educational Publishers, Limited, Toronto, publishers of the Industrial Banner, was held on Dec. 14, to elect a board of directors, appoint auditors, adopt by-laws and transact other necessary business of the company.

B. C. F. of L. Convention "Call."
Sec. Treas. Migley has sent out during the week the convention "call" for the third annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, to convene at Victoria on Monday, Jan. 13. Replies to date indicate a banner meet and a record attendance of delegates from all parts of the province.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers
The last meeting of Vancouver Local 138 of the Brotherhood of Painters was remarkable for the number of men that were initiated, there being six initiations. This has never occurred in the history of the Vancouver Painters' union at this time of year, and is a tribute to the effective work of Business Agent W. J. Nagle, more commonly known as "Bill." The question of supporting the Federated Building Trades came up for discussion and the decision of the meeting was that Local 138 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America stay with anything in the shape of a central council of building trades to the last ditch and then some.

The Porcupine Strike.
A reign of lawlessness on the part of the mine owners and their henchmen prevails in the Porcupine mining district. Professional gunmen and strike-breakers are walking the streets unmolested. The companies, with the consent of the authorities, have put up a wire fence about their property and charged it with electricity of a murderous voltage. This practice is even contrary to laws of international warfare. That the mine owners have no regard for law and will do their dirtiest to continue their brutal exploitation is evident from the manner in which they turned down the decision of the federal board of arbitration in labor disputes, which reported in favor of the strikers. The decision of the board was defied by the companies.

Cigarmakers.
The cigarmakers in the Kurtz Pioneer factory evidently do not believe in race suicide. Geo. Miller has a little suffragette now in his home, and K. Everett has added another Red to the number, while Myles Nugent boasts of three of a kind and all voters. This is a pretty good record for November.

Local 357 gave \$25 to the striking coal miners out of the \$100 they made at the eighth masquerade ball.

Christmas time is here and many presents of cigars will be made by unionists to their friends. As a gentle reminder: If you should feel prosperous enough to give your friend a jox be sure and see that the blue label decorates the exterior of the package. If you should order a hamper from any of the wholesale liquor stores stipulate that the cigars are Vancouver made. Most of the cigars sold in those hamper lots are non-union cigars. Our membership is increasing slowly but surely. If you insist on the Xmas trade being union made we will reach the century mark in a short time.

R. J. C.

CHRISTMAS CUTLERY

We have a very large stock of George Westenholtz IXL Carving Sets and Table Cutlery which we are selling at big discounts for early Christmas buying. Buy your Carving Sets or Cutlery now while the stock is complete.

We Offer Special Reductions on
Spoons 1947 Silverware
Tea Spoons, reg. \$2.50, do. \$2.35
Dessert Spoons, do. 4.95

Table Spoons, reg. \$7.00	1.35
Dessert Knives, do.	1.25
Table Knives, reg. \$7.00	1.25
We stock this in Oriental and Plain Tipped patterns	
Always Have Great Bargains in Hardware Dept.	
Buller's Hardware	
Sash Locks, reg. 10c, now.....	5
Drawer Pulls, reg. 10c, now.....	5
Drawer Handles, reg. 10c, now.....	5
Cupboard Catches, reg. 10c, now.....	5
Cupboard Tunis, brass or copper, reg. 25c, now.....	10
Casement Adjustors, brass or copper, reg. 50c, each.....	30
Casement Fastners, reg. 25c, ea. 12	12
Old Copper and Dull Brass Plated Mortise Locks, reg. 60c	60
Old Copper and Dull Brass Plated Easy Spring Mortise Locks with 1-piece knob, reg. \$1 for 45	45
Rim Locks, reg. 40c, now.....	20
IXL Dessert Knives, do.....	\$2.95
IXL Table Knives, reg. \$4.50, do.	4.25
IXL Best Dessert Knives, reg. \$5.50, do.	4.25
IXL Best Table Knives, do.	4.45
Cobalt Silver Tea Spoons: Small, reg. \$1.00, do.	75
Medium, reg. \$1.15, do.	75
Large, reg. \$1.50, do.	75
These will wear for years	
Silver Plated Dessert Knives, reg. \$2.50, do.	\$1.65
Silver Plated Table Knives, do.	1.65
Silver Plated Mortise Knives, reg. \$1.50, do.	1.00
Silver plated, 6 Pkcs in case.....	1.50
Silver plated, 12 Pkcs in case.....	2.50
Nickel.....	75

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Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria

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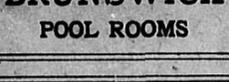
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WAGE-WORKERS FORUM

The Cumberland Strike.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—If I'm allowed I would like to say a few words through your paper concerning the attitude of the statements made by Bennet of Local No. 1 of the S. P. of C. In saying that the present struggle in Cumberland is no part of the class struggle, he does not teach us anything, for it is generally understood here by the men on strike that it is a struggle between the miners and the coal owners. But is that any reason why he should object to the representatives of the striking miners signing the call? Does that justify him saying the miners ought to be clubbed good and hard, and many of them? Is that the question the numbers and the intelligence of the Socialist Local here? Just because it is a commodity struggle, he so happens that every member of the Socialist Local here are peddlers of that commodity, over which the present struggle is being waged, and which, in the case, we believe in the amalgamation of all the sellers of that commodity, not only to keep up its price, but to protect ourselves against the cupid and avariciousness of the mine owners. To refuse to amalgamate and fight, would mean to accept whatever terms the mine owners wished to mete out to us; and what are the terms which they suggested, and which we reluctantly accepted, prior to the advent of the U. M. W. of A.? It was this: You miners shall work six days per week. You must not ask how much per yard, or ton, you are to receive. We know what is good for you, and we will give it. What we think it, if you know of any violations of the law, on the part of the company, you must keep your yap closed or you will lose your job. If you are injured, or lose a limb while in the company's employ, or if you get killed, we will pay compensation, but we will not make to do so. You must appoint men from amongst yourselves to examine the mine, and if you are not satisfied, you must report all places clear, or we will put you on the blacklist. It makes no difference how many explosions you get, if you should find gas, and you report all places clear, and the mine is safe, you are not responsible, but you, and we will take care of you in the penitentiary. Such are the conditions in Cumberland, and while many of us recognized the class struggle, and the necessity for political action, the majority of the organization was utterly impossible. If there had been a bunch of such as Bennet here, I have no doubt that they would have organized for the company without any cause to object to such a bunch of meeklings. But there happened to many men here with intelligence, principle and courage, who have been carrying on a silent propaganda for a few years, and this propaganda has been industrially than they organized politically, and this is the reason why the mine owners are just as much to out the Socialist element as to defeat the demands of the U. M. W. of A. Listen to the words of our mayor, who is in touch with McBride throughout this campaign: "Whatever chance the miners had of winning before, since they started to fly the red flag, there is no hope for them now. The only way to get any treatment can stand anything but that."

It is hardly necessary to state the conditions of the present strike. The miners are now enjoying. One of our fellows was appointed on a gas committee, and he found gas in the mine. He was in an under-handed way sacked and put on the blacklist. The men said: We are organized now, and we will not let you do it. We will fight. And the fight is on, and Bennet, the would-be Messiah, says: "Oh them on the head good and hard, and many of them"—and he is a Socialist! You wage pliers of Vancouver, don't forget to vote for Bennet at the next election, that if it happens that the injustice of your master causes you to strike, he Bennet, will have the opportunity of coming out into the city, what he prescribes for your fellow slaves, who are now struggling, not to abolish slavery, but to reduce it to a sliver a little, that they may be better fitted for the final struggle, the abolition of wages and a system of slavery. Whether there are more than eighteen, or twenty members in Cumberland Local No. 1 of the S. P. of C. For information, there are a few questions which we are Socialists at all or not. Well, if Bennet is a Socialist, then he speaks the truth—we are Socialists. He also says there are men in Local No. 1 that can explain the situation better than the representatives of the miners. We do not doubt that, but judging by his remarks we are satisfied that Bennet can't. Bennet says the miners here have been taking direct action, and a consequence the government hustled mounted police to the scene. I don't know just what he means by direct action, since there are so many different versions of it; but I suggest he means that we have been "striking the mine." But such is not the case. It is not that we wouldn't; it is not that we have any respect for the law, but because we realize the folly of it while they the company control the political powers. Our friend Bennet couldn't have got such information from the labor press, therefore we come to the conclusion that he must have received it from (so far as our present struggle is concerned) what we properly believe—the enemies of organized labor.

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION CALLED FOR JAN. 13

Call for Convention

To all Organized Labor in British Columbia, Greeting—

Pursuant to the constitution, a call is hereby issued for the Third Annual Convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor to convene in Forester's Hall, Victoria, at 10 a.m., Monday, January 13, 1913.

Representation

Each organization affiliated with the Federation shall be entitled to representation as follows:—

Each labor union shall be entitled to two delegates for the first hundred members, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof.

Central Bodies, District Boards, Building Trades Councils, Allied Councils and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from District Boards shall be members of Unions affiliated with the Federation.

No proxies shall be allowed. Delegates shall receive their credentials from their local unions in duplicate and send one copy to the Secretary of the Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the Convention and deliver the other to the Committee on Credentials.

Proxies shall be considered valid bearing more than name of delegate and alternate. Provided that if alternate presents credentials and is seated he shall be the only recognized representative throughout the sessions of the Convention.

Any Union or Central Body that has not been previously affiliated may become affiliated by paying six months' dues in advance, and making application to the Executive Board.

The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of two cents per member per month from local Unions; from Central Bodies, District Boards, Building Trades Councils, Allied Trades Councils and similar bodies, one dollar per month. All moneys shall be payable in advance to the Secretary of the Federation in two half-yearly instalments, the first payable in June and December of each year.

The Executive Board will meet prior to the date of Convention for the purpose of preparing a preliminary report, appointing committees, etc. You should therefore elect your delegates at once, as affiliated organizations will be asked to send delegates to the last moment have very little chance of representation on the committees.

Any organization is not yet affiliated, you may become affiliated, and entitled to representation at the Convention by paying per capita tax for the period January to June 1913 term, at the rate of 2c per member per month.

Hotel Accommodation

Hotel Canada, \$1 per day and up. Hotel King Edward, \$1.50 per day and up.

Hotel Westholm, \$2 per day and up. Hotel Prince George, \$1 per day and up.

The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Prince George Hotel.

Conclusion

Many matters of vital importance to the future welfare of the working class of the province will be brought before the Convention for discussion and action and it is necessary that every member of the Union entitled to representation shall send its full number of delegates and be represented by its most energetic and experienced workers in the Labor Movement.

Yours faithfully, VICTOR R. MIDDLEY, Secretary-Treasurer, Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 6, 1913

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a copy of the "call" for the third annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor. The call, which is the province that has not received Convention call, credential forms, etc., may obtain same on application to the Secretary, Victor R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver, B. C.

The following is a list of the unions who are contributing to the strike fund of District 25, United Mine Workers of America: Laborers Protective Union of Victoria, \$25.00; Marble Setters' Helpers, Vancouver, 10.00; Quarry Workers, Nelson Island, 10.00; Sashers Union, 22, Victoria, 5.00; Longshoremen's Union, Victoria, 25.00; Dist. Council, U.B. of C. Vancouver, 5.00; Victrola Union, Victoria, 10.00; Teamsters Union, Fernie, 10.00; Painters Union, Vancouver, 20.00; Lathers Union, 20, Vancouver, 10.00; Bricklayers Union, Vancouver, 10.00; Brotherhood Cptrs., S. Vancouver, 5.00; Quarry Workers 133, Granite Island, 10.00; Sashers Union, 22, Victoria, 10.00; Plasterers Union, Vancouver, 10.00; Ry. Helpers Union 12775, Revelstoke, 25.00; Maritime Bkrs., Ed. N. A. Vico, 10.00; Bakers Union, New Westminster, 25.00; Amalgamated Carpenters, Victoria, 25.00; United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Vancouver, 25.00; Sheet Metal Workers, Vancouver, 10.00; Bricklayers, Vancouver, 25.00; Cigar Makers, Vancouver, 10.00; Typographical Union, Vancouver, 25.00; Blacksmiths No. 407, Revelstoke, 5.00; Photo Engravers Union, Vancouver 10.00

Total to date \$442.00

The following is a list of Unions that have affiliated with the Federation since January 1st, 1913:

Walters' Union, Vancouver; Waitresses' Union, Vancouver; Cigar Makers, Vancouver; Good Hope, Vancouver; Lathers' Union No. 332, Victoria; United Mine Workers, Ladysmith; Federal Union, New Westminster; District No. 4, Western Federation of Miners, Victoria; B. C. membership; United Mine Workers No. 872, South Wellington; Glass Workers' Union, No. 4, Vancouver; United Mine Workers No. 2299, Cumberland; Sheet Metal Workers No. 134, Victoria; Stone Cutters' Union, Vancouver; Bakers' Union, Victoria; Bar-Tenders' Union, Victoria; Machinists' Union, Revelstoke; Moving Picture Operators, Vancouver; Upholsterers' Union, Vancouver; Blacksmiths, Vancouver; 407, Revelstoke; United Mine Workers, No. 2185, Nanaimo; Amalgamated Socialists, Victoria; United Mine Workers, Michel and Corbin; United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Prince Rupert.

Defending the Striking Miners

Cumberland, B. C., Dec. 8, 1913.

Following is a resolution, passed by Local 2299, Cumberland, on Sunday:

Whereas, It has become known to us that in the course of the strike there have been parties using the name of this and other organizations without sanction and for their own personal gain, and

Whereas, Different parties have used the name of this organization and have secured aid, funds, merchandise, etc., by misrepresentation among his fellow workers of this city.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that no one be allowed to solicit for aid, funds, or merchandise without proper credentials issued by the officers of the organization, with seals of such locals attached.

And be it further resolved, for the protection of the good name of the organization, that any person who is guilty of such a violation of the good name of the striking miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith shall be reported to the B. C. Federationist, U. M. W. of A. Journal and Fernie Ledger for publication.

J. NAYLAR, President. J. Smith, Rec. Sec.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA

I am sending a copy of the Chinese magazine, The Sincere, published in Vancouver in favor of the Socialist and Industrial movement. The magazine is gaining favor very rapidly, now having a circulation of 5,000. The Chinese are awakening to the call of Freedom and Liberty, and they are growing weary of the overthrow of the Manchu.

The writer had the honor of being invited to their public tea in which over two hundred guests took part. Revolutionary decorations were used and several speeches were made that would do the heart of Gene or Bill much good.

On Saturday night, October 26th, is the night arranged for them to meet at I. W. W. hall and take up the matter of uniting their forces with their fellow workers of this city.

The photo, reading from left to right, is Master Gow, age 24, who very importantly announces that he intends to be the first of the company when he grows up. The next is Walter Lee, a very promising high school boy, who never represents a man among his fellow schoolmates. Mr. Georgia Fong, the interpreter for The Young China Association, and the Chinese Consul, the secretary of the movement, and Arthur Wann, the editor of the new Chinese paper.

Marquardt Wann won great admiration during the free speech fight last spring in this city, when he fearlessly took the side of the Chinese against the British Powell Street grounds and defiantly delivered a most revolutionary address in the teeth of the police. Certainly China

CITY HALL HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO LABOR

There is very little of public interest in city hall circles this week. It is one of the easy weeks of the month when the committees are not particularly prominent and when officials are left alone to carry out their duties properly and in the interests of the city.

One peculiar piece of business is the easing up of Mayor Findlay. Now that the sweet, dreamlike sleep of political extinction is overtaking his mayoral dignity proud James does not care a continental what happens.

His unsuccessfulness in office, marked throughout by high incompetence, is about to end in a blaze of glory and Vancouverites will not be sorry to see him go. His double game over one particular and unsavory subject has caused him to be looked upon with contempt by friend and foe alike, and it is rather a pity that the story of his doings as mayor and police commissioner cannot be expunged from the civic records.

Alas, that cannot be; but James may lay the flattering unction to his soul that he will not be greatly missed.

There are candidates and rumors of candidates for many public offices, but up to the present time there is only one definitely in the field for the mayoralty.

One of the most important bylaws that will come before the electors in January is that for \$165,000 for the Vancouver Exhibition Association and in well worthy of the keenest support, for the annual exhibitions are a huge boost for the city. It has some \$300,000 assets in the way of permanent improvements at Hastings Park and but \$5,000 liabilities, a record not equalled by any other Exhibition Association on the American continent. It belongs to the people and is managed by the people, and should have the support of every working man in the city. It is of immense educational utility, too, and there is a movement on foot to bring the best pupil from every school in British Columbia to see the annual exhibition. He will be taught everything the exhibits have to teach and he will be asked to write, on his return home, an essay on the matters that have come to his knowledge for the benefit of his fellow pupils.

Pocket-book Patriots.

Nelson merchants are alarmed over the amount of money which is being sent "out of the country" through the mails bound for the British Isles.

Logical Evolution.

The Reds of Washington State have compelled all brands of the old parties to fuse to beat them in the recent municipal election.

Municipal Labor Candidate.

Alex. Ross, an active member of Calgary Trades and Labor Council, is a candidate for municipal office in the Foothills City, with promising chances of election.

Post Office Surplus of \$3,000,000.

The post office department of the federal government has declared a surplus of three million for the fiscal year just closed. Every cent of it was taken out of the pockets of the letter carriers and other underpaid clerks of the department. The "showing" is no credit to Canada.

Labor Temple Co. Annual Meeting.

The second annual shareholders' meeting of the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., took place in Labor Temple on Friday evening last, with 67,514 shares represented. The manager's report, as published in The Federationist two weeks ago, was read and received, with unanimous approval. Anyone interested can secure a copy of the report upon application to Sec.-Treas. McVety.

The Bakers.

The union label of the Bakery Workers stands for sanitary conditions in all shops. It guarantees to all the Bakery Workers a six-day week instead of seven days. Demand the label on all bread you buy. By so doing you assist union men, as well as yourself in getting better sanitary and living conditions, with unanimous approval. Anyone interested can secure a copy of the report upon application to Sec.-Treas. McVety.

Pensions for Mothers.

President James Watterson, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has brought to the attention of the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Justice the necessity for legislation granting pensions to mothers who are left with dependent children. This important demand should receive the support of every right thinking man and woman, and if the Trades and Labor Congress, with the assistance of other organizations, can secure such legislation, hundreds and thousands of deserted wives and widows will thank the labor organizations for their work in their behalf.

The State of Illinois has passed such a law and thousands of little children have escaped the pangs of hunger as a result of its beneficence. It is clearly the duty of the Federal Parliament to pass a similar law for the benefit of those who are compelled to suffer because of no fault of their own, and if there was ever an opportunity for the strong to bear the infirmities of the weak this is one. Presently a fatal accident is reported and the citizens look upon it as one of the many industrial tragedies, another workman sacrificed for the good of civilization? But somewhere, perhaps in a humble cottage, or in a sunless tenement, a little mother feels the significance of the blow as no other human being can. Unprepared to make the struggle for her children she is compelled to accept a future that self-respect and sense of honor compels her to revolt against, but helplessly she succumbs to it. Before the cruel economic pressure has driven her to the wall that the government should step in and through its Pension Law guarantee that protection which common decency says she is entitled to. The mothers of this nation, upon whose shoulders the cruel hand of adversity has never rested, should petition the Federal Government, either by post card or letter, to illumine the statute books with such legislation as the Trades and Labor Congress is asking for.

will not be long in awakening with revolutionists like this.

Comrade Wann is quite hopeful of being enrolled in the ranks of the Socialists and revolutionary papers in the States and Canada, and already has the encouragement of a few. His revolutionary papers desire translated news from the Orient, he will be pleased to furnish it.

He stated in a conversation: "When we find out our true friends we need have no fear of our enemies." Edgerton, in International Socialist Review.

Down Go Overcoat Prices



Our brisk Overcoat selling this fall has left us with a lot of broken lines. Just one or two of each number in stock.

Q We have picked these odd lines out, between fifty and sixty overcoats in all, and will place them on sale Friday and Saturday at the following greatly reduced prices.

\$18 to \$20 Overcoats.....\$14.75

\$22.50 to \$27.50 Overcoats.....\$18.75

\$30 to \$35 Overcoats.....\$24.75

Q These coats are our very best selling lines, in the new shades of Brown, Blue, Gray, in the diagonal and combed fleeced tweeds.

DO NOT MISS A CHANCE LIKE THIS.

Look for the Red Arrow Sign

J. N. Harvey LIMITED

125-127 Hastings Street West also 614-616 Yates Street Victoria

Richardson & Potts

MEN'S HATS ONLY

417 Granville Street, Phone 3822 VANCOUVER, B. C.

HATS WITH THE UNION LABEL

Padmore's Big Cigar Store

642 GRANVILLE STREET TOBACCOS and CIGARS

New Socialist Hall for Vancouver

Local Vancouver No. 45, Finnish, S. P. of C. will open their new hall at 2315 Pender street east, on Dec. 20th. Speeches will be delivered in English and Finnish, and singing, music and refreshments will help make a pleasant night's amusement. Admission, one dollar. Doors open at eight.

On Saturday evening a theatrical performance will be given, and on Sunday a propaganda meeting, with music and singing.

A bill has been introduced in the Quebec legislature to prohibit luncheon from voting. If the bill becomes law, the Socialists should win every seat.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—At Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson, 54 High Park Boulevard, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, a daughter.

TRAINED WANTED—For Squamish school; salary, \$75 per month. Apply to H. Ludd, secretary, Brackendale 14, O. B. C.

Notice to Correspondents. A number of communications are unavoidably held over this issue. Correspondents please bear the necessity of brevity. Space, like cash receipts, is too limited for any other course.

WANTED—Owner has a few 5-1-4 and 5-3-4 acre farms, 15 miles from New Westminster near P. C. E. R. Rich soil, suitable for fruit and gardening. Wishes to sell at once and will take on-third less than price of surrounding property. Three year terms. No interest. Agents. For full particulars apply Box 2348, North Vancouver.

SECOND HARROWS BRIDGE construction will soon start. Buy now before prices jump; four large lots left; only a block from waterfront, right at Second Harrows; \$150 each; quarter cash balance \$ 13, 15 months. What will these be worth when building begins? Whitaker & Whitaker, The North Vancouver Experts, 450 Howe street, Vancouver.

When your Grocery Bill comes due, why not pay it to yourself?

Did you ever think of the tremendous difference it would make to you, were you on the other side of the cash register when pay-day comes round? Perhaps you did, but you immediately concluded there was no use—the more you thought about it the more disgusted you became.

With beef-steak rapidly climbing into the realm of luxuries, and wages remaining practically stationary, the butcher bill is even worse than the grocer's.

Still, the butcher and the grocer can't help it. Neither can the baker. Some of them are failing every day. They are all competing against one another, wasting time, money and energy—and you pay the bills.

Some of the people in Vancouver have become tired of it. They have organized themselves into an association which is already supplying them and others with groceries and will soon supply them with all other household necessities.

Their store in here in the Labor Temple. Wage and salary earners entirely own and control it. Whatever profits are made are given back to them in the shape of either yearly dividends or monthly rebates, or both.

In this way when they pay their grocery bills they are really taking the money out of their pocket with one hand and putting it in the cash register with the other.

When we get fully organized and secure larger store space it is our intention to branch out into meats, hardware, clothing, furniture, in fact everything needed in the house.

How about yourself? Which side of the cash register are you on? If you persist on being on the wrong side of course we cannot interest you, but you should at least investigate this, and see how easy it will be for you to change your position.

Try us for groceries. Our stock is fresh and pure. Service courteous, delivery prompt. Use the telephone. No left-over, worn-out stock at eye-catching prices, but pure-food articles at prices as low as elsewhere, or lower. Information gladly given any time.

LABOR TEMPLE 419 DUNSMUIR ST. PHONE SEYMOUR 6480.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED

419 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, Can.

"Watch Us Grow"