THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR. NO. 99. No. 710. Watch your address label. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

COAL MINERS OF DISTRICT 18 HOLD CONVENTION AT LETHBRIDGE

The convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America assembled in the city of Lethbridge, Alberta, on Monday, Feb. 17. President Clem Stubbs took the chair at 10 a.m. Mayor Hardie formally welcomed the convention on behalf of the city.

List of Delegates

Alec. Wells, Burmis; J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City; W. R. Hughes, Blairmore; J. Mitchell, Carbondale; J. Johnston, Coleman; J. Larson, Lethbridge; A. McRoberts, Taber; R. Levitt, Bellevue; W. Patterson, Royal View; J. T. Dudley, Hillcrest; S. Davis, Corbin; J. D. McNeil, Coalhurst; W. Lytkowski, Canmore; J. Magdal, Passburg; W. Balderstone, Hosmer; D. Rees, Fernie; W. Winstanley, Fernie; J. Howbrook, Fernie; F. Wheatley, Bankhead; J. M. Barrie, Chinook; F. Wejr, Frank.

Fraternal Delegates: C. W. Alford, of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council and W. Fleming, of District 6, W. F. of M., were also given seats and one vote each; the district officers and international representatives T. G. Harries and C. Theodorovitch, and J. Gott and C. Vennetti, have a voice but no vote, in accordance with the district constitution.

The report of President Stubbs, covering the work of the past year, is an able and comprehensive document, the introduction to which reads as follows:

"In submitting to you my first annual report as President of our District I do so with the feeling that the general condition of our organization has much improved in comparison with the situation on my taking office. At that time we were suffering under financial obligations, and the fact that our members did not realise this did not lighten our burdens in any degree. In addition to this we had to contend not only against the bitter feeling of the operators that had been engendered by the strike from which they had not recovered at that time, but we also faced the fact that employment was scarce, that many of our members were still unable to obtain employment, and this condition in itself assisted in giving opportunities for the indulgence in the high handed methods that were practiced in some cases. These conditions have, however, been greatly improved, first by the action of the internation union in liquidating our financial responsibilities, and for which we should express our hearty appreciation; and secondly by a gradual improvement in the labor market, which removed to a great extent the opportunity to indulge in so many petty infractions of the agreement.

"My own work has been of such a nature that I have found it impossible to do many things that should have been done, and particularly is this so in connection with the provisions of the constitution requiring my presence at local union meetings. We have also some disputes not yet settled on account of the fact that it has been impossible for me to dispose of all the cases that have come to my hands. Immediately upon taking office the financial position of the District was of such nature as to demand my absence from the District for some time, when, acting under instructions from the District Executive Board, the Secretary-Treasurer and myself went to Scranton to interview President White. As a result of our visit and interview with President White we received assurances, which I may add, were carried out, that the financial obligations contracted on account of the strike would be liquidated by the international."

Referring to the fact that the United Farmers of Alberta did not affiliate with the Alberta Federation of Labor at the last convention of that body, President Stubbs says:

"It is to be regretted that the United Farmers of Alberta did not at their Convention held in Calgary in January decide to affiliate or at least advise affiliation of their members with the Alberta Federation of Labor, more particularly so in view of the fact that the farmers' delegates and the President of their organization, who attended the Convention at which the Alberta Federation of Labor was organized, were all heartily in favor of the scheme. I am firmly convinced that had the executive allowed the matter to be freely discussed the outcome would have been different, as there were a large number of farmers present who fully realized that if the workers of this Province are to benefit by legislative enactments they must organise their forces so that their requirements will be supported by all the organized power it is possible to bring to bear. The decision of that convention, however, by no means removes the hope that this affiliation will be brought about in the not very distant future."

Other matters dealt with in the report were: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Coal Mines Regulation Act, Protection of Wages, Old Age Pensions, Compensation Claims, Labor Commission in B. C., the "District Ledger," Local Strikes, District Elections, Organization, Alberta Federation of Labor.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Carter contained the following:

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to report to the membership that this is the first year in the history of this District as United Mine Workers that we find ourselves practically solvent. On the first of December there was a balance in the bank of $8,578.13 (General Account $8,206.29 and Relief Account $371.84), and in addition the amount of $3,610.37 has been paid to District 10, U. M. W. of A., in connection with the Fernie Local Loan, making a total of $12,188.40.

"Our indebtedness at December 1st, 1911, was approximately $56,000.00. This has been paid, in addition to supporting a great number of our members through their being unable to obtain work after the settlement was reached, some of whom were receiving relief up to the end of June, 1912. This gratifying result was only brought about by the generous assistance received from the international organization, and had it not been for this consideration, it is quite patent that our financial condition today, and also our general standing, would have been a rather unenviable one.

"It is pleasing to report that notwithstanding the adverse conditions with which the District has been confronted since the settlement in November, 1911, the membership on January 1st, 1913, was larger than it has ever been since the formation of the District.

"On January 1st, 1911, the membership was 5,827.

"On January 1st, 1913, the membership was 5,918."

An interesting feature at the convention was the recommendation of the committee, and the discussion which followed, on a resolution proposed by Delegate Dudley of Hillcrest, to the effect that the convention adopt the Socialist platform.

The recommendation of the committee read in effect that District 18 endorse the platform of the Socialist party of Canada on the political field. Lengthy discussion followed, and while a few did not think that the time was ripe for them to take this action, although the various speakers personally supported the platform, on a vote being taken it was carried.

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VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting on February 19th of the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria was called to order by President Watchman at 8 o'clock. All officers present. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Credentials were received and delegates seated as follows: Electrical Workers, J. Wilson, A. Rigg; Plumbers and Steamfitters, J. Brady, J. Day; Amalgamated Carpenters, J. Thomas, C. McKay, W. T. Christianson.

Reports of Committees

Delegate King reported for special committee in re Alien Labor cases of some months ago showing expenses incurred amounting to $115.00. Report received and referred to finance committee.

The President reported for special committee appointed to attend Citizens' Carnival Committee meetings stating that the managing committee is prepared to give organized labor all preference in connection with the celebration. Report received as progress.

A deputation of the Iron Moulders' Union waited on the Council and were given the privilege of the floor. They asked the Trades and Labor Council to support them in their endeavor to have certain contracts for castings awarded to local firms, there being three-eighth cent per pound difference in favor of an outside tenderer. The deputation asked that a letter be sent from the Council supporting the local tenders. It was on motion decided to comply with the request of the molders and to back the letter up with a deputation of the molders and the President and Secretary of the Council.

Communications

From C. T. Scott Pastor Metropolitan Methodist Church requesting the appointment of a committee to meet the committee on Capital and Labor of the Social Service League for the purpose of a conference on that subject. Received and C. Siverts W. Wilson and J. L. Martin were appointed as the committee.

From Building Trades Council asking for a committee of three to confer with similar committee of that body to consider the advisability of organized labor taking part in the Carnival. Received and T. H. Norris, C. Siverts and G. A. King appointed as the committee.

The Minister of Labor wrote declining to appoint the Secretary of the Council as the official correspondent for the Labor Gazette, on the ground that the present correspondent has given satisfaction.

The Longshoremen's Union wrote saying that as a result of correspondence between that body, Laborers Protective Union, and the Council they will in future call for members of the laborers when rush work occurs on the water front.

The prospects are bright for extensive organization work in the City of Victoria during the coming season, the Organization Committee of the Trades and Labor Council composed of E. King, C. Siverts, J. Ellord, F. Free and W. Cappy have planned their work for the next few months. Steps have been taken to form a union of retail clerks. The first meeting was held last week. Several meetings of carriage makers have been arranged for the next few weeks. The desire of business people to have organized labor take part in the coming carnival will be taken advantage of to the fullest extent, but the discontent of the workers themselves is the mainspring and motive power that gives promise to our efforts. The proper direction of the spirit of discontent is what brings lasting benefit to the workers.

C. S.

ARE YOU ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

These things are necessary in order to be on the Voters' List for Dominion and Provincial elections. You must be a British subject. You must have resided in British Columbia for six months. You must have resided in the Vancouver Electoral District for one month. If you fulfil the foregoing qualifications and you are not yet on the voters' list see J. W. Wilkinson, Room 210 Labor Temple, and get on the list.

BRITANNIA MINERS' STRIKE

The miners who are on strike from the Britannia mines report that the situation remains unchanged. At the meeting held last Monday in the Labor Temple steps were taken to carry on the strike and to receive reports from pickets, etc. It was further stated that all unions having members working at Britannia Beach have withdrawn them. The mine and the tunnel camps are now practically deserted with the exception of six shift bosses. The company has had no success in trying to get men to take the places of the strikers, in spite of the fact that they are being actively assisted by the employment agencies in the city.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The adjourned meeting of the Trades Council was held last night. The proceedings opened with a continuation of the report of the parliamentary committee. The voters franchise for all women was endorsed, whilst the matter of endeavoring to secure the appointment of a female factory inspector was laid aside for a month. The following members of the committee did not attend the last meeting of the committee: Ferris, Burnham, McDonald, Bartley, Knowles, Mowat, Kelly, Jones and Blumberg. The secretary was instructed to compile and report the replies received on the question of industrial unionism. President R. Foster of the coal miners on Vancouver Island was invited to take the floor. In a short speech he covered the miners' situation and stated that the international office of the miners intended to fight the strike to a finish, as they had the money to do it with, and in the future interests of the coal miners on this coast they could not afford to be beaten. Delegates McVety and Wilkinson will appear before the Royal Commission on Labor at the Court House, Vancouver, on March 7th, and all organizations are asked to give them all information and support in order that the interests of the organized labor movement may be properly laid before the commission.

BAKERS' SOCIAL EVENING.

The social evening which was held in Labor Temple Feb. 22 by the Bakers' Union was a remarkable success, over 200 people being present. A number of non-union bakers were present, and expressed themselves as being surprised at the excellence of the entertainment provided during the evening. The programme was long and varied, he features of which were the piano selection by Mrs. Whyte, and the singing of Miss McGillivray.

"Charlie" Good, the Scotch comedian, received an ovation for his comic songs, also Messrs. "Will" Oriem, W. Barker, Mr. Woods, comic; J. Reynolds, coon songs; and Mr. Thornton, were much appreciated by an attentive audience. Two cakes were raffled for during the evening, the winners of same being Mr. F. Findlay and W. Rogers.

At our next social which will be held on Saturday, March 7th, Mr. E. Plant, bakeshop inspector, will give a lecture on "The Technicalities of Bread Baking." Discussion will be allowed after the lecture, and a hearty invitation is extended to all bakers to attend this meeting.

PAINTERS' LOCAL 138

We are expecting a visit from our general president, Mr. G. F. Hedrick, also our sixth vice-president, Bro. A. E. Scott, of Winnipeg.

Their reason for visiting Vancouver and every other city on the Pacific Slope at this time is for the purpose of considering the advisability of furthering the organization work of the various unions of the brotherhood, with a view to consolidating the work in order that there will be no overlapping, thus doing away with unnecessary expense With the opening of the Panama Canal but two years away, there is a tremendous amount of organization work to be done in this territory before the Brotherhood of Painters will be able to cope with the influx of "cheap" labor which is threatened when the "big ditch" is ready for traffic.

UNION MEETINGS AT LABOR TEMPLE FOR COMING WEEK

Sunday, March 2:
Bartenders, 2.30.

Monday, March 3:
Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, 621; Electrical Workers, 213; Laborers, Bro. of Carpenters, Elevator Constructors.

Tuesday, March 4:
Sign Painters, Cigarmakers, Shinglers, Tailors, Amal. Carpenters, Loco. Firemen, Bricklayers.

Wednesday, March 5:
Steam Engineers, Tile Layers, Photo Engravers, Amal. Carpenters, Street Railwaymen, Plumbers, Cement Workers.

Thursday, March 6:
Ship Carpenters, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen, Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, March 7:
Upholsterers, Pattern Makers, Cooks, Civic Employees, Molders, Letter Carriers.

Saturday, March 8:
Bakers.

L. H. BURNHAM OF U. B. LEAVING VANCOUVER

L. H. Burnham, who has been in charge of the office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Labor Temple for a considerable period, is leaving Vancouver. Bro. Burnham is going to Dewar Lake in Saskatchewan to be partner and manager in a farming machinery and implement business in which he has acquired an interest. During the years that he has been in Vancouver, he has been an active and patient worker in the trade union movement of the city, and always to the front when any move was to be made to improve conditions of the workers. Maybe he will come back among us some day, but whether he does or not his untiring energy will be missed, and meanwhile we wish him all the success in his new work that he could wish for himself.

LABOR COMMISSION VISITS CUMBERLAND

The Labor Commission visited Cumberland on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. when the coal miners' situation was thoroughly explained to them On the Thursday afternoon the commission went through No. 7 Mine accompanied by the general superintendent, Mr. J. R. Lockart, and Messrs. Naylor and McAllister, representing the striking miners. The "Federationist" is not in receipt of any information direct from the miners as to what transpired, and rather than trust to the reports of the ordinary daily press we prefer to say no more at the present moment with regard to the representations which were made to the commission. However, the following taken from the report contained in the Vancouver "Province" shows that the miners are by no means beaten:

Police Have Nothing to Do.

"While the struggle goes on, there is little outward indication of the deep feelings smouldering among the people. A dance is being held each night in the hall adjoining the hotel and immediately beneath the rooms which were occupied by the commissioners The young people who attend keep up their enthusiasm until somewhere near daylight. During the day, scattered groups of strikers may be seen on the streets or occupying convenient doorways. These men are perfectly orderly. The police are on hand, but they have practically nothing to do During the time the commission was in Cumberland, the only man who was ordered to 'move on' was one of the commissioners."

HALIBUT FISHERMEN.

The halibut fishermen's strike in Vancouver is still in the same position. Meanwhile it is alleged that Mr. Hagar the manager of the New England Fish Co., has gone to Boston with the object of securing men to take the places of the strikers and that a message has been sent from Boston to Nova Scotia advising that the strike here is settled, and that fishermen should come out here. The result is that a number of men are on their way to Vancouver. The local fishermen learned of that and in response to a message sent by them the following has been received here: "Clark's Harbor, Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Men left on 21st for Vancouver. Telegram from Mr. Hagar stated strike settled. These men are no strike breakers." When the men reach Vancouver they will be met by the local fishermen and the situation explained to them.

A multi-millionaire in a fashionable restaurant pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter: "I'll have some of that, please." "I'm sorry, sir," the waiter answered, "but the band is playing that."

THE LATE ROBERT GLOCKLING

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother, Robert J. Glockling, President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and

WHEREAS in the demise of our Brother we suffer the loss of one who devoted his life to the uplifting of our organization and the Trade Union movement generally,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Local 105, Vancouver, B. C., in regular meeting assembled, extend to the widow and family of our departed Brother our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of deceased, a copy be published in the International Journal of our organization, also a copy be spread upon he minutes of our proceedings, and our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Signed:

FRANCIS J. MILNE,
WM. F. BUSHMAN,
GEO MOWAT,
(Seal) Committee.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

The most interesting thing in legislative circles this week was the meeting of the Public accounts committee, on Thursday, February 20.

An item was discovered paying $550 to two men, Theodore Theroux and W. P. O. Boyle, for bringing French Canadians into this province to replace Asiatics at the Fraser Mills.

Parker Williams criticized this, as the first instance he had ever seen of payments for bringing men from one province to another.

But the S. A. or scab agency account came in for not a little criticism. These human vultures, soul and body chasers got a total of $12,709 last year from the Government. It looked as though the holy crew were not keeping faith with their employers, for Price Ellison kept back $5000 for some time, as the S. A. gave a very indefinite account of the human cattle they had provided for; the committee viewed a small stack of correspondence between the Finance Minister and the S. A. and the readers of this may rest assured that there was no word in them of soul saving. Their whole plea was: "Send us the $5000; we need it; we will be broke, unless we get it," and the same nauseating appeal ran through all the letters.

It seems that this price was for importing 903 British slaves; but what the minister wanted was the number of domestic servants included. At that, the list shown the committee only accounted for 274 domestic servants and 80 farm hands. Parker Williams wanted to know where the rest were dumped, but could get no enlightenment.

The act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Railway Co. was reported from committee complete.

(Continued on Page Four.)

VICE-PRESIDENT BAN. CROFT RECOVERING FROM SICKNESS

Fred Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is reported to be confined to his home by an attack of illness. Mr. Bancroft's presentation of the case of the wage-earners before hte Ontario commissioner on workmen's compensation has evoked widespread commendation. The work in connection with this matter entailed large demands on Mr. Bancroft's time and energy, and he is now suffering from the effects of it, but it is expected that a rest-up for a few days will bring him relief.

POLL TAX FINALLY IS REPEALED

The $3.00 Poll Tax, which the Government of British Columbia has hitherto collected from every adult male citizen who failed to elude the tax collector, has now been finally repealed at the present session of the legislature. This is the outcome of a recommendation made by the tax commission which toured the Province last year. Many a soul will be preserved from perjury as the result of this action. McBride figures he won't need the money any longer, as he is now able to make up the provincial revenue from the $500 head tax which he collects from Chinamen who are coming into the Province to help him with his "White B. C." policy.

Little Marie was sitting on her grandfather's knee one day, and, after locking at him intently for a time, she said: "Grandpa, was you in the ark?"

"Certainly not, my dear," answered the astonished old gentleman

"Then," continued the little information seeker, "why wasn't you drowned!"

THE B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR AND PLURAL VOTING

Victor R. Midgley.

In last week's Federationist there was an article by J. H. McVety dealing with an amendment to the Constitution of the B. C. Federation of Labor that was adopted by the last convention.

He points out in the first part of his article that the secretary-treasurer has not complied with Sec. 19 of the Constitution in submitting the amendments to the membership for a referendum vote within thirty days of the conclusion of the convention. In this he is correct, but he has probably forgotten that last year when he was a member of the Executive Board of the Federation it was agreed that it would be folly to submit the amended constitution to the membership to vote upon until they first had an opportunity of reading and digesting the proceedings of the convention and the resolutions that led up to the amendments that were adopted.

In accordance with this understanding the amendments were not submitted to the membership last year until the first week in March.

The amendments will be submitted this year on the same date. It should be borne in mind that some of the affiliated organizations have (owing to the changes in secretaries and their undies of proceedings going astray) only within the last week or two received copies of the proceedings.

It is in my opinion more important to adhere to the spirit than the letter of the law.

In any case a week or two's delay is unimportant as none of the amendments take immediate effect.

The amendment in question was adopted in the closing hour of the last day of the convention after an exceedingly hard week's work. Had it been given more lengthy and careful consideration I am convinced that it would not have been adopted.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the convention, in which this matter is dealt with:

Report of Committee on Constitution and Law.

Delegate Martin for the committee on constitution and law, stated that they were ready to report on Resolution 39 which had been referred back to them by the convention.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate Tobt. Oakes, representing United Mine Workers of America Union No. 2334, Michel—Whereas the present basis of representation inflicts hardships on locals affiliated from the eastern part of the province; therefore be it resolved: That we change the basis of representation to read, that one delegate shall have one vote for every 100 members up to 500, but no delegate to have more than five votes.

Delegate Martin reported that the committee had again decided unfavorably. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Moved by Delegate McVety as a substitute motion that the basis of representation should be one vote for every hundred members, no delegate to have more than five votes.

Delegate Martin reported that the committee had again decided unfavorably. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Moved by Delegate McVety as a substitute motion that the basis of representation should be one vote for every hundred members, no delegate to have more than five votes.

The previous question was called for, and on the substitute motion being put to the house the result was as follows: 39 for and 21 against.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to the various committees who have carried on the work of the convention. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that the convention stand adjourned sine die.

(Carried.)

Convention adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

This excerpt from the proceedings shows that the Committee on Constitution and Law twice reported unfavorably on Resolution No. 39 and that the substitute motion of Delegate McVety, that was in effect the same as the resolution, that was carried by a vote of 39 for and 21 against, was the last business done by the convention. The most remarkable fact in connection with this amendment is this, that Mr. McVety as well as a number of other delegates who supported it, have always opposed the American Federation of Labor's system of voting where the delegates have votes running into hundreds according to the strength of their union membership, and yet they desire to adopt a similar though modified system for the B. C. Federation of Labor. If adopted this amendment would place the conventions of the Federation in the hands of less than a dozen men. It would also mean that instead of having a convention of over eighty delegates as we have had at the last two conventions, the attendance would probably be cut in half, because organizations like the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, whose membership is approximately 500, and who usually send four or five delegates, would naturally conclude that as one delegate would have as many votes as five delegates, that they might as well only send one.

The result would be that instead of having a convention of the men of labor, we should have a convention of voting machines. The trouble of getting delegates from the interior because of the long distances from the coast can be better remedied by the Federation paying a certain amount per mile towards the expenses of delegates coming from long distances. This will mean that the small organizations in the interior and at Prince Rupert will have an equal chance with the larger organization to send delegates.

This matter has already been discussed by the Executive Board of the Federation, and the representatives of the interior miners organizations on the Board, Vice Presidents Gray and Cuthbertson agreed that it was a better plan than that of plural voting. I think I can safely assure the affiliated membership that if this amendment is defeated that the Board is prepared to submit a practical plan for mileage expenses to the next convention.

Organized labor has always been opposed to plural voting in municipal and other governmental elections, and I hope that the membership will defeat this attempt to introduce it into the British Columbia labor movement.

DOES THE TRADES COUNCIL REQUIRE A BUSINESS AGENT?

(By Jas. H. McVety)

Because of the small per-capita tax required from the affiliated unions by the Trades and Labor Council, the question of placing a business agent in the field has always been decided by a reference to the membership as to whether they were willing to pay an increased tax to provide for the expense, or rather the additional expense, due to the adoption of such a policy.

The question came up at the last meeting of the Council through a recommendation of the Executive Committee that an agent be placed in the field, and during the discussion it was shown that the revenue of the Council on the present basis of ten cents per quarter was not quite sufficient to carry on the work, even if it were tried for a few months. Under the circumstances, it was felt that the best interests of the movement would be served by referring the matter back to the Executive with instructions to ascertain the amount of an increase that would be necessary and to submit the matter to the unions for their approval of the increase.

Although the committee has not yet reported the amount of increase necessary, it looks to the writer as though an increase of five cents per quarter would be sufficient to enable the Council to maintain a business agent.

As to the merits of the recommendations, opinions differ. Some say that it is merely an attempt to make a job for some one. Others hold that there is too much per-capita tax paid for affiliations and that the Council is no use anyway. These are, of course, the arguments of the more blind unreasoning men and are not shared by those immediately responsible for the carrying on of the affairs of organized labor in this city.

Among those favorable to the idea there exists a difference of opinion as to what the duties of such an officer should be. Some think that the agent shou'd be assigned to the work of drumming up odd non-unionists in various industries and in this way be made a sort of supernumary of the agents already in the field representing separate organizations. Many are willing to accept the experience of

(Continued on Page Four.)

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FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 28, 1913

THE BETTER HALF

The Lord of Creation in his own home is a very different body from what he is away from it. Out in the big busy world, he struts this mortal plane among the other forked radishes, just as though he were entirely responsible for himself. Out on the street, down on the job, or in his union meeting, with his chest swelling nigh to bursting with altruism which drips from his tongue just as easily as he forgets it, HE IS IT.

He speaks with glowing pride of the lot HE has bought, the house HE has built, and the family HE has raised, and out of the wealth of his capacity for self-deception finally comes a belief that he has made him what he is. If his type were the exception instead of the rule, opposition might chasten him to reasonable proportions; but his malady is a male affliction of nearly all his tribe. With his nicely creased pants, his spotless linen shining with eloquent testimony of wife and wash-tub, and his appearance of being well looked after, he is a beautiful piece of scenery.

So is the delicate moulding and tracery of a fine building beautiful, but the secret of its ability to be so, depends upon the foundation which holds it up. The secret and the foundation of the average man with all his barnyard antics is not himself, but his wife. In his heart he knows it and so do all his kind, but by mutual arrangement to tolerate each other's bluff, a conspiracy is established to hide the idol's feet. That's all very well, and the world passes it by with a smile as an integral part of its daily humbug.

"So may the outward shows be least themselves.
The world is still deceived by ornament."

But it is good that the working class should render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and give to their women folk the credit which in this matter is their's by right. The organized labor movement stands to gain more by that than by many of the things it professes to prize so highly.

What does the wife of the average trade unionist know about trade unionism? Let union men answer that truthfully and they stand condemned out of their own mouths. They know their wives do not understand much about trade unionism, and the fault is not the woman's but the man's. He will attend the meetings of his union and wax eloquently enthusiastic over problems concerning his class interest. Then when he gets home his wife may ask what he does at the meetings, and what the men can find to talk about "until this time of night."

There is his chance, but nine times out of ten he will put her off by adopting an air of superiority which is peculiar to his kind, and he will say, "Oh all sorts of things my dear, but nothing that you would understand if I told you, please get me something to eat." The poor fool is digging his own grave if he only knew it. By and by a strike comes on, his weekly wages cease to come in, and the family resources have to be administered with skill and carefulness—but by whom? The man? No, no, he is too busy with what he considers larger affairs, and the wife has to do all the scheming and planning which are the rules of the worst game on earth—making two short ends meet.

She does not see why the strike is necessary, because he has not done his duty by instructing her in the affairs of trade unionism. It is all very well for him to say that it is necessary she should exercise economy and frugality and providing that women understand and value the object for which those things are endured, they are capable of ten times the self sacrifice that men are.

But if they don't know because their husbands have not told them, then woe betide the worker for his negligence. Even the patience of wives and mothers has its limit, and the best temper on earth is likely to break with too much strain. Then comes nagging and bickering, and domestic discord dividing the house of the worker against itself in the hour of most need. Who shall say how many union men have broken their allegiance to their organizations and gone back to work as scabs rather than endure any longer the complaints of wives who would have stood with them to the last ditch if they had only been taught in time what trade unionism stood for?

It should be posible for the women folk of the workers to be in the closest touch with the trade union movement. It is not eloquence or enthusiasm, nor the magnetic atmosphere which pervades the union meetings at strike time which wins the strike. It is the bread reserve of the family which determines the ability of the worker to endure the struggle, and when the time comes to vote for strike or no strike, the ballot paper should be put into the apron of the wife, for she is the administrator of the family resources.

And in that hour, if she understands why the fight is necessary, and the great working class movement of which her husband is a unit, she can be relied upon to put forth all her resources in the effort to go one more step forward, not only in the interests of herself and her husband, but for the sake of the future of those who are looking at her in saucer-eyed amazement as to what the problem can be that Mother is so thoughtful about.

Men, in their abounding conceit, flatter themselves they understand the underlying causes which are responsible for the iniquity which makes a gamble of the lives and happiness of women and children; but if ever their wives get as wise as men believe themselves to be—then heaven help the hapless wretch who in his folly would hinder their work of redress.

CHILDREN CHEAP TODAY

If they will but think of it the earnest people who oppose child labor will see at once that the greatest obstacle in their path is the fact that there is no likelihood of the supply of children giving out. It is only too true that long hours in a mill or a canning factory may start a child worker on the road to premature death, but it is also true that as soon as one child drops by the wayside there is another and yet another, not necessarily ready, but forced through necessity, to take the first one's place. It is not so with lesser creatures, with lobsters or with trout, for example, for trout and lobsters are good to eat, and experience has taught that strict laws are necessary, laws rigidly enforced if the supplies are not to be diminished by human greed. Young lobsters and young trout are protected. They are protected because they tickle the palate, and the top layer of mankind would consider it a dire calamity if anything should happen to destroy them. They are safeguarded by men who are paid to watch over them, they are pampered, almost petted; in fish-hatcheries their surroundings are in the highest degree sanitary and scientific; their security is complete; free of responsibility and remote from danger, they are encouraged to grow up into sturdy, active fishhood; and all because they are good to eat, and the supply, with careless or stupid handling, might easily become exhausted. Shall only such young things as are good to eat be safeguarded from exploiters? Is there not a chance that some day the child shall be as important and as worth conserving as the trout, the lobster, the terrapin, or the tree? Must we wait for the supply to show signs of exhaustion before the same care and protection which fish and game now enjoy are offered to human beings?

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Seebohm Rountree, who is a great authority on unemployment in Britain, contributes an interesting article to the London "Evening News" entitled "500,000 Always Unemployed." "The number of unemployed workers varies from about 330,000 in the best times to 1,425,000 in the worst times, or, say, an average of between 800,000 and 900,000," says Mr. Rountree. At York he made a detailed inquiry regarding unemployment. Although it was a fine day in the middle of summer, and although trade was rather above the average, he found 1378 unemployed workers (1139 males, and 139 females) in a population of 82,000. Suppose this proportion was typical of the whole country, that would give a total of about 700,000 unemployed persons. Taking the average of good and bad years, the daily total of unemployed persons in Great Britain is probably not less than half a million. In York, Mr. Rountree obtained household budgets from some unemployed families, and he found that the best fed were only getting two-thirds and the worst fed only one-third of the food necessary for the maintenance of physical efficiency.

COAL MINERS ASSESS

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—At the recent meeting of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, an assessment was levied on the entire membership of the organization of 50 cents per member per month, payable for a period of two months. This assessment is to provide for the men engaged in strikes in West Virginia, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Colorado, as well as a few local strikes that are being financed by the international organization. The international officers have been given the authority by the executive board, provided it is deemed wise and expedient, to call out other fields having any relations to the strikes in West Virginia, and other places, in order that success may be attained. Thee United Mine Workers are pursuing an energetic campaign of organization, and propose to make this the banner year, so far as new organization work and readjustment of old conditions are concerned. The membership at the present is at the highest point ever attained and it is confidently expected that the coming year will show the membership of the coal miners reaching far beyond the 400,000 mark.

BLESSED ARE THE STRONG.

"Blessed are the Bold, for they shall shall possess the Earth. Cursed are the Weak; for they shall inherit the yoke.

"Blessed are te Bold, for they shall be Masters of the world. Cursed are the Humble, for they shall be trodden under hoofs.

"Blessed are the Victorious, for victory is the basis of Right. Cursed are the Vanquished, for they shall be Vassals forever.

"Blesed are the Audacious, for Beauty shall smile upon them. Cursed are the Poor in Spirit, for they shall breed Creeplings.

"Blessed are the Valiant, for they shall obtain great treasures. Cursed are the Lambs of God, for they shall be bled whiter than snow.

"Blessed are the Wise and Brave in battle, for they shall win. Cursed is he who doeth good to others, for he shall be despised.

"Blessed are the Unmerciful, for their posterity shall own the world. Cursed are the pitiful, for they shall receive no pity.

ENTER THE MACHINE, EXIT THE MAN

The world's record in ploughing is said to have been eclipsed in Indiana, when three traction engines hitched to fifty ploughs turned over a stubble field at the rate of an acre every four minutes and fifteen seconds. Fifty years ago in this state a farmer with his team of oxen toiled from dawn to sunset to break an acre of land. Many times one man was required to drive the oxen while another held the clumsy plough, walking more than ten miles to the acre. The latest plough represented in this monster outfit cuts a strip nearly sixty feet wide and turns over seven acres every mile it travels.

PAINTERS PROGRESS

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A committee representing the local union of painters, recently in negotiation with the Master Painters' Association, has secured a new trade agreement between the two organizations. This new arrangement provides for a union shop and a substantial increase in the minimum wage scale for painters, decorators, and paperhangers, to take effect April 1.

BRITISH RAILWAY UNIONS AMALGAMATE

The amalgamation of the three principal unions of railroad workers in Great Britain has been accomplished at a conference in London. The object of the fusion is to insure co-operation which has been lacking in the strikes called by the men in the past.

The new organization is called the National Union of Railwaymen. It absorbs the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the United Pointsmen's and Signalmen's Union and the General Railway Workers' Union. The three societies have a membership of 200,000.

The executive committee will be invested with drastic authority for ordering or ending a strike on terms which it deems satisfactory, without the taking of a ballot among the men.

BRITISH RAILWAY CLERKS' WAGES ARE RAISED

The officials of the Railway Clerks' Association of Great Britain announce that their agitation for improved conditions for railway clerks and station masters has resulted in further concessions. The Metropolitan and Great Central Joint line have agreed to pay for Sunday work. The Barry Railway Company is bringing into operation a new scale of salaries running up to £100 per annum, and the general manager of the Great Central Railway has intimated to the staff that the present maximum of £80 is to be advanced to £110 by biennial increments of £10. In the Yorkshire section of the Great Northern Company clerks are to be paid full rates for overtime, and as the result of representations from the Railyway Clerks' Association the London and North Western Railway Company has paid arrears of overtime due to clerks in the engineering department. The officials of the Midland Railway have intimated that careful inquiry will be made into complaints respecting overtime and night duty, and that annual holidays will in future be granted within the period from April to September inclusive, and the grade of porter-clerk will gradually be abolished. The North Staffordshire Company has also promised to institute a proper salaries scale in place of the unsatisfactory arrangements hitherto in operation.

On the Great Northern and Great Eastern lines, it is stated, unrest amongst the clerical staff and station masters is increasing, and deputations are being formed to press the men's demands before the directors. At the Great Northern goods department at King's Cross considerable dissatisfaction exists over the low rates for overtime. Station masters on the South Eastern and Chatham have just been granted an increase of £10 per annum, and the Great Western Railway Company has also put into operation a higher scale of remuneration for station masters.

CALGARY CARPENTERS' DEMANDS

The following demands are being made by the carpenters of Calgary and were recently approved by the Trades and Labor Council:

Clause 1. Sixty cents per hour shall be the minimum scale, 8-hour day, time and one-half for overtime, until 10 p.m., double time for all other overtime and holidays.

Clause 2. Holidays shall be Dominion Day, July 1st, and Labor Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Clause 3. That no laborer will be permitted to use carpenter's tools, but shall work as a laborer only.

Clause 4. That no member shall sub-contract or do piece work at any time.

Clause 5. That all contractors shall have a regular fortnightly pay day.

Clause 6. That all contractors shall pay by cash or certified cheque.

UNIONS AND BOYCOTT

Another appeal in the famous Danbury hatters' case, this time to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is sure, as Judge Martin, of the United States District Court, who heard the case in Hartford some months ago, granted a writ of error on defendants' appeal. The recent verdict was for the plaintiffs to recover $250,000 damages from Martin Lawler and 188 others. When the deputy United States marshal tried, a few days ago, to collect the judgment he was unable to get even a single dollar.

WHAT IS A WHITE GIRL?

Some time ago, the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly passed an Act to prevent the employment of white girls by Orientals. When the Act came to the practical test, the question arose as to what was a white girl, and it was put up to the Dominion Government to sort out the muddle. On Feb. 17, the following question by Mr. Martin, of Regina, was answered in the House of Commons:

Mr. Martin (Regina):

1. Were any representations made by the Government or any member thereof, by letter or otherwise, to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, requesting the said Government to amend an Act to prevent the employment of female labor in certain capacities, being chapter 17 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1912?

2. If so, what amendments were suggested by the Government to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan?

Mr. Coderre:

1. Yes.

2. It was suggested that the Act should be amended in such manner as to remove any discrimination by name against Japanese or British Indian subjects.

ANOTHER LABOR PAPER

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 22.—There has been a new labor paper established in this city, the name of which is the Craftsman. The editor is W. M. Reilly, an old-time member of the Typographical union, who is, according to the Fort Worth Union Banner, "a unionist without any frills or isms."

Teacher—Haven't you studied your arithmetic lesson?

Scholar—No,'m. I didn't have no time to learn nothing but my grammar lesson.

"Look here, now, Harold," said a father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy; "I want to go with you and mother."—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

CALGARY PAINTERS

Eighteen months ago the membership of the Calgary Painters was something about forty; at the end of January this year they paid headquarters per capita tax on 202 members. The union has not yet adopted the all union shop policy, and it is strange to see the union men quitting work at twelve o'clock on Saturdays, and the non-union men working until 5 p.m. Great success is being made in organization work and the union expects that before the end of the year they will be the strongest Painters' Union in Western Canada.

BOOKBINDERS STRIKE

In Oklahoma City the bookbinders are on strike in four of the largest printing establishments. Verbal agreements have been made by four other firms, pending the settlement and the men are still working. The union is demanding $25 a week for foremen, $21 for journeymen and $9 a week for women. The raise is $2.50 for foreman, $1.50 for journeymen, and $1 for the lady members. The Allied Printing Trades Council has taken action, removing the union label from the struck shop.

B. T. D. ON PACIFIC COAST.

Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 22.—The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., convened in this city on Monday, February 17. The general building trades situation of the Pacific slope was under consideration previous to the holding of a general conference of officials of the Building Trades of California, which was held on Thursday, February 20.

ANOTHER LABOR TEMPLE

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 22.—Organized labor of San Diego is to have a home of its own. This seems almost assured at the outset of the campaign for a permanent headquarters. The carpenters of the city have given the movement a wonderful impetus by a thousand dollar subscription for stock. The wide-awake union men have determined that the money paid out each month in rent by the various organizations shall be turned into channels that will directly assist the organizations in this city. It is believed that the necessary amount of money can be raised to commence construction in a remarkably short time.

UNION DIRECTORY

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1913-14: President, Christian Siverty; vice-presidents, J. Kavanagh, J. Ferris, A. Watchman, G. A. Burnes, J. W. Gray, Jas. Cuthbertson, J. J. Taylor; sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: H. C. Benson, president; W. Manson, vice-president; J. W. Wilkinson, general secretary, Room 210 Labor Temple; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; W. Foxcroft, statistician; J. Sully, sergeant-at-arms; F. A. Hoover, V. R. Midgley, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

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

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Room 209. Sey. 2908. Business agent, J. A. Kay; office hours, 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Secretary of management committee, H. McEwen, Room 209, Labor Temple. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 204.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' Local No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. President, J. Kinnaird; recording secretary, W. Rogers, Room 220, Labor Temple; financial secretary, F. Robin-

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second Thursday, 8:30 p. m. President, C. Hald; recording secretary, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary - business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m. Sey. 1776.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676.—Office Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2.30 p.m. President, Wm. Laurie; financial secretary, A. MacDonald.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENters and Joiners, Local No. 617.—Meets Monday of each week, 8 p. m. Executive committee meets every Friday, 8 p.m. President, A. Richmond; recording secretary, Arthur Paine, 305 Labor Temple; financial secretary, G. W. Williams, 305 Labor Temple; treasurer, L. W. Daziel, 305 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1380.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, South Vancouver No. 1208—Meets Ashe's hall, Twenty-first and Fraser Ave., first and third Thursday of each month, 8 p.m. President, W. J. Robertson; vice-president, J. W. Dickieson; recording secretary, Thos. Lindsay, Box 36, Cedar Cottage; financial secretary, J. A. Dickieson; treasurer, Robt. Lindsay; conductor, A. Conahor; warden, E. Hall.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' International Union, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. A. Seeley; secretary, A. W. Oakley, 733 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 839.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 51; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215. Sey. 8799.

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in Room 205 Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, H. Perry; secretary, George Mowat, 515 Dunlevy avenue.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 174—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m President, F. Barclay, 358 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p.m. President, Fred. Fuller; vice-president, Geo. B. Moulton; recording secretary, A. F. Gibson, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Robt. Robinson; treasurer, Harold T. Johnson; business agent, H. A. Jones, Room 207, Labor Temple.

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

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

GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 40—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, J. Fox; vice-president, Wm. Thompson; financial secretary, Wm. Worton; secretary, A. O. Hettler, 426 Dufferin street. Telephone, Fairmont 1238.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 133 Water street. President, G. J. Kelly; secretary, Thos. Nixon, 133 Water street.

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

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, 640 Robson street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, C. F. Ward; treasurer, D. Evans.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89—Meets first and third Wednesday, O'Brien Hall, 8 p.m. President, G. Dean; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter; financial secretary, D. Scott; treasurer, I. Tyson; business agent, B. R. Still. Phone Sey. 1514.

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

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. President, J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, Box 178, City Heights P.O.; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Room 201, Labor Temple. President, F. Blumberg; financial secretary, Wm. Byatt, Room 216.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; recording and corresponding secretary, W. W. Hocken, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Kakely, P. O. Box 503.

TILE LAYERS' AND HELPERS', LOcal No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, J. Kavanagh; secretary, E. A. E. Morrison, 1759 Eleventh Ave. East.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 2:30 p.m. President, W. S. Armstrong; vice-president, G. W. Palmer; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets every first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 781 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, H. J. Sheen; secretary, Christian Siverts, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARpenters and Joiners, Victoria Branch. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Hall, Johnson St., Victoria. Business Agent, H. J. Sheen. Office hours, 8 to 9 a.m., 1:30 to 2:30, 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Secretary, A. E. Wrench; office hours, 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5:30 p.m.; phone 2586. P. O. Box 770, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES & Labor Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Labor Hall. President, R. A. Stoney; financial secretary, J. B. Chockley; general secretary, H. D. Grant, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' Local 496—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 856, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1638—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. President, M. C. Schmendt; secretary, A. Walker, Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL 784—MEETS IN Labor Temple, New Westminster, corner Seventh street and Royal avenue, every second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 p.m. President, P. Paulsen; secretary, S. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

MINERS' UNIONS.

KIMBERLEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 100 Western Federation of Miners—Meets Sunday evenings, in Union Hall. President, E. A. Hines; secretary-treasurer, M. P. Villeneuve, Kimberley, B.C.

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2358, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO LOCAL UNION U.M.W. of A.—Meets every Sunday in District Office, Vendome Hotel, at 7:30 p.m. Arthur Jordan, recording secretary, Nanaimo, B. C.

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION, NO. 38, Western Federation of Miners—Meets every Wednesday evening, in Miners' Union hall. Band and orchestra open for engagement. Theatre for rent. President, Sam Stevens; secretary, Herbert Varcol, Box 421, Rossland, B. C.

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. President, George Castell; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 36, Trail, B. C.

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At their respective prices we believe that the following lines are as good as the market affords.

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AT $1.00 A PAIR—Women's silk hose with lisle top, with double heel, sole and toe. Come in black and white.

AT $1.50 AND $2.00—Onyx silk hose in high grade qualities, in the following shades—pink, sky, champagne, light and dark grey, purplpe, wisteria, old rose king's blue gold, tan, white or black. These have reinforced heels, double sole, toe and lisle thread top.

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

During January

We will hold our regular sale. This will be our seventh January sale, and as before we will try and clear out all

Fall and Winter Goods

Our prices will enable you to save enough on an outfit to start a bank account. Hoping to see you sometime during the month, and wishing you a Happy New Year

Campbell's Clothing Man **CHAMBERS** 23 Hastings St. East

JAMES STARK & SONS LIMITED

HASTINGS ST. WEST Between Abbott and Carrall.

February House-Furnishing Sale Now in Progress

200 Brussels Squares at From 10 to 33 1-3 p.c. Off Regular

The value of our Brussels Squares is admitted, for service, design and coloring, at regular prices, but when we hitch them to these little February sale prices they should move in a hurry. If you can use a Brussels Square don't miss seeing these:

Size	4.6x 9x6,	sale price....	$8.75
Size	6.9x 9.0,	sale price....	$11.50
Size	9.0x 9.0,	sale price....	$15.25
Size	9.0x10.6,	sale price....	$17.50
Size	9.0x12.0,	sale price....	$19.75
Size	11.3x12.0,	sale price....	$23.50
Size	11.3x13.6,	sale price....	$25.50

—Fourth floor

125 Axminster Hearth Rugs $1.39

Woven of best quality yarns, with deep pile and firm back, nice patterns. Will do nicely in any room. Size 27x54 inches. Regular $2.50 value. February sale price $1.39

—Fourth floor

English Wilton Carpets Regular 2.00 sewn and laid yd. $1.49

This offering includes ten very artistic and useful patterns for living and dining room, in liberal quantities. Some have borders to match. Regular $2.00. February sale price, per yard....$1.49

—Fourth floor

Ten "Fed" Sub. Cards for $7.50
ORDER TODAY PAY WHEN SOLD

Overalls

Two-piece overall suits, specially suitable for boys taking a course of manual training. Sizes 26 to 34. Made of stout black denim, cut full and strongly put together.

Price Per Suit, any size $180

WE ARE MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS

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DR. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST
301 DOMINION TRUST BLDG.
Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

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Specialist in Crown, Bridge, Plate and Gold Inlay Work
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Splendid opportunities in Mixed Farming, Dairying Stock and Poultry

British Columbia Grants Pre-emptions of 160 Acres to Actual Settlers at

$1 PER ACRE

TERMS: Residence on the land for at least two years; improvements to the extent of $2.50 per acre; payment of $40 at the end of two years, and the balance of $160 (i.e. $120) in 3 annual instalments of $40, with interest at 6%

For Further Information Apply to

Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B. C.
Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria

IT SOUNDS LIKE BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following letter written from Victoria, Australia, contains information for those who contemplate exchanging salubrious B. C. for the former country, and it also throws light upon the land question of Australia.

Dear Sir: I am leaving Victoria today after two years' experience. I am not an "assisted" immigrant. I came here with my family two years ago; it was represented to me by the agents and travelling lecturers of the Government that there was good land available and my family could get work at good wages.

Both these statements were false. The land offered is, I have found, the worn-out and useless land bought by the Government from people who have had sufficient political influence to get the Government to buy back at fancy prices what was practically given to them or sold at a few shillings per acre and for which the Government paid back as many pounds, and is now trying to cram down the throats of new-comers at a big profit to pay for the fat billets of the Board. That is the truth about your closer settlement schemes.

If a small farmer with a little money wants to buy or rent a farm he finds matters just as bad or worse. There are about 12,000 farms on the market in Melbourne, and nearly all of these are worked out places on which the owners cannot now make a living or the mortgagee cannot raise the interest just because the owners have robbed the land of its fertility and been too mean to pay for labor to properly work the land. The dairy farms in Gippsland which has been used for dairying for years are now not worth their original value of 20c. an acre for the freehold, and they cannot be cultivated because so many of them are mountainous or broken. Valuable forests have been destroyed only to let the land-grabber make all he could out of the virgin lands and then let the mortgagee or banks have what they could get out of the leavings. Many of them are only worth enough to pay 5 per cent. on the mortgages, and a lot of them are not worth that. They are like the man who wrote to the "Argus" that he had been on the land for 36 years (robbing it all the time, I suppose), and now had so much to pay on his mortgage that he could not afford to give a decent wage to his farm laborers.

The representations that my family could get work at good wages were more misleading than the representations about the land. Farm laborers cannot earn a wage in Victoria equal to that given in the poorest parts of England, with far better comforts and accommodation. The farmers here want to treat their men like they do their farms, rob and starve them. Boys wishing to gain colonial experience cannot do so without they choose to work for nothing and sleep in the stable or cow-shed. My younger son would have been glad to find a place with a respectable farmer even for his food and clothes. But these men think anything good enough for the boy. The conditions of life on dairy farms in Victoria are the worst to be found in the world. The mortgagee gets all the money, or the farmer hoards it up and his family slave to make more. To see the work done by little children and young girls on some of these farms is enough to make any honest-minded man blush with shame. The cry is that the land is poor, and it won't pay to employ labor. This may be true, but who is to blame? The man who have robbed the land of its fertility and taken out of it all it would yield year after year without putting a shillingsworth of fertilizer back on to it. That is the truth about the farms and farmers of Victoria and I hope that you will have every success with your meeting and put an end to the misrepresentations that are made to intending emigrants. It is criminal the way in which farmers and farm laborers are being misled, and I feel sure that the same is true about other branches of industry. If the Government is allowed to go on as it is now doing there will have to be workhouses in Melbourne for those who come out to Australia expecting to earn a living, only to find that there are plenty of workers here already and many good ones out of work. Put in a Government which will stop the farmers robbing the soil any longer, or you will soon have Australia a barren sheep-run, again carrying one sheep to one hundred acres. J. D.

EDUCATOR NEEDS EDUCATING.

That girls under 16 are standing more than ten hours a day at work that is heavy for men, in the plant of the Oliver Stel company, Pittsburg, Pa., is disclosed in a recent investigation by the National Child Labor committee.

The Oliver Steel company is owned and controlled by David B. Oliver, the president of the Pittsburg Board of Education, who gave up the chair at a recent meeting of the board in order that he might go on record as opposing improved child labor legislation in Pennsylvania.

Girls of all ages were operating rapid machinery that puts threads in nuts and turning out 10,000 to 15,000 nuts a day. For this they were paid from 5 cents a thousand to 9 cents a thousand, according to the size of the nuts, but the wages were so adjusted that a rapid worker would earn about 75 cents a day.

In the more difficult work of putting threads on bolts, they were paid 12 cents or more per thousand, but the smaller daily output kept the daily earnings down, so that one strong girl earned about 84 cents.

Each girl tends to two or three machines, moving rapidly from one to another, taking out the finished bolt, putting in the rough bolt, pulling forward the part of the machine which holds the bolt so that the thread shall be cut, and all so quickly that it was difficult to follow the motions she made.

The arms and clothing of the girls were covered with the solution that pours over the bolts as they are being ground. On cold winter mornings this cracks their hands, and getting into the cracks in the flesh, causes such pain that the girls cry at their work.

The smallest girls were tying up the bolts with nuts on them in packages of 24, work at that requires no skill, but makes them stand constantly and lift heavy packages.

In general, the conditions of such work are so severe that the National Child Labor Committee says it is urgently necessary, as the least possible demand of common humanity to prohibit the employment in founderies of all boys under 16 years and of all girls under 21.

A BRIEFLY DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF GREAT BOOKS AND MEN, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

Mill, John Stuart (1806-1873), famous English economist and philosopher. One of the most eminent representatives of "empiricism," i.e., of research based on observation. In his "System of Logic," he has admirably developed the theory of the inductive method. Author of "Principles of Political Economy," "Essay on Liberty," and "Representative Government."

Moleschott, Jacob (1822-1893), a materialist physiologist of Dutch origin. Wrote, in German, many works to popularize materialistic philosophy; one of them, "The Cycle of Life," (Kreislauf des Lebens"), had a wide renown.

Owen, Robert (1771-1858), with Fourier and Saint-Simon one of the three great founders of modern Socialism—especially of associated Trade Unionism and federated co-operation. Exercised a deep influence upon his contemporaries in England, both among the working men and the intellectuals, inspiring both with higher ideals of equality, freedom, and justice. The severe persecutions which were begun against his followers in 1831, after he had started the great Union of all trades—which was intended to combine the workers of all the civilized countries, and was thus a precursor of the International Working Men's Association—compelled Owen and his associates to limit their activities to peaceful co-operation and moderate Trade-Unionism. His principal works were: "Outline of a Rational System," "The Book of the New Moral World," and "Revolution in the Mind and Practice of the Human Race"; but he issued countless smaller writings and papers, and created quite a school of English Socialists, unfortunately forgotten now.

Grove, William Robert (1811-1896), an English physicist; wrote in 1842 a most remarkable memoir, and in 1856 a book, on the unity of the physical forces, in which he proved that sound, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and chemical action are not separate "substances" or "entities," as they had been described till then, but are merely different forms of vibrations of the molecules of which all physical bodies are made up. All these different forms of vibrations (formerly called forces) can be transformed into one another; and all of them are but different modes of mechanical movement. A mechanical mass-movement, such as the fall of a hammer on the anvil, or the rotation of the wheels of a train when a brake is applied, can produce all these modes of movement: sound, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism. And vice versa, all these kinds of molecular movement—sound, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and chemical action—can be transformed into one another (heat—into light, or electricity, etc.), or into mass-movements of physical bodies, as we see in our steam engines and electric railways. Grove also had the courage to ask the question whether universal gravitation is not a mere resultant of all these molecular vibrations going on all over the universe.

Jacobins, or Jacobinists, name given to the members of a club, consisting of middle-class Radicals, which played a prominent part in the Great French Revolution of 1789-1794. It contained in its midst most of the prominent Republican revolutisosts, and was very much under the influence of Robespierre. It courageously fought against the royal power; but after that fell, it also struggled against the Club of the Cordeliers, to which belonged Danton, Hebert, and the most influential members of the Commune of Paris. During the period of the Terror, the Jacobin Club became a sort of Grand Jury of accusation. After the fall of Robespierre and his party in July, 1784, it was closed. The word "Jacobinist" is now used to describe the advocates of a powerful, contralized revolutionary Government.

Joule, James Prescott (1818-1889), English physicist; determined the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Kant, Immanuel (1724-1804), German philosopher, whose philanthropy exercised the deepest influence in the nineteenth century. In his earlier works he devoted himself chiefly to natural science, and almist at the same time as Laplace he formulated a hypothesis, quite similar to that of Laplace, of the origin of our solar system from a cooling mass of incandescent gases. His principal work, however, was his "Critique of Pure Reason." There are, according to him, two different worlds: (1) the world of physical phenomena, which we can know in space and time, but which, in accordance with his philosophy of critical, transcendental idealism, are mere phenomena having no reality in themselves; and (2) the world of inborn ideas, "the things in themselves" (Dinge an sich), which we can know in time, but not in space. The eninma of a world of "things in themselves" existing behind the phenomena, he tried to solve through the moral philosophy ("Critique of Practical Reason"). In this second great work he endeavored to prove that Reason possesses the property of dictating to itself its own laws, and that it is the duty of the moral man to follow these prescriptions of his reason—"the categorical imperative." Upon the idea of the moral conscience he based the ideas of God, Immortality, and Liberty. In his philosophy, of Law he developed the idea that an absolute respect for moral liberty had to be the foundation of all society and State-life, and in the realisation of this ideal of liberty he saw the future aim of all historical development.

Kostomaroff, Nicholas (1817-1885), a brilliant Russian historian, the founder of the Federalist school in the study of Russian history.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste (1744-1829), French naturalist. He made an attempt at giving a complete classification of both the animals and plants. Having constructed a complete system, which was based on the variability of the animal and vegetable species ("Philosophie Zoologique"), he must be considered as the chief forerunner of Darwin. He explained the variation of organisms by their capacity to accommodate themselves to their surroundings, as also by their use or disuse of their different organs—an idea which was bitterly combatted by Cuvier.

Lavoisier, Antoine (1743-1794), great French founder of chemistry. Was the first to decompose water into its component elements, oxygen and hydrogen. Studied the theory of burning, of heat, and of fermentation. Was the first to prove the indestructibility of matter by experiment. Chief work: "Traite elementaire de Chimie" (1789).

Lewes, George Henry (1817-1878), English physiologist and philosopher, who treated the problems of mind on a physiological basis, and was possessed of an admirable gift for popular exposition of scientific matter. Chief works: "Problems of Life and Mind" (which includes a volume given to "The Physical Basis of Mind"), "History of Philosophy," and "Physiology of Common Life."

Littre, Maximilien Emile (1801-1881), French philosopher and philologist. Was a warm follower of Auguste Comte's Positive philosophy, and did much to popularise it. Compiled the great monumental dictionary of the French language.

Lomonosoff, Mikhail (1711-1765), Russian writer of most varied branches. Author of odes, a Russian grammar, works of histry, and several important works on physics, mineralogy, chemistry, and physical geography. In one of these last (on the Arctic regions) he expressed very definitely the mechanical theory of heat.

Maine, Henry (1822-1888), English student of common law, ancient and modern, and the author of a remarkable work on the early village community. Chief works: "Village Communities in the East and West," and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions."

Marx, Karl (1818-1883), founder of the Social Democratic school of Socialism. Having left Gerfmany as a political refugee, settled first in Paris, where he published, with Ruge, a Radical paper in German. Expelled from France in 1844, and from Belgium in 1848, he settled in London, where he was, in 1864, one of the chief founders of the International Working Men's Association, and the intellectual leader of the General Council of the Association. Chief Works: "The Misery of Philosophy" (1847)—a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Misery" ("Economical Contradictions"); "Communist Manifesto" (1848), (about its origin, see W. Tcherkesoff's "Pages of Socialist History," 1896, and Professor Andler's "Historical Introduction" to it, in French, 1901); and especially his principal work, "Capital," of which the first (chief) volume appeared in 1867, containing a remarkable analysis of the genesis of capital, and became the foundation of the economical ideas of Social Democracy. Two more volumes of "Capital"—the last being a post-humous wrok—appeared later on.

Maurer, Georg Ludwig (1796-1872), a German historian, who has put on a scientific basis the study of the old village community. Chief work: "Einleitung zur Geschichte der Mark-, Hof-, Dorf- fund Stadt-Verfassung."

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

To Editor B. C. Federationist:—

Maybe reader, your eyes failed to feast upon the gem from Swinbourne, which was placed in the limelight of a recent front page. If you missed it, look up your back numbers. If poetry passed without a protest in one number, maybe a note upon a poet who has just gone to his long home, can find a corner in the columns of the coming number.

Joaquim Miller is dead. May evergreens spring from his grave for he has left behind him some verse that showed when a deed was done for freedom he could enshrine that same deed in imperishable song. When Sophie Perovskaya blew the Russian Czar into eternity, the press of Europe shrieked with sycophantic horror against the young girl who staggered the world with her defiant deed. But Joaquin Miller wove a garland of verse about the head of that high-born maid, who stepped down from her estate to teach the peasant and the dark-eyed Tartar to rise up and be as men—godlike and free. The sufferings of the Siberian exiles so burned into her soul that she did the deed which has written her name in letters of gold on the roll of honor of the martyrs for the cause of the down-trodden and the disinherited, the wide-world over. And the closing lines of Miller's poem show clearly how he viewed the passing of Alexander.

"A storm burst forth! From out
the storm,"
The clear red lightning leapt,
And lo! a prostrate royal form.
And Alexander slept.

And did a woman do this deed?
Then build her scaffold high
That all may on her forehead
read
The martyr's right to die.

The Czar is dead, the woman
dead,
About her neck a cord,
In God's house rests his royal
head—
Her's in a place abhorred.
Yet I had rather have her bed
Than thine most royal lord.
Yea rather be that woman dead."

The press of this Dominion has poured out praises to the dead "Poet of the Sierras," but how many bid their readers remember that Joaquin Miller sung a requiem to honor of Louis Reil, or that he was a poet of revolt? Few if any have depicted this side of Miller. Blessed is the man that expecteth little illumination from a press that panders to vested interest—for he usually gets but little and that little he has to search for.

I have recently had much joy in reading the report of a lecture delivered by a Dr. F. B. Vrooman. Dr. Vrooman has been heralded far and wide as a man with a mastery of his subject, "A Great City." If I could call myself "Doctor," before I would juggle so with figures, and deliver such a bombastic high-sounding eulogium as our Oxford don, I would beg leave of housewives to saw wood in exchange for food, and would seek the cold shelter of box cars when the stars were shining, "Vancouver a Great City," "A World Metropolis," is the theme of land sharks and ignorant people.

What makes a great city? While the virus of verse is upon me let me quote "the good grey poet," Walt Whitman.

"A great city is that which has
the greatest men and women.
If it be a few ragged huts it is
still the greatest city in the
world.
The place where a great city
stands is not the place of
stretched wharves,
Nor the place of the ceaseless
salutes of newcomers, nor the
anchor lifters of the departing,
Nor the place of the tallest and
costliest buildings, nor the
place where money is plen-
tiest,
Nor the place of the most nu-
merous population.

"Where the city stands with the
brawniest breeds of orators
and bards,
Where the city stands which is
beloved by these, and loves
them in return and under-
stands them,
Where no monuments exist to
heroes, but in the common
words and deeds,
Where the slave ceases and the
master of slaves ceases."

And in such like strain sings the great nature poet until he closes his hymn to the ideal with—

"There the great city stands."

I commend Walt Whitman to Dr. F. B. Vrooman, and with commendation close. I dare not give my name lest your readers seek me out to slay me for my inconsequential meanderings.

JACK O' LANTERN.

CIGARMAKERS SATISFIED.

From time immemorial it has been customary in the cigar making industry for cigar makers to make cigars for their own consumption and without the application of the internal revenue tax. This custom, however, by an interpretation of the law some months ago, was overturned when the law was interpreted that these "smokers," as they are called, should be taxed. The overturning of this custom, long established, was not taken kindly to by the cigar makers and an amendment to the internal revenue laws was introduced in the House and passed and then went to the Senate. On February 3 without change, the Senate passed the amendment, and it now goes to the President for his signature, which will undoubtedly be attached. The amendment provides "that each employe of a manufacturer of cigars shall be permitted to use for personal consumption and for experimental purposes, not to exceed 21 cigars per week, without the manufacturer of cigars being required to pack the same in boxes or to stamp or pay any internal revenue tax thereon, such exemption to be allowed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

LONDON PRINTERS GAIN

London, Feb. 22.—The government has declared its intention of placing its printing orders only with such firms that employ their workmen eight hours per day. Following this the London County Council decided to have its work done where the maximum weekly work time is fifty hours.

THE HONIG STORES, LTD.

REMEMBER MARCH 1st THE NEW STORE, 56-60, WITH GREAT A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERY AND HARDWARE.

Mr. Burke, who is conducting the sale of Stationery and Fancy Goods, expects to clear out these lines by this date.

Our Hardware Department is already noted as the Real Bargain Hardware Store of Vancouver.

Why can we do it? Because we sell for CASH.

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Our Chain Steel Range, which is so well known and made by one of the oldest Canadian manufacturers and built with large fires for soft coal.

14-inch, with high closet and over thermometer, reg. $46.00; now....$35.50
16-inch, with high closet and oven thermometer, reg. $48.00; now....$37.50
18-inch, with polished top high closet and oven termometer, reg. $50.00; now $39.50

Carpenters' Aprons, with seven pockets, legs or straps in brown or white duck, reg. $1.75; now 75c
2 in 1 Shoe Polish, 2 tins....15c
Smoky City Wall Paper Cleaner, per tin 25c
Veribrite Furniture Veneer, reg. 25c, now 15c
Veribrite Furniture Veneer, large size, reg. 50c, now....35c

Aluminum Cups, each....10c
Aluminum Salt and Pepper Shakers, 2 for....15c
Aluminum Toothpick Holders, each 10c
Aluminum Strainers, each....15c
Aluminum Tea Balls, each....15c
Solid Copper Tea Kettles, No. 1, 2 and 3, reg. values to $3.50, now all one price....$1.95

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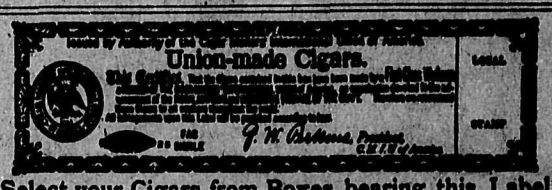

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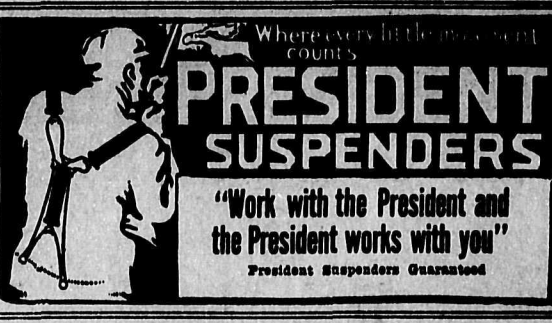

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