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. 100. No. 711. Watch your address label. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MAR 10 1913 VICTORIA

CANADIAN COLLIERIES REFUSE TO MEET STRIKING ISLAND MINERS

At the third annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor in Victoria, Mr. Robert Foster, president of District 28, U. M. W. of A., in the course of his speech on the situation in Cumberland and Ladysmith, said in part:

"I would like to hear this convention voice their sentiments before we leave, and state whether they think there could be any pressure or power brought to bear by this convention that would help us to meet the management of these mines, and have a conference with them. I am quite sure that if the executive here would have a *conference with these men*, and they would come to reason at all, we would possibly have a satisfactory settlement of this struggle."

The convention subsequently by a unanimous vote adopted the following:

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate Robert Foster, representing District 28, U. M. W. of A.—Whereas there exists in the province of British Columbia an unnecessary industrial conflict between the United Mine Workers of District 28 and the Canadian Collieries Company, which is bringing needless suffering and hardship to that portion of our citizens in Cumberland and Ladysmith, and causing industrial demoralization and unnecessary high prices for a necessary commodity; therefore be it resolved, that the B. C. Federation of Labor ask the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, to use the power of his office to bring about a conference between the contending forces in order that a settlement of the trouble may be arranged and our citizens be protected; and be it further resolved, that the B. C. Federation of Labor ask each affiliated local to ask the Honorable Premier to work to this end.

On January 20th, being Monday immediately following the adjournment of the convention, the following memorandum was submitted to Sir Richard McBride, as a separate and special presentment:

Re Miners' Strike at Cumberland.

Whereas there exists in the province at the present time, an unnecessary industrial conflict between the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith and the Canadian Collieries Company, which is bringing needless suffering and hardship to that portion of our citizens in *the above-mentioned localities*; therefore be it resolved that the B. C. Federation of Labor ask the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., premier of British Columbia, to use his good offices for the purpose of bringing about a conference between the contending forces, in order that a settlement may be arranged.

The executive deemed it expedient to avoid all delay in bringing the question to his attention. The correspondence between Sir Richard and Mr. Coulson, the general manager of the company, has already been published in The Federationist. Further correspondence on the subject of a *conference between the men and the* management is inserted and will show more fully the attitude of the company on the matters, even meeting the men.

Victoria, B.C., 12th February, 1913.

W. L. Coulson, Esq., Manager Canadian Colliers (Dunsmuir), Limited, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: Re dispute between the miners in Cumberland and Ladysmith and your company.

At the third annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, recently held in this city, a resolution was unanimously adopted, stating the dispute and requesting the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., to use his good office in an endeavor to bring about a conference between the miners and the management.

The writer had the honor of placing that request before Sir Richard, who, in turn, was good enough to write you expressing his great desire to see a settlement effected. Your reply to Sir Richard contains, amongst others, two points which appeal to me, as one de*sirous of seeing a settlement of this* dispute, and which are responsible for this letter; one is the statement that you have, at all times, been willing to meet a committee of the men.

This conciliatory attitude of the company has evidently been misunderstood by the men or they would have taken advantage of it ere this. The other point, I notice with pleasure, is your expression of regret at the hardships which the men and their families have experienced as a result of this dispute.

On the strength of these statements from you, I offer my services in an endeavor to bring about a conference *between a committee of the men in*volved in the dispute and yourself or your authorized representative with a hope of finding a basis of settlement.

I have the honor to be, sir, sincerely yours,

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,
President British Columbia Federation of Labor.

Victoria, February 14, 1913.

Christian Sivertz, Esq., President B. C. Federation of Labor, 1278 Denman St., Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your favor of February 12th enclosing me a copy of your letter to Mr. W. L. *Coulson, manager of the Canadian* Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and will be glad to bring your views to his attention.

I am most desirous of seeing harmonious relations re-established between the company and the miners.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD M'BRIDE.

Victoria, B.C., January 25, 1913.

Mr. Christian Sivertz, President B. C. Federation of Labor, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir: On my return from the mines, I find your esteemed favor of the 12th inst., in which you refer to a resolution of the B. C. Federation of *Labor, adopted at their annual con*vention recently held in this city.

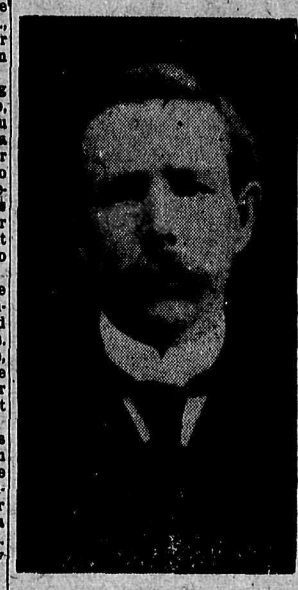
Sir Richard McBride has already forcibly drawn our attention to the resolution and kindly offered his good offices to bring about a settlement of the existing difficulties at Cumberland and Ladysmith.

We have already explained to the Premier that the settled policy of our company is such that we cannot meet in conference other than actual employes of our company. These we are at all times ready to meet in friendly discussion.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in this connection, I am, yours very truly,

W. L. COULSON,
General Manager.

As a last *effort* and in order to leave no stone unturned that might bring about the conference aimed at and requested by the men, the writer, thinking the influence of persons prominent in commercial and public life, and who could not be considered as antagonistic to the company, might have weight enough with the manager to induce him to strain a point in favor of the objects sought. Accordingly, on receiving the above reply, I resolved to make a personal appeal to the manager. Accompanied by the president of the Board of Trade, the member for Comox and the president of the council representing the Provincial government, all of whom supported the request for a conference. Mr. Coulson, however, remained obdurate, declining to receive the strikers or any of them in representative capacity.



CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ
President B. C. Federation of Labor, Who Has Extended His Good Offices as an Intermediary in Settlement of Vancouver Island Coal Miners' Strike.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL IN REGULAR SESSION

Special Effort to Be Made to Place Names on New Voters' List

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council met in regular session last evening with President H. C. Benson in the chair, Secretary J. W. Wilkinson in place, other officers and a goodly number of delegates present.

New delegates from the Upholsterers, Electrcal Workers, Moulders, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Waitresses, Lathers, Cooks and Assistants, Letter Carriers, Street Railway Employees and Pattern Makers were received and obligated.

A communication was received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters, asking the Council to take steps to make a protest to the federal govern*ment against the exclusion of Org.* Ettor of the I. W. W., at White Rock during the week.

Del. McVety supported the request and upon motion of Del. Trotter the letter was referred to new business.

A circular from the striking Porcupine, Ont., miners regarding prevailing conditions was read, in which the operations of the Lemieux Act was vigorously assailed and referred to delegates to report back to their several unions.

A communication from the B. C. Federation of Labor submitting a referendum on amendments to the constitution made at the Victoria convention in January, was *referred to new* business.

One of the recommendations of the executive committee was that the per capita tax be raised from 10 cents to 15 cents per quarter, for the purpose of making a permanent business agent for the Council possible. Received and secretary instructed to submit same to a referendum vote of the affiliated union membership.

Del. McVety reported on behalf of the committee named to appear be*fore the provincial coal commission.* Received.

Secretary Wilkinson and Del. McVety reported regarding their visit to the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Received.

Reports of Unions

Painters—Reported strike for $4.50 per day and union shop at Victoria. Trade slack. Int. President Hendrich and Int. Organizer Scott in city.

Tile Layers—Reported employers losing money; few slaves working.

Brotherhood of Carpenters—Reported trade slack.

Moulders—Reported a 100 per cent organization and trade picking up. International organizer in the city.

Barbers—Reported two new union shops added to list.

Bakers—Reported that Tip Top *bread had made its appearance on* the local market. It was a rank scab product.

Lathers—Reported that a small increase in wages would be asked for.

Civic Employees—Reported trouble with board of works and men urging an investigation, preferably by a federal board.

Teamsters—Reported progress in organization. Date of meetings changed from Sunday to Monday evenings.

Sheet Metal Workers—Reported trade picking up.

Ettor Deportation

Upon motion of Dels. McVety and Trotter a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to send a protest to H. H. Stevens, M.P., the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the federal authorities against the deportation of Organizer Ettor, on the grounds that something more than the holding of opinions should be made a pretext for such arbitrary action.

NOTICE TO WAGE-WORKERS

Secretary Wilkinson, of the Trades and Labor Council, will be at his office, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., room 210, Labor Temple, for the purpose of receiving application for getting on the new voters' list.

Come and bring your friends.

HALIBUT FISHERMEN ARE WINNING POINT BY POINT.

Business Agent Russell Kearley of the Fishermen's Union advises the Federationist that on Tuesday last the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co. of *Prince Rupert signed* an agreement with the union, conceding the compromise terms and giving full recognition to the union. As a result 48 fishermen left the same evening for the banks on board the S. S. Beatrice.

With the signing of this agreement there only remains one other concern, the New England Fish Co., to fall into line, and so hard pressed is this company for competent fishermen that it is offering 1½ cents, or ¼ of a cent higher than the union scale, for men willing to forsake the principle of collective bargaining.

ALBERTA FEDERATION AND MINERS AFTER LEGISLATION

The executive committee of the Alberta Federation of Labor, headed by *President J. O. Jones* and Secretary-Treasurer L. T. English, and the executive board members of District 18, U. M. W. of A., represented by President Clem Stubbs, Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter and Vice-President Jones, comprised a delegation which waited upon Premier Sifton and his executive council at Edmonton last week. Chief among the representations made by the union officials was a strong request for amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which is up for enactment at the present session, and has already occupied three or four days of the Alberta legislature, undergoing "repairs." Advises to hand from the miners' representatives indicate favorable consideration of their demands at the hands of the government.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

A Progressive Labor Weekly.

The name of the Hoquiam (Wash.) Free Press has been changed to the Grays Harbor Labor Press, with Edward M. Loy in charge as editor.

Pettipiece Returns.

After an absence of six weeks in the east, R. P. Pettipiece is once more presiding over the destiny of The Federationist, which, during his absence, has been in charge of J. W. Wilkinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

Western Clarion Resuscitated.

The new executive committee of the Socialist Party of Canada, with headquarters at 2215 Pender street east, Vancouver, has once more resurrected the Western Clarion as a party publication, the first issue under the new arrangement having made its appearance last week. As heretofore The Clarion is a four-page six-column paper, and gives promise of staying alive this time.

Put a man on his feet, and sometimes he will kick you.

EVERY QUALIFIED VOTER IN PROVINCE SHOULD REGISTER

The voters' list in British Columbia has been wiped off the map.

New lists are to be prepared and the various political parties are now hard at work placing names on the roll.

Several thousands of dollars were expended by the government in an endeavor to clean *up the old lists, but the system* required more drastic action.

The new lists will be closed for the first half-year on April 7.

To those who recognize the necessity of exercising their franchise (other than women, Indians and lunatics) no advice is necessary. See that your name is placed on the list.

Del. Burgess said it was a good move on the part of the employing class. The I. W. W. corpse had been revived as a consequence.

Proportional Representation

The clause (published elsewhere) dealing with the question of representation in the B. C. Federation of Labor was submitted for consideration.

Del. Midgley opposed its adoption.

Del. Pettipiece supported the adoption of the amendment.

Del. Buckhart was in favor of sticking to the old reading of the constitution.

Del. Saxby spoke against the amendment, fearing the control of the Federation would fall into the hands of the miners and carpenters.

Del. McVety favored the Council's concurrence in the Federation's adop*tion of the new clause.* Coast and Interior unionists should be got closer together and the representation proposed would contribute to that end.

Del. Hurst looked upon the amendment as the sanest proposal yet made and was justified by the history of the international labor movement everywhere.

Del. Sully favored the adoption of the amendment.

Del. Kavanagh opposed the amendment, arguing that the larger unions *would be over-represented.* Feared the injection of the principle of proxy voting.

Del. Trotter pointed out that the large unions would be limited to only five votes, while the smallest union would be entitled to at least one delegate. Federation executive's duty was to carry out the mandate of the convention rather than devising mileage and other schemes to defeat the convention's instructions. He favored the adoption of the amendment.

Del. Burgess opposed the amendment.

Upon the motion being put it was lost by a vote of 20 for and 36 against.

The other two amendments were unanimously concurred in.

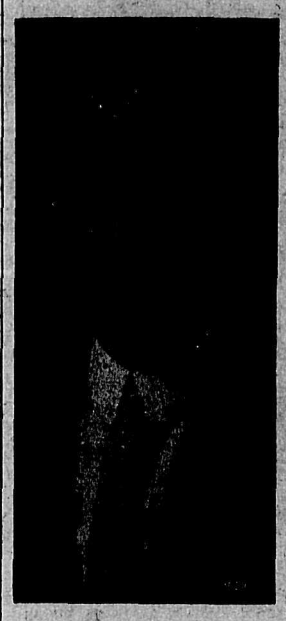
Voters' List

Del. McVety introduced a motion instructing a the secretary to ask the government for the appointment of six more commissioners to place names on the voters' list, which closes for the first time on April 7.

The council decided to place Secretary Wilkinson on the job for two weeks, in room 210, Labor Temple, for the purpose of placing names of ap*plicants on the voters' list*, with power to name a substitute if unable to act.

Adjournment at 10.35 p.m.

ERRATIC MENTAL PEREGRINATIONS OF CITY'S PARENTAL GUARDIANS



L. N. BURNHAM
Ex-Financial Secretary of Vancouver Brotherhood of Carpenters, Now Located at Dewar Lake, Saskatchewan.

Labor Commission

The provincial labor commission convened in Vancouver this morning. Representatives of the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council were giving evidence as the Federationalist went to press.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR STRIKE FUND NOW TOTALS $898.50

Four More Unions Have Affiliated Since Adjournment of Third Annual Convention

Following is a list of unions contributing to the strike fund of the miners on strike at Cumberland and Ladysmith since the beginning of the year:

Previously acknowledged	$758.50
Electrical Workers, No. 213, Vancouver	50.00
Maintenance of day employees—Nelson	15.00
Typographical Union, Vancouver	50.00
Bartenders Union, Vancouver	25.00
Total to date	$898.50

Several of the delegates to the last convention having requested me to return to them their credentials, as they desired to keep them as a souvenir, I have returned all the delegates their credentials so that those who wish to retain them may do so.

The following unions have affiliated with the Federation since the last convention:

Hod Carriers and Builders' Labor*ers—Victoria.*

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Nelson.

Maintenance of Way Employees—Nelson.

Brotherhood Railway Carmen—Cranbrook.

VICTOR R. MIDGLEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Stay Away from San Diego, Cal.

Brothers, greeting: Do not pay any attention to advertisements in the papers about carpenters being wanted here, and that wages are high. This is a false statement. We have more carpenters here than can get work.

There are not more than twenty carpenters at work on the Fair Grounds and they are not union men. *House rent and living expenses* are extremely high and wages are very low. Fraternally yours,

D. W. BLACKWELL, President.
E. B. TULLY, Secretary.
San Diego, Feb. 22, 1913.

Keen Cut.—"Would you marry him if you were me?"

"I'd marry anyone that asked me, if I were you."

The Umpire.—"Are you the leader of this brass band?"

"No," replied the distressed man with the baton. "Every man in this band thinks he's a soloist. I'm the umpire."

Johnny—Grandpa, do lions go to Heaven?

Grandpa—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Well, do ministers?

Grandpa—Why, of course. Why do you ask?

Johnny—Well, suppose a lion eats a minister?

Wife (sobbing to John on his return from office)—John, I baked a cake.

John—Well, don't cry, dear.

Wife—But, John, the cat ate it.

John—Don't cry, dear. I'll buy another cat.—National Monthly.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

B. C. F. of L. VOTING ON REPRESENTATIVES

Amendments to the constitution of the B. C. Federation of Labor, as adopted at the recent Victoria convention, have been submitted to affiliated unions for endorsation or rejection. The outstanding item is that pertaining to representation, the amendment reading as follows:

"That the basis of representation shall be one vote for every hundred members, no delegate to have more than five votes."

The old system of representation was one delegate, one vote.

Intimidation, discrimination, favoritism and other things approximating the murder of the wage-slave's manhood have recently been charged by the Civic Employees' Union against various city officials, and on the ancient Biblical principle that whatsoever measure they have meted should be measured to them again the dismissal of the offending dignitaries has been requested.

It is a delicate question; it is an awkward situation in which the civic committees find themselves.

The members pose as the friends of the working men and hitherto they have managed to get away with the bluff, because they have not been brought face to face with any specific instance in which hardship has been worked on any good union man.

Now they are getting instances aplenty; the union, seemingly, has been saving the cases up, and already the thin veneer is rubbing off and the committees of the city council to which the cases have been stated are trying all in their power to burke the question and shelve the responsibility on to the shoulders of the higher authority.

'T was ever thus. Pre-election promises are like the proverbial pie-crust, made to be broken. You can bet that if the committees see a fit and reasonable opening the slaves of the wage system are going to get it in the exact spot where Hiawatha wore the elks' teeth.

Higher wages and shorter hours, as a means to bettering the conditions of the workers, can always be asked for with a reasonable chance that fair consideration will be given to the request, but it is quite another thing to charge, and prove, intimidation and discrimination on the part of officials.

Naturally the play must open with the committees highly prejudiced in favor of the officials whose authority *they must maintain. Of course if that* authority is at any time abused the guilty party must go. But it is so difficult to convince a jury such as the men must appeal to, a jury composed of committeemen who will not give union men any greater recognition than a non-union man.

But Monday evening next may see the council give its consent to the constitution of a court of inquiry at which evidence can be taken on oath. Then the preponderance of evidence may count.

If, on the other hand, the council does not consent, the Civic Employees' Union will probably invoke the aid of the Lemieux Act, and then there should be all kinds of healthy fun about.

The men have undoubtedly got a strong case, but it should be handled carefully, without any attempt to bulldose the committee; otherwise the very object for which the investigation was instituted will be defeated.

But there are other interesting events happening in city hall circles, which are already recovering from the banal influence of last year's chief *executive.*

Under the cheery smile and hearty laughter of the less pompous but more wholesome Mayor Baxter officials and public alike are facing a difficult future with commendable hopefulness.

Thanks to gross laxity during the 1912 administration the assessment of the city is in such a shape that either the tax rate must be increased this year or many necessity improvements must be eliminated from the city's programme of progressiveness. In other words the *estimates will have* to be cut down to the barest minimum.

In the former case the taxpayers will kick consumedly; in the latter case the workingmen will suffer, for work for the city will not be so plentiful.

Lacking the legal power to raise the assessment now that the assessor has given his dictum the council is between the devil and the deep sea with the odds on the former scoring the victory.

It will be interesting to watch developments, for the Lord only knows what kind of a way the council will find out of the labyrinth of difficulties *in which it is almost hopelessly* involved.

What's that? The C. N. R. agreement?

Thought you had forgotten that?

The electors will have the opportunity of expressing their ideas at the polls this month and between this time and the date for the vote there will be plenty of talkee-talkee.

But the workers need not think they are going to be made into millionaires even if the C. N. R. does transform False Creek into a railway terminal.

Still a big victory was gained by Messrs. J. H. McVety and J. W. Wilkinson for the workers, when through their representations the committee insisted on and obtained a minimum wage clause.

Of course Col. Davidson could not see it at first, but the men on that occasion had some staunch supporters on the bridge and railways committee and Col. Davidson was made to see it. He was wise.

With Mayor Baxter as head of the board of police commissioners matters are going along quite quietly in the police department, but it is gratifying to note that the board is beginning at home and that punishment, speedy and condign has overtaken an officer, who *no matter how smart he was* as a constable, proved himself to be a thoroughly despicable cad.

With the result of his cowardly conduct in the shape of a sturdy little lad, whose christening had anticipated the wedding ceremony, a young woman made known her downfall to the commissioners. The sneak had kept her dallying along with soft and specious promises until the expiry of the time in which she could legally seek some sort of redress and then he had cast her off.

Neither the commissioners nor the chief of police desired to have such a man on the force, even though he was able to teach horses *clever tricks*; so they did not even let him resign; they fired him.

Welland Trades Council

A Trades and Labor Council has been organized at Welland, Ontario, and meets in the Labor Hall, Cross Street, every second and fourth Friday. The secretary is R. Rielly.

"Fed." Receives New Title.

Eastern Labor News: The special holiday number of the B. C. Federationist of Vancouver is a beautifully illustrated edition of 32 pages, printed on fine book paper. Editor Pettipiece is to be congratulated on its appearance as all previous efforts on the part of Canadian labor papers in this line seem to have been outdone by the labor giant of the Pacific Coast. The issue is replete with special articles dealing with the labor movement and its history in the cities of the coast, besides containing stirring articles from union men in the front rank of the organized labor movement in America.

Mothers and Horses

The dry rows of figures which make up the statistical reports often bring to light very interesting facts. The Berlin "Vorwarts" comments caustically on a comparison of statistics which shows that in Germany today the Amount of money granted annually for the breeding of horses is infinitely greater than that allowed for the care of human mothers. In fact, the sum of money (over $300,000) spent on horses in Prussia alone great*ly exceeds the amount granted for* the care of mothers in the whole of Germany. This, of course, indicates the comparative importance of horses and humans!

Employment in Britain

According to statistics appearing in the Board of Trade Gazette, employment continuel good during 1912, and there was a general increase of wages. This, however, was to a large extent discounted by the rise in the price of food.

As regards unemployment, the average of the percentages of members of unions unemployed at the end of each month was 3.2 in 1912, as *compared* with 3.0 in 1911, 4.7 in 1910 and 7.7 in 1909. The average percentage for 1912 was, however, considerably affected by the high percentage for the month of March, due to the unemployment caused by the coal strike. Wages showed a decided upward tendency during the last nine months of 1912, the chief increases being in the coal mining, textile, engineering and shipbuilding, building and iron and steel trades.

Magistrate—You say the man died a natural death?

Witness—Yes, your worship.

Magistrate—But I thought he was shot.

Witness—So he was, but he was practicing on the trombone at the time.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY

PEABODYS' HIGHEST GRADE OVERALLS AND JACKETS

Not only are they Canadian manufacture, but they are union made, and no union man should wear any other kind.

The fact that they are union made proves that they are well made, and the name "Peabody" is your quality guarantee.

Price: $1.25

For Sale by

COMPARE THEM—Note the fit, yardage, number of pockets, finish, etc. There's no other overall that can hold a candle with them for good values.

LOOK AT THE JACKETS—They are equally good. Note the gauntlet cuffs, and the uniform band collar, and then you'll be satisfied there's only one good jacket, and that's the one made by Peabody.

For Sale at the

Hudson's Bay Stores

CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA

Thousands of B. C. Wage Workers Wear

Buck Brand OVERALLS

To wear them is to be a witness for them

UNION-MADE, MADE-IN-VANCOUVER

Wm. J. McMaster & Sons, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS
1176 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Paid-up Capital	$ 11,500,000
Reserve	12,500,000
Total Assets	175,000,000

WE ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IN OUR

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

One Dollar will open open the account, and your business will be welcome be it large or small

TWELVE BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

THE BANK OF VANCOUVER

Head Office - Vancouver, B.C.

Authorized Capital	$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	1,169,900
Paid Up Capital	830,000

The Bank of Vancouver appreciates the confidence placed in it by the people, and it is always ready and willing to extend every courtesy and liberality that is consistent with safety and good management.

Your account very cordially solicited.

CITY BRANCHES

Vancouver Branch, Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.
Broadway West Branch, Cor. Broadway and Ash Sts.
Granville St. Branch, 1146 Granville St.
Pender St. Branch, Cor. Pender and Carrall Sts.

L. W. SHATFORD, General Manager.
W. E. JARDINE, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital & Reserve $11,000,000

We Say to You

That there is nothing so important to you and your family, nothing that so closely affects your future welfare and happiness as thrift and saving. They are the parents of nearly every blessing. We know it, and by very little thought you must realize it.

WE OFFER TO YOU

for the safe keeping of your savings, the security of a Bank that has been a monument of financial strength since the year 1855

We receive deposits of $1 and upwards, and pay 3% interest per annum.

446 Hastings St. West

Cor. Hastings and Carrall Streets
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.

WHEN ORDERING A SUIT

See that this Label is Sewed in the Pockets

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1906896

¶ It stands for all that Union Labor Stands for.

If Its **PRINTING** with the LABEL on it SEE US

Cowan & Brookhouse
Labor Temple Phone Sey. 4490

NEW FALL **HATS**

Velours and Felts of all colors

CAPS and GLOVES

—AT—

PERIARD'S

135 Hastings Street E.

Orpheum THEATRE

THE HOME OF HIGH-CLASS

VAUDEVILLE

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly by The B. C. Federationist, Ltd., owned jointly by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor, with which is affiliated 16,000 organized wage-workers.

Issued every Friday morning.

President.....Jas. Campbell
Vice-President.....J. W. Wilkinson
Vice-President.....J. McMillan
Treasurer.....J. H. McVety
Managing-Editor.....R. Parm. Pettipiece

Office: Room 210, Labor Temple Tel. Sey. 3690.

Subscription: $1.00 per year; in Vancouver City, $1.25; to unions subscribing in a body, 75 cents.

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

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

FRIDAY.....MARCH 7, 1913

THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person whose name was on the voters' list of British Columbia previous to March 3rd was swept off by the decision of the Provincial Government. Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists alike were all thrown into the melting pot. The reason given was that it is now ten years since the lists were revised and that a large number of "dead heads" were on the lists. The Liberals wail that it is "a cold-blooded attempt to disfranchise the Liberals." Whatever the real reason may be, that is past and gone. The given quantity which the workers of this Province have to deal with is the fact that the old lists are abolished, and that unless they get busy and have their names placed on the new ones, they will not be able to vote at Dominion or Provincial elections. The qualification for voters are that they must be male persons, over the age of twenty-one years, British subjects, must have lived in British Columbia six months and in the electoral district where they register for one month. The time given to re-register is until the second week in April when the lists will be closed previous to being gone over by the Court of Revision in May. It is important that all workers should see that they register before then, as there are signs on the political horizon that there will be an election for members of the federal parliament at Ottawa, when flag flapping and war jingo galore will be howling throughout the length and breadth of this happy land. The workmen in Vancouver who wish to get on the list can, if they are qualified, do so at the corner of Richard and Pender Sts. It will not take five minutes to go through the formality and no one has any effective excuse for not registering.

SPEEDING UP

Big factories on this continent are now installing moving picture machines which pick the movements of the workers to pieces as a microscope analyses an organism. An instance given in a Chicago paper described how a workman was assembling a machine. His record was thirty-seven and a half minutes for each machine. Another workman took a little over forty minutes to do the same kind of thing. Apparently one was as skilled as the other, and an expert who was watching both closely could detect no reason for the difference in the time taken. A moving picture was made of the process and after using a magnifying glass the expert studied the photograph record for days. Finally, he began experimenting with tables and frames and different forms of holders, and now the workman whose best record was thirty seven and a half minutes, is putting that same machine together in eight and a half minutes. What became of the workman who took forty minutes is not recorded.

In another case, two women side by side were using sewing machines geared up to the same speed. Apparently they were workers of equal skill but one took a little over three seconds, the other a little less. Here was a difference, which in a day "proved costly to the manufacturer." Moving pictures were taken in conjunction with a clock which makes readings down to a small fraction of a second—and the costly seamstress may now possibly be looking for another job on the streets. We are a great people.

A CENTRAL BODY AGENT.

It has been quietly tipped off to The Federationist that for some weeks past the unionists of Vancouver, through the central labor body, have been discussing the question of whether they would elect a business agent to look after the business of the council or not. As to what arguments have been adduced for or against such a proposal the writer is not aware, having been absent from the city for some six weeks. But the discussion seems to have gone beyond the councils of labor in Vancouver. The Federationist is this week in receipt of a letter from G. H. Hardy, business agent of Nelson Trades and Labor Council, which will probably serve to assist local unionists in arriving at a conclusion, at a time when the question s before affiliated unions for discussion and decision. Mr. Hardy says:

"I noticed today an article in your valuable paper, 'Shall the Trades Council Have a Business Agent?,' and to be candid in the matter I feel surprised that the question should ever have been asked in Vancouver.

"After your resolution endorsing industrial unionism and your acknowledgment that all the workers must stand together, or be defeated, it certainly seems strange that a question should be so late in the field which should have been forced on the central labor body years before this.

"Why should Vancouver be so far behind little Nelson? Is it possible that organized labor does not want more in its fold in Vancouver, or is it possible that the Vancouver members cannot see that the labors of the business agent attached to the locals are overlapping the work, inasmuch as agents will visitt one pob; whereas if the Labor body had control of a chief agent and assistants a whole job could be worked by one man, and the whole ground covered at less expense and far better work done.

"In addition to all this, your business agent would not be the narrow man some of them are, and instead of working for one trade would be working for one class.

"I am speaking from experience, inasmuch as Nelson Trades Council appointed one business agent and an assistant for the whole of the work, and has gone on record that in the event of more being required no local shall employ any agent, but that the working class will be drawn together by pooling their interests and standing together as a class with the central labor body. The work done by this method in Nelson has surpassed all records in the labor movement for Nelson, the records of which I would be delighted to quote for the benefit of your readers at some future date after the reduction of hours, and raise in wages has taken place through the concerted action of the unions under the central body. (If the editor permit).

"In conclusion: If the labor unions of the coast cities are so slow and backward as not to feel the necessity of consolidating their efforts in the appointment of a business agent, then by all means lay it over until a practical illustration of what can be done with a central body in control, is received."

CONCESSIONS SECURED THROUGH A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION BOARD

President J. C. Watters of Labor Congress Figures In Ottawa Car Works Dispute

Word reaches The Federationist from Ottawa that the agreement reached between the Ottawa Car Works Co. and its employes is unique in the application of the Lemieux Act since its inception. Whatever the disadvantages to labor in some cases the Act may be, in this particular instance it was of the first value.

The demand made by the machinists and blacksmiths for the establishment of the nine hour day with the same rate of pay as for ten hours was promptly refused by the company. The machinists walked out with good prospects of the blacksmiths following suit. On the advice and strenuous advocacy of Vice-President Beuloin of the machinists and Vice-President Powlesland of the blacksmiths, a board of conciliation was applied for and was granted. Mr. Henderson, solicitor for the street railway company, was appointed to represent the company, while the men had the extreme good fortune of securing the services of Mr. Watters, the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, although his multitudinous duties makes him one of the busiest men in Ottawa. From the initial session of the board till the agreement was signed, it was a treat to watch the battle of wit and intellect waged in the effort to reach an agreement acceptable to both parties to the dispute. According to a statement made by the chairman of the board, Mr. H. P. Hill, barrister, the skill and diplomacy shown by Mr. Watters in handling the case for the men, was a revelation. The agreement reached is proof of the statement made. The pitched battle was in reality fought between the manager of the company, Mr. Jeffry, and the men's representative, Mr. Watters emerging with flying colors.

In reply to the demand made by the men the company, after the board met, offered an increase of 10 per cent., the men continuing to work ten hours. The agreement signed by both parties provides for the recognition of the nine hour day; all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half, Saturday afternoon holiday during the summer months and an increase or 10 per cent. The significant feature of the agreement is that while the men agree to work ten hours for five days in the week until October, because of the large number of orders that must be turned out in a time limit, and that limit was calculated on a ten hour basis, they are paid for ten and a half hours and spread over each of the ten hours worked; the same rate to remain when the plant is only operated strictly nine hours. Here is how it works out:

A machinist working 10 hours a day got $3.00; the increase of 10 per cent. gives him $3.30; the half hour's overtime gives him $3.45. He was receiving $3.00 for 10 hours; he now receives $3.45.

Again, he was receiving 30 cents per hour for a ten-hour day, and was prepared to accept an increase of 10 per cent. to offset the daily amount received for a nine-hour day, or very nearly so, which would give him an hourly rate of 33 cents, or $2.97 for a nine-hour day. Under the agreement made he receives $3.45 for ten hours, a rate per hour of 34½ cents, and which will give him a rate of $3.10½ for a nine-hour day. Under these conditions a man working anywhere from one to nine hours receives proportionately to the number of hours worked the same benefits as if he worked ten hours before receiving the half hour extra. In short, the men asked for $2.97 for a nine-hour day, they are getting $3.10½, the lesser paid men proportionately. And to cap all—justifying the statement made by the chairman—the terms arranged applies to every man employed in the shops of the company, some 350, instead of the 60 machinists and blacksmiths originally concerned. To organized labor the effect is already seen in the strengthening of the unions concerned. Not one of the woodworkers were affiliated with any union; already twenty have thrown in their lot with the U. B. C. J. A., and so the good work goes on. The men in the shops are enthusiastic in their praise of the able manner in which President Watters conducted negotiations. It has been often stated that capital cities are notoriously non-progressive, yet the Capital City of B. C. was the first city in the Dominion to establish the eight-hour day for civic workmen, and to have embodied in a contract provisions for the payment of the union rates of wages and an eight-hour day. The Capital City of the Dominion now sets the pace for machinists and other iron workers in Eastern Canada as the nine-hour day is now general in Ottawa.

By a strange coincidence the president of the Congress was a resident of Victoria when the eight-hour day was established for city work and the contract entered into by the city when provision was made for the payment of the union rates of wages. Whether a coincidence or otherwise, he is known as a persistent advocate of the shorter workday. Less than a month ago he addressed a meeting of the paper makers in Hull, and in the course of his speech advised them to keep their minds fixed on the establishment of a six-hour day, viz.: four shifts of six hours, instead of three shifts of eight hours as at present worked. The workers of Ottawa have reason to congratulate themselves on his residence amongst them.

Mass Meeting Next Friday.

S. Nuorteva, socialist member of the Finnish Parliament, will speak (in English) at Labor Temple on Friday, March 14th. Subject: The Labor Movement and the General Strike in Finland. Collection to defray expenses.

J. L. Haddon in Australia.

J. L. Haddon, a Vancouver machinist, now at Sydney, N. S. W. writes to The Federationist that he has decided to remain in Australia. Another of his series of splendid articles, this time under the caption of "Immigration and Defense," will appear in The Federationist next week.

Porcupine Miners' Strike.

The members of the Porcupine Miners' Union, W. F. of M., in Ontario, are still on strike. Their publicity committee is the livest bunch of boosters on this end of the continent, and if there is a wage-worker who does not know of the strike he must be deaf, dumb and blind, or a supporter of the McBride government. Latest advises are to the effect that the strikers have the situation well in hand, and the imprisonment of various union officers has only served to increase the determination of the miners to win out. The international is taking good care of the strikers and the membership of organized labor generally is sticking to the struggle like a bull-pup at a root.

Shingle Weavers.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the Shingle Weavers to include the men employed in the timber industry became effective March 1. The members of the Shingle Weavers are taking a keen interest with the international officers in the opening of an organizing campaign among the timber men. Many of the local unions have arranged for mass meetings throughout the Pacific Northwest and the international office has been called upon to send representatives for the purpose of assisting in the local agitation work. Reports from all sections of the timber country are to the effect that the workers in this industry are much interested in the new organization movement. Org. Geo. Heatherton of Vancouver is this week at headquarters in Seattle.

Jimmy Simpson's Monument.

The ninth annual report of the Toronto Labor Temple Company has been submitted to the shareholders, and is a splendid demonstration of the truth that under careful and efficient management a labor temple can be made a business success. The report shows the total amount of capital invested in the temple amounts to $16,991, raised by the sale of shares at $1 each. The total assets of the company, according to the report, now stand at $53,126.76, as compared with a total liability to shareholders and creditors of $25,650.20, thus giving a surplus of $27,476.56. Last year the temple company had a cash balance of $3,126.62, while for the fiscal year just closed the amount in bank and on hand was $5,881.56, or the largest balance ever reported by the company. The net profits for the year just closed represent a dividend of over 18 per cent., which will be applied to the liquidation of the mortgage, which was reduced from $9,500 to $8,500 during the year. In estimating the assets no account is made for appreciation since possession was assumed, although it is stated that the property is fully worth $75,000. Efforts are to be put forth during the coming year for the purpose of liquidating the entire mortgage debt, and if the revenue continues the same during the present year as it did last this can be accomplished.

WORKERS' FORUM

The Deportation of Labor Leader

To Editor B. C. Federationist:—

"The wage workers of British Columbia have just experienced a remarkable manifestation of parental regard for their welfare by one beneficent government.

"An opportunity had been offered the workers of this city to hear from Joseph Ettor a declaration of the principles and methods of the organization he represents, but our fatherly rulers at Ottawa have ordained that it is not for our good that we should have this opportunity and his speech has been egagged by the deportation of this world known advocate of the workers rights.

"This man is one of those who assisted in solidifying the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., in their late successful efforts for better conditions, and thus incurred the wrath of the mill owners who were instrumental in imprisoning him and left no legal stone unturned in an endeavor to murder him by procedure of the courts.

"This latest attempt of the 'powers that be' to stifle free speech by deportation is a lesson in sabotage by the authorities which is so unholy a crime when practiced by the workers. It is due to organized labor in this country to protest against this amazing piece of autocracy in the discrimination by the government against a man whose offense is that of being 'undesirable' to the employing class.

"Is there any worker who will deny we are 'class' ruled? It is a significant fact that in a list of 'undesirables' which was shown to Ettor by the immigration officers there appeared only the names of those men and women who are exponents of the idea of direct industrial action (or inaction!), to attain the objects of the workers— the men of Canada will not fail to see which weapon in their hands is the most feared by the masters. Chief of Police Mulhern may smile and express satisfaction that there is one 'agitator' less in the city, but he and those whose interests he so faithfully represents have little to congratulate themselves upon when the present system of exploitation of the workers rests on a foundation so insecure that it has to be supported by the denial of speech and can only be preserved by a continuance of the ignorance of the workers to a sense of their own economic strength.

"LONGSHOREMAN."

"Vancouver, March 6, 1913."

"B. C. Federation of Labor and Plural Voting."

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the article by Delegate McVety under the heading, "B. C. Federation and proportional representation," which appeared in the issue of February 21, is the statement that Secretary Midgley spoke of proportionate representation as "vicious legislation and an attempt to introduce 'proxy' voting."

Delegate McVety is in error in making that statement. Secretary Midgley did not say that "proportionate" representation was "vicious," but that the principle of the amendment, wherein it is purposed to grant delegates from large organizations more than one vote, "was a vicious one."

Delegate Johnson of the Western Federation of Miners admitted, in the course of his remarks on the subject, that the principle of plural voting was undoubtedly a vicious one. I think Delegate McVety himself will admit likewise.

One thing at which I am somewhat amazed, and also amused, is the emphasizing of the point that "proxies" are specifically prohibited, when to any one who reads the section as amended, and who uses their reasoning faculties, the fact becomes apparent that the amendment is in effect nothing more than an extension of the principle of "proxy" voting.

One definition of the word "proxy" is "a person who is deputed to act in place of another."

The sense of the section as amended would be: "Each organization shall be entitled to one delegate for the first one hundred members or fraction thereof and one additional delegate or vote for each additional hundred members or majority fraction thereof. Provided that one delegate shall not have more than five votes."

Any organization entitled to two or more delegates can, if they so desire, refrain from sending more than one delegate for each five hundred members, and can depute the delegate that is sent to cast the vote of those delegates to which they are entitled but do not send.

The delegate appointed thus becomes a "deputy" or "proxy" for those delegates to which his organization is entitled and has not seen fit to send.

This is, of course, in case the amendment came into force.

It is quite natural that the miners of the interior should desire better representation, but giving one man five votes does not increase the representation. One man has only the intelligence and the experience of one, irrespective of how many votes he may have, and it is intelligence and not votes that are needed at conventions.

If the views and opinions of the miners' delegates had been disregarded at previous conventions, I could understand this desire for increased voting strength. On the contrary, the wishes of the miners' delegates have always been met insofar as the conventions have been able to do so.

If we take the numerical strength of the membership as shown in the secretary's report, to be correct, the following situation could arise at future conventions, presuming that the amendment was adopted:

If every union was represented and each union had taken advantage of the amendment the voting strength of the convention would be approximately one hundred and twenty-one. Of this number eighty-six votes would be held by twenty-three delegates, the remaining thirty-five being held by thirty-five delegates.

Twenty-three delegates would have more than double the power of thirty-five delegates.

A fine situation if control of the conventions and through them of the Federation was the aim and object of organizations sending delegates thereto, but if the advancement of labor is the object, then the situation would be a very poor one.

A vote is of no value unless the one who casts that vote is prepared to stand by it and for the purpose for which it was cast.

No one can stand behind more votes than one.

The amendment is not in the best interest of the labor movement. Nothing can be better than the principle upon which it is based, and the principal of the amendment is not a good one.

J. KAVANAGH.

Vancouver, B. C., March 4.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

UNION DIRECTORY

Cards Inserted for $1.00 a Month

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.

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY, LTD.—Directors: Fred A. Hoover, J. H. McVety, James Brown, Edward Lothian, James Campbell, J. W. Wilkinson, R. P. Pettipiece, John McMillan Murdock McKenzie. Managing director, J. H. McVety, Room 211. Sey. 6360

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. R. Fleming, P.O. Box 66.

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

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

BAREERS' 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. Deniel, 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, 738 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 639.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307, President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215. Sey. 6799.

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. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m President, F. Barclay, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1161 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. Oberg, 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. Estinghausen, Room 202. Sey. 2348.

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

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

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. 3560.

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, E. 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, 1068 Robson St.; recording secretary, Skene Thompson, Sub P. O. No. 8, Box 3; 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 387—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 a.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 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, A. H. England; 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, 721 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 2568. 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, B. D. Grant, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' LOcal 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 788, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1599—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. 2388, 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 Varcoi, 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 26, Trail, B. C.

Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., Finn Hall, 2215 Pender St. East. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., Finn Hall, 2215 Pender St. East. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

LOCAL SANDON, B.C., NO. 36, S. P. OF C. Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed Drawer K, Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL MOOSEJAW, SASK., No. 1, S. P. of C.—Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. in the Trades Hall. Economic class every Sunday, 3 p.m. Secretary, J. Harrison, 102 Hochelaga St. A. Stewart, Organizer.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL NO. 58, S. P. of C.—Holds its business meetings every first Sunday in the month, and educational meetings every third Sunday in the month in Room 211, Labor Temple.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, NO. 49, S. P. of C.—Meet first and third Sunday of the month in Socialist Hall. Secretary, J. N. Hintsa, Gibson's Heights, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. of C., MEETS every Friday at 8 p.m., in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary.

LOCAL VANCOUVER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY — Meets for business and propaganda every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Labor Temple. Public meetings in Dominion Theatre, Granville street, Sunday evenings. Secretary, O. L. Charlton, City Market, Main street.

LOCAL CUMBERLAND No. 70, S.P. of C. Business meeting every Sunday, 10.30 a.m. Economic class held twice each Thursday, 10:30 a.m. (for afternoon shift), 8 p.m. (for morning shift). Propaganda meeting every Sunday 3 p.m. Headquarters: Socialist Hall, opposite post office. Financial Secretary, Thomas Carney. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Naylor.

Suit Special at $15

We hold and can maintain by proof of service as well as style, that men who buy suits at Spencer's will get a fuller measure of value and satisfaction than any smaller or less experienced store can give.
Today has arrived a new lot of suits with special features that we have marked to sell at $15.00. You will be surprised at the smart styles and smart worthy looking fabrics. Lots of the popular red browns in tweeds, other tweeds as well in grey and green mixtures and worsteds, too, for those who want them.

SPLENDIDLY SERVICEABLE ARE MEN'S OVERCOATS FOR $10.00.

These are coats that no man need be afraid to don. They look well, the materials are good, they are well made, and not skimped in any way.
The materials are tweeds in smooth and rough effects.
Two of the best patterns are grey and brown diagonals; others are small designs in brown and various subdued two-color effects in dark tone. Every coat is lined with a strong twill lining; two-way collars.

DAVID SPENCER

VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE KING OF SKATES

Tested and improved during many years in the world's greatest skating ground, Canada

STAR SKATES, all that a skate can be....75c to $6.00
AUTOMATIC SKATES, immensely popular 75c to $6.00

GREAT CHOICE OF SKATING BOOTS

For Young Men, Young Ladies, Boys and Misses

J. A. FLETT, LIMITED 111 Hastings St. W. Phone Seymour 204

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union MADE Beer — Ale AND Porter

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1909

Short Lessons in

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Are You Using Carbon Lamps for Lighting?

Do you know that Tungsten lamps give three times the amount of light obtained from a carbon lamp with the same consumption of current?
Should it not be advisable for you to secure this improved form of lighting?
After you have considered the above queries visit our salesrooms and ask the lamp counter clerk to demonstrate the difference between the Tungsten lamp and the ordinary carbon lamp.

For the convenience of our customers we carry a full line of Tungsten lamps of an approved type in stock

Carrall and Hastings Street **B.C. ELECTRIC** 1188 Granville St. near Davie

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Baby Bonnets

IN THE BABY SHOP

Poplin or silk bonnets in plain or Dutch style at 75c and $1.

Fine corded silk bonnets in plain or fancy silk embroidery trimmed, at $1.25 to $1.75.

Corded silk or satin bonnets in large or small shapes, at $2. to $5.

Fine muslin and French hand-made bonnets, trimmed with tucks and feather stitching, 85c to $2.50.

Hand-made bonnets in French or Madeira embroidery, at $3. $5.

Silk crochet bonnets in hand-made styles, at $2.75.

Entrance from Main Store—also at 713 Dunsmuir Street.

Gordon Drysdale, Limited

575 Granville Street Vancouver, B. C.

Spring Suits

COME AND SEE THEM

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....$22.50
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

Stoves AND Ranges

EVERYTHING FOR THE KITCHEN

Mount Pleasant headquarters for Carpenters' Tools and all kinds of Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

W. R. OWEN 2337 MAIN STREET. PHONE FAIR. 447.

Padmore's Big Cigar Store

642 GRANVILLE STREET

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

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

309-315 Hastings Street West **CLUBB & STEWART**

Honest and Artistic Dentistry — The most scientific and up-to-date-methods

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.

RING UP SEYMOUR 2354 FOR APPOINTMENT

101-4 BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING

602 Hastings Street West

DR. BRETT ANDERSON--*Dentist*

¶ Operates by the latest, most scientific and painless methods

Specialist in Crown, Bridge, Plate and Gold Inlay Work

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

British Columbia Land

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

WORLD'S UNION GROWTH

The last annual report of the International Secretariat is indeed a most interesting document and shows the growth of the labor movement of the world to be steady and substantial. It is a book of 320 pages, issued from the office of Carl Legien, at Berlin.

A good review of the trades union movement of the countries affiliated to the Secretariat is afforded by the following table:

Membership of Trades Unions.

1. Great Britain	2,440,728	3,010,346	710,994	861,482
2. France	977,350	1,029,238	340,000	450,000
3. Belgium	138,928	92,735	68,984	77,224
4. Holland	143,850	153,689	44,120	52,235
5. Denmark	123,864	128,224	101,563	105,269
6. Sweden	121,180	116,500	85,176	80,129
7. Norway	47,453	53,830	46,397	53,475
8. Finland	24,928	19,640	15,346	19,640
9. Germany	2,688,144	3,061,002	2,017,298	2,339,785
10. Austria	451,232	486,263	400,563	421,905
11. Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,869	5,587	6,086	5,587
12. Croatia-Slavonia	6,805	8,504	5,108	7,182
13. Hungary	86,778	96,180	86,478	95,180
14. Servia	7,418	8,337	7,418	8,337
15. Roumania	8,515	6,000	8,515	6,000
16. Bulgaria	3,000	.....	3,000	.....
17. Switzerland	93,798	709,943	359,383	384,446
18. Italy	782,537	78,119	63,863	78,119
19. Spain	40,984	80,000	40,984	80,000
20. United States of America	1,710,433	2,282,361	1,710,433	1,775,000
Total	9,905,189	11,435,498	6,121,711	6,900,995

The membership of the trades unions in these countries, therefore, has risen from 9,905,189 to 11,435,498, while the membership of unions affiliated to the National Centres has gone up from 6,121,711 to 6,900,995. The percentage of all organized work people can only be given for seven countries. These are as follows: Denmark, 51.75 per cent; Germany, 32.91; Norway, 27,64; Sweden, 21.88; United States, 19.26; Bosnia, 11.64; Italy, 9.49.

The financial position of the trade unions is given for about 50 per cent of the total membership. The wearly income of this 50 per cent was about $40,000,000, and the expenditure more than $35,000,000. Nearly twenty million dollars were used for benefit purposes. Trades unions' members, therefore, received over half the total expenditure in the way of direct benefits. Twelve and a half million dollars were spent on strikes, the United States and Germany each taking $4,700,000 and England $1,800,000.

An interesting feature of the French report is that dealing with the growth of the number of labor papers during the last few years. The summons of the Trades Union Federation to the working people in regard to the increased cost of living, against war, and the application of the anti-labor laws, and for the free Saturday afternoon is also of interest. The Belgian report, the tendency of the trades unions towards centralization in national and industrial unions. Holland has four different groups of trades unions. Besides the National Centre affiliated to the International Secretariat, there are also the anarchist Federation of Trades Unions, the Christian Union, and the Catholic Labor organization. The first has, however, almost double the membership of all the others put together. Denmark, which has the largest percentage of organized workers, saw a number of attacks on the form of organization of the National Centre in 1911. A trades union conference decided to make inquiries as to whether the present form should be altered or not. Sweden reports a revival of the trades union movement, which was weakened after the great fight of 1909. But advance has been hindered by the disturbing agitation of the syndicalists, much to the satisfaction of the employers. Norway shows rapid industrial development. While the population has increased 40 per cent since 1865, the number of industrial workers has increased by 505 per cent. This partly explains the growth of the trades unions movement in spite of the struggles and lockouts in which the greater part of the members were engaged. In Finland, where the movement suffers under the Russian knout, the bookbinders have had a hard fight. Thanks to the help of foreign trade unions, the workers won in the end. From Germany comes the most complete report, which deals in particular with the economic conditions generally, the rival trades unions, employers' associations, etc. The German trades unions report a year of hard work and great success all round. The Austrian trades unions, also, have made distinct progress, and it appears that the separatist crisis has been overcome as far as their own people are concerned. Unhappily, there is little hope that the fratricidal war caused by the separatist agitation will soon come to an end. This agitation has ever been at work at the public elections, and the wages movements; the workers themselves are splitting up into their particular nationalities everywhere so far as the separatist movement has had effect. In Hungary, the classic land of servility, the trades unions succeeded in improving their position greatly.

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

Piecework.

Editor B. C. Federationist: This article, whilst applicable to a new condition of things in a great many building trades, is for the most part intended for carpenters. A more mean or despicable means of earning a livelihood would be hard to imagine, and in the specialization of various parts of the carpentry trade, we find men who are ready to sell themselves body and soul, at a certain price per door, or a certain price per square of flooring, as the case may be. Men do not deliberately and of malice, visit suffering upon themselves, or their fellow human beings. So one is forced to come to the conclusion that it is want of forethought on the part of the piecework. If he only used the little intelligence he may be blessed with and sat down to seriously consider the ultimate outcome of this pernicious system, the gradual but nevertheless sure reduction in the price he receives, the race with Time in an endeavor to make a living wage, he might feel rather less inclined to adopt this form of slavery. A few moments' serious concentrated thought would in most cases abolish this "get rich quick by piecework" craze once and for all. To the man who does it, it is hell; to the employer, a speeding up process, therefore, to his mind, a cheaper one, and one more productive of profit. To the owner, architect or all concerned, the result is a standing disgrace. As the best means of "botching up" a job, I recommend piecework. The time is fast approaching when owners and architects, to preserve and protect their own interests, will have to take action on this, and have clauses inserted in their specifications forbidding piecework in any shape or form on their buildings. In all probability they nave never really considered the why and wherefore the doors of their buildings do not work as smooth as they ought; the floors eternally creaking when trod on, perhaps being gulled by the contractor that the building has not quite dried out yet, or something to that effect. A thorough investigation of the conditions under which the doors are hung, or the floors laid, on some of the large office buildings or apartment houses in the city, might have fruitful results. Should this meet the eye of any carpenter doing, or contemplating doing piecework, avoid it as you would a plague. If you have no consideration for yourselves, do have some consideration for your children. By adopting such methods to obtain the necessaries of life, you are instrumental in perpetuating a system which as a means of degradation is unequalled. Piecework reduces the cost of production, therefore has a tendency to drag wages down. Piecework makes a man a slave to self, a traitor to his organization and his fellowmen, and finally lands him, an industrial wreck of his own making, in the sweat shop.

H. J. McE.

J. W. BENNETT FILES MINORITY REPORT ON BEHALF OF MINERS

Road Is Now Clear for B. C. Metaliferous Miners to Enforce Their Demands

The following is taken from the minority report of J. W. Bennett, who acted for the miners on the board of investigation which recently inquired into the demands of the quartz miners of the Slocan, Kootenay and Boundary districts. The report is too lengthy to be given in its entirety, but this extract gives the basis upon which Mr. Bennett disagreed with the other members of the board:

The main point at issue, "the cost of living," is of vital import to the mine worker and because of the increased price of the commodities he must have access to it is imperative that he should have an increase in his money wage if he is to prevent a reduction of his present standard of living.

That the price of living has materially advanced is conceded by both parties to the dispute, the difference being one of degree not of FACT. Government statistics for the past 10 years were cited as giving 31 per cent. as the increase while a recent investigation by Prof. Mackenzie was quoted as giving 18 per cent. (in Canada) increase from what obtained several years ago. Fifty cents a day increase per man was the wage scale demanded,—this according to the calculations made by Mr. S. G. Blaylock, meant an increase of 14 per cent. in the payroll of his company, therefore, in my opinion taking even 18 per cent. as a basis of calculation the men were modest in their proposed amended scale and this is more pronouncedly so when it was conculsively proven that despite the constant upward tendency during the past ten years there has been no appreciable difference in the wages paid to quartz miners since 1900.

That some of the companies tactily acknowledged there was merit in the demands of the miners is evidenced by their action in offering a slight increase when they learned what the men proposed to do, assigning as the reason therefor desire to keep the best men. This cannot be admitted as wholly sound because it was made to all men in certain grades but was not offered to the outside men at all and it is natural to assume that there are varying degrees of efficiency in the grades that were offered the advance as well as the surface men who were not included in the proposed advance. Accepting as correct that 18 per cent. is the increase in the cost of living and as already mentioned 50 cents a day means but 14 per cent. of an increase, then the demand made by the men is to me a most justifiable one and therefore upon this point I do not concur with the other members of the Board in their contention that there was not sifficient evidence forthcoming to show cause whl it should be granted or paid.

The documentary and oral evidence submitted by the representatives of the mine owners was greatly in excess of that submitted by the representatives of the miners, especially in the oral portion, for which there is a good and sufficient reason although not readily appreciated or understood by those who have never had the experience, viz.—(**Many of the miners when requested to testify asked that they be excused lest they lose their jobs. To those on the outer ridge of the industrial arena this may seem strange but to those in the midst of the labor world it is not so regarded, on the contrary it is common knowledge of the workers in practically every industry.**)

To sum up: I do not consider that the men are entitled to an increase simply because of the higher price of metals but do hold that if the purchasing power of their wages has been reduced consequent upon the enhanced price of the commodities they must have to keep their own commodity (i.e., their energies) up to the standard they have heretofore enjoyed. Then indeed the higher (nominal) scale asked for is, in my estimation, a moderate one.

This I do most strongly recommend that it be suggested to the operators that should they decide to give an advance to their employees it be applicable not only to those working underground but likewise to the surface men (outside laborers) because the increased cost of living is felt by that section more (proportionately) than it is to the higher paid grades.

I am, sir, yours truly,

J. W. BENNETT,
Miners' Representative.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

JOHN PLACE, M.P.P.

Mr. John Place, the member for Nanaimo, has introduced into the Provincial Legislature a bill for the amendment of the Coalmines Regulation Act, as follows:

The "Coalmines Regulation Act," being chapter 160 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911," is hereby amended by striking out Rule 37 of section 91, and re-enacting the following in lieu thereof:

"Rule 37. The persons employed in a mine may from time to time appoint two competent persons to inspect the mine at their own cost, and the persons so appointed shall be allowed, once or oftener in every shift, day, week, or month, accompanied, if the owner, agent, or manager of the mine thinks fit, by himself or one or more officials of the mine, to go to every part of the mine, and to inspect the shafts, levels, planes, working-places, return airways, ventilating apparatus, old workings, and machinery and shall be afforded by the owner, agent, and manager, and al persons in the mine, every facility for the purpose of such inspection, and shall make a true report of the result of such inspection; and such report shall be recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the persons who made the same. And if the report state the existence or apprehended existence of any danger, the person or persons making the inspection shall forthwith cause a true copy of the report to be sent to the Inspector of Mines for the district: Provided always that where the miners in any mine fail to appoint two competent persons to inspect the mine, the Chief Inspector of Mines shall select from the men, in alphabetical order where possible, two competent miners, who shall comply with the provisions of this section, and the said owner, agent, or manager may withhold from the wages of the underground employees a sufficient sum pro rata to remunerate the persons making such examination."

Franchise for Women in B. C.

Following is the text of a proposed Act to extend the franchise to women in British Columbia, introduced into the Provincial Legislature by J. Place, the member from Nanaimo.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Women's Franchise Act, 1913," and shall be construed with the "Provincial Elections Act," and any Act amending the same.

2. The right to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly is hereby conferred upon women; and for that purpose the expression or word "male' in the "Provincial Elections Act" shall be read "male or female," and the words "he" and "his," as applied to persons entitled to vote, shall read "he or she" and "his or her," and all alterations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section shall be made in the form of any document as prescribed in that Act.

3. Where a female elector's name is changed in consequence of her marriage after enrolment on any list of voters, the Registrar of Voters may amend such list, or cause it to be amended, accordingly.

4. This Act shall come into force upon the first day of May, 1913.

Payment of Wages.

Following is the text of the amendment to the "Masters and Servants Act" introduced by the member for Nanaimo:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Masters and Servants Act Amendment Act, 1913."

2. The "Master and Servant Act," being chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes of 1897, is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section 7, the following new section:—

"7a. (1.) Every workman, employe, or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once every two weeks.

"(2.) No contract shall be entered into that provides for the payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks;

"Provided that this section shall apply only to industrial operations carried on within five miles of an incorporated town, and to works, wherever situated, employing over one hundred workmen."

New Union Garment Factory

P. M. Draper and J. C. Watters are endeavoring to get a union label overall and shirt factory established at the Capital city. This will mean another U. G. W. of A. local in Ontario.

Voters' List

After March 3rd, all the names on the Provincial voters' lists will be swept off and the lists done away with. Those whose names are on the lists are the only persons entitled to vote at Dominion and Provincial elections. The time for getting on the new list expires at the beginning of April, so all persons desirable of registering should do so at once. The qualifications are that you must be a British subject, you must have resided in British Columbia for six months, and you must have been residing in the Vancouver Electoral District for at least one month before seeking registration.

Industrial Accidents

There were 491 industrial accidents recorded by the Department of Labor during January, of which 100 were fatal and 391 resulted in serious injuries. Compared with the record for December, the above is an increase of three fatal and 34 non-fatal accidents. The greatest number of fatalities were recorded under the headings of Mining and Railway service, there being 15 workmen killed i nthe mining industry and 43 in railway service. Of the non-fatal accidents, the greatest number occurred in steam railway service and the metal trades, the figures being respectively 114 and 87. Two fatal and 28 non-fatal accidents occurred to workmen in the building trades.

Victoria Laborers Complain

Members of the Laborers' Protective Union in Victoria have complained to the city council in regard to the conduct of the Westholme Lumber Co. on the Sooke Waterworks contract. The men there employed claim that they are forced to cash their pay checks in the Panama saloon, and that they were discounted so that the men did not get their due. Several aldermen testified that they had received evidence of this matter, and the acting mayor observed that he had also been appealed to by workmen on the Sooke contract. A check had been shown him in which a face value for $21 had been discounted by $9 less than its value. The matter was referred to the city solicitor for report.

THE HONIG STORES, LTD.

BEGINNING MARCH 1st THE HONIG STORES, LTD., WILL CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF CROCKERY 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.

While Mr. Burke is closing out the other Departments we are putting on sale a big line of Hardware at "Below Cost" Prices, such as:—

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.....25c
Aluminum Toothpick Holders, each 10c
Aluminum Strainers, each.....15c
Aluminum Tea Balls, each.....15c
Solid Copper Tea Kettles, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, reg. values to $2.25, now all one price.....$1.95

HONIG STORES

56-60 HASTINGS STREET EAST

Phone Seymour 3472-3473

Hardware and Tools

¶ A splendid stock of the best in the world's market. We make a specialty of supplying every need and requirements of the artisan in our line.

McTAGGART & MOSCROP

7 Hastings Street West Phone Seymour 891

FALL SHOES FOR MEN

Shoes for Service — Shoes for Comfort
Shoes for Dress — Shoes for Every Requirement

We've picked winners in Men's Fall Shoes. We're at the service of every man who desires the best shoes his money can buy.

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

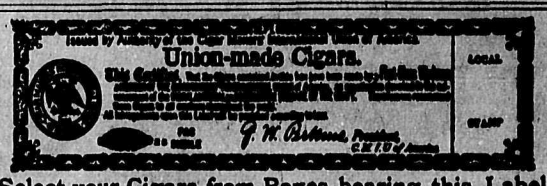
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

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

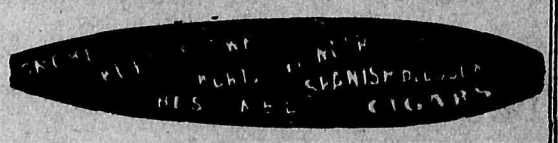
All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

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



Select your Cigars from Boxes bearing this Label

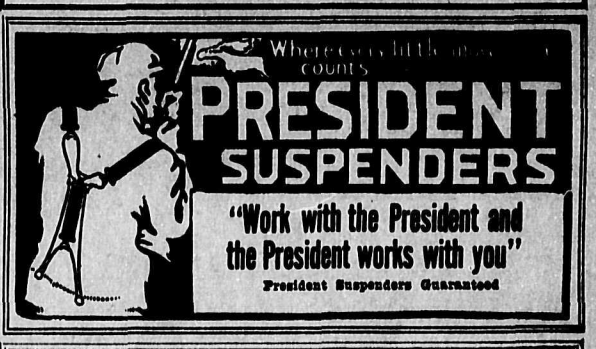
Get Your Money's Worth



Patronize Home Industry

BY ASKING FOR THIS — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C. — ON YOUR PRINTING

The Printing Fraternity in Vancouver Spend More Than $15000.00 Every Week



THE PURE BEER HABIT

Will Not "Get You"

It's a real temperance habit. And when the beer is

Heidelberg Beer

you can rest assured that there's not a thing in it that can harm even an invalid's stomach. The Bohemian hops give it that delicate aroma—the pure barley malt produces that rich, malty taste. It's just as pure as the Capilano water from which it is made. Before it is offered to you it is aged for months in enamelled tanks. It will not ferment in your stomach. Demand it from your dealer. Pints or quarts.

Canadian Brewing and Malting Company, Ltd.

Money-Saving Prices

GROCERIES
FURNITURE
House Furnishings

See the Province and World each day for full particulars

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

The H. A. Edgett Co., Ltd.

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

JAEGER UNDERWEAR

If you want to enjoy all the comforts and advantages of pure wool underwear, you can make no mistake in buying Jaeger Brand.

T. B. Cuthbertson & COMPANY, LIMITED
346 Hastings W. 630 Granville
618 Hastings W.

THOUSANDS OF THESE BOOKS SELLING
Origin of Species, Darwin.... 20c
Age of Reason, Paine..... 20c
Eight Lectures, Ingersoll..... 20c
The People's Bookstore
152 Cordova W.

MULCAHY'S CAFETERIA
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
137 Cordova Street W.
Basement Hotel Cordova

HEATERS
Stoves and Nice Warm
RUGS
for the cool weather at
W. TURNER
897 Granville Street Cor. Smythe
Phone Sey. 3745

GO WITH THE BUNCH
TO THE
BRUNSWICK
POOL ROOMS

We can furnish YOUR HOME
Won't you let us have your order
WIDE AWAKE FURNITURE CO.
41 Hastings Street W
Phone Seymour 3887

Mr. Union Man
Here is the place to buy a union-made
HAT
We carry the largest assortment of union-made hats in
SOFT
STIFF
TWEED
VELOURS
—IN CANADA
Leader Exclusive $2.00 Hat Store
S.W. Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets
Largest Canadian Retailers of $2.00 Hats

WORKERS SHOULD READ
The SOCIALIST STANDARD
Official organ of The Socialist Party of Great Britain
Head Office: 193 Grays Inn Road, London, England.
Subscription Rates:
12 months....40c
6 months....20c
Single copies 5c
The "Western Clarion" described the "Socialist Standard" as the best paper in the world.

E. BURNS
Auctioneer and Commission Dealer
Open to conduct sales anywhere in city. Goods received and sold on commission. Weekly auction sales of tools, furniture and household effects held every Saturday afternoon and evening at our Salesrooms.
135 CORDOVA STREET EAST
Near Main St.
PHONE SEY. 1579.

FOR EXPERT
WATCH and Jewelery REPAIRING
CALL AND SEE
Geo. G. Bigger
143 Hastings Street West

A Credit to Union Workmanship
5c HUMBER 5c
CIGARS

SULTAN TURKISH BATHS
FOR MEN ONLY
Most up-to-date Baths in the city. Hot Room, Steam Room, Massage and Swimming Tank.
All included for One Price, $1.00
BASEMENT HOLDEN BLDG., Hastings and Carrall Sts.
Pete Bancroft, Prop.

DIXON BROS.
Light and Heavy Horses
and Shetland Ponies for Sale
646 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 793

Berry Bros.
Agents for Cleveland Cycles, "The Bicycle with the Reputation"
Full line of accessories
Repairs promptly executed
612 HASTINGS ST. E.
Phone Seymour 7503

Union Tailoring
Union Men, Support Your Own Principles
¶ When you buy your suits from us you are doing so. We employ union workmen only.
¶ In dealing with us you are helping yourself in another way, because you are assured of the BEST FABRICS; the BEST FIT and the MOST UP-TO-DATE STYLES
AMERICAN TAILORING COMPANY
62 HASTINGS ST. EAST
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Closing Days of Provincial Legislature

Provincial Parliament.
Socialist Members Active—Criticize Budget—Introduce Bills.

VICTORIA, Feb. 25.—

PLACE, Nanaimo, introduced a Bill respecting payment of wages, and was heard to advantage when moving the second reading of his amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

He instanced the Cumberland strike and other cases where trouble had arisen as a reason why his amendment should carry; which proposes, in brief, that the miners themselves shall elect and have control over the gas committee. He claimed it would put an end to the discrimination, and he could see no reason why the government could object to such a bill.

McBride adjourned the debate, as he did also on Williams' Bill providing for a minimum wage for miners of three dollars per day. He showed in debate how even in this hazardous occupation men were more plentiful than jobs, and that the miners should be protected against the competition of Chinese and incoming easterners after the harvests.

When he took a fall out of Bowser, that gentleman kept his head out of sight behind his paper.

Said Parker: "The honorable attorney-general can scarcely object, in these prosperous times we hear so much about, to the miners having a share in the same, seeing that while wages were staying very much at the same level, everything was going on higher up." Coming to the Chinese working in the mines, he thought it a good chance for the government to show how sincere their pretensions were, of loving white labor, by helping this measure.

When the estimates came up, Place had first whack at them, and said in part:

"That as a member of the working class and representative of the same, he could not be expected to go into details over the various items that adorned the Budget, as it was no concern of his how the surplus value wrung from the workers was spent; it was gone, and consequently the workers would never get it back.

There were several items he would comment on, however, as affecting him and his constituents; and these were notably the expenditure on the Boy Scouts, the Cadets and Militia, and also the special constables. And followed a vigorous trouncing of these things; of the butcher going around the schools bedecked in uniform, and medals, and telling the children what a fine thing it was to be a cadet; the government ought to be ashamed of such tactics; why did they not go to able-bodied men, who could reason for themselves, and not try to poison the minds of little children, in the name of education. This humbug was disgusting, the whole idea of the Boy Scout movement and the cadets, was to make soldiers, and he was, as all Socialists were, unalterably opposed to war in any form, for exploitation. These items, $6,000 for cadets, $3,000 for militia, $1,000 for Boy Scouts, etc., ought to be cut out of the list, if the government was, as it pretended to be, for all the people.

The next thing we would find a bill for a tinpot navy, if this kept up, as there was not a Conservative there who would not slobber all over a platform about the Union Jack. (Hear, hear, from McGowan, and applause.)

A vigorous denunciation of the income derived from head tax on 6,000 Chinese last year, followed. He did not blame the Chinese for coming any more than the Englishman, but it was a great comment on government pretenses to be for a white B. C., and some day they would have to reckon with it; they were a detriment to every miner in B. C., and if the government was sincere, they would face the question like men.

He couldn't grasp this talking in millions, so freely scattered through the Budget; he was more used to six bits, but he could live nicely the rest of his life on some of the money spent on junketing around.

The $43,000 spent to transport Bowser's friends, the hired thugs, on the railroads, got a sarcastic treatment. If the government would insist on decent conditions in the camps, there would be no need of this item at all. The idea of spending $43,000 to protect scabs made him sick, for a scab, he declared passionately, is the lowest animal alive.

Another piece of sarcasm emanated from him, at the contrast between the amounts allowed to Nanaimo and Saanich respectively for roads, etc. It was easy to see where the government man was.

M'GOWAN, Vancouver, who continued the debate, said among other things, that it was very unfair that the Indians should monopolize the best land in the province.

CAMPBELL, Rossland, said he was from a prosperous community, where the miners were well satisfied. There was no red flag there, and there would be none. If Nanaimo was so depressing, why didn't Place come and live in cheerful Rossland.

Parker Williams was the next on the job and took a rap at the idea that the government was responsible for the prosperity alleged to exist in British Columbia. The time had come to develop British Columbia and no power on earth could prevent it, and the government was simply claiming the credit because they fortunately were placed where they were.

They could not show one bit of legislation to prove that they had produced prosperity. It was due to the fact that the old world had discovered its possibilities, and its capitalists were getting the most out of it. It was due to them, too, that the government was placed in such a position.

Coming to labor conditions, he claimed that the Workmen's Compensation Act was a fraud and conferred no benefit on the workers. Anyone knew who looked into the question, that a widow or relatives, no matter how good a case they had, would never go to court and prepare to fight the best legal talent in the province, for they knew how useless it was, so they usually compromised and accepted a ridiculously small sum, compared to what they should get.

He hoped that McPhillips, who was slated for the Supreme Court, would do something to make the Act more effective, till a new bill could be introduced next session.

Parker Williams moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Highways Act, providing that roads leading to five or more houses, in a settlement, should be declared public highways, as he declared that a number of places owned by corporations could not be approached by persons disliked by these companies, and were treated as trespassers, because all roads were on private property.

Wednesday, Feb. 26th.

Battle Royal—Socialists vs. McBride.

The proceedings of a tedious and dry as dust committee on the budget, were given a little ginger, when Place had the impudence to butt in on the preserves of the boss.

It was over the grant of $3,000 towards the cadets' trip to Australia, and Place wanted to know the reason of the visit. Mc. in his grandest manner, told of the nearer and dearer ties established, etc., and offered sarcastically to have a special parade of the cadets for Place's benefit, to show him what fine fellows they were.

Place came back with the information that he and his party had very decided views on this military question, whereupon, spake Sir Richard: "You are not opposed to the Canadian militia, surely?"

"Certainly I am," returned Place, "from the Boy Scout stage to the militia, I am opposed to all military training."

McBride—Isn't it good to have children disciplined and trained?

Place—Not in that way. The aim of the Boy Scout movement is to make future soldiers. Militarism pure and simple. It is no good trying to humbug us that it is only physical drill. It destroys individuality; one man leads and thinks; the others, like sheep, follow and obey. I don't object to the going to Australia. I shouldn't mind if we all could go, and even the Premier could have a good time there. But I do object to this military training.

Lucas, Yale, got in with both feet at this juncture, and wanted to know how Place could reconcile this attitude with the miners coming on strike; didn't they obey the union? Didn't someone think for them?

Place—We are not talking about strikes, but I can say this, there was no commanding done, they thought for themselves.

McBride—I do not think the member for Nanaimo's party all the world over, take the same view. I know Mr. Fisher, the Australian leader—

Place—Pardon me, he is not a Socialist.

McBride—Anyway, he represents labor, and he stands for conscription, and as far as I can, I will make it my BUSINESS to commend SOUND, MILITARY TRAINING. He would recommend Place to look at it from other standpoints, and get to a fair attitude, then he would change his mind.

Parker Williams now got the floor and humorously and pointedly said he would be glad to look at this matter so as to be fair, if the other side would do the same, and look at Socialism from a different viewpoint.

He then pointed out to Lucas the fallacy of thinking that strikes were made by agitators.

"The union is the nearest approach to democracy that mankind has yet reached," said Parker Williams in an impressive manner.

He couldn't see any credit coming to the government over this cadets' visit; they had a great job to raise the wind to get home on.

Then Parker Williams paid his respects to the military evil, which in his inimitable way he described as a system of training which taught a man to put a foot forward or back as he was ordered (laughter). There was nothing original about a soldier; he was made a machine.

The man of war, McPhillips, of course, had been boiling over during this grilling of his pet hobby, and for fifteen minutes held the House enthralled and deafened, as he described in a bellicose manner how disorderly rabbles became bands of heroes (?) under military training, etc.

This concluded the military affair, but now being warmed up, the two Socialists gave Ellison a hot time with a bombardment of questions as to why Nanaimo and Ladysmith were neglected in the grants; was it because they didn't elect followers of the machine?

Place's amendment on the Coal Mines Act got it in the neck, by 19 votes to 2, but not before the Newcastle man got in some hot shot at McBride in a telling manner, which brought the retort from Dick that Parker Williams was indulging in cheap talk.

Parker Williams claimed that as a miners' representative he had a right to be heard from, when inspectors were appointed.

In a vigorous castigation of the government's negligence, he charged the mines department with responsibility for many explosions, all of which could have been prevented, if officials had done their duty, and many widows would not now be mourning their dead.

The government should shake off the domination of railroad corporations and do their duty.

McBride, in reply, promised he would in future give Parker Williams a chance to make recommendations, and he would consider them.

Parker Williams retorted bitterly that the road to hell was paved with good intentions.

Parker Williams at a later stage thanked the government for increasing the indemnity to members, as now he could go further afield, and show up the government and its masters, the C. N. R.

McBride said if Parker Williams didn't do better at his next election than at the last, he was not afraid.

Parker Williams was pointing out in reply that there was a growing spirit of change in the Province, and the people were getting next to the game when the Speaker interrupted that this was out of order.

So Parker Williams went on to tell of the black list used against men who reported finds of gas, and quoted evidence of a mine manager before the Labor Commission in his favor.

McBride told the House that the present Act was the best ever, result of months of careful study, etc. **"Accidents were bound to happen."** He was in favor of the amendment, but it was not a cure-all, but had been brought to omit a specific case, so he asked his faithful men to reject it, and they did so.

Session Ends in a Slaughter.

Friday, Feb. 28th.

Killing every labor measure brought up by the Socialists, the session of 1913 will close Saturday morning with a record of nothing to its credit, as assisting labor.

The eight-hour day bill was crushed out by 31 to 2.

Place spoke briefly in favor of the bill and asked that some of the prosperity talked of should be handed over to the workers, in the shape of shorter hours. He advised the Premier that it would be a good way to avoid future trouble and strikes by granting this very reasonable measure.

McBride dodged the issue by saying that as a labor commission was now inquiring into conditions, it would be wise to await its findings. (He did not think the workmen of British Columbia would endorse this bill), the honorable bunco artist, then gravely told the House that it was good policy to allow employers and employes to to settle their own affairs, and in the next breath informed them that the bill would hurt some mines and the logging industry.

Parker Williams, in reply, pointed out that this commission had been the excuse for two sessions, as a way of dodging labor measures.

The preesnt commission also was not a competent one, and further, the government would take no notice of its findings.

McBride pointed to the other commissions, in answer, and the legislation that followed, as proving that they would do something. He appealed to their generosity to withdraw the bill, and alluded to Parker Williams' dreams of office, in saying that Williams would have asked the same request, in his position.

Parker retorted that he never had day dreams. He had no ambition in that line; his and his party's mission was a destructive one, and when complete, they would give way to framers of constructive policies.

The worker was on the market, and the Premier said the market should not be interfered with. Why, then, the grant of $50,000 for immigration purposes?

Speaker—That remark is out of order.

A division followed with above result.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill was the next to put on record as reactionary, the Conservative party. By a vote of 24 to 9, the House killed it on Friday, after an adjourned debate from Thursday.

Place stated that he introduced this on instructions from his party, the S. D. P. He warned the McBride outfit to avoid any militancy by granting this request, and at the same time show that British Columbia was in line with China, Finland, and so-called backward countries, where women could now vote.

McPhillips replied as only an old fogey reactionary could do, and his remarks are not worth repeating, for as Place said, there is no logical argument against the bill. Seven Conservatives lined up for the women, being released from fear of the party axe by Sir Richard. Their names were Young, Lucas, Miller, Wood, Forster, Hunter, W. J. Manson.

McBride's Latest Move.

Perhaps we should credit Bowser for it, as Billy brought in the two bills which are aimed to keep the government at the fleshpots for some time yet.

The act provides that the present voters' list shall be cancelled on March 3rd of this year, and the other act increases the term of years from four to five, that the House may sit. Pretty shrewd, Billy, eh, what?

Parker Williams condemned the move as a political trick, and commenting on the short notice the government gives of elections to come, remarked that it was quite possible to hear the party machine going like a cement works before the notice was given, so well oiled was it.

The rest of the labor measures will probably get theirs tonight (Friday) as the session will end by morning.

Williams moved a resolution censuring the government for its attitude of indifference to the strikers and its habit of assisting the employers.

Parker, in moving this, took severe raps at the policy of sending in thugs, under instructions from Bowser, to intimidate and assault the workers; he declaimed against these drunken scab herders as the only ones who were law-breakers in Cumberland.

McBride defended on the usual lines, but anyone may know by now, that the gallant knight is owned by the capitalist class, along with the rest of his kind.

The resolution, of course, failed to carry, but this should suffice to show the working people of this Province that their enemies are in power. That their political party is the Socialist party.

That the enemy will do anything to retain its hold on power, and the working class must be prepared to go any lengths to win the control of this Province.

Nearly 12,000 workingmen voted for Socialism in British Columbia last year. This can be doubled in a short time if we do our duty. And, very soon, we will win all along the line, for we have the numbers in our class, and our unity spells victory.

F. S. F.

Is your name on the new voters' list?

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

Buchner, Ludwig (1824-1899), German naturalist and philosopher, especially renowned for his work, "Force and Matter," which represented an attempt to give, on the basis of modern knowledge in natural science, and in a perfectly popular and accessible form, the substance of an atomist-materialistic comprehension of the Universe. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this work were circulated in Germany, France and Russia. He also wrote a work, "Love" (describing sociability and sympathetic instincts in animals); "Man and His Position in Nature," (also very widely known in Germany and France), a popular exposition of Darwinism; "Love and Love Relations in the Animal World," 1885; "Last Words on Materialism," London, 1901; etc. By all these works he has powerfully contributed to the diffusion of a materialistic—i.e., dynamic—comprehension of Nature.

Buffon, Georges (1707-1788), great French naturalist. Made the first attempt to construct a full system of Nature and to give a full description of the animal world on the bases of comparative anatomy. One of the chief services he rendered was that, notwithstanding a severe opposition and the menaces of the Church, he put an end to the intervention of theology in questions of natural science. Chief work: "Natural History."

Buonarroti, Filippo (1761-1837), Italian lawyer. Was influenced by the ideas of Rousseau, and was expelled from Italy, Corsica, and Sardinia, for propagating revolutionary ideas. Came to Paris during the Great Revolution and joined Babeuf for the propaganda of revolutionary Communism. Was involved in the Babeuf conspiracy in 1795, and wrote a description of it, "The Conspiracy of Babeuf." Later on was the chief inspirer of the secret Communist societies in France and Italy in the "twenties" and "thirties" of the nineteenth century.

Byelaeff (1910-1873), a Russian historian and student of old Russian law; has told better than any other historian, in four small volumes (Tales from Russian History"), the inner life of the mediaeval republics of Novgorod and Pskov. Has also written an excellent history of the Russian Peasantry and a work on Russian annals.

Cabet, Etienne (1788-1856), French Communist, who developed his ideas in his journal, Le Populaire; and published in 1842 his chief work, "A Journey to Icaria," in which he developed in full his theory of authoritarian State Communism. This work was widely read and went through many editions, that of 18156 containin~ an analysis of the predecessors of Cabet, including those of the French Revolution. In 1848 he attempted to put his ideas into practice in Texas, and later on in the State of Illinois, but failed. Still, the colony, "Young Icaria," continued to exist in the "eighties" of last century.

Clausius, Rudolph (1822-1888), German physicist, renowned for his studies on optics, electricity, and especially the mechanical theory of heat, of which he established one of the fundamental laws.

Comte, Auguste (1798-11857), the founder of Positivism. His "Course of Positive Philosophy" is an attempt at working out a synthetic philosophy of all human knowledge on a purely scientific foundation. Positive philosophy ment, in Comte's conception, the following:—He established that all human knowledge began first as theological conceptions (for instance, man considers thunder as an expression of discontent of a divinity, and he explains all facts of Nature as acts of the will of various gods). Then man goes over to the metapnysical phase, and explains all acts of Nature by some abstract forces ("vital force," "soul of Nature," etc.); and finally he reaches the positive phase when he gives up the research of "final causes" and "substances," and tries only to find out the laws of the phenomena which should merely express the relations between them and their succession. In his second work, "Positive Politics," Comte, however—contrary to the very essence of his philosophy—endeavoured to lay the foundation of a religion, of which the divinity was "Humanity." The Positive philosophy of Comte exercised a deep influence upon all the science and philosophy of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Considerant, Victor (1802-1893), French Socialist, writer, follower of Fourier, whose work he continued. Edited La Phalange in 1837, and La Democratie Pacifique in 1845. Tried later on to found a phalanstere in Texas. Developed the ideas of Fourier in a series of works of greata value, of which the chief are: "Socia Destiny," 1834; "Theory of Natural and Attractive Education," 1835; "Principles of Socialism: Manifesto of the Pacific Democracy," published in 1843, prosecuted, and published in a second edition in 1847—its economical principles, as shown by W. Tcherkesoff, represent the substance of those of the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels; "Socialism Before the Old World," 1848, an excellent review of the different schools of Socialism.

Darwin, Charles (1809-1882), the most renowned naturalist of our own times. Science owes to him that he proved the variability of the species of plants and animals by such a rich mass of facts that the whole science of organic beings (Biology) felt the effect of his work. Buffon and Lamarck in 1801-9 had already maintained the variability of species and the descent of all species of plants and animals from some common ancestors. Darwin worked out this hypothesis on a scientific basis, and endeavoured to show that, given the immense number of individual variations which continually appear in every species, natural selection in the struggle for life (or the survival of the fittest) would be quite sufficient to explain the gradual development of all the existing species of plants and animals, including man, and to account for the wonderful accommodation of most of them to their surroundings from the action alone of natural causes, without the intervention of a guiding power. His theories were admirably explained in a very simple form by Huxley ("Lectures to Working Men"). His two chief works are "Origin of Species," 11859, and "Descent of Man," 1871.

Diderot, Denis (1713-1784), French philosopher. Afterr having been prosecuted for his "Philosophical Thoughts," 1746, and imprisoned for his "Letters on the Blind," 1749, he conceived and realized the idea of the "General Encyclopaedia," an immense work for that epoch, which he succeeded in bringing to an end in twenty-two years (1751-1772), with the collaboration of D'Alembert, Holbach, and all the best thinkers and men of science of the time—notwithstanding the intrigues directed against him by both the clergy and the civil authorities.

Encyclopaedists.—This is the name given to the founders of, the contributors to, and the publishers of the great French "Encyclopaedia" (1751). The most prominent among them were D'Alembert and Diderot. This work was of immense importance for the philosophical development of Europe, because not only was it an endeavour to give the whole of the knowledge of the day in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, History, Art and Literature, all treated in an impartial way; but it also was the organ of all the thinkers of that time for the advanced, irreligious, rationalist thought of France in the eighteenth century. The name of Encyclopaedists is also extended to all those who shared their ideas.

Fechner, Gustav (1801-1887), German physiologist and philosopher. Although a metaphysician and a follower of Schelling, he began to work out physical psychology on a purely experimental ground. Matter and Mind are for him of the same nature, and only represent for the human understanding two different views of the same phenomena. Their laws are the same. His "Elements of Psycho-Physics," an epoch-making work, appeared in 1860.

Fourier, Francois Marie Charles (1772-1837), French Socialist writer; with Robert Owen and Saint Simon, one of the three chief founders of modern Socialism. The chief idea of his theory was: A full development of human nataure, free of all artificial fetters, is the absolutely necessary condition for the attainment of happiness and virtue in society, while misery and crime are the consequences of the unnatural constraint which present society imposes upon man, even for permitting him to work in order to satisfy his needs. The necessity of a reconstruction of society on the basis of intelligent association follows from these principles. Chief works: "Traite des Quatre Mouvements," 1808; "Le Nouveau Monde Industriel," 1829. An important school of Socialism, which included among its advocates Considerant, Leroux, and many others, was developed by his puplis. For information concerning them, see Kirkup's "History of Socialism."

Proudhon, Pierre (1809-1865), French Socialist, the most powerful critic of the capitalist system and the State, as well as the authoritarian systems of Communism and Socialism. About his own system of Mutualism, see the text of this book. Chief works: "What is Property?" "System of Economic Contradiction;"; "Confessions of a Revolutionist"; "General Idea about the Revolution in the Nineteenth Century"; "On the Political Capacity of the Working Class"; etc.

Ricardo, David (1772-1823), an English economist of the school considered as "classical" by the Universities. He fully developed, after Adam Smith, the theory that the amount of necessary inbour is the standard and measure of the exchange value of all marketable goods; and also a theory of ground rent, to which the Universities attribute a scientific value. His chief work was "On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" (1817.)

Schelling, Freidrich (1775-1854), a German philosopher of the period of reaction. Attempted to build up a system that would embody all nature; but, partly from want of a knowledge of natural science, and partly from preconceived ideas, stranded in metaphysics.

Seguin, Marc (1786-1875), French engineer. Was the first to measure the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Vogt, Karl (1817-1895), Swiss naturalist and politician, professor of geology and zoology. Took part in the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. Author of several purely scientific works, and an excellent popularizer. Materialist and follower of Darwin after the appearance of "Origin of Species." His little work, "A Pitman's Faith and Science" ("Kohlerglaube und Wissenschaft") exercised a great influence during the natural science revival of 1856-62. Other works: "Zoological Letters," "Old and New from the Life of Animals and Men," "Letters on Man,"—probably none of them translated into English.

THE PRICE

(With apologies to Mr. Kipling)

We've fed your greed for a thousand years,
Ye call to us still unfed,
Tho' never a stone on your beauties' breasts
But marks our nameless dead.
Ye've thrown our best to your mines unblest,
To the factory, field and mill,
If blood be the price of Capital,
Lord God ye ha' drunk your fill.

There's never a war of all your wars
But our's the blood that's shed.
There's never a fire in all your mines
But roasts our sightless dead;
While our women wait at the thrice-barred gate,
'Neath the oil lamp's hissing glare.
If blood be the price of Capital,
Lord God! we ha' paid our share.

There's never a fall of rock today
But marks a worker's grave;
There's never a rotten hulk that sinks
But takes us 'neath the wave.
The shops and mills, the plains and hills
Are patterned with our dead.
If blood be the price of Capital,
Lord God! how we have bled.

—Gerald D. Lively.

"Best Three Dollar Hat on Earth"
Richardson & Potts
MEN'S HATS ONLY
417 Granville Street, Phone 3822
VANCOUVER, B. C.
HATS WITH THE UNION LABEL

YOUR **SPRING** SUIT
Should be Tailor-made and made by Union Tailors. Fine stock to select from
FRED PERRY Labor Temple Tailor
Corner Homer and Dunsmuir Streets

UNION PRINTING ON Union Made Paper
The Only Shop in British Columbia using paper stock bearing the watermark (label) of the International Paper-makers Union
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
E. T. KINGSLEY
Phone Seymour 824
LABOR TEMPLE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ask Your BARBER For
LETOURNEAUX
Quality the Best
B. C. BARBERS SUPPLY CO.
617 ROBSON STREET

How About That Photo You Promised Your Friend?
Western Studio
424 Main St. Formerly at 440
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

Good and Reliable
WINES and LIQUORS
Always to be had at the
Imperial Wine Company
54 CORDOVA STREET WEST
PHONE SEY. 955

SCHEDULE
Provincial Elections Act.

Notice is hereby given that the list of voters for the Vancouver City Electoral District has been cancelled, and that applications to be placed on the voters' list will be received at my office at 501 Pender Street W., Vancouver, where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied.

The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the nineteenth day of May, 1913, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the register of voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1913.

J. MAHONY,
Registrar of Voters for the Vancouver City Electoral District.