THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH. OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR. POLITICAL O[illegible]

FIFTH YEAR. No. 125 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913. SIX PAGES. PRICE [illegible]

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MILL OF "BRITISH JUSTICE" GRINDS ITS GRIST

MAGISTRATE SIMPSON HAS OPINIONS FARCE COMEDY DRAWING TO A CLOSE

MEMBERS OF UNIONS JOINING THE MILITIA SCORED AT VICTORIA

Wisdom of Calling General Strike as Protest Discussed by Capital City T. & L.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 26.—At the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council a resolution was adopted expressing regret at the fact that several union men are found to be enlisted in the militia, and in consequence are now camped in the streets of Ladysmith, Nanaimo and other places, with loaded rifles and bayonets fixed, protecting the interests of the mine-owners.

The council further expressed the opinion that such a condition is incompatible with the position of a working man.

The spectacle of members of labor organizations going out to look for a chance to take a pot shot at their fellow-unionists is enough to make angels weep. When one recalls some of the fiery speeches of many of these same trades unionists on many occasions and compares their erstwhile aggressive attitude with the meekness and submission with which they accepted the orders of their officers of the coal barons, to come forth and do battle for the bosses' interests, one feels like being amused if it was not for the awful tragedy of the whole terrible thing. And the saddest part of it is to have to acknowledge that so many of us are really ignorant on the subjects that most concern us and are either easily led or like to be fooled.

It is to be hoped, however, that fewer, if any, working men will be fooled into imagining that they are doing anything useful, for either themselves or humanity at large, by becoming members of the organization of man-slayers.

If the workmen's organizations of this province learn enough, from the present government outrages, to keep themselves and their sons clean and uncontaminated from the barbaric institution of militarism, in the future, the suffering and indignities the people are being subjected to will have some compensation attached to it.

The question of the general strike was considered at length. A resolution in favor of such a step was defeated by one vote, most of the delegates having left by the time the question was put.

The discussion was instructive—giving one an opportunity to learn the amount of study some delegates have given to the subject, and the real shallowness of mind which is covered up by brave generalities was exposed.

It was felt, however, by all participating in the discussion that a general strike was impossible at the present time, as all plans providing for same are lacking.

It was admitted that machinery for the purpose of calling general strike is necessary, and should be established as soon as possible.

A letter was received suggesting the advisability of another mass-meeting being held next Sunday.

A resolution was adopted requesting the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor to arrange for and hold the suggested meeting, the council offering its co-operation.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ.

There's a Reason.

NANAIMO, V. I., Aug. 26.—Many more arrests have been made during the past few days, among whom was Mr. Jas. Hodgkinson, who was one of the speakers at the Arena on Thursday evening last. Strange this did not happen till after last Thursday, when the anger of Col. Hall was supposed to have been aroused by the various talks made. Stranger still, Mr. Hodgkinson is not a striker or interested directly in the strike, but only a merchant in this city. He may or may not been arrested—no, not one. Mr. ing the alleged riots, but it is known that dozens more business men were there out of curiosity, and they have not been arrested (no, not one). Mr. Hodginson has at various times expressed his sympathy with the strikers, when acting as chairman of local mass-meetings. Perhaps this explains.

Big Strike Averted.

A strike that would have paralyzed transportation from Portland to El Paso has been averted and thousands of Southern Pacific employees in Los Angeles and all along the line are rejoicing. An amicable settlement has been reached between the railroad and the four great railroad brotherhoods. The men's demands have been granted.

And In The "Fed.," of Course.

"How do you find business these days?" querried the complaining merchant.

"I advertise for it," returned the busy chap.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Newsboys strike against News-Advertiser is still on. We wish to let the public know that the News-Advertiser has raised the price of newspapers from 3 papers for 5c to 2 papers for 5c. This cuts our profit almost in two, and we are not making a living wage as it is. Besides we get no returns on our unsold papers. What we don't sell we have to throw away. We, the newsboys of Vancouver, think the News-Advertiser is not giving us a square deal, and call upon the good public to help us win this strike, and the newsboys would greatly appreciate it. Thanking you in advance.

NEWSBOYS' UNION.
Vancouver, B. C.

The farce, being enacted by Bowser and his minions, on Vancouver Island, is drawing to a close, and already there is a wild scramble among government officials and other Bowser pay-roll artists as to where the responsibility for the huge comedy shall be placed.

The limelight has shifted from the strike situation, which remains about the same as this time last week, to the antics of specially-provided mills of Bowseronian "justice," now working overtime in an effort to justify the calling of troops to the strike zone.

The presiding magistrate, along with Bowser's non-union personal representative as prosecutor, are usurping powers never heard of in B. C. before in their haste to commit to a higher court all the union men in sight. To have been present in the crowd that composed what has been called a "riot" is sufficient to satisfy the magistrate.

The miners, however, are determined to see if the law will work with equal precision when applied to other than union men. Business men and others, not members of the U. M. W. of A., will be summoned by the union on precisely the same charges, and under exactly the same circumstances, and thus it will be possible to see how far the magistrates will go.

Up to the present the procedure looks suspiciously like "railroading," but the outcome of the miners' counter move will give a better line on the pretensions of Bowser's hired help.

The novelty of the comedy is wearing off and the militiamen are growing tired of the comedy and want to return to their homes. So much so that wholesale desertions will follow unless their demands are soon conceded. So much is this the case that it is hinted this morning that Bowser may have to call troops from Calgary to replace the B. C. men who are "fed up" with scab-herding at $1 a day.

Meantime the miners' officers (those not already thrown in jail by Bowser) are busy negotiating for a settlement, and the prospects for a complete victory were never brighter.

As Viewed at Home.

The coal situation remains quiet and peaceful, and probably this week the miners may receive the gladdening news that more operators, after some months of sitting with their thinking caps on, have decided to follow the sensible lead of their competitors and recognize the honest principle of trades unionism. If anyone is to blame for holding back the citizens in a struggling state of financial embarrassment, it is undoubtedly the operators who show such a wanton and indifferent regard to the livelihood not only of the miners but also of other smaller businesses in the community whose prosperity depends upon the working of the mines.—Nanaimo Daily Free Press.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES MEMBERSHIP EXCURSION MONDAY

Printers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Families and Friends Journey to Ganges Harbor

The affiliated membership Allied Printing Trades Council of Vancouver, will journey to Ganges Harbor on Monday next, Labor Day.

The SS. Princess Royal, which has been secured for the day, will leave the C. P. R. wharf at 8:30.

The excursion bad been previously arranged to take place at Nanaimo, but events of the past fe wdays have made it inadvisable to get within reach of Bowser's militia on the island. Might all be jailed as "rioters."

For the return trip the boat will leave at 7:30 p.m.

Tickets, adults $1.50 and children between five and twelve years of age 50 cents, can be purchased at the Typographical Union headquarters, rooms 212-214 Labor Temple, or from members of the Allied Trades.

Regina Shares Shame.

Amongst the troops sent to Nanaimo were 40 union men. We have other men in Regina who are members of militia battalions and who some day may be as sorry as these 40 that they have placed themselves in the power of others who can then compel them to do things which they know is detrimental to their own interests. Here's hoping the Regina men will wake up before that day arrives.—"Working Card," in Regina Leader.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Professor Helge Backstrom, one of the delegates to the recent International Geological Congress in Toronto, who is touring through Canada, and is a socialist member of the Swedish senate and an active worker for the party, was a fraternal caller at The Fed. office yesterday.

BRITANNIA STRIKE WAS DECLARED OFF AT MEETING YESTERDAY

Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the local members of Britannia Miners' Union, No. 216, Western Federation of Miners, held on August 27th, the strike at Britannia Mines, Howe Sound, has been declared off. Members will govern themselves accordingly. Notice of this action has this day been forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills at Denver, Colo., to the Miners' Magazine, to The B. C. Federationist, and the Labor press.

(Sgd.) R. P. PETTIPIECE,
Acting Secretary.
Room 217, Labor Temple.

THE COAL OPERATORS HAVE RELIABLE MAN IN PRESIDING JUDGE

Looks as Though Magistrate Was to Act as Personal Prosecutor for Bowser.

"A sharp discussion took place between counsel when Mr. Darling, in cross-examination, asked the witness, who stated he had considerable experience as an officer in riots whether or not in his opinion the Riot Act should have been read. Magistrate Simpson again UPHELD THE PROSECUTION and DISALLOWED THE QUESTION.

". . . Mr. Shoebotham asked several questions on re-examination, but when Mr. Darling wished to further cross-examine, the magistrate, who had but a few moments before remarked that he wished to investigate the whole matter fully, DENIED HIM THE RIGHT TO DO SO.

Mayor Hilder, Road Superintendent D. Nicholson and John Stewart, a real estate man, are the three justices of the peace who signed the requisition for the presence of the militia in Ladysmith.—Daily Province, Aug. 26.

Echoes From Fort William.

Honestly though don't you think it would be a good idea for every union to have a little talk about ways and means for the next municipal election under the "good and welfare" order of business.—Wage Earner.

LAST RITES PAID TO THE TWO MINERS KILLED BY THUGS

Tens of Thousands, Strikers and Sympathizers, Attend Funerals of Martyrs of Copper Strike

CALUMET, Mich., Aug. 18.—One of the biggest and most impressive demonstrations of the strike of the copper miners, occurred Sunday at the funerals of Stephen Putrich and L'Lasig Tasan, murdered in cold blood by the Waddell thugs last Thursday at Seeberville, a small mining camp near Painesdale.

Tens of thousands of men, women and children, the strikers with their entire families, and thousands of sympathizers, took part in the last rites to the first martyrs of the copper strike. They were the victims of as cold blooded a murder as may be found in the annals of man's struggle for liberty.

The killing of the men was denounced as "murder" by Joseph D. Cannon, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners.

Two local peace officers have been arrested, charged with murder. Papers in the injunction proceedings to prohibit the further employment of outside deputies have not been served on Sheriff Cruse. Prosecuting Attorney Lucas stated Sunday that he will fight the action of the county board in appointing an outside prosecutor to handle all strike cases.

Vancouver's Labor Market.

"The month of July was a quiet one, especially in the building trades and kindred industries," says the Vancouver Labor Gazette correspondent in the August issue, just to hand. "The difficulty of securing loans and mortgages for the carrying on of works still continues and the opinion is freely expressed that little alteration can be expected in this regard for some time to come. Employment improved slightly during July, but not enough to absorb the available supply of workmen. A great number of building trades' mechanics are unemployed as well as an unusually high percentage in other occupations, and the civic authorities anticipate an acute labor situation here next winter, with the annual influx of men who have been engaged in harvesting work on the western prairies."

Withdrawal is Logical.

Ottawa Citizen, referring to the militia in Nanaimo: "When information is published regarding the cause of the labor dispute and subsequent rioting it will be possible to discuss the situation without bias. The public will await with interest the report of Mr Samuel Price, K.C., of St. Thomas, the special commissioner appointed by Mr. Crothers, the minister of labor, to conduct an investigation for his department. In the meantime there must be no repetition of the Rand massacre in Canada. Governments grant special privileges to a few individuals to monopolize and exploit the land and natural resources. If they are unable to do it, and maintain peace with the workers, the country cannot afford to have its military service discredited by being compelled to intervene and enforce special privilege. Such an abuse of troops would be followed by the withdrawal of trade union workers from the militia. No civil government is possible without the confidence of the wage workers.

Peace Casualties.

Industrial accidents occurring to 482 individual workpeple in Canada during the month of July, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labor, according to the Labor Gazette. Of these 108 were fatal and 374 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 117 fatal and 384 non-fatal accidents, a total of 501; and in July, 1912, there were 128 fatal and 544 non-fatal accidents, a total of 672.

Labor Day Sketch and Ball.

A Labor Day sketch and ball will be given, under the auspices of the Workmen's Circle, on Monday evening next at the Finn hall, corner Pender and Templeton drive. The net proceeds will go to the free library fund.

WHY COAL COMPANY WANTS "CANADIAN" ORGANIZATION

NANAIMO, V. I., Aug. 27.—Evidently viewing with apprehension the certainty that the United Mine Workers of America will eventually be established on Vancouver Island, and break their heretofore unrestricted power to oppress and pillage the island mine workers, which power they have held and used without mercy for many years, the mine owners are now trying to delude the miners and wean them away from the United Mine Workers of America by intimating they will deal with a purely Canadian miners' union.

When a malefactor is a fugitive from justice he will first do everything possible to elude capture, then, if caught, he will set to work to devise deceptive plans to secure his escape and make less liable his capture while he plies his nefarious schemes in the future.

In the present strike the hypothetical malefactor has a real existence in the mine owner; the captors are the United Mine Workers of America, and the deceptive plan is found in the suggestion that a Canadian miners' union be formed.

Heretofore the owners have refused to tolerate anything but committees selected from among their own employes, but since the advent of the U. M. W. of A., which organization bids fair to break their absolute reign of injustice and force them to concede the men a modicum of justice, the owners hope to create an avenue of escape by advocating the formation of a union that will be free from "outside interference."

If the mine owners have their way troublesome "foreign agitators" will have no rank in their prospective union. The Canadian miners, bolstered by Canadian patriotism, will separate themselves from a hated "foreign union" and stand alone, and when the separation is accomplished the miners can transact their affairs in a way that will be satisfactory—to the mine owners!

Great scheme! Why, it is just the thing that will allow the mine owners to escape the power of the United Mine Workers of America, and the solution is so simple.

Why did not some one think of it before?

Certainly, by all means, let us have a Canadian miners' union.

Why, the idea is the finest thing out—for the mine owners.

But wait, before finally ratifying the scheme.

Let us analyze it and see what our respective positions will be if it should be adopted.

In making the analysis we will not use any of the intricate arguments used by students of the rules and resources of modern capitalism, but we will confine our examination to conditions as they are actually encountered on Vancouver island today.

To begin with, we know that practically all the mine owners are American, British and German capitalists, possessed of immense wealth and political prestige.

In the present contest with the United Mine Workers of America we have seen them send their ships to Australia and Japan for coal, and their agents to the United States and Great Britain for strike-breakers.

We know they have violated the laws with impunity, and that public officials have winked at their overt acts of transgression.

ALLAN STUDHOLME, M.L.A.

Labor Member for East Hamilton in Ontario Legislature—Has Been Prominent in Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Conventions for Some Years.

UNIONISTS OF ROYAL CITY ALL READY FOR BIG CELEBRATION

Vancouver Hosts of Labor Will Journey to New Westminster on Monday Next.

Labor Day will be celebrated on Monday next, September 1, at Queen's Park, New Westminster, by organized labor of Vancouver. A tremendous turnout is expected to attend what promises to be the greatest labor celebration in the history of the Royal City. A veritable array of exciting and pleasant surprises will be in store for the many thousands who attend this great celebration. The committee in charge has been hard at work making elaborate arrangements to handle the crowd and provide features that will entertain and delight.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY B.C.E.R. MAY AVERT STREETRAILWAYMEN STRIKE

SALVATION ARMY SUPPLYING WOMEN TO BREAK STRIKE

This Is Now Only Real Obstacle Journeymen Tailors' Union Has to Overcome.

"We are making good progress in our strike against the Western Suit & Cloak Co., doing business at 1208 Homer street," said a member of the International Journeymen Tailors' union to The Fed. yesterday.

"We have interviewed Factory Inspector Gordon, on the suggestion of Business Agent Wilkinson of the Trades and Labor Council, regarding the violations of the Factories Act, and we expect to get results.

"One of the things that we have to face is the fact that the Salvation Army is supplying women as strike-breakers. Naturally the women are newcomers and do not understand the situation. We have called upon local immigration officials of the Army, but can secure no satisfaction. However, our union is in a position to bring necessary pressure to bear upon the trade of the house in question and it will either sign an agreement with our organization or take the consequences.

"Incidentally, it will be well for the unionists of Vancouver to bear in mind the attitude of the Salvation Army, which seems destined to line up with such strike-breaking agencies as the Cosmopolitan and other out and out employment sharks, trading in the human necessities of the unfortunates of a labor market."

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL PROTESTS AGAINST MILITIA

Will Take Immediate Steps to Debar Them from Membership in Affiliated Unions.

Vancouver Building Trades Council, at last meeting, unanimously passed resolutions of protest against the calling out of militia on Vancouver Island. Another resolution opposing the admittance of militiamen to any of its affiliated unions was unanimously concurred in, and steps will be taken to give the edict force and effect.

The council is making steady progress under adverse conditions, but the outlook for a strong organization is daily improving. Business Agent Wilkinson of the central labor body is doing effective work on a number of civic and other jobs.

Yes, they have not only winked, but they have added the power of their position to help the transgressors.

We have observed the press uniformly and maliciously flay us and remain silent as death on the justice of our position, while it has resorted to deception to defend the iniquity of the mine owners.

And we have seen the military power invade the island by the thousands at their call.

With the knowledge at hand the things the miners must determine are, could an organization of less strength than the United Mine Workers of America stand the onslaught, and would the mine owners' resources be reduced and their onslaught less severe if the fight was with a Canadian miners' union?

Now, when attempting to find what the miners' position would be we must keep in mind the fact that the mine owners gave out no intimation that they would treat with a Canadian miners' union until they began getting a sound lacing from the U. M. W. of A.

If it took an organization of the numerical strength and fighting efficiency of the United Mine Workers of America to force the mine owners to this point, the next thing to be considered is, could an organization of less efficiency cope with the influences of the mine owners in the event of future disagreements, and if not, how long will it take to bring a Canadian miners union up to the same combative efficiency as the United Mine Workers of America?

In trying to solve this question we can secure valuable information from a study of the history of the various miners' unions in the United States. History tells us that agitation in favor of the formation of a miners' union in the United States began as early as 1849. The years intervening between 1849 and 1890 saw the formation of numerous miners' unions, none of which gained any lasting power, because of internal discord and the never ceasing opposition of the mine owners, until the United Mine Workers of America was formed in the latter year. And, notwithstanding the miners had passed through a lapse of nearly fifty years of constant effort to establish an effective union, there were less than 9000 members in the United Mine Workers of America in 1897. From 1897 to 1912 our international union has spent a round sum of $16,666,394 for strike relief and organization purposes alone, to say nothing of the other running expenses of our union, and these long years of patient toil, and this vast expenditure of money has been necessary to bring our organization to the standard of efficiency whereby we are now able to give the Vancouver island mine workers the protection they are receiving during their present contest for human rights.

Another highly essential feature of the suggestion to be considered is, that if every person employed in and around the mines on Vancouver island were in a union of their own, and free from "outside interference," and paying $1.50 per month per capita every month into their union it would take them just ten years to raise a fund equal to the amount the United Mine Workers of America have already spent for the defense of the island miners in the present contest.

This desultory review is given so that the Vancouver island miners will have an inkling of the work ahead of them before a Canadian miners' union could be formed, and in order that they may know just why the mine owners are now ready to recognize a Canadian miners' union.

F. FARRINGTON.

The members of the B.C. Electric Railway Employees' union in Vancouver are today [illegible] difficulties. Some [illegible] no opportunity to [illegible] interest in the negotiations between the B. C. Electric Railway Co. and the unions at New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver has been quickening [illegible] days. Two days ago the official report from the federal Department of Labor, covering the conciliation board's report, reached Vancouver. Yesterday the local Streetrailway Employees' executive spent most of the day in conference with company officials.

A mass-meeting, convened at 12:30 this morning, took place in the Avenue theatre to finally consider the executive's report and make a decision.

Some days ago the majority report of the investigation board, signed by Judge Murphy and H. O. Alexander, was turned down by referendum vote by more than four to one. Moses B. Cotsworth's minority report, on behalf of the employees, is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

What is probably equivalent to a strike vote will be taken, starting this morning at 10 o'clock and continuing till tomorrow at 3 p.m.

A number of concessions made by the company yesterday afternoon, which were not included in the majority report, makes it more than a probable that the two-year agreement, submitted to the meeting early this morning, will be ratified. The New Westminster and Victoria members of the scale committee left for home this morning and will at once submit the same proposal to their membership.

The general feeling among local officials this morning is that the agreement, while not all that they think they are entitled to, will be accepted by the membership.

In the two-year agreement the big unions involved have gained a strong point. It will expire simultaneously with that of the Electrical Workers' organizations.

Steps will at once be taken to organize a Light and Power Council, similar to that existing in San Francisco, and by the time the next agreement is ready for negotiation, the men will be ready for what the company terms "modern conditions."

Int. Org. Sinclair left Vancouver last Saturday and is now en route to Toronto.

Three delegates will represent Vancouver at the international convention in Salt Lake next month.

The tense situation of the past few weeks, therefore, may be said to have passed away, with possibly the very best results, under the circumstances, much to the mental relief of the local executive committee, which has worked unceasingly and patiently but determinedly.

FEARFUL INFLUENCE OF MILITIA LIFE UPON VICTIMS THEMSELVES

Crazed With Savage War Thirst Lose Control of Self Respect and Do Owners' Bidding

CALUMET, Mich., Aug. 25.—State militia riding down defenseless people on sidewalk. Ravishing young girls and assaulting and abusing strikers and their families. Shot one man in the back while peacefully on his way home on country road. Hired gunmen and thugs tonight foully murdered two men in cold blood and seriously wounded two others and one little child while eating supper in their own home. Did this in effort to provoke men to commit overt acts. People horrified and terrorized, but are behaving magnificently. Men standing firm. Not one pound of ore being mined. Copper barons desperate. Public sentiment turned completely against them. Believe they must concede demands of labor. Notify Labor unions and all sympathizers.

(Signed) J. H. WALKER,
Representing Mining Department
American Federation of Labor.

Typo. Union for Kamloops.

Kamloops members of the International Typographical union, who are at present working under the jurisdiction of New Westminster local, have decided to take out a charter on their own account. Representative Stoney, who will be leaving for the northern interior railway construction camps, via Edmonton, as a member of the provincial labor commission, next week, will precede the other members of the commission as far as Kamloops, for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance he can to the Typos. of the Railway centre. While up in the north country Representative Stoney will also look into the possibilities for organization work among the typos. of Fort George and other industrial centres now coming to the front as the result of railway construction.

There is tonic in the things that men do not love to hear; and there is damnation in the things that wicked men love to hear. Free speech is to a great people what winds are to oceans and malarial regions, which waft away the elements of disease, and bring new elements of health; and where free speech is stopped miasma is bred, and death comes fast.—Henry Ward Beecher.

SUPPOSED KILLING OF STRIKERS FORCES AND RIFLES AT CUMBERLAND

Bowser Replacing Magistrate Who Do Not Believe the Game for the Corporation

CUMBERLAND, B. C., Aug. 26.—[illegible] last report from Cumberland we made reference to one of the strikers who was arrested for vagrancy, and striker when tried was kept up beyond recognition. Nevertheless a charge of assault was laid against him. This case was tried Friday, Aug. 22. The first against him as witness was Bowser's tool, who had beat him in jail. Of course his evidence was satisfactory to the magistrate and he must be protected. The man witness was a striker who was also in jail at the time. We understand that this man was in jail at the time for attempting to set fire to Union wharf; his name was Norman Mills, one of the "Georgia" contingent. This was the tool that was instrumental in bringing the militia to Cumberland; at least that is the report of the subsidized press. His evidence corroborated Bowser's tool, although he was in his cell at the time. His evidence was in conformity with his previous performance. This will show that we have got characters in Cumberland of the Harry Orchard type.

Perhaps it will be news to know that the stipendary magistrate was relieved before this case was tried. We thought he was doing pretty good for the company by fining men from $25 to $50 for offences, if committed before the lockout, would have been dismissed with a caution or at the most be fined $5 and costs.

This magistrate was not satisfactory to the powers that be, therefore they imported a substitute.

In this case he done his duty as satisfactorily as a Spanish inquisitor. The sentence was three months' hard labor.

Everything here is quiet and the strikers are still enjoying their holiday and laughing up their sleeves at the frantic attempts of the company trying to get strike-breakers.

About 40 petticoated boys arrived this morning to help swell the chorus of "God Save the King," sung by them at night. We hope Bowser has sent along a choir-master with them, because the notes are very discordant. Our musical talent has been developed since the inception of this lockout and we are now in a mood to enjoy good music, not of the kind that Bowser would like us have—pom poms and rifles.

Officers as Delegates.

I. T. U. President Lynch has recommended that all conventions be held at some central point, and makes the novel suggestion also that the delegates be elected automatically, namely that the secretary of each local union with less than 100 members serve as delegate while holding the local office, and that the president of the union act as a second delegate where the local is entitled to two. Lynch insists that under this plan a strictly business convention would be assured, and that it would stimulate greater activity in local unions on the part of members to aspire to office and honors. Sounds like a good, practical idea.

Same Old, Old Story.

When any given set of men decide to organize and demand for themselves better conditions the employers immediately claim an amount of interest in the welfare of their employees, a willingness to treat with them, but only as employees; will sometimes even agree that organization is not altogether bad, but (all such admissions always end with a "but") the particular organization that the men have allied themselves with is the one organization with which they decline to treat. That is the position now taken by the operators.—U. M. W. Journal.

It is stated upon what seems to be reliable authority that only 186 militiamen in Vancouver responded to the strike zone "call,' out of 500. Guess there is some need for a "recruiting station" all right. And there will be more need for it after the present victims get "free" from the present unpleasant situation they find themselves in.

BIG LABOR DAY CELEBRATION IN ROYAL CITY

Vancouver Unionists Will Go to New Westminster on Monday Next

Labor Day celebration at New Westminster; endorsed by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. All members of organized labor in Vancouver are cordially invited to attend the Labor Day celebration to be held in New Westminster, on Labor Day (Monday next), September 1. The celebration will be carried out entirely by the Trades and Labor Council of New Westminster.

Sports; games; speeches; music; one continuous round of entertainment all day long, finishing up with a grand ball in the evening.

Come yourselves. Bring your wives. Bring your sweethearts, is the cordial invitation of the

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE,
New Westminster Trades and
Labor Council.

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

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1913

LABOR DAY.

Next Monday, September 1, will be celebrated as Labor Day on the English-speaking portion of this continent.

Since the dawn of history there has been a day set apart in recognition of the plentitude of the year's harvest. This was generally in the autumn. The Jewish Feast of Pentecost was first held in this way. In Genesis we read "during the harvest-time Cain brought some of the produce of the ground as an offering. . . And Abel also brought of the best and the fattest of his sheep." Among the Romans the Feast of Forna, goddess of ovens, held in the Forum by the Curiae, or union of kinsmen, was the first Labor Day held in Ancient Rome. The ancient Druids celebrated on November 1. If we examine the history of every country of Europe we will find a day set apart from the earliest time as a harvest-home, or what is now regarded as Labor Day.

In the United States the first Monday in September is a legal holiday, except in the States of Nevada, Wyoming and North Dakota. In Louisiana it is only celebrated in the parish of Orleans—New Orleans. The inauguration of the day was began in 1882 in New York. The Knights of Labor on that day held a parade and another in 1884. Organized labor all over the Union then began an agitation to have the day made a legal holiday. Colorado, in 1887, passed the first law to this effect. In 1909 Labor Day was observed as a holiday in all States except Arizona, North Dakota and Louisiana. It was observed in Maryland, Wyoming and New Mexico by proclamation.

In Europe the first day of May is Labor Day. This began in 1890.

In 1894, at the solicitation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Sir John S. D. Thompson's government passed a law making the first Monday in September Labor Day in the Dominion of Canada.

From the first in both the Dominion and the United States Labor Day has been kept as a day set apart by the various Labor unionists and their well-wishers. At first monster parades were held, but as time passed, these gradually fell into disuse, picnics taking their place. This year in Vancouver the Trades and Labor Council will go to New Westminster to picnic jointly with their fellow unionists in that city as well as those from Victoria. The Vancouver Allied Printing Trades Council will hold a picnic at Ganges Harbor.

The universal Labor Day is now farther than the experimental stage. The world's thinkers are beginning to accord Labor its rightful place in the realm of human activity. This has been a hard struggle, but the movement is bearing fruit. The march is ever onward and upward.

Whether you labor with brain or brawn, or both, union or not, remember that Monday next is set aside by the law of the land as a day of surcease from toil as far as possible. Go and enjoy yourselves—in your own way—in a becoming and rational way.

THE SCENE OF ACTION.

Col. Crawl had been selected to command the troops in the strike zone because of his firm character and great courage. Give him a machine gun and three hundred bold militiamen and he would face any ten of the most desperate spirits on the Island—provided they were not looking for trouble.

One evening, following upon a hot day, the Colonel sat in his headquarters wrapped in thought. He had never been wrapped in anything like that before, but his calm countenance gave no hint of his sufferings. Just as he was writhing in the unaccustomed throes of an idea, Lieut. Sling quietly entered.

Turning a young but manly face toward his superior, the newcomer forgot to salute. This would have brought a sharp reprimand had the Colonel not forgotten that it was necessary. These formalities over, the two began to discuss the situation and the following dialogue ensued:

Col. Crawl: Has anything of note occurred in Nanaimo today?

Lieut. Slink: Nothing, sir, except that we had the misfortune to arrest a man who tried to kill a union man a while ago. He has, however, been released. I might say, sir, that we are likely to have trouble with our men. This inaction is becoming irksome to them. Now that they have learned that the union miners are unarmed and peaceful, their ardent spirits can scarcely be restrained. They simply must kill something.

Col. Crawl (gloomily): That's just the trouble. Here we have been moving around strategically for a couple of weeks without being able to round up a single excuse to shoot anybody. I have it (brightening up); we will give orders that all dogs hereafter discovered at large are to be immediately shot. I will get the reporters to send out a story that I have discovered a plot to destroy police headquarters by feeding dogs on dynamite and causing them to fight near the building. In anticipation of this our men can have lots of excitement shooting dogs, which will keep them busy and be good practice.

Lieut.: How clever you are, sir! great Chief Bowser (both bow) will no doubt reward you handsomely. What a noble man our chief is. Isn't it disgraceful that so wonderful a man should have any opposition in the government.

Col. (laying his hand in fatherly manner upon the young man's shoulder): That, my boy, is our chief duty here. We are to confound the political enemies of our great chief, who abound here. What a pity we cannot kill them! As it is, we can only try our best to drive them away. We must therefore apply ourselves with zeal to this noble purpose.

PRECIOUS PEDAGOGUES.

It is said that the principals of four Vancouver schools are with the militia on Vancouver Island. It will be a pleasant thought for those union men who send their children to school that they are being taught by men who are ready and willing to murder their fathers for presuming to exercise a small measure of freedom.

The union men in Vancouver who have their homes here, should ascertain the names of these principals and demand their instant dismissal. Here we have a large body of men who have fought and are fighting for the right to organize. They send their children to school and in that school their minds are trained by men who are ready to arm themselves for the destruction of that right. Surely the unionists of this city have more stamina than to quietly submit to this state of affairs.

Where is Scullin?

"To the clean all is clean."—Goethe.

Ignorance is labor's worst foe.

You can't afford to be false to yourself.

The best way to restore confidence is to increase the pay.

The world doffs its hat to the fellow who takes most from it.

United, nothing can defeat us; divided we can accomplish nothing.

"Government must be with the consent of the governed."

"Comedy ends where tragedy begins."

Faint hearts never yet won a great cause.—El Tuerto.

W. J. Bowser will never be premier of B. C.

Profits and patriotism are closely allied.

"God grants liberty only to those who live it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

A historical saying slightly revised—O, Patriotism, what crimes have not been committed in thy name!

There is no room so large as the room for improvement in conditions in this district.

"Defend our country." Whose country? Why, that of the fishing, coal mining, timber and railway trusts.

Be it said to the credit of B. C., few of the militiamen were reared in this province.

One dollar a day for militiamen; $1.50 a day for horses! About the relative value, too.

If the strike on Vancouver island isn't settled pretty soon the undertakers over there will starve to death.

Bowser is setting a number of precedents these days that may come in handy later on.

The magnitude of a "gold strike" cannot always be judged by the size of the stampede to get in on it.

The question of "who will do the dirty work?" has been settled. The chappie element as expressed in the militia.

So Bowser has even engaged a non-union lawyer as his prosecutor in the strike zone. Will the lawyers' union stand for it?

Just as General Ian Hamilton is hinting at compulsory training in Canada the labor unions on the coast intimate that they do not want soldiers in the unions.—Lethbridge Daily Herald.

The proposed and much-needed new wing to the General hospital must be held up for another year. Bowser needs the money to furnish a foreign mining company with strike-breakers.

Economists sometimes argue that "the state is more than a policeman's club." Quite true, but B. C. hasn't got that far yet.

Bowser has no intention of investing in any new-fangled voting machines. Feels secure with the present one.

The only trouble ever started on Vancouver island dated from the day Bowser dispatched special police to Cumberland, mounted and otherwise.

Why not go through with it, and put the militiamen in the mines first-hand. It would save a lot of needless expense to Bowser and Bill and Dan. "$1 a day for men; $1.50 a day for horses."

As bad as the I. W. W. is painted to be by the kept daily press, it doesn't come within an acre of being what the three factions of that ephemeral phenomenon is saying of each other just now.

Out of the 16,000 unionists of B. C. less than 200 belong to the militia. And that is 200 too many. Until such time as union men decide to join en masse no wage-worker can belong to both without being traitor to one or the other.

It has been suggested to The Fed. that two Irish units of the local militia forces should be organized; one to be composed of Orangemen, the other of Roman Catholics. Then start a discussion on Home Rule. No flowers.

"Without a large labor market to draw upon, without serving men and women there could be no profits. Without men who had not an abundance there would be none to hire who would produce an abundance for the hirers."

If Bowser is so particular about the invasion of "foreign" unions in this province, how does it come that a "foreign" non-union contractor comes to be plastering his new mansion at Victoria?

So raw are some of the weird stories peddled by the daily press that even militia officers have been compelled to write denials of the many "finds" and "plants" allegedly made by Bowser's specials.

The "unlawful assembly" charge is a mighty handy thing to have on hand, especially where a willing police force is available, as was the case in Vancouver some two years ago.

There are a few business houses in Vancouver who pointedly say they do not "care a d— for the patronage of organized labor." Drop 'round to Labor Temple and secure the list.

To those who have the idea that the union men in Canada are governed by the United States we would like to point out that the railway trackmen have seven officials, five of whom are members of Canadian locals.

Nothing short of hounding every U. M. W. of A. official before Bowser's kangaroo court will satisfy the Nanaimo Herald, which has done more to put "Nanaimo on the hog" than any one thing allowed loose at this time.

It is a singular fact that the only coal companies which are bucking a "foreign" union are themselves officered by "foreigners" of the same land, the British Columbia company having been the first to sign an agreement with the U. M. W. of A.

If Bowser can hold militiamen at $1 a day, why not put them to work in the mines and be done with it. No cheaper slaves are to be picked up, even out of an overstocked labor market.

The term "white slave" was originally and aptly applied to military conscripts, according to Frederic Passy. It was used in 1867, by Emile Giradin, and it originated with the Emperor Napoleon III.—David Starr Jordan.

The gravest charges are often brought against strikers. The corporate press shrieks it to the world. But when the hearings are held and it is shown that there is nothing to back it up and the kept press is silent.

Minister of Labor Crothers has gone to the old country to "review the labor situation." After his recent arduous visit to the coast strike zone he probably needed a rest. The miners, however, will "view with indulgent calm."

Bowser was probably anxious to see what reliance could be placed in the militia during the coming winter, when thousands of wage-workers will be begging for bread. An indication of what they are to receive is now made apparent on Vancouver Island.

How do you, Mr. Union Wage Worker, like the idea of having five scab-herders as principals, in scab-built schoolhouses, as guardians of the welfare of your children in Vancouver?

War has been defined as the sum of human villainy. It has been expressed by the great poet Shelly as:

"War is the statesman's game, the
priest's delight,
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's
trade."

According to the brays of the Nanaimo Herald it is the intention of at least one mining company to "close down its mine at Extension." Better close up or down forever than to be operated under conditions which are a constant menace to life, limb and a decent standard of living.

It is said that the B. C. Telephone Co. will enlarge its own print shop, as soon as the company's new premises on Cambie street are completed, and thereafter print its own telephone directory. Might be just as well to secure a union staff of printers for the job.

If there must be two camps among the workers of this province, let the lines of demarkation be so plainly drawn that he who runs may read. Put the scab-hirers, scab-herders and plain ordinary scabs on the one side and union men and their friends on the other. Then lay on Macduff!

The working people are going to establish conditions, whereby all, even the miscarriages, that get jobs editing papers for their sixteen pieces of silver will be able to live decently in the near future, in spite of all the opposition of the despots their stool pigeons and lick-spittles.—John H. Walker.

So sore are the other mining companies over the Jingle Pot sign-up with the U. M. W. of A. that it is hinted that Bowser will refuse to allow the company to use powder for the carrying on of work in a mine that promises to become a competitor to his own interests elsewhere on the island.

If the Nanaimo Herald keeps on blundering round it will reveal the real reason for the present strife on Vancouver island. Last Tuesday morning's editorial savored strongly of an inner knowledge of the political ambitions of parties that need not be mentioned at this time. Who is this man Sutherland, anyway?

It is my personal conviction that even the most remarkable and influential of men is more often the thing driven than the driving power; that he can do little more than help into being that which in a given state of society is pressing onward to the realization and recognition which are essentially its due.—Bebel.

You can't afford to let another class do your thinking. You can't tell what the mine operators think about unionism by reading what they say about the United Mine Workers of America. They approve of a union for mine-managers—they are members of that union. But nixey on a union for miners. That would shorten hours and increase the pay.

One day the daily press tells us, on the authority of Mine Manager Stockett, that "the mines are being flooded" to put out a fire that has been burning for years. Next day the same press, on the same authority, informs a gullible public that "the mines are to be re-opened with non-union forces." At which time were the newspapers in question lying?

Industrial corporations just cannot help teaching the workers. The accounts of the South African strike, for example, wherein soldiers were used with all the brutal disregard for the lives of the workers, characterizes the bureaucracy's regime in Darkest Russia, ought surely to be productive of wisdom in the hearts of the Rand miners.

Premature physical decay, through long hours and overwork, have much to do with the consumption of liquor on the part of thousands and tens of thousands of workingmen, and when economic conditions are changed, so that labor can enjoy life instead of enduring a miserable existence on the crumbs of wage-slavery, the curse of liquor will be reduced to a minimum.—Miners' Magazine.

The owners of the Western Fuel Co. will be unable to appear in person to prosecute the men purported to be guilty of being participants in an "unlawful assembly" recently on Vancouver island. They are required just now at San Francisco, their home town, to answer charges of embezzling the U. S. government out of several thousands of dollars which should have been paid as duty on coal. However, Bowser's lieutenants will do.

The United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year cleared up $40,000,000. It is estimated that net earnings for the year will reach the colossal sum of $150,000,000. This vast amount of net earnings will be distributed among the favored few who belong to the Class of Privilege. It is no wonder that millions of people are standing on the threshold of hunger.—Miners' Magazine.

Union workmen will be astounded to know that at least four of the public principals, in charge of the education of their children in Vancouver, have been acting as scab-herders on Vancouver island, to assist Bowser and Sirs Bill and Dan to introduce Oriental labor in the mines, for the past three weeks. By the way, there is still one vacancy on the school board, and a few more wouldn't be out of order. Scab-built school houses and scab-herders as principals!

The coal barons' hired man Bowser has decided that "recruiting stations" shall be opened at Victoria. It will be needed. After the Vancouver island toy war is concluded there will be few real wage-workers left in the ranks. The boys have learned their lessons. The militia will hereafter be confined to counter-hoppers, bank clerks, sons of clergymen and other excess baggage, supplemented by another batch or two of old country patriots who had to leave there because they were starving to death under the employers' flag at once.

The News-Ad. is one daily paper that has earned for the local daily press the statement of E. T. Kingsley that ". . . the newspaeprs lie like horse thieves." It deliberately states, editorially, in Tuesday's issue, that no application had ever been made by the miners for arbitration or government intervention. As far back as last January, while the B. C. Federation of Labor was in session, Premier McBride was asked to intervene in the dispute at Cumberland, where the outbreak had then occurred, and use his "good auspices" to bring about a settlement. The premier's suave negative reply is now a matter of history.

Whenever there is trouble between capital and labor, the toady press wants "Canadian Controlled Unions." How many of the companies operating in British Columbia are Canadian? Unionism, like capital, does not recognize national boundary lines. It would be bad for the world if either did. A printer's union card issued in Nelson or Fernie is recognized and accepted any place in the world where there is a typographical union, just the same as an investor's gold is recognized and accepted. Both have capital which they are willing to invest for a profitable return. One invests his experience and his time; the other his experience and his gold. Neither knows international boundary lines when they see a profitable return for their investment.—Slocan Record.

Art Young's cartoons in Puck were long features of that comic paper, and like the cartoons in most of the comic papers there was a serious shadow lurking beneath all the smiles. Now Young is also adorning the socialist publication, "The Masses," probably one of the cleverest and brightest papers in the United States. In a recent number he has one which is more than usually forcible, for it illustrates a truth recent events have proven beyond a shadow of any doubt. This cartoon is entitled "Poisoned at the Source" and depicts a huge reservoir called "The News," and shows the news agencies pouring lies and distortions into the reservoir to pollute and contaminate the truth at the very source.

When panics assail the industrial world, the very first to feel the shoe pinch are the workers. First the unskilled and the day to day workers, then the unskilled and the month to month and year to year men. The trouble strikes first those who are least able to stand it and it is accepted with philosophy when thousands stand in the bread line that such things must be. Some profess with ridiculous blasphemy that it is the will of providence, others profess with equally ridiculous fatalism that it cannot well be avoided, and those who make the most of things who gloss them over, cover up the hideous enormity, are, if you please—optimists.—Nome Daily Worker.

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"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result," Mr. Edison says. "Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right. . . . The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

The Federationist has had occasion many times to refer to the Salvation Army immigration department as simply another name for a strike-breaking agency. On one occasion it was at Vernon; upon another it was at Victoria. This week a specific instance comes to our notice nearer home. The International Journeymen Tailors' Union has declared a strike upon a Homer street concern, referred to elsewhere in this issue. The Salvation Army has accommodatingly stepped in to the aid of the bosses and is supplying women to replace the strikers. Not only are the women underbidding the union women, but the firm, assisted by the Salvation Army, is violating the provisions of the provincial Factories Act so grossly that Inspector Gordon will prosecute. One hears a good deal these days about "law-breakers," but it seems so different when the breach is made by a mining company or a cloak manufacturer. It's about time the Salvation Army returned to spiritual work, as one of its officials promised to do at the Halifax convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

WAGE-WORKERS' FORUM

A Miner's Hardship.

Editor Federationist: The reason that the coal company does not want to employ union men is this: A man with a good place is chosen as gas inspector. He must report "all clear" or lose his aforesaid job. If the miners had a union this would never happen. A place in the mine with fourteen feet of gas in it, never has it been reported on the books kept for that purpose. One man swore at an inquest that he wanted to put up a cog (price 75c); but the fire boss said for him to wait. He replied that it would then be too late. In two hours from that time there was an explosion. Three men were killed and seven burned and injured for life. The fire boss became pit boss for two mines at one time. In place of being discharged he is now in the asylum. The company would always know before hand when the inspector of mines would arrive. The gangways would be chained, and he would go where the pit boss would lead him.

Two checkweighmen were cross-shifting one another. A man said: "Why do my cars weigh 300 pounds less than every one you watch? Look at the weigh-sheet; you can't steal my coal." Then the check weighman gave that man 3600 pounds for each car in place of 3000.

Now the query is: Did the second checkweighman still steal 300 pounds per car, or did the first check-weighman give back what he had stolen?

I have known a practical miner who had worked in 75 different mines, make but $1.21 a day for a month. When he kicked he was laid off.

I am the one who had the 14 feet of gas. I was warning Jack Kosley about the cog when the three men lost their lives. I earned $1.21 a day. And I had coal stolen.

I saved a mine at Brush Creek, Mo., near Kansas City, from being blowed in the air in the summer of 1893, without even thanks for it. I have worked in about 80 different mines and can do anything there is to be done in a mie. I am yours for a fair fight.

FRED LARSON.

Cumberland, B.C., Aug. 27, 1913.

Will Receive Medals.

Editor B. C. Fed.: I was talking to a brother of one of our noble militia yesterday. He told me that as soon as the trouble on the Island is over, "our" noble militiamen would be presented with medals—medals, mark you, for "active service in the field." What an inducement to young men to join this glorious brotherhood of human butchers!

Yours for industrial freedom.

J. CONNELL.

226 Powell St.

"'Our' Brave Militia."

Editor B. C. Federationist: The capitalist newspapers have been filled with sickening slush about the militia, who are termed "the boys" and "our boys." All sorts of sensational and sentimental bull is printed about these ignorant workers who are imbued with religion and patriotism and are trained to do the murderous work of the capitalist class, the most cowardly ruling class in the history of society since economic classes were developed.

This ruling class is too cowardly to fight for itself. So it takes its fighters from the subject class and through its "intellectual" prostitutes develops these workers with a fit psychology in the interests of the rulers, perverts their ideals, keeps them ignorant and superstitious, imbues them with false sentiments of "god and country" and sends them forth to murder, if necessary, their own fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters—all in the interest of the capitalist class and its god—PROFIT.

Every day the capitalist papers have been filled with hair-raising falsehoods about what the miners had done or were going to do.

Conversations were exaggerated; "plots" were discovered and "rumors" were rife and plentiful. Several decidedly fishy stories were sent out of attempts to blow up mines, houses and stores, which were only frustrated by the timely discovery and bravery of the militia, but to date the only fatality was caused by a horse stepping on a member of the militia, who probably didn't know enough to get out of the intelligent animal's way. No doubt the horse was ashamed of the company he was in.

The stories of the "brave" militia, thoroughly armed with the latest war equipment, going up against unarmed and defenseless workers, makes the capitalists in other parts of the province who must pay the fiddler, think they are getting the worth of their money and that the militia is a good investment.

It also tends to overawe other workers and impels them to look on the militia with fear and respect; and yet these "brave" militiamen are so wrought up that every shadow is transformed into an armed and desperate striker and they will fire their rifles on the snightest pretext.

T. F. G. DOUGHERTY.

Union Men and Unionism.

Editor B. C. Federationist: It is with deep regret that I have to admit that your cartoon in The Federationist of August 15th is as true as any I have seen. It is showing a union man buying an anti-labor paper at $5 a year, where the money will be used to persecute him should he be so selfish as to go on strike demanding conditions whereby he can live; and turning down a labor paper at $1 a year, which is continually expending its funds and energy in the interests of working people as a whole and at all times.

I am a member of the W. F. M. in the Boundary, and I must here emphasize that it is a most deplorable state of affairs when you see working men, whom you credit having more sense, helping to cut their own throats.

To these people I say: If you must read a capitalist paper, then mix it with a little Labor and be man enough to form an opinion of your own as to which is the most reliable and which will help you most.

I was also struck with an article entitled, "What is the Union?" You often hear people crying out: "Why don't the Union do so and so, and these are people who pay their dues and consider themselves the best of union men.

My advice to any union man, who hears another use that old gag, is to turn the question right back on him and say: "Yes; why don't you? We'll go to the meeting on Saturday and try and do that."

If every man who considers himself a union man would just take upon himself that little trouble we should have better unions; which means more chance of education, better sense, and better working conditions, at smaller cost.

There are hundreds of men, who, before they would spend one hour per week discussing their own welfare, would sooner sit around rolling pills and drinking booze and gathering in small bunches to call down some poor wretch whom they haven't got the grit to talk to in a meeting room, oftentimes calling down a man who is working in their own interests. They want their listeners to laugh, so that they themselves may appear witty or comical, but they don't realize how small they really look until some future time when they become a little more educated. Some of them don't even trouble to ascertain whether they are talking to union men or not.

Men of this calibre should have lived in the days of serfdom and they would have been happy, but until they learn more sense they are a menace to a Labor union.

Some will say, "Oh, we can't do much business, with so many foreigners." Comrades, let me state that there are several classes of foreigners, and some of them as union men can make a lot of so-called citizens look pretty meek. They have the backbone which some of the English-speakers have yet to get.

Another class is the one that contains those who will not attend business meetings, because they cannot talk to be understood and cannot understand those who do talk.

Brothers, it is your bounden duty to have patience with these men and teach them all you can.

Then there are others who imagine they are sneered at on account of their nationality; but whatever foreign brothers read this may rest assured that a person who sneers at another because of his breeding is not worthy the name of man. If we all had the naming of our own breeding and destiny we should certainly be a splendid race of people.

Yours for unionism,

BILLY BLUNT.

Greenwood, B. C., Aug. 21.

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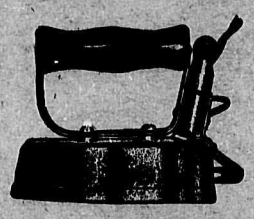

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

FIFTH YEAR. No. 125. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913. PAGE THREE

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HOTEL CONNAUGHT
WHITE & PASSERINI Props.
PHONE SEYMOUR 7097-7098
European Plan, $1.00 Per Day. Up.
Up-to-Date First-Class Dining Room and Cafe in Connection
438 PENDER ST. W.

GO WITH THE BUNCH TO THE BRUNSWICK POOL ROOMS

THE NEW
ORPHEUM
Granville Street
VAUDEVILLE
Where Everybody Goes
500 Gallery Seats at 15c

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE
Means Pantages Vaudeville
THREE SHOWS DAILY
2:45, 7:20, 9:15
Season's Prices—Matinee, 15c. Evenings 15c and 25c

A Blind Man
Can detect the Edison Phonograph the moment the wonderful tones reach his ear. He exclaims: "IT'S AN EDISON"
CALL TO-DAY and be convinced of the Edison superiority. It's there and you will agree with us after you have heard it, that the Edison is the machine you will buy.
Prices from $19.50 up
Terms to suit all pockets
The Kent Piano
COMPANY, LIMITED
Successors to
M. W. WAITT & CO.
558 Granville St.

Berry Bros.
Agents for
CLEVELAND CYCLES
The Bicycle with the Reputation
Full line of accessories
Repairs promptly executed
612 HASTINGS ST. EAST
Phone Seymour 7503

STRIKE ON
Miners Keep Away

THE strike is still on at the Queen Mine and Silver Dollar, at Sheep Creek, B. C.

All working men urged to stay away until this strike is settled.

ORDER YMIR MINERS' UNION

Keep in mind W. D. EVANS & Co. if you want to exchange City Property for a Farm or Farm for City Property. We have lots of listers and can offer the best buys to be found in the northwest. See us, if we please you, tell others. If wo do not, tell us.
POSTAL SECURITY CO. BLDG.
456 Seymour St.

Fits-U Eyeglasses
Give U style, comfort and satisfaction when your eyes are tested and glasses fitted by
DR. HEALEY
Successor to
DR. PRICE
Eye Sight Specialist
Special Low Price for August.
337 Hastings Street W.
Room 1. Phone Sey. 5828.

A. M. BEATTIE
AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and Financial Broker
Office Phone Sey. 864
612 and 613 Vancouver Blk.
Office Hours: 9 to 6.

CORNER LOT
Rupert St., South Vancouver. Handy to car; $850, only $50 cash, balance $10 monthly.
J. Z. HALL & CO. LTD.
734 Hastings W.

If Its **PRINTING** with the LABEL on it SEE US
Cowan & Brookhouse
Labor Temple Phone Sey. 4490

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.

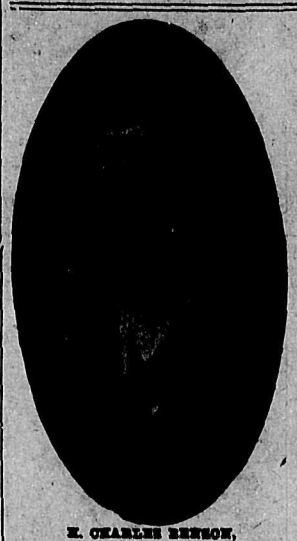
WE HAVE NO HESITATION WHATEVER in recommending our "BUCK BRAND" Overalls and Shirts to the wage-workers of British Columbia.
Our guarantee as to quality and service is the man next to you who is wearing them now, and who has worn them for years. Not only are Buck Brand goods made in Vancouver, but they are UNION-MADE—the best possible guarantee of their reliability. If you are not using

BUCK BRAND OVERALLS and SHIRTS

you are missing an opportunity to save money, secure better goods and at the same time build up a growing Vancouver industry.

Remember Our Guarantee — Largest Factory West of Winnipeg

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



R. CHARLES RENSON,
Re-elected President of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last week by acclamation.

GERMANY'S EMPLOYERS COMBINE FEDERATIONS

The German Union of Employers' federation, which numbers 50,000 members and covers 1,300,000 work people (employed by its members) has recently been amalgamated with a second combination of employers, called the National Center of German Employers' unions.

The latter numbered 6,664 members who employ 1,092,789 work people. The new organization, which is known as the Association of German Employers' union, has no other purpose than to oppose and fight the organizations of the workers. It numbers 56,664 members, employing 2,392,789 work people.

These ngures, however, merely include the main part of the combinations recently created by the employers. According to the official statistics covering the whole of the German empire, the employers' organizations now number 132,485 members, covering 4,378,275 workers of both sexes.

THE MAXIMUM WAGE AND VICE

The editor of Masses says that the minimum or living wage reform is "the meanest conception the reform spirit ever gave birth to" and adds, "If I were a girl working all day and suffering the imposition of a bare living wage in a rich country, I trust I would be either a prostitute or a thief." The Ladies' Garment Worker points out the fact that this academic gentleman has apparently not thought of the practical alternative of raising wages by means of the trade union. There are some startling implications in the contention that has recently been raised that there is a relation between low wages and white slavery. For example, one alarmed New York editor cries: "If these crude and crude and hasty assumptions were true, if this relation between wages and virtue is accepted as established, if we must believe that the bulwarks of morality are to be sought in economic conditions, then millions upon millions of sermons that have been preached through the long centuries and are preached today, are shown to be false and futile." Yes, pity 'tis, 'tis true.

Already Provided for by A. F. of L.

"The workers have the right now, if they see fit, under the A. F. of L. law to merge their organization with others in the same industry, and so the criticism that the A. F. of L. prevents such action is very misleading." Frank Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, in a recent article fully explains the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the question of industrial organization, indicating where it is actually being applied.

Power usurped
Is weakness when opposed; conscious of wrong
'Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight.
But slaves that once conceive the glowing thought
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
All that the contest calls for—spirit, strength.
The scorn of danger and united hearts,
The surest presage of the good they seek.—Cowper.

Society can overlook murder, adultery or swindling; it never forgives the preaching of a new gospel.—Frederick Harrison.

SOME ASPECTS OF UNION MEETINGS.

One can scarcely pick up a labor paper nowadays without it contains something regarding the attendance of members at union meetings. Complaint is generally made that the absentees are increasing in numbers, and that the many prevailing evils, now so rife, of which some members complain about, would be eliminated were a full attendance the general rule rather than the exception.

There are three classes that go to make up a union, namely: (1) Radicals, erstwhile noxious "square" men, who always attend in full force and monopolize the time; (2) the hypercriticals imbued with a sense of social superiority over their fellows, the regular stay-aways; (3) the tranquils, or the easygoing silent attendants who controversies and personalities. dread and detest intolerant and harsh

There is a growing restlessness and discordant undercurrent prevalent in the ramifications of labor bodies—and the larger the membership the more acute it is—which bodes no good.

The labor movement owes a great deal to the old-fashioned radical trades unionist for his services. His views and tendencies no doubt were socialistic, but his sentiments were the result of intelligence, directed by reason, and his fellows were in sympathy with his generous impulses. On the other hand, radicalism, used in its worst and destructive sense, as typical of the Industrial Workers of the World, means the ultimate annihilation and complete ruin of the usefulness of the union, followed by the deterioration of prevailing working conditions that took so many years of hard work to accomplish, and which will still require years to further improve.

There is the "brother," too, whose smugness and smirkiness leads him to imagine that he is socially superior to his fellows and his surroundings. Here personal pride vies with ignominious ignorance. He seldom or never attends a meeting, but as a captious critic or censor of union affairs he is quite capable of helping any backward movement. He does not realize that his jik is a heavy drag on any progressive body because unconsciously they are aiding and abetting that other brand of disciples of rule or ruin.

Regarding the backward and tranquil member, he is silent and seldom speaks because he is always for peace. He may or may not have had plenty of experience, but he is honest and reliable. He is cautious how he votes because on him entirely depends the stability of the union, though he is not always with the majority. He realizes that the union is his most important society; that it is a bread-and-butter organization. There is nothing that concerns him more than the wages and conditions under which he works—for on them entirely depend his creature comforts, his health and happiness. As a general thing he gets to the regular meetings and understands the policies that are being carried out. Whether he is satisfied or not, he knows what is being talked about, for he has the facts and figures at first hand.

The success and progress of any labor union depends almost entirely upon the harmony and goodfellowship displayed by its members. If they are a contentious lot the chances are for an impotent organization. Criticism of facts in an intelligent manner always should be welcome and in order. Questions based on knowledge and experience are absolutely necessary for advancement. Above all, some method should be adopted whereby more members will attend the meetings. It would be a great source of strength to any union.

Mistake of Telegraph Co.

F. W. E. Bartholomew, private secretary to Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, writes The Federationist that the incident at Regina relative to sending the central labor body there a "collect" telegram has been adjusted to the satisfaction of those "peeved," it having been an acknowledged mistake of the telegraph company.

In the twentieth century war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, royalty will be dead, and dogmas will be dead; but man will live. For all, there will be but one country—that country the whole earth; for all, there will be but one hope—that hope the whole heaven. All hail, then, to that noble twentieth century, which shall own our children, and which our children shall inherit. —Victor Hugo.

Where slavery is there liberty cannot be, and where liberty is there slavery cannot be.—Charles Sumner.

JAS. H. McVETY,
Elected as Vice-president of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last week.

EDMONTON MAKES MONEY ON PUBLIC OWNED UTILITIES

Publicly-owned utilities at Edmonton, Alta., last year paid a net profit of $60,000. Extraordinary charges for extensions and improvements of the lines were partially met from the light and power departments.

The city charges $1 for 25 street-railway tickets, good at all hours, with universal transfer; labor tickets, good in certain hours in the morning and evening, eight for 25 cents; and students' tickets, good at all hours, 12 for 25 cents. Twelve million passengers were carried in 1912, as compared with 1,812,490 in 1909. The city's population, as shown by the census just compiled, is 67,342.

The water department was operated at a robust profit.

The cost for electric lighting and power has been reduced from 12½ to 25 per cent. Mayor Wm. Short says that further reductions will be made in the cost to consumers.

Cranks of Yesterday

Let us look over the ground covered in the past twenty years, says the Milwaukee Leader. Then we were fighting with every resource at our command for safety appliances. We met the answer, "It is impossible; there isn't enough money in the country to pay the bill." We have safety appliances now and who would want to abandon their use? Not the railroad companies and surely not the men. The railways that opposed the law have profited more than they admit. Twenty years ago the railroad employees did not dream of compensation for accidents; they were fortunate if they received anything regardless of who was at fault. They had to meet the common law doctrine of negligence, fellow servant, assumption of risk and, in brief, had to stand their own losses as a part of their day's work. All of the old defences of the employer now are gone for ever. A corporation dares not come before the public with its former plea that to make the employer pay for accidents arising out of his employment would put him out of business. Today, instead of the public being frightened at the possible loss of employment through such a cause it would say very promptly, "Go out of business, you are a menace to the general welfare." None of the industries dare come forward with either threat or plea against taking care of its disabled or the families of the killed.

Britannia Mines Still "Struck."

The strike on the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company by the Britannia Miners' Union, Local 216, Western Federation of Miners, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Amalgamated Society of ngineers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is still very much on, and all union men interested are requested to call at Room 217, Labor Temple, for information concerning same.

It is doubtful whether any tyranny can be worse than that exercised in the name of the sovereignty of the people.—George L. Scherger.

Yet let us ponder boldly—'tis a base
Abandonment of reason to resign
Our right of thought—our last and only place
Of refuge; this, at least, shall still be mine:
Though from our birth the faculty divine
Is chain'd and tortured—cabin'd, cribb'd, confined,
And bred in darkness, lest the truth should shine
Too brightly on the unprepared mind,
The beam pours in, for time and skill will couch the blind.—Byron.

MINORU PARK
SUMMER RACE MEETING
Seven High-Class Races Daily
TRAINS LEAVE GRANVILLE ST. STATION
12:30, 1, 1:30, 2 p.m.

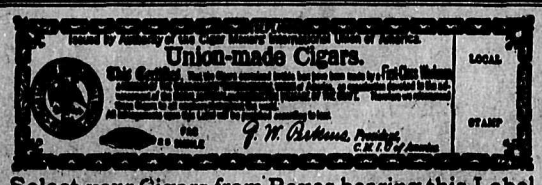
Every union man in Vancouver will be expected to participate in the

LABOR DAY Celebration

AT

New Westminster

MONDAY NEXT



Select your Cigars from Boxes bearing this Label

Every Union Man in Vancouver Should Patronize
Labor Temple Cigar and Newstand

Western Canada Fair
VANCOUVER EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

HASTINGS PARK

Fourth-Annual EXHIBITION

RACE MEETING
Live Stock and Industrial Exhibition

A FEW PRINCIPAL FEATURES ARE

Horse Show, Cattle Show
Dog Show, Poultry Show
Cat Show, Automobile Show

MANUFACTURERS' AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS
GRAIN, FRUIT, DAIRY VEGETABLE DISPLAYS
A LARGE EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK
ATHLETIC CONTESTS
AMUSEMENT FEATURES
DISPLAY OF FORESTRY AND MINERALS OF THE PROVINCE

Rice & Dorr Water Carnival Co. with over thirty interesting attractions
Boyd & Ogle old-style One Ring Circus, in front of grand stand
Wonderful King Pharaoh, king of horses
The Skating Bear

FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT
FREE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS

WEEK OF August 30 Sept. 6

Hastings Park

UNION LABEL AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Formation of Women's Union Label Leagues Advocated As Means of Organization

So long as capitalism endures the efficacy of the Union Label cannot be overlooked by unionists. It is one of the best guarantees of the goods bearing it having been produced under decent working conditions yet devised. Discussing the Union Label, J. E. Campbell says:

"Holding membership cards in some labor union is taken for granted by many that they are union men and women. Such is not the case. The great trouble with many of us is that we are selfish to a degree; we forget that we are in a position to aid our fellow unionists without any really great effort on our part if we will only demand the other trades unionist's label. This is one of the best organizers the unions have and it is without cost.

"Thousands of dollars are spent each year by the various organizations for general organization purposes, not only among the unorganized but among those who are already members of their respective unions.

"The trouble is that many of the members fail to realize their own individual organizing power. They do not appreciate the national influence the demand for the union label has on the labor movement.

"The American Federation of Labor has reached the 2,000,0000 mark in its membership, and if every trades unionist is true to himself and the labor movement it should and will overreach the two million mark by five hundred thousand. This can be done by demanding the Union Label on every purchase. The greater the demand for union label goods, the greater number of union people will be employed and under better working conditions and a better wage.

"Another great factor in the labor movement, which is overlooked to a great extent, is the organization of women. The wives and mothers of the union men organized in card and label leagues is one of the best labor "organizers" we have. Every city town and hamlet that posseses a labor union of any description should encourage these organizations. Educate them as to what the union labed means to them directly and indirectly, and what it means to the whole labor movement. With the women making a constant demand for union label articles the merchant will soon supply. If he is unable to get them he will soon see that the manufacturer has them.

"There is hardly a man, woman or child whose heart does not go out to the girls in the large cities when we read of them out on strike for a few more pennies in order that they may exist.

"Whose fault is it that these poor girls are compelled to go through these prolonged industrial battles? It is yours, Mr. Union Man. If you would see to it that you wore and demanded union made clothing and that your wives did the same, these strikes would be a thing of the past. It would not be long until there would be no non-union articles on the market, especially in the lines that the working people need.

"The label alone upon these goods would be a guarantee to you that they were made under union conditions, union wages paid, and, further, you would be aiding in organizing these industries as in order to have the label the workers would be members of some particular union.

"Take the linen collar industry alone. Thirty-six girls make all the union label collars that are worn in America. This does not speak very highly of the 2,000,000 members of trades unions.

"It is such conditions as these that form the one great big cause why we have not ten million members in the American Federation of Labor instead of a membership of two million. The condition in the collar industry would not be like this if the women in the organized centers were banded together in union label leagues. For instance in 1911, in a strongly organized city of 25,000 people, one small store was carrying union made collars.

"A good live woman's union label league was formed and inside of three months seven of the largest stores in that city were handling union made collars and simultaneously many other lines of union label articles appeared upon the shelves of these merchants!! The demand was created and the merchants furnished the goods and also advertised the fact. Teamsters and clerks' unions doubled in membership, new unions were formed. Firms removed from under the ban of organized labor and became fair.

"All this was through the efforts of a good strong woman's label league, and the agitation for the union label.

"If one small city can do this, why can not all the other organized centers do the same?

"Do you not think that the A. F. of L. could reach the three million mark this year instead of two million if the individual unionists will do a little organizing themselves? The effect of this label league was felt across the continent. A large manufacturer of non-union shoes whose orders in that city had heretofore aggregated over $6,000 each trip of his salesman, found his sales cut to less than $1,0000 a trip.

"We can make 1913 the banner year if we will demand the Union Label on our purchases. Organize the women into label leagues and agitate and boost.

Also let us resolve that our union-earned wages shall not go to non-union concerns, as every dollar we spend with a concern that manufactures articles without the union label is a dollar spent to destroy our unions.

Wherever bibliolatry has prevailed, bigotry and cruelty have accompanied it. It lies at the root of the deep-seated, sometimes disguised, but never absent, antagonism of all the varieties of ecclesiasticism to the freedom of thought and to the spirit of scientific investigation. To those who look upon ignorance as one of the chief sources of evil, and hold veracity, not merely in act, but in thought, to be the one condition of true progress, whether moral or intellectual, it is clear that the biblical idol must go the way of all other idols, of infallibility in all shapes, lay or clerical.—Thomas Henry Huxley.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL

Re-elected last week as President of the B. C. Federationist, Ltd.—Again re-elected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An Active Officer of the local United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

Contrasts.

Editor B. C. Fed.: On the afternoon of Saturday, August 2nd, the streets of Vancouver were gaily bedecked with bunting and thronged by thousands upon thousands of its citizens. The occasion being a military parade taken part in by the bluejackets of the "New Zealand," and all the local military organizations. Stepping out jauntily to the strains of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," and hauling a couple of guns behind then the navy men came in for a great reception, the surrounding building re-echoing the cheers and huzzahs of the densely thronged spectators. Next in order, to come in for the appreciation of the onlookers, were the lads that wear the tartan resplendent in their barbaric dress of a pre-historic age, and the vociferous cheering which greeted their appearance even surpassed that accorded our naval defenders.

The Boy Scouts were next on the programme for the plaudits of the sightseers, many of whom no doubt conjured up in their minds the days when these boys would don the king's uniform and fight for THEIR country, or defend our glorious empire.

The scene to many was one to be remembered with pride and one which had for its object the instilling in the minds of all present a deeper sense of their patriotism to the glorious empire of which they form a part.

To those, on the other hand, who has studied the reasons for the organization of such military displays, all this patriotic bunkum has a disgusting nauseous significance.

A marked contrast to all this flag waving and enthusiastic reception was that which greeted the same lads in tartan (the 72nd Highlanders) on Thursday evening of last week, when upwards of 300 of them left Vancouver to assist in quelling a disturbance reported to have been caused by the U. M. W. of A. on Vancouver Island.

On the previous day the miners had the temerity to disarm a squad of special constables (sent there to give provocation) and ship them back to where they belonged, viz.: Vancouver and Victoria.

According to the daily press, considerable difficulty was encountered through the hurried call sent in, and inability to obtain men to proceed to the scene of action.

However, finally some three hundred or so were MOB---lized and marched down to the Princess Patricia, which was specially chartered to convey the representatives of law and order to Nanaimo.

Ere boarding the Patricia I have not the slightest doubt but that many had cause to regret their foolhardy undertaking and, but for the inteness of the hour and the secrecy of their despatch, many of them might have thought better of it and remained at home. All honor to those members o fthe crew of the Patricia who, sooner than accommodate those hirelings in any way, shape or form, quit their jobs like men.

Only two short weeks ago these same kilties were cheered to the echo as they strutted along the streets in all their war array. Yet on this occasion, when going into 'active service' instead of receiving the applause of an admiring populace they were greeted with hisses and jeers by the crowd assembled.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast and herein one can see the awakening intelligence of at least a goodly portion of the working class.

That several hundreds of Vancouver citizens should be so densely ignorant as to go armed to the teeth at the behest of their masters to kill, maim or intimidate members of their own class and endeavor by such methods to force them to accept that which is abhorrent to them, is something to be deplored.

Speed the day when a consciousness of their own status in society shall be instilled into the minds and actions of these same hired assasins of the capitalist class when the weapon which they today are carrying to still further keep their fellow workers the producers of all wealth in subjection, may be turned on those who employ them for the degradation and exploitation of their own class—the working class.

HUGH J. McEWEN.

MILITARY DESPOTISM IN THE MAKING

(Charles L. Pheifer.)

If you are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five and able bodied, you are now a militiaman and can be called out by the President of the United States to fight your own father or brother. Failing to go when ordered, you can be court-martialed and shot like a dog. That can't be done in either England, Germany, France or any other so-called civilized country.

The so-called Dick military law passed some years ago, makes this condition possible. I apprehend that the first time this law is enforced it will awaken this nation into a state of revolt it has never known since Lexington and Fort Sumpter. It will arouse millions to a sense of their danger from a military despotism. This should be our slogan: Let those who make war do the fighting.

"Investigate"

A train collision killed a few; "investigation" came;
The "probe" was sharp, the "probe" was deep, but "no one" was to blame.
The overworked dispatcher, true, had fallen fast asleep,
But that was not the railroad's fault—and the "probe" was sharp and deep.

A hundred souls, a thousand souls were sacrificed to flame;
The "probe" was long, the "probe" was deep, but where to "fix the blame"?
'Twas panic killed the audience; the loss of life was due
To trepidation of the mob," said Twelve Good Men and True.

Pray God we grow not bitter, but it makes the vision red—
This hellish truth of crushed-out youth, this tale of needless dead!
No single name shall bear the blame, go "probe" ye ne'er so deep,
For the Cost of Living rises, but the cost of life is cheap.

—Franklin A. Adams.

There is one thing in the world more wicked than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey.—William Kingdon Clifford.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

To All Affiliated Organizations.

Fellow Unionists: At every convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, resolutions have been carried favoring the adoption of the "Universal Working Card."

At the last meeting of the Federation, the following clause in the executive board's report was concurred in by the convention:

"A resolution favoring the adoption of a Universal Working Card, that was carried by the last convention, has been carefully considered by your Executive.

"Believing that the adoption of a universal working card for the entire membership of the Federation would not only tend to cement closer together the various crafts, but would also eliminate a number of the jurisdictional disputes that from time to time harass some sections of our membership, but would also enable men capable of working at more than one trade to transfer from one union to another without paying additional initiation fees.

"We recommend that the Executive be instructed to take a referendum vote of the affiliated unions on the questions of the adoption of the universal working card."

In accordance with the above instructions, you are requested to take up this question at an early date, and fill out the attached form, stating the votes for and against.

It must be understood that the Federation regard this referendum chiefly as a means of promoting an educational discussion among its membership, and that any scheme for the adoption of a "Universal Working Card" would have to be with the consent of the International organizations affected.

Yours fraternally,
VICTOR R. MIDGLEY,
Secretary-treasurer.
Vancouver, Aug. 11, 1913.

If you would achieve undying fame, attach yourself to the most unpopular righteous cause.—George William Curtis.

The concealment of truth is the only indecorum known to science.—Edward Westermarck.

LOCAL UNION SECRETARIES

Allied Printing Trades Council—F. R. Fleming, P. O. Box 66.
Amalgamated Carpenters—H. McEwen, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Bakers—W. Rogers, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Barbers—C. F. Burkhart, Room 203, Labor Temple.
Bartenders—Geo. W. Curnoch, Room 208, Labor Temple.
B. C. Federation of Labor—Victor R. Midgley, Box 1044.
Blacksmiths — A. E. Hillyard, 2252 Fifth Avenue West.
Bookbinders—Geo. Mowat, 515 Dunlevy avenue.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Room 215, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—A. Paine, Rooms 304-305, Labor Temple.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—E. Trainor, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Robt. J. Craig, care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses — W. E. Walker, Room 203, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers—
Elevator Constructors—James Cowan, 1867 Sixth Ave. West.
Electrical Workers (outside)—W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 202, Labor Temple.
Engineers—E. Prendergast, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Firemen, Locomotive — James Patrick, 1183 Homer Street.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Nellie Boden, 101 32nd ave., South Vancouver, B. C.
Glassworkers—Charles Roberts, Labor Temple.
Groundmen's Union (I. B. E. W.)—F. Urquhart, Nanaimo Road.
Horseshoers — A. C. MacArthur, City Heights, B.C.
Lettercarriers—M. Buck, P. O., City.
Lathers—Victor R. Midgley, Box 1044.
Loco. Firemen and Engineers—James Patrick, 1183 Homer street.
Loco. Engineers—A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific. Tel. Sey. 8671L.
Longshoremen—Thos. Nixon, 146 Alexander Street.
Machinists—J. H. McVety, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Metal Trades Council—Fred. Barclay, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers—E. Read, 8 59Thurlow street.
Miners, W. F. of M.—O. A. Rowan, Room 217, Labor Temple.
Musicians—P. Howitt, Room 5, 640 Robson Street.
Marbleworkers—J. Bullock, 822 Pender Street West.
Marble Setters' Helpers—T. Abbinson, 265 Union Street.
Molders—D. Brown, 642 Broadway West.
Moving Picture Operators—A. O. Hansen, Room 100, Loo Building.
Photo Engravers—A. Kraft, Dominion Engraving Co., Empire Block.
Painters—W. J. Nagle, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—W. Paton, Room 218, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1309 Eleventh Ave. East.
Pressmen—W. Spratt, Labor Temple.
Pattern Makers—Tom Smith, 943 Broadway west.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railway Conductors—G. W. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 243.
Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
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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, Ed. Meek; recording secretary, Thos. Lindsay, 305 Labor Temple; financial secretary, G. W. Williams, 305 Labor Temple; treasurer, L. W. Deziel, 305 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1380.

BAKERS' AND CONFECtioners' Local No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. President, A. M. MacCurrah; corresponding secretary, W. Rogers; Business Agent, J. Black, Room 220, Labor Temple. Tel. Sey. 3129.

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 8:30 p.m. President, Sam. T. Hamilton; recorder, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m. Sey. 1776.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676.—Office Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, Wm. Laurie; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 1764.

COOKS', WAITERS' AND WAITRESSES' Union.—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office: Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10:30; 1 p.m. to 2:30 and 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p.m. President, Fred. Fuller; vice-president, G. S. Philpot; recording secretary, Jos. Russell, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Dan Cummings; treasurer, Geo. Hessell; business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple.

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, 858 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

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

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS', British Columbia Division, C. P. System, Division No. 1—Meets 11:30 a.m. third Sunday in month, Room 204. Local chairman, T. O'Connor, P. O. Box 432, Vancouver. Local secty. and treas., H. W. Withers, P. O. Box 432, Vancouver.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS', LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; treasurer and business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 202. Sey. 2348.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 146 Alexander St. President, P. Peel; secretary, Thos. Nixon.

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 233, I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. H. Fletcher; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Hansen; business agent, G. R. Hamilton. Office: Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.

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. Howett; treasurer, W. Fowler.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 82—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.

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

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. President, J. E. Phillips; financial secretary, J. Freckelton, 811 Seymour St.; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth Ave. W.; business agent, W. J. Nagle, Room 303, Labor Temple.

STEROTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPers' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 249 12th Ave. East.

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, phone Fairmont 988; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2636 Trunity Street, phone Highland 1572; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAl Local 897—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 u.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; recording and corresponding secretary, C. MacDonald, Labor Temple; financial secretary, L. Wakely, 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, A. Jamieson, 54 Fifth 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.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND Labor Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Labor Hall. President, D. S. Cameron; financial secretary, H. Gibb; general secretary, B. D. Grant, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Labor Temple, corner of Royal Ave. and Seventh St., at 8 p.m. President, J. L. Hogg, Hankey Blk., Sapperton; Secretary, A. McDonald, 831 Royal Ave., New Westminster.

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 956, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1695—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, E. S. Hunt; secretary, F. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 751 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, L. H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Labor hall, 751 Johnston St. President, J. E. Bryan; recording secretary, Geo. L. Dykeman; business agent and financial secretary, W. A. Parkinson, Box 236.

MINERS' UNIONS.

KIMBERLEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 100 Western Federation of Miners—Meets Sunday evenings, in Union Hall. President, W. Fleming; 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 Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Athletic Club, Chapel Street Arthur Jordan, Box 410, Nanaimo, B. C.

CUMBERLAND LOCAL UNION, No. 2299, U. M. W. of A.—Meets every Sunday 7 p.m., in U. M. W. of A. hall. President, Jos. Naylor; secretary, James Smith, Box 84, Cumberland, B. C.

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. President, F. W. Perrin; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 34, Trail, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY — Public meetings in Dominion Theatre, Granville Street, Sunday evenings. Secretary, O. L. Charlton, 3828 Main Street.

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PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 418—Meets last Sunday in month at Carpenters' Hall. President, D. McCorkindale; secretary-treasurer, Harry R. Potts, P.O. Box 849.

INFORMATION WANTED

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Martin Trulson. Trulson is a miner by occupation, but is now supposed to be following railroad construction work at the Coast. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to A. Shilland, Secretary Miners' Union, Sandon, B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. H. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
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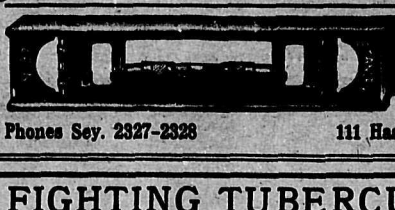

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Express Appreciation.

Editor Federationist: Following ought to have been done two weeks ago but arrest of our secretary has delayed same. Please publish enclosed resolution as adopted by Nanaimo Local No. 2155, U. M. W. of A.:

Whereas the Mineworkers of Vancouver Island have been on strike in Cumberland for eleven months and in Nanaimo for three months, struggling for better conditions; and

Whereas, the forces of Capitalism have been used to crush them and to protect strike-breakers and very few forces line up to protect labor; therefore be it

Resolved by Nanaimo Local 2155 that they appreciate the action of some of the crew of the Princess Patricia in refusing to mann her when troops were being brought to the strike zone, and express the hope that their small action may go far to solidifying the forces of labor in this province.

WM. WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

Nanaimo, Aug. 27.

Big "Jim" Not Forgotten.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite is esteemed perhaps more highly as one of the best types of citizenship, honest and truthful as the daylight, and the people trust him. He has approved the U. M. W. of A. as a miners' organization in its dealings with the men of the lamp. As a result the excellent agreement drawn up by Manager Harry Freeman, Frank Farrington and the ex-M.P.P. of Nanaimo, under which the Jingle Pot will operate these next two years, is likely to prove a standard document as regards conditions in settling the present mining stoppages elsewhere. — Nanaimo Free Press.

Unemployed at Edmonton.

A discussion at last meeting of Edmonton Trades and Labor Council over the members of unemployed within the city and whether a meeting of the citizens called by the mayor would not be a good thing to see what provisions were being made during the coming winter for the men, whom the city had thrown out of work. It was stated that the city while discharging numerous employees, were taking on several men at high salaries and that something should be done in the matter of looking after the unemployed for the hard winter months. This was referred to the executive committee to look after.—Daily Capital.

The enlargement of freedom has always been due to heretics who have been unrequited during their day and defamed when dead. No (other) publisher in any country ever incurred so much peril to free the press as Richard Carlile. Every British bookseller has profited by his intrepedity and endurance. Speculations of philosophy and science, which are now part of the common intelligence, power and profit, would have been stifled to this day for him.—George Jacob Holyoake.

M. B. COTSWORTH'S MINORITY REPORT

(Continued from page five.)

21. The before mentioned factors developed some difficulties between the company and its wage-earners, and became accentuated by further difficulties with which both parties were confronted through the extraordinary combination of speculators taking advantage of the company's phenomenal expansion, to which Chairman Horne-Payne referred, as per clauses 16 and 19, when both the capital outlay and business profits increased about 150 per cent. during the three years covered by the 1910 agreement.

Increasing Cost of Living.

22. Unfortunately for the employees those difficulties were increasingly felt as each year the burden of the increasing cost of living grew heavier from those speculative causes, for which neither the company nor its employees were responsible. But as both these parties to the dispute based their respective cases on the corresponding wages and cost of living in comparative Canadian and U. S. cities, this evidence needs most attentive sifting because any just solution depends upon it being rightly applied.

The burdensome nature of that accumulating tax loaded upon the company's purchases, and the wages of the employees by speculators, may be readily understood from the exorbitant prices the company had to pay for land and increases for stores. The extra burden inflicted upon the employees can be gauged by the enclosed "Comparative Statement" showing the standard weekly expenditure for a typical family of five, on food, fuel, lighting and rentals in the average of Canada's fifty-four cities having populations exceeding 10,000, and nine representative Canadian cities, served by similar electric railway companies during the years 1910 and 1912, based upon the department of labor's statistics as recorded on pages 214 to 226 of the "Wholesale and Retail Prices, Canada, 1912," which I have worked out to demonstrate this greatest cause of the present wages dispute, because it is impossible for this board or any group of investigators to intelligently assimilate the mass of data evidenced before us herson, until thus completely worked up into understandable form, measurable on this standard weekly basis.

Comparative Statement.

23.—The results of those computations are concisely recorded below because the company profits and the employees live in and around these three cities:

Family of Five Persons	Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Triple Total for Three Cities
1912 cost per week	$17.01	$17.94	$18.04	$52.99
1910 cost per week	14.68	15.63	15.39	45.70
Increase in two years	$ 2.33	$ 2.31	$ 2.65	$ 7.29
Increase per cent.	16	15	17	16

The average increased cost during these two years is thus proved (on this authentic basis of figures scrutinized by the Dominion Government's experts) to be 16 per cent.

24.—The corresponding average costs for the whole of Canada's fifty-four cities and the nine representative Canadian cities averaged in triple groups are appended for the double purpose of comparison, and the reduction of possible minor discrepancies or variations in such commodities as potatoes differently marketed in the three cities whose triple totals divided by three yield these reliable averages:

Family of Five per Week	Canada's 54 Cities	East Halifax Montreal Toronto	Prairies Winnipeg Regina Edmonton	B. C. Coast Westminster Vancouver Victoria
Average cost, 1912	$13.64	$13.44	$18.48	$17.66
Average cost, 1910	12.24	12.23	15.92	15.23
Increase	$ 1.40	$ 1.21	$ 2.56	$ 2.43
Increase per cent.	11	10	16	16

N. B.—The 16 per cent. average increase in British Columbia coast cities is derived as per clause 23, which emphatically confirms the same 16 per cent. average for the three prairie cities. The 5 per cent. average cost in the three capitals of the prairie provinces is accounted for by heavier charges for rent and fuel.

Increases 1910 to 1912.

25.—The increases between 1910 and 1912 are analyzed and percentaged below, to locate the forces engineering higher costs, which force these recurring industrial disputes upon us:

	Canada	Three Eastern Cities	Three Prairie Cities	Three B. C. Cities
Increases in Total	$1.40	$1.21	$2.56	$2.43
Food	.66 47 p.c.	.67 55 p.c.	.76 30 p.c.	.68 28 p.c.
Fuel, light	.18 13 p.c.	.06 5 p.c.	.11 4 p.c.	.15 6 p.c.
Rent	.56 40 p.c.	.48 40 p.c.	1.69 66 p.c.	1.60 66 p.c.

The significant fact these figures demonstrate is that 36 per cent of the increase in the cost of living during the last two years is caused by speculation in real estate values, thus forcing up rents in the same ratio in the three British Columbia cities as in the three prairie cities, where vast expanses of level land ready cleared by nature should have kept rents lowest.

But the telling fact is that the rents for houses suitable for electric railway employees have, with like rents in British Columbia, increased thrice faster than the 56 per cent. weekly average for all the fifty-four Canadian cities. The extortionate increases of rents forced in Vancouver during the last three years are established beyond dispute. Page 225 of the Dominion goods retail prices conclusively proves that Victoria rents increased 33 per cent. and Westminster 35 per cent.

Less in United States Coast Cities.

26.—As the company insistently urged that the standards for both wages and cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster should be based upon the comparative standards existing in Seattle, San Francisco and Portland, I was requested by the representative committee of the employees with the concurrence of the chairman of the board, and full knowledge of the company and the company's representative on the board, to ascertain the corresponding cost of living in those three United States cities.

27. Being unable to locate any reliable information at U. S. A. consulates or libraries in British Columbia I went to Seattle University library and found that the necessary information back to 1910 would have to be got from the U. S. A. Government's bureau of labor in Washington, D. C., and would require nearly a month to obtain, and then would evidence for food costs only as the statistics then published did not include the vital items for fuel and rent which account for 72 per cent. of the two years' average increase in Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster combined.

28. Further, I found from the United States department of labor's statistics of retail prices 1891 to 1912, page 35, that the increasing cost of food between 1910 and 1912 had been only 40 cents per week, in the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco zone, whereas the Dominion Government's figures prove an increase of 68 cents per week, showing a ratio of 70 per cent. more increase caused by food combining operators in Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster.

29. But the most important fact was disclosed in the extraordinary reduction in rents which for corresponding houses in Seattle fell about 40 per cent. from about $25 to $15 per month during the two years,

For Family of Five	1910	1912	Increase	Percentage
Food	$ 8.18	$ 8.86	$ .68	8 p.c.
Fuel and light	1.91	2.05	.14	8 p.c.
Rent for six-room house	5.15	6.75	1.60	31 p.c.
	$15.24	$17.66	$ 2.42	16 p.c.
Cost per month of 4.33 weeks	$65.98	$76.48	$10.50	16 p.c.

But note that an average wage of only $69.25 is paid to motormen and conductors, according to the B. C. Electric Company's own carefully prepared figures.

Reasons for Dissent.

Knowing how surely this burden of the heavier cost of living was bearing down the employees, especially those who have families, it was not possible for me to agree with the chairman's suggestion that we should merely suggest advances during the first six months to 27 cents per hour, when the increased cost was accumulating heaviest upon these older married servants for whom the maximum of 35 cents should be raised to 38 cents per hour and the intervening rates increased 3 cents per hour as below.

The initial 27 cents is simply what the company offered the men before the board of conciliation was formed. It would operate to benefit only the recent and future beginners for six months at the most.

Under that restriction the men who have borne the brunt of the accumulated cost since 1910 are left unrelieved by the company, who should not attempt to keep down wages below a fair family standard scale.

33. Further; to earn sufficient to keep their families, these men have to work seven days per week, which is neither just to their families, British Columbia nor Canada—now needing strong children to be here born to develop into stalwart citizens reared under British Columbia conditions, to support public welfare including this company to whom such highly valuable franchises have been granted.

If the wives of these men whilst maturing children, or children growing up are impoverished, they will have to be maintained as defectives at our expense in British Columbia asylums and old people's homes already overcrowded; therefore, this board in the interests of the public should advise all concerned to provide for adequate wages which should be paid before any further attempt is made to increase present handsome dividend of 8 per cent. for this excellent security evidenced by clause 16.

Six-Day Week By Law.

34. The danger of allowing these men to exhaust their energies by working consecutive weeks including Sundays without systematic relief one day in every seven, and too long hours is so obviously unjust that the risk to all people constantly using the cars should cause them to seek legislative protection unless the company voluntarily decides to enforce the six-day swing system" to give these men a weekly rest because their duties are of a nerve-straining nature and involve personal risks.

Paragraph 35 continues the argument introduced in 34, and points out that the operation of the six-day swing system would help remedy the inadequate wages of the extra men.

Paragraphs 36 and 37 are devoted to an effort to show that beyond the cost of food, fuel, light and rent provided for in exhibit A, there are family expenses totalling $21.52 per month more than the Dominion Government figures show. These extra items are set down as follows:

	Cents per Week
Clothing for husband	64.7
Clothing for wife	50.0
Clothing for children	92.9
Insurance (life)	37.3
Organization, labor, etc.	17.4
Religious purposes and charities	19.2
Furniture and utensils	50.5
Newspapers and books	16.0
Amusements and vacations	23.6
Sickness and death provision	39.4
Medical attendance, dentistry and sundry other costs	86.6
	$4.97
Per month (4.33 weeks)	$21.52

"It is hoped," the commissioner says, "that one result of this board's work will be to secure more reliable data concerning the cost of living problem as a whole for Canada."

The report goes on to state that it was the short service men who got the benefit when the bonus was replaced by part cash in 1910, and that if they alone got this double advantage it will operate as a dangerous incentive to make the others strike, because that 27 cents will be held out to induce strike-breakers to come in. Wages, it is asserted, should not be affected by whether the men are employed by a company or municipality.

Paragraph 42 states that the solution of the main issue to avert a strike largely depends upon the ability of the board of conciliation to bring the opposing parties to accept some scale between the rates awarded by the majority report and those awarded by the minority report.

The Minority Award.

The majority award is 27 cents an hour for first six months; 27 for second six months; 29 for second year; 31 for third year; 33 for fourth year, and 35 for fifth year and after. The minority report agrees to the rate for the first six months, but adds three cents an hour to the rates paid in the succeeding years.

For brakesmen, trolleymen and baggagemen the minority report suggests increase on the majority's scale as follows: First year 1 1-2 cents; second year, two cents; third year and fourth year, 2 1-2 cents; fifth year and after 3 1-2 cents.

Barn and Shopmen.

For car cleaners, brush hands and freight car repairers' helpers it adds one cent per hour to the majority car cleaners' scale; also one cent is added to motor car repairers' scale, and applied to freight car repairers and mechanics' helpers.

Four cents an hour is added for painters and carpenters, also 2 cents per hour to blacksmiths and machinists together with a proviso that they shall be paid those wages when doing outside maintenance work.

For apprentices, armature winders, freight department and maintenance of way men, the minority report report agrees with the majority scales, but for greasemen suggests $60, $65 and $70 for first, second and third years.

Excluded Grades.

The question of certain grades of employees excluded by the majority report is taken up, Mr. Cotsworth contending that these men have a just right to such mutual protection and should be sustained in membership.

That is all the more necessary now, he says, that employees have become too numerous for personal acquaintance with the managers.

For clerks, some such scale as the following is suggested:

General clerks, per month, from $60 to $85 within four years.

Car and switch clerks, per month, from $70 to $95 within four years.

Billing and rate clerks, per month, from $70 to $100 within four years.

For teamsters this scale is submitted:

One hour wagoners, 29 cents per hour.

Short order wagoners, 33 cents per hour.

Freight and heavy wagoners, 35 cents per hour.

A clause in the minority wages schedule prescribes that the following should be provided for in the next new agreement:

When ten or more men in the ranks of new grades have worked more than six consecutive months, they shall be entitled to organize and through the association negotiate for suitable wages.

48. Minority reports that all men under foremen should be included—The minority reports that these men have a just right to such mutual protection and should be sustained in membership. That is all the more necessary now that employees have become too numerous for personal acquaintance with the managers.

There was not sufficient evidence given to enable anyone to fairly fix scales of wages for such as the gravel pit, power shovel, and steam plant men, but I submit that as the Intercolonial Railway last month admitted its ordinary clerks under similar conditions, and clerks have collective protection on other railways, some such scales as the following should be included:

General clerks per month, from $60 to $85 within four years.

Car and switch clerks per month, from $70 to $95 within four years.

Billing and rate clerks per month, from $70 to $100 within four years.

For teamsters, this scale is submitted:

One hour wagoners, 29 cents per hour.

Short order wagoners, 33 cents per hour.

Freight and heavy wagoners, 35 cents per hour.

Other Recommendations.

49. Clauses in the minority wages schedule prescribe that the following should be provided for in the next new agreement:

(a) When ten or more men in the ranks of new grades have worked more than six consecutive months, they shall be entitled to organize and through the association negotiate for suitable wages.

(b) No reduction of wages shall be allowed by reason of the board's schedules for any present employee.

(c) Where the existing agreement prescribed scales of increases those increments shall continue to present employees.

(d) Where the board's schedules prescribe advances they shall be payable at the next payday with the amount of such increases added as from July 1, 1913.

(e) The wages schedule and working conditions to be binding upon the company and its employees for at least one year.

50. Unfortunately I was not privileged to know the contents of the majority report until it was published by the press during the last hour of drafting this minority report, hence the following brief comments thereon:

Shortcomings in Majority's Report.

Their astonishing statement that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company is only "paying four and a half per cent. on its common stock" is refuted by the fact that they are paying eight per cent. (see section 16). They pay from four to four and a half per cent. "on debentures" as the C. P. R. and other railways usually do, but the British Columbia Eletric shareholders who control the company draw the high rate of eight per cent. for their excellent security.

The majority's claim that they "have endeavored in fixing their schedule of wages to make it such that a young man entering the employ of the company at 21 would by the time he is 26 or 27 years of age be in a position to marry" by raising the minimum rate, can not be sustained as that only affects the first half year's service and even that minimum was offered by the company before; whilst present entrants are forced to bear about 20 per cent. increase in the cost of living.

51. The fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has this month conceded 10 per cent. increase to its employees east of Port Arthur, and that the Intercolonial Railway has made a like increase to both trainmen and clerks, added to the fact that the Pacific Electric Railway Company of Los Angeles has also granted increase of $5 to $10 per month, in my opinion, proves the injustice of the majority requiring British Columbia Electric employees to sign up before the end of this month under the unjust penalty of forfeiting proposed advances, when the men have during the past two weeks been denied their right to know the majority's reasons which the minister of labor by telegram authorized to be delivered when signed.

Insufficient Consideration—Data Wanted.

52. The plain facts are that the consideration of the wages schedule was rushed without time to review and sift the evidence, and that reliable data was lacking for that vital part of our enquiry.

Through the sittings I pressed for statements comparing the carmen's wages paid during 1910 in Canadian and United States cities compared by the comany, but that most essential information was never forthcoming. Similarly even the 1910 rates of wages paid by the C. P. R. in Vancouver were not disclosed—apparently because C. P. R. men were advanced in 1911 and that would have proved reason for raising British Columbia Electric men.

53. The differences between the company and their employees, as measured between the majority and minority reports, are not sufficient to warrant the grave losses that would result from a strike of the magnitude and force the vast financial powers behind the company and employees would inflict.

Such differences should be settled promptly by mutual concession between the company and men's representatives, as if they met each other half way, the cost to the company would be relatively less than the loss and permanent harm a strike would inflict. If they can not agree surely the differences should be arbitrated by British methods, and so leave the graver continental-wide controversy to be settled by the United States companies and men from whence the source of the controversy virtually arises.

Suggests Further Enquiry.

54. After full consideration I am convinced that if one hundredth part of the cash loss a strike would entail could be mutually devoted to quiet enquiry during the next few months into the factors developing this trouble, we can derive a permanent basis for settlement, not only of this but future disputes, that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

To accomplish that end I would (if desired) be prepared to devote at least three out of the four remaining months of this year to that work, which would be of lasting benefit to both parties and the public welfare. It would secure the yearly adjustment of wages up or down, as the cost of living varied, as has been so successfully maintained through many years by the Cleveland sliding scale.

55. These necessary advances can not prudently be checked until permanent steps are taken to reduce the cost of living, which in a minor degree they tend to aggravate.

Five years' study of the cost of living problem now menacing British Columbia most, convinvces me that it can be more quickly remedied here than in any other part of the world if well-directed measures are taken on the advice of experienced economists, who know that the permanent solution depends upon release of the land to cultivators by such means as have been so eminently successful in New Zealand and other parts of the Empire.

The quickest and most profitable way to accomplish that lasting benefit will be to get three of the most reliable experts appointed, say by the Provincial, Dominion and Imperial Governments (or the ablest land reformers) to investigate the essential facts, with full powers to report quickly, suggesting the most suitable permanent remedies.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.
The Employees' Representative on the Board.

Vancouver, Aug. 25, 1913.

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