THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRY IS UNITY: STRENGTH. OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR. POLITICAL UNITY: VOTES

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SOLIDARITY IS THE SPLENDID IDEA AT NANAIMO

Experience in Conflict Increases Strikers' Strength and Mobility.

McBride Parades With Titled Hoboes While His "Subjects" Fight for Right to Organize

NANAIMO, V. I., Oct. 1.—Various are the methods employed by despotic governments to deal effectively with labor in revolt. Whether it be South Africa, Ould Ireland, God's Country or the last "Best West," their object is in essence the same, that is, to crush with all the power at their command every attempt of labor to organize.

Organization means much to labor. It is something more than a mere word; it is a process—in this instance, human action, the collective action of a body obeying the law of necessity, a body whose interests are one, whose social needs and aspirations are one, who must resist every encroachment upon the part of the enemy, who must pit cunning against cunning, strength against strength, to capture every fort, for with aggressive action they discipline and strengthen their forces. As their material strength grows, so does their consciousness and the realization of the fact that the needs of today and the conscious goal of tomorrow can only be attained through intelligent co-operative action.

In the past the few have ruled the many with a rod of iron. Today that truth is evident to all who think. The few were organized, the many were not. The few were intelligent to the fact that their interests were identical; organization gave them power. They had their slogan: Freedom, Equality, Fraternity, which had a definite meaning for them, and to realize these ideals the few put their power into effect, used brute force, and out of evil came "good"—but not for the many. The unorganized many consequently were enslaved, exploited, brutalized, and all to the glory of the commercialized god "Profit." Labor is always in the wrong, but the cardinal sin of labor is to parade his toil-cursed carcase inside the holy of holies and threateningly, also "sacrilegiously" lay his caloused hands upon the ark of the covenant "Profit."

For this reason the blood of the workers has been shed profusely, in Johannesburg, Dublin, Calumet and many other places, and so long as the organisation of the master class is effective, just so long will they possess power. Clerical liars, mental prostitutes, hired murderers, will be used to propagate superstition, mutilate truth, and wet the earth with the blood and tears of those whose uplifting policy is constructiveness and progress.

The leaders of the party of labor, like labor, are always in the wrong, especially the most progressive among them. Marx was emotional, not consistent; a dreamer, consequently a joke, and the most prominent in the ranks of toil today are constantly being charged with being foreign agitators, won't workers, and general makers of trouble. But if we look at the other side and behold the great and mighty, the Gladstones, Murphys, McBrides, Bowsers, these are men (?)—men of "strong character" and "exceptional ability." Gladstone splashed the streets of Johannesburg, Murphy the streets of Dublin, with the blood of the workers. McBride, who has been parading around London with a bunch of titled hoboes—blood-suckers like himself—has been earnestly assuring all and sundry of the loyalty of B. C. Our loyalty? Impressing upon the minds of his distinguished hearers wonderful stories about "our" natural resources, and when he comes back no doubt we will hear how this, that and many other things are all essential to the further promotion of "our" unheard of, ever increasing, unparalleled Prosperity.

To keep "our" prosperity intact, while its advertising agent was abroad was the task that fell to a gentleman whose name today is a household word, especially in and around Nanaimo, and the manner in which he has performed this task has been in the main spectacular. That the particular demonstration (got up at the public expense) wherein some hundreds of uniformed British objects willingly took part, was a success no one will deny, and that the natural effect springing from such a display of organized lunacy is at present overshadowed by the all prevailing idea that Bowser is Bowser, and who is more?

As far as a bloodspilling stunt was a success, Gladstone and Murphy were all there. With Bowser, on the other hand, though the battle was planned with devilish ingenuity, the common sense of the workers for once, at any rate, foiled the design brought into being by "strong character" and "exceptional ability."

To justify the action of our intellectual superiors in the courts of "Justice," there is much chin music, while a large number of our men are being kept in jail, crowded together under unsanitary conditions, and it is only too apparent that an attempt is being made to break the spirit of these men by slow starvation, whether in the prison or out of it.

There is a moral abroad here which is best expressed by that splendid idea—solidarity. No matter what has been tried to break the spirit of this strike it has failed; the men are more determined than ever to win. No matter what methods of brutality the Gladstones, Murphys and Bowsers may employ, the army of labor will steadily advance. Experience in conflict must of necessity increase their strength and mobility. The Labor Union of the past is the Labor Union of today; only its methods are changing [illegible] the needs of the time. Org[illegible] a necessity. We must adap[illegible] to modern conditions or [illegible] existence. Fighting makes for perfection, bettering the present and forging a lever of emancipation that will make an impossibility such acts as are committed today by commercialized scoundrels in Johannesburg, Dublin and Vancouver Island.

J. S. ROBERTSON.

WILL DEFEND THE IMPRISONED ISLAND MINERS

J. W. DeB. FARRIS

Retained by the United Mine Workers' union, as associate counsel, in defense of Vancouver Island miners now in jail on various charges.

HALF HOLIDAY AND EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT

Retail Clerks' International Union Receiving Hearty Co-operation of Central Labor Body.

Most of Royal City Merchants Seem to Favor the Principle, If Details Can Be Arranged.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 2.—That a large number, if not a majority of the retail merchants of this city are desirous of meeting the clerks in their demand for a weekly half-holiday, is certain. Efforts are now being made to arrive at some agreement among themselves as to what day will be most suitable, along with other details, so that negotiations can be entered into with the employees with a chance of getting somewhere. It is reported also that an effort is being made to get in touch with the Vancouver retailers, so that concerted action on the part of the two cities may lead to some tangible result, either legislatively or by agreement with their employees.

Many of the merchants have arrived at the point where they see that they will be gainers financially by closing their shops for a half day each week, while a large proportion of them are personally as desirous of getting away from the daily grind as are the clerks, and the idea of closing the stores from Saturday noon until Monday morning looks good to them.

The Clerks reported at the last meeting of the Council that up to date the Retail Merchants' Association had refused to meet a delegation from their union, but perhaps this is not because they wish to oppose the movement, but rather a desire to have a definite plan of action before taking any further steps in negotiation.

With the "Juice" Workers.

The regular meeting of Vancouver Local No. 213, I. B. of E. W., took place Monday evening in the Labor Temple and was fairly well attended. The meeting received notice from Fred. Fuller, R. R. Robinson and E. C. Knight, delegates to the Denver convention, which convened in that city on Sept. 15, to the effect that jurisdiction had been extended to take in all employees of telephone, light and power companies who are not now affiliated with other organizations, such as the gas workers, telephone operators, etc.

John Morgenthaler, first vice-president Pacific District Council, with headquarters in the Labor Temple, Seattle, is here on an organization trip.

The Denver convention appointed a committee of twelve to meet a like committee of the McNutty faction, who held their convention in Boston, Mass., recently, with a view to holding a joint convention to try and agree on a basis of amalgamation of the two factions.

Three members were on the hospital list this week, Thomas Thompson, and George Moirsett suffered burns from flash on direct current switch board at the Vancouver substation, and Dillwin Heald was badly injured from coming in contact with 30,000 volt switch at the local substation.

There were no initiations, and only two applications pending.

If there must be soldiers let those who use them pay for them—and pay the scale of the Butchers' union.

Tools of Coal Barons Fail to Create Dissension Among Bowser's Victims

By JAS. H. McVETY.

"The men in Nanaimo prison will stand solidly behind any program fixed by the officers of the United Mine Workers for their defence. There are no differences existing between the men on the inside and those who are out that cannot be adjusted at the proper time and place."

The foregoing statement, made by George Pettigrew, Board member of the United Mine Workers, in the Nanaimo jail yard on Sunday morning last, in the presence and with the consent of the 90 odd fellow-prisoners, is a final and complete answer to those who are endeavoring to spread the belief that there exists a dispute in the ranks of the strikers as to the counsel to be employed in the defence.

The officers of the U. M. W. of A. insist on selecting, directing and paying the counsel who are to defend their members and decline to allow any one else to have anything to do with the question that so vitally affects their membership and none else.

Mr. Leighton of Nanaimo, who has been looking after the legal affairs of the miners ever since they have been organized, has selected, with the full approval of the officers, Messrs. J. Edward Bird of the firm of MacNeill, Bird, McDonald and Darling, and J. W. DeB. Farris of Farris and Emerson, to handle the defense of the prisoners. Both of these men have had a very extensive experience with those branches of law affecting trade unions and their members.

With a sincere and earnest desire to be of assistance a number of people in Nanaimo, outside of the ranks of the U. M. W. of A., secured a considerable sum of money from local sympathizers and retained a young lawyer named Rubinowitz, a magistrate appointed by Mr. Bowser, to assist with the defense.

The miners' officers and the solicitors engaged by them have taken the position that the seriousness of the charges pending against the men makes it impossible to permit a young man, admitted to the bar less than one year ago, and without criminal law experience, to have anything to do with the defense of the great bulk of the prisoners, but if any of them desire the services of Mr. Rubinowitz they are at perfect liberty to engage him. In other words, the officers and lawyers feel that, in trade union language, this not the proper time to take on any apprentices.

Together with Messrs. Bird and Darling and Mr. Robert Foster, president of District No. 28, the writer discussed the entire question with Pettigrew, Joe Taylor, Vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and Sam Guthrie, president of the Ladysmith Local of the Mine Workers, and the other ninety, in the Nanaimo jail on Sunday last, and the remarks of Mr. Pettigrew, already quoted, appeared to be the conclusion of the entire number.

The Coming Trials.

It is, of course, unlawful to express contempt for the courts, and the writer will, to the best of his ability, in discussing the treatment of the men committed for trial, endeavor to conceal whatever contempt he may feel for British justice and those who enforce it.

Held on charges as serious as attempted murder and as frivolous as intimidation, the accused have, in every instance, been committed to jail and bail refused, thus, as a special police officer remarked to the writer, greatly handicapping the men in their defense and preventing them from securing witnesses and consulting with and advising their counsel. All efforts to secure bail have so far been refused, representatives of the Attorney-General fighting every application regardless of the nature of the charges.

[illegible] Conditions.

As far as the Nanaimo jail is concerned, it is as clean as soap, water and labor-power can make it, but it is an ancient edifice and was never intended to house 35 men awaiting trial, in addition to the regular prisoners awaiting trial. The cells have no sanitary arrangements or fresh water and considering that the prisoners are shut up at 7.45 p.m., three in a cell, 6 by 9 feet, and remain there until the following morning at 8 a.m., with a bucket in the corner of the cell for the accommodation of those forced to comply with the demands of nature, the condition of the atmosphere at the end of the 12 hours' confinement can be better imagined than described.

Treated as Convicted Criminals.

Tobacco is forbidden; there are no lights in the cells, and newspapers published in the province are not permitted in the jail and the men are fed the same food as those convicted and serving their sentences.

Barker Backs Down.

Led to believe that they would get a hearing before Judge Barker, practically all the men elected for speedy trial, only to find, after election, that Barker had secured Judge Howay

Continued on page ten.

MANY "GOOD" SOLDIERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

The Kind Who Are Taught to "Obey" Being Much in Evidence at Nanaimo.

Discordant Blare of Bugle Dulls Divine Speech of Manhood in Non-Thinking Scab-Herders.

NANAIMO, V. I., Oct. 1.—Though some of the militia have gone away, sufficient remain to cause trouble should occasion require it. By the physiognomy of the latter it appears as if the namby-pamby respectable element is being eliminated, and its place taken by the "hard nut."

Some few nights ago a garage close to the camp of "our" heroes took fire. It was not many minutes before these fellows were out, half naked, some of them had only a shirt on and their kilt thrown on anyway, and there they stood barefooted, with rifle and fixed bayonet in hand, ready to defend—What? By their actions it was clearly evidenced that they were ready and willing to plunge the bayonet into any person at the least possible opportunity.

The "good" soldier is here right enough, and the "good" soldier is that specimen of brutalized humanity who has sworn away his right to "think." His highest ideal is to "obey," trained to perfection, a human automaton who would slaughter his own mother if told to do so, and be perfectly satisfied with the idea that he had done his "duty."

When will these working men wake up to the fact that they are fooled? Has the fanfare of trumpet and discordant blare of the bugle dulled that divine speck of gray matter called the brain, to the extent that they cannot conceive where their real interests lie. The kilted scab-herders can parade our streets in all their primitive glory, heads erect, arms correctly at the slope, swing past jauntily, to the rhythmical beat of the drum, mingling with the shrill and clarion tones of "A Man's a Man for a' That". But the miner of Nanaimo thinks:

"You're a mean unmanly crew,
"With your dollar-a-day and showy clothes,
"I'm more of a man than you."
"For whatever my place in life may be,
"And whether I swim or sink,
"I can say with pride, 'I do not obey;
"'I do not obey, I think.'"

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Fourteen new local unions were organized during the month of August by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, according to a report that has been submitted by General Secretary Frank Duffy of the organization. One of the new unions was formed at Hoquiam, Wash., and two at Stockton, Cal. It is said that many of the new members of the United Brotherhood are old members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which labor officers of the nation are now endeavoring to solidify with the United Brotherhood.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

Nanaimo Local, No. 21555, U. M. W. of A., passed the following resolution of protest "That this Local protest against the action of Mayor Shaw in swearing to an affidavit to the effect that a jury chosen from the City of Nanaimo would be so intimidated by the miners that they would be incapable of rendering a fair decision in connection with the trial of the striking miners who have to come up for a jury trial."

WILLIAM WATSON, Sec.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL LAST NIGHT

B. C. E. R. Special Committee Instructed to Get in Touch With Omnibus Co.

Local Y.M.C.A. Institution Placed on Unfair List at Request of Building Trades Council.

Last night's meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was well attended, Vice-president McVety again occupying the chair, while President Benson acted for General Secretary Wilkinson, who will not reach home from Montreal till next Tuesday.

Credentials.

Credentials were received and delegates seated, as follows:

Stereotypers—Charles Bayley, Chris. Homewood.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. Tennant, vice H. W. Withers.

Tile Layers—P. Hoenke.

Executive Report.

A number of routine communications were read and disposed of.

The "call" for another Immigration Conference to be held at Seattle prior to A. F. of L. Convention, asking for delegates, was laid over till next meeting.

From Mayor's Secretary re representation of Council on civic committee to meet B. C. E. R. management re increased fares, advising that meeting had to be postponed until return of company officials.

From Building Trades Council advising that the local Y. M. C. A. had been placed on their unfair list. New business.

Telegram from Calgary Trades and Labor Council re interview with Minister of Justice Doherty, who is now en route to Vancouver, relative to refusal of bail to over 100 Vancouver Island miners now imprisoned on, in many cases, flimsy charges. Referred to business agent, with authorization to arrange for like meeting here.

Business Agent's Report.

Acting Business Agent Benson submitted a report covering his activities for the past two weeks, which included all the business referred to him at last meeting.

The Western Cloak Company's dispute with the Tailors and Tailoresses' union came in for a good deal of attention, but happily had resulted in a settlement.

It was reasonably certain that hereafter the B. C. Factories Act would be enforced insofar as it was possible for one inspector to look after a large number of factories. Urged the appointment of additional inspectors.

B. C. E. R. Committee.

Delegates Pettipiece and Burkhart reported progress. It had been noticed that a motor omnibus company was being organized in Victoria. Report received and Delegate Pettipiece authorized to at once get into communication with the directors and secure all the information possible, with a view to interesting the company in the possibilities of Vancouver as a field for expansion.

Reports of Unions.

Reports from delegates indicated trade slack in all lines, especially the building trades. Despite this most of the unions reported increase in membership and better feeling generally.

New Business.

A motion was carried to the effect that the Y. M. C. A. as a local institution be placed on the unfair list, this not to affect their new building, which is in the hands of a building contractor, was carried.

The executive committe was authorized to make any arrangements possible with Mr. Richardson, British M. P., for a public meeting.

A motion to extend an invitation to Tom Mann to address a meeting here was laid over till next meeting.

Vote so far was in favor of changing Labor Day locally to May 1st.

Labor Day. September or May?

The result of the vote on the resolution submitted by the Vancouver T. & L. Council, that May 1 be celebrated as Labor Day by organized labor in this city are coming in slowly. So far, only eight organizations have reported, but the membership of those reporting indicate an overwhelming desire in favor of the change.

CONGRESS VOTES $500 TO CHRISTMAS BOX FUND

National Convention Passes Resolution of Confidence in U. M. W. of A. and Votes $500

Vancouver Typos Add $99 to the List and Many Other Unions Contribute Handsomely

"The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has voted $500 towards The Federationist's "Christmas Box Fund" for the wives and little tots of the Vancouver Island miners on strike.

"Last Tuesday morning, as a special order of business, J. W. Wilkinson, representing the B. C. Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers, presented the case of the Island miners to the convention delegates at Montreal, and, in addition to resolutions already published, the above amount was

Such, in brief, was the message received by The Fed. from Ottawa on Tuesday morning, an unqualified denial and answer to reports circulated by the island and coast daily press that the U. M. W. of A. had not the united support and sympathy of the other organized workers of Canada.

The local Typo. union last Sunday voted the limit, $99, towards the fund.

Alderman McBeath sends along a check for $10.

And from many sources The Fed. is advised that it remains only for a union meeting to take place to pass a substantial appropriation for the "Christmas Box Fund."

Only one discordant note has been received so far. A. E. Wrench, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Victoria, writes, under date of Sept. 26:

"Your circular, dated Sept. 23, re the Kiddies' Christmas Fund, came before our regular meeting, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: 'That The Federationist be notified that if it is found that the miners need assistance, we shall be willing to help, but will send fund direct to Nanaimo.'"

"Nanaimo" has not asked for financial assistance; nor have the island miners asked for any such assistance. This was specifically stated in The Fed's appeal for a "Christmas Fund for Miners' Wives and Little Tots." The fund is meant to be merely a token of appreciation on the part of organized labor of the fidelity of the miners' wives and children to their loyal union husbands and brothers. There is no call for sarcasm or lack of confidence in The Federationist. The monies received are being deposited in the Bank of Montreal, and, in due course, will be handed over to the joint committee named by the B. C. Federation of Labor, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and District 28 of the U. M. W. of A.

What The Fed. wants is boosters: union men and women and their friends to at once express themselves as being desirous of cheering the homes and gladdening the hearts of the "kiddies" on Christmas morning; men and women big enough to rise above petty bickering and give as liberally as possible.

We want $5,000.

Half the amount is now in sight.

Come on with the rest of it.

Awaiting the receipt of some of the checks and contributions now under way the list of acknowledgments is held over till next issue.

Meantime unions and unionists are urged to make their remittances at the earliest possible date.

NO CIVIC PAY FOR SCAB-HERDERS.

With Alderman Crowe as chairman of the local Civic Finance Committee, a request for wages from a civic employee, who as a militiaman consented to do scab-herding duty for Attorney-General Bowser during the recent weeks, was abruptly turned down, as it deserved to be. Alderman McMaster took the position that the militia should be used only for active service in defense of the country, and that if the Government needed them to assist in mining camps, it should at least pay them full wages. Alderman Woodside heartily supported the position of Alderman Crowe and it is certain that the City Council will concur in the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

WILL DEFEND THE IMPRISONED ISLAND MINERS

J. EDWARD BIRD

Retained by the United Mine Workers' union, as associate counsel, in defense of Vancouver Island miners now in jail on various charges.

DISTRICT 6 W.F. OF M. TO RAISE MONEY FOR STRIKERS

J. W. Bennett Has Been Retained By Executive Board to Visit the B. C. Locals

Michigan Copper Miners' Big Strike Will Be Assisted by Organized Labor

In response to a lettergram to Sec.-Treas. Andy Shilland, District 6, W. F. of M., Sandon, and in harmony with the wishes of the delegates in attendance at the fifteenth annual convention, held at Nelson, the executive board has been successful in securing the services of Mr. J. W. Bennett of Fernie, to tour the locals of the W. F. of M. and other union towns in the district, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the international officers. The lettergram reads:

"The present conflict in Michigan demands the immediate moral and financial support of our entire membership. Rush in all funds available, hold meetings to raise funds and forward same to this office."

ERNEST MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
C. E. MAHONEY,
Vice-President.

In connection with the appointment Sec.-Treas. Shilland says: "Bro. Bennett has been connected with the Labor movement for years, was our representative on the board of conciliation and investigation, which sat in Nelson in January last, and there are few men in the movement today better qualified than he to plead the cause of the workers in Michigan. Your executive feel that Bro. Bennett's tour throughout the jurisdiction of the district cannot fail to be fruitful of much good, not only in raising the much-needed sinews of war from outside sources, but also in making easier the collection of assessments levied upon our own membership."

READJUSTMENT MUST BE MADE IN NEW B. C. E. R. AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES

Duly authorized committees of the Street Railway Employees' Unions of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria are said to be in conference today with the local officials of the B. C. Electric Railway Company relative to a readjustment of the recent wage scale and schedule of working conditions recently entered into, and which have since proved in some cases impracticable and in others it is alleged the Company has been guilty of violation of some of its provisions. At any rate the differences are being discussed between the parties to the agreement today and it is expected that an amicable understanding will be arrived at.

Individual liberty was surrendered with the advent of society itself.

The slander of some people is a far greater recommendation than the praise of others.

MONTREAL'S FILTHY SLUMS ASTOUND BRITISH M. P.

Old Land Has Already Been Transferred to Canadian City.

Mr. Richardson, Labor Member, Will Arrive in Vancouver Sunday or Monday.

As announced in the last issue of The Federationist, Mr. Thomas Richardson, labor member in the British House of Commons for the constituency of Whitehaven, who is now en route to Vancouver and expected to arrive here Sunday or Monday, was a recent visitor to Montreal and here is what the Associated Press has to say:

"I never in all my life saw slums so terrible, so absolutely filthy, as those you have shown me here in Montreal. Why, in parts of England we tear down, by order of the health board, places that are palaces beside these," said Mr. Thomas Richardson, Labor member of Parliament for Whitehaven, England, as he completed some of the sections of Griffintown, yesterday afternoon, under the guidance of Mrs. Rose Henderson, social worker and juvenile court probation officer.

Mr. Richardson, who is one of the thirty-nine Labor members sitting in the present British Parliament, was in Montreal on his way across the continent to Vancouver on his first Canadian trip. While in the Dominion he is desirous of seeing where the poorer classes of workmen live.

Yesterday The Federationist received an invitation, through the secretary of Local Union No. 1155, U. M. W. of A., Nanaimo, seeking to interest Mr. Richardson, M. P., in the strike situation on Vancouver Island.

Mr. Richardson comes to Vancouver with splendid introductory letters preceding him from Messrs. J. Keir Hardie and J. Ramsay MacDonald, both internationally known in the labor movement.

No specific arrangement has been made by Labor Temple officials for his entertainment here, and any programme proposed so far as speaking is concerned will have to be made after his arrival on Sunday.

Price of Perfidy.

Harry Orchard, who was sentenced to hang in Idaho, for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, has published the required notice that he will apply for full pardon. Owing to the valuable assistance he rendered the mine owners in their fight against the Western Federation of Miners, he probably will soon be a free man. What other reward he will get for attempting to swear away the lives of other men, perhaps, will never be known.—Frisco Clarion.

Strikebreaker Farley, at 40 years of age, is dead. He died of tuberculosis. He profited little by his viciousness.

Royal Labor Commission.

Commissioner R. A. Stoney of New Westminster informs The Federationist that the Provincial Royal Commission, to investigate labor conditions, has finished its sittings on the mainland, with their return from the Edmonton-Fort George-Ashcroft trip last week.

The commission will convene at Victoria on or about October 22, and from there will proceed to Duncan, V. I., where its sessions will be finally concluded, and a report to the legislative assembly will probably be ready for January next.

Died in Harness.

The socialist movement in Great Britain has lost a strenuous fighter in Mr. Harry Quelch, who died Sept. 17th. Mr. Quelch gave the best years of his life to labor and socialist agitation, writing, speaking, organizing. He was for many years editor of Justice and chairman of the London Trades Council. Born at Hungerford in 1858, he came to London when fourteen years of age, and in the school of hard experience learned the condition of working-class life.

Machinists.

J. C. Taylor, district business agent and organizer for the International Association of Machinists in the Pacific northwest, and well known to members of the Vancouver lodge of his organization, has been chosen one of the four delegates that will represent the Machinists at the 1914 and 1915 conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Death of Mr. Burkhart, Sr.

Chas. F. Burkhart, business agent for the Barbers' Union, received a sad message from Millvalley, Cal., on Monday last, advising him of the death of his father, at the ripe old age of 81 years. The deceased had been an old-time union carpenter.

AN INSANE POLICY.

The fact that local civic and adjoining municipal authorities are compelled to consider the advisability of laying off all employees save those who are married and have families to support is conclusive evidence that the contention of trade unionists that the labor market was being overstocked by both federal and provincial governments during the past year was founded on a first-hand knowledge of what they were talking about. The soup kitchens which will have to be opened by those same authorities this winter will be a further corroboration of the position taken by organized labor. Meanwhile the governments of Canada are busy fitting up new immigration offices in the Old Country and have printers working overtime in order that the unemployed of the older lands shall be transferred to this country. This policy, along with the prospects of a gigantic rush of immigrants with the opening of the Panama Canal, leads one to wonder where it is all going to end.

President: G. E. PIERROTT. General Secretary: T. H. NORRIS.

CAPITAL CITY WAGE WORK

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MUST HAVE HAD A "UNION" —MILITIAMEN IN MIND

After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, He had some awful "substance" left with which he made a scab. A scab is a two-legged animal with a cork-screw soul, a water-logged brain and a combination backbone, made of jelly and glue. Where other people have their hearts, he carries a tumor of rotten principles. When the scab comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep tears in Heaven and the devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out. No man has a right to scab as long as there is a pool of water deep enough to drown his body in, or a rope long enough to hang his carcase with. Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared to a scab, for, after betraying his Master, he had enough character to hang himself, and a scab has not.—Copper Miners' Bulletin.

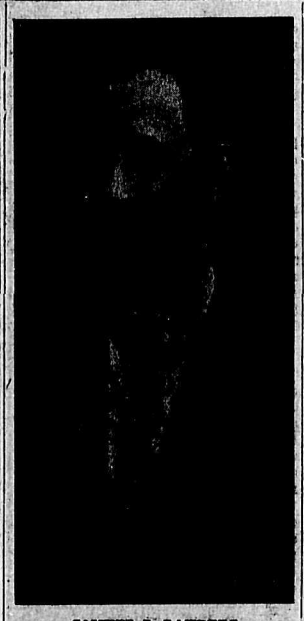
Chickens Come Home to Roost

VICTORIA, Sept. 30—Sidney J. Beckton, who was formerly a sergeant of the local mounted police, was yesterday given a sentence of one month's imprisonment for having obtained the sum of $10 from Russell E. White. Unionists will remember that this same Beckton was a particularly nasty tool used by the civic authorities during the late campaign to prohibit free speech, he having used his baton with a willingness worthy of a better cause.

Tyranny is irresponsible power.

When we sing our own praise we must supply the encore.

How a man does enjoy spending money if he can't afford it!



SAMUEL L. LANDERS
Editor The Labor News, published at Hamilton, Ont.—Ex-organizer International Garment Workers' union.—"See him smiling."

Engineers Move Headquarters.

The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has moved its headquarters from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Chicago, where, with money appropriated by the last convention for the purpose, they have purchased a building large enough to accommodate the union and the official publication. It is located at 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago.

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

Childlike Simplicity.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I want to point out to the newspaper men, that they are not mending matters by suppressing the truth concerning the Vancouver Island strike and burlesque on Justice, and forcing working men to issue their own publications in order to get the truth to the public.

Newspaper publishers are blind to their own interests when they convince the workers in this country that newspapers are controlled by the employing class and will not give working men a square deal.

I also believe they are blind to the interests of the employing class when they fail to keep them posted as to actual conditions by suppressing the truth.

The miners charge that the militia are on the ground not to preserve order, but to help the mine owners break the strike and drive the strikers back to work.

Probably the general public does not know that in these industrial troubles the employers hire strike-breakers and so-called guards through agencies that make a specialty of furnishing strike-breakers. They get them among the unemployed in the big cities and often they have criminal records.

If the strikers are peaceable and not raising any disturbance, then the strike-breaking guards will start trouble themselves. *It is* a part of their game to precipitate violence, and then place the blame on the striking working men.

When rioting can be incited by the strike-breaking guards or "detectives" the agents can bring in more of them; and they make a daily profit on every one of them. The more trouble, the more guards; the kmore guards, the more profits for the agencies.

If strikers won't make trouble, the guards will. It is part of their business.

If strikers are armed, they are arrested and unarmed. But the guards in the employ of the company are sworn in as deputies and clothed with the authority of the law, and armed to the teeth.

The time must come when the people of this country will have to take account of this war between capital and labor. It is going on in spots all over the country, and the truth about it is seldom told. It is teaching the working men to believe that there is *no chance for them to get justice* through the law. Many of them believe the courts, the militia, the government and all of its arms are against them.

And when men believe this, whether right or wrong in their belief, it means loss of respect for the laws and the courts, and a deep resentment toward society and government. That spells anarchy.

When labor representatives resort to violence and fight with dynamite, the newspapers stir the entire country up to action, and the sacrificing of innocent lives becomes a tremendonus sensation.

But when armed criminals in the employ of the captains of industry intimidate miners and attempt to starve their wives and children, it gets but scant and passing mention in the papers.

I am not calling the attention of workingmen to this condition. They know about it. They get the news in their own publications and through *reports from their brother workingmen*, even if they don't get it in the newspapers.

I do regard it as highly important, however, that all citizens who are not identified with the labor movement know what is going on. For only by knowing the truth and understanding the significance of these incidents and battles in the industrial war can they prepare to meet any crisis that may come out of it.

I don't believe public opinion would stand for the injustice the working men complain of if the public understood. The tyranny of organized industry is possible only when it can work in the dark.

"PARSON."

A TRENCHANT REPLY TO ISLAND PRESS CRITICS

Stung with Injustice and Mockery of Liberty, Nanaimo Writer Scores Corporation Minions.

Cannot "Uphold Dignity" Where There Is None—Charitable Towards Militiamen.

By SAM ATKINSON

NANAIMO, Oct. 1.—If it was not for the seriousness of the situation it would be laughable to those visiting Nanaimo. The sight of the bare-legged puppets being paraded every day to scare the miners is ridiculous. These fellows are beginning to realize that they are worse slaves than the miners. It is a great object lesson for the young man who contemplates joining the militia. At the call of a few politicians these men are required to act as traitors to the members of *their own class, in many cases sacrifice* their jobs, and all for a dollar a day and the glory of it. The miners are treated a great deal better by the United Mine Workers than Bowser treats these men whom he gets to do the dirty work of the province.

A striker, fighting for organization, better working conditions, more wages and less hours, is a man to be admired. These militiamen, compelled to strut through the streets like so many peacocks, are robbed of the fellowship of their fellows.

SAM ATKINSON

But we should not despise them. Their eyes are being opened. They are to be pitied. They were thoughtless when they joined the army. Many of them express sorrow for having done so. They are beginning to realize that if they shoot these miners they are shooting their own class. In spite of the fact that the churches, while preaching "Peace on earth and good-will to men" in the sanctuaries are encouraging the militant idea amongst the boys in the Sunday schools through the "boy scout" movement, it is going to become harder and harder for the government to enlist men for service in the army.

What kind of patriotism is that which compels Canadians to shoot Canadians, when the Canadians to be shot are simply fighting a battle to live.

A Modern Judas Iscariot.

There is one man in Nanaimo, however, who is to be despised. "Judas Iscariot Simpson," the tool of the coal barons. This description is written with profound apologies to the original Judas Iscariot. True, he sold the Nazarene for thirty pieces of silver, but he had one redeeming quality. He suffered remorse and had the common decency to go out and hang himself.

The British Columbia representative of this historic character is probably doing more harm to the interests of this province at present than any other one individual. People are still coming from the east and the United States to Alberta and Manitoba, but the high-handed methods practised on Vancouver Island have given people the idea that Justice cannot be obtained in this province. The misrepresentations of the Rotarians has induced many people to come here, but when they ascertain what the true conditions are they take unto themselves wings.

I know a man who brought $40,000 here last week and carried it back to the United States before the week was out. That is not a large amount, of course, but it might mean the nucleus around which a few people here could have employment this winter, who will otherwise walk the streets and extend the bread-line. That man was not to blame for being afraid. There is no protection here. When a magistracte can walk to church on Sunday, with a Bible under his arm, and on Monday send men to jail on a charge of vagrancy, when they have good homes, good characters, and the ability to hold down a job, what respect can you have for the law and the courts? Such a man is an anarchist himself and a breeder of anarchy.

Politicians and Dignity.

The politicians tell us that we should do everything in our power to "uphold the dignity of the government." Here is a specimen of the manner in which they uphold this dignity. In a vile cell in Victoria jail there lies a member of the Provincial Parliament. He was sent to Parliament by voters who wanted direct representation. Trumped up charges have been brought against him. He is still the representative of the people, but he has been in jail over a month and not allowed bail. He is no better than any of the other prisoners, but oh, the dignity of British Columbia!

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

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United Mine Workers, No. 2497—W. Balderstone.

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United Mine Workers, No. 2388—D. McKenzie.

Michel.

United Mine Workers, No. 2334—M. Burrell.

Moyie.

Western Federation of Miners, No. 71—Jas. Roberts.

Nanaimo.

United Mine Workers, No. 2155—A. Jordan, Box 410.

United Mine Workers, No. 372, South Wellington—Thomas Harrol, Box 549, Nanaimo.

Nelson.

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Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 524—G. H. Hardy, Box 277.

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Western Federation of Miners, No. 38—W. A. Mowlds, Box 27.

Rossland.

Western Federation of Miners, No. 38—Herbert Varcoe, Box 421.

Sandon.

Western Federation of Miners, No. 95—A. Shilland, Box K.

COLORADO APPEALS TO BAYONET

News of Coal Strike Shows That Force is Still the Arbiter.

Two details conveyed in a report of the coal miners' strike in Colorado give some idea of the utterly foolish way in which governments and individuals still try to deal with labor disputes. One of these details was that Governor Elias M. Ammons had given orders, before the strike was even under way, that the National Guard be held in readiness for service in the affected district. So far as could be gathered from the dispatches, there had been no violence on either side. But Governor Ammons was so sure there would be violence, or so thoroughly wedded to the cause of the mine operators, that he had his troops ready. He had them ready, knowing very well what "armed intervention" of that sort has meant in Colorado, and what inexcusable deeds it has exacted and countenanced.

Meanwhile the employers were announcing "their determination neither to arbitrate nor recognize the union." That is to say, both Governor Ammons and the employing operators were falling back on force, the militia in one instance, economic pressure—which is as real a kind of brutality and which in Colorado has usually been accompanied by armed conflict—in the other.

This was in the year 1913 of the Christian era!—Frisco Bulletin.

Whisper It Gently.

A member of organized labor, who is now at Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, stated to The Fed. this week that from 250 to 300 more good men could be given work at logging and railroad construction camps along the lake.

A few blacksmiths, at from $75 to $90 per month and board are wanted. The latter rate is almost general. Some teamsters, at $50 per month and board, are also wanted. The principal help wanted, however, are muckers, at 30c an hour, 10 hours. The firms to apply to are Moore & Pettrick, Board of Trade Building, Victoria; Empire Logging Company, Camp 75, Cowichan Lake; Ledingham & Cooper, Cowichan Lake (hearsay, only).

With winter coming on the blacksmiths and teamsters are on straight time—no time lost on account of wet or stormy weather.

The food is reported good, especially in the logging camps.

Sometimes a word to the wise is too much.

The school for scandal has no vacations.

A woman can beat a man at an argument, but that proves very little.

A fool may be as happy in his folly a sa wise man is lonely in his wisdom.

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THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 3, 1913

FALLING LABOR MARKET.

The class bias and rank injustice in the exercise of the powers of government are being made apparent to the least thinking of us these days. They subsidised railroads and manufacturers look upon the public treasury as the fit and proper place to dip into whenever they want to build a line of railway or to render still more profitable some industry already favored and protected by a high tariff. So common has the practice become that it is now taken as quite a matter of course for the government to grant a subsidy for every mile of new railway extension contemplated. This is done on the plea that the building of new railways is a public work and that the public benefits greatly by having these new lines constructed. It is argued that because of this new construction employment is furnished to hundreds of men who otherwise would not be employed, and the poor, deluded working people, whose vision of prosperity is generally limited to the hope of steady work at "fair" wages, usually fall for the mind-picture of plenty of work.

But the gentlemen who are so patriotically helping themselves to government bonuses also carry on other activities which more than offset the advantages to the wage-worker of any new development or construction work. They also beseech the government for ample appropriations for the purpose of boosting immigration. That is, they ask the government to also see to it that the labor market is so well stocked that they will be able to beat down prices (wages) to the lowest kmit that the dire necessities of starving men and women will drive them to accept as wages. If the wheat buyers were to seek a bonus from the government in order to buy up the chief produce of the prairie, and were to, at the same time, ask the government to import foreign-raised wheat and dump it into the Canadian wheat market so that they would have plenty of cheap wheat to buy, the case would be the same, only it wouldn't hurt the feelings of the commodity wheat if its price was thus forced down, but the human two-legged commodity is in danger of having its life shortened or snuffed out entirely by the working out of the above process.

The whole scheme and process of capitalistic growth and aggrandisement is unspeakably coarse and vulgar, and at no time in the history of the west has this been more apparent than it is today. Thousands of working people who have crossed seas and continents, allured hither by stories of opportunity, of plenty of work at good wages, are walking the streets of every city in the west in a futile search for those opportunities so glowingly depicted by the lying emigration authorities and agents in their home country. The gullibility of the two-legged labor commodity is something phenomenal, but even its childlike proclivity to believe the stories of the pious liars who operate religious immigration agencies is now strained to the breaking point.

Working people who have left conditions of rude comfort to come to Canada, to partake of the alleged prosperity here, are not going to face a condition of dire want and misery without having some misgivings as to the honesty of the human sharks who led them so far astray. Their false hopes for better conditions will turn to dull rage at their deceivers, but it were well if they only understood in its entirety the low-down graft which is perpetrated upon them, and in the name of charity and human uplift at that.

And that is not all there is to it, either. The workers who are citizens of this country and who depend on wages to provide for their necessities find the government-assisted influx of immigrants has a most depressing influence on their wages, conditions and chances for employment, and many who never before would work for less than a fairly good wage, find that they will either have to content themselves with less or see the newly arrived immigrant displace them.

With the failing conditions of a labor market which is thus being artificially forced down to suit the greed of our piratical exploiting class there arises at the same time a corresponding social wave of vice and crime, which furnishes a lot of idiotic moral reformers with material to work upon. The basic principle of "western" advancement would therefore appear to be nothing loftier than human greed and cupidity of the most vulgar and sordid order; a greed and a cupidity which shrinks not at the hardship and misery of a working population of two continents so long as its chief end—profits—are being conserved.

A government that aids and connives at such a condition of affairs and who in addition to their shameless part in bringing about this condition of affairs has the hardihood to ask the approval of the people to expend $35,000,000 on naval armaments, has about reached the loftiest peak of monumental gall. And another political party which has nothing better in the way of public policy than a slightly different way of spending the same amount, has little better to commend it to the support of working people who are confronted with the very serious problem of making a living in this country which is lyingly advertised as a "workingmen's paradise." It is about time some of this coarse humbug was exposed.

ON WITH THE FIGHT.

Members of international unions throughout Canada have been peculiarly interested in the growth and development of the organized labor movement in Great Britain. Since the days of the Taff Vale decision, the unionists of the "mother" country have been compelled to change their tactics to an almost revolutionary extent. They have been forced from first one position to another until now they seem to be almost unanimous in the decision to enter the political arena.

Of greater moment than even this, however, is the information conveyed in a cablegram to the daily press last Tuesday. As the outgrowth and consequence of the Dublin strike, the employers blazoned forth the threat that they were forming an organization and amassing a stupendous fund for the purpose of conserving and defending their profits and vested wrongs. Union officials immediately accepted the defi and have responded with a countermove that looks much like a political grave-digging contest, at this distance, with the lords and dukes occupying the position of those who go feet first.

The cablegram in question reads:

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The gage has been flung down by the labor unions in answer to the employers' proposed fund of $250,000,000 and the formation of the United Kingdom Employers' Defense Union, the object of which was announced to be the consolidating of the resources of the employers and the maintenance of their rights and freedom to deal with the labor unions.

A number of prominent labor leaders of the unions are planning a new policy by which, eliminating the benevolent feature of their organizations, will leave all the funds to supply the war chest; in other words, will convert the trade unions into a fighting machine.

The new policy may be extended so as to cover the production by the the workmen themselves of the primary necessaries of life, without losing sight of the necessity of using to the fullest extent their forces for political and industrial action.

BE CALM.

The function of the General Public is not only to pay dividends constantly, but to feel grateful for the privilege.

When capitalists find a safe field for investment in the needs of the General Public, they immediately begin to feel grieved that the rate of interest is not higher. The casual observer might suppose that capitalists should feel kindly disposed toward those who provide them with profitable disposition of idle capital. This is a mistake. Having no other object in life than to pay, the Public must always be thankful to the philanthropists who permit it to do so.

Anyone who imagines that the B. C. E. R. is in British Columbia's debt for the substantial dividends that have been paid for some years, is deluding himself. If people do not build cities for the sole purpose of making an electric railway pay, why do they build them?

Consequently when the railway wishes to increase its income, the least we can do is to pay cheerfully. In reality the company should not be obliged to charge more. An ideal public with a proper conception of its duties, would voluntarily insist upon the fares being increased every year.

BUDDING DUKEDOM.

Mr. Woods, M.P.P. for Alberni, reports that the Earl of Denbigh recently visited the west coast. Mr. Woods says:

"Not unnaturally, it has resulted in one or two pleasant side issues. For instance, the name of Bear River is going to be changed to that of Denbigh, in honor of the earl and his mining scheme, and one or two minor mountain peaks have been christened in commemoration of the trip."

The Federationist would suggest also that Great Central Lake be renamed "Mary Lane Watkins," after Mr. Denbigh's hired girl, and Barkley Sound "Towser" after his dog. And further, in commemoration of a whole week of delicious grovelling and toadying, Mr. Woods might chop off a piece of his own ear, or split his nose; or, in any event, the least that he could do would be to change his name to Friday in honor of the day that he first shook hands with the Earl of Denbigh.

The darkest hour is before the dawn.

Under corrupt governments, the forces of lawlessness and disorder thrive and flourish.

Most just it is that he who breweth mischief should have the first draught of it himself.—Jemmat.

There is, perhaps, no truth that is not to some false minds matter of error.—Vauvenargues.

Bowser will prove too much of a burden for even the oily Dick to carry at next election.

There is no crueller tyranny than that which is perpetrated under the shield of law and in the name of justice.—Montesquieu.

So far as the fishing industry of B. C. is concerned the "cannonball" flag of the Mikado might as well be fluttering in the breeze—along with the silvery tresses of Sir Dick.

It's best sometimes to let some persons get away with the idea that they are the whole show. It pleases the vanity of the egotist and furnishes quiet amusement to his friends.

If there is a wage-worker in B. C. who would like to read The Federationist, but hasn't the price, let him remember that his "credit is good."

We organize because we must.

Adversity is without doubt a great teacher, but this teacher makes us pay dear for his instructions, and often the profit we derive from them is not worth the price we are required to pay. —Rousseau.

Larkin is charged among other similar offences with "raising discontent and disaffection amongst his Majesty's subjects" and with "exciting hatred and contempt of the Government." If these are crimes, there are many criminals. —Daily Citizen.

Bowser has done much to disabuse the minds of wage-workers of the hallucination that we are equal before the law. Equals only are equal. Bowser's hired men on Vancouver Island are bringing Justice into contempt in the minds of right-minded men of all classes.

For fool actions and political idiocy, Bowser has at least one rival in Judge John E. Humphries of Seattle. Both of them should be caged and exhibited in a sideshow tent at the coming Panama exhibition. They are real curiosities of a kind.

There are a few notable exceptions among the merchants of Vancouver who have refused to advertise in The Federationist, those who declare they do not want anything to do with organized labor. The names of these can be secured upon application at Labor Temple.

A social system that makes it possible for a Harry Thaw to wring millions from the working class, even while the inmate of an insane asylum, is too rotten to last. It should be relegated to oblivion. When the workers of the world take a peep into a mirror it will be.

Capitalists hitch the workers to machines and drive them till they are worn out and useless for the making of profits. Then they are hived in jails, asylums and houses of refuge till they die. From there it is a short jaunt to the house of refuge cemetery or a midnight ride to the medical college.—Cotton's Weekly.

The trade unionists of Great Britain have accepted the challenge of the newly-formed Employers' Association to let the result be a "survival of the fittest." Up to recent times it was a case of the survival of the slickest; hence the temporary success of the bosses. Under the new slogan the fight will be short and decisive. The united working class will win.

The union label promotes unionism only in such proportion as it is demanded. If it is frequently demanded the progress of the labor movement is rapid and substantial. If it is seldom demanded, the movement fags, flounders and makes but little headway. It is such an easy, simple thing for union men to demand the label that it is surprising how few of them practice the virtue. Are you among the number?

Ministers of the gospel and the labor forces are encouraged to a better understanding of one another and urged to get together and work for mutual betterment, by E. P. Marsh, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, in an article of his own writing, concerning the Columbia River Methodist conference, recently held at Walla Walla and his visit before the assemblage.

"It takes all kinds of men to make a world, and it takes all kinds of newspapers to serve the interests. The mental prostitutes that offer openly their pages to serve the forces which are in power doubtless are to be considered like their social prototype an unfortunate necessity—they have to pander to those in power to make a living and it is their way of it—God made them, let them pass for men, as the Bard wrote of another somewhat contemptible humanlike creation."

"The dolar and cent consideration is the consideration that impels disasters. It accounts for overworked and careless employees. It accounts for human collapses under the strain of responsibility and toil. It accounts for defective regulations so that no fool safety rules and appliances might interfere in any way with the money-making capacity of the road. Life is placed in the balance with gain, and life is hopelessly found wanting in the minds of men who control industry."

"Lancebezan" was a bold sojer boy. He joined the army with visions of serving the land he loved, and serving the flag under which he was born. These are fine sentiments that most of us have felt from time to time. Doubtless when a boy Bill loved to see the soldiers parading, to hear the blare of martial bands and feel the rhythmic tread of marching men. It is an inspiring thing somehow or another, and has an effect that even the most anti-militaristically inclined will hardly be able to resist. Bill joined the army, but now Bill is in bad. The hero stuff is defunct.

On all sides, with infinite hurtling and noise, the industrial war goes on, distracted employers and journalists scurrying hither and thither like disturbed ants. They miss the significance of this extraordinary emergence of labor. An industrial revolt, vaster than anything that has happened in our time, sweeps the country, yet employers have nothing better to offer than a blind policy of laissez-faire. Battlegrounds are widening until strikes become matters of national consequence, men in kindred unions draw nearer to each other with a fine spirit of comradeship, yet their aims are ridiculed and distorted by the capitalist press.—Daily Citizen.

"Under capitalism co-operation is not possible. That is to say, co-operation that will take the place of individual ownership is not possible for when co-operation is established in all lines of industry then capitalism falls. Capitalism presupposes workers who have nothing to sell but their labor power who will produce more than their wages which excess production goes into the capacious pockets of the capitalists. When the profits, namely the unpaid wages, are divided up among the producers, capitalism as a system of exploitation ceases. An industrial re-organization of society presupposes just such a plan to take place of private ownership. The producers in all industries organized by industries will control the product of their labor, and will receive the full social value of that labor expended in production. That is, an industrial democracy will take the place of a political democracy, within which an industrial aristocracy exists as at the present time."

There was a time when men who joined the state militia entertained the opinion that there was honor and glory in donning the uniform of the soldier. There was a time when even the vast majority of people looked upon the soldier as a man who was animated by high and lofty impulses, but in this day and age when soldiers are converted into strike breakers to serve the interests of Mammon, there is no fair mindd or intelligent man who can honestly pay a tribute to the man who wears the trappings of the military. * * * Men are recognizing the fact that ravenous greed is demanding the support of bayonets and gatling guns for its continued supremacy. Men in every conflict between labor and capital are beholding the soldier arrayed upon the side of wealth and in the name of "law and order" justice is strangled to death in order that heartless exploiters may glut themselves upon the dividends wet with the life-blood of ill-paid slaves. An industrial system that is maintained by military might is doomed, and the time is coming when the brawn and bone of a nation will refuse to wear the garb of the soldier to suppress labor in its war against economic slavery.—Miners' Magazine.

While one is inclined to notice the readiness with which troops are now placed in strike zones to "keep order," it is well to observe that this policy is now general throughout the world. not the single country which has passed the embryonic stage of capitalism but yearly witnesses some such demonstration of the fact that the armed forces of the nations are the armed forces of capitalism. Thus in Vancouver Island where the strikers in the coal fields have been out for a considerable time thousands of soldiers are pointing their guns at the union men peaceably assembled, denying them the right to meet, preventing any more than two or three coming together, interfering with committee work, and doing all that is possible to bring about the submission of the strikers. Just for all the world as was done in France, in Africa, in West Virginia, in Michigan, in Colorado, in Lawrence, and in Mexico, not to mention any more examples. Capitalism being international, naturally the policy whereby capitalism maintains itself will present the same or similar policies throughout the world. That is not unimportant, and it accounts for the fact that the opposite of capitalism, socialism, is also progressing throughout the civilized world along lines similar in each country.—Nome Daily Worker.

No Room for Scab-Herders.

The militiaman in British Columbia will have to depend upon self-esteem for his conceit over duty well performed at Nanaimo. Workers everywhere are roasting him and his boss in Vancouver fires him.—Winnipeg Voice.

UNION BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Paste in your hat for reference.

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495.

Amalgamated Society Carpenters—Room 209; John A. Key.
Bartenders—Room 208; Geo. W. Curnock.
B. C. Federationist—Room 217; R. P. Pettipiece.
B. C. Federation of Labor—Room 208; Victor R. Midgley.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—Room 304 and 305; Geo. W. Williams.
Bricklayers—Room 215; Wm. S. Dagnall.
Bakers—Room 220.
Barbers—Room 208; C. F. Burkhart.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—Room 220; John Sully.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 203; W. E. Walker; Tel. Seymour 8414.
Electrical Workers (outside)—Room 207; W. F. Dunn.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 202; F. L. Estinghausen, Seymour 2348.
Engineers (Steam)—Room 216; Ed. Prendergast.
Labor Temple Co.—Room 211; J. H. McVety.
Longshoremen's Association — Office, 146 Alexander street; Tel. Seymour 6359.
Moving Picture Operators—G. R. Hamilton, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3046.
Musicians — P. Howitt, 640 Robson street; Seymour 7815.
Painters—Room 303; W. J. Nagle.
Plasterers—Joe Hampton; Tel. Seymour 1514.
Plumbers—Room 218; Melvin Engolf; Tel. Seymour 3611.
Street Railway Employees—H. Schofield; phone Fairmont 985.
Trades and Labor Council—Room 210; J. W. Wilkinson.
Typographical—Rooms 212, 213, 214; R. H. Neelands.
Western Federation of Miners—Room 217; R. P. Pettipiece.

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 2038, Labor Temple.
Bartenders—Geo. W. Curnoch, Room 2038, Labor Temple.
B. C. Federation of Labor—Victor R. Midgley, Box 1044.
Blacksmiths — A. E. Hillyard, 2252 Fifth Avenue West.
Bookbinders—Geo. Mowat, 516 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—John Sully, 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.
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, 1188 Homer street.
Loco. Engineers—A. E. Solloway, 1023 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, 859 Thurlow street.
Miners, W. F. of M.—R. P. Pettipiece, 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, 1809 Eleventh Ave. East.
Pressmen—W. Spratt, Labor Temple.
Pattern Makers—Tom Smith, 942 Broadway west.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railway Conductors—G. W. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 248.
Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
Shinglers—Percy Sabin, Labor Temple Cigar Store.
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, Labor Temple.
Stage Employees—C. Martin, care Orpheum theatre.
Structural Iron Workers—A. W. Oakley, 738 Semlin Drive.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1047.
Sheet Metal Workers—H. C. Dougan, No. 5, Fifteenth Ave. West.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2436 Trinity Street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province, City.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 432.
Trades and Labor Council—J. W. Wilkinson, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—W. W. Hocken, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Gordon Martin, 657 Prior street.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. E. Morrison, 1157 Eleventh avenue east.
Upholsterers—A. Duthie, 1063 Homer St.
Western Federation of Miners—R. P. Pettipiece, Room 217, Labor Temple.

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Store Hours 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturday 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
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Be Sure and Let the Wife Read This
WOMEN'S FALL COATS $10
See These—They are made from fancy diagonal tweeds in grey, brown and tan. Cut full 52 inches long, having the new storm collar. Cuffs and collar neatly finished with tailored broadcloth. A very strong value at $10.00. All sizes.
SCHOOL COATS FOR GIRLS
Smart serviceable coats for the school miss. An extensive and pleasing variety now ready for your choosing. Bring the girl in this week, you will find we are better prepared than ever before to furnish practical coats in style, material and colors at very modest prices. Pony cloths, imported curl fabrics, bouucles, diagonals, cheviots, blanket cloths and fine tweeds. Sizes for girls up to 14 years. Some excellent values are featured at $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.50 and up to.....$15.00

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4% DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES MONTHS WITH CHEQUE
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—of small sums will help a of small sums will help a great deal in time of illness or accident. This Company pays
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Paid-up Capital and Reserve, $1,200,000.

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Palmistry and Card Reading
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B.C. EXCHANGE
We always have a bunch of unredeemed watches on hand, Waltham, Elgin, Hamilton's, Hampden, Illinois. You can save 50 per cent. buying from us. We guarantee every sale.
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HAVE A GOOD HAT
You can be as sure of the quality of the Scott Hat as you can be of the value of a bank note.
The "SCOTT" is the best $5.00 Hat on the market.
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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Stamp.
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C.
The use of the label on your printing (no extra cost to you) will help us do our duty in fighting tuberculosis

We keep the largest and most complete line of Men's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Children's Footwear at prices which cannot be duplicated.
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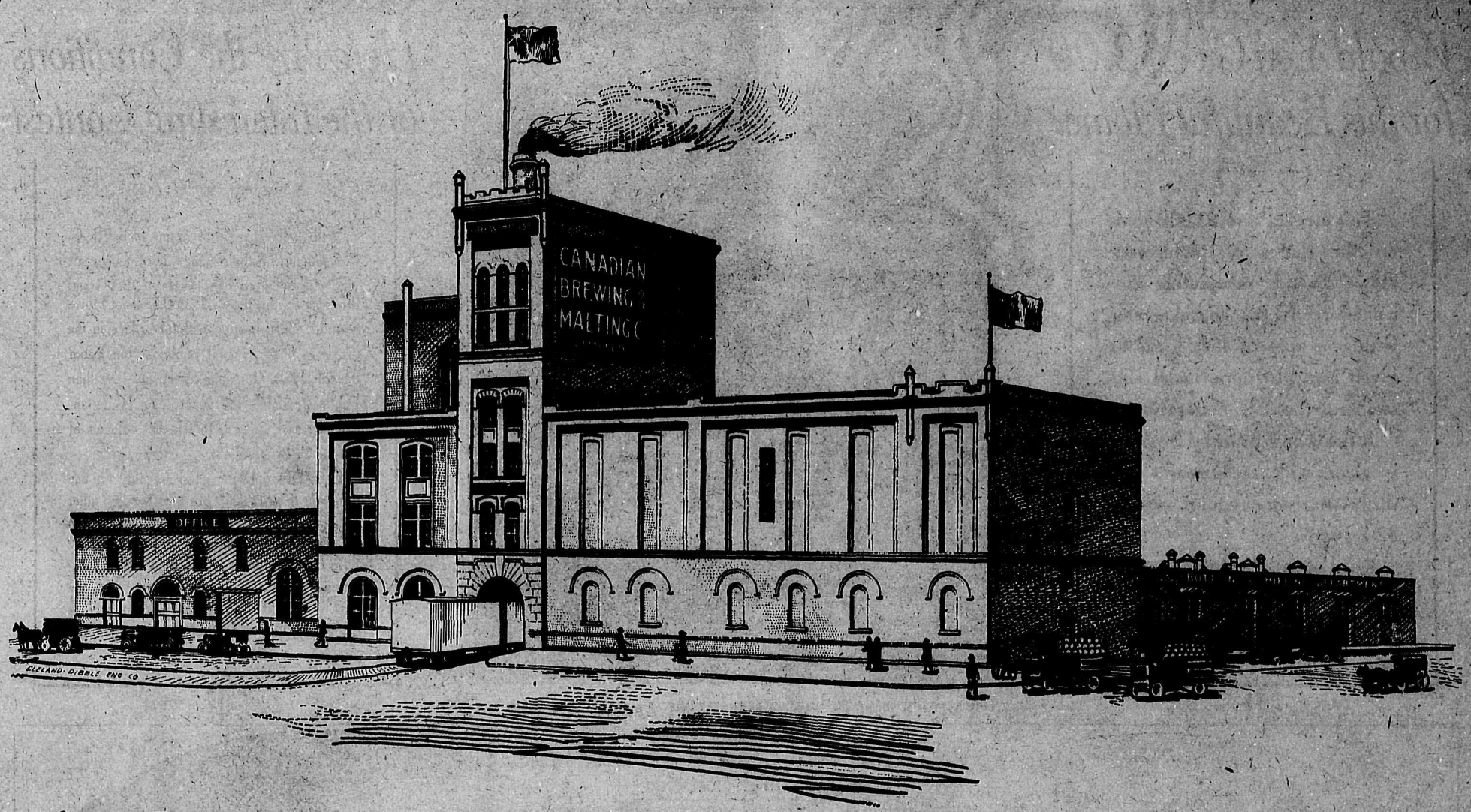
104 AND 106 CORDOVA ST. W.
THE MAMMOTH BARGAIN SHOE STORE IS THE SPOT FOR GOODS AND EXTRAORDINARY VALUES



The Immense New Bottling Department Where 'Heidelberg' and 'Cascade' Beer ARE BOTTLED

The Building

This splendid and thoroughly modern brewing plant, which is now in full operation, is located at the corner of Yew Street and Eleventh Avenue, Vancouver. The building is constructed throughout of brick and reinforced concrete. It has a frontage of 260 feet on Yew Street and a depth of 200 feet on Eleventh Avenue. The height varies from four to six storeys.

This beautiful building has been erected with a view to satisfying the rapidly increasing demand for "Heidelberg" and "B. C. Export" Beers, which are brewed only and especially for the high-class home trade in bottled beer. This brewery is one of the largest in Canada. It is in charge of one of the most careful and experienced brew-masters from the East, and is a temple of pure air and sunlight. It has been recognized that only by employing the most up-to-date machinery and expert knowledge can it be hoped to produce the highest quality of beer—a quality not excelled by any other domestic or foreign beer.

The Bottling Capacity

The capacity of the bottling department, which is 100 feet long and 65 feet wide, and which, judging from the large and fast increasing demand for these pure beers, will certainly be taxed to its utmost, is 21,600 bottles a day. This means that about 60,000 barrels of beer will pass through the bottling department during the year.

All beers, as usual, will be thoroughly sterilized and chilled in the bottles before shipping; and as the cold process of fermentation is used, they will have much higher keeping qualities and will contain more nourishment.

A Credit to Vancouver

When all this is taken into consideration, it is not difficult to see that Vancouver has a new industrial building of which any city might feel proud, and there is no doubt but that the lively demand for a high grade of bottled beer will continue to increase as more and more people realize that they can procure the very highest quality of beer right at home, and that pure beer, brewed from water such as Vancouver can furnish, is unequalled as a healthful, wholesome, nourishing beverage for all times of the year.

The Process of Brewing

The question has so often arisen—what is beer made from?—that perhaps a word or two concerning the process of brewing our beers will not be amiss.

The ingredients of these beers are barley malt—which is merely the very best Canadian barley, malted especially for our use and according to our directions—choice hops imported from the Saaz district of far-off Bohemia, where the finest flavored, most aromatic brewing hops in all the world are produced—and pure Capilano mountain water.

It is a fact well known among the leading brewers that water contaminated with even a slight percentage of organic matter can not be used at all in brewing good beer, as it gives rise to cloudiness, abnormal flavor and improper fermentation.

Capilano water, being absolutely free from even slight impurities, is peculiarly suited to the type of beers we brew, and has a great deal to do with their supreme purity and sparkling appearance.

All Pure Materials

During the process of fermentation, as well as during the three months that the beer remains in the storage cellars, the temperature is kept very close to the freezing point, the result being a lighter, clearer, more sparkling beer—a beer that keeps well and that satisfies the palate.

No adulterants or "weakeners" of any sort whatever are used at any time during the process of brewing, nor does the beer or its ingredients ever come in contact with human hands or become exposed to the outer air. From the moment when the malt enters the mash tun until the beer reaches the cold storage vaults, nothing but copper, silver or glass ever touches it.

What Our Beers Contain

Our beers have been found to contain about seven per cent. of solids—malt sugar, dextrose or grape sugar, and phosphates. It will be readily observed that, considered from a dietetic point of view, these beers possess considerable food value, and that the nutritious matter in the beer is present in a readily digestible form.

To be at their best, our bottled beers should not be exposed to strong light for any considerable length of time. The bottles should rest on their side until used, and should be placed on ice about half an hour before the beer is served.

Following are the Registered Brands of Beers Manufactured by the

British Columbia Breweries
LIMITED

Heidelberg, Cascade, U. B. C. BOHEMIAN, B. C. Export, Pilsener

The Gravitation System

We have adopted what is known as the gravitation system of brewing—the most up-to-date system known—by which all the materials for making the Beer are hoisted to the top of the building, descending gradually by their own gravity.

First, the malt is mixed with water, and subjected to a high temperature to dissolve the starches and sugars. This hot liquor sometimes called wort, is piped to the Hop kettle, where the Hops are added. The mixture is then boiled, the resulting liquid being afterwards separated from the Hops and piped to the cooling rooms, where fermentation is begun by the addition of brewer's yeast. After standing here for some time, the liquid, which has now become Beer, passes on to the storage rooms, where it enters the chip cask to be clarified and to acquire life.

A Few Facts of General Interest

The monthly payroll of the British Columbia Breweries, Limited, for their four brewing plants, is one of the largest manufacturer's payrolls in the province.

HEIDELBERG BEER and CASCADE BEER sell for $1.00 the dozen pints and $2.00 the dozen quarts. B. C. EXPORT BEER sells for 85c the dozen pints and $1.75 the dozen quarts.

HEIDELBERG, B. C. EXPORT, and CASCADE BEER may now be had of dealers in every part of the province of British Columbia.

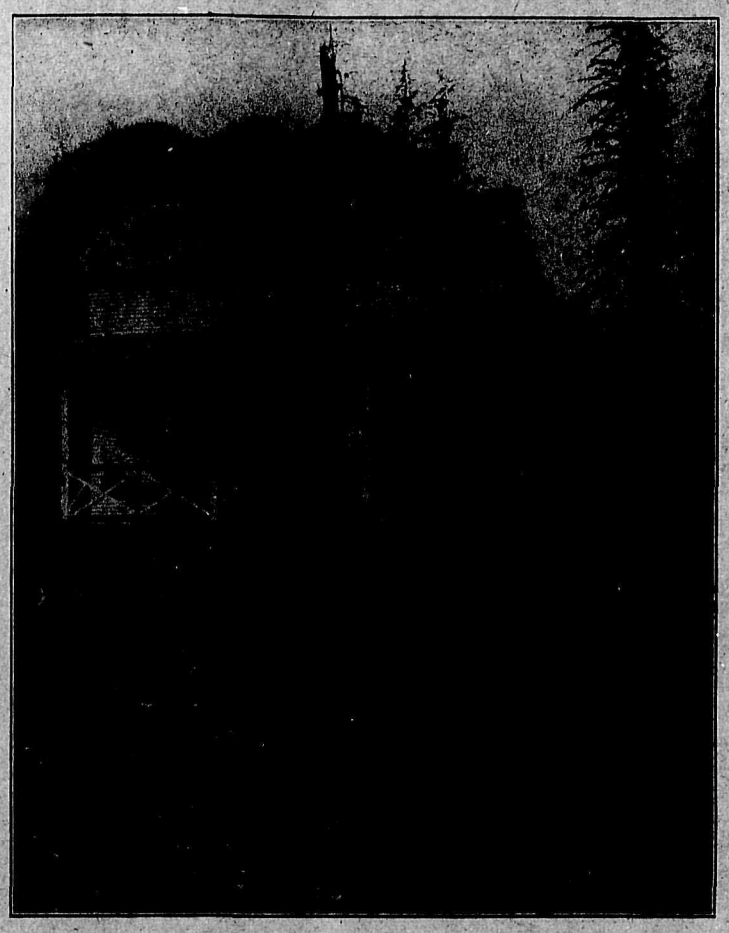
British Columbia Breweries, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

Would You Give $2.00 for this Beautiful Home?

This elegant new $3,000 home on the shores of picturesque Howe Sound, completely furnished ready for housekeeping, with one acre of land, will be given away to some lucky subscriber to the B. C. Federationist.

A ticket on the Grand Drawing is given with each year's subscription at the regular rate of $2 a year.

Read opposite column for conditions of this contest, which opens Saturday, October 4th.



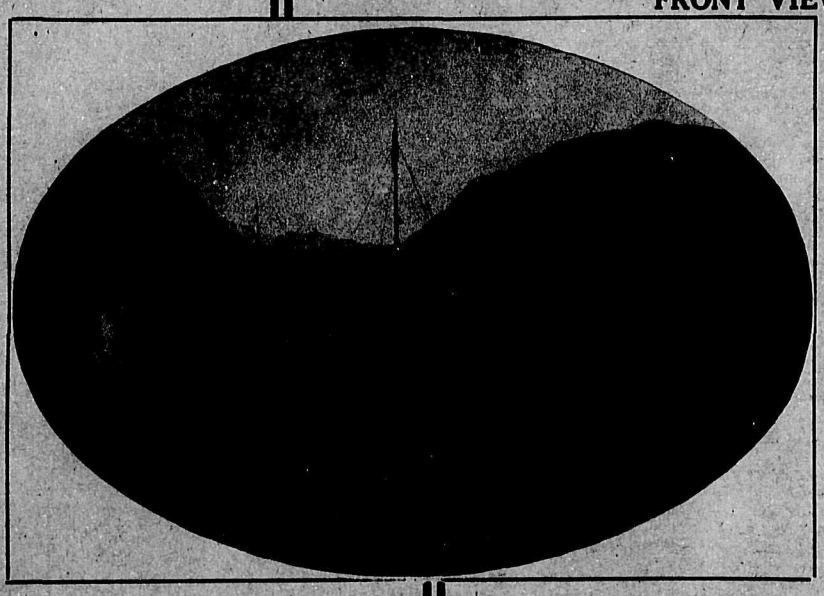
FRONT VIEW OF THE BUNGALOW AS SEEN FROM THE WATER.

Here Are the Conditions of the Interesting Contest

With every year's subscription to the B. C. Federationist, at the regular rate of $2 a year, you will be given one ticket on the Grand Drawing for this superb $3,000 home at Howe Sound. This drawing will take place in the presence of the general public at the Labor Temple Hall, Dunsmuir Street, not later than Feb. 1st 1914—the exact date to be announced two weeks before in the columns of the B. C. Federationist.

Each subscription is good not only for one ticket on this drawing, but also for any other drawings that may be held in this connection for other valuable prizes.

In case the holder of the right ticket is dissatisfied in any way with the property, the sum of $1,000 cash will be paid at once to him or her, or to their legal representative.

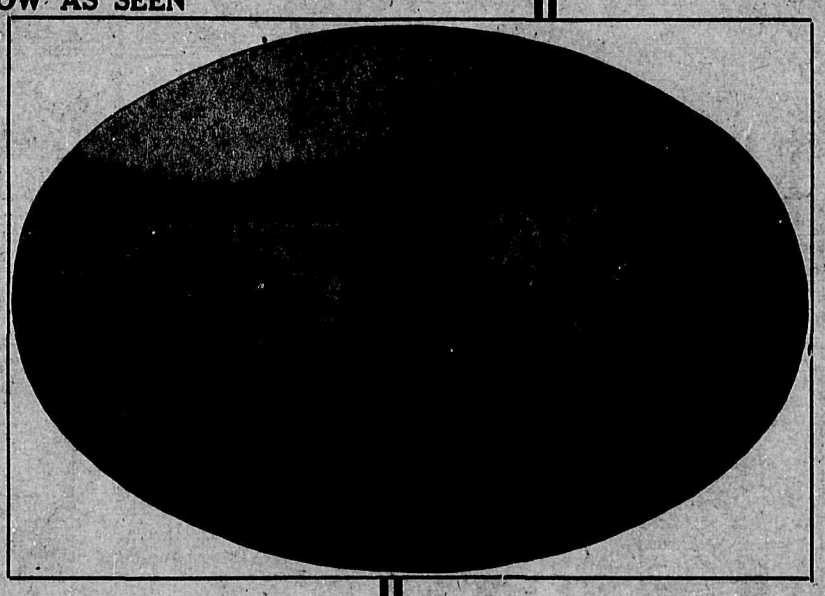


DAILY STEAMER LEAVING HILLSIDE LANDING, NEAR THE COTTAGE, FOR VANCOUVER—SEASIDE HOTEL IN THE BACKGROUND.

Size and Specifications of the Property

Cosy 4-room frame bungalow, recently furnished throughout, and newly painted and decorated.

Contains full-sized basement, kitchen, living room, and two upstairs bedrooms. Everything ready for housekeeping, even to the dishes. Slightly over an acre of best alder bottom land, comprising 106 feet of waterfront on Howe Sound by over 421 feet depth at high tide. Soil specially suitable for gardening purposes.



RESULT OF A FISHING JAUNT BETWEEN THE COTTAGE AND GAMBIER ISLAND.

Some of the Attractions Possessed by this Beautiful Home

An extensive bathing beach right at your door, where the bathing is good all summer, and late into the fall.

A natural spring within 20 feet of the house, furnishing abundance of purest water the year round.

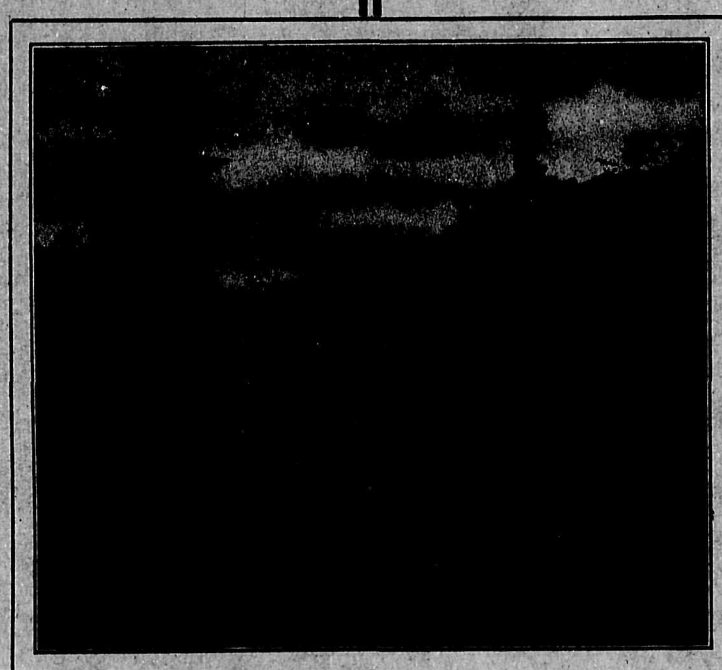
A noted absence of the Squamish winds common to some parts of the sound, as a result of being sheltered by Gambier Island opposite. Plenty of firewood within handy distance.

Many of Vancouver's best citizens have already chosen and occupied homesites in the immediate neighborhood.

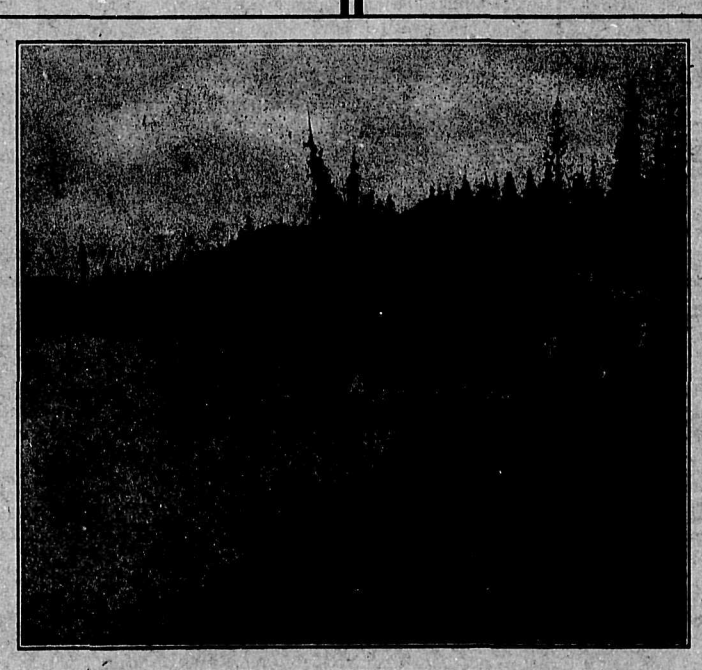
Good hunting in season within easy distance; unequalled fishing all the year round within half a mile from the house. Trout, salmon and various kinds of cod are always plentiful in the Sound.

IN SHORT, this would make a most desirable summer home for the man of means who prefers the city during the winter, or an excellent permanent home for anyone wishing to make a living off the land.

CHICKEN RANCHING could be carried on to good advantage, and would pay big returns, there being already a lively market for poultry and eggs from this district.



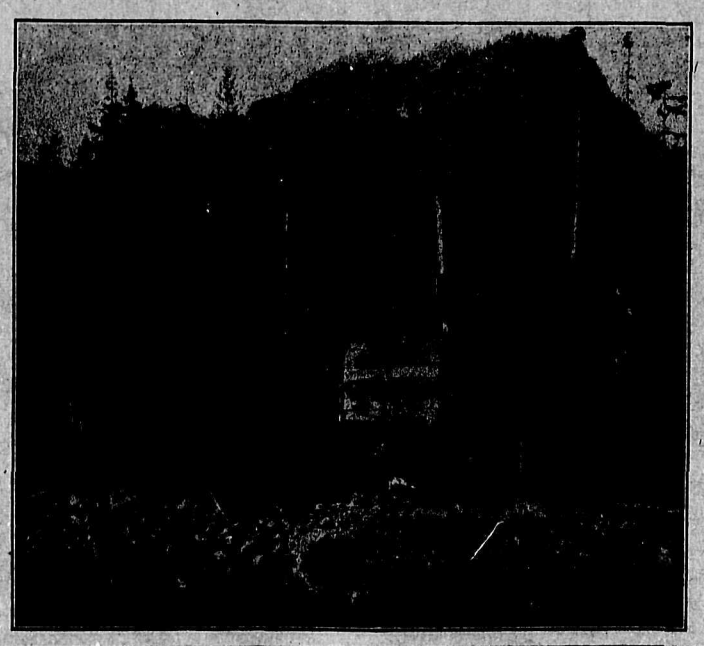
VIEW FROM THE VERANDAH LOOKING ACROSS THE SOUND TOWARD GAMBIER ISLAND.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BEACH JUST FRONT OF THE COTTAGE

Receipts for Subscriptions will be exchanged for tickets on the Grand Drawing any time up to January 29th, 1914, either at the office of the B. C. Federationist, Limited, 217 Labor Temple, or at the office of W. J. McDonnell, 328 Hastings Street West, Vancouver. Our representative will solicit your subscription in a day or two. The B. C. Federationist, the best and newsiest paper of its kind in Canada, now consists of ten full pages, and the regular subscription price is $2 a year. To Unions subscribing as a body the price during this contest will be $1.50 a year, including tickets on the Grand Drawing.

CANVASSERS WILL CALL ON YOU IN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO



PICTURESQUE WOODLAND SETTING OF HOME.

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The Location

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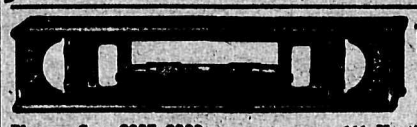

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THE MODERN STRIKE AND WHAT IT MEANS

Today When Strike is Declared Employers Rush Soldiers to the Scene

Where There Is No Trouble the "Specials" Create Riots to Discredit Strikers

All over the world there are strikes. There have been strikes all over the world for many decades, but today they are different.

Today all over the world when the strike is declared soldiers are rushed to the scene.

Soldiers, machine guns, ammunition, implements of death, are sent hard and fast to the scene of the "outbreak."

That was not the way many decades ago, it was seldom the way a decade ago, but everywhere, it matters not where one turns, it is the way today, observes the Nome Worker.

There's a significance in that. There is a significance in that worth thinking on.

It means firstly that discontent against conditions is expressed not merely by the strike, but the intensity of feeling against injustice which fanned the strike into being. And that grows so rapidly that the government and the capitalists, whose obedient henchmen not seldom control the government, fear it beyond words.

Formerly when the workers struck, there were a few deputies here and there sworn in to preserve order. Strikes ended in adjustment, and there was a coming together after the event of workers and employers, and "good feeling" once more prevailed.

That is the way now very seldom indeed. On the contrary, the fight is to a finish, and if the workers lose out they return sullen and resentful, and still full of the spirit that made them go out first of all on strike.

Today, herefore, the strike is far more ominous than ever it has been before. It means ever so much more. It gauges the extent to which economic discontent has progressed, and it is tacitly realized by the presence of the soldiers that that discontent it is feared may some day go beyond the control of government.

Therefore it is forcibly repressed. The military forces of the nation are being utilized more and more frequently to drive the workers back to their toil, and the military forces are required to do this. There are arrests, trials, courtmartials, summary punishments, and then peace is restored, but such a peace—the peace that means perpetual war.

And this is growing more intense year after year. None can doubt it. None can by any means explain away the fact that the soldiers of the nations are being used to settle strikes now all so frequently, except by the fact that economic revolt against present day conditions is abroad in the land.

The strike which are now occurring too, while frequent enough and numerous enough, are merely local troubles. Few industries are at the same time in revolt. The industries are not fully organized. The number of workers who are organized is steadily increasing. It is absurd to sneer at any form of organization—the mere fact that there is organization and that organization is growing is in itself a sign of the times. The great fact is being realized that in unity, in solidarity is strength. While various factions split up the labor movement, the bitterness that is astonishingly strong exists between the various factions, there is progress unmistakable. Even the organizations that were reactionary a short while back within them there is today evidence that shows a revolutionary spirit. The strength of organized labor of any form whatever is today immensely greater than it was years ago. In place of any one of the labor organizations being the shadow of its former self, as rival bodies would have it believed, they are constantly growing. They may not be growing as fast as those of the uttermost radical trend of thought would wish, but the growth is there and unmistakable. That growth itself is another infallible index of the growth of economic discontent. It is the sure sign that the employers know very well that the military is needed to control the situation.

Now with the growth of organization in the labor world there is a concomitant growth of power and influence, and it is certainly only a matter of time until that power and influence is in control of the state by labor. With that control there will follow as the light follows the rising sun, control of all the forces of the nations, the military as well as any other.

It is possible to be sure that an access to control could be postponed, and that by repressive legislation and by the cunningly built-up agitation, the labor movement could be retarded. All will remember the fatal consequence to the eight hour day agitation in Chicago, that ended in the tragedy of Haymarket, which set back, all talk to the contrary notwithstanding, the labor movement almost ten years. But if the workers will realize that the very greatest power of which solidarity has to successfully avail itself, is passivity as against aggression on the part of their opponents, they will have grasped one of the most important facts that social phenomena especially manifested in the labor movement, con possibly reveal.

Naturally all this means that progress will not be with lightning speed. But it means also assured accomplishment, and it means that there will be no turning back to begin all over again "with worn out tools" as follows when those who are carried away by their impatience resort to means which seem plausible, but are foredoomed to failure.

As against any other power which the forces of capitalism can avail itself, of the power of organization, labor holds that with which capitalism can do nothing. The very inertia and immoveability of solidarity is a force that no power in the hands of the capitalists can overcome, no matter how highly organized, for labor holds that which is necessary to society, without which society cannot exist and capital is strong merely in its parchments, its deeds and its conventions, which in themselves are already showing signs of failing into disrepute and decay.

Along with the labor movement towards industrial freedom there is growing up new standards perpetually in morals, in tactics, in conventions, customs, and even in laws, which betoken the certainty of change. And if there is any one thing positively well ascertained in human life, habits, institutions, systems, customs, it is the certainty of change, and a change from a lower to a higher, a change that means progress, a change that brings a larger degree of liberty, political, mental, intellectual and personal.

The mills of the Gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small—said the old saw, and it is worth while remembering that if the evolution may appear so slow it is certainly none the less sure, and positively always leads towards human betterment. It always means that liberty percolates to an even lower and lower strata, and gives to those who have been hopelessly submerged a brighter and a better view of things from the darkness of despair which has been theirs throughout the centuries.

It is absurd to think that economic fear will ever be permitted to haunt the hearts of human beings, and that in a world of plenty the thrifty and industrious should want for anything. It is because the very fact that they do want is striking with revolt the workers themselves, that we have these manifestations which are marked so clearly by a world of labor in revolt today.

One can blame it on agitators, but then the presence of agitators calls for some kind of explanation which will leave the witless supporters of exploitation without any firm footing. It is indeed a fact that capitalism is now revealing clearly the symptoms of that disease which will end in its dissolution.

I. T. U. CONVENTION GIVES LABOR PAPERS WELL-DESERVED BOOST.

At the recent convention of the International Typographical Union the committee on resolutions did not overlook an opportunity to give the legitimate Labor press a well-deserved boost. The report of the committee, which was unanimously concurred in, reads:

"Your committee has carefully considered the need of proper publicity in the newspapers of this country. There is an increasing number of newspapers willing to devote space to the cause of labor in their news columns and also give favorable mention editorially. In no case, however, are the regular papers willing to print the reports of meetings of unions to the extent of mentioning the names of firms declared unfair to labor, nor are they in any case willing to refrain from advertising firms or merchants unfair to labor, therefore, our members should give preference to those who are friendly editorially. It is recognized that the members of the labor organizations will continue to buy and read papers not in themselves unfair in their mechanical department, but we believe that the labor movement needs papers published strictly in its own interests. It is a peculiar fact that in cities where labor papers exist as official organs of central labor unions, outside of the printing trades are often more staunch supporters than are the local typographical unions. As printers we should be the heartiest supporters of bona fide labor papers; first, because in most instances members of our organization are the editors or proprietors of such papers; second, because we as printers derive the added benefit of employment contingent upon the successful publication of labor papers, and last, but not least, because we should as union men take a leading position in all things that mean advancement and profit for labor.

"To the end that the foregoing may have greater force and effect, we recommend that resolution No. 15 in the book of laws, page 96, be stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"15. The International Union urges upon all unions the advisability and necessity of subscribing for the bona fide labor press (if any exist in their jurisdiction) as unions for all the members of the local union, to be paid for from the treasury of the local union, and render further support, such as patronizing of its advertisers to the exclusion of others, provided also that unfair firms or merchandise are not advertised in its columns, to the end that the value of its columns as an advertising medium may be fully appreciated by the friendly element of its community."

Stone Cutters Amalgamate.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has absorbed a dual organization of stone cutters.

Every Drop 20 Years Old

HUDSONS BAY CO.

THE COSMOPOLITAN WORKING CLASS OF PACIFIC COAST

Rev. Dr. Fraser Makes Canvass of Downtown Section With Amazing Results.

Emphasizes Difficulties Encountered by Union Organizers in Local Field

Some idea of the difficulties encountered by Pacific Coast unionists in organizing the wage-workers here can be more readily grasped by an understanding of the cosmopolitan nature of the population so far as the working class is concerned.

Last week, Rev. Dr. Fraser, in connection with an effort to consolidate a number of downtown Protestant churches, recently had a thorough house-to-house canvass made of the district in question, which reaches from Gore avenue to Campbell avenue and from Cordova street to False Creek.

The results are most interesting.

Forty-two different peoples were discovered living within these bounds.

They were listed as follows: Canadians, 704; Scotch, 598; English, 814; Irish, 150; Americans, 359; Greeks, 57; Germans, 91; Italians, 1000; Russians, 130; Swedes, 193; Chinese, 185; Welsh, 64; Spaniards, 16; Danes, 20; Poles, 40; Austrians, 83; Servians, 15; Japanese, 99; Syrians, 61; Newfoundlanders, 4; Chilians, 1; French, 29; Icelanders, 1; Norwegians, 51; Jews, 304; Austro-Russians, 9; Bohemians, 4; Australians, 11; Belgians, 4; South Africans, 3; Filippinos, 3; Dutch, 1; Manxman, 9; West Indians, 10; Finns, 3; Egyptians, 3; Montenegrins, 12; Maoris, 3; Hawaiians, 1.

This census does not include either the Japanese or the Chinese districts, which although forming a part of this district, are solid in their nationality, and therefore were not considered.

The totals show that of those supposedly Anglo-Saxons there are 5,295 in the district, of whom 2,832 are foreigners.

Those of British origin are in the minority by 185.

A newsboy who sells papers at the corner of Hastings street and Columbia avenue, handles papers printed in twenty-five different languages. He himself is a German-Jew.

NEED BUSINESS AGENTS IN PARLIAMENT, SAYS WATTERS

President Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in his parliamentary report to the Montreal convention, dealt only with matters arising in the House of Commons, which he had been delegated to watch during its session. The report says that "measured in terms substantive and tangible, the legislation enacted on behalf of human life by promoting the welfare of the workers, with one or two exceptions, can be summed up in the word 'nil,' and such experience should teach the workers that no amount of work on the outside will bring results commensurate with the importance of the organized labor movement until labor itself sets to work to direct its efforts to capturing seats and the shaping of legislation, proportionately to its numerical strength."

Alberta Federation of Labor.

The Alberta Federation of Labor executive forces have been considerably augumented by the election of two more vice-presidents—Mr. Wm. Graham, of Coleman, who was recently elected a vice-president of the United Mine Workers, District 18, and Mr. W. Alford, president of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council. With the absence of President Jones in Montreal and Vice-President Vickrage at the Electrical Workers' convention in Denver, there is not much moving in Federation circles, but the next few days will likely see some activity in the executive work of the Federation. The result of President Jones' visit to the Trades and Labor Congress will have much to do with the future work of the Alberta organization, and if the president has attained any measure of success in his conference with the congress executive, there will be something stirring in this province of ours. Mr. Jones is expected in Medicine Hat again about Wednesday next.—Labor Page, Medicine Hat News.

Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226.

President, A. E. Robb, P.O. Box 66 city; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66, city. Membership, October 1, 295; hours, 8 in job offices, 7 in "World" and 7:30 in the other daily newspapers; linotype operators in job offices work 7:30 hours, scale, $27.50 in job offices, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays; newspapers, $30 for day work, $33 for night work; overtime paid as above. State of trade October 1, worst for years, a five-day law being in force for month of October.

Blacksmiths.

President Kling of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers expects that the coming convention of the brotherhood, which convenes in Sedalia, Mo., October 6, will be made up of a large number of delegates. The convention will undoubtedly make provision for an extended organizing campaign.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

EQUALITY · LIBERTY

Edited by MISS H. R. GUTTERIDGE, Room 219, Labor Temple.

GOD'S INTENTION.

Woman would be soiled by contact with political life. This was one the reasons brought forward at a Suffrage debate the other evening, for not giving votes to Women.

"Besides, women would not use their vote, even if they were enfranchised, and if they did vote would not do so wisely.

"Women are so illogical and unbalanced, and anyhow they do not need political power. Woman's influence is so great that she can obtain anything she desires by just influence, feminine influence."

And lastly "It was not God's intention that woman should vote."

When questioned the gentleman positively refused to tell how and when the divine intention was revealed to him, his other reasons were then answered by the representative of the other side who said:

"The ballot, being only an expression of one's convictions, cannot possibly 'soil' the delicacy of womanhood, as do the economic and legal conditions consequent to the present and man-made government. Child labor, commercialized vice, starvation wages, drunkenness on every hand, 'consent' to ruin, or to 'marriage' at the age of 12, are far more degrading than suffrage could be. And even granting that men have made the ballot such an evil thing, is that, then, any reason why a 'purer' half of the population should be ruled by it in it continued iniquity?

"So long as male votes continue to average scarcely 50 per cent of the electorate, it is a poor plea to say women might neglect this function. Figures prove that women have so far been heavier voters than the men and that the male vote increases as politics become a family affair.

"As to logic—can there be anything more absurdly illogical than talking about a government 'of the people and by the people,' etc., and yet carefully exclude at least half the adult population, including full half the native-born element, too? Then that other famous principle—'no taxation without representation.' Who hesitates to tax the unrepresented women, both through direct taxes and the all-pervading customs? Speaking of logic!

"The power and the desire of enfranchised women to accomplish social reforms has been ably demonstrated not farther away than Washington. For eight years the women used their beautiful influence in vain, but immediately they were enfranchised they secured an eight-hour law for women; also the minimum wage law, the mothers' pension law, the lazy husband law, and in Seattle the 'Gill recall,' which made Seattle too clean for a horde of parasites of both sexes. This horde left Seattle next day and a large share of it came straight to Vancouver, where they are prosperous and protected today. In contrast to these reform measures, we in B. C. still witness the expensive and degrading system of driving girls into lives of shame through legal neglect; of taking children away from poor mothers to perhaps sicken and die away from all knowledge, nursed by cold charity."

PROGRESS.

The rule of kings by divine right passed away when our forefathers fought for the right of the people to elect their representatives, established a system of a self government.

Today, in British Columbia we rejoice in the despotic rule of a Premier and an Attorney-General elected by less than twenty-five per cent. of the population of the Province. What a wonderful and fearful thing progress is!!

"Fed." Staff Blushes.

Says the District Ledger, published by District 18, U. M. W. of A., at Fernie: "The live wire of the labor movement at the coast—The B. C. Federationist—has increased its size to eight pages. This is a good indication of the vitality of the labor movement west, while its columns lack none of that vivacity and originality that has characterized this publication from its birth. The worker, by supporting this publication, is maintaining and retaining the most powerful medium of expression known to civilization—the press—and a paper through which he can rely on obtaining a correct expression of labor conditions at the coast. We wish the 'Fed' every success and trust that its readers will recognize that they can help a paper considerably by reciprocity with those using its advertising columns."

It has been reported that the mine barons of Vancouver Island are willing to make concessions, providing the strikers return to work and repudiate the U. M. W. of A. The strikers could not for a moment entertain such a proposition. For them to repudiate the U. M. W. of A. would mean the repudiation of the labor movement in general, and returning to work as individuals without being identified with organized labor; would mean that the strikers would place themselves at the absolute mercy of the "foreign" tyrants who have created such conditions in the mines as forced men to rebel. Such a proposition means that the coal diggers of Vancouver Island shall forfeit every right to belong to a labor organization. The mine owners are organized, and yet, these arrogant and insolent exploiters declare that they will only make concessions when overworked and ill-paid wage-workers renounce their allegiance to the only organization on the economic field that is making a fight to improve the conditions that prevail in the coal mining industry. When men must forfeit their individual rights for the privelege of earning the scanty means of life, it is but a mockery to prate of liberty.

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B. C. Woman's Suffrage League.

The members of the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League appreciate the kindness of Mr. Pettipiece, the editor of the B. C. Federationist, in placing at their disposal space in this paper, and thank him most heartily.

We propose to deal with not only Votes for Women in these columns, but all matters connected with the interests of Women, particularly with those things that affect the woman out in the labor market.

Economic necessity has forced woman out into the industrial world, and, being a woman, and politically helpless, she is the bottom dog, her interests are not considered, her point of view not represented.

The need of political power for the working woman is greater than that of any other class, and only when she is able to influence industrial legislation will she cease to be exploited and forced into starvation or shame.

The B. C. Woman's Suffrage League is an organization formed for the purpose of obtaining votes for women on the same terms as it is granted to men.

When last we approached the legislature, we were told that when the demand was sufficiently strong the government would consider the matter. We propose to make the demand sufficiently strong, by asking all women who have the welfare of men, women and children at heart, to join our organization and help to educate the public, by placing before them the many and sufficient reasons why women should vote.

Public meetings are held weekly in the Labor Temple, every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

A public meeting is held every Monday evening at 8 p.m. in the Lee Hall, Mount Pleasant, and meetings are also arranged whenever and wherever possible.

Everyone can help by attending these meetings and bringing a friend. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Regular Meeting.

The B. C. Woman's Suffrage League held its regular weekly meetings in Room 306, Labor Temple, Wednesday night.

Mr. S. Atkinson, the new organizer of the Social Democratic Party, had been scheduled as the speaker, but through some mistake in regard to dates the gentleman was unable to attend. However, the people will have an opportunity of hearing him in this hall at a later date.

In the absence of the speaker, Mrs. Crosfield took the platform and gave a very interesting address.

Mrs. Crosfield spoke on the need of women in the councils of men, not only in civic matters, but also in provincial. She pointed out the mistakes made by the past councils of men in the city; when trying to give a city market, for instance, showing how, if women had had any say, or had been asked if the site was satisfactory, they would never have allowed it to be built over a tide flat where sewers emptied.

Mrs. Crosfield also pointed out how men having the vote in the province after having put men in power to represent them and pass good laws, never went any further and allowed these laws to be broken every day by big corporations, taking as an example the recent legislation with regard to the overcrowding of street cars as required.

She also took the cost of living question up and showed how the people are held up with short weights, impure foods and prices put up with the very smallest excuse. She held that half of the people who have the power of the ballot and who do not use it properly are responsible. That half use the excuse that business takes up so much of their time that they cannot attend to these abuses of the law.

"Now, if the women had the vote," said Mrs. Crosfield, "having no business to attend to outside of home duties, which still leaves some time for other things, is it not reasonable that the mothers of the country get these abuses attended to? They are trying even now but without the power of the ballot they can get only so far."

At the close of the address a discussion took place in regard to the high cost of living. Mrs. F. M. Parr was of the opinion that we would have no relief while the trusts owned and controlled the sources of supply.

Mrs. R. Campbell-Johnston thought there would be no trusts if there were no tariff.

Miss Gutteridge said it was the high cost of living that most vitally affected women in the home, because it was they who had to manage on a certain amount, yet they were unable in any way to legislate to remedy this most worrying aspect of home life.

The following resolution, with instruction to forward a copy to the government at Victoria, was passed unanimously: Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the country would be greatly benefited by extending the parliamentary franchise to women at the next meeting of the legislature, on the same terms that it has been or may be granted to men."

$9.25 A WEEK FOR WOMEN.

Oregon Commission Announces New Rules of Wages and Hours.

Every adult woman clerk employed in any mercantile establishment in the State of Oregon must be paid at least $9.25 a week, after November 23, unless she is learning the business and classes as an apprentice. The Oregon Industrial Commission, concluding an investigation of the wages paid women and girl workers and the amount it costs them to live, today made public its ruling, this state taking front rank in minimum wage legislation. The commission rules that no woman should be worked longer than eight hours and twenty minutes a day, more than fifty hours in one week, nor later than 6 p.m., Saturday nights and the Christmas holiday excepted.

Pantages Next Week.

Bothwell Browne presents "The Serpent of the Nile," a pantomimic dancing production with Frances Young & Co.—14 dancing girls.

Will Armstrong & Co. present their comedy sketch, "The New Expressman."

Santucci, a wizard of the accordeon.

Gene & Arthur—A dainty duo in Pianologue.

The Lowes, artistic manipulators of the lasso.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

FREEDOM.

The tide of woman's suffrage is rapidly rising. To try and stop it is as futile as was Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep out the ocean with a mop.

It is the spirit of freedom manifesting itself in the demand for the right of political expression, the right of women to be recognized as human beings, as persons and not as property.

In every country in the world there is a suffrage organization doing good work; everywhere is the spirit of freedom manifesting itself and to try to stop it! We have only to look to Engdenied the right of expression, the result will be upon those who try to stop it! We hav only to look to England to ee how futile it is to imagine that the spirit of freedom is expressed by the women who are fighting so splendidly a battle that will help to free the women of the world, can be killed out by any form of coercion.

The short-sighted policy of the English politicians is responsible for the conditions at home. They were not able to see that the women were determined to be free, and nothing could stop them, neither prisons or forcible feeding or any torture can stop the Votes for Women agitation till women are voters.

This woman's movement is so essentially for life, it is hopeful and virile, and it is one more step in the direction of human liberty.

This movement is one of the most hopeful signs that the spirit of freedom is alive, and progressing.

All down the ages has the struggle for freedom gone on, expressing itself first as one reform and then as another. Thus is the evolution of the peoples assured.

The evolutionary field of the battles of freedom is never quiet, and that is its most hopeful sign. Nature says, go on or die, there is no standing still. This movement for Votes for Women has not only the vote for the aim and end of its existence, but it must be won before old prejudices will be broken down and the way cleared for the dawn of human liberty. The day of the dogmatic rule of kings has gone, the domination of the rule of religious intolerance has gone, the dominations of a ruling class has practically gone. Shall, then, this sex domination remain with all its attendant evils?

The thinking men and women of today are rising to break this bond that keeps both sexes from being free human beings and are determined to extend the bounds of liberty to all human beings, men and women. That this means greater responsibility for women is certain; the price paid for freedom is the acceptance of responsibility, and with responsibility comes clearer understanding. This is the heart of this demand for political freedom, the right of women to shoulder their own responsibility and effectively perform those duties in the national life that are theirs, by reason of their womanhood, and set free the men who have hitherto been handicapped by having to perform the national duties of both men and women.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

In working for suffrage women are learning to stand by each other, even as men do—unless a commission finds them out.

In England the meanest man has been discovered. It is he who appropriates his wife's maternity benefit and converts it into a beer fund. And by law he may collect it.

"Let us teach ladies to know how to prevail, highly to esteem themselves, to amuse, to circumvent and cozen us."—Montaigne in the fifteenth century. Ah, Monsieur, 'tis still the one lesson your sex is willing that ours should learn.

A trades union for wives is the at-east attempt at organising women in the old country. An agreement among ladies to keep silent as to the faults of husbands has become inoperative.

"Men are men; the best sometimes forget."—Shakespeare.

A man tells when he is drunk what he only thinks when sober.

Some fathers experience great difficulty in protecting their daughters from their "natural protectors."

Women are homemakers, but they are dreadfully hampered in their work by the poor quality of material they are obliged to use, the same being provided by the men who make the world.

Some women can remember when "slit" trousers were not unusual among fashionable men. The slit was nature's protest against a neither garmen that looked as though it was donned with a shoe-horn.

"Oh, they just vote with their husbands," said a man from Seattle, when he was asked about the women's vote in Washington. Unless married men are prohibited from voting even the old maids must vote with somebody's husband.

"The woman who is capable of being MY mother or MY wife or MY sister is surely capable of exercising her franchise with me," grandiloquently affirmed a prominent Vancouver gentleman at a recent public function. Only a few women smiled.

Women's activities have so long been confined to "enlarging the borders of Zion" and cutting down father's old clothes that they very readily respond to the cry "Votes for Women, and we'll make over the world." Abstract justice is so very abstract.

Under the heading of "What Men Are Doing" it may be noted that Hr. N. H. Dickson, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has estimated that in a very few generations the food supply of the earth will be totally insufficient to feed the population.

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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: H. C. Benson, president; Jas. H. McVety, vice-president; J. W. Wilkinson, general secretary, Room 210 Labor Temple; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; Miss Brisbane, statistician; V. R. Midgley, sergeant-at-arms; R. P. Pettipiece, J. H. Burroughs and H. McEwen, trustees.

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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARpenters and Joiners—Room 209. Sey. 2908. Business agent, J. A. Key; office hours, 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Secretary of management committee, Jas. Bitcon, 873 Hornby street. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 302.

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.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' Local No. 48—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.

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 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

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.

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.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' International Union, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. A. Seeley; secretary, A. W. Oakley, 738 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 639.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Hazlett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 216.

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, 516 Dunlevy avenue.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, F. Barclay, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL, NO. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, 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. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, Fred. Puller; 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.

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. Eatinghausen, Room 202. Sey. 2348.

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

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, Dunsmuir and Homer st., room 205. Robert C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy ave.; Joseph G. Lyon, Fin. Sec., 1721 Grant st.; Tom Smith, Rec. Sec., 943 Broadway west.

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 235, 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, 340 Robson street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, C. P. Howett; treasurer, W. Fowler.

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

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

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.

STEREOTYPERS' 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 13th 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 938; recording secretary, Albert V. Loffing, 2626 Trinity Street, phone Highland 1572; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—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 703.

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, 821 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. 1689—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, 731 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, J. H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Labor hall, 731 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. 2888, 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 26, Trail, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

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 349.

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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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'Twas in 'Frisco.

George Peet, convicted of stealing working-cards from union men and securing employment on the strength of same, was sentenced by Judge Shortall to pay a fine of $100 or to spend 50 days in jail.—Bulletin.

British Delegates.

At its recent annual session the British Trade Union Congress elected I. H. Gwynne, of the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Society and T. Greenall, of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, as fraternal delegates to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Seattle this year.

Calgary for Typos., 1916.

That Calgary is practically assured of capturing the convention of the International Typographical union is the report that has been brought back from the Nashville convention of the union by M. C. Costello, the Calgary delegate. Calgary made a hard fight for the 1914 convention of the I. T. U., but lost to Providence, R. I., and Mr. Costello has expressed the belief that the 1915 convention will go to the Pacific coast, probably to San Francisco, because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific exposition will be held in that ity that year.

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MUST HAVE ACCESS TO CONTRACTORS' PAY ROLLS

Building Inspector Turnbull Discovers Violation of Contract Provisions.

Hereafter the Contractors Must Hire Residents Only and Fulfil Contract to Letter.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 1.—The employment of non-resident labor on the harbor improvement work, warmly discussed at the city council meeting a fortnight ago, formed the subject of an exhaustive report by Building Inspector Turnbull at last night's council meeting.

The result of Mr. Turnbull's report amply justified Alderman Bryson's complaints.

The Report.

No applications for labor by the contractors have been received by me, and I was surprised when Alderman Bryson brought to my office on the evening of September 19 four men who gave me signed statements. The first was that the contractors had let some of the labor by piece work.

Section 30 of specifications reads: "The contractor shall not assign or transfer this contract, or sublet any of the work embraced in it, without the written consent of the corporation."

The second. That $2.00 had been paid for a day of eight hours for work classed as carpenter work. The fair wage schedule incorporated in the specifications give the lowest scale paid to laborers $3.00 for eight hours and $4.25 for carpenters.

The third. That the contractors were hiring non-resident labor without consulting the harbor committee. Clause 14 of the contract reads: "All workmen employed shall be residents of the city of New Westminster, unless the harbor committee of the corporation is of opinion that local labor is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the interest of the public to enforce the foregoing conditions in respect of the employment of resident labor."

Asked to Explain.

On September 25, at a meeting of the harbor committee, I laid the whole of the foregoing before the meeting and the contractors were asked to explain.

(1) They stated that all the work was now being done by day labor.

(2) That two men did work one day by the piece, and that $2.00 was the amount earned.

(3) That while one partner remembered the agreement with me in regard to supplying labor, he seems to have kept it a profound secret from the other partners, who disclaim all knowledge of it, and who hired labor as they wanted it, and gave work to men who were non-resident and who even had to go out of town to get their clothes before starting work next morning.

Was Agreement.

It was finally agreed at that meeting that the contractors would hire no more men except they were in possession of a certificate from the building inspector certifying they were residents.

I would respectfully suggest that according to section 6 (last clause) of the contract, which reads: "The contractors to keep a proper pay-roll and to produce same, and all receipts for labor and material, for the inspection by the engineer, or any authorized person of the corporation when called upon." That the contractors be notified that I may have access to the pay-roll at any reasonable time. In which case I have no doubt I shall then be able to see that the labor clauses of their agreement are being carried out in its entirety.

The labor situation in the city at the present time is acute, many ratepayers and residents being out of work. These men feel with justification that work, the money for which is being supplied by the ratepayers, should if at all possible by done by resident labor.

On the motion of Alderman Dodd the report was received and the recommendations embodied therein approved.

Supplementing the report was a recommendation of the harbor committee that all men employed by the contractors shall in future only be engaged on certificate by the building inspector, as representing the civic employment bureau that they are eligible for such employment.

The recommendation was adopted by the council.

The above from the News, shows what labor has been able to do in the securing and enforcing of good conditions and decent wages on city work. We can do much more when we have more voters behind us.

J. G. BROWN,
President of International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, with headquarters at Seattle, who has been thrown into jail, with many others, for having signed a resolution denouncing Judge John E. Humphries' fool anti-street speaking injunction.

UNIONISTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK ORGANIZE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The meeting held in St. John this week for the purpose of forming a Federation of Labor for the province has been crowned with success and the organization is now completed and permanent officers elected, says the Eastern Labor News. A number of eligible organizations however were unrepresented although communications were received by the secretary stating they were favorable to such federation. These will no doubt affiliate later and the federation will speedily become the legislative medium and the fighting machine for organized labor within the province. Many of the western provinces have now a Federation of Labor, chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and they are doing good work. New Brunswick, though one of the smallest in point of numbers now takes its place beside British Columbia and Alberta in this particular. It is believed the new organization will be of much service and ultimately save a lot of expense which has hitherto been borne by individual locals and Trades Councils when sending delegations to the provincial capital. As such expenses will in future be paid by a small per capita tax on the whole membership it will readily be seen that the burden will be more evenly distributed.

MRS. PANKHURST

Last Sunday, in the Dominion theatre, Granville street, I had an opportunity to discuss the question of "Woman Suffrage." The time is coming when the women realize that they will have to resort to the same methods as their English sisters if they get the ballot. Mrs. Pankhurst is the recognized leader of the "militant suffragette." Many women think she is unwomanly. There is not a greater and better woman in all the world. The British women are using the only weapons which will bring their cause to a successful issue. The doubter need only turn the pages of English history back for fifty years to be convinced. Fifty years ago, the husbands and fathers of these women had to resort to the same methods to obtain their franchise. The women are today what the men were yesterday. Men never did know how to keep house. Political economy is just a development of domestic economy. The political condition of this province demands a house-cleaning which it would get if the women occupied the same place in the community they do in the home. Of course there are calamity-howlers who claim that if the women are enfranchised they will impede the progress of the Labor movement. If they do it will only be to give us a better grade than we men can introduce alone. Another phase of this question is that we mere men will have to favor "woman suffrage" to protect our own vote. Industrial conditions at present are disfranchising men. We are quickly becoming "floaters." We need the women to get equal franchise without any frills, so that we can have "One man, One Vote," on the strength of our citizenship and not our property. S. A.

UNION ACTIVITIES IN ROYAL CITY LABOR CIRCLES

Mass-meeting to Be Called for Purpose of Nominating Aldermanic Candidates.

Royal City Unionists Are Determined to Secure Half-holiday and Early Closing Bylaw.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 1.—This page belongs to you, the unionists of New Westminster, and if you don't use it you have no one to blame but yourselves.

The Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting named the secretary, B. D. Grant, as the official correspondent, but that doesn't mean that he is supposed to furnish the material nor does it bar any working man, union or otherwise, from making use of the space provided for the expression of opinions or publication of any items that may be of interest to the workers. Nothing succeeds like success and no measure of success can be achieved in any sort of business enterprise without advertising. Now here is your advertising space. All you have to do is write the ads. and if you don't want to do that send the necessary items and have the ads. written for you.

Secretaries of unions and others who have anything to offer which will be of interest or profit to the workers of New Westminster, or farther, will please take note and forward contributions to

B. D. GRANT,
Secretary T. and L. Council,
P.O. Box 934.

Civic Elections.

A committee has been elected by the T. and L. Council to call a mass-meeting of workers for the purpose of nominating candidates for the City Council and School Board to carry the workers' standard in the coming municipal campaign.

This means work for all and there is no doubt that by a concerted effort on the part of the workers of this city, a better showing will be made than ever before.

Any one who has followed the progress of the wage-workers of this city in municipal politics during the last few years must realize that results have justified all our work in the past, but we have not got all we want by a long shot and the only way we can get it is by a show of strength on election day, both in increasing our vote and also the number of representatives on the council board.

That we have in our ranks plenty of men capable of performing any function in our civic government goes without saying. That they all possess the necessary qualification is another question.

The recently added handicap of property qualification for school trustees presents a new difficulty, but we will, without doubt, be able to send one or more representatives to assist our present sole delegate on the school board.

It is to be hoped that all wage-earners of the city will attend the mass-meeting and assist in the selection of candidates worthy to represent the cause of labor in the coming campaign.

Voters' List Campaign.

A live committee has been elected by the T. and L. Council to secure the addition of all possible householders to the voters' lists for the coming municipal campaign and will visit all the unions, with a view to having all union members get busy along this line.

Conditions are now such that there is no possible excuse for any resident not being on the list, thanks to the exertions of our labor unions in the past, and every worker in the city owes it to himself to be a voter at this election.

Let every one who has his own interests at heart make an effort not only to get on the list himself, but to assist in getting all others who are qualified to register.

Half-Holiday Movement.

The fight which has been put up by the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters, and their friends, for the adoption of a half-holiday and early closing bylaw is sufficient evidence of the need of more representation by the workers on the City Council.

This measure has received a consideration not hitherto accorded to any measure we have ever brought before the council and all owing to the show of force we were able to present. When we can produce a solid working class vote in this city we will have no trouble securing any legislation that we feel will be for the betterment of our own conditions.

Laborers' Agreement.

To the Federal Labor union belongs the credit of securing a union working agreement on the postoffice addition. Other unions please copy.

Give Union Clerks a Lift.

See that the clerk who waits on you wears a union button. If you can't find a button in one store try another.

Help the Teamsters.

See that your groceries, coal, etc., are delivered by a union teamster. It won't cost you any more.

MINERS WILL APPEAL IN CASES OF MEMBERS KILLED BY SNOWSLIDES.

For some months past the Western Federation of Miners have been tangled up in litigation covering compensation for members killed or injured by snowslides and mudslides in the upper country.

In conjunction with the United Mine Workers a test case is to be carried to the higher courts, with a view to ascertaining the status of the law in this respect.

Under date of August 23 Alexander Macneil, counsel for the miners, addressed the following self-explanatory letter to District Secretary Shilland:

(Copy.)

Fernie, B. C., Aug. 23, 1913.

A. Shilland, Esq.,
Sec. Dist. No. 6, W. F. M.,
Sandon, B. C.

Re Snowslides and Mudslides.

Dear Sir:—You will recollect that on the 31st of last December you wired me concerning the men that were killed by a snowslide near Sandon the day before. On the very same day that these men were killed there were six men killed at Coal Creek near Fernie, also by a snowslide. On the 14th of January there was another man killed at Coal Creek by a snowslide. Previous to that Murdock Campbell and A. J. Bowers were killed at the Queen Mine by a mudslide.

These are only a few of the many accidents of this kind that have been happening throughout these mountains during the last number of years.

I advised you at the time that the dependents of those killed at Sandon would recover compensation. On the 25th of last month we had an arbitration before the County Court Judge at Fernie for the widow of the man that was killed at Coal Creek on the 14th of January and we lost the case on the ground that the snowslide was not an ordinary snowslide and was caused by abnormal conditions. I immediately took counsel regarding the case and I am having it appealed and it will come up for hearing before Mr. Justice Murphy here.

Regarding the snowslide at Coal Creek of the 30th of December last, after careful consideration we decided to commence action at common law and have a case tested out before the Courts, respecting the common law liability of the company. Five or six cases are depending upon this one and before commencing action I saw Mr. Carter, and since only one of the men killed belong to the U. M. W. of A. he was not disposed to undertake all the costs. Therefore I took the matter up with the Italian Consul at Montreal and the Austrian Consul at Winnipeg. The Italian Consul is prepared to assist us financially but he has not money enough at his disposal to undertake half, therefore I am in something of a dilemma respecting the costs of these actions both at common law and under the Workmen's Compensation Act. As you will readily see the Sandon cases and the Queen Mine cases depend to a large extent upon the result of these actions. It may not be unreasonable therefore for me to ask District No. 6 to come to our assistance as gallantly and as generously as they have done on former occasions.

There is a vital principle at stake in these cases and it should be followed out to the court of last resort. The law has never been settled with respect to the liability of companies for accidents of this kind for the reason that in England, which is the fountain head of our laws, there are no mountains worth speaking of, nor is there in Eastern Canada. It is reliance upon American cases that causes me to advise taking action at common law, for since there are so many cases depending upon it we can distribute the costs even in the event of failure, so that they will not be very heavily felt by any one concerned.

Trusting that I shall hear from you in this matter at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER MACNEIL.

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER HEATHERTON A BUSY MAN

Organization of Timber Industry Workers Speeding All Along Pacific Coast.

Lively Local at New Westminster and Another Under Way in Vancouver.

Mr. George Heatherton, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who is now engaged in organizing the lumber industry on the Coast, reports progress, and is very optimistic as regards the ultimate unionizing of all branches of the lumber industry.

Mr. Heatherton started out a year ago last May as a voluntary organizer in the timber trades. He spent four months in California the past spring and summer and organized unions in the lumber industry in Eureka—with 100 men, and Fort Bragg—with 150 charter members. He has just returned from a two months' tour of Washington, and reports organizing a union in the timber trade at Grays Harbor with 1,000 men now on the rolls.

He also organized a lively local in New Westminster recently. While business is rather quiet in lumber circles in this city, he is meeting with success in his efforts to organize the men of the woods and mills who make the Terminal City their headquarters. He estimates that there are easily 30,000 men to draw on for material for the local here, and now is the time to do the work.

These new unions are chartered by the International Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, with some sixty locals, principally on the West Coast. The shingleweavers have long been organized on the Coast, and about a year ago they took steps to enlarge their jurisdiction and take in all lumber workers, with the above named international as the result, with Mr. J. G. Brown as the titular head of affairs.

Mr. Heatherton also makes a strong indictment of the high cost of living in this city. He says that a large number of men who have made their "stake" for the winter are going to Seattle and other Washington points to spend the winter. These men all have from $250 to $300, and this money should, if conditions allowed, be spent right here in British Columbia, but the rapacity of the landlords and others prevent. The number of men leaving is regarded as running into the thousands and their leaving, with their summer's savings, is a serious blow to the economic wealth of the province.

The man without the "stake," whether his own fault or not, will be in evidence on the streets this winter, and he can get as hungry as any other man, and must be looked after.

WHY NOT PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH?

Los Angeles Record Suggests That Here is a Real Chance for Friends to Prove Friendship.

At recent meetings of the central Labor body, union men were urged to demand the union card in restaurants, barber shops, theaters, and all other places, and they were also urged to eat union-made bread, it being pointed out that if all union men ate only union-made bread, all union bakers would soon be employed.

Now that was mighty good advice for the union men, and if all of them heed it, organized labor in Vancouver will get a big boose, but that advice should be given and acted on by more of the residents of Vancouver than just the members of the labor unions.

It should be given to and heeded by every friend of organized labor.

Organized labor has a lot of friends in Vancouver who are not members of any union. It has friends among the lawyers, among the doctors, among the ministers, among the small business men, among the newspapermen, among all kinds of men who are directly affiliated with any union.

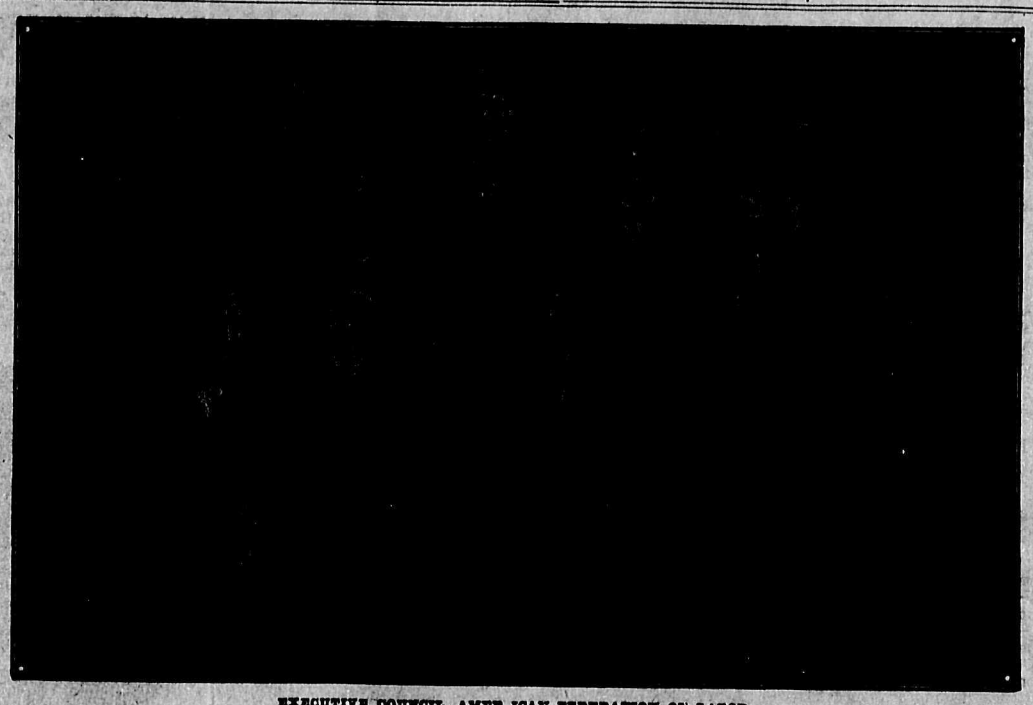
You often hear these men talking about their friendship for the unions, and about how they believe the only way the workers are going to get what they are justly entitled to, is by organization. Now just stop and think what would happen if all these friends would give a practical demonstration of their friendship by acting on the advice given by the central labor council. Suppose they would all demand union-made shoes, union-made clothing, union-made cigars, union-made articles of all kinds in making their purchases. Also suppose that when they went into a restaurant, or a barber shop, they made sure the men working there were union men.

Why, if every man in Vancouver who believes in the principles of organized labor would do that, organized labor would experience the greatest boom in its history.

Now if you think you are a friend of organized labor, just show that you are a REAL friend by acting on the advice given to the members of organized labor. It's your chance to demonstrate that your friendship is the kind worth having.

NEGLIGENCE IS CHARGED AGAINST THE PROVINCIAL BOILER INSPECTORS

There was a strong protest voiced by Secretary Prendergast of the Steam and Stationary Engineers, in an interview this week by The Fed. He is authority for the statement that the board of Provincial boiler inspectors are licensing janitors and others as engineers in office building heating plants. The engineers contend that this is a dangerous proceeding, as a man should have an engineer's certificate before being allowed to run a boiler, even for heating purposes. While many of the boilers are low pressure, all are not so; and, also many of them are located underneath or near the sidewalks, and if one of them were to blow up, the chances are that a number of passersby would be either killed or injuredd.



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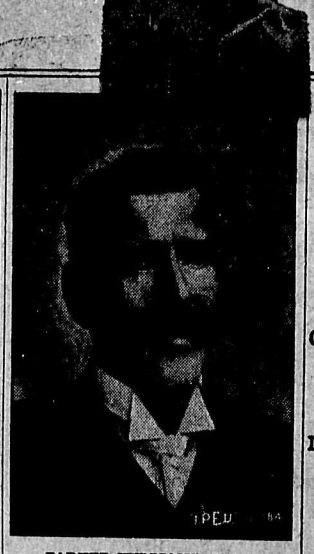
TAKE NOTICE
All interested in organization are requested to at once call at Room 217, Labor Temple, or communicate with
GEO. HEATHERTON
A. F. of L. General Organizer



PARKER WILLIAMS, M.L.A.
The only Socialist member of the B. C. Legislature not locked up by Bowser's hired help on Vancouver Island, and who is rendering yeoman service to the strikers.

TOOLS OF COAL BARONS FAIL TO CREATE DISSENSION AMONG BOWSER'S VICTIMS

Continued from page one.

from New Westminster to try the cases, and while those who elected for jury trial were permitted to re-elect for speedy trial, those who took the speedy route could not change their plea.

Conference of Counsel.

The writer had the privilege of participating in a conference with the various lawyers retained by the defense, and after going thoroughly into every phase of the situation, is satisfied that everything possible has been done for the prisoners, and that a number of healthy surprises are for the Attorney-General before the last of the charges are disposed of.

Visited Scene of "Riot."

On Saturday afternoon a visit was paid to Extension and South Wellington for the purpose of giving the lawyers a first-hand impression of the scenes of the alleged misbehavior of the strikers and by a comparison of the ground with the evidence given by the witnesses for the crown at the preliminary hearings, they were able to see the possibilities when the crown secures a witness with a vivid imagination.

For instance! One witness picked out Michael Angelo standing in a crowd at the Extension postoffice directing men as to what buildings were to be destroyed. This witness was a quarter-of-a-mile away and from an actual test it was all that could be done to tell whether a moving figure was a man or woman, the features being merely a white speck in the distance.

There is little use attempting to deny that considerable damage was done to property at Extension, but the evidence is not very conclusive as to who actually did the work. If the miners were responsible, then they used poor judgment, because a much better showing could have been made against the mining company by destroying the coal tipple and thus crippling the mine. This apparently was not touched, although a number of hovels in the vicinity were destroyed.

At South Wellington the extent of the damage was the breaking of a few windows, while in Nanaimo not a particle of damage resulted from what the authorities are pleased to call "riotous mobs."

Merely Endeavoring to Break Strike.

A general survey of the whole situation makes it plain that the provincial government is doing everything in its power to drive the men back to work. Their officers are in jail without bail; the militia was called and is kept in the field to intimidate those not arrested and to permit the press to send out weird stories of the dangers to be encountered on Vancouver Island. Unwittingly the stories sent out have had a very beneficial effect, because strike-breakers are not overflowing with bravery and as a result they are staying away from the scene of trouble. The refusal of bail was particularly intended to weaken the women, who in this, as in all miners' strikes, are equal in every respect to the men and take a strong stand with their husbands and brothers for better conditions.

Political Plot.

A political coloring is given to the plot owing to the arrest of practically all the possible candidates for municipal office in Nanaimo, where it is well known that an effort was to be made at the next election to change the complexion of the local authorities.

Miners Will Win Anyway.

But all the efforts of Bowser will be unavailing. The miners have already cut their political teeth and no amount of oppression will ever induce them to support the Tory ring now in charge of provincial affairs. Neither can they be dissuaded in their efforts to secure the recognition of an organization that has stood behind them already to the extent of half a million dollars, with the promise of as much more as may be necessary to secure reasonable safety to the men who do a large part of the world's work by providing the fuel. The miners are a unit for better conditions and all efforts to disrupt them by present methods appears to be having the effect of making them more unanimous in their determination to win, and in this determination they have the support and assistance of every union and unionist in the province and country.

Trade Union Advertising.

Here's another "change of copy" published by the Workers' Union, running in the columns of the Daily Citizen London and Manchester editions: "The Workers' Union is a mixture of brains and ginger. You have a world to win, with nothing to lose but your pains, and nothing to use but your brains. See. Wishers and woulders are down in the mudders. 'Early to bed and early to rise' is useless unless you organize. We grow with increasing activity. We thrive with astounding celerity. We increase with amazing velocity. We expand with surprising rapidity. We delight with astounding dexterity. We please with advancing unanimity. Five thousand more nobs have bobbed inside of four weeks. The Workers' Union is 60,000 strong. We are busy bobbing that 100,000 members. Have we bagged your bob—if not, why not? Laziness travels so slowly that poverty overtakes it—twig? Don't mope; move. Don't sleep; wake. Don't wait; wallop. Don't smooth; smite. Don't limp; leap. Don't stop; start. . . Charles Duncan, M.P., general secretary, 16 Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W."

STRIKERS BANQUET, DANCE AND SING AT LADYSMITH

Chairman Compliments Union Men and Women on Noble Fight Against Enormous Odds.

Daily Press Train-Wrecking Hoax Merely Another Effort to Discredit Strikers.

LADYSMITH, Sept. 29.—On Sept. 18th Local 2388 U. M. W. of A. held the first anniversary of the strike, in the Union hall. The hall was taxed to its full capacity to accommodate the miners, their wives and friends, who assembled to participate in the event, which took the form of a concert, social and dance. At 7.30 p.m. the chairman, one of the most respected citizens of the town, gave a short address in which he congratulated the miners on "the noble fight they had waged for the past year against such enormous odds." He also said that "no man, woman or child belonging to the Union had gone hungry, for which credit must be given to the international board of the U. M. W. of A. for supporting them in this fight for liberty." He also wished them to remember those who would have been with them, had they not been forcibly detained under His Majesty's care in Nanaimo gaol, hoping that they would soon be home again with their loved ones. In conclusion he said that on the best authority he had the pleasure to announce that if the fight should continue another year the international union would support them till victory was finally won.

The next part of the programme was taken up with songs and musical selections, following with an address from President "Bob" Foster, after which the banquet was spread, which would even have made Mr. Bowser's mouth water, if he could have seen such a spread, by people who have been on strike for a year. It would have compared favorably with one of "Sir" Dick's banquets he has been having in the old country, with the exception that there was no necessity of champagne to keep their courage up.

After the tables were cleared away the concert was resumed. International Board Member Irvine gave a short address, outlining the situation from its beginning up to date, after which a few more songs and a musical selection on the violin, English concertina and pianoforte brought the most successful concert to a close.

Much credit is due to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the U. M. W. of A. for the able manner in which they carried out the evening's entertainment.

At 10 p.m. the dance commenced and continued till the wee small hours, thus bringing to a close one of the finest social evenings ever held in Ladysmith.

Heart-rending Scene at the Railway Station?

On Saturday afternoon there was the most heart-rending scene enacted at the station, a repetition of which would make the angels weep.

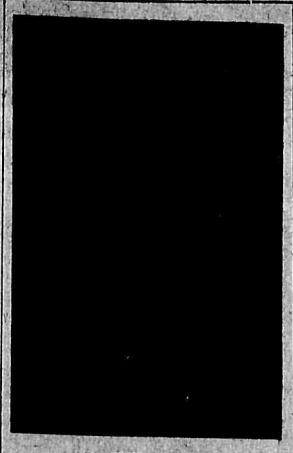
It appears that the authorities who represent Mr. Bowser think the situation is so well in hand that a number of the toy soldiers may be withdrawn in safety from the strike zone, so under the charge of Lieutenant Four Eyes they were at the station awaiting the train from Nanaimo to go to Victoria. Notwithstanding the crowds on the platforms they boarded the train with such a hang-dog look on their faces that no interest was taken in their departure, except by one of Mr. Bowser's scab-herders, who was on duty at the station, and Mr. Sutton, the well-known mineralogist of Victoria, who also took pity on them. In such contempt are the militia held in Ladysmith that the proverbial soldiers lass was missing at the time of their departure. The remainder of the toy soldiers who were left behind had such a belated expression on their faces that it gave one the impression they wished it was their turn to go home, as the hardships they have to undergo are becoming more acute each day.

As conditions in the city are so peaceful it is too much of a farce for a large body of toy soldiers to be guarding it, so to make it appear to the travelling public that their services are still required in the alleged trouble area they are camped out in small numbers along the railway tracks, to patrol the tracks and guard the bridges from the attacks of either man or beast.

Your correspondent is informed that one evening at one of the camps, near the edge of the city, the sentry on duty had an exciting experience. It appears that some imaginary foe was after his scalp. He cried out for help and challenged the foe, which, on investigation, proved to be the stump of a tree, for which that part of the locality is famous.

Another Hoax.

The "attempted train wrecking" on the E. & N. railway between Nanaimo and Ladysmith is funny. For the benefit of the readers of the Province who swallow the dope that is dished out to them by that paper a little explanation of the actual state of things will be in order. It appears that the special police thugs have so little to do that it is up to them to spring surprises on the public at times so as to justify their presence, where it suits the paternal government of B. C. to place them, so at convenient times when they have got everything ready and consider the time opportune to make another coup, they have had an attempt to burn or blow up a bridge to deal with, but as that game is played out it has to take another form, so this time it is an attempt to wreck the train between Nanaimo and Ladysmith. As for the "patrol" being established on account of this alleged attempt to wreck the train, perhaps the Province will be surprised to know that the patrol was established long before this attempt was made, as your correspondent saw tents being erected and toy soldiers and special police patrolling the tracks. If there has been any actual obstructions placed on the tracks it shows either a lack of watchfulness on the part of the patrols or the inference may be drawn that the patrols know more about the obstruction being there than they would care to acknowledge. The whole affair as reported appears to be a tale made out of the whole cloth, to throw discredit on some one and is taken for what it is worth by the people of Nanaimo and Ladysmith. The report is classed as the product of some degenerate who has got the disease commonly known as an excess of pipe dreams.



J. KEIR HARDIE
Hardy old British Labor M. P. who is now in the middle of the Dublin Strike.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria.

President, Charles Bayley, "Province" stereotyping department; recording secretary, Chris. Homewood, care "World" stereotyping department; membership, 16 on October 1. This includes 4 in Victoria; hours, 8 per day; wages, journeymen, $4.50 per day, foremen, $31 per week minimum; overtime, time and a half; all work done for outside firms done in the day's work is charged for on straight time extra; state of trade, no change in the last year.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

President, Fred Fuller, Room 207, Labor Temple; business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple; membership October 1, 400; hours, 8 on the job with the B. C. Telephone, 8 shop to shop with Western Canada Power Company and B. C. E. R.; scale, $4.25 per day with the telephone company, $4.35 and transportation with the B. C. E. R., $4.55 with Western Canada Power Company; overtime and holidays, double time with B. C. Telephone Company, overtime with B. C. E. R., time and a half up to 10 p.m. (this includes Saturday afternoons), after that double time until relieved from duty; holidays and Sundays, double time; overtime with Western Canada Power Company, week days, with exception of Saturday, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., time and a half on Saturday afternoons and from 7 p.m. on week days, holidays and Sundays, double time; have the 5-day week with the two power companies; condition of trade very quiet.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers No. 397.

President, George Mickelsen, Roof 216, Labor Temple; secretary-treasurer, E. Prendergast, Room 216, Labor Temple; membership, October 1, 230; hours, 8 in the city, 9 on bridges and 10 on construction work outside of city, overtime and a half for holidays and Sundays; state of trade, October 1, fairly good in hoist and portable branch, very dull in stationary branch. The old International Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen is now amalgamated with this union. This scale is $175 per month for engineers in city, $150 to $175 and board for outside work; cranesmen, $125, outside, $110 to $125 and board per month of twenty-six days of ten hours.

A local was instituted at New Westminster, Wednesday, Septembber 10, with eighteen members. Their scale will be practically the same as this local.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 120.

President, Sam. T. Hamilton, room 208, Labor Temple, corresponding and financial secretary, C. F. Burkhart, room 208 Labor Temple; membership on October 1, 160; hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. five days per week, Saturdays 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., with an hour and forty-five minutes off for meals, scale, not less than $16 per week and 60 per cent. on all receipts over $25.00; Saturday man to receive a guarantee of $5 and 60 per cent. on all receipts over $40; state of trade on October 1, very slack.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union No. 65.

President, John Sully, Room 220 Labor Temple; secretary, Charles Bunce, Room 220 Labor Temple; membership October 1, 300; hours, 8 per day; scale, $4 per day for hodcarriers, $3 per day for city and building laborers; state of trade, the worst in ten years.

Fernie Ledger's Special Edition.

The District Ledger, Fernie, has just published a comprehensive industrial edition, which is a booster of all parts of the Crow's Nest Pass.

The minister of labor, Hon. W. T. Crothers, after a spectacular trip to the Pacific coast, in company with his law partner, Samuel Price, of St. Thomas, to investigate "and settle" the strike of coal miners on Vancouver island, is evidently non-plussed at the complete failure of his efforts at mediation. Not knowing what to do next, he is now just resting and leaving any further action to the provincial authorities. So far as his department is concerned, the only announcement made in connection with the strikers' riots at Nanaimo is that no definite further action is contemplated. Although Mr. Crothers made a personal visit to the scene of trouble last month, he is getting his law partner to prepare an official report. Mr. Price, as has been noted, accompanied the minister on his western trip at a handsome fee per day from the public treasury. The official report of Mr. Price is now "in course of preparation." It may be noted that this is the third or fourth profitable government commission which Mr. Crothers' law partner has secured since the minister of labor assumed office. His work for the government will, it is understood, continue for some time yet, and will probably involve a trip to England this month.—Ottawa Free Press.

How dreary yesterday was, and how bright tomorrow promises to be!

Optimism teaches us to let the other fellow worry about what we owe.

WORKERS' FORUM

Expresses Appreciation.

Editor B. C. Federationist: At the regular meeting of Local 872, South Wellington, September 25th, I was instructed on behalf of the members to thank you for the interest you are taking in your endeavor to raise a Christmas fund for the wives and kiddies of the striking miners on Vancouver Island. The only favor we ask is that the big, husky miner be exempt from the donation, considering we have been on strike since May.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN R. BARKHOUSE,
Rec. Sec. Pro Tem.
South Wellington, Sept. 26.

The Fed.'s Christmas Box Fund.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I see by your last issue that you have started a fund to provide a good time for the women and children of the strikers on Vancouver Island at Christmas time. I think it is a very good idea and one that all union men and friends will only be too willing to subscribe to, and as I am in a mining camp here, if you will send me a subscription list, with a heading what it is for, and give me your authority to collect, I will only be too willing to do my best here, as I think we can get quite an amount here.

S. GIBSON.
Merritt, B. C.

The "Fed." as a Daily.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The question is no doubt very important and I think organized labor in B. C. will discuss this matter in the near future, but, owing to unfavorable conditions, especially in the coal camps in B. C., the unions are powerless to help now materially. The same blow has struck our little union in Sointula. But as soon as the strike is over I think every union in B. C. will gladly buy shares and furthermore we are willing to help now. What a political power we would have, were we to turn The Fed. into a daily!

ARTHUR SNIKKAR.
Sointlau, B. C., Sept. 15.

Unionists and the Militia.

Now comes the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada with its protest against the use of militia in strikes, says "Working Card" in the Saturday labor page of the Regina Leader. The too ready use of organized forces of the Crown, whether police, soldiers or naval men, is becoming a growing feature in labor disputes, and as a natural result the organized workers are learning the real object for which the militia forces are organized. As a result of that knowledge they naturally are beginning to object to members of their own ranks also becoming members of the forces which are used to keep their fellow workers in subjection by means of intimidation and threats. Of course, we fully realize why the majority of men join the militia. Something to do to while away the time, and a flash dress with which to captivate members of the opposite sex, with never a thought as to the uses to which the authorities may put them, until some fine morning the climax—active service against the enemy—the enemy members of their own class who are trying to make conditions better for themselves and their loved ones, and they find themselves then in the despicable position of being tools in the hands of the authorities to drive their fellow workers back to the degrading conditions against which they have had the sprit to protest. Of course, we also are aware that according to the law of the Dominion, every male between the age of eighteen years and sixty is liable to serve in the militia forces of the country. But wouldn't the authorities have a great time enforcing that!

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The regular meeting of above-named union took place Monday night, September 19, in the Labor Temple, all officers being present. A communication was received from the Northwest Council of Carpenters, showing state of trade in the jurisidiction for August. Idaho shows a gain of 44 in membership, Montana 56, Oregon 14 and Washington 15. Tacoma and Grays Harbor reported business fair, Portland reported business fair and improving, Seattle millmen reported trade as poor, while Spokane asks that all carpenters stay away from that city, as an open shop fight is in progress.

Four men are reported on the sick list. David Croman wrenched the ligaments of his knee badly Wednesday, September 24, F. W. Harford, North Burnaby, has a bad foot, J. H. McDonald, Kamloops, is in the sanitarium there with lung trouble, while J. B. Roke has a very sore hand.

One member was initiated and one received by clearance, with one application pending.

The Barbers.

The barbers held their regular meeting Tuesday evening, September 23, and was fairly well attended. The secretary was ordered to invite delegates and international officers, who will be in attendance at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor next month, to visit the Vancouver local. It is likely that Gen. Pres. Frank X. Nochang, Gen. Sec. Jacob Fischer, Gen. Organizer J. C. Shanessy and Editor W. E. Kapetsky, of the Barbers' Journal, will be among those present. There was one initiation and four applications received.

Mr. C. F. Burkhart, the genial and well-known business agent of the Barbers' union, received during the week the sad intelligence of the passing away of his father. Mr. J. H. Burkhart at Mill Valley, Cal. The late Mr. Burkhart was a life-long member of the Carpenter's union. Our Mr. Burkhart has the sympathy of his many friends and co-workers around the Labor Temple.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 617.

President, Ed. Meek; room 305, Labor Temple; recording secretary, Thomas Lindsay, room 305, Labor Temple; membership, October 1, 338; scale, 58¾ cents per hour, overtime time and a half, double time on Saturday afternoons, holidays and Sundays; hours, 8, with Saturday half holiday; conditions of trade on October 1, dull, but improving slowly.

Former T. & L. C. President Here.

J. Jeffrey, a former president of the Trades and Labor Council, was in the city this week renewing old-time acquaintances. For the past eight years or so he has been in partnership with his brother in the hotel business at Portage la Prairie, Man., the Merchant's Hotel.

Wholesale Manslaughter.

"A member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is killed every seven and one-quarter hours, and a man is injured every nine minutes."

This startling statement was made by John Fitzgibbons, representative of the Order of Trainmen, in testimony given before the commission which is arbitrating the trainmen's demands for shorter hours and higher wages, now sitting in New York, which affects some forty-two railways of eastern location. In his plea for standard rates throughout the country was the statement given above made, and it was challenged by counsel for the railroads, Elisha Lee, but the witness of the trainmen produced statistics which amply proved his statement, says the Labor Leader. This being so, the bare fact remains that the railroads are guilty of wholesale manslaughter, manslaughter WHOLLY UNNECESSARY, and a terrible indictment it is, terrible because USELESS. In their greed for dividends human life is sacrificed wholesale. When will the sacrifice cease? Only when the Trades Union Movement rise up and force their demands for Safety Appliances and regard to human life before dividends. And this demands immediate action, imperative action.

Greed's Own Ghost.

The most minute search has failed to unearth the Trades Disputes Reform League, says the Daily Citizen. This phantom has been solemnly announced as "out" to repeal the Trades Disputes Act. It is so much "out" that it seems to be lost or stolen. Among capitalists, and more especially among those of the baser sort, the Trades Disputes Act is the fly in the amber. Of many strikes that have taken place since 1906, "none," we read, "could have been instituted with any chance of success had not the Trade Unions obtained from Parliament the 'right to riot' under the guise of peaceful picketing." That is a pretty average specimen of the rampant trash talked by individuals who not only like to have the Army, Navy and auxiliary forces on tap as sweater-protectors, but cannot get over the fact that to strike is no longer a crime. They seem to hope that on the next chance offered working men will vote to have themselves again "run in." So it is reported that there is a movement among "provincial manufacturers" to get rid of the Trades Dispute Act, by hook or by crook. There is no doubt at any rate that if the precious Trades Disputes Reform League is not a body, and has not even an honorary secretary bold enough to own it, or a postal address, it is a spirit, and a skulking, mean and untruthful spirit, ready to put its arm around the workman's neck and stab him in the back.

Who overcomes by force hath conquered but half his foe.—Milton.

"Did the doctor tell you what you had?"

"No. He took what I had without telling me."

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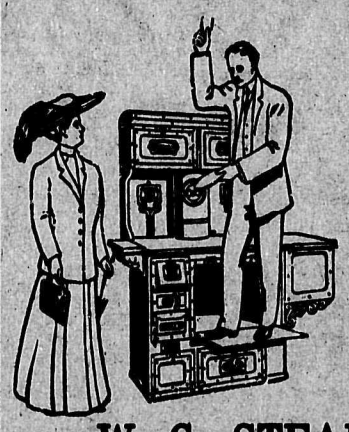
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