THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SIXTH YEAR. No. 136. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913. TEN PAGES (In Vancouver City, $1.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

ENGINEERS SHOULD JOIN IN ONE BIG UNION

Local Branch of International Union Proving Fittest to Survive

Old B. C. Association Members Rapidly Joining Forces.

On or about Oct. 1 the secretary of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council addressed the Vancouver lodge of the B. C. Association of Stationary Engineers on the advantages of trades unionism, and this address resulted in a special meeting being held by the Vancouver lodge on October 12, to consider the advisability of affiliating with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Vancouver.

The meeting was attended by about forty members of the association, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"That this meeting appoint a committee of five, with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to find out the financial standing of the B. C. A. S. E. and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and all other facts necessary to come to an intelligent understanding of the desirability or otherwise of joining the international union. The facts so gathered to be set forth in writing and a vote of all the members of the association taken at a date not less than two months from now, each member in good standing to receive copy of the committee's report."

A committee was appointed at this special meeting for the purpose of carrying out the provisions contained in the resolution, and on Oct. 29 it rendered a partial report of its finding, as follows:

The books and records of Vancouver lodge show:

Membership

Members paid to and after June 30, 1913	206
Members over three months and less than six months in arrears	75
Total membership	281

Financial Statement

Cash balance in treasury, Oct. 1	$703.75
Expenses for half month	138.80
Amount due organizer for half month	62.50
Balance cash on hand	502.45
Members in good standing March 31, 1912	426.00
Expenses for month	277.80

The records of the international union show:

Membership

Members paid to and after June 30, 1913	171
Members over three and less than 6 months in arrears	32
Total membership	203

Financial Statement

Expenses for month	$180.00
Cash on hand, Oct. 17	185.15
Sixty shares Labor Temple stock	60.00
Expenses for half month	89.95
Total cash assets, Oct. 17	185.60

Upon reading the findings of the committee, a motion was made wherein it was provided that this report of progress "be accepted, that a copy of it be posted in a conspicuous place in the lodge rooms for two weeks, and that it be considered at some future time."

Before voting upon the motion, the attention of the meeting was called to the fact that if this motion passed it would operate as a discharge of the committee, but the mover of the motion and his associates held that such was not the fact; that there was no intention or inclination, so far as they were concerned, to discharge the committee and that they wanted the committee to proceed with its work in accordance with the provisions of the resolution creating it. The meeting took this view of the matter and decided that the motion, if sustained, would not discharge the committee, with the result that it was passed.

The committee proceeded with its investigation and reduced its findings concerning the financial and general condition of the two organiaztions to writing, which, in addition to the partial report above, was clothed:

"The B. C. Association of Stationary Engineers is affiliated with no labor organization, but stands alone and on its merits, while hundreds of engineers in British Columbia remain unorganized on account of the existence of two organizations, whereas the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 397, realizing the necessity for unity on the part of the labor class, are affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the Vancouver Building Trades Council. It is also affiliated with the Miners' union, insofar that the union card of its members is recognized by said miners' unions when they are working in the mines.

"By reason of said affiliations the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 397, has been generally successful with the public authorities and the attainment of the object for which it was created, as is evidenced by the establishment of the wage schedule now recognised by the employers and municipal authorities.

"The records show that Local 397, on Sept. 30, had 46 members, and that its membership has increased since that time at the rate of 15 per month, while that of the Vancouver Lodge of the B. C. Association of Stationary Engineers has decreased at the rate of seven per month.

"This, and the recognition afforded it, shows a preference for organized labor, and realising the demand for unity among the engineers of British Columbia, the amalgamation of the two organizations is proposed, thereby reducing the expense of maintenance to that required for one organization, and thereby facilitate the more complete organization of the engineers in their entirety."

The committee, in making this report, intends that a copy of it shall be sent to every member of the Vancouver Lodge in good standing, as directed by the resolution creating it, and presented the report to the lodge at its regular meeting on Nov. 5 for approval, rejection or amendment.

As soon as the reading of it was completed, an objection was moved to the consideration of it, the mover giving as his reason the fact that the committee did not exist, having been discharged by the sustaining of a motion at the next preceding meeting, wherein the partial report then made was accepted, etc., and the mover of this objection was the same individual who made the motion in question at the preceding meeting.

Attention was then directed to the discussion that took place and the understanding arrived at by the meeting before a ballot was had on the motion of acceptance. The mover of this objection and his confederates denied that a discussion took place before the motion was put before the house, and denied that an understanding had been arrived at as to the effect the motion would have with reference to the committee.

It developed, upon examination of the rules of order, that the committee had been discharged by the acceptance of this partial report, and the handful of members present, something like fifteen, were not only successful in sustaining the objection and in preventing the reconsideration of the motion discharging the committee, but were successful in preventing the revival of the committee, and defeating the desire of the lodge, as expressed by the resolution [illegible] at a special meeting of having these facts placed in the hands of all its members in good standing.

As a result of these proceedings, a dozen or more members of the association have already transferred their membership to the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and it is to be hoped that the rest of them will wake up to a realization of the conditions, as well as the necessity for unity among the working class, and join in with the nation-wide rank and file.

FRANK MORRISON.
General Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the busiest man in Seattle this week.

THE LOCAL BARBERS RECEIVE GENERAL OFFICERS

Pres. Noschang and Secretary Fischer Guests of Vancouver Union

The Union Label Movement —Visit Labor Temple —Met the Mayor

The local barbers were privileged this week to receive two gifted officers of the international union as their honored guests. Frank X. Noschang, of Albany, N. Y., president, and Jacob Fischer, of Indianapolis, Ind., general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, arrived from Seattle Tuesday morning, returning the same evening. They are delegates to Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor, also to the label league of the A. F. of L. During their brief stay in Vancouver they visited Stanley Park and the Capilano canyon, in company with C. F. Burkhart and George Isaacs, of local No. 120.

General Secretary Fischer expressed his appreciation of his trip through the city, and his surprise at its greatness. He reported on the healthy condition of the A. F. of L. label league and its great success in regard to the patronage of union labels. He impressd upon his hearers the duty of patronizing union label goods. "If they expected their union card to be patronized by unionists as well as others, they (the barbers) must in turn lend their patronage to the union label of other organizations," he said. The day had passed when union men need fear to be ridiculed for asking for union label goods.

The visitors were shown over the Labor Temple and called upon The Federationist, when Editor Pettipiece presented them with copies of the paper. The recipients paid neat compliments to the organ of labor.

A large delegation accompanied the general president and secretary to the boat, where they had the pleasure of an introduction to His Worship Mayor Baxter, who was on his way to Victoria.

Strike History as Reviewed By the Miners' Solicitors

The Vancouver Island strike has already been dealt with from almost every angle by various writers, from men digging at the face, members of the union, union officers, newspaper writers to clergymen, and even a B.C. court judge has rushed into print.

During the process of such developments as have taken place on Vancouver Island for over a year, it is reasonable to assume that the situation might be viewed from a good many different standpoints, but most persons will agree that the judicial mind of the average lawyer has a distinct advantage over the layman in summing up evidence and arriving at conclusions.

For this reason, then, a statement this week prepared by Messrs. Bird, Leighton and Darling, counsel for the U. M. W. of A., should prove of especial interest at this time. The statement is a brief, calm and dispassionate review of events which have transpired from the beginning of the trouble until now, and should carry a good deal of weight with every thinking person, because of the advantages they have had in being in close touch with all sources of information. At any rate, The Federationist believes the statement should be read carefully by every workingman in Canada, with a view to ascertaining the actual facts in the case, as viewed by men thoroughly competent to state them. The statement reads:

"Miners of Vancouver Island have had the advantage, or disadvantage, of being represented in the local legislature for some years past by two men who have had some experience in coal mining, and the members for Nanaimo and Newcastle have consistently pressed the government continually for better conditions in the mine; for the appointment of independent mining inspectors, for the dismissal of mining inspectors who were in the control of the mine operators. These two men have for some time past constituted practically the sole opposition to the local government. They were powerless to do anything more than make protests and the government has turned a deaf ear to all their demands.

No Damage for Killed Breadwinners

"In 1909 an explosion occurred at Extension which caused the death of thirty-five miners. An action was brought against the Wellington Colliery Company for damages for negligence. At the trial it was shown conclusively and certified to by the trial judge, Mr. Justice Gregory, that many of the mines regulations, passed for the protection of life and for the betterment of the condition of the men, had been absolutely disregarded and broken. These mines regulations are the result of hundreds of years of experience in England and elsewhere in regard to the working of coal mines, and every word of the rule has for its purpose the saving of life and the protection of the miner. Mr. Justice Gregory came to the conclusion that notwithstanding the fact that these breaches of regulations had existed the plaintiff had not been able to show the accident in question was the direct result of these breaches, and dismissed the action, with costs, which costs were upwards of $2500. The widow served an appeal, and was immediately met

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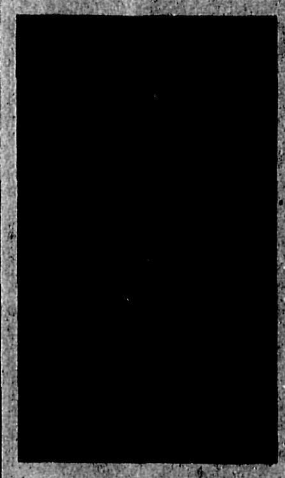

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President of the American Federation of Labor, who is very much in the eye of the Labor world at the Seattle Convention now in session.

BIG MASS MEETING VOICES STRONG PROTEST

Resolutions Demanding the Release of Imprisoned Miners Carried

Collection Taken—Striking Russians Present—Speeches

Long before 8 p. m. on Monday night, the Dominion Hall was crowded to the doors with men and women interested in demanding the release of the Vancouver Island Miners incarcerated at Nanaimo and New Westminster, B. C. This mass meeting was one of the largest ever held in the province. It was addressed by speakers representing the Federations of labor, trades unions, mine workers, industrial unions and socialist parties. Thos. Greenall, M.P., representing the miners of Great Britain, was also present.

There are now locked out in Vancouver Island for over a year some 2,500 mine workers, and 177 are now in jail; 47 have been sentenced to terms ranging from three months to two years. The cause of the lockout was that men serving in "gas committees" were black-listed. The miners protested against this when the lockout occurred. The B. C. Miners' Liberation League demand that the sentences be suspended and the miners be released.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried at Monday night's mass meeting:

"Resolved—That this mass meeting, held under the auspices of the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, including representatives of the following: British Columbia Federation of Labor, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, United Mine Workers of America, Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist Party of Canada, Social-Democratic Party of Canada, and citizens of Vancouver—protests against the brutal severity of the sentences passed upon the miners of Vancouver Island, and demands of the minister of justice of the Dominion of Canada that they be at once released.

"Resolved—That the minister of justice be requested to forward an early reply to the secretary of the Miners' Liberation League indicating the action he proposes to take. Secretary, C. V. Cooke, 74 Hastings street west, Vancouver; phone Seymour 1543.

"Resolved—That this meeting condemns the government of British Columbia for refusing to enforce the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation act, which refusal on their part is responsible for all the trouble which has occured in connection with the situation on Vancouver Island."

Before the meeting opened a gentleman in the audience went forward to the platform and spoke on the Springhill, N.S., mine explosion that occurred there about 15 years ago, in which many lives were lost—and the part that Premier Fielding played in the settlement of that strike.

The Speeches

J. Kavanagh, vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, in the absence of V. R. Midgley (who arrived later), opened the meeting, and stated that resolutions had been drafted by the Miners' Liberation League which would be submitted to the audience for its approval. The speakers would represent the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Council, United Mine Workers, Socialist party of Canada, the Social-Democratic party of Canada, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

J. W. Wilkinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, was the first speaker. He said that the nature and size of the meeting should be sufficient satisfaction to those who got it together. In the city there had been considerable difference of opinion regarding the strike situation. The audience was confronted at the present moment with a miracle, inasmuch on the platform every shade of working-class opinion in labor politics in the city, province and Canada were represented. (Applause.) This is the miracle that the government at Victoria has brought about. The good friends at Victoria were "tickled to death" when occasions arose where working people did not know their own minds. "I am here to protest against the brutality of the sentences imposed upon the miners by the law courts. I represent the Trades and Labor Council, whose membership numbered 7,500 organ-

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BAIL GRANTED MANY JAILED MINERS AT LAST

Bowser's Tampering With Justice Does Not Extend to Higher Court

Evidence of an Early Settlement on Miners' Strike In Sight

Counsel for the U. M. W. of A. here, during the past week, succeeded in securing bail, before Chief Justice Hunter, in many of the cases in which applications for bail was made, of sums ranging from $700 to $2000. In only a few cases where the allegations contained some strong evidence against the accused was bail refused, and in the case of six of the imprisoned union miners the judge could find no evidence to warrant their being held, and he allowed them to go on their own recognizances.

Attorney-general Bowser, who previously made application at Vancouver for a change of venue, has now switched his application to Victoria. The miners, on the other hand, will endeavor to have the remaining cases tried at either Vancouver or Nanaimo, feeling that, after the experience at New Westminster, where the judge was compelled to discharge one farmer jurymen, they cannot hope to secure an unprejudiced trial.

Nothing particularly new has developed in the strike situation during the past week, except the appearance on the ground of another federal Department of Labor officer; a backdown on the part of Minister of Labor Crothers, and increased determination on the part of the men to push the struggle to the victory, now a certainty. There are many reasons to suppose that in less than a month some remarkable changes will have taken place, if, indeed, the miners are not back at work under agreements between the coal companies and their union. At any rate the situation is changing rapidly and every day brings new evidence to light, all of which presages an early settlement and an agreement between the coal companies and the miners' union, after a long-fought and bitter struggle against both government and mine owners for the right to organize.

Patternmakers' President Here

Secretary T. Smith, of the Patternmakers' Local Union, advises The Federationist that their International President, James Wilson, with headquarters at Cincinnati, O., will be an official visitor in Vancouver tomorrow, and in the evening will address a special meeting of the Patternmakers at Labor Temple.

UNIONISTS DISCUSS FORMATION OF A LABOR PARTY

A Committee Will Confer With Socialist Parties of this City

Must Do Something—The Delegates Who Attended —Harmonious Meeting

On Tuesday night a meeting was held in Labor Temple for the purpose of forming a labor representation committee.

Chairman H. C. Benson explained at length why the delegates had been called together. This gathering could decide upon a course to pursue, when a general call might be issued to all workingmen to support the proposed labor party,—or whatever name it happened to be called. "It was useless to go on as we are and take no political action," said the speaker. The workingmen of New Westminster, Nanaimo, Extension and the interior of the province had done something towards naming labor candidates which must be done here. For the present the workingmen should confine their party organization work to Vancouver. As it is, the labor vote was practically divided between the old parties. And during the discussion it was pointed out that were an independent labor party formed hundreds of men would leave the ranks of Liberalism and Conservativeism and join a workingman's party. An attempt should be made to unite the two socialist parties with the trades unions for political action, which will be considered at a later meeting. The policies adopted by the labor parties of Australia, the old country and the United States were discussed; also labor legislation was touched on in this province, none of which had been enforced by the government at Victoria. One delegate said that he would vote for a wooden man so long as his platform of principles was to his liking.

After a somewhat protracted discussion, which was carried on in a most harmonious spirit, a resolution was passed to the effect that "a committee of five shall be elected to interview the Socialist party of Canada and the Social Democratic party of Canada." The committee selected comprise: H. C. Benson, John Davidson, John Sully, E. Prendergast and J. E. Wilton.

The delegates present were:

Delegates

U. B. of Carpenters—James Campbell, Chas. Scott.
Journeymen Bakers—A. McCurrach, Mathew Mackie.
Builders Laborers—John Sully, G. Harrison.
Commercial Telegraphers—A. Tennant, H. W. Withers.
Steam and Operating Engineers—H. Longley, E. Prendergast.
A. S. of Carpenters—John Davidson, James Bitcon.
Painters—W. J. Nagle, J. Train.
Molders—A. C. Dunn, C. Cropley.
T. and L. Council—W. R. Trotter.
Photo Engravers—Sweringer and Bell.
Tailors—A. Harvey, W. J. Parker.
Typos—J. E. Wilton, H. C. Benson.
Longshoremen—F. Payne, George Thomas.
Electrical Workers—J. H. Robertson, John Reid, E. Salmon.
Lathers—V. R. Midgley, Z. McMartz.
Waiters—Dave Bell, Walker.
Pattern-makers—Thos. Smith, Robt. Samson.
Bricklayers—James Hazlett, James Brown.
Bartenders—G. A. Curnock.
Bookbinders—Razey.
G. Harrison acted as secretary.

Conscience is its own counselor, the sole master of its secrets; and it is the privilege of our Nature that every man should keep the key of his own breast.—South.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GREET PRESIDENT MAHON

Special mass meeting Sunday next 7.30 p.m., Imperial theatre. Admission by working card of Street Railwaymen's Union, to hear W. D. Mahon, president of the A. A. S. E. R. E. of A. Admittance only to members of the three coast divisions, with paid up working card.

I. T. U. OFFICERS ARRIVE HERE THIS MORNING

Paid the Local Fraternity a Semi-Official Visit—Saw the Sights

Welcomed at the Royal City by Mayor Gray—Meeting To-night

A party of "higher ups" of the International Typographical Union paid this city a flying visit today. They were Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays; Second Vice-president Hugo Miller; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, Ont., Max Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio, Thos. McCullough, Omaha, Neb., delegates to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor; President Barrett, of Chicago Typographical Union. They were met on the arrival of the Seattle boat this morning by President A. E. Robb and Secretary H. Neelands of the Typographical Union, and R. A. Stoney, New Westminster, I. T. U. Organizer for British Columbia.

The visitors registered at the Hotel Lotus and after breakfast made a trip over the city, Marine Drive and Stanley Park. In the afternoon they motored to New Westminster, where they were tendered a civic welcome by Mayor Gray.

They will address a meeting of printers this evening in Hall 301, Labor Temple, at which it is hoped there will be a large turnout of the local fraternity.

Lecture This Evening

The Art, Historical and Scientific Association will hold its opening public lecture in Aberdeen school, Burrard street, this evening at 8.15. Speaker: Mr. W. Porteous Jack. Labor conditions will be dealt with. Mr. R. Mackay Fripp will preside.

THE REAL MONSTER OF THE MINE

PLUNGES TO DEATH DOWN THREE FLOORS

Thomas Cook, Carpenter on Hudson's Bay Building, Loses His Life

Accidentally Killed by the Terrible Fall—Funeral Largely Attended

Thomas Cook, aged about 25 years, was hurled to his death Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, while employed on the Hudson's Bay Building. He was leaning on the support near the elevator shaft, when it gave way, and he plunged down the shaft to the cellar—three storeys. Dr. Perry arrived on the scene shortly after the accident occurred, but he could not do nothing for the unfortunate man, death having been instantaneous. The poor fellow's skull was badly crushed and his back broken.

The police were almost immediately on the ground, the undertakers were notified and the body was removed to the undertaking parlors of Nunn and Thompson, Richards steet.

Thomas Cook was a member of No. 5 branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, also of the Ayrshire Club of this city. He was well liked and popular with his fellows. He was a single man and resided on Georgia street, his bereaved parents living in Ayrshire, Scotland.

At the inquest it was found that his death was accidental, a "rider" stated that proper precautions were not taken regarding the elevator guards.

The funeral, which took place from the undertakers' parlors on Wednesday afternoon, was very largely attended by 250 members of the union, the Ayrshire Club and friends, to Mountain View Cemetery. The pall bearers were Messrs. R. McCormick, A. Campbell, R. Grieve, J. McCorkendale, D. Cromar, J. Drummond.

Bakers' Union

In place of holding the regular meeting of the union last Saturday night in Labor Temple, the members held a very successful "smoker." A good musical programme of events was carried out.

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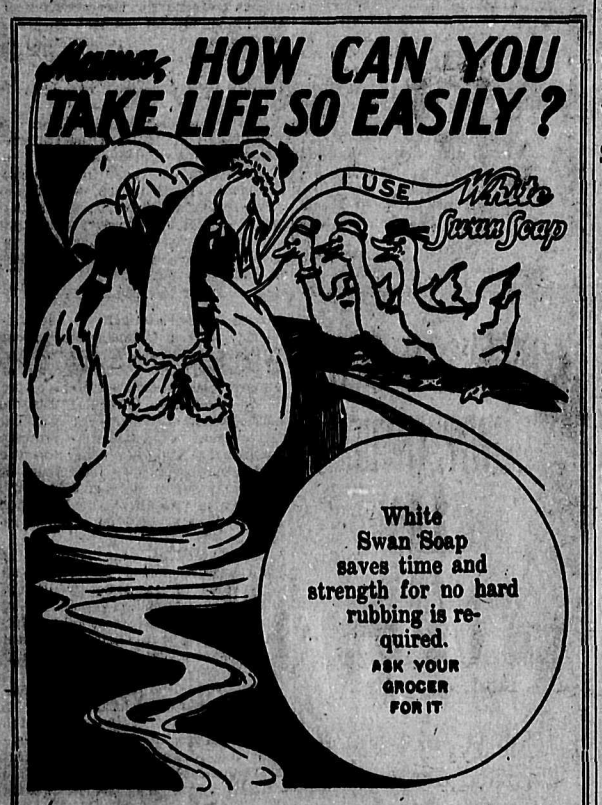

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VICTORIA UNIONISTS REGISTER PROTEST SENTENCES

Meeting Called to Consider Entering Coming Municipal Campaign

Central Labor Body Seeking Establishment of Free Labor Bureau

VICTORIA, Nov. 5.—The Trades and Labor Council held their regular meeting last night, President F. Perrott occupying the chair.

Credentials were received from eight delegates. The United Brewery Workers also applied for membership.

Delegates Watchman, Martin, Perrott and Simmonds spoke against the heavy sentences passed upon the miners and the matter was fully discussed.

After quite a debate, a motion was passed to hold a special meeting Friday evening, November 14, to consider the question of entering candidates in the coming municipal elections and a lively meeting is expected.

Mr. Proebstle, international secretary of the Brewery Workers, addressed the meeting and gave the delegates a surprise by telling them of the conditions under which the brewery workers are working, but that he hoped contracts would be signed up with the two breweries of the town in a few days, whereby the men would get an increase in wages and shorter hours.

The council is making every effort to get the city council to open a free employment office, as several complaints have been received of men paying for jobs which never existed and having to pay railway fare besides.

A mass meeting will be held on Sunday evening, Nov. 16, in the Empress to protest against the heavy sentences passed upon the miners of Vancouver Island.

It is to be regretted that a larger assembly hall is not available as every class will be represented. This is a question not only for the laborer but for the business men who derive their profits from the laborer.

The following are some of the organizations which will be represented: Trades and Labor Council, B. C. Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, Socialist Party of Canada and Industrial Workers of America. All the Victoria organizations have taken up arms to fight this to an issue as they realize that if they let the men suffer now, they might as well disband their organizations and give up the only weapon the working man has to better his conditions in life. Several resolutions will be put to the meeting that will, without a doubt, be passed unanimously.

STRIKE HISTORY AS RECEIVED BY THE MINERS' SOLICITORS

(Continued from Page One)

by an offer of settlement of $1500 and a release of all claims for costs.

Disgraceful Conditions

"The condition of the mines at this time was disgraceful, and this was continually brought before the legislature and the minister of mines, but without any amelioration of conditions resulting.

"If gas is discovered in the mine that portion of the mine must be put upon safety lamps exclusively and no firing must be done, except under the protected conditions mentioned in the regulations.

"The men appoint a committee to see that their interests are protected and the efficiency of this committee depends upon the protection afforded these men by the mining operators.

Miners Seek Last Resort

"On the 21st of September, 1912, owing to a difference between the Canadian Collieries Company and their employees, the latter decided, by way of protest, to take a holiday for one day. The difference arose because members of the men's gas committee, a committee authorized by law for the purpose of inspecting the mines to ascertain the presence or otherwise of dangerous gas, were discriminated against by the company and were ultimately dismissed without reasonable excuse. The miners believe, with apparently good reason, that the men were dismissed solely because they reported the presence of gas, which meant that a certain portion of the mine had to be temporarily shut off and some trouble and expense incurred in clearing those portions of the dangerous gas.

Wanted Law Enforced—Fired

"When the men returned to work from the so-called holiday they found themselves locked out, and this lock-out has continued down to the present time.

Nanaimo Miners Join in Lockout

"On the first day of May, 1913, the miners of Nanaimo, with a view to assisting their Cumberland brethren, went out on strike. Most of the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith, and a large number at Nanaimo and South Wellington, belonged to the United Mine Workers of America, and when the strike was commenced almost to a man the strikers became members of the union and demanded its recognition by the company. Other questions have been raised in connection with the strike, such as better wages, etc.

Jingle Pot Signs with Union

"On or about the first day of September the owners of the Jingle Pot mine, the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, made an agreement with the union, giving the United Mine Workers of America official recognition and all that was asked for the men. This company has been working at full pressure under the union agreement since that date.

"The remaining companies, employing in all about 3500 men, have refused to make any settlement or to discuss the matter with the men at all, except as individuals.

Others Import Scabs

"All the companies have attempted, more or less continuously, to work the mines with non-union labor, and for this purpose have imported negroes, Chinamen and Japanese in large numbers, and have scoured this continent and the British Isles in their endeavors to obtain sufficient force to work the mines.

"The union members and officers have tried by every lawful means to persuade imported strike-breakers to go back to their homes, and have spent large sums in paying their railway fares back again.

Government Supplies "Specials"

"Large numbers of special police have been recruited from the unemployed of the larger cities. They are men who, for the most part, have had no previous experience of police work; many of them entirely fail to realize that the merits of the strike is a matter outside their province, and they have acted towards the strikers as though employed to break the strike, rather than merely to preserve law and order.

"Many minor cases have arisen in the police courts that at an ordinary time would be passed over, but which, on account of the strike, have been treated as serious crimes by the local magistrates.

Many Raw Court Decisions

"In some instances men have been convicted, through the bias of magistrates, and the conviction promptly quashed on appeal to higher courts. These circumstances, and many others of a similar kind, have gradually driven the men to desperation, which culminated in the riots and disturbances which took place during the week commencing August 11th.

"The trouble first became acute at Nanaimo on the morning of the 11th, and, as naturally follows, when men have been living for a long time in a state of high tension, the excitement and violence spread rapidly from camp to camp, resulting in riots in Ladysmith and South Wellington on the nights of the 12th of 13th of August, and at Extension on the 13th and 14th.

"All these camps are within a few miles of one another and in close touch.

Mine Owners Wanted Excuse to Jail Strikers

"No serious effort was made by any responsible officer anywhere in the district to take any step to avert disorders which inevitably followed. One incident and act of violence led to another with such rapidity that men who, at ordinary times, are most peaceable and law-abiding citizens were transformed into an angry mob, with full scope to vent their feelings unchecked against the men whom they regard as their inveterate foes, the strike-breakers.

Militia Then Rushed In

"The matter had drifted along in this way from Monday, the 11th of August, to the following Friday, when troops were sent in and all disorders immediately ceased and there has been no disorder of any sort or kind since that time.

Wholessale Arrests

"As a result of these disturbances no less than 258 were placed under arrest; bail was refused in most cases, except in a few instances, of serious illness. The preliminary hearings dragged on over a period of six weeks; many of the men were released at the preliminary hearing, there being absolutely no evidence against them. Some of these were later re-arrested on other charges. One hundred and sixty-six were committed for trial. Four were tried summarily and convicted by the magistrate; two of whom are appealing. Bail has been obtained for fifteen or sixteen of the one hundred and sixty-six committed for trial on the ground of illness in the family, but it has been refused in all other cases, even though some of the charges are trifling and the accused were citizens of long residence and good standing in the community.

Needless Delay in Trials

"The first cases came on for trial on the 9th of October. In the ordinary course of events the assizes would have been held at Nanaimo in the month of October, but this was not done, and the representatives of the crown refused to give any indication of when trial by jury was likely to be obtained. The men were naturally extremely restive at the long delay in obtaining trial, and the uncertainty as to when a jury trial could be had, and many men were thus coerced into electing for a speedy trial before the county court judge. Judge Howay was sent from New Westminster to try the cases in lieu of Judge Barker, who is the regular county court judge for Nanaimo County, before whom nearly all had elected for speedy trials. Thirty-two of the Ladysmith men, on the advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to a charge of rioting; seven were tried before Judge Howay, two of whom were acquitted and the remaining five convicted, the defence evidence being brushed aside and disregarded.

Astounding Sentences

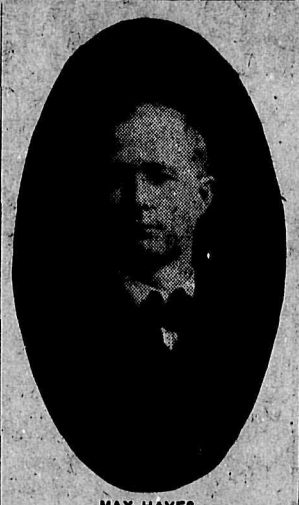
"The trial was completed on Friday the 17th and sentences postponed. The extreme severity of the sentences which Judge Howay pronounced upon the prisoners made the whole community gasp.

Unprecedented Interview

"By interview, given the New Westminster News, Monday, October 27th, the judge appears to be seeking to justify himself in the public eye for the extreme severity of the sentences which he pronounced. It is an unprecedented thing for a judge to grant an interview with a newspaper representative upon a matter which has been before him in his judicial capacity. In fact, counsel for the defence refused to believe that any such interview had been given until after it had been confirmed by Judge Howay himself. This interview shows that the judge has listened to gossip picked up in Ladysmith as to matters which had never been sworn to or put to the test of cross-examination. This interview was published immediately before the trial of some of the strikers at New Westminster assizes, and may be accountable for some miscarriage of trials at that assize, Mr. Justice Clement having discharged one of the juries after this interview because of admitted bias and prejudice against the miners.

Penalized Because Union Officers

"Judge Howay picked upon two of the union leaders, Guthrie and Taylor, who were not shown to have personally done any violence. These two men, though they pleaded guilty, were given the maximum sentences allowed by law; three others, little more than boys, Morgan, Simpson and Deconick, 19, 18 and 22 years old respectively, were given the same sentence, namely two years in the penitentiary.



MAX HAYES.
I. T. U. Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention at Seattle, who is paying his first visit to Vancouver, along with other Typographical International Officers, to-day, and will address the local Typos at Labor Temple this evening.

Judge Lied

"The judge, in his interview, stated that Morgan and Simpson were 21 or 22 at the least. If he didn't believe the age stated in court he might have challenged it at that time. These ages, eighteen and nineteen, are the correct ages and can be verified by examining the registrar's books at Nanaimo, as the judge could easily have done himself during the week that elapsed between the trial and sentence. Of the remaining thirty-four, twenty-three were sentenced to one year in gaol and a fine of $100 each, with the alternative of four additional months' imprisonment, and eleven were sentenced to three months in prison and a fine of $50, or in the alternative two months additional imprisonment. These sentences are equal to five and sixteen months respectively for the great majority of them, as they cannot possibly pay the fine imposed.

Unprecedented Severity

"A search of the history of strikes in Great Britain and the United States nowhere reveals severity approaching that which Judge Howay saw fit to impose.

"Larkin, the prime mover and avowed instigator of the Dublin riots and all the trouble that has arisen therefrom, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The majority of the parties concerned in the Dublin riots received only fourteen days. Many years ago the Right Honorable John Burns, M.P., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a similar charge, but was released after serving two months. The Ladysmith men had served more than two months before they even got a trial.

Only Union Men Prosecuted

"The legislature of Canada evidently regard neglect of duty on the part of the authorities of any town or municipality as just as culpable as the act of a rioter. The same sentence is provided for this neglect, namely two years' imprisonment; yet the attitude of the crown officers towards the strikers is such that they are prosecuting these men to the limit allowed by law and are leaving unprosecuted and unpunished those who are responsible for the extent to which the trouble was allowed to grow.

Part of International Struggle

"The troubles in question are the direct outcome of strife between Capital and Labor—the union man ranged on one side, believing that they have been goaded to a point beyond endurance and that the riots were the necessary expression of the collective discontent and justifiable as the means of stirring up the public to a realization of their real condition; on the other side the mine owners, the government and all the ranks of shop-keepers, merchants and professional men arrayed in a solid phalanx to defeat the union men.

Rank Lineup With Coal Barons

"The attorney-general has not hesitated to give an interview stating that the spirit of the miners is being broken, and Mr. Shoebottom, an employee of the attorney-general's department, who appeared at the preliminary hearings, has also unhesitatingly given out to the press, in gloating terms, his opinion that the spirit of the strikers will be broken by the severity of the sentences imposed."

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Victoria, B. C.

UNION DIRECTORY

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 781 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Labor hall, 781 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. 2583, 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.

Grand Voting Contest

Any Person May Enter Work to Win

Contest Closes Positively New Year's Eve

List of Votes as per Purchases

50c purchase	50	votes
$1.00 "	200	"
$2.00 "	500	"
$3.00 "	2,000	"
$5.00 "	5,000	"
$10.00 "	15,000	"
$20.00 "	30,000	"

5000 REGISTRATION VOTES

Votes at either Store, but all votes must be mailed in or deposited at our Store, corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street. Contestant's number must be plainly written on vote coupons.

Valuable Prize List

1st Prize—Set of Russian Fitch Furs, valued at $100.00
2nd Prize—Cash 50.00
3rd Prize—Set Marmott Mink Furs, valued at 40.00
4th Prize—Cut Glass Pitcher, valued at 25.00
5th Prize—Cash 10.00
6th Prize—Order for Goods, value 10.00
7th Prize—Lady's Umbrella 7.00
8th Prize—Cash 5.00
9th Prize—Pair Lady's Boots 5.00
10th Prize—Cash 2.50
A Weekly Prize of $5.00 in GoodKs to the Contestant Standing Highest.

Entries may be made at any time during contest, but those who enter first stand best chance.

Also ask for Free Coupons for Silverware, Cut Glass Premiums

Votes may be gathered from your friends who are not contestants. Get busy, work. Induce your friends to shop here. We sell most everything. Best Values. Best Goods. Prices the lowest possible for Good Goods

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Employees of the Store, or their Families, will not be allowed to compete

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¶ The best references we can offer is the people we have served in the past.

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Patronize the Labor Temple Cigar Stand

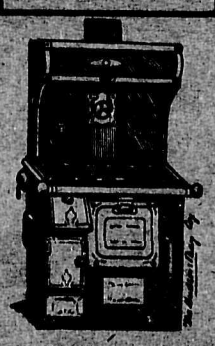
OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

SIXTH YEAR. No. 136. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913. EIGHT PAGES

Empress Royal

RANGES



They Embody Every Good Point Found in Higher Priced Ranges

Just like the illustration. There are more expensive ranges than the Empress Royal, but we guarantee there's no better range to be bought anywhere for $42.50 and $48.50. Never until this season have we had as good ranges to offer at these prices and we expect to put them into hundreds of homes before the season is out. They are high-grade in every respect except in price.

THE BODY is made of polished Wellsville steel.

THE FIREBOX is roomy, all catsings are extra heavy, and it's fitted with duplex wood and coal grates and extension box for when burning wood.

THE RANGE TOP is made in sectional parts with six 8-inch holes.

THE OVEN is made of cold rolled steel of heavy gauge and is protected on top with asbestos and reinforced with channel iron to prevent buckling or warping.

FLUES ARE EXTRA LARGE, made especially so to suit the Pacific Coast coal, and heavily lined with asbestos board, which holds the heat and protects the body.

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I. T. U. PRESIDENT TO BE CONFIRMED AS COMMISSIONER

Jas. M. Lynch Will Resign To Be Succeeded By James M. Duncan

Typo. Union Loses Competent Executive Officer By the Appointment

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, a resident of Syracuse, N.Y., has been named by Gov. Martin H. Glynn, as State Labor Commissioner. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate. The appointment of James M. Lynch was made prior to the impeachment of William Sulzer, but not confirmed by the Senate, no action having been taken. The Labor Department of the State of New York has been broadened in scope and remodelled in such a manner as to make it possible for the chief executive of that Department to be of inestimable benefit to the workers of the State. This was accomplished on the recommendation of the factory commission, of which President Gompers was a member, and which reported to the last session of the State Legislature which enacted the recommendations into law. The position is said to carry with it $8000 per year and over 2000 appointments.

James M. Lynch was elected president of the International Typographical Union in 1900 and assumed that office on November 1 of that year. During the period of his incumbency important changes have occurred in the International Typographical Union, among which are the following: An increase in membership from 32,105 to 62,601; the adoption of an arbitration agreement for five-year periods with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; the establishment of the universal eight-hour workday in the book and job branch; the putting into effect of old age and disability pensions whereby members after reaching sixty years and having been continuous members for twenty years, are entitled to a pension of $5 per week; the increase of the mortuary benefit, based upon length of membership; establishment of a school for technical education, the principal feature being instruction by correspondence.

Information has not yet been secured as to when the duties of President Lynch will cease with the International Typographical Union and the work of the Labor Commissioner commence.

James M. Duncan, of New York City, vice president, will succeed President Lynch.

Civic Laborers' "Smoker"

A very enjoyable "smoker" was held on Friday evening last, Nov. 7th, in hall No. 301, Labor Temple. The affair was under the auspices of Local Union No. 65 (civic laborers), Hod-carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union. There were over 200 present, and John Sully made a capable chairman. The program was a varied one, interspersed with refreshments, the following taking part: Remarks by the chairman; song, A. Sutherland; speech on "organization," by Victor R. Midgley; violin selection, C. McGregor; solo, E. T. Jones; speech on Nanaimo strike, J. Kavanagh; song, Mr. Watkins, recitation, Mr. Blackie; song, Mr. Young; mandolin selection, James Douglas; song, George Harrison; song, George Duffell; song, W. Moody; song, Chas. Bunce; instrumental selection (harmonica and bones), H. Harrison; song, Mr. Swift. Proceedings terminated at 11 p.m.

A subscription was also taken up for the "kiddies" and striking miners at Nanaimo amounting to $21.65.

Fed. Issue of Feb. 7 Wanted

The Federationist desires four copies of No. 96, February 7th, 1913, for its files. If there are any readers who have copies of that date and will forward same to this office, it will be very much appreciated and 25 cents each will be paid for them.

Digs.

He—Madam, you promised to obey me. Do you do it?

She—Sir, you promised me your worldly goods. Do I get them?

Teacher—Name the zones.

PREAMBLE OF THE B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

The British Columbia Federation of Labor is organized for the purpose of voicing the needs and aspirations of Labor, legislatively and otherwise; and to provide a place for worthy members of its affiliated unions to participate in the discussion of those practical problems, upon the solution of which depends their welfare as workers, individually and collectively.

With the introduction of the modern machinery of production and the harnessing of the forces of Nature, it is only fitting that the wealth producers should participate in the benefits derived.

We, therefore, pledge ourselves to unceasingly demand a universal work-day of eight hours or less; so long as labor-power is sold as a commodity.

We believe there is more efficacy in electing working-class representatives to write the law than by supplicatory methods; and our efforts will be more in that direction in future.

EDMONTON STREET RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH CITY

Edmonton street railwaymen's union officials have reached an agreement with the civic commissioners, which concedes full recognition of the union and provides for the observance of the seniority principle. The old scale of wages will be renewed and the agreement will be effective until April 31st, 1914.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS SCORE ANOTHER VICTORY

Secure Best Agreement Yet Negotiated on Pacific Coast

The Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers, representing the Reid-Murphy faction, whose members are on strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, has just negotiated a working agreement with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The new agreement, says F. W. Ely, in the 'Frisco Bulletin, which will hold good until December 31, 1914, will affect more than 3000 Reid-Murphy electrical workers throughout the Pacific Coast States, and is said to be the best agreement from the viewpoint of the workers that has yet been negotiated with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

As a result, the Reid-Murphy electrical workers, affiliated with the Light and Power Council, are prosecuting with renewed vigor and hope the strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which has been on since last May.

President J. W. Morgenthaler of the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers is of the opinion that the men are in a better position to win their fight with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company than at any time since the inception of the strike.

JUDICIARY CRITICIZED

Open Dissatisfaction Expressed in British Trades Union Circles

One result of the recent conviction of the engine driver, Caudle (who was afterwards pardoned), has been a declaration by the general federation of trades unions that the time has arrived when it is necessary to consider the necessity of recruiting judges, in cases where the interests of capital and labor clash, from a different class than the present one, says a London press dispatch.

The federation urges that such cases should be tried before judges who have been trained in trades union practice, and are qualified, from experience of industrial history, to give closer attention to the claims of labor. The incident is typical of the dissatisfaction with the judiciary as at present constituted, which has been growing amongst the working classes since the celebrated Taff Vale decision.

HAVE COURAGE!

Union men, stand close together,
You are fighting good and true;
Not the masters as you know it,
But just working men like you.

Close your eyes and think a moment
Of those men you once called friends,
Now turned traitors, for what purpose
Time alone will tell that end.

Men, you have not lost your manhood—
Dearer far than worldly gain—
You can hold your heads up proudly
For your name is without stain.

They have tried to break your spirits,
Humble you in every way;
To make you falter and consider,
Is it right that we've said yea.

Cling together still more firmly,
For no discord can prevail
Where there's unity and manhood,
Which we salute and cry all hail!

Prisons were built for law-breakers;
Not for men who ask for rights,
Who demand a safe protection
Against the dangers to their lives.

Three months now you've been the guests
Of His Majesty King George;
And the river still runs smoothly
Through the deep and silent gorge.

Unreasonable they cannot call you
For demanding just what's right;
The recognition of your union,
Which will end this bitter strife.

—AGNES QUIGLEY.

Extension, B. C.

WHAT MAKES THEM DEMAND THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE?

Compelling Force is the Law of Self Preservation Asserting Itself

Human Life So Cheap and Plentiful Mine Owners Need Not Worry

The number of frightful mine disasters that have taken place during recent years include so many victims that it is sickening to think of it.

It is becoming such a common occurrence that accidents killing several hundred miners take place that such tragedies no longer excite surprise.

Every few weeks a new horror is recorded and there the matter is allowed to remain.

Careless mine owners are allowed to go on with their life-destroying recklessness.

Often the accidents are due to failure to comply with laws that have been secured after years of pleading by the representatives of the miners who generally get some concessions only when the votes of the miners begin to slip away from the politicians in control.

But the arm of the law is generally easy on the law-breaker when that law-breaker is a mine owner.

Those who are familiar with mining are agreed that a large percentage, if not most of the accidents, that occur in mines today could be avoided by taking precautions that can be taken. That is what all unions are demanding everywhere, including Vancouver Island. But these precautions cost money, and so long as human life is cheaper than the safety appliances which would prevent the big accidents now so common it seems probable that this awful waste of life will continue.

The only object that mine owners have in letting an army of hired working men operate mines is to make profits.

The welfare of their employees is an entirely secondary consideration.

The fact that life is endangered does not seem to worry the modern profit gatherer who, like a leech, is fastened to all our leading industries.

The only thing that does worry him is financial loss that may result from accidents.

At present human life is so cheap that mine owners can afford to have hundreds of human beings killed every year and still be in a position to continue doing business at a big profit.

Letter Carriers' Dance

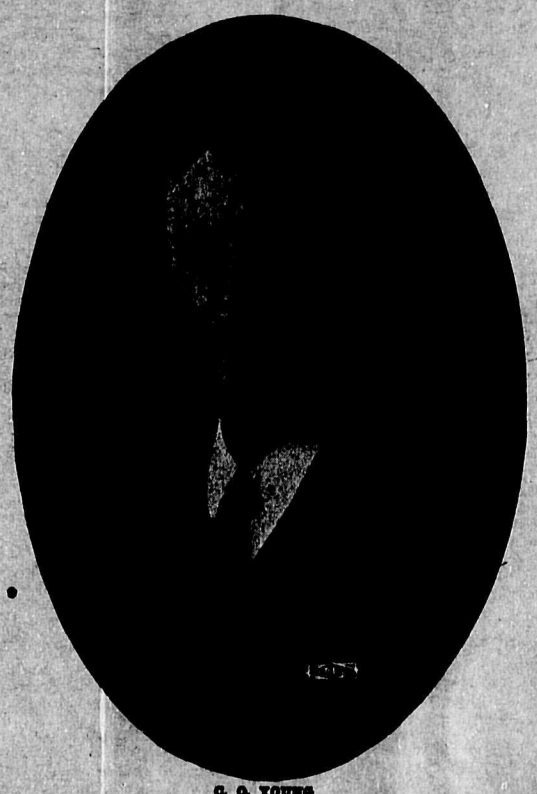
The first of a series of dances to be given by the Letter Carriers of Vancouver was held on Wednesday last. Over two hundred were present and all agreed that they had spent a very pleasant evening. The proceedings were opened by a whist drive, the prizes for which were won by Mrs. Kilbank and Mr. Modlin, while the consolation prizes went to Miss Anderson and Mr. Ecclestone. After cards were out of the way supper was served, then dancing commenced and was kept up till midnight. All the latest and best dance music was furnished by Mr. L. Holland's orchestra, and to them is undoubtedly due a large share of credit for the success of the evening.

F. D. HICKMAN.

3414 Heather St., Nov. 6.

Scab-herders' Apologist

A militiaman was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of creating a disturbance in a local restaurant. The case came up in the police court yesterday morning. . . . . At the very worst it was a common case of drunk and disorderly, and so far as the soldier was concerned there may have been provocation.—Nanaimo Herald.



C. O. YOUNG

Mr. Young, who recently visited Vancouver, is the international organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He is now at Spokane, Wn., where he is doing successful organization work and strengthening organized labor, having secured the affiliations of several unions with the Central Labor Council. He will be kept busy in that city for several weeks.

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Men's Work GLOVES

For variety and values in Work Gloves there is no store like SPENCER'S. These are some of them:

Gauntlet glove, in split horsehide, at 65c

First quality Cordovan gauntlet glove at $1.50

HEAVY CANVAS GLOVES — Suitable for the man who wants a glove to protect his hands while working around the garden or woodpile, at 3 for 25c; 2 for 25c, and, per pair.... 25c.

WORK MITTS, with knitted wool wrists In split chrome at 65c In split horsehide, at 85c

In genuine Cordovan, at $1.00

In chrome tanned horsehide, at ... $1.00

Well made split chrome gloves with wide gusset wrist, at 75c

Another glove that will give good service for ordinary wear is a split horseskin, with string fastener, at 50c

A similar glove made of buckskin, at... 65c At 75c we have an excellent glove with a genuine horsehide palm, split back and double leather at wrist.

Genuine pigskin glove with protected seams, for only $1.00 All horsehide glove at $1.00

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Blue Label, Suit $3.00 Red Label, Suit $2.50
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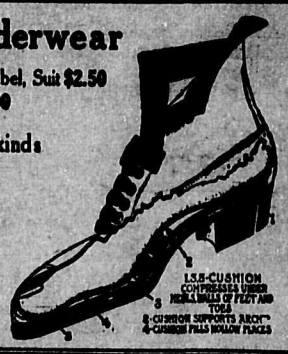

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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 14, 1913

THE CHECK-OFF

Having pointed out some time ago that three thousand men in West Virginia were able to pose as United Mine Workers, to throw upwards of 70,000 others out of employment, in spite of having been in comfortable circumstances and perfectly contented, and to defy all law the authority, the Daily Province now turns its attention to Nanaimo and explains what it thinks about the check-off, one of the U. M. W. A. demands.

The "check-off" merely means that union dues shall be deducted from the men's pay by the company and turned over to the union officials. In short, the union would collect its dues in much the same manner as the British Columbia government collected the poll-tax, a method familiar to every employee of large corporations doing business in the province. Certainly the best method, too. As long as the obnoxious tax was imposed, the check-off system saved trouble and expense in its collection. It must not be supposed that we are drawing any analogy between that miserable tax and union dues. The similarity lies only in the way the government and the union desire to collect.

The Province, however, sees something sinister in the check-off. It may be as well to quote:

> It enables the union to have full control of the miners and thus keep its organization well together. From its own point of view, it would naturally affirm that this is a good thing, as it makes the men keep to agreements they have signed, and everything works smoothly as between masters and men. From the point of view of the mine owner or manager, the system would, from the practical business point of view, deliver him bound into the hands of the hands of the union officials, whose interests may be entirely different to his.
>
> The check-off system enables the organization to collect its dues without trouble. It is obvious that the organization can not be kept going without the support of the men, and therefore there is something to be said for this contention. But it is also obvious that the check-off system is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an executive whose headquarters are in a foreign country, and whose whole interests may be governed by entirely different conditions. Without any limitation it is in any case dangerous. Unlimited right to do anything is not the sort of power and democracy or free people cares to place in the hands of a few men.

The "unlimited right" sought by the Mine Workers is merely the right to collect dues in the best and most efficient manner possible. Without the payment of dues there can be no union. On the other hand, where there is a good solid organization, recognized by the employers, and able to collect its dues without the check-off, it would appear to have just as much "dangerous" power as though possessed of that means of collection. The International Typographical Union may be cited as an instance and, being handy, is recommended to the Province for study.

The only power possessed by a union over an employer is that which comes from the solidarity of the men and the reasonableness of their demands, neither of which can be affected by the mere character of the machinery of dues collection. The check-off system affects the principle of International Unionism neither one way nor the other. What the mining companies object to, and what the provincial government objects to, is not the check-off system, the U. M. W. of A. or anything else but UNIONISM in the mining industry on Vancouver Island. The strenuous attempts of company and government organs to lead the men and the public away from the real issue makes it all the more obvious that unionism is the issue. The fierce opposition aroused in the companies and their friends to organization has convinced the men that in organization lies their only salvation.

MORE EXCUSES

The News-Advertiser is at some pains to justify the sending of the militia to Nanaimo. This is pleasing to those of us who have contended that that action was totally unnecessary. Coupled with the fact that several Conservative ward associations found it advisable to pass resolutions commending the government's course, it leads one to believe that the responsible parties are not serenely conscious of duty well performed.

Referring to the fatal shooting alleged to have occurred in the Colorado strike district, the morning paper observes:

"These unhappy events represent what might possibly have happened if the militia had not been called to Nanaimo. . . . .

"What we know is that the riots had reached a stage in which life was in danger, and that the persons who owe most to the militia are those who might in attack or defence have taken human life."

These sentiments would be eminently fair and would receive the endorsation of union men were they based on fact. The trouble is, that although the "riots" on Vancouver Island may have reached the stage where human life was in danger, they had long passed that stage before the militia was sent. No one in Nanaimo will deny this, except the small minority who, in their allegiance to the coal company, would deny anything.

Nor would there be any objection to the presence of the militia, (as long as the people who pay the bills will stand for it), if it did not have such an influence upon the special police and other representatives of the law. The former gentry, it will be remembered, took to the hills at the first suggestion of danger without even ascertaining whether the danger was real or not. It is interesting to note that the only time that "specials" and soldiers might conceivably have been required, neither were there. Shortly after the union men had succeeded in restoring order, and peace once more reigned, both arrived on the scene in large numbers. While the soldiers have done nothing but endeavor to surround their movements with an air of mystery, under the influence of their presence the special police have conducted themselves with the arrogance common to cowardice in command and weakness in authority.

The worst of this is, that although a special policeman may have been sworn in hastily without examination as to his character or capabilities, the law gives him the same recognition at accord a regularly trained policeman. Preference is given his testimony in the courts over that of the ordinary citizen. Consequently, as is emphatically the case on Vancouver Island, the special is empowered to work great mischief among peaceful and innocent people.

The long and the short of the matter is that the soldiers, so far from having brought order to the community, have protected rank injustice and illegal outrage. That is, their mere presence has been the occasion for the suspension of ordinary law and common decency. However, there is always a day of reckoning, and certain officials, who have been more vindictive than discreet, are likely to shortly regret that they ever had the power to persecute better man than themselves.

How would you like to be the hangman?

Unity does not necessarily mean fusion.

Little attempted — little accomplished.

All the enemies of organized labor are not on the outside.

Increasing the police and militia power will not solve the labor problem.

There is an interesting ten years ahead of the workers of British Columbia.

Blessed are the "ringleaders" for they shall pave the way to industrial freedom.

Another week nearer the close of the reign of Bowser.

Modern day strikes are resolving themselves into industrial war—literally speaking.

Police clubs are greater than everything except the ballots of the united working class.

Talking is not always thinking aloud. Words are oft-times used to conceal thought.

More than 200 names were added to The Fed.'s mailing list last week. A few more such records and that twelve-page paper will become a reality.

Knockers knock because they have plenty of time to do so. Those who DO things have little time to waste on backcapping.

When you find union officials squawking about per capita tax eaters be careful that they are not merely jealous.

The chief aim and object of some alleged meal ticket artists in the trade union movement is to find fault with the men who do things.

Adversity seems to have renewed the life and unity of organized labor in Vancouver. At any rate every union in town is growing, and officers and business agents report renewed interest in every meeting.

What the cheerful idiot, who officiates as hired "e-d-i-t-o-r-i-a-l" writer on the Daily Province, doesn't know about coal miners and mining should be written in book form. It wouldn't make the Province so ridiculous.

The first news of a strike these days is that the scab-herding militia has been rushed to the scene. Yet there are working men dippy enough to imagine that soldiers are maintained to "protect us from a foreign enemy."

Wage-workers in Vancouver are invited to spend their spare time in the Labor Temple reading room. It is warm, well lighted and clean; all the local dailies are on file and a variety of labor papers and literature is available.

The next time a union man comes along and proceeds to knock all and sundry just reach for his hat and see if it bears the union label. Then frisk him from head to foot. If he stands the test listen to the rest of his story.

Premier McBride has returned from his old country tour in dukedom too late to rescue Bowser or undo the things which he has done. The tide has turned, and a united working class in British Columbia will do the rest on next election day.

It is said that if Bowser withdraws the militia on Vancouver Island the "specials" will leave. And if the specials leave the mine owners will be peeved. If both were to leave industrial conditions would be as quiet as before Bowser sent the first batch of specials to Cumberland.

"Why don't you quit if you don't like the pay you are getting?" is the answer of the slave-driver when the labor market is glutted as at present. In Regina the wages of laborers have been cut to 20 cents per hour. Unless organized labor awakens in Vancouver the same cut will be attempted here.

Employers are organized to control, and they do control. They control politicians, governments, police, army and navy, courts. There is nothing too high nor too low for them to exert an influence to direct it in their favor. They present as a matter of fact the most potent effect ever could be witnessed of the power of organization. And the workers could be similarly all powerful would they but organize as the bosses do—organize to control.

"In those days," will write the historian, speaking of 1913-191-(the date of Bowser's political death) "union men were jailed first, denied all privileges, treated like criminals, venue changed from industrial to agricultural centres, farmer juries dismissed by the judge for openly expressed prejudice of at least one juryman, but the prisoner convicted and sent up for nine months just the same; in short, sentenced to terms of imprisonment first and tried afterwards; thus making the government act as first aid to coal barons."

Unlike in British Columbia the California Railroad Commission has decided to enforce laws relative to telephone companies requiring deposits from patrons for installing phones and has instructed telephone companies to cease demanding such deposits. While under the law the companies have had no right whatsoever to make such demands upon the public, they have continued to do so. It is estimated that the companies are receiving from this source sufficient capital to carry on their business without recourse to the use of the original capital invested in the enterprise for this particular purpose.

It's getting round to the place where it is hard to convince some workmen that violence should not be met with violence. Each succeeding strike and the brutality of hired government thugs and pluguglies on the side of the big corporations increases the difficulty. If innocent workmen must be jailed and even killed, argue the direct actionists, then why not go out and get something in return? A slight application of the old Mosaic law. The weakness of this position is that the real culprits, such as Coulson and Bowser, are in no way affected. They are too cowardly to do any fighting themselves, and why should they when they can hire damphool workmen to do it for them at $1 per day? The day that the Bowsers and mine owners will really get busy is election day. And that is THE day the workers must emulate the bosses' example, if they are to survive, let alone enjoy industrial freedom.

Never before in the history of the Coast unions has there been such a call upon their financial resources in an effort to provide sick and out-of-work benefits. If there is actual want among the unionists, who are generally well employed, one can only hazard a guess as to what the conditions must be among men and families where there is no union to provide for them in times of stress. During the past week a number of cases of destitution have been cited to The Federationist, stories of hunger and privation that are enough to make one want to fight to destroy the damnable social system that begets such inequalities. But despite this government immigration officials, both provincial and federal, are working overtime in an effort to transfer the problems of older lands to Western Canada. With the increased competition for jobs, wages being decreased, and the cost of living still going up, the future must soon present some solution if open rebellion is to be prevented.

Another example of the slimy methods of employers' association courts was "associated" to the daily press during the past week. Ortie McManigal, the detective, who swore to the stories prepared for him by the employers who sought to crush the Structural Iron Workers' International Union and thus succeeded in "convicting" the McNamara brothers, and a self-confessed dynamiter for revenue only, is to be freed "because of the prisoner's bad health." He will thus be able to join his friend and co-worker, Orchard, who rendered similar service to the employers when the lives of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and the late Pettibone were in jeopardy. For a low-down raw deal this has few equals, even in Bowserdom.

The first duty of the new regime in B. C. will be to clean up the jails and so conduct them that they will not function as criminal and idiot producers as at present. Before the change, however, Bowser should be given a sample of the present treatment to unfortunate "vags," guilty only of being broke.

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

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Every loyal member of a labor organization should try to induce fellow workers who are not now members to join. The dangers which seem to threaten one union threaten all, and are not confined to the organized, nor to the unorganized. The members of the union may look to the union for protection and feel somewhat safer than those who are not members. Still, if those who are not members have their wages reduced, competition may bring wage troubles upon those who are members. For this reason THE FEDERATIONIST believes it is to the interest of every member that he shall induce the largest possible number of non-union workers to become members of the union.

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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. 649.

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 215.

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.

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VICTORIA WANTS A CIVIC SWIMMING POOL

Unionists Join With Strong Municipal Committee in the Demand

Will Seek Necessary Change in Municipal Act to Create Powers

VICTORIA, Nov. 11.—In September a meeting of the citizens of Victoria was called to discuss the advisability of building and operating municipal swimming baths and a committee was appointed to solicit the co-operation of all bodies and societies of the city.

On November 6 this committee called a meeting and reported that forty bodies had consented to give their support to the project, and at this point the assembly constituted itself into one committee to be known as the Citizens' Committee, with Mr. William Blakemore as chairman and Mr. Mead as secretary.

The site of the proposed building was discussed and, as the city owns property on Douglas street at the rear of the Empress hotel, it was the unanimous opinion that this was a suitable site, being central and within easy reach of all car lines. One member thought the citizens of Victoria might think the property too valuable for a swimming bath, as it is in the business section of the city, in answer to which another member expressed the opinion that no property was too valuable for such a project, where the system of life-saving is taught, as well as the benefits received by the physical training.

One difficulty, however, is that the city has no power to build and operate swimming baths, owing to the fact that the Municipal Act does not give cities in B. C. the power, and to overcome this a sub-committee was appointed to use all efforts with the government to amend the act accordingly.

The following sub committees were appointed: Legislative: Mr. Justice Martin, Dr. Donald, Capt. D. McIntosh, Mr. Reginald Hayward and Mr. Frank Perrott. Building and Information: Messrs. L. F. Leo, P. R. Pomfret, W. T. Keir, C. E. Hopper, W. D. Muir, E. B. Paul, T. St. Clair, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Hay and Miss Bradshawe. To investigate possibility and expense of salt water supply: Messrs. Thomas, Watson, Napier, Denison, Drs. G. A. B. Hall, Mrs. Hay and Miss Bradshawe.

FRANK PERROTT.

SOCIALIST NEWS AND VIEWS

By W. WATTS

Two hundred merchants of Indianapolis were sworn in as deputies to handle the recent street car strike there. Thirty policemen handed in their badges rather than ride on cars with strike-breakers.

Charles Edward Russell, socialist candidate for mayor of New York, polled 22,100 votes, as against 22,232 last year. For the first time in its history the city of New York will be troubled with a socialist alderman.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, N.Y., was defeated in the civic campaign by a fusion ticket. The vote for Lunn was 6355, as against 5402 last year. Five socialist aldermen were returned. H. M. Merrill was re-elected to the New York legislature from this district.

The Paterson, N. J., socialists made a gain of 700 per cent. in the municipal campaign. They started out with an empty treasury.

The socialist mayor of Crookston, Minn., was defeated, although receiving an increased vote.

Buffalo socialists made a good showing in the municipal campaign. The vote for mayor was 4975, as against 4376 last year.

Through the medium of J. B. Osbourne, in the Oakland World, the socialist and labor papers in the United States, have just discovered that a strike exists on Vancouver Island. We are of the opinion that strikes on this side of the line should be kept in the dark.

W. E. Trautman, finding the pickings in the Chicago I. W. W. very poor, has applied for membership in the Detroit I. W. W. It is said that he is anxious to form another I.W.W.

Dublin, Ireland, employers of labor have formed an organization, with a fund of $250,000, for the purpose of fighting organized workers of that city, thus proving the identity of interests between Capital and Labor.

After the mine explosion at Dawson, New Mexico, had killed about 300 miners a representative of the U. M. W. of A. was sent there to give financial assistance to the wives and children of the miners who had lost their lives, but was driven out of town by mounted guards and forced to walk to the nearest town and leave by the first train. And there is a Democratic government in the States.

H. M. Fitzgerald, who has been lecturing in Vancouver for the past few months, has left for Portland, Oregon, where he will carry on organization work for the Socialist Party of America.

The second ballot in the Italian elections give the revolutionary socialists 50 seats and the reform socialists 30 seats. The revolutionary socialists are the second largest party in the House.

The Finnish diet is composed of 90 socialists out of 200 members. Thirteen women have been elected on the socialist ticket and eight women on other tickets.

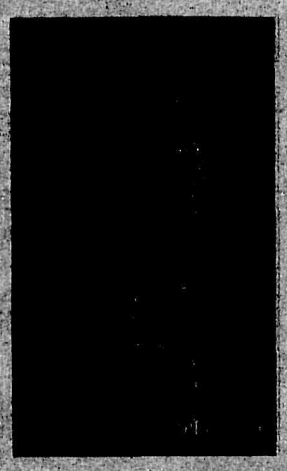
Out of 14 bills introduced by the socialist women in the Finnish diet dealing with legislation for women only one was passed. All the other women legislators voted against these measures.

W. W. Lefeaux will deliver a lecture on "Prosperity" at the Empress theatre, Hastings street east, next Sunday evening. Doors open at 7.30. Questions and discussion.

Vincent Trodsham, organizer for the S. P. of C., has blown into town this week and will deliver a lecture at the Empress theatre Sunday week. In the meantime he will visit the scene of the "riots."

BRITISH WORKERS HAVE SHOWN THE WAY

Press despatches from London yesterday announce that Jim Larkin, president of the Transport Workers' Union at Dublin, who was recently sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for counselling "riot," has been released owing to the splendid support given him by the organized workers of Great Britain.



J. J. TAYLOR.

U. M. W. of A. Official and Vice-President of B. C. Federation of Labor, who was sentenced by Judge Howay to two years' imprisonment on a charge of "rioting."

NEW WESTMINSTER CIVIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU HAS JUSTIFIED ITSELF

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12. — The civic employment bureau has already more than justified its establishment, and is doing splendid service. Mr. Turnbull does his best to secure the right men for the jobs in all cases, and so far results have been most satisfactory. Ten men were sent up the river on Monday, seven on Tuesday to another job, besides several singles, one at $90 per month, another at $20 per week, so that many of the unemployed are being provided for.

All employers desiring labor will do well to call at the city hall and interview Mr. Turnbull.

Mayor John Allen of Hamilton, Ont., has asked the citizens of that city to join him in a "milk strike," and use the condensed article. The baby food was raised to nine cents a quart. "The outrageously high cost of living must stop or the people will starve," he said.

LETTERS TO THE ED.

Nanaimo Press Committee

Editor B. C. Federationist: Would you allow me to clear the atmosphere of a few things that seem to be a bit misleading, and in seeking to restore all men to their equal and natural rights we do not seek the benefit of any class, but of all classes, for we both know and see by facts that injustice can profit no one, and that justice must benefit all.

I think men who control government should use their power for the general good and not to gratify themselves for such an attitude tends to restrict liberty, invents crime, promotes perjury, fraud and corruption, and these things, carried to their logical conclusion, destroy civilization and reduce mankind to savagery and deterioration. As sensible men we prefer progression.

Trades unionism has put forth the idea of mutuality of interests and often helps to raise courage, and further political education, while it has enabled limited bodies of working men to improve somewhat their conditions and gain, as it were, breathing space. It has also gained for them a little more freedom than they have hitherto had.

Now the wonderful morning paper we have in Nanaimo says: "We have a perfect right to organize a union amongst the workers in their trade and are at perfect liberty to seek this end with all our strength and power." It is our right and privilege and no one has denied it to them. Now, gentlemen, those of you who have taken pains to read carefully the pages of this paper from time to time will have come to the conclusion, long before now, that if we had never tried to organize a union there would never have been any trouble. The union was the trouble at first and it is still the trouble.

Re the statement we have heard so much about, that the plans for this rioting were prearranged. Neither Judge Howay nor any other living person could make me digest such a statement. The reason we find fault or protest against this statment of Judge Howay, in connection with this prearranged plan, is that we believe it to be improper, as no point in the whole circumstances, so far as we are concerned, guarantees that any such statement is justifiably true. We are not speaking with a prejudiced mind against Judge Howay or any other person, and don't think we are seeking to encourage violence because we don't think any perfect solution will ever be reached in that way in our time, as in times before. These forces that are producing inequality destroy liberty.

On the horizon the clouds begin to lower. Liberty calls out to us again: we must follow her further, we must trust her fully. Either we must whether adopt her or she will not stay. It is not enough that men should vote, and it is not enough that they should be theoretically equal before the law. Men must have liberty to avail themselves of the opportunities and means of life. They must stand on equal terms with reference to the bounty of nature. Either this or liberty withdraws her light. Either this or darkness comes on, and the very forces that progress has evolved turn to power that works destruction. This is the universal law, this is a lesson of the centuries. Unless its foundations be laid in justice the structure cannot stand. I believe at this present time a wider, deeper democratic revolution is brooding, not over one country, but all over the world. The wrath against it and forces mightier than man ever had before are urging it on. It is no more in the power of vested wrongs to stay it, than it is in man's power to stay the sun.

I believe our cause is the noblest cause in which any human being can possibly engage. What, after all, is there in life as compared with a struggle like this? Is not the noblest and best use we can make of life to do something to make better and happier the conditions of those who come after us, by warning against injustice, by the enlightenment of public opinion, by doing all that we possibly can to break up the accursed system that degrades and embitters the lot of so many. We have a long fight and a hard fight before us, but what of that. It is a privilege to be engaged in such a struggle. This we may know, that it is but part of that great world-wide, long continued struggle in which the just and the good of every age have been engaged, and that in taking part in it we are doing something in our humble way to make the conditions of life for those who come afterwards better than they have been for us. We cannot have the millstones of greed forever grinding the face of the poor. Gentlemen, it is not in order with the women, it is not in order with the universe. We have watched and waited for quite a time and I tell you the "glow of dawn" is in the sky, whether it comes with the song of the birds or the roll of the wardrums. It is coming and it will come.

Now, the standard I have tried to raise in my letter may be torn by prejudice and blackened by calumny. It may now move forward and again be forced back, but once loosed it can never be furled. To beat down and cover up the truth that I have tried to make clear, selfishness will call on ignorance, but it has in it the germ of truth and the times are ripe for it. If the flint oppose it, the flint must split or crumble. The seed is set and the good tree will grow, and is growing more rapidly than these people think it should. The whole of the past has been against the working masses, so much so that education has wakened them and they have rubbed their eyes.

Man plainly sees that the only power he has left is the power to labor, a power so [illegible] that he can't exist without work, as a fish can't live without water, or if you like a man without a horse. I have read of a man who lived [illegible] hundred years ago, who used to lie in working camp and say there was a screw loose and spoke with a clarion voice against the developing monstrous inequalities. The college professors sneered at him, the religious preachers denounced him, he was reviled as a dreamer, as a disturber, as a communist, and finally organized society took alarm and killed him. But what he taught did not die with him; no, it is at work today revolutionizing the minds of thinkers. Also so it is with these men on Vancouver Island. They are only marching on the road of progression. What would be the use of these principles if they were palsied and faltering, in the face of the most momentous problems.

Now this great number of men have been kept barred up in prison all this time for what some people call rioting, and, so far as most people who live in Nanaimo can know, only about 2 or 3 panes of glass in one house were broken by some idle boys. We cannot for the life of us see where justice prevails. We have had brought before us many cases that prove otherwise. Here is a case in point: One man who came over from Vancouver with boxes to settle on the island, and the powers that be were suspicious of movement, and they make it their business to examine his belongings. In one of his boxes they found a rifle, for which he was fined $50 and costs, because he could not produce a license. This man had a union principle. But here is a strike-breaker found coming out of one of the worst districts in Nanaimo with an open revolver in his hand. This man is fined $20, and one of the colliery officials assured the court that the fine would be paid for the man. Gentlemen, how long is this thing going to last?

Yours for justice,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

U. S. Minister of Labor Here

On his way to Seattle to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Hon. W. B. Wilson, U. S. Minister of Labor, arrived in the city the other day. Being interested in mining affairs, he also paid a brief visit to the strike zone on Vancouver Island, where no doubt he gained valuable information first hand. His department at Washington has been in existence but a short time, and it is problematical as regards the fulfilling of its aims and objects.

Stereotypers' Union

The Stereotypers' union held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Considerable discussion took place over the proposed new wage schedule.

The president of the international body, J. J. Freel, is expected to arrive shortly from Seattle.

H. Rickett, of Seattle, paid the "boys" a visit this week.

AN EASY METHOD FOR VANCOUVER UNION MEN TO ASSIST THE "FED."

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why.

When a merchant sees you there is no demand for the union label, and gives that as his reason for failing to have it, just remind him that you will withhold your patronage until such time as he considers yours as a demand.

A few such jolts will stir him up. Taking something else will never produce results.

A. J. CARTER.

Secretary-Treasurer of District 18, U. M. W. of A., of Fernie, who has been in the Coast during the past week.

Victoria Sheet Metal Workers

VICTORIA, Nov. 7.—Local 124, Sheet Metal Workers' union, held their regular meeting last night, one of the important items discussed being the Kiddies' Christmas box. $25.00 was voted towards this and a separate subscription list started, several outsiders wished to have the pleasure of digging down in their pockets for such an occasion. The Sheet Metal Workers feel that this is a grand opportunity of showing the public what the world Union means, and we hope that double the amount asked for will be given, and that the hearts of the mothers and kiddies will be filled to overflowing this Christmas.

R. Dickson, an old member of 124, was killed in 'Frisco last week, and his body shipped to Seattle, where a few members of this local attended the funeral.

The Fair Rent Act has become law in New South Wales. A similar law is needed in B. C., particularly so in this city.

How Does This Appeal To You MR. UNION MAN?

MR. BRICKLAYER

Do you remember when you were working fourteen hours a day at a salary of one-third your present pay? You had to do all kinds of carpenter work, shipbuilding, iron work, etc. To-day your conditions are better because of union labor. I insist that I should get your business, with the union label in every garment, as it means that the union tailor gets the protection that you get in your work.

MR. CARPENTER

Do you realize the best carpenter mechanics in the country are union carpenters, and that the strength of your union means the bettering of your union conditions, and means the doubling of your pay in the past eight years and the halving of the hours? If you stop to realize, I should get your trade on clothing, when in each garment I place the union label.

MR. MACHINIST

You know how difficult it was to get your present wage, and how much organization had to do with your wage? You must know that your difficulties were nothing compared to the poor tailor, and every time you buy a suit of clothes from me you help union labor in general, because I am an advocate of the union label.

MR. HAT MAKER

Do you realize how much trouble you had to get the wage you now get, and the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, that you now enjoy? I insist that you should recognize the union label, and buy no clothing except that bearing the label.

Worth of Overcoatings, Suitings and Trimmings that Must be Turned Into Cash by December 1st.

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Any Gentleman's Suit or Overcoat in the house, value from $25.00 to $40.00, for

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Ladies' Suits or Overcoats of latest styles, values from $40.00 to $65.00, for only

$30.00

NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT GET YOUR TRADE

FIRST—Our goods are of the highest quality.

SECOND—Our Suits are cut, fit and made by expert Union Help in our own shop in Vancouver.

THIRD—We are the only Union Tailors in British Columbia who can make your Suits for that price.

FOURTH—Why buy a ready-made suit when you can order a tailor-made one for less money?

FIFTH—If you doubt our promises of perfect fit and making, keep this ad. as receipt and we will cheerfully refund you the money if we fail to please you.

SIXTH—The reasons why we can make suits for $17.50 are: We buy the goods in large quantities. We employ a large number of workmen.

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WORSE
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Onward ial and Labor.

ident of the re Miners' with the eat Britain, al delegate Union Con- deration of Seattle, in Farrington red in Van- to be pre- t meeting, the Miners' inion hall.

r. Greenall the Labor n with The l said: e Tinplate and myself attend the an Federa- the two unionists

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trades unionism in the direction of supplying them with special police and militia, under the conditions which they seem to have been sent, viz., without the least provocation or justification for such a thing, is a state of things which would not be tolerated in the Old Country without very serious protest being made in the British House of Parliament, which might lead to extreme action being taken. We are astonished to hear of the brutal and un-English methods adopted by the authorities towards those who are taking part in this trouble on behalf of the workmen. It would seem to us that the authorities have adopted the methods more common in Russia than methods associated with the Old Country or any country where any progress has been made in the direction of social improvement.

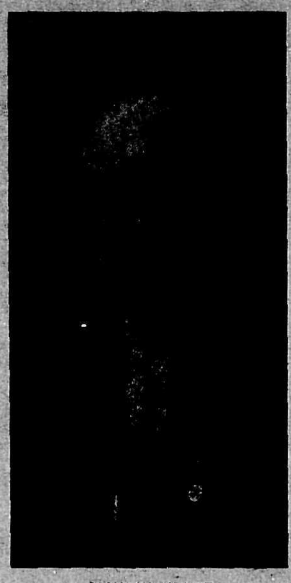
"We can only come to the conclusion that the trade unionists of the new country are passing through such a period as was passed through in the Old Country some thirty years ago, when trade unionism was just getting a foothold and doing a little in the direction of improving the condition of workers, and the employers realizing that, adopted the brutal, barbarious methods with a view to attempting to stamp them out entirely. But we are of the opinion that the same results will be achieved here as were in the Old Country; that it will inspire the trade unionists to more vigorous efforts; will unite the different factions in connection with the industrial and social movement in the country and ultimately enable a strong, perfect organization to be created, which will include the whole of the workers in the different industries in the country, and this should have at heart the social well-being of the common people and will enable the trade unionists to improve the condition of the workers in a much less time than the trade unionists and the political parties have been able to do in the Old Country.

"So far as the workers of the Old Country are concerned at the present time, they are in a fairly good position. Work is very plentiful all over the country, advances in wages have been obtained and, taken collectively, they are in a much better position today than they have been for the last fifty years.

"Through their political action they have been able to force from the government many acts of parliament during the past few years, which has very materially improved their condition. But having been under the tuition of the schoolmaster in their younger days, and having also been wakened to a sense of the conditions of things as applied to employers of labor and work persons by the advance party, who has gone under the name of Socialist during the last ten years, they now realize the enormous increase in the facilities for producing wealth during the last twenty or thirty years, and have come to the conclusion that those who produce the wealth of the country, by labor with hand and brain, are not receiving anything like a fair proportion of results of their labor. Hence the unrest which is displayed so prominently among them, and which must be heard of more or less in this part of the world.

"The great problem appears to me, and to the whole of trade unionists in the Old Country, to be, both in the old and the new country, the distribution of the wealth which is created by the hand and brain. That problem is forcing itself on the trade unionists of Great Britain very rapidly. The work of the trade unionists of all the world, and also of the governments, will be very much directed to that end in the future, and with the object of drawing the attention of the whole community to that question, the trade unionists and the Labor party have commenced an agitation in the direction of nationalising the land, the mines and the railways, believing that until that is accomplished it will be impossible to achieve the objects which trade unionism has in view.

"Already the Labor party in the House of Commons, on behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, have drafted a bill to nationalize the mines, which has been read the first time in the House of Commons, and attention will be centered on that until this or some other government is compelled to make it a governmental measure, with a view to its being carried into law. The same will be done with regard to the land and railways, and by these means we believe progress will be made in the direction aimed at by trade unionists in the Old Country, and we hope that America and Canada, who seem to be following very closely in the footsteps of trade unionists in Great Britain, will soon see that it will be to their advantage. The new trade unionists, the advanced thought in connection with socialism, and all parties who have for their object the emancipation of the industrial workers, will join hands together and form one industrial and political party, when, we are of the opinion, they will be able to make much more progress than has been made, even in the Old Country by the industrial and political parties."



JOHN W. BRUCE.
Organizer for the Plumbers and Steamfitters, International Union, Who is in Vancouver this week.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—Hume.

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FROM THE GRIND AND WORRY OF INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS
LARGE MEASURE THE EVER INCREASING COST OF LIVING

FIELDS OF THE WEST A FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES IS
ILE IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES IMPROVED FARMS MAY
THIN THE REACH OF THE MAN WHO HAS A LITTLE CAPI-
IN ONE OF THE OLDER SETTLED PROVINCES.

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rintendent of Immigration OTTAWA

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FOR PARTICULAR PATRONS

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If you want real underwear comfort this winter we would recommend that you try Merode. We know its merits.

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Silk and wool garments in light or medium weights at $1.50 and $1.75.

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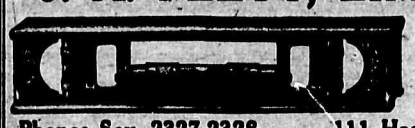

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

EQUALITY · LIBERTY

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

VOTES FOR WOMEN

At a meeting held in New Westminster, under the auspices of the Provincial Political Equality League, we were told that the Provincial President had decided upon her plan of campaign, and that, after all, it would not include militancy, but would be only educational.

We ourselves decided long ago that an educational campaign was all that was necessary here. Well, that would not have been necessary if this subject had not been so shamefully misrepresented by the press. It was, therefore, with great relief that we heard that the provincial president had come to the same conclusion as we had done.

She was reported to have spoken quite often on the subject of militancy in B. C., and we all know there was no militancy here and never had been, so we were forced to conclude that she was speaking for herself and her league. We began to fear that she and her league were going to start something quite deplorably unnecessary and which the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League could not possibly endorse or defend.

There are no such conditions here as there are in England. The men here have treated us with respect instead of brutality, and it is, after all, the men who decide for peace or militancy by their treatment of this subject. A good many women here do not realise that, and take great credit to themselves for not being militant.

There was a dying man whose advice to his son was this: "Get money, honestly if possible, but anyway get money."

The woman's case is very similar. They are out to get votes, peaceably if possible, but any way, to get votes.

A deputation of English gentlewomen waited upon Mr. Asquith; they were struck down by police and kicked as they lay on the ground.

When our deputation went to Victoria, Sir Richard McBride received them with compliments, much more pleasing compliments than our former deputation received. We were told that they were contemptuously referred to as "these old hens."

Deputations of men are never referred to as "these old roosters;" they are called "intelligent voters," and asked what they want in exchange for their support of the party. One deputation returned to us empty-handed, for compliments are not legal tender, as the poor man pointed out to the gentleman who thanked him for holding his horse. He said: "Where mun I spend it?"

The women were in exactly the same position as the Yankee skipper that I read about in a monthly magazine years ago. Hhe said that he

"Sailed north, and south, and east, and west,
And never saw a whale.
He came home clean as he went out,
But he had a d—d fine sail."

I believe the sailing is still fine, as some gentlemen have offered to go on a deputation for us, if we will drop suffrage and concentrate on the laws.

A short time ago they advised us to drop all the other laws and concentrate on the equal guardianship and we would get that. What we did get was an insult to our intelligence. The impudent bluff that was given to us, with a flourish of trumpets, as an amendment to the guardianship act, was enough to make the statue of Justice, which Bowser deposed, rise from the ruins of the court house and go to Victoria herself to demand VOTES FOR WOMEN.

J. DOUGLAS FEARN.

AVENUE THEATRE

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Evening: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1
Matinee: 25c and 50c

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500 Gallery Seats at 15c.

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P. SELIGMAN, Prop.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

It was but a few years ago that all women were built like churns in the nether portion, and only men folks possessed what might on occasion be delicately referred to as "limbs." As for taking a bath, it was such an indecent exposure, we will do as they did and not mention it. Even the expurgated illustrations in the physiology were hastily passed over with a blush by both teacher and pupil. And the nudity of classic art was either banished from view or most pruriently draped in modern cotton.

The same obscurity prevailed regarding the pastimes of young men, and there came into existence a widely popular avocation known as "sowing wild oats." Properly regulated wives, mothers and sisters quite ignored all this as something outside their interest and understanding, and the alluring mysteries were passed on, unrebuked, from older men to younger.

It was vaguely supposed that a man laid aside all these habits of mind and body when he donned his wedding raiment.

But alas! It has been written in a higher knowledge, that sins shall be visited even unto the third and fourth generation. Instead of being lightly laid aside like a soiled garment, this light living leaves its cancerous roots in mind and body wherever it touches, and a whole generation, the innocent and guilty alike, now pays the terrible penalty exacted by the ignorance and folly of the past.

Happily, a change is coming over our ideal. We begin to remember that "God . . . in his own image . . . created he them," and we begin to feel that instead of an impediment of which to be ashamed, our bodies are part of the beautiful Divine plan—approved of God—and in His own image. We begin to acknowledge our physical persons, to honor and protect them.

To be ignorant, and to ignore, is no longer counted the sum of innocence. To understand and then to cherish, is better and more safe. It is full time, indeed, that a halt be called to the progress of those most virulent of the communicable diseases that so heavily afflict our womanhood.

The medical profession stands so appalled by the extent and seriousness of this black plague that almost to a unit they would rend the ancient leaden fabric of "professional ethics" to give broadcast to the world the knowledge and the warning that alone might check it.

Not that the medical world has been so heavily to blame in the past as might at first appear. Time and ages of medication have effected a change in the symptoms of the worst of diseases, just as it has in many other ailments. Formerly the manifestations were such as to suggest the nature of the disease. The untrained could guess almost as surely as the physician, who was or was not afflicted. And, in its last analysis, the verdict was only a guess, for there was no dependable test on which to base an incontestable diognosis.

But even as time and nature have eliminated the grosser symptons, and developed far more varied and subtle one, so modern science has come to the rescue and given us, only four or five years ago, the first and only sure test for the presence of one of these ancient diseases. Almost as recent is the establishing of the connection between the other disease—once thought to be a lesser menace—and the general ill-health, operations and blind or sickly children, that afflict the women of today.

Knowledge is power and secrecy is vicious. Shall we not use what knowledge we can in saif defence and in the defence of those who come after? Shall we not cast aside the allurement of mystery and reveal the sordid ugliness of the facts? Shall not the power of the press, the school and free speech be open to a frank and earnest effort to cast off this curse? The greatest men and women of the world today think so—may we ordinary ones soon follow their lead.

B. P.

HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST.

Blind, deaf, and dumb—scholar, poet, socialist! Is there any more wonderful personality on the face of the earth today than Helen Keller? asks the Christian Commonwealth. Her eager spirit has forced its way through the body in which it was imprisoned, and at thirty-three she is a highly cultured woman, widely read, a linguist, keenly interested in all human problems, and contributing to their solution.

In her latest book, "Out of the Dark" (Hodder & Stoughton, 5s.), she tells how she became a socialist. The first socialist book she read was Well's "New Worlds for Old," and this led to others. "My reading had been limited and slow. I take a German bi-monthly Socialist periodical printed in Braille for the blind. (Our German comrades are ahead of us in many respects.) I have also in German Braille Kautsky's discussion of the Erfurt programme. The other socialist literature that I have read has been spelled into my hand by a friend who comes three times a week to read to me." Manual spelling takes time. "It is no easy and rapid thing to absorb through one's fingers a book of 50,000 words on economics. But it is a pleasure, and one which I shall enjoy repeatedy until I have made myself acquainted with all the classic socialist authors." Miss Keller declares that she

Loves the Red Flag,

and what it symbolizes; she has one hanging in her study. Incidentally she confesses that she likes newspaper men; two or three editors have been among her most intimate friends, and newspapers have been of great assistance in work for the blind. "But socialism—ah, that is a different matter! That goes to the root of all poverty and all charity. The money power of the newspapers is against socialism, and the editors, obedient to the hand that feeds them, will go to any length to put down socialism and undermine the influence of socialists." Of a New York daily she remarks, "Socially blind and deaf, it defends an intolerable system—a system that is the cause of much of the physical blindness and deafness which we are trying to prevent," adding that if ever she contributes to the socialist movement the book that she sometimes dreams of, she will name it:

"Industrial Blindness and Social Deafness."

In dealing with social and industrial questions Miss Keller reveals accurate knowledge and keen insight. In a very moving chapter on "The Hand of the World"—the hand that supplies our material needs and does the daily work of the world—she prays that some hearts may heed her words, "that they may believe in the coming of that commonwealth in which the syves shall be struck from the wrist of Labor, and the pulse of production shall be strong with joy." She tells how once when she heard of new inventions she thought all men would be the gainers. "When I heard that locomotives had doubled in size and speed, I thought: 'The food of the wheatfields will come cheaper to the poor of the cities now,' and I was glad. But flour costs more today than when I read of those great new engines." Her investigation of blindness led her into the industrial world. "My darkness had been filled with the light of intelligence, and behold the outer daylit world was stumbling and groping in social blindness." What a rebuke to us who imagine that we see! "Why is it," she cries, "that so many workers live in unspeakable misery? Why is it that willing hands are denied the prerogative of Labor?" She pictures the day when the Hand of the world will be disciplined and organized. "The limbs of the world must first be restored. In order that no limb may suffer, and that none may keep the others in bondage, the will of the many must become self-conscious and intelligently united. Then the hand—the living power of man, the hewer of the world—will be laid with undisputed sway upon the machine with which it has so long been confounded. There will be abundance for all, and no hand will cry out any more against the arm of the mighty."

In subsequent chapters Miss Keller expresses warm sympathy with women workers. "Their cause is my cause. If they are denied a living wage, I also am defrauded. While they are industrial slaves I cannot be free." As might be expected, she is a keen suffragist, but she feels that the social revolution must precede the full emancipation of women—as of men. "I am indignant," she exclaims, "at the treatment of the brave, patient women of England. I am indignant when the women cloak-makers of Chicago are abused by the police. I am filled with anguish when I think of the degredation, the enslavement, and the industrial tyranny which crush millions and drag down women and helpless children."

A brave, reproachful, yet inspiring, voice!

PUBLIC MEETINGS

A regular weekly meeting is held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League. The question of votes for women is discussed, opportunity is given for those opposed to state why.

The regular weekly meeting of the Mount Pleasant Branch is held every Monday in the Lee Hall, Main St., at 8 p.m.

A debate has been arranged to take place in the Labor Temple on Wednesday, November the 26th. Mr. W. J. Conley will state the case against Women's enfranchisement, based on the statements made by politicians and leading churchmen as reasons why women should not vote.

A dance and card party has been arranged for December the 3rd, 8:30 p.m., in the large hall, Labor Temple. Tickets are now on sale at 219 Labor Temple, or of members of the League. Tickets, 50 cents, including refreshments.

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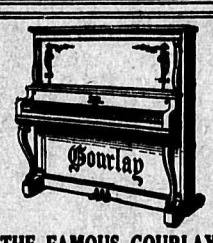

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PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By Max Theimer

Someone said, 'Don't brood over yesterday—don't dream of tomorrow, but act today." Or should we say, "The past is beyond repair—the future will establish itself, but the present is in our care."

At first glance this theory appears to be sound logic. But those who believe in evolution, or the gradual development of things, material and otherwise, can not in offhand fashion accept as gospel any such theory, which tries to chop off a period, even though it should be the present, from the rest of time.

Time is a peculiar phantom, anyway, and the best we mortals may do at our present state of mental development is to say, "Hands off." It begins with eternity and ends with eternity and between the two ends which are at a hazy distance beyond our intellectual vision, we try to intercept such means of identification as milleniums, centuries, decades, years, months, and so on down to the twentieth part of a second, shown by a modern stop watch.

We must never forget that at no time we are independent from either the past nor the future. This is true of the individual as well as of humanity in general. Our past, even unto days beyond our birth, conditions our present, just as our present shapes our future.

Naturally there are influences from without which enter into the making of our histories. Some of them are like stumbling blocks to our progress, others are more or less convenient steps, which lead upward to success. But it is the stumbling block of yesterday which will warn us against falling, and it is the dream of a golden bright tomorrow which should determine the choice of today.

Let us consider once more. The past is for guidance, the present for action and the future contains the purpose. All three are equally important in intelligent life, but we are all too apt to over-estimate either the one or the other. The conservative is all guidance—the past; the idealist is all purpose—the future; the opportunist is all action—the present. But the successful requires them all.

When applied to the accepted forms of culture this theory shows up some pitiful contrasts.

For instance, in religion we find that the individuals are overburdened with awe and reverence for the ceremonies and traditions of a past, and that they are piously clinging to the theory of a judgment day of the future, but that they fail to recognise the significance of the present, which should be the time of action, based upon the guidance of the gospel and purposed by a hope of a future kingdom.

In history we find patriots of all creeds and nations praising the heroes of the past and proclaiming the important and glorious part which their country will play in the history of the future, but, oh, the present, how little do they store up for the guidance of others! What a universal lack of action, now, today.

In education we find the child devouring the accumulated wisdom of a past equipping itself for the confronting task of a future and utterly neglecting the dire demands of youth, which is the present.

In government we find in republics, where the supreme power is vested in the people themselves by an active generation of the past, that the originators of the constitution are honored by the people and that their work which was adequate to the conditions of a time gone by, is glorified. But the people of the present do scarcely avail themselves of the privileges secured for them in the past and much less follow the footsteps of their honored forefathers, to make ample provisions for a generation of the future.

And in our civic life we are ardent consumers of a wealth of actual material, of luxuries and of valuable information, prepared by diligent research and industrious activity, preserved by prudent economy and then bequeathed to the present by the past.

BUT LET US RECOGNIZE OUR DUTY THAT WE OF TODAY MUST DO LIKEWISE FOR THOSE OF TOMORROW. THAT ALL OF US SHOULD GIVE TO THE FUTURE IN THE SAME MEASURE AS WE ACCEPT FROM THE PAST. LET US CONSUME AND CREATE. LET US LEARN AND TEACH. LET US PLAN, LET US ACT, LET US REMEMBER.

Edmonton I. W. W. Will Help

Editor B. C. Federationist: Fellow-worker—At a special meeting of this Local, called to consider a communication from Local 322, Vancouver, I was instructed to notify you that we, the members of this local, pledge you our full support in any and all action the B. C. Federation of Labor may decide to take in order to secure the release of the imprisoned miners from Vancouver Island and prevent the railroading of those held awaiting trial.—Yours for direct action,

JAMES ROWAN.

47 Fraser Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 8, 1913.

Every Drop 20 Years Old — HUDSONS BAY CO.

THE SOLDIER'S CREED.

By Ernest Crosby.

"Captain, what do you think," I asked,
"Of the part your soldiers play?"
But the captain answered, "I do not think;
I do not think, I obey!"

"Do you think you should shoot a patriot down,
Or help a tyrant slay?"
But the captain answered, "I do not think;
I do not think, I obey!"

"Do you think your conscience was made to die,
And your brain to rot away?"
But the captain answered, "I do not think;
I do not think, I obey!"

"Then if this is your soldier's creed," I cried,
"You're a mean unmanly crew;
And for all your feathers and gilt and braid,
I am 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!'"

"WHAT ARE THE BUGLES BLOWIN' FOR?"

(With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

"What are the bugles blowin' for?" said files-on-parade.
"It get my goat; it gets my goat," the color sergeant said.
"I've been to camp this summer once," said files-on-parade;
"You'll be campin' out all winter," the color sergeant said;
"You'll be campin' out all winter," the color sergeant said;
"You'll be campin' out all winter, till the coal is mined once more,
The strike has laster long enough; it makes the owners sore.
So draw your ammunition and the 'articles of War,'
And I guess we'll hike there in the morning."

"Why are we fightin', Rit?" said files-on-parade,
"You'd better ask Bill Bowser," the color sergeant said.
"What makes the people stare so hard?" said files-on-parade.
"They're gettin' what they voted for," hard?" said files-on-parade.
the color sergeant said.
and a little more beside;
Just watch Attorney Bowser, of the people's solid five,
And ask no foolish question; be a good Conservative,
And I guess we'll hike there in the morning."

"Tain't my idea of soldiering," said files-on-parade.
"You've got to go, and round 'em up," the color sergeant said.
"And what is in this glorious stunt?" said files-on-parade.
"Oh, just your beer and skilly," the color sergeant said.
"For we're called up for duty, 'celer et fortes' to the fore;
The solid five are calling; don't worry any more,
We're such a set of numbskulls that we never ask 'what for,'
So we will have to hike it in the morning."

— MARK THYME.

THE PILL ROLLER

Did you ever meet the fellow that never opens his mouth during a meeting. No matter how important the subject under discussion may be, he sits usually in the back of the hall enjoying the fragrance of his favorite scab cigar and looks on as though amused, at the members who have interest enough in the welfare of local union to help solve the questions confronting it by stating their ideas on them.

This silent wiseacre is as a rule a man of the average intelligence who can form sound opinions on general questions. He likes to boast of how long he has carried a card, but lacks the courage and nerve to go on record one way or the other on any question, fearing he may hurt some one's feelings.

He fears that the local might take an action his boss would not like and it might leak out that he was on the side of the affirmative. He never votes on any question, no matter how important. If he thinks there is a chance to put him on record he will duck out of the meeting on some pretense or another, and after the vote is over, if it does not suit him, he pretends to be very sore and dams everybody that had anything to do with getting favorable action of the local union on the question.

It seems strange indeed how many members fall for this character of man. One would think their following would be few and far between but such is not the case. They seem to have a faculty of making friends, especially among the new members of their local union, who stick to them no matter what the issue may be. They are slick politicians or what is known in labor circles as pill rollers.

They are past masters at rolling pills which they hand to their dupes to adminster. They are always in the background and as they grow older in this game their pills get rawer and once they are known it is easy to recognise that they are the men behind.

All members that desire to see their local union progress should line up to a man against this silent "Wisenheimer," the pill roller and repudiate him at every opportunity for he is not on the level. His union is a secondary consideration with him. If he could advance his own personal interests by so doing, he would sacrifice it and all of its members. Aye, he would sell it out, including the seal, for much less than the amount of silver paid Judas for betraying the greatest of all men.

The quicker the members of a local union let this character know that they are on to him and do not intend to tolerate him in their midst, the better it will be for their local union and themselves.

Don't be afraid of them if you have them in your ranks, go after them good and strong, and bear in mind you must keep after them continuously for you cannot insult them by any action you may take that will reflect on them. You can repudiate them at our next meeting and you will find them at the meeting following with a smiling face and the glad hand for everyone.

A member that is not manly enough to get up at a meeting and fight open and above board for what he believes is right, will bear watching, for in our opinion he is not representing an honest cause or purpose and the dupes who fall for such men and who try to administer the pills they roll to the members of their local union, are as bad and as much of a menace to the progress and success of their local union as is the silent pill roller.—Electrical Worker.

A FEW LABOR DATES.

By J. S. Biscay.

Every agitator should keep a notebook in which data and useful information to the movement should be recorded. Facts thus gained should be published in our papers from time to time to give others a chance to profit from the information of those who have the facility to dig after information. I should like any fellow workers to help me fill out the gaps in the following dates with other organizations:

1724—Cauikers organized.
1792—Shoemakers organized.
1802—Journeymen Shipwrights incorporated.
1833—First trades council in New York City.
1850—Printers organized on large scale.
1854—Hat finishers organized on large scale.
1858—Iron workers organized on large scale.
1859—Machinists organized on large scale.
1863—R. R. engineers organized.
1865—Bricklayers and Masons International formed.
1866—National Labor Union organized.
1867—Cigar makers organized.
1868—R. R. conductors organized.
1869—Knights of Labor organized.
1869—Knights of St. Crispin.
1869—U. S. wool hat finishers organized.
1872—Furniture makers organized.
1873—R. R. firemen organized.
1875—Horseshoers National formed.
1876—Granite cutters organized.
1876—Amalgamated Assc. Iron & Steel Workers formed.
1880—Journeymen Bricklayers Association formed.
1881—Fed. of Org. Trades & Lab. U. of U. S. A. and Can. formed (A. F. L.)
1882—Bro. Carpenters and Joiners formed.
1883—National Hatmakers organized.
1883—Bro. R. R. Trainmen, including yardmen, organized.
1884—R. R. Brakemen organized.
1885—Nat. Fed. Coal Miners organized.
1886—Journeymen Bakers Union organized.
1886—Name of A. F. of L. taken by the T. & L. U. of U. S. A. and Can.
1886—R. R. Telegraphers organized.
1889—Bro. R. R. Car Repairers organized.
1890—R. R. Carmen organized.
1890—U. M. W. of A. organized.
1891—R. R. Trackmen organized.
1897—Amal. Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen organized.
1897—Int. Longshoremen's Asso. formed.
1905—I. W. W. organized in Chicago.

Prior to 1824 it was a felony to unite into a union to raise wages. In 1821 Judge Gibson decided that it was an indictable offense to organize to get better wages.

Guilds in Germany as early as the 5th century had trade marks similar to the present union label.

First trade union label in U. S. was issued by the Cigarmakers International in 1880.

In 1890 the Granite Cutters decided to refuse to work more than 8 hours a day. They made it stick and got the 8-hour day in short order on the job after spending about 30 years in vain ehort to get the same result through politics.

At the close of 1869 members of the Iron Moulders Int. Union owned and operated 14 co-operative foundieries in N. Y. and Penn.

The Lesson for Miners is Plain

Members of the professions such as law, medicine, engineers, surveyors or architects are duly authorised by statute to prevent non-members, in other words, non-unionists, from practising the philanthropic pursuits of extracting fees, appendixes or teeth from a grateful public, says Wednesday morning's Sun, editorially. The assistance of the police can be called upon by these organizations should any enterprising individuals of "Hoi Polloi" show a too persistent and burglarious desire to exercise their uncultivated tastes and unresurrected talents in these attractive but forbidden fields.

Statutory powers enforced by police protection extended to these privileged professions apparently results in better service to the public. In fact it may be conceded that they are generally approved by society.

Apparently the exact opposite applies to the "profession" of coal mining at Nanaimo "all the resources of civilization" are being brought into play to crush the organization, and allow the outsiders to practice. This certainly constitutes an anomalous condition of affairs and is well worthy of the attention of thinking men.

Surely it is just as meritorious to extract coal from the bowels of mother earth as fees. Coal mining is a dangerous occupation for the miner himself. The other occupations are dangerous also, for the other fellow.

It is an undeabted fact that if the coal miners were organised by statute, as the lawyers, doctors or dentists are, the police and militia would at the present moment be extending them protection in their efforts to fix the schedule of fees, working hours and conditions under which their professional services would be given to the public.

Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen

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

WHEN ORDERING A SUIT

See that this Label is Sewed in the Pockets

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL

It stands for all that Union Labor Stands for.

HOTEL CANADA

C. G. MULLER, Prop.

Phone connection in every room. Hot and Cold Water in every Room. European Plan

Transient Rates, $1.00 per day up. Special Weekly Rates
Merchant's Lunch, 11.30 to 2.30 p.m., 35c.
Dinner a la Carte, 6 to 8 p.m.
Free Bus

518 Richards St. Exchange Phone Sey. 1571

Latest Addition to Vancouver's Up-to-Date Hotels

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Absolutely Fireproof. Local and Long-Distance Phone in Every Room.

Abundance of Light and Heat. Cafe in Connection

RATES $1.00 PER DAY UP

Attractive Rates to Permanent Guests. COTTINGHAM & BEATTY Proprietors

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FULLY MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE

The Leading Hotel. :: Auto Parties catered to. European and and American Plan.

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Corner Fourth Street and River Road Eburne Station, B. C.

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Vancouver, B. C.

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RATES $1.00 A DAY UP

First-class Grill in Connection

F. L. WALLINGFORD, Manager

PENDER HOTEL 618 PENDER STREET WEST
New, Modern, First-Class Steam Heated, Electric Lighted Rooms; Phone Seymour 1870. Rates $1.00 per Day and Up.

Palace Hotel Bar and Cafe

Rooms $3 per week Up.
D. F. Pomeroy, Prop.
Good Service Throughout
Telephone, Hot and Cold Water in each Room.
33-36 HASTINGS STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.

RAINIER HOTEL Cafe open from Six o'Clock a.m. till Midnight. The Best Meals in the City, at Popular Prices; White Cooks only employed. Rooms Rented by the Day or Week. First-class Liquors and Cigars.

JOHN SNIDAR, Prop. Corner Cordova and Carrall Sts.

HOTELS FURNISHING CO. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
621 Pender St., West Phone Seymour 7383

Get Your Money's Worth

SMOKE KURTZ'S OWN KURTZ'S PIONEERS SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN THE CIGARS

Union-made Cigars.

Select your Cigars from Boxes bearing this Label

Cascade Beer

¶ Take home a dozen of the brown bottles once in a while.

¶ The flavor will "take" with everyone in the family.

¶ All retail dealers sell it for $1 and $2 the dozen.

¶ It's union made.

Cascade Beer

BREWED AND BOTTLED IN VANCOUVER BY VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Low Fares to the Old Country

Are You Going to Spend

CHRISTMAS

With the Old Folks at Home?

The Northern Pacific Railway

The Route of the Famous Great Big Baked Potato

On DEC. 7, will run a PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car, 16 Sections, Electric-lighted, from Vancouver, B. C., direct to PORTLAND, Maine, the nearest winter port for Canadians, connecting with the White Star Line Steamship "TEUTONIC," sailing December 13, landing the passengers at the Steamer Dock, thus saving Hotel and other incidental expenses.

Connections also made with the White Star Steamship "Olympic" from New York, December 13th

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE

H. SWINFORD, GENERAL AGENT

NORTHERN PACIFIC

C. E. LANG, CITY PASSENGER AGENT, Vancouver, B. C.

207 Hastings St. W., Corner Cambie and Hastings

WHITE STAR DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE—LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

Sailing Every Saturday from

Montreal - Quebec - Liverpool

NEW SS. LAURENTIC, 18,000 TONS NEW SS. MEGANTIC

First Class $65.00, Second, $42.75, Third, $32.50.

SS. TEUTONIC, 582 ft. long | TWIN SCREW STEAMERS | SS. CANADA, 514 ft. long

ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) $50.00 and Third Class $31.25 and up carried.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS:

SS. LAURENTIC, Nov. 22 — SS. CANADA - Dec. 2
SS. MEGANTIC, Dec. 6 — SS. TEUTONIC - Dec. 13

Company's Office, A. E. Dixey, Pass. Agent, 615 Second Avenue, Seattle, or Local Rail and Steamship Agents.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

C. P. R. City Ticket Office, 434 Hastings St. W.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC, ALLAN LINE, WHITE STAR, DONALDSON LINE
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626 MAIN STREET

"The Workingmen's Store"

SPECIAL—"TIGER BRAND" UNDERWEAR, A GARMENT 90c and $1.00

PEABODY OVERALLS
Standard the World Over

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Clothing
BOOTS AND SHOES

THE MAN AND HIS HAT

When a man walks into the store, casts aside the hat he bought of us last season, and directs that he be fitted with a new one, we have goon reason to believe that he is well satisfied. This frequently occurs in our stores and is ample proof that our hats are always right both as to style and quality.

There is no hat on the market equal to the SCOTT at $3.00.
Other guaranteed makes, $2.00 and $2.50.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON CO., LTD.
548 HASTINGS W. — 610 HASTINGS W. — 690 GRANVILLE

SHOES FOR MEN

SHOES FOR SERVICE — UNION SHOES FOR COMFORT
SHOES FOR DRESS — FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

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

W. J. ORR (Opposite City Hall) 204 MAIN ST.

SCOTCH CLOTHING HOUSE, Ltd.

(Kenneth Grant, Managing Director.)

New Address: 90-94 CORDOVA STREET WEST Between Abbott and Carrall, also 77 HASTINGS STREET EAST Corner Columbia Avenue.

SUIT AND OVERCOAT VALUES SPECIAL

$12.50 $15.00 $18.50
$22.50 $25.00 $27.50

OUR CARPENTERS' OVERALL IS THE ONLY ONE IN THE MARKET

EVERY UNION MAN IN VANCOUVER SHOULD PATRONIZE
LABOR TEMPLE CIGAR AND NEWSTAND

CIVIC CAMPAIGN IN NEW WESTMINSTER WARMING UP

Four Labor Aldermanic Candidates and Committees Hard at Work.

Expect to Gain Enough Seats to Secure Needed Legislation

NEW WESTMINSTER, No. 13. — While discussions are being carried on in various municipal centres over the advisability of going into politics, the workers of the Royal City, having years ago settled that question, have entered into the campaign this year with greater vigor than ever.

The aldermanic candidates are doing all the individual work they can find time for, while the committees are planning a thorough organisation of the city and are working out the details in such a way as to leave no room for doubt that four working men will hold seats at the council board during 1914. The registration of household voters has been very successful and the workers vote will be the determining factor in the personel of our public bodies during the coming year.

The first thing necessary is for the wage-earners of New Westminster to realize that they have it in their power to name the successful candidates in the coming elections. Then all that is necessary is to give a unanimous support to the candidates they have chosen to represent them.

All personal feeling should be put to one side; that you dislike a man personally is no reason why he will not make a good councillor and do his best to further the interests of the working class.

Sentiment and personality play far too important a part in our elections and personal feeling very frequently influences a man to lend his support to a candidate whose material interests are directly opposed to his own.

And it is a fact worth remembering that in any contingency where the interests of the workers and those of the public official clash, the decision is always against the workers. A man always supports those things which redound to his own material benefit, whether he is actually in a public or a private capacity, in spite of all the protestations and promises he may have made from public platforms or elsewhere.

Then why should the wage-earner waste his franchise by voting for any but a member of his own class? A wage-earner acting in a public capacity will endeavor to further his own material interest and at the same time the interest of all other wage-earners in the community.

There is, then, no question that the workers of this city in the present campaign should mass their forces and give an unqualified, unanimous support to the candidates they have chosen, and they can then rest assured that their demands will be attended to.

There are many things that the workers want, even in this well-administered city of New Westminster. Among other things might be mentioned cheaper light, cheaper water, a co-operative market, municipal coal-yards, day work on all city contracts and improvements, the abolition of private employment agencies, public admission to all session of the city council and school board, and the improvement of conditions and wages for all city employees.

This is a large order in itself and is only a small part of the programme that has been and is being mapped out by the workers, not only for their own benefit but also in the best interests of the community as a whole.

Harbor improvements, civic expansion and the locating of new industries are of vital interest to the city, but far more important to the workers is the steady improvement of their conditions, both during their working hours and their leisure time.

Change in S.S. "Canada" Sailing

The White Star-Dominion liner, SS. "Canada," which was to sail from Portland, Maine, Nov. 29, and from Halifax, N.S., Nov. 30, will now sail Dec. 2 from Portland and Dec. 3 from Halifax. The SS. "Canada" carries one class cabin and third-class passengers. The new S.S. "Megantic" will sail from Portland, Me., Dec. 6, and from Halifax N.S., Dec. 7, carrying all classes of passengers, and will be followed by the SS. "Teutonic" from Portland, Me., Dec. 13, and from Halifax, Dec. 14, carrying one class cabin passengers and third class.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ADVERTISEMENT

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By SAM ATKINSON.

The social and dance of the Social Democratic Party was a great success. We were agreeably surprised by the large audience which assembled in the Labor Temple last Tuesday evening. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The attitude of the party is to win people rather than to repel them. That we are doing this is very evident. The women comrades are to be congratulated upon the success of their effort.

The subject of the lecture in the Dominion theatre, Granville St., on Sunday evening next, November 16th, will be, "A Municipal Program." Sam Atkinson will be the speaker. There will be a short musical program.

Next Thursday evening Local Vancouver No. 12 will hold the weekly meeting in the Labor Temple. Discussion open to all.

Our Moral Enslavement.

I do not believe in going out of my way to attack the church, but when the church gets in my way I consider it my duty to make an attack.

Father O'Boyle of Vancouver has recently preached a sermon against socialism. He made the usual attack upon socialism. It is always surprising to me that a single man, who has taken a vow of chastity, who never in all his life has really known a woman, should be such a decided authority upon women. By suggesting that the idea of the socialist is to have wives in common he insults the manhood and womanhood of every Canadian citizen.

This priest claims among other things, that we lay too much emphasis upon industrial life, considering production as the be-all and end-all of existence. He fails to recognise that the way a people get their living determines how they live.

He says the system is impractible and will not work, since it supplies no motive for industry. He cannot know this because it has never been tried, but any fool ought to be able to realize that when we work for the pleasure of working instead of merely producing profit for the other fellow, we shall have an incentive that will result in greater effort to produce the best for the benefit of all.

The argument he lays the greatest stress upon, however, is the moral argument. He does not recognise the fact that religion and ethics have been intimately bound together as a weapon of rule. Kautsky says: "Certainly the moral law is a product of the social nature of man; certainly the moral code of the time is the product of particular social needs; certainly have neither the one nor the other anything to do with religion."

The good Father tells his congregation they must be honest. Is it honest for the capitalists to fill their storehouses and then close their factories, and say to the workers: "We cannot employ you until we have sold these goods"? Is it honest to employ working men as salesmen, and teach them to lie about the goods they sell? This is the policy of every business institution without exception in Canada. Is it honest to call a man a thief who steals a loaf of bread for his starving family, while the man who dabbles in watered stock is considered a pillar of the church? Under the present system wholesale robbery is respectable; taking food when hungry is a crime. The church is compelled to defend the present system for the same reason that the working man has to become a socialist. That is plainly evident when she accepts the gift of a cathedral from the biggest thief on the American continent. Is it honest for the priests in Montreal to prevent the French-Canadian brewery workers who are working for eight and nine dollars a week, joining the Union? IT IS NOT HONEST, BUT INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT. THE CHURCH IS INTERESTED FINANCIALLY IN THE BREWERIES.

The saintly priest goes on to state that "good working men are industrious." This shows where the church stands. Priests are parasites. Probably they are the least necessary of all parasites. They want working men to be industrious because the more industrious the workers are and the more wealth is produced for the parasites to get, under the present sytem. Is it really worth while being industrious. A friend of mine keeps bees. I saw him collecting honey. I called his attention to the fact that he had not got all the honey from the hives. He said, "Don't you see, you fool, that I have to leave just enough honey in the hives to keep the bees alive until next summer, so that they can make more honey for me then?" Precisely the reason wages are paid. The worker gets just enough to keep himself alive and reproduce his kind, so that there will always be more workers in industrial hives to produce wealth for the parasites to enjoy.

The kindly Father admonishes workingmen to be sober. Consistent inconsistency. Capitalists need sober workmen. Catholic priests own stock in breweries. Take the profit out of the liquor traffic. Manufacture for use only. Give workingmen the chance to have something else take the place of the sociability of the saloon. Then you will have a sober people. The capitalist class spend more at a single banquet than the working men spend in an evening in a whole city.

Another admonition is "to be obedient to authority." What authority? Are working men never to strike for more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions? WHEN THE CHURCH SAYS, BE OBEDIENT TO AUTHORITY, SHE TAKES THE PART OF THE SCAB.

The church tells working men to be patriotic. This is very convenient for the church, but very inconsistent. She sings "God Save the King" in Canada, but she thanks God for a republic in the United States. Her politics are always tinged by the dominant factor in the country in which she happens to be. The flags of all countries represent the domination of capitalism. Capitalism is international. There is only one flag for the working class. The flag that will eventually bind the workers of the world together, THE RED FLAG OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

When the priest tells the flock that we socialists are arousing discontent, he tells the truth. When he tells them that we create the class struggle, he is wrong. Karl Marx analyzed society. He saw where social production would lead us. He did not make the class struggle. We socialists want no class struggle. We want just one class, a contented working class. This can only be realized when the producer has what he produces.

The finest illustration of economic determinism is furnished us by the attitude of the Roman Catholic priesthood. The centralized ownership within the Catholic church has made the church the greatest property holding institution in the world; the money of the church has been invested, not only in property for religious worship, but in all kinds of industries as well as productive lands. Her investments in America in industrial stocks and bonds is much greater than the holdings of the Rockefeller group of capitalists. This shows where her interests lie. Her priests know which side their bread is buttered on.

Father O'Boyle fights socialism for the same reason the working man fights for it. He must do it to protect his own interests.

WHAT LACK OF WORK SPELLS TO MANY ON COAST

Gloomy Despair of Seeking a Master Day After Day Indescribable

Awful Indictment of Capitalism, In That it Fails to Provide for All

The unemployed man. There are many of them in Vancouver. And there are many more in every city along the Pacific coast. Speaking of this prevalent type of job-seeker the Eureka Labor News says:

Here is a man. He is well-proportioned—sound in body and limb. He is honest, careful, thrifty, industrious. He is fond of his home, fond of his wife, fond of his children.

Yet he is walking about the streets—hungry, gloomy, despairing. He does not know what to do with himself.

He is unemployed.

He was compelled to leave his last job because work fell slack. Work falls slack sometimes in all trades. Vainly he has walked from shop to shop—from factory to factory. Meekly, and with a quaking at the knees, has he gone in and asked the foreman if they want any workmen. The reply has always been: "No hands wanted."

He is willing to work—only too glad to be able to work—but work is denied him.

His heart is heavy, his feet are weary, his stomach craves for food.

So he wanders aimlessly about the streets until darkness comes down and he knows his children are abed. He looks in at the library, but too troubled in spirit to remain there he comes out and gazes moodily in the shop windows.

And then his lagging footsteps drag wearily home.

In the early grey of the morning he will be up and out again. Once more the old round of shops and factories—once more the discouraging replies that sink like lead into his heart—once more the gnawing despair, that terrible hopelessness—once more the weary drag home in the dark.

So it goes on.

CONGRESS FRATERNAL DELEGATE IN VANCOUVER EN ROUTE TO SEATTLE.

Mr. Gustav Francq, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Federated Trades and Labor Council, also a delegate to the Federation at Seattle, was a visitor in Vancouver on Saturday last, en route to Seattle.

"You certainly have a magnificent labor temple here," said Mr. Francq to The Federationist, "and, best of all, it seems to be kept spotlessly clean and is thoroughly looked after. I trust the unionists of Montreal will some day take similar steps to bring the workers of that city together, for it is a splendid thing to have unionists all meet under the same roof."

Mr. Francq is very much taken up with the spirit of the west and it is not improbable that he may come as far west as Edmonton at no distant date, there to embark in the newspaper and printing business. While Mr. Francq would make no definite statement of his intentions, he would not deny that such a move was within the range of possibilities.

UNION DIRECTORY

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 834. The public is invited to attend.

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

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1523—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.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS IS OUR BUSINESS

SUCCESS IS PREPAREDNESS FOR THE OCCASION.

ARE YOU PREPARED?

Investigate the merits of the

Modern Business School

610 Columbia St. New Westminster

NEW WESTMINSTER

Westminster Trust, Limited

We have MONEY TO LOAN on improved property.

Estates managed for out-of-town and city clients. Payments collected and forwarded or invested. We act as agents in the purchase and sale of real estate.

Deposits accepted and interest at 4% allowed on daily balances.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Head Office:
Columbia and Begbie Streets, New Westminster, B. C.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The New Westminster and Sapperton Branches of the Royal Bank of Canada pay special attention to Savings Accounts. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rate. An account may be opened with ONE DOLLAR.

A General Banking Business transacted at each Branch.

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH, Rawlins M. Robertson, Manager. — SAPPERTON BRANCH, A. E. Brown, Acting Manager.

VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE

Pool and Billiard Room and Club

NOW OPEN

Remodelled and fitted up by the Labor Temple Club Co., Ltd., for the express use of unionists and friends.

FREE READING ROOM IN CONNECTION

Warm, well-lighted and cheerful. Join the bunch and drop in today. Will be open on Sundays.

W. A. ALEXANDER IN CHARGE

Get the Habit We Give You a Square Deal

Have You Ever Tried Us? No? Well, the sooner you do the sooner you will save money

Crockery, China, Glassware, Toys and Dolls, Stationery, Graphophones and Records, Fancy Goods.

THE FAIR

646 COLUMBIA STREET NEW WESTMINSTER

Telephone R-761 UNION SHOP Residence R-1069

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High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE S. BOWELL COMPANY

Successors to Cooley & Hanna, Ltd.

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Buy your HEATING STOVES FROM

M. J. KNIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED

56 SIXTH STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

All Work Guaranteed — Hand Sewn Shoes Made to Measure

The Progressive Shoe Repairers

McMILLAN & PATERSON
Union Shop.

32 BEGBIE STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Opposite Westminster Trust Block.

Use Electric Irons

Comfort
Convenience
Economy

The cost for continuous operation is only a few cents per hour.

The iron is operated from an ordinary household socket.

The irons sold by this Company are constructed on the best principles, this means an appliance which is hot at the point and cool at the handle. The iron bears the manufacturer's guarantee.

Carrall and Hastings Street — B.C. ELECTRIC — 1138 Granville St. Near Davie

PHONE, SEYMOUR 5000

Wherever a little movement counts

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

"Work with the President and the President works with you"

President Suspenders Guaranteed.

Ladyware

125-131 Hastings St., W.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
46 6th St., McLeod Block
NEW WESTMINSTER

OUR COATS FOR THIS FALL

beat every record for smartness and style. Our prices are

$14.50 $16.00 $17.50 $18.50 $20.00

for these high-grade, high-class, high-style coats; guaranteed to the last stitch. See, too, our

SPORT COATS, $12.75

OUR FALL SUITS

are just what they should be and what those who know us would expect to find at Ladyware. They are elegant beyond word, and lead for style. We confine ourself to classic, well-considered, prices suit every pocket, being $15

$17.00 $18.50 $22.50 and $25.00

MISSES' FITWELL SUITS

are our feature for this season; a creation of our own for growing girls of 16 to 18, or small misses. The design is very smart and is ours exclusively. Sizes, 32, 34 and 36. Our price includes alterations $16.75

LADIES' SKIRTS AT $3.50

Man-tailored to the figure, made of short remnants of our latest suitings. Values to $10.00, for $3.50

"The Store in the Air With Prices on the Level."

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL FROM OTTAWA NOW ON THE COAST

Mr. F. A. Ackland, Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa, was a visitor to the coast this week. While at the Labor Temple on Monday, in consultation with officers of the United Mine Workers and local union officials, Mr. Ackland stated to The Fed. that it was his intention to visit the strike zone on Vancouver Island, and from the trend of his conversation it would appear that he is here for the purpose of endeavoring to devise some means and ways of bringing both parties to the strike together, probably with governmental instructions, but inasmuch as no statement was given out to the press, it must be presumed that Mr. Ackland is making a quiet departmental investigation for reasons which will probable become apparent at a later date.

J. N. HARVEY, LTD., TO CELEBRATE THEIR THIRD ANNIVERSARY WITH A BIG CLOTHING SALE

"It is just three years this week since we took over the Johnston, Kerfoot & Co. clothing business, 127 Hastings West," said J. N. Harvey to The Federationist yesterday. "The volume of business done during these three years has far surpassed our fondest expectations at that time."

"Each year we have celebrated the occasion with a big Anniversary Sale, and the people naturally look for this event and wait for it as it means a genuine saving in the very highest class of men's and boy's wear obtainable and at the very beginning of the cold weather season when the people need the goods.

"The first year we had a one day sale. Last year we had a two days' sale. This year we propose to give the people a full seven days' bargain festival, opening on Saturday, the 15th, and closing positively on Saturday, Nov. 22nd. The prices this year will be cut deeper than ever. All prices are marked in plain figures; you can see just what you save at the Red Arrow store.

Big Mass Meeting Voices Strong Protest

(Continued from Page One)

ized workers who were unanimous in holding this view," he said, amidst great applause. The wiseacres, no doubt will say that the "boys" pleaded guilty. Guthrie and Taylor were never guilty of the riotous acts as charged, and were never sentenced as such, but were sentenced as officials of the union, which Attorney-General Bowser and his bunch tried so hard to break up. (Applause.) These men were not sent to jail because they threatened life or damaged property. The gathering tonight will be an historical one, like many similar gatherings in the Old Country, held to protest and demand the inalienable right of free citizenship. It was not owing to a fact that these men were convicted for two years, it was owing to the jurisprudence and social ethics as obtained in this province, that is, extraction against it in its crudest forms. Newspapers and preachers took great advantage of the British flag and British rule to shelter themselves, which had been procured with the sweat and sacrifice of the workers. Things were not what they seemed on the surface. "I want to say that if ever the workers of this province become so spineless and supine as to accept without protest the stuff which has been handed to them of late, then heaven help this province," said Mr. Wilkinson amidst applause. On behalf of the members he represented, he said that they would do what they could to have these outrageous sentences removed, and that 80,000 organized workmen throughout Canada would also act. (Applause.)

Frank Farrington, executive of the United Mine Workers of America, next spoke. After referring to the situation of the miners, he said that because of the strike on Vancouver Island, a brief explanation was necessary. The government statistics showed that during the past 27 years there had been five gas explosions in the mines, and 303 men killed. In addition to this great loss by death the provincial statistician chronicled 15 men as being killed in the mines every year. These figures do not embrace the total number of accidents—the 15 annually killed not included in the total of 303. The great loss of life does not fall so heavily on those taken away. The awful blow falls upon the dependents. While the coal was being mined and brought to the surface many citizens could sit beside the fireside and enjoy comfort, who did not realize the hardships and the great loss of life sacrificed in mining coal. Every legal means had been devised for the protection of mine workers that were possible for the human agency of a union to devise. There was no occupation more dangerous for men to follow then mining. There was hidden away deep beneath its surface factors that caused accidents to take place, thereby sunfling out hundreds of lives without a moment's notice. To avoid this protective measures were sought through legislation. The miners have succeeded in procuring a reasonable code of mining laws for this province. And if they were properly enforced the number of accidents would be materially reduced. The men have repeatedly asked for enforcement of the acts; out, strange to say, those responsible for carrying out the provisions of the statutes, for reasons best known to themselves, heed not. The miners realized that if they were to be in a position to have the laws administered, their only hope for any protection was through organization. Imbued with this consciousness, and as a result the United Mine Workers of America were invited to extend their power to Vancouver Island. The miners had worked all these years without a militant organization. The subsidized press made it appear to the public that the United Mine Workers invaded the Island without any solicitation. That widely-spread story was an absolute falsehood. The U. M. W. of A. did not extend their organization to Vancouver Island unsolicited. "We did so, because it was our duty to extend a helping hand to the men working on the island under such circumstances, and so we came two years ago last June," said the speaker amidst applause. As individuals the miners could hope for little help from the government to enforce the mining acts. Individuals may petition for redress till doomsday without results. They may point out all the sympathetic, and deserving cases they like, without any avail. They would only get about as much sympathy as those who were brutally sentenced the other day. The men addressed Sir Richard McBride to compel the mine owners to enforce the mining laws. He in turn sent the request to the inspectors at the mine, who replied that there were no regulations being violated in this province. And so the lack of enforcement of the mining laws went on and on and will go on without any protection being afforded to workers in the mines. The men took kindly to the organization. As it grew in power, the mine officials picked out the active men. They were singled out because they did their duty and were discharged. Because of the frequency of this thing some of the miners decided to take an idle day to devise ways and means to remedy affairs. Next day they were confronted with notices to take their tools out with them and stay out. The Canadian Collieries, Limited, locked out 1,500 men. Then the union decided to combat solidarity with solidarity. This has been the order since the first of May. Things went along orderly. The men were ordered to pay strict obedience to the law. "I am glad to say they obeyed." (Applause.) The mine owners sent to the Old Country and scoured Canada and the United States to get men, with such little success that they could not operate the mines. The employers being thus exhausted, decided by some "hook or crook" to bring the military powers to their rescue. They always do at all points where a strike exists. The military force arrived on the island at Cumberland. Here a man named Cave, an infamous strike-breaker, had sent word that he and his outfit were coming down to Cumberland to clean out the union gang. They came all right, but went back to the camp in inglorious defeat. (Applause.) The union men committed no offence, but had protected themselves against blacklegs who were now working. Yet four unionists were thrown in jail. The mayor and council of Cumberland were against the strike-breakers. But the local magistrate dismissed the cases. The company was getting more and more desperate, and so the scene of activity was shifted to Ladysmith, where one night two young men on their way home were attacked by four strike-breakers, and one unionist was stabbed. The chief of police was asked to arrest them. He replied, "No, I'll not arrest these men. I'm not in sympathy with you. We've got you beat." (Cries of "Shame.) "Our men were charged with trivial offences, and the whole thing culminated in riot. Having appealed to the authorities without results, they did the only thing they could do—they defended themselves, and 256 were placed under arrest." These men—every one of them—were held in jail from eight days to six weeks before being granted a preliminary hearing, after which 92 were released because the government could not manufacture evidence against them. Sixteen were lying in jail, having been denied bail. If these offences had been committed during times of peace the offenders would have been allowed to go upon payment of a small fine; but because they were common miners they were held in jail. Thirty-nine of the miners, after being confined for three months, wanted to get released, and when they were brought before the authorities pleaded guilty because they had been advised to do so by counsel. They were led to believe by doing this that the court would show them some leniency or clemency; but instead they were given the severest penalty as anywhere might be given in the United States, Canada or Great Britain. Five men were sentenced to two years; 14 to one year and a fine of $100 or four months extra; 15 to three months and a fine of $50, or two months longer. Altogether there are 177 men now in jail; 47 have been sentenced to terms ranging from three months to two years, with fines also attached. An amazing feature of the whole outrage was the way Judge Howay—(loud hisses)—acted. He was not yet satisfied with matters when he went back to the city of New Westminster—a city where jurors must be chosen for the remaining cases to be heard there. He told that community, through the columns of the press, that women ranked with the men in disregard for property—and even life. This public interview is unprecedented. (Applause.)

(Here the speaker was interrupted by some noisy individual who was promptly ejected from the hall).

Mr. Farrington, continuing, said that Judge Howay's actions insofar as imposing sentences, as well as giving out a public interview, were unprecedented during the life of the judiciary in the Dominion. The punishment he served these men was rank injustice, which should mark him for impeachment in any community not dead to all sense of justice. The crown prosecutor, Shoebotham—(hisses)—states that these sentences have had salutary effect in crushing the spirit out of the miners. The speaker then told of the calibre of the men involved in the strike. No place where coal was mined can there be found a class of miners with more lofty characters than those of Vancouver Island. Their characters will compare favorably with those of Judge Howay, Sir Richard McBride, or any other citizen in this province. (Applause.) A condition existed which allowed the militia to be sent to the island; it also allowed a mining board to place hundreds of Japanese and Chinese in the mines of this province. I again raise my voice to say that these men did not deserve the heavy penalties given them by Judge Howay. His lordship should be condemned before the bar of justice in Canada. Joe Taylor and Sam Guthrie are guiltless and are as human as any man in the audience. (Great applause.)

Chairman Midgley said that the Miners' Liberation League, as represented, would stay in existence till these men were released. (Applause.)

Organizer Cassidy, of the Socialist party of Canada, stated that it could not be gainsaid that mankind loves a fight—that fact was manifest in this hall tonight. (Laughter.) You must have a wholesome respect for the law. Capital controlled it, the mill, the factory and the press of this city and province. He condemned the press in scathing terms. Like vultures it wanted to make capital out of the conditions on Vancouver Island. His remarks of a militant nature were frequently applauded, and received continuous applause when he resumed his seat.

Miss H. R. Gutteridge was well received. During her remarks she said she belonged to an organization who believed in "deeds, not words." She held that the story of the facts in connection with the cases of the miners should be "passed along" by every one in the audience. Judge Howay should not insult the sisters, wives, mothers and daughters of the sentenced miners as he did. Next election Bowser and McBride should be turned out of power. (Applause.)

Robert Gosden, of the Industrial Workers of the World, made a fighting speech. He said that the capitalists were "putting you to the test." If they can railroad men on the street and sentence them to jail, they (the men) are not guilty; they are far too peaceful. The Russians, who were on strike on the Pacific Great Eastern, had promised that if this verbal protest failed, they could be called upon to help. "You must have the might. The workers can do no wrong. The capitalists have called your bluff; make good or lie down." (Applause.)

J. Kavanagh, vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, was well received. He held that riots never came from the working class; but always were caused by the capitalists. Bowser had threatened that "before to-morrow's sunrise you (miners) will be surrounded by 1000 men." There are soldiers today walking the streets of Nanaimo for fear that someone will destroy property—"not on your tintype," said the speaker. "You can't trust a soldier in any part of the globe." He instanced a case of partiality where Magistrate Simpson handed over a militiaman arrested in a restaurant to Lieut.-Col. Hall, who found him "not guilty." The miners were peaceful—too blamed peaceful. (Applause.)

Thos. Greenall, M.P., delegate of the British Trades Unions to the Seattle, Wn., convention of the American Federation of Labor, was the next speaker. He said that it was a great privilege for him to bring fraternal greetings from the workingmen of the old country. He represented over 3,000,000 trades unionists. (Applause.) He had not been aware that such a state of things existed on British soil as there was at Nanaimo. He had been specially sent to the A. F. of L. Convention at Seattle, and should have been there at the opening, which took place that day, but postponed his departure so that he could be present at this great meeting, seeing that those who were being oppressed on Vancouver Island belonged to the same industry as himself. "My duty was to be here," he said, amidst applause. He had belonged to the mining industry since his cradle. "I most emphatically enter a vigorous protest against the brutal, un-English, Russianising treatment of my fellows at Nanaimo, and on behalf of the three million trades unionists of Great Britain I herewith voice their sentiments." A roar of applause greeted this sentence. He pictured his friends as being taken back more than 40 years in the battle of trades unionism in Great Britain. To-day organization work was more systematized. Although Great Britain was supposed to be played out, had similar treatment there been meted out to his fellow-workers as was being done on the island, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain would promptly have taken the matter in hand and done more than holding protest meetings to repel such infamous work of mine-owners. "We've learned that lesson of organization." And every organized miner would not have been troubled about police and militia; they would have decided that 800,000 miners would on a particular day take a holiday, and continued to strike, till the whole number of the brothers had been released from jail. (Applause.) "I want to say to the authorities and leaders in Canada and the United States that what Tom Greenall has said that it is true." (Applause.) Mr. Greenall spoke briefly on organization. His advice was organize, organize, organize—industrially and politically. He had had over 30 years official position and had seen the time when the miners were but partially organized; when Lancashire lads were fighting against the reduction of wages, they had to contend against their brother workers across the border; organization had done away with all that. Experience has shown that what improvement was to be made was by adopting political methods. And so the government brought down acts of parliament. The time has come when the workers ought to produce the wealth of the country for use—not for profit for a few individuals. In order to prove that the miners were convinced of this fact, it may be mentioned that the miners of Great Britain, through their political platform, drafted the first resolution in the world calling upon the government to take over the coal mines. He then took up the question of wages and shorter hours, and said that "all gain in wages is wrung out of the workers," because the owners charged that much more for the mined coal. The coal owners also made more money. If the objects of trades unions are to be achieved, the mines must belong to the community, and worked by it for the benefit of the consumers. These objects cannot be achieved by attending meetings of this kind. When things grew worse they must act. He had stood before 20,000 men when they clapped their hands and cheered to the echo. A little later they became "cats' paws" for the capitalists. Coming back to his first advice he told his hearers to organize, organize, organize. He wanted the different societies to be drawn together to achieve the objects of trade unionism. "Your fathers, my fathers, and their sons were 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Likewise it is with your brothers and sisters. Organize so that your children will enjoy the profits of your hand and brain." Mr. Greenall resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mrs. Porter, wife of one of the convicted miners, was called to the platform. She said that she was glad to be a union miner's wife, and to share his troubles and trials, rather than to be the wife of a scab who was protected by the police. She had lost a son in a mine disaster. She had been put out of her house and home twice through strikes during the past 25 years. On the 10th of last month, when she was forced to give up her house in South Wellington because she refused to take in scabs, she asked the mine boss to buy her out, and could realize only $60 for all her stuff. (Applause.)

Geo. Pettigrew, organizer of the miners, who had served his sentence in Nanaimo, received a fine reception. His speech was listened to throughout with a great deal of interest. After giving details of events that led up to the strike, he said those men in Nanaimo prison had sent him this message: "Raise your pen and your voice to educate the workers of B. C." Bowser had done, all he could to break the spirits of the men in jail; he had them put on prison diet. On the 16th September while at dinner the men sang songs, including the Marseillaise, also some I. W. W. parodies, for which the warden locked them up in their cells. The concert was kept going just the same. Ninety per cent. of the miners on the island were socialists. He paid high compliments to Jack Place, M.P.P., who was serving time as a striker, and Parker Williams, M.P.P. The game was to have the former lose his seat so that a conservative might be elected in his stead. This was not only an industrial fight, but was a political one as well. (Applause.)

The collection taken up in the meeting amounted to $139.45. In addition the overflow gathering down stairs had contributed $7.80.

The above resolutions were then put and carried by a deafening roar of "ayes."

Mr. Olaf, a Russian, spoke. He represented 2000 striking Russians of the P. G. E., of which number about 800 were present. They came to Canada in the expectation of bettering their conditions. Heretofore they knew nothing of the strike on the island. They now understood all, and his people were willing to help in the cause. He then at some length addressed the meeting in the Russian language. Counter applause between the English and Russians and the singing of the Marseillaise terminated this historical protest mass meeting.

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