THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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FORTY-EIGHT HOUR HOLIDAY AS A PROTEST

Commencing Friday, January 30, 1914, Is the Request

Of the B. C. Miners' Liberation League—Meets on Sunday

The B. C. Miners' Liberation league held a busy session on Sunday afternoon in Labor Temple. The local ladies who so freely gave their services on "tag day" were thanked by the league, when their collection for the miners' kiddies on Vancouver island amounted to $1,013.60. The World staff also contributed $47.45. J. A. Fairfield is the only person authorized to make collections for the league and carries credentials to that effect. A cheque for $500 was wired to D. Todd, of the U. M. W. of A., at Nanaimo. The balance will be sent later. A telephone will be installed in the secretary's offices in Labor Temple by the league. The following proclamation will be sent to all labor bodies, political and industrial, in Canada, and will be printed in the English, Hindu, Japanese, Chinese, Polish, Italian, French, Russian and Circassian languages:

"VANCOUVER, B. C.,
"December 29, 1913.

"To All the Members of Organized Labor in Canada:

"Fellow Workers: The B. C. Miners' Liberation league was formed for the express purpose of freeing our union brothers from jail, where they have been railroaded for long terms for trying to safeguard their lives whilst working in the mines. The way these men are being treated is without parallel in the history of the Dominion. The various labor organizations forming the League have carried on a campaign of publicity so as to make the workers acquainted with the true situation. As a result of this campaign there has been mass parades, protest meetings, etc., held all over the country. Ministers of the gospel have voiced their disapproval of the action of the government, and fair-minded men in all ranks of life—throughout the length and breadth of the land—have voiced the same sentiment. Tens of thousands of signed protests, petitions and demands for the release of these men have been sent to the minister of justice. Thousands are still going in, yet in the face of the expressed wishes of these many thousands of citizens, the government utterly refuses to even consider the question, and even refuses to investigate the matter. The league realizes that more action is necessary if our persecuted brothers are to be freed and we now call upon the whole organized labor to act. We number many thousands of men, a great part of whom are directly affiliated with the miners, paying dues to the same organizations. We call them 'brothers' in our union halls. We say 'In unionism, there is strength,' and that an injury to one is an injury to all. If this is so, then we have got to prove it, or the labor movement of this country is a farce, a fraud, and unworthy of the attention or support of any honest man. If the workers of other countries can protect and free their brother unionists, we can do the same. The masters have called the bluff. You have got to show him you are real unions. It is up to you. You have the power to stop this outrage, and we ask your local unions to send in an early reply, stating if your body is in favor of taking a 48-hour holiday, as a protest, commencing Friday, January 30. Send replies to the B. C. Miners' Liberation league, room 206, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

"H. J. McEWEN, Sec.-Treas."

Following is a copy of a "sticker" which also will be sent out with the foreign proclamation:

"Mr. Workingman: This is to notify you that the B. C. Miners' Liberation league has called for a 48-hour holiday, commencing Friday, January 30, 1914, as a protest against the sentences imposed upon our brothers the striking miners of Vancouver island. Any man working on the above date will be a traitor to the working class. Workers of all nations unite. It may be your turn next. B. C. Miners' Liberation league, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C."

The league will issue 20,000 copies of a pamphlet, giving full particulars of the strike on Vancouver Island. The letterpress was prepared by J. Kavanagh. Additional contributions are as follows: Brewery Workers, $15.25; Electrical Workers, $50; Tile-layers, $25; Steam Engineers, $10.

The full league meets each Sunday afternoon in Labor Temple. All organizations are requested to send their delegates, as the meetings are most important.

Sheet Metal Workers.

At last regular meeting of local union, No. 280, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, officers were elected for the ensuing term, as follows: President, J. Fraser, re-elected, acclamation; vice-president, W. Galbraith; financial secretary, R. J. Wardrop, re-elected, acclamation; receiving and corresponding secretary, H. Spear, re-elected, acclamation; treasurer, T. Scarlett, re-elected acclamation; warden A. Gibheart, re-elected, acclamation; conductor, Ed. Lehman; business agent, J. Hamilton, re-elected, acclamation; trustee, W. Fisher; delegates to Trades and Labor council, A. Crawford, G. Freeman, and J. Robb; delegates to Building Trades council, J. Hamilton; trustee, Labor Temple shares, A. Crawford; delegates to Northwest district council, H. Spear and A. Crawford. Trade conditions are reported as being rather dull, but expect improvement early in the New Year.

WHITE MEN "FIRED" TO MAKE ROOM FOR CHINESE

C. P. R. Pays Off Crews of Empresses of India and Asia

Fine Fleet Sailing From Here Will Be Manned by Orientals

We are told by providers of political pabulum that "our fair province of British Columbia is the brightest star in Canada's diadem." Also that "the world stands amazed at the meteoric progress of our wonderful province!" At other times we are informed that "British Columbia is destined to become the motherland of a race of hardy seamen and fishermen!" Whereat the audience applauds vehemently and goes home wearing a satisfied smile expressive of false security into which it has been lulled. And right in the port of Vancouver, called the Liverpool of the Pacific by the publicity merchants we had the spectacle of white men being fired to make room for Chinese. The C. P. R., generally acknowledged to be the largest and most efficient transportation company in the world, has seen fit to

Pay Off the White Crews

of the Empress of India and the Empress of Asia and to replace those white men with Chinese. The company has the legal right to do so. It is independent of governments. It is even said that governments are independent of the C. P. R. The matter, however, is worth studying because it brings home the ever-growing problem of the Asiatic. What has been done on the Empress of India and Empress of Asia will also be done, no doubt, on the Empress of Japan and Empress of Russia, so that all the fine fleet of the C. P. R., sailing from Vancouver will be manned by Chinese with the exception of the deck and engineroom officers, the quartermasters, probably a few petty officers and some messenger boys. In the cases of the Empress of India and Empress of Japan, it means that each ship will dispense with about twenty-eight white men. The larger and latest vessels will

Dispense With About Forty Whites.

These men are thrown on to an already congested labor market and their places taken by Chinese. The C. P. R. claims that it is impossible to get steady white crews, if the statements of company officials to the capitalistic press are to be believed. Yet for over twenty years this company has built up a huge business for its ships with white deck crews on its Empresses. In 1913, however, when even apathetic and indifferent Eastern Canada is beginning to appreciate the problem facing British Columbia, the omnipotent C. P. R. fires its white sailors and hires Chinese. Granted that Chinese are more reliable—because they cannot get shore leave on this side; granted that they are more docile and, therefore, more amenable to discipline; granted that they may be just as efficient and willing—then that is all the more reason why we in British Columbia should lock hands against the Asiatic for it is another example of how

The Insidious Oriental

is creeping on us. But why is the Chinaman more reliable? Is it because he is well satisfied with his wage which is far ahead of what he can earn in his own country? The white sailor may be bold enough to demand a wage which will permit him to get something out of life ashore in Vancouver where living is high. Is the Liverpool scale of wages fair for men who live and sail out of Vancouver? The Chinese may find their quarters on board fairly comfortable and spacious according to their standard, but did the white sailors find their forecastle tending towards comfort as regarded by white people? The Chinese may find the food supplied by their own cooks a little better to what they were used to ashore, but did the white sailors find the grub sent into their forecastle as good as what they got ashore in Vancouver?

It May Suit the C. P. R.

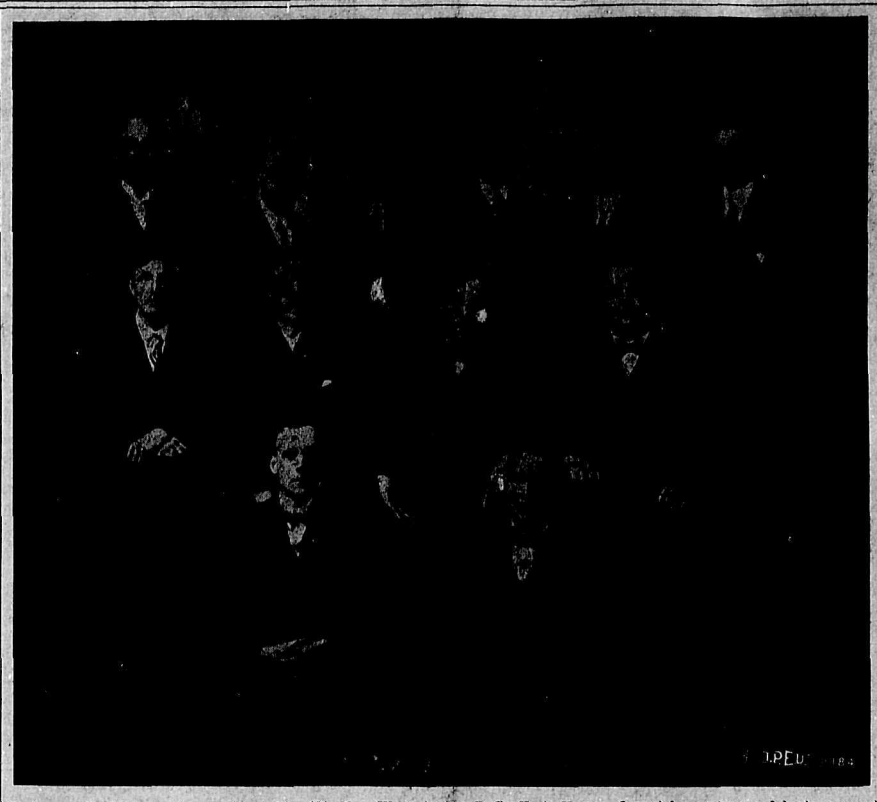
to make allegations against the conduct of white crews in order that they can place Chinese on their ships but they will not convince the thinker. The Empresses, with their chattering Chinese, dock at Pier B. Across the shed are the vessels of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand. They carry all white crews on deck, in the engineroom and as waiters. Those ships handle as big a trade as the C. P. R. and if they can do so with all-white crews it will be hard for the C. P. R. to excuse its dismissal of the few whites the Empresses carried on deck. Perhaps the fact that the Australian scale of wages and hours rules on the red-funnel liners has something to do with the good class of seamen the Union Steamship company of New Zealand secures.

Municipal Elections in Burnaby.

The coming elections in the municipality promise to be the hottest in the history of Burnaby, candidates for councilors being in the field in every ward. The contest for the reeveship has brought out three aspirants, Hugh M. Fraser, Councillor Macpherson and the present incumbent, Reeve McGregor. All have appeared before the electors and the fight is running merrily along. Election day is Jan. 17th.

On Tuesday D. Hawkins sustained a compound fracture of the leg when the engine of a gasoline air-compressor back-fired while he was starting it.

A. M. King, a member of the Typographical union, has left the city for the south.



Back row—D. McIver, vice-president Div. 134, New Westminster, B. C.; F. A. Hoover, financial secretary and business agent Div. 101, Vancouver, B. C.; Garrett Burns, business agent, Div. 26, Detroit, Mich.; T. L. McGrath, sec.-treas Div. 85, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. F. Duncan, rec.-sec. Div. 134, New Westminster, B. C.; L. Fletcher, past president Div. 101, Vancouver, B.C.
Middle row—W. Taber, financial secretary and business agent Div 241, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Mahon, international president A. A. of S. and E. R. E. of A.; Adam Taylor, president Div. 101, Vancouver, B. C.; A. V. Lofting, rec.-sec. Div. 101, Vancouver, B. C.
Bottom row—W. Yates, president Div. 134, New Westminster; H. S. Schofield, past president, Div. 101, Vancouver, B. C.

ELECTROCUTION OF AN ELECTRICAL WORKER

Prominent Trade Unionist Meets With Instant Death

Passing of Bro. E. C. Knight Great Loss to Labor Movement

Edward Charles Knight, a B.C.E.R. lineman, was instantly killed on Friday, December 26th, by coming in contact with a live electric wire at the corner of Twentieth avenue, Inverness street and Kingsway. Electrocution was caused by a current of twenty-two hundred volts. Mr. Knight had ascended a pole in connection with the hanging of a light when the accident occurred. He had scraped the insulating material off a wire and stuck the knife he had used into the pole. In bringing his arm back his hand struck the primary wire, completing the circuit and causing instant death. As he was strapped to the pole, he was prevented from falling to the ground. His companions immediately climbed to the cross arm and brought him down. Life, however, was found to be extinct after about forty-five minutes' work at resuscitation. At the inquest held on Monday afternoon at Greene and Merkeley's parlors a verdict of accidental death was returned. It transpired during the evidence that neither the company nor union made a practice of teaching the linemen methods of resuscitation. In many cities of the east such instruction is insisted on by either the union or the company. The late Mr. Knight, familiarly known as "Teddy" throughout the city, had for years been a resident of Vancouver and for the past eight years had been employed by the B. C. E. R. company. He was prominent in local union circles and had only recently attended a convention of electrical wireworkers in Minneapolis as the representative of the local union. He had been for several years a member of No. 213 Electrical Workers' union, and had held the various offices in the gift of that local. He was also in 1909 secretary-treasurer of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council. Two years ago he was only defeated by a few votes for the position of vice-president for Canada of the organization in which he took keen interest. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from Greene & Merkley's parlors, Pender street, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias (Mount Pleasant No. 11) in conjunction with No. 213 Electrical Workers' union. The funeral services at the chapel were conducted by the Rev. St. George Buttrum. The attendance was very large, several hundreds being in the procession to Mountain View cemetery, where interment took place in the Knights of Pythias plot. The beautiful ritual of the latter society was used at the graveside.

The pall-bearers were: C. Smith, A. McIntosh, R. H. Malcolm, H. Hogan, W. Thomas and R. L. McKee.

Bricklayers.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Bricklayers' and Masons' union there were two members initiated and two applications presented for membership.

The state of trade is dull, only about half of the members being employed.

President J. Haslett will leave on Tuesday for Houston, Texas, where he will be a delegate at the annual convention.

E. M. Endicotts, of Barbers' Local No. 120, is on a visit to Portland.

Ernest Whitworth, compositor on Seattle Times, spent Christmas and New Years with friends in Vancouver.

MURDEROUS THUGS' BRUTALITY TO UNIONIST

President Moyer Assaulted and Shot in Back by Seething Mob

Desperate Efforts of Mine Owners to Win in Struggle

The following telegram from C. H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, speaks for itself:

"IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.,
"Dec. 26, 1913.

"Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.:

"Chas. H. Tanner and myself were brutally assaulted in my room in the Scott hotel, Hancock, Michigan, tonight. I was shot in the back and dragged more than one and one-half miles through the tsreets of Hancock by a mob of Waddell-Mahon thugs and Citiens' Alliance, put aboard a Milwaukee train and threatened with death if I dared to return. But you can say for me that the cause I represent is well worth the suffering I have undergone; the cause of the striking miners is just and they will win. (Signed) "CHAS. H. MOYER."

Later news states that the wounded man bore up under his terrible experiences and is now progressing favorably.

"TAG DAY."

Sum of $1,013.60 Raised For Miners' Children.

"Tag Day," authorized by the city council, in aid of the wives and children of the striking miners on Vancouver island, was a great success. The sum of $1,013.60 was donated by the citizens. The unique showing during Saturday made by the Miners' Liberation league was favorably commented on. Drawn through the streets on wagons were signs: (1) Depicting an explosion in a mine, inscribed with the words: "Never a Mine Blown Skyward, but We Are Buried Alive for You; for 25 Years an Average of 27 Men Have Been Killed Each Year in Mines on Vancouver Island." (2) Depicting scales of justice; on one scale was a cartoon of a miner; on the other, "stocks, bills and dividends," the wording being "British Justice." Also a wagon containing about 20 children carried cotton signs on both sides, which read: "We Want Our Daddies Out of Jail."

Harry Cowan, ex-president B. C. Lacrosse association and of the well known firm of Cowan & Brookhouse, left yesterday for an extended trip combining business and pleasure to the old country. He is accompanied by Con Jones, Vancouver's popular and well known citizen.

MONTHLY TOLL OF INDUSTRIAL WORLD EVER INCREASING.

Industrial accidents occurring to 510 workpeople in Canada during the month of November, 1913, were recorded by the department of labor. Of these 152 were fatal and 358 resulted in serious injuries. In October there were 111 fatal and 400 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 511; and in November, 1912, there were 128 fatal and 525 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 653. The number of fatal accidents recorded in November was one less than in October and twenty-four more than in November, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in November was forty-two less than in October and 167 less than in November, 1912.

LOCAL TYPOS MEET IN REGULAR SESSION

Delegates to Coming Convention of B. C. Federation of Labor

I. T. U. Commission Gives Notice of Issue of Lessons for Apprentices

President Alf. England presided over a large attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Typographical union held in Labor Temple on Sunday. Secretary Neelands was also in his place. A communication was received from T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, Neb., one of the delegates to the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L., representing the I. T. U. in which he expressed his appreciation of the courtesies extended to the delegates by the local union on the occasion of their recent visit to Vancouver. Credentials were given four delegates to attend the coming convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor at New Westminster, commencing January 26, 1914, namely: H. C. Benson, W. R. Trotter, R. P. Pettipiece and George Bartley.

The International Typographical commission has given notice of the issue of nine lessons in connection with the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing on the following subjects: (1-3) punctuation, (4) use of capital letters, (5) proofreaders' marks and their meanings, (6) type faces and their use, (7) question of spacing, (8) the use of decoration in typography and (9) the question of display. These lessons are especially valuable to apprentices.

H. C. Benson gave a lengthy report regarding the formation of the labor representation league in the city. Proceedings then terminated.

NEW LOCAL FORMED.

Steam and Operating Engineers Hold Regular Meeting.

Vancouver Local No. 397, International union of Steam and Operating Engineers, held their regular meeting on December 24. There were fourteen applications for membership which were dealt with in the usual manner. The chief business of the evening was the reading of Business Agent Prendergrast's report, who stated that on December 20 he visited Powell River for the purpose of organizing the engineers in the paper mills. In this he was successful and he felt sure the new baby would prosper. He also reported that the dispute, which had involved 4 engineers and 40 ironworkers with the Dominion Bridge company at Lytton, had been settled. The troubel between the engineers and ironworkers and the contractors on the Hotel Vancouver work was still unsettled.

Vice-president W. M. Findlay, international organizer, is here, and will hold an open meeting on Sunday, January 4, at 2.30 in the Labor Temple.

Vancouver Labor Temple Company.

The third annual general meeting of the Vancouver Labor Temple company, limited, will be held on Monday evening, January 5, 1914, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the registered office of the company, corner of Homer and Dunsmuir streets. The company will doubtless show a satisfactory report comparing well with the successful ones of previous years.

Nelson Unionists Nominate.

NELSON, Dec. 30.—At last meeting of Nelson Trades and Labor council, Alderman I. A. Austin was nominated for re-election as alderman, and in addition John Notman, present secretary of the central labor body, was selected as an aldermanic candidate in the civic elections. Alderman Austin has sat as an alderman for the past two years and during the present year.

LAND-GRABBERS NOW EXPLOITING PROVINCE

How This Fraudulent System of Wholesale Plunder Is Worked

Report on 118 Sections, or 75,520 Acres in Peace River Valley

(BY SE-SOM.)

11. The following specimen list of grabbers—dummy and fake names used for the illicit manufacture of Bowserism powers-of-attorney, to covertly filch away at one fell swoop 75,520 acres of the richest agricultural lands in British Columbia—is published to bring descisively before the minds of settlers and working citizens, the base and disastrous methods by which our heritage is being bartered away for the sorriest "mess of pottage" profligates can gulp down

How the System Is Worked.

12. The issue of December 12th recorded how one such syndicate of schemers was organized. We now proceed to unfold the subsequent stages of the working of these powerful plundering syndicates who first get a list of names signed by any Tom, Dick or Harry, and secondly provide the grub-stake, outfit and other inducements to the "staker," (euphemistically described as agent) and his party, who for such unconscionable work will likely be designated as "bleeders" striking their plundering knives at the heart of British Columbia's outflowing prosperity, they are causing to ebb away.

13. Report on 118 sections of land in the Peace river valley, containing 75,520 acres. These 75,520 acres of land lie around Nation lake, and are but samples of the eleven similarly plundered areas totalling 449,093 acres offered in one letter. The original report described each section as is done for the first name, James Morrison, listed as No. 1, but as every section held through each name is fully staked for 640 acres, there would be waste of time in repeating 640 acres 118 times needlessly. Similar sections are applied to the words "soil," "sandy loam," "subsoil," "clay" and "surface," copied below for more effective comparison by columns headed by these words. Any departure therefrom is noted thereunder, opposite each respective section, with the description of the surface, timber, etc., written right across the lines following the name of each party in whose name that particular section was staked. The needless words, "this section is" are not repeated as this would waste space and time. The word "dark" under the "sandy loam" column means "dark sandy loam."

14. The important fact that will fructify in the minds of all right thinking people, who will earnestly strive for the welfare of British Columbia, Canada, and the British empire, is that those 118 names were used by a grasping or grafting syndicate to subvert British law and to deprive, if not defraud, British citizens of their birthright to take up land, at government prices, by pre-emption, direct from the crown, those 75,520 acres of the best agricultural land for development by themselves and their families. They are being forced by this nefarious system to pay so much more than government prices to enrich the schemers who arranged and did the staking, recording and manipulations now barring the entry of 3,000 families upon 160 acres each they are entitled to acquire on the eleven areas to be detailed later.

15. James Morrison, 640 acres (copied in full as sample for sections following No. 1)—Soil—Sandy loam; sub-soil—clay; surface—this section is fronting on Nation lake and rises gently. The section is mostly all covered with good spruce fir for milling and the soil is good.

(1) James Morrison — 640, sandy loam, clay; fronting on Nation lake and rises gently; mostly all covered with good spruce fit for milling and soil is good.

(2) Sarah Ann Smith—adjoins and is same as No. 1.

(3) Thomas Henderson—one mile from Nation lake; land is almost level and covered with spruce fit for milling purposes.

(4) Hugh Henderson—almost one mile from Nation lake; same condition as No. 3.

(5) Samuel Henderson and (6) Albert Watkins—two miles north of Nation lake.

(7) Joseph Williams and (8) Barbara Harvey—dark; good spruce; land is level and soil good, covered with spruce, with some open spaces covered with wild hay; fronts on Nation lake, and rises gently to the north.

(9) George Watkins, and (10) Alexander F. McGrimmon (11) Mrs. Annie Simpson and (12) William Joseph Earl—two miles from Nation lake, about same as No. 8.

(13) Mabel McGrimmon — fronting on Nation lake; some open patches of wild hay; soil and timber same as No. 12.

(14) Frank Thomas Bayley—dark; covered with spruce and wild grass; fronts on Nation lake; land rises gently to the north.

(15) William George Robbins—two miles from Nation lake; same as No. 14.

(16) Tryphena Thompson and (17) Eva May Thompson—Two miles from Nation lake; same as 14.

(19) James Goldstraw—Land good and level; same as No. 18.

(20) George H. Hattwood — Two miles north of Nation lake; same as No. 14.

(21) John Andrews and (22) Theodore Woolley—Dark; covered with

(Continued on page 8.)

MINISTER OF LABOR IS ABSOLUTELY INDIFFERENT

Says F. Farrington, Concerning Labor Conditions on the Island

Hon. Mr. Crothers Makes No Attempt to Justify Price's Report

Editor B. C. Federationist: Under date of December 15th, I addressed a letter to Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor for Canada, in which I pointed out the gross injustice done the striking miners on Vancouver Island by reason of a report treating with the Vancouver island strike, and submitted to the department of labor by Royal Commissioner Samuel Price. My letter, published in The Federationist, was self-explanatory, and proved conclusively that Commissioner Price was either utterly incapable of making an intelligent report on the Vancouver island situation, or that he was controlled absolutely by the mine owners. In reply to my letter the minister of labor wrote me as follows:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 17, 1913.

"Frank Farrington, Esq., care United Mine Workers of America, Scranton, Pa.:

"Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant re labour conditions on Vancouver Island. It would be impossible to discuss this matter within the four corners of a letter of reasonable length. Faithfully,

(Signed) "T. W. CROTHERS."

A careful reading of the minister's letter will reveal that he is absolutely indifferent concerning the matter; no desire to correct the wrong done the island miners by the commissioner's report is expressed by the minister; no attempt is made to justify it, and not even an apology is offered in defence of the commissioner. Therefore, I ask that you publish this letter so that as many of the workers in Canada as are reached by The Federationist may be warned not to place too much faith in the department of labor as now administered. Yours truly,

F. FARRINGTON.

Sprinfield, Ill., Dec. 23, 1913.

BRENNAN AND MUNROE.

Who Have Been Seven Years in B. C. May Be Deported.

The Press committee, Vancouver local No. 322, I. W. W., asks The Federationist to print the following: "About two months ago Mike Brennan and Jas. Munroe were sentenced at Revelstoke to serve three and four months in jail for vagrancy. The court proceedings were held in camera. Brennan and Munroe have been residents in British Columbia for about seven years, and had left Kamloops for Revelstoke on a business trip, namely, to rent a hall. They paid for their room and board in advance and also had money in their pockets. The prisoners, who are now incarcerated at Kamloops, request The Federationist to say that upon their release an attempt will be made to deport them—Brennan to Ireland and Munroe to the United States. The authorities some time ago were requested to investigate the whole matter, but up to the present nothing has been done. The men are prepared with any number of witnesses to testify to their good characters."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Federationist has again to request their correspondents to make their letters as short as possible. Owing to the mass of correspondence received it has been found impossible to publish more than a tithe of it. The aim of The Federationist is to give its readers every opportunity of expressing their opinions, but unless those opinions are pithy, short and concise that aim cannot be realized. Will correspondents, therefore, kindly observe the above rules, thereby helping The Federationist to present to its readers as many shades of opinions and different ideas as possible? In many journals it has been found necessary to limit the length of contributions, but The Federationist trusts it will not be compelled to resort to such a measure.

The "Fed." takes the present opportunity of expressing its regrets for certain unintentional mis-statements which appeared as a heading in its issue of Oct. 3rd last, "Tools of the Coal Barons Fail To Create Dissension Among Bowser's Victims." The members of the Defence Committee, and certain of the counsel employed in defence of the imprisoned miners allege that therein they were thus described, and The Fed. hopes the publication of the above may close an unfortunate understanding, as it believes the members of the committee to be men of honest intentions and good reputation.

"Fed.'s" Kiddies' Fund

Previously acknowledged	$6,879.06
From Powder Works Employees, Nanaimo	7.50
Canmore Local, No. 1387, U. M. W. of A., Canmore Alta.	72.00
Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw, Sask.	5.00
Local 574 U. M. W. of A., Lethbride, Alta., per A. J. Carter, Fernie	38.00
C. Holden, 1037 Richards street, Vancouver	2.00
Total	$6,973.56

Of the above amount $6,000 has already been turned over to and distributed by Robert Foster, president of District 18, U. M. W. of A., on Vancouver Island, among the children of the strikers. The fund will be finally closed on Jan. 5 and the balance paid over to the district officers.

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PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Is the Militia a Guardian of the Home?

Editor B. C. Federationist: When the story was told me recently, how Geo. Pettigrew was kept in jail during the summer, and his wife was ill from confinement, not expected to live and the life of the child dispaired of, but denied the right to go to the bedside of his sick wife and child by the authorities at Nanaimo, it reminded me of the following story of military brutalism that was practiced in Cripple Creek, Colo., during the strike of the miners in 1902: Big Bill Davis was the president of the local union of the W. F. of M., and when the militia, under Gen. Sherman Bell arrived and declared martial law, the famous "bull pen" was established. One of the first victims to enter the "pen" was Big Bill Davis; torn from his home where a sick wife lay on her couch of confinement; penned up in that filthy hole with the other miners, like so many cattle, subjected to every indignity that a brutal military instinct could plot and think of, to break the spirit of the men that were fighting for living conditions and an enforcement of the laws of the state, the militia perpetrated one of the foulest acts of fiendish cruelity and murder I ever heard of. One night when the doctor was in attendance on Mrs. Davis, assisted by several if the neighbors' wives, a rap at the door brought the doctor to it, and, opening the door, he was confronted by a lieutenant and eight soldiers. The doctor asked what was wanted, and was told that they had come to search the house; and for him to get out of the way so they could get at the job. The doctor barred the way, and told them that it would be impossible for them to come in and explaining the condition of Mrs. Davis, the reply was: "To hell with her and you to!" When he tried to prevent their entering, they hit him over the head with a gun, and entered the room where Mrs. Davis lay; seizing her by the hair, they dragged her onto the floor and stamping upon her with their feet, remarking: "We will deliver the brat." The result was that both mother and child died from this treatment. All this was carried out under the name and flag that is supposed to stand for "liberty and justice." This murder was committed by "brave defenders of the nation and the home" that my friend, Mr. Youhill, upholds so much. The story of the above brutal happening was told me by Mrs. McManus, one of the women attendent on Mrs. Davis on the night of her death. Then there are those who preach the doctrine of peaceful love among the people, to the down-trodden workers. The question will, no doubt, be asked: "Why did not Mr. Davis get redress from the courts, and have these guilty wretches punished?" To which question I will reply: "Why don't the miners get justice on Vancouver Island?" E. E. LEMKKE.

Vancouver, Dec. 30, 1913.

Cases of Discrimination.

Editor B. C. Federationist: In reading correspondents' letters on the trouble amongst the miners, I notice some taking up the discrimination cases. I have also been asked the question by outsiders, and when told about the discriminating of two of our gas committeemen, they seemed to think it was nothing of importance—even calling the men down, and saying, "Why don't they get out of the place and save all this trouble?" But I can give good reasons for the initiated, and also for the men standing at their back so firm, which I am glad to see; and also, more glad at it happening when they had the United Mine Workers of America at their back—a calculation they never thought of. I will give you a true statement of what might have happened a number of years ago in Naanimo when the Vancouver Coal company owned the mines, but was really prevented by having a gas committee. It was this way: the fire bosses neglected their duty for one week, the cause being some water lying to the dip before entering on to the raise of some old workings. The company kept a main here pumping the water out, but they had taken the old main away to do some other jobs; the water raised, and the fire bosses pretended that they could not get across. But it so happened that the gas committee came along on its regular visit—Ralph Smith was one of them—and they built a platform, and got across. Upon examination of the two old inclines, they were found full of gas and pretty nearly down to the lower level where the boys were driving with naked lights. It only needed the touch of this to blow out the lives of 200 white miners. It had happened, I am sorry to say, right in this shaft a number of years before. I also know as a fact, that there were new fire bosses appointed in the old hands' places who were to be discharged. However, on the management finding that the new men were not qualified, it gave the old hands another chance. Now, if Messrs. McBride, Bowser and Shoebotham think for a moment that we are doing wrong in standing at the back of our gas committee men for doing their honest duty, we fail to see it—seeing that we have these same kind of accidents happen with us periodically. If some of these people in power would exercise a little more humanity, and serve up less of that military ironclad "rough stuff," get more progressive ideas in their heads, and keep closer in touch with the working man, they might find something different to think of. Parker Williams says that McBride and the clique take us to be simple-minded. We will give him (McBride) a chance to find that out when he goes on his next election trip. He will have some hard questions to answer, that is, if he isn't afraid to visit Nanaimo and Cumberland. I know one thing, it will take him some time to doctor up that part of his speech about a white B. C. If he would only make a visit to Cumberland now, and take a walk into the company's reserve, where we used to live before the strike, I warrant that he would not be five minutes there before he begins to think he is in the cannibal islands, instead of Vancouver island. As for James Smith, the other man who was discriminated against, the charge against him by the bosses, I can say this much, during the time John Matthews was superintendent, and Dave Nellis pit boss, Smith was always working in narrow work, and we all know the men for this kind of work are all first-class, competent men.

ANDREW AITKEN.

Cumberland, B. C., Dec. 31, 1913.

Ladysmith Cases.

Editor B. C. Federationist: With regard to keeping men in jail, after a jury trial, without receiving their sentence, in the name of humanity, why did not Judge Morrison pronounce them at the time the verdict was returned by the jury? It is now over two weeks since the trial took place at New Westminster; and the court will not sit again for another week It would seem to me or anyone else who cared to study the problem, that it had been cut and dried to torture the unfortunate men and their loved ones. Regarding some of the evidence for the prosecution, told at Nanaimo and New Westminster, to make one side look better and the other as black as possible, you may have noticed in the case if McGlauchlin that he stated his children were sick in bed with measles when the mob came to his place. He certainly had a quarantine ticket on his house which should have been taken down at least three weeks before the 13th of last August, the day of the so-called riot. According to Chief Allen's own statement he had orders from Dr. Frost to do so; but as the house is just outside city limits, he told Constable Pallant, who neglected to take it down. Also the house was never fumigated according to law. When the men, or rather boys, came there, one of them exclaimed, "Don't throw there, boys; can't you see that ticket?" They desisted and moved on. There are plenty who could bear me out in this statement, as we live in the next block. Yet it was used in evidence against us. The judge remarked that all our witnesses had committed perjury. Again with regard to the evidence of John Bores re the Temperance hotel; the crown had plans in court to show that it was impossible to see the back window where he and several more witnesses alleged they had seen a light come out. It was explained that these plans had been prepared by a surveyor. Yes, he is one of Mr. Cunningham's alleged tools, who was heard to say at the commencement of this strike, that if he were that gentleman, he would fill the d——n mine with Chinamen. Now John Bore's store is on the opposite side of the road from the Temperance house and a little below the window in question. I have lived here ten years and both buildings are in exactly the same position as they were when I first came here. This poor fellow exclaimed in broken English, "Me no savvy paper; you come Ladysmith, I show you," and he was sarcastically called that Russian butcher. The original photos were withheld and new ones substituted which were taken from an angle so as to make it appear impossible to have seen the light thrown out as alleged by our witness, and to baffle our women when on the stand. In the face of all this I would like to ask the public through the columns of The Federationist, who they think were the perjurers? It only needs a visit to Ladysmith to be convinced. McGlauchlin is the man alluded to by the lady from the platform at the recent league meeting in the Horse Show building. He was a near neighbor at the time, when he told her that he knew there was gas in the mine, but said he, you can't prove it. He also said that if he were to report gas every time he found it, he would soon lose his job. This man is a fire boss, whose duty it is to see that the mine is safe for the miners to go in and blast the coal, and on whom the lives of our men depend. "Oh, when shall we get justice?" is the cry of the women whose husbands are in jail, put there on evidence from such men? I was in the court room from 10:30 a.m. to 11:45 p.m. on the 10th day of December, with short intervals for meals, therefore I know that the above statements are facts. I ask you to please publish this letter, as it seems the only way that we can get our side of the story before the public. The men themselves are helpless, and if kept in jail much longer will be physical wrecks. It is up to the women to do what they can, with your valuable assistance. In the name of the wives of the poor prisoners, I sign myself

ONE OF THEM.

Ladysmith, B. C., Dec. 30, 1913.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

"FED." FUND CONCERT.

Blue Bell Miners Raise $230 For Vancouver Island Strikers' "Kiddies."

AINSWORTH, B. C., Dec. 27. — In the Miners' Union hall here on Wednesday last the boys of Blue Bell mine gave a grand concert and dance on behalf of the B. C. Federationist Christmas Box Fund for the wives and children of the strikers on Vancouver island and netted the splendid sum of $230. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Among such a variety of talent, where everyone contributed of their best, special mention must be made of the two children, Miss Dearnin (aged six years) and Miss Janie Lingard, the former for her pretty singing of "My Darling Baby" and the later for her excellent dialogue. The superintendent of the Blue Bell mine, Charles Sherwin, rendered two excellent comic songs. After the concert the chairman, "Buck" Taylor of Riondel, thanked the artistes for their services and the Tremont hotel, Nelson, for a special donation of $10. The company then cleared the hall of chairs and thoroughly enjoyed dancing. Captain F. Cogle, of tug Ondot, made frequent trips to and from Riondel and Ainsworth until a very early hour in the morning.

A bishop without a diocese is called a suffragette (suffragan).

RADICAL VIEWS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

By W. J. GURRY, D.D.S.,
301 Dominion Building

Last week I showed that there was no "dental combine" in British Columbia, but that the idea was exploited to gain the sympathy of the working class and by men who are employing "scab labor." True, we have laws regulating the practce of dentistry here as elsewhere. In this age of cultivated and educated ignorance of practically everything of importance, including the laws of health and disease, and, during this reign of competition, certain laws such as our Dental act affords at least some protection against those who prey upon human wants and human ignorance. There are in this city, a few men posing as dental "experts" and their chief stock-in-trade is bluff. Some of these are employed because they are cheap. Some here paraded as "specialists" have never taken a course in dentistry. Men of this type, and many others as well, look upon the public as their legitimate prey. Success to them, is synonymous with getting cash. One of these "experts" can gouge $50 from a victim, where an honest man could probably only find half that much work to do. I could cite numerous cases of this kind which have come under my observation and here is a sample: Last week, a young man came to have his teeth attended to. A careful examination showed they needed six fillings. "Now, how in h—— is that?" said he. "I just came from Dr. ——, the painless philanthropist, and he told me there were fourteen and struck me for a deposit the size of your whole charge." Last month I removed a worn-out, ill-fitting gold crown. The young lady had been told by the "expert" that only a gold crown could save the tooth. This thing goes on continuously in Vancouver and everywhere else, and the same methods apply equally to the medical fraternity. The diagnosis of the patient's condition includes a consideration of his bank account and whether the prescription calls for a dose of salts or a removal of the appendix, frequently depends on the size of the "wad," unless he is a new doctor after experience, and then there is probably more property for the undertaker. It is the same with the optician. Ten years ago, two of these eye-crutch specialists and an oculist assured me I would always have to wear glasses and strong ones at that. Five years ago I threw them away for good, and am now operating eight hours a day and writing and reading every evening without the slightest trouble from my eyes. It is certainly time that people stop laying their sins and all their troubles in the hands of the "specialist" whose interests are opposed to their own, and began to use their intelligence.

The Only Remedy.

The Western Fuel company did not swindle its customers and the United States government for the love of theft, and men do not feed children on tuberculosis milk out of any hatred to infants; dentists do not fill or crown sound teeth because they are "bad," but men do these things because of poverty or the fear of poverty, because under this brutal social system, money rules and because our interests clash. To bring harmony out of the present chaos, to have peace instead of warfare, social prosperity instead of suffering poverty, we must have co-operation in place of competition. We must have the socialization of all social utilities and social service, including the profession of dentistry. When we know enough to make dentists and doctors the salaried officials of the public, we will have "ethical" dentistry and medicine and not till then, and the only question will then be: "What is the right thing to do in this case?" Only under co-operation will the rule of gold be abolished, and the golden rule become a standard of human conduct.

A. Floret, the well known tonsorial, is now at Roseburg, Ore., spending the holidays with his parents.

Professional charity organizations promise to become an institution in the coast cities. They are an abomination insofar as the unemployed are concerned. The same expenditure, if made in carrying out much-needed public works, would save hundreds the humiliation of being recipients of charity and at the same time shelve a number of the "stern British matron" variety of human species.

The recent Balkan war cost in deaths 44,892, beside 7,744 missing and 10,000 crippled for life. These are all wage workers and most of them leave large families. This is part of the brutality of war.

It will take a lot of golf games to solve the international labor problem.

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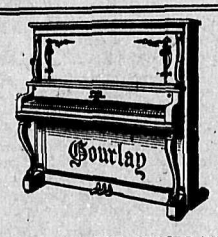

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SOUTH WELLINGTON MINERS' TRIALS REVIEWED

Remarks of Crown Prosecutor Taylor and His Honor Analyzed

Jury Out About Five Hours —Become Confused—The Verdict Given

Editor B. C. Federationist: Allow me to give the workers a true account of the trials of the South Wellington men at New Westminster. On the opening of court proceedings, the crown prosecutor applied for an order to have the jury locked up during the trial—to remove the jurymen from the pernicious influence of the friends of the accused. Justice Morrison took a very broad-minded view of this application and stated that in many cases the crown was guilty of bringing influences to bear on the jury. Now, let us analyze Mr. Taylor's statement and his honor's remarks. In the trial of the Ladysmith men, the jurymen were allowed to mingle with their fellowmen, and, as Mr. Taylor states, were subjected to this influence. Well, what happened? The crown got convictions in eleven cases out of fourteen. And in the South Wellington cases the jury was removed from this pernicious influence. Again, what happened? The crown only got three convictions out of ten cases, showing that the accused men were benefited by the removal of this influence from the jurymen. The only

Logical Conclusion

we can come to is: That the influence must have been used on behalf of the crown in the preceding cases. The statements of some of the crown witnesses, that were made to some of the accused and their friends, when returning from Vancouver, gives an insight into the methods used to obtain convictions. These statements were voluntarily given, when crown witnesses congratulated the accused on their acquittal. One man stated that he was summoned on three occasions and intimidated into giving evidence and told to give it of a certain character, which he absolutely refused to do. Others corroborated his statements and stated that they were threatened with jail if they did not appear. I am simply giving them as they were told to me and others. Those statements are borne out by the fact that several of the crown witnesses disappeared before the trial. Time after time, crown witnesses were brought on the stand for the express purpose of bidding for public sympathy, but somehow or other the rules of evidence prevented the defence witnesses from bidding for sympathy. Of course it was apparent and to one conversant with the situation in all its phases that the crown had got a line of action that was

Fully Rehearsed.

A certain individual connected with the crown, was heard to remark to some officials of the coal company: "We'll soak them!" Now, sir, I am not a lawyer, and do not quite understand what a leading question is. Would some one kindly tell me if the question that Shoebottom put to several crown witnesses at the preliminary hearing is a leading question, namely: "Now, look at the accused and pick out any one you recognize as taking part in the trouble at South Wellington. Did you see 'Big Louie' there?" We will now discuss the addresses to the jury and his honor's summing up. The three counsel for the defence had concluded their addresses. They emphasized the fact that there were a body of strangers—300 or 400 strong—visiting South Wellington on the night in question. Ten men were appearing to answer the charges, all of them being residents of South Wellington. In passing, allow me to say that several of these men have been threatened with discrimination by officials of the company, so that I am forced to conclude that the coal company tried to

Use the Courts

for the purpose of venting their petty spite on men who fought them fair and honestly on the industrial field. I am not accusing Justice Morrison of being in any way a party to these tactics, but the prosecuting counsel has been a party and they, in conjunction with the company officials, have rehearsed the play until they could give the final performance with very few hitches. Now comes the address for the prosecution. Before commencing it Mr. Taylor had to leave the court to procure a document and from the mix-up he made of his remarks he could have left that document in the bottle—I mean the pigeon-hole. He dilated on each of the accused in turn and repeatedly brought in evidence that had not been given against said accused. The last accused he treated was your humble servant. He caused me to say things to crown witnesses who swore on the stand that I had no conversation with them. He got so tangled that my counsel told him he was getting mixed, when he said: "I beg your paddon," and then sat down. In fact, he

Made Such a Mess

of things that one of the crown witnesses afterwards accosted me outside the court, and asked me what Taylor was getting at. He said that the evidence quoted by Taylor, as coming from him (the witness) was never given at all. His honor in summing up, while upholding the principles of trade unionism, condemned the direct-action methods. I heartily concur with him in this regard, as we have a better way of overcoming the evils of capitalism, namely, by the ballot. I will comment on one statement his honor made, although he stated it, through not knowing the true conditions. He said that Fred Hilley was driven out with all his worldly possessions on his back, namely, his bed. When this strike was called he was better able to strike than 90 per cent. of the men involved. If he lost his substantial worldly possessions during the three months he had been working for the Pacific Coast Coal collieries, then it must be a very unprofitable proposition to be a strike-breaker. I think that it is so, as the majority of men working there say that they are up against it; that the company is "busted"; and that one of the crown witnesses died destitute, leaving his wife and family without enough to bury him. Let us consider

The Verdict:

The gentlemen of the jury had been out five hours. Their minds had apparently become so confused that they thought they had only four counts to consider. Consequently, they brought in a verdict of "guilty" against one man on the second and third counts; also against two men on the fourth count. Thinking no doubt they were the two minor counts, i. e., unlawful assembly and intimidation. They were told, however, to consider the one of intimidation. They did so, and brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in all cases, and the fact remains that three men are guilty—of what? The jury was told that the purpose of the riot, unlawful assembly, was to intimidate the strike-breakers and drive them away. If the men are not guilty of intimidation, then how can they be guilty of being assembled together for the purpose of intimidation? This law business "has got me guessing." Now, there are, besides those three men, eleven from Ladysmith, also in jail, not yet sentenced, owing to the sickness of Justice Morrison. A few words regarding

Louis Nuenthal

or "Big Louie," as his enemies, Messrs. Taylor and Shoebottom are pleased to call him. They would have the world believe that Louis is an inhuman monster. One can hardly say that Justice Morrison believes that. If my own brother swore by all he held sacred that Louis had struck him, I would not believe it. In fact, the young fellow who swore against Louis (when removed from the influence of Mr. Taylor) tells a very different story. Anyone who has had dealings with Louis will bear me out. Dave Stephenson, the chief of police, always had a good word for him. As for the other two men, their enthusiasm might get the better of their judgment and so say things they did not mean. However, let this fact be borne in mind: One of the two men has a family of eight children, the eldest of whom is 13 years old. Then would he willingly do anything that would keep him away from home? Yours for fair play,

WALTER HEAD.

South Wellington, B. C.,
Dec. 30, 1913.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Convention Held at Washington, D. C. —Secretary Wilson Presided.

The seventh annual meeting of the American association for labor legislation was held in this city at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., Tuesday and Wednesday, December 30th and 31st. The programme included joint session with the American Political Science association. The plans of the federal industrial relations commission, recently appointed by President Wilson were discussed. Addresses were delivered by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Pro. John R. Commons, also members of the commission; an address on labor law enforcement, through administrative orders, by Chairman Crownhart, of the Wisconsin industrial commission dealt with this significant new development which, in two years' time it was claimed, has revolutionized the method of factory inspection over one-half of the industrial field. A large number of subjects relating to the welfare of labor were discussed. Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, presided.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS

MARCHANT SPEAKS OF THE MINERS' STRIKE

The Situation Might Have Been Saved—The Mottishaw Case

Seizure of Ammunition at Ladysmith—Dealer Had Ten Times as Much

William Marchant, of Victoria, B.C., recently addressed at length the Young People's society of the Emmanuel Baptist church of that city, regarding the miners' strike on Vancouver island. The strike had had its inception in the refusal to employ Mottishaw again by the Canadian Collieries limited, Mottishaw apparently found himself barred out from all avenues of employment, and while other grievances existed, the resolution of the men to take a holiday after September 16, 1912, could be traced to the Mottishaw incident. No doubt had the matter been taken in hand by either the federal or provincial authorities at the time when it was in that condition, the situation might have been saved. It was to be deprecated that the revolutionary spirit spread from these small beginnings, for revolutions are seldom good for society, unless directed by a general sentiment such as marked the commonwealth in England or the appeal to William of Orange, he observed. During the events of the strike the most extraordinary were the arrest of Israel Rubinowitz, the Vancouver lawyer, who was merely in the district in a professional capacity, the animus of the magistrate during the cases, and the seizure of a supply of ammunition at Ladysmith at a time of year when ten times as much would be carried in stock for the hunting season by any sports dealer in the city. Mr. Marchant went on to speak of the introduction of the militia into the disturbed area. Looking at the situation from the standpoint of the duty of the churches he ventured to suggest that a thorough inquisition should have been held, and the attitude of both parties sought. It would then have been learned, that even if the men were directed by an alien federation there was no proof to show that they were working in combination with American mine operators.

Proud of Their Union.

The editor of this paper is in receipt of season's greetings from Jere L. Sullivan, general secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' unions. He says in part:

"I know full well I speak for all our boys and girls when I say with emphasis that we are deeply grateful to yourself and co-organizers in the great A. F. of L. for the magnificent work which you and they have accomplished during the year just coming to a close. Our international is an excellent illustration of what all of you with the splendid co-operation of the rank and file can produce; without your generous help we would have but little to boast of and I think you will agree with me when I assert that our boys and girls have an organization of which they should feel proud."

A SUGGESTION.

Do you know anyone whom you think would become a subscriber to The Federationist, if he saw it?

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FRIDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1914.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

The first day of the year. In the Gregorian calendar this date occurs twelve days earlier than in the Julian; thus in Russia, Greece, etc., where the latter is still employed, New Year's Day is celebrated on the English 13th of January.

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians began their year at the autumnal equinox (Sept. 21), and the Greeks, until the 5th century B. C., at the winter solstice (Dec. 21). In 432 B. C. the latter altered their New Year's Day to the 21st of June. The ancient Romans celebrated the beginning of the year on the 21st of December, but Caesar, by the adoption of the Julian calendar, postponed it to the 1st of January. The Jews have always reckoned their civil year from the first day of the month—of Tishri (Sept. 6—Oct. 5), but their ecclesiastical year begins at the spring equinox (March 21). The 25th of March was the usual date among most Christian peoples in early mediaval days. In Anglo-Saxon England, however, the 25th of December was New Year's Day. At the Norman conquest owing, at is believed, to the coincidence of his coronation being arranged for that date, William the Conqueror ordered that the year should start on the 1st of January. But later England began her year with the rest of Christendom on the 25th of March. The Gregorian calendar (1582), which restored the 1st of January to its position as New Year's Day, was accepted by all Catholic countries at once; by Germany, Denmark and Sweden about 1700, but not until 1751 by England.

The Romans, after the adoption of the Julian calendar, kept the 1st of January as a general holiday. Sacrifices were made to Janus, gifts and visits were exchanged, and masquerading and feasting were general. Congratulatory presents were made to the magistrates who entered upon office on this day. The emperors at the new year exacted from their subjects tribute of a pound of gold. This quasi-present was called strena, a term (extended to all New Year's gifts in Rome) traditionally derived from a custom initiated by the legendary King Titius, to whom branches of vervain gathered in the sacred grove of Strenua, the goddess of strength, were presented as a good omen on the first day of the year 747 B. C. The imperial strenae later became so excessive that Claudius found it necessary to limit the amount by formal deerees.

Participation in the ordinary New Year's Day observances as well as in the Saturnalia of December was from the first discouraged by the Church. Christians were expected to spend the day in quiet meditation, reading of scripture and acts of charity. When about the 5th century the 25th of December had become a fixed festival commemorative of the Nativity, the 1st of January assumed a specially sacred character as the octave of Christmas Day and as the anniversary of the Circumcision. As such it still figures in the calendars of the various branches of the Eastern and Western Church, though only as a feast of subordinate importance. The first mention of it in Christian literature as a feast occurs in Canon 17 of a council which met at Tours in 547.

The custom of giving and receiving strenae for luck at the New Year survives in France (where New Year's Day is known as le jour de'etrennes) and the continent generally. In England its place has been taken by the Christmas-gift. In Scotland, where New Year's Day is more generally observed than Christmas, the custom is still universal. The Persians celebrated the beginning of the year by exchanging presents of eggs. The Druids distributed as New Year's gifts branches of the sacred mistletoe. In Anglo-Saxon and Norman England New Year's gifts were common. According to Matthew Paris, Henry III. followed the Roman precedent by extorting New Year's gifts from his subjects. These in later reigns became voluntary, but none the less obligatory, on those who wished to stand well with the throne. The custom reached its climax in Tudor times. Wolsey one New Year gave Henry VIII. a gold cup valued at £117 17s. 6d. in the coinage of that time. An MS account is preserved of money gifts given to King Henry by all classes of his subjects on New Year's Day, 1533. The total reached many thousands. Bishop Latimer, however, handed Henry instead of a purse a New Testament with a leaf doubled down at Hebrews xiii. 4, as apposite to the king's then impending marriage with Ann Boleyn. In Edward VI.'s time, if not earlier, it was usual for the sovereign to give "rewards" to those who presented New Year's gifts. Elizabeth is related to have been most conscientious in this regard. The custom of offering New Year's gifts to the sovereign became obsolete during the Commonwealth and was not received at the Restoration.—Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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RISKS.

If "Peace hath her victories," so also has she her causalties. Industrial activity in Canada during 1913 was attended by 1220 fatal and 5,780 serious accidents. Seven thousand workers fell in the effort to provide humanity with food, clothing, shelter and luxuries—and capitalists with dividends. Principally the latter.

It is well known that most of the safety appliances on railways and in factories have been installed under the most bitter protests from the owners of those industries. It is easy enough for railways to inaugurate a "safety first" campaign among their employees; campaigns are cheap. They also help to cover up the campanies' responsibility for accidents. Efficient material and modern safety devices are not quite so cheap. It would cost more money, too, to ease up on the economic pressure which forces employees to take chances.

Profits are the main consideration, and profits demand economy and speed. Speed in construction and operation, together with economy, produces death-traps. These provide statistics as above. In connection with these statistics, it would be extremely interesting to know how much money was paid out in compensation, and how much more was paid to lawyers to avoid paying compensation. It is peculiar, but there are concerns who would much rather pay lawyers than widows.

There are numerous companies, also, who would rather lose dollars in accidents than spend cents in equipment. This policy is to be seen in operation on Vancouver island. The Western Fuel company prefers to do anything, no matter the cost, rather than make its own mine safe. Fundamentally, capitalism is bound to protect profits in preference to workers. Under capitalism, then, it becomes necessary for the workers to assume the responsibility of their own safety. Not in the sense that employers desire, in which all the blame for accidents is placed on the employee and nothing is done between accidents to prevent them; but in the larger sense which demands that all possible measures shall be taken to guard against accidents.

To do this adequately, the workers must act together. Unorganized labor is powerless. Only an organization powerful enough to dictate terms can ensure protection of life and limb.

"CITIZEN" OUTLAWS.

It is really pleasant to observe that the authorities are "investigating" the kidnapping and assaulting of Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners at Hancock, Mich. That the first step in the "investigation" was the suppression of a socialist paper and the arrest of its staff, will not surprise many of our readers who are accustomed to the administration of mining-company law.

President Moyer is the victim of an infamous organization calling itself the "Citizens' Alliance." God help Michigan if this is a sample of its citizenship. Nothing, apparently, is too low, nothing too criminal to preclude its commitment by this black association. That it has been accused of starting the Christmas panic which brought such horror to Calumet, is perhaps due to the bitterness aroused by its other actions. But, guilty or not of that crime, the responsibility would be a small addition to the weight of infamy already borne by the criminal alliance.

If any proof were needed of the character of this outlaw aggregation, it is furnished by the insulting offer of a fund to bury the dead children! Money! to assuage the grief of heart-broken mothers. One marvels at the restraint exercised by the strikers. There seems to be an almost fanatical desire to keep the peace.

It may seem somewhat high-handed to condemn at this distance the individuals involved in these deplorable happenings. But what intelligence has come from any source which would indicate the Citizens' Alliance to be actuated by any good motives? The fact that it has arbitrarily injected itself into a labor dispute and proven openly willing to do the dirty work of the mine-owners is sufficient warrant for condemnation.

Labor universally mourns with the stricken parents of Calumet in their inconsolable bereavement. Sympathy is also extended to President Moyer. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will soon recover and that some sort of justice will overtake his assailants. The one redeeming feature of the situation is that the sort of opposition now facing the copper strikers provides its own defat. Union labor will win.

AN OVER SUPPLY OF SAVIOURS.

It is unfortunate that the misfortunes of those striking miners who have been thrust into prison should prove the occasion for certain individuals to advertise themselves. On the street corners—and elsewhere—are "orators" aplenty whose one all-consuming desire in life, apparently, is to free the imprisoned men, and who have been especially designed for that purpose, if their oratory is accepted as a criterion.

The principal method by which the prison doors are to be thrown wide seems to be the promotion of a vigorous agitation in which everybody else is loudly called upon to do something and, incidentally, a fund is started to keep the agitation going. It would be too bad if the miners were allowed to go, and thus deprive these worthy folk of satisfactory employment which brings them into slight prominence and causes money to circulate where previously there was none. If, however, any of the prisoners are set free it will be in spite of and not because of such agitation which is peculiarly calculated to perpetuate itself and support the agitators.

It is true that the imprisoned men are the victims of maladministration on the part of the attorney-general's department. It is also true that the whole trouble, right from the beginning, is due to violations of the law by the mine owners and the government itself. This makes it perfectly obvious that the best way to get results in the men's defense is to fight the cases on their legal merits. Everyone who really desires to help, then, should assist in every possible way to secure the best legal talent for the defense and then leave the fight to be fought where the fighting will accomplish something, which is in the courts.

Right from the start it has been proclaimed that the miners have wilfully committed no illegal acts, and neither they have. That being the case, the least any friends of men can do is to refarin from embarrassing the lawyers by wild utterances and absurd agitations.

The Federationist is heartily in sympathy with, and will materially aid any movement that aims to assist the legal defense of the cases, or any movement really calculated to bring about the liberation of the men already sentenced.

GRATITUDE.

The history of Canada, particularly Western Canada, is closely associated with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The people of Canada claim to have built the C. P. R., and that the C. P. R. claims to have built Canada. Both are justly proud of their work. The kind of pride felt by the C. P. R., however, expresses itself in monetary terms.

In pointing to the work it has done in building up the country, the railway company cannot refrain from also drawing attention to how very well it got paid for the work. Likewise to the fact that it is likely to get paid perpetually. The relations between the country and the railway are not so evenly balanced but that gratitude is due from one or the other.

Now, there was some Canada before there was any C. P. R.. It was the people of that Canada who made possible the company. So that the country was the prime mover, so to speak. In which case we should expect to find the C. P. R. animated by an intense patriotism, arising from gratitude toward the country that brought it into existence and has provided it with ample support ever since.

Anyone who desires to find evidences of such patriotic feeling should go aboard the trans-Pacific "Empress" steamships. Here the mellow tones of many Oriental voices will greet the ear, and further indications of a Chinese crew will not be long making themselves felt. No British seaman profanes those spacious decks. Thus, in providing itself with the cheapest possible form of human labor, the C. P. R. discharges its obligations and displays its great love for the (Chinese) Empire.

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When are the mining inspectors of this province going to inspect?

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Breathes there a man who doesn't know all about how to run a labor paper?

"Law and order" means working class submission to industrial barons' rule and robbery.

According to some people's ideas a Christmas "feed" should last the unemployed till spring.

When are the striking miners of Vancouver island, who have been imprisoned without trial, going to be tried?

Now watch how the U. S. ruling class will NOT rush into the Michigan strike zone to maintain "law and order."

Why is the statutory eight-hour day for metaliferous miners in British Columbia going to be enforced at the Britannia mines?

If the workers were to unite for about two minutes some of these election days short shrift could be made of the necessity for strikes.

Judging from recent elections there doesn't seem to be much of an "alliance" between the Liberal and Labor parties of Great Britain.

"Doctor's advice" is a handy thing to have on tap at times. Otherwise certain other mayoralty candidate stories would prove so embarrassing.

James Larkin, strange to say, is a devoted adherent to the Roman Catholic church. Which, in the light of other events, explains a number of things.

It is time the retail clerks of the coast cities followed the example set by New Westminster, by lining up with the international trades union movement.

Here's that "Jimmie" Simpson may have been elected to the board of control at Toronto. (This issue of The Federationist went to press Wednesday evening.)—Ed.

The Pecksniffian tactics of a small element in the B. C. trade union movement is not enough to down organized labor, but it certainly retards progress along rational lines.

As an instance of the overstocked condition of the labor market in British Columbia it is said that local Chinese have sent word home advising others not to come here. Pretty tough when the Chinese coolie cannot make a living.

So Bowser intends to establish a real strike-breaking agency, under the guise of a permanent provincial police force, patterned after the fashion of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police! This because militiamen refuse to do the dirty work satisfactorily.

How does the federal immigration department figure that the coal barons on Vancouver island are to secure strike-breakers if that recent order-in-council prohibiting "artisans" to enter British Columbia until after March 31st is enforced? Slip somewhere.

Two weeks more and the workers of New Westminster will have four representatives on the aldermanic board of the Royal city. Meantime Vancouver workers continue to jangle among themselves, attributing every cause but themselves as the reason for it all.

"Thou shalt not kill"—on a small scale.

The Nanaimo strike has at least made it impossible for the government to secure "volunteers" for the Pacific coast militia. The patriotic C. P. R. might be induced to lend the local "commanders" their recently adopted Chinese crews on Pacific liners.

The earnest efforts of the federal government to solve the cost of living problem are to be commended. A commission has been appointed which will relieve the situation considerably—for the members of the commission. This is a good start. Now, if the rest of us could get appointed to something that would pay as well and produce as little, the cost of living could soar and be durned.

Some of these days the lands department of this province should take a lesson from the C. P. R. in the matter of land clearing and give competent wage-workers an opportunity of securing a start on from five to forty acres of land. British Columbia consumes half of the eggs imported into Canada, not to mention many other commodities which could be produced along the coast. The C. P. R. has made a huge success of its ready-made farm colonization scheme in Alberta. Why not the lands department repeat the plan in some of the nearby valleys round Vancouver?

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

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

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 146 Alexander street. President, P. Peel; secretary, Geo. Thomas.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 7.15 p.m. President, Chas. Mattinson; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 233, I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. H. Fletcher; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Hansen; business agent, G. R. Hamilton. Office: Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 2045.

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

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

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

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

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President Skene Thomson; financial secretary, J. Freckelton, 811 Seymour street; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth ave. west; busines agent, W. J. Nagle, Room 303, Labor Temple.

STEROTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 249 13th Ave. East.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President Adam Taylor; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2636 Trinity Street, phone Highland 1572; financial secretary, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

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

TILE LAYERS' AND HELPERS', Local No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, J. Kavanagh; secretary, A. Jamieson, 54 Fifth Ave. East.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 2 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, A. H. England; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

NEW WESTMINSTER B. C.

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

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Labor Temple, corner of Royal Ave. and Seventh St., at 8 p.m. President, J. L. Hogg, Hankey Blk., Sapperton; Secretary, A. McDonald, 821 Royal Ave., New Westminster.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1689—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. President, M. C. Schmendt; secretary, A. Walker, Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, V. H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Labor hall, 731 Johnston St. President, J. E. Bryan; recording secretary, Geo. L. Dykeman; business agent and financial secretary, W. A. Parkinson, Box 236.

MINERS' UNIONS.

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2888, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO LOCAL UNION U.M.W.of A.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Athletic Club, Chapel Street Arthur Jordan, Box 410, Nanaimo, B. C.

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

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. President, F. W. Perrin; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 26, Trail, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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PRESIDENT WATTERS TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Reports B. C. Immigration Stopped—Miners' Strike on Vancouver Island

Various Other Matters of Vital Interest to Canadian Workers

Following is an extended report of officers of the Trades and Labor congress, of their work at the capital city regarding labor legislation:

OTTAWA, Dec. 20, 1913.

To the affiliated membership of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

Fellow Workers: Following is a summary of some of the matters engaging the attention of your parliamentary representative since the adjournment of the Montreal convention:

1. Immediately following the adjournment of the convention, Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, and Hon. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, were interviewed relative to the judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Graham of Nova Scotia, setting forth that an immigrant must have in his possession the necessary landing money—even though advanced by an employer for the specific purpose of allowing such immigrant to land—could not be deported. At this interview Secretary Draper and Assistant Secretary Simpson were present. The assurance was given by the minister of the interior that the decision rendered by Mr. Justice Graham would not affect the administration of the act, but that, as formerly, every immigrant would be required to possess in his own right the requisite landing money.

Fair Wage at Kingston.

2. Complaints from Kingston early in October relative to the non-enforcement of the "fair wage" provisions in the contract for government work on causeway construction were taken up with the labor department. The contract stipulates for an eight-hour day. Ten hours are being worked. A sworn statement, alleged to be signed by each individual employed on the work above mentioned, has been received by the labor department, setting forth that with their own free will, without influence of any kind, they desire to work ten hours per day, as they receive for the extra two hours, more (in the shape of board) than the equivalent of the pay for overtime. Efforts have been made to secure something definite to work on, in the form of a sworn statement, to the effect that the provisions of the contract are not being complied with. Up to he present time no statement, as desired by the department, has been made and the matter is still in abeyance.

3. Relative to resolution No. 104, dealing with the Hugh Carson company of Ottawa, and the agreement which the employees of the said company were compelled to sign and by which they were deprived of any possibility of pfotecting themselves, directly or indirectly, through organization, several interviews took place with Mr. Carson, at which Secretary Draper was present. On a definite refusal on the part of the company, at whose shops some of the leather work for the militia department is turned out, to withdraw the agreement, the services of the labor department were enlisted. After repeated interviews and some strenuous work in securing reliable information relative to the standing of the company, its methods of doing business, the alleged infractions of the Immigration act, its relations to any combine, the amount of work contracted for from the government and the securing of sworn statements, sufficient pressure was brought to bear to cause the company to unconditionally withdraw the obnoxious agreement. The employees of this company have now the right to organize, if they so desire, with the assurance of being free from discrimination.

Carpenters on Welland Canal.

4. Early in October, at the request of Organizer Thomas Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an interview was arranged with the minister of labor. It developed at this interview that the "fair wage" schedule for carpenters in the construction of the new Welland canal was below the standard rate. The minister has given assurance that, as soon as work of the class referred to commences, the rate of 40 cents per hour shall be the minimum, instead of 35 cents as now specified. The minimum rates for carpenters has also been raised on government buildings in course of construction in Preston and Toronto. The standard rate of 45 cents per hour in Toronto is the minimum for government work.

5. With regard to resolution No. 1, dealing with the refusal of the Montreal harbor commission to pay the minimum rate to carpenters as provided for in other government work, the department of labor and marine and fisheries were interviewed. The information gleaned was to the effect that the Montreal harbor commissioners, as now constituted, places them in the category of private employers, and to which the fair wage clause does not apqply. However, a strenuous effort will be made during the coming session of the house to extend the provisions of the said clause to include work done for harbor commisisoners.

Quebec Bridge and Iron Workers.

6. The subject matter of resolution No. 63, relative to the payment of a minimum wage to structural iron workers employed on Quebec bridge was taken up with the department of labor. As a result the "fair wage" officer made inquiries and, according to the report submitted to the department, after explanations were being made the men affected are satisfied with the attitude of the department. Assurance is given by the minister that the minimum rate asked for by the structural iron workers shall be paid as soon as the erection of the bridge proper commences.

Regarding Immigration.

7. As the result of the care exercised by W. R. Trotter, of Vancouver, in watching closely all matters relating to immigration, attention was drawn to the Canadian tour of Mr. Campbell, agent in Great Britain of the immigration department at Ottawa, and statements appearing in the press credited to him with regard to the class of immigrants that should be encouraged to locate in Canada. The superintendent of immigration being approached with regard to the matter, and asked to state definitely the policy and programme of his department, the following letter was received:

"OTTAWA, Ont.,
"Nov, 20, 1913.

"J. C. Watters, Esq., President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

"Sir: With reference to our conversation this morning regarding newspaper items which have recently appeared in the press with reference to the policy of the department, I beg to state that the present policy is to encourage the immigration of only agriculturists and female domestic servants. Persons of other occupations coming to Canada do so entirely upon their own responsibility and without any advice to come being given by any officer of this department. Your obedient servant,

"W. D. SCOTT,
"Superintendent of Immigration."

Regarding Labels.

8. With regard to resolution No. 11, relative to the more rigid enforcement of the regulations providing for the destruction of the stamp and package containing cigars, as a means of preventing deception on the part of cigar vendors, the department of inland revenue gives assurance that the matter will be closely looked into with a view to the strict enforcement of the inland revenue act.

9. The recommendation of the label committee to make inquiry from the dominion government as to whom and under what conditions the clothing, shoes and caps purchased for the postal department employees, militia and dominion police are made has been attended to. The information sought has been readily and courteously furnished by the justice and postal departments. Up to the present time the militia department has not yet furnished such information. For the dominion police the shoes are supplied b ythe Slater Shoe company of Montreal, clothing by the Two Macs, and Rooney and Cooper, Ottawa, Maxwell company, Halifax, and D. F. Sprinkling, Victoria; helmets are manufactured in England. For the postal employees, clothing is made under a four-year term contract on competitive tender; the present contractor being Messrs. Mark Workman and company, Montreal, and clothing is made under the anti-sweating regulations. Shoes are purchased from a long list of local firms scattered throughout Canada at $5 per pair. The list supplied has been forwarded to E. W. A. O'Dell, representative of the boot and shoe workers in Canada. Caps, also, are made under the anti-sweating regulations.

Vancouver Island Miners' Strike.

10. The miners' strike on Vancouver island has commanded much consideration, not alone from your parliamentary representative, but from the whole executive council. The whole course of the struggle has been followed as closely as circumstances would permit. While recognizing that the congress is primarily a legislative body and that industrial struggles must be directed by the organization or organizations affected, yet it was deemed wise by your representative to keep fairly well informed on the situation, to glean information from every available source with a view of being in a position to act with some measure of intelligence should circumstances arise calling for action by your representative or the executive council of the congress. Following instructions contained in resolution No. 77, adopted by the convention, the minister of labor was interviewed at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of enlisting the services of the labor department in an exhaustive effort to bring about a settlement of the strike. At this interview Secretary Draper and Assistant Secretary Simpson were present. On this occasion the minister stated that his department could do nothing because of the uncompromising attitude adopted by

Both Parties to the Dispute.

A few days subsequently the minister was again interviewed at which interview an understanding was arrived at, providing for the appointment of two men, under the direction of the labor department to negotiate, if possible, a basis of settlement of the strike; such two men to be acceptable to the parties to the dispute, respectively. On the strength of this understanding the president of the district affected by the strike was communicated with. A reply was received to the effect that the miners agreed to refer the points at issue to such a board as proposed, reserving the right to ratify or otherwise, any agreement reached by the board by a vote of the men affected. Whether the mine owners were communicated with for a like purpose, I am unable to say. On stating to the minister the willingness of the miners to agree to the appointment of two conciliators he refused to go any further with the matter, giving as a reason that too much time would be consumed in finding two men acceptable to each of the two parties to the dispute—if two such men could be found at all. He, however, sent the deputy minister, Mr. Acland, to the island to arrange, if possible, a settlement of the strike.

Nothing Definite

has yet transpired to show whether his mission has proved successful. The minister at this interview, at which Vice-president Bancroft was present, committed himself to the statement that in view of the decision rendered by the Quebec court of review, setting forth that no board could be granted, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, to the Montreal street railway men, as they were not in the employ of the company when application for a board was made, no board would be granted under the aforesaid act were application made by the miners. Pressed for an answer as to whether he accepted, as final, the decision of the Quebec court of review on the question raised, the minister stated that the act could be amended to clearly specify that discharged workmen or workmen on strike were still employees within the meaning of the act; and that such an amendment could be made and put into operation long before it would be possible for a decision on the case in point to be rendered by the higher courts. In connection with that section of resolution No. 4, dealing with the miners who are

Now Lying in Jail

without having been tried, and bail having been refused, should be given their immediate release, no time was lost in interviewing the minister of justice about the matter. The minister pointed out that his department could not order the release of these prisoners on bail. It is only through the machinery in the jurisdiction of the province that such procedure can be taken. Immediately following the trial of some of the men before Judge Howey and the heavy sentences passed, a protest against the severe punishment imposed was made to the minister of justice. Vice-president Bancroft was present when the protest was entered and formal presentation made for the e xtension of clemency to the men, whom, on the advice of their counsel, had pleaded guilty and whom, in our opinion, had been most harshly dealt with. On this occasion the minister stated he would secure at the earliest possible date all the data in connection with the trial and imprisonment of these men and if circumstances justified, would recommend to the governor-in-council such measure of clemency as, in his opinion, would suit each case. Every effort has been made to expedite matters, the minister of justice having been interviewed frequently to that end. Secretary Draper has accompanied me on several occasions, and has interested himself keenly in the case. The minister has given the assurance that no consideration other than that of absolute fairness to the prisoners will influence him in deciding on any recommendation of clemency to be made.

De Prenzo Brothers.

11. In the case of the De Prenzo brothers convicted in Fort William and imprisoned on a charge of attempted murder, formal presentation was made to the minister of justice for clemency. Every effort is being made to secure the speedy release of these men, as it is felt in the circumstances much too severe a penalty was imposed. The minister has the matter under his personal consideration and just as soon, in his opinion, as the men have served that length of time in prison commensurate with the nature of the crime and the extenuating circumstances connected therewith, a recommendation will be made for their release on parole.

12. Immediately on receipt of information that the full text of the decision rendered by Justice Hunter, relative to the right of Hindus to land in Canada had reached the department of justice, the minister of justice and the minister of finance were consulted by Secretary Draper and myself. The success of our mission, together with that of every other force throughout the dominion, working to the same end, is clearly manifested in the accompanying order-in-council, which has just reached me from the department in time for insertion in this report: "H. R. H. the Governor-general-in-council, under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 38 of the Immigration act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labor market in British Columbia, is pleased to make the following order:

Immigrants Prohibited.

"From and after the date hereof, and until after the 31st day of March, 1914, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia, hereinafter specified, of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, namely, artisans, laborers, skilled or unskilled, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited." The order then specifies all of the ports of entry in British Columbia as coming under its terms.

Advantage was taken of Vice-president Bancroft's presence in Ottawa attending sessions of the executive council to enlist his services in visiting the department of public works, railways and canals, justice and labor. Of the matters taken up with the heads of the different departments, that of contracts made with the Polson Iron Works of Toronto and the assurance giving that the "fair wage" schedule would be rigidly enforced, particularly with regard to the pattern-makers, proved of some interest. An interview with the government is being arranged at which the members of the Executive Council, together with other representatives of organized labor, will be present. A report of the interview will be printed and distributed to the affiliated membership. Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WATTERS.

The entire staff of press feeders at the government printing bureau, Ottawa, has made application for membership in the local of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Philosophy of the Social Problem.

Edito. Federationist: I would like very much a chance to express my sentiments as to the social problem. Why I pick on The Federationist is that organized labor has not any very well defined creed, and my ideas, which are not orthodox with regard to any known standard, are less out of place in it than in most other papers which have a creed. My opinion with regard to the social state, expressed in the fewest words possible, is that it is in a pretty bad mix; so bad, that it cannot be repaired. In order for it to conform to my conceptions of the proper state of humanity, all it requires is to be torn down to the ground, thrown over the dump and a new structure built. I sometimes observe when discussing it with people, that after talking a while they seem to see that there is a line of truth in what I say, and they begin immediately to try and reconcile it with their established conceptions. The result is a confusion of mind that I am sometimes a little sorry for. The ideas mix just like fire and water, and the resulting state of mind of the victim resembles somewhat the vapor of smoke. A man must have ideas, right or wrong. There is nothing more pitiable than a man without them. There are people whose mental makeup is such that you can drag them out of one set of ideas into another. There are others who when you demolish the structure they possess, act like ants when you wreck their nest—they are in confusion for a while and pretty soon go back and fix up the old work. In not a few cases the latter are men who are much disposed to be satisfied with the present order. At first they are shocked to find that their structure is false. Later their prejudices outweight their honesty and they go back to the old notions. I have no apology to make that the fundamentals of my conceptions are taken from the scriptures. I am not attempting to teach religion. The ideas which inhabit my mind are, very few of them, my own manufacture. If each man had to make his own ideas it looks to me as though the bulk of mankind would go very lightly mentally clothed. Our education is the result of the investigations of almost all who have gone before us, and of a great many still living. It is obtained by means of the transfer and interchange of ideas. So that anybody's education is mainly an accumulation of the results of other people's mental efforts. Those ideas which appeal to me most are my own, regardless of their source. You have the same option with regard to accepting them as I had myself. In order to understand society, which is mankind's collective state, it is necessary to understand man himself. Perhaps he is a descendant of the ape—a brother to the ox or the ass. Surely in the great majority of cases he acts like it. But that theory interferes with my whole conceptions with regard to him. The best exposition of man's nature and character and position in the universal scheme of things that I know of occurs in Moses' story of creation. It is the general practice, in getting out some new device or construction, to design it and get out plans and specifications. God Almighty, according to Moses, did this when He proposed to make man. He said: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let him have dominion over all the earth and the inhabitants thereof." The image could not be physical since the greatest teacher of these things of all time said: "God is a spirit, and a spirit hath not flesh and bones." Man, then, according to this conception, must be a spirit, which is to say a mind, an intelligence. His likeness to God is that he was to be lord of creation and creator and master of his environments. The evolutionary hypothesis, it seems to me, presumes him to be the highest intelligence in the universe. So much the worse for this hypothesis. We know very well that he is not. We are perfectly aware that he is subject to laws, the recognition of and obedience to which on his part make for his welfare or misery in this world. His position, in contradistinction to the rest of the inhabitants of the earth, is that it is distinctly mental. He comes into the world naked, both mentally and physically and it is up to him to clothe himself both mentally and physically. The lower animal, on the other hand, has these provided completely by nature. It comes into the world with a perfect education. It cannot err. Its position is not one of responsibility. Man, on the contrary, is pre-eminently fallable. His welfare is dependent upon himself—upon his perfecting his mental equipment with his knowledge. The laws and powers which are over man are of a government order. Earthly government is only necessary and in direct proportion to, lack of knowledge. Since there can be no lack of knowledge in the animal kingdom there can be no government. And since man is a mind—an intelligence, and the function of the mind is to rule—of an intelligence to get knowledge, the violating of either of these responsibilities or duties is the violating of the laws of his being. Now, a law is no good without a penalty for disobedience, and the penalty seems to be earthly government. Earthly government must, then, be primitive—which we know it is. The "ordinances of heaven"—the laws of nature with regard to man—carry reward as well. Earthly rule must be primitive purely, to those under it, to those whom heaven's judgment has found obedient to its laws, and who are therefore not under earthly government, but over it is recompense. So that the happiness of a man may be definitely measured by his measure of subjection to human government. I want to give a couple of illustrations to show that subjection to human control or government is in direct relation to lack of knowledge upon the part of the victim. First, take the case of the individual. A child, when it first begins to act of its own volition needs the constant control of its parents. As it grows up and its mental equipment broadens, this outside control decreases in exact inverse proposition as its own knowledge increases, until when it is as well equipped as they, this control ceases automatically. This rule, if by its true parents, is beneficent, also as well as primitive. It is a natural government not an artificial one. Men have, however, social or collective responsibilities as well as individual. In the collective state we find control, just in proportion to ignorance. In the most degraded—which is to say the most lacking in knowledge, as for instance a cannibalistic community, the individual is most subject. In the rising order of intelligence

In the rising order of intelligence we can imagine chattel slavery, serfdom, wage-slavery, wage emanicpation and rule. In the more enlightened countries, government is not so apparent as in the less enlightened. And in the most enlightened a considerable number are not under government at all, they are over it. It is a mere instrument in their hands, to use for their own benefit. Kind reader, allow me to introduce to you the master class. They are those who have obeyed the injunction Moses mentioned to "subdue it; and have dominion——" Earthly government, then, we perceive, is class rule. Now the basis of power is economic. Its foundation is dominion over the earth and its resources. The reason of the master and servant construction of society is the ownership of the earth by a section of society—the master class. And the basis of all human affairs is credence. How wonderful a thing is stupidity! The workers are not aware that they are born and bred in subjection to another class. The shrewdest deception that was ever perpetrated since mankind inhabited the earth is this thing called "popular government." It is the greatest illusion of all time. And yet it is so simple that a laboring man, though a fool, need not err therein. It is all right as long as they serve these masters in industry and obey the laws they lay down for the maintenance of their masters' position. Let them show any dissatisfaction toward this, however, and the veneer of popular rule is dragged or thrown aside, and class rule stands forth in its naked viciousness, bared upon rifle, bayonet and machine gun. "Having no eyes to see they see not," or "seeing they do not perceive." Solomon said: "Be not like the ox and the ass, which have no understanding." He said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise, which hath no guide, overseer or ruler." The ant is the reverse of the ox and the ass in every way. She is communistic—a type of collectivism. They are a divided class, with no bond of unity except servitude to a common master. They are useful to others—like the "useful portion of society." The ant, like the master class in society, is not under government and is of no use to any except her own kind. Popular government, besides being a contradiction of terms, is essentially a farce and impossible. The wisest of men said that "for three things the earth is disquieted, and for four which it cannot bear," and the chief of these is "a servant when he reigneth." A servant reigning is a paradox—an impossibility. A servant class cannot have political power, nor can it have any other kind of power. If it thinks it can by any means of organization upon the industrial field, it is essentially "off its base." The present industrial status is maintained by the militia—the recognized antidote prescribed in the social pharmacopoeia for unionism. Without doubt, if the unions controlled the available supply of labor they could dictate terms to the masters. In liep of this, they seek to prevent others over whom they have no control from going to work at jobs which belong to the masters of the earth, and who have the right to give these jobs to whomsoever they will. It is apparent that if any of this process is legal, it is to the portion of it which is illegal, very nearly allied, and then partitions do their bounds divide. And that ignorant bunch of imbeciles—the militia—have the power of inducing the unionists to see it from the master's standpoint. Why do they do it? I claim that the "heavens do rule." I have a right to deduce a natural law "from a uniform occurrence of natural phenomena, in the same way, under the same conditions." The unions' actions are based not upon education, but upon physical force. Physical force may accomplish physical results, but not social progress. The union will effect real progress when it uses the right means. Make the union an educational institution, and it will be the van which will lead the workers out of the wilderness of servitude into the land of emancipation—a land not filled with poverty and misery, but a land flowing with milk and honey to put in your tea. Let it continue as it is and its loudly-boasted attainments will be bought with sufferings and privations, and not infrequently at the price of blood itself. Man is a mental being; he has, of course, muscle. There is no denying that the use of the mind makes for the saving of labor. And to what extent he neglects the use of the mind, he must make up by the excessive use of the muscles. The workers live mainly by the exercise of their muscles. This characteristic pervades that essentially working class, and practically useless (at present) institution—organized labor. It will have nothing to do with education. Hence, it does not understand even its own business. Success in business is not usually accompanied by lack of understanding of the business. The union, by its unionist action repudiates despotism in industry. By its political actions it upholds it. Thus it "builds up again the thing which it has destroyed, maikng itself a transgressor" and it sometimes occurs that "the ways of the transgressors are hard." it attempts to declare a measure of independence from the bosses in the matter of control, and yet holds unswervingly to independence upon them for the means of existence. It is, in fact, more or less of a paradox and a nuisance. Its position re independence is correct and good. Its position of dependence and interference is wholly evil. It is a queer mix, no less. Would the introduction of education into the scheme of unionism produce discord, and confusion? Nay, it would disclose it. It would disclose the fact that wages are but the bait which catches those of the animal kingdom, whether flies, fishes or foxes, which have some measure of liberty except for that bait. It is the beans that the swineherder uses to lead his hogs to the slaughter house, when he finds that they object to being driven. It would disclose that it is the price of prostitution which the worker receives when he places his physical efficiency at the disposal of the master class. But it seems "that men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil," and they don't wish to change them. And yet the powers above punish men only for ignorance; reward them only for knowledge. I could prove this, but I won't. "Tempis fugit." What is the means employed by that part of nature which rules over men, to neutralize the efforts of the union, so long as they are incorrect? It is another fool thing called patriotism. Patriotism in a proper state of society would be the collective expression of self preservation. But based upon a fundamentally false and wrong condition of society, it is wholly evil. It is merely the love for the social institution. And working class patriotism under the present state of society means the preservation of that state of society, and their own subjection. It should be realized that men were made to be masters, not servants. The likeness of God inhibits such a thing. Still they repudiate the likeness to God and cling to it; and they get in return hard labor for life. Hard labor was first given to mankind as a curse. It was always a curse whether pronounced upon men by the judges in this judge-ruled land, or by any other master. Yet it is looked upon by the working class as a blessing. Even death is sometimes so regarded. "They are of those that rebel against light; they know not the ways thereof, nor abide in the paths thereof" One of the things union men ought to learn is that the private ownership of such property as God created is a crime. No man made the earth or its resources. The title to anything ethically comes from the production of it. God Almighty gave the earth to mankind as a whole, not to certain individuals. They were ordered distinctly to subdue it, and what would be the use of subduing it and not holding it in subjection? They were distinctly ordered to have dominion over it—which means control or ownership of it. Society as a whole it means—not by proxy, in the form of the master class. And the portion of society which fails to obey heaven's commands need not hope to escape its punishment. Is the Master's title to the earth perfect? Nay. The heavens do rule, and it is a crime according to its ordinance for men to dispossess, or worse yet, allow themselves to be dispossessed of ownership of the earth. Earthly ordinances are aimed nevertheless to accomplish and maintain this very thing. But earthly government is only an instrument in the hands of heaven for the punishment of violation of its edicts, through misgovernment and oppression. It is no substitute for the laws of heaven and when these are recognized it will be unnecessary and cease to be. Even according to earthly standards, the masters' title to the earth is defective. The deeding of the earth to the master class by the master class is one considerable joke, but it is not legal. Suppose a man of considerable estate has a family of seven, one of the boys goes out West, gets into the ways of the country and fails to write home. After a while they hear that he is dead. The old man dies intestate. The heirs sell the estate and get the full price for it. Years later it transpires that the son out West left an heir. The titles are all null and void until the latter signs away his rights. Most of the people were not even considered in this dispossessment deal. I haven't signed away my rights to any part of the earth, and when enough more of the rightful claimants appear I am going to contest the masters' claim to it. Then the working class will be relieved from that curse and that class will cease to exist. But the master class cannot exist without a servant and subject class, it too wil cease to exist, and classes, and with them government, which is only class government, will have ceased forever. Respectfully,

SAMUEL P. GOW.

Dec. 30, 1913.

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CLEVER COUPLE AT COLUMBIAN THIS WEEK

LIBBEY AND TRAYER.

There is appearing at the Columbian theatre this week an act of more than passing interest to union members of this city. We refer to the talented team of Libby & Trayer presenting "Buffalo Bill and the Lady." This theatrical combination, which in private life is Mr. and Mrs. J. Aldrich Libby, have been prominently connected with the union movement and are now members of the Actors' union. Mr. Libby was formerly an international organizer for the R. R. Mail Clerks' association, a delegate and member of central bodies in several cities where he formerly resided. Neither of them has ever forgotten their earlier associations and in many parts of the country where industrial conflicts have been in progress where they happened to be playing, they have turned some evening of their engagement into a benefit for the strike sufferers. Mr. Libby follows closely the trend of events in the trade union world and is never happier on his hours off duty than in talking over unionism with local union members.

EQUALITY WOMAN SUFFRAGE LIBERTY

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

SQUEALERS.

Man has always been a squealer himself, and a victim of others of the same kind. The first squealer was our respected papa, Adam, when he gave away Eve, in hopes of getting an easier sentence, which he did. Since then everything and everybody has turned squealer on man. He shut woman up, and kept her in dense ignorance, yet she escaped amid a perfect storm of squeals. He held himself up as a model and guide to others, both in natural and spiritual strength, yet from Samson downward men have always trapped other men by means of female slaves; and the male lawyer says it is impossible for men to have the force to curb their vices, therefore, woman, the weaker vessel, who is too feeble in mind and body to vote, must carry unaided in her fragile hands the standard of the moral virtues and honest qualities of the race. To make it easy for her, man has put the age of consent as loyal as ten (in some of the states) haunts and harries the street walker, but winks at her companion, and is frightfully indignant when disease squeals on him and his to the fourth generation. He pats himself on his manly bosom, and proclaims himself lord and master on account of his superior height and strength, whilst in the great cities, the male five-foot nothing trots beside six-foot something of athletic womanhood, who has to stoop to kiss him. Nature has squealed on him, and, curious to say, the little man is generally the most vehement declaimer against votes for women, and blows the most about being her protector. Medicine has behaved shamefully. When men found things were likely to leak out, they took all midwifery cases and intimate sicknesses of women out of women's hands and placed them in man's who before had considered it beneath their dignity to care for females. Well, some people began to say that women could not vote or work because of their physical infirmities, and medical science retorted that women would not have these ills if it were not for the vices of the race. Some of the hardest work is done by women, whilst finicky businesses are in the hands of men. A woman makes chains, carries coals, in Germany cleans streets and ploughs, whilst men dress hair, sell pins and needles, thread, beads, etc. Thus trade and medical science have squealed on man. Women, going out after the vote, have studied conditions, found out that they bear children who are not theirs, unless they are illegitimate; that there is not a single law in their favor; that they are forced by economic conditions to marry the first man who offers or some of them are thrown into the pit; they pay taxes, but are not allowed to vote, because they do not go to war, yet soldiers do not vote, and very few men are in active service. They are told to be modest and retiring, yet millions of women are obliged to work. Their virtues and vices are regulated and exploited by men. In the law courts their most private deeds and thoughts are dragged out of them by men. They are condemned by men who believe in the double standard. They are stripped, examined, operated on by men, whilst men with vile diseases are generally in the care of girl nurses. They are arrested by men, etc., etc., until honest medical men and nurses have defied the etiquette of the profession, and boldly denounced injustice. Man always made a great fuss about squealing on men, but if he saw a wife out with a strange man, or a girl with a lover, he squealed louder than an elephant, for as a tale-bearer, scandal-mongerer, or dirty story teller, man has never been surpassed. The libertine and secret sinner is the first to squeal about woman's dress and manners, whilst the normal man, who is of clean mind and morals, thinks it a pity that society and laws are so hard for woman. Last of all, woman, whom he had fed, kept shut up, guarded in body, soul and dress, never allowed to work for herself, but only for him, woman, ungrateful woman, got up and squealed on him, and what was more, common sense and all right thinking men and women squealed with her.

EMILY ADAMS.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria women are forbidden by law to take an active part in politics or to join any political association. Last spring the chamber of deputies decided to cancel the prohibiting clause, and the political committee of the upper house has now endorsed this vote of the deputies, with the explanation that "the part taken by women in associations with political tendencies is well known, and under the circumstances can scarcely be prevented. This bill has been sent back to tre deputies for further consideration.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION.

Judge Cleeton of the circuit court of Multnomah county, Oregon, has decided that the Oregon statute creating an industrial welfare commission is constitutional. The Oregon act gives the commission power to decide hours of employment, standard conditions of labor, and minimum wages for women and children. Judge Cleeton has decided that these questions come within the police power of the state. He says: "The statute must necessarily have a liberal construction, and by considering this statute from this standpoint, it is my opinion that the regulation of the minimum wage for women and minors, as announced in the act, is within the police power of the state, and is therefore constitutional." California and Washington are other equal suffrage states with industrial welfare commissions similar to that in Oregon.

"Fed." of February 7 Wanted.

The "Fed." needs three more copies of No. 96, February 7th, for its files. Will give one year's subscription for each copy sent to this office.

Richard Stalker sustained a fracture of his leg while working for the city near Stanley Park.

CHILD WELFARE IN KANSAS.

A department of child welfare has been inaugurated in the university of Kansas. Besides giving instruction in child welfare work, the department is to take the entire state as its field in arranging healthful vacation employment for city school boys, in organizing "parents' clubs," "parent teachers' associations," and civic improvement associations that will look after the welfare of children in small towns and in the establishment of playgrounds and social centres. The department will make courses in child psychology available for parents all over the state. Kansas granted suffrage to its women in November, 1912.

FIRST WOMAN SEA CAPTAIN.

In Copenhagen, the widow of a doctor, Frau von Banditz, has passed the last examination of the school of navigation with great success, and has received permission to act as sea captain. She has succeeded in getting an appointment, and will, at the end of this month, take command of a 3,000-ton steamer to English and Russian ports.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

I saw a paragraph in last week's Federationist about street-cleaning in Victoria being done by the chain-gang, fifty years ago. The chain-gang was a familiar sight on Vancouver streets at a much later date, and caused much distress of mind to a recent arrival from the old country, who used to turn away her eyes on passing the men, in order not to humiliate them. One day she heard the familiar "clank clank" and at once became interested in the remote distance. At the same time she could not help noticing that the men looked a little different, and seemed more cheerful, which rejoiced her tender heart, till an officious person informed her that these were the "electric linemen," and not convicts at all. Moral: It is not always the heaviest chain that clanks the loudest.

J. DOUGLAS FEARN.

ANSWER TO MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

The burning down of much valuable property in various parts of the country was the answer of the militant suffragettes of England to the government's arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from the United States. In addition the sums of £15,000 ($75,000) was collected at one meeting to carry on the fight with. "O, what fools these Asquiths be!" Who can break a movement able to raise a sum of money like that in a few minutes, and with hundreds of women in the ranks prepared to face death if needs be

H. G.

B. L. Marks of the Barbers' union is spending the holidays with his parents at Spokane, Wash.

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(Kenneth Grant, Managing Director.)

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who handle all classes of Union Goods for Men, have acquired the business formerly carried on by BURTON BROS., 37 HASTINGS STREET W., along with the handling of all the noted brands of clothing, including the famous L System Clothes carried by that firm. We are offering at our Cordova Street store special reductions on all stock prior to our moving. STANFIELD UNDERWEAR, STETSON HATS, CURRIE'S RAINCOATS, SWEATER COATS, OIL CLOTHING, LINEMEN'S GLOVES, ETS., at prices never equalled. Come and bring the family..

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E. Pauline Johnson

This is a gift that will be appreciated in any part of the world. Tastefully bound in three bindings. Cloth, $1.50; Ooze Calf, $2.50; Burnt Leather, $2.75.

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FARMING IN CANADA OFFERS TO SKILLED WORKERS OF EVERY CRAFT, AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET AWAY FROM THE GRIND AND WORRY OF INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS AND ALSO TO ESCAPE IN A LARGE MEASURE THE EVER INCREASING COST OF LIVING IN CITIES.

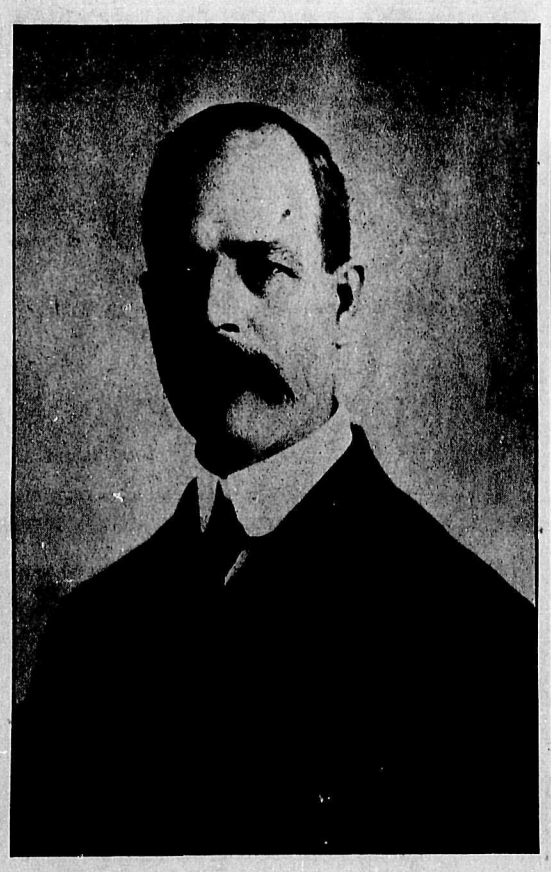
IN THE VAST WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WEST A FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES IS OFFERED TO EVERY MAN, WHILE IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES IMPROVED FARMS MAY BE ACQUIRED AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MAN WHO HAS A LITTLE CAPITAL AND PREFERS FARMING IN ONE OF THE OLDER SETTLED PROVINCES.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THIS, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE TO

W. D. SCOTT Superintendent of Immigration OTTAWA

L. D. TAYLOR

FOR MAYOR, 1914



YOU KNOW THE RECORD OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING MY TERM OF OFFICE IN 1910-1911.

Platform for 1914

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROPER CITY MARKET TOGETHER WITH BRANCHES, BRINGING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER TOGETHER—NO MIDDLEMAN.

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ELIMINATE OVERTIME ON CITY WORK.

OFFICE BUILDING ON CITY HALL SITE TO BE USED BY ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY HALL.

MAINTENANCE OF EXEMPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS AND AMENDING CITY CHARTER, THAT NO FUTURE COUNCIL CAN RETURN TO THE OLD SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

POLICE AND FIREMEN TO HAVE ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN.

ANNEXATION OF SOUTH VANCOUVER.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS.

(Sgd.) L. D. TAYLOR.

LAND GRABBERS NOW EXPLOITING BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from page 1.)

light poplar, spruce and pine with open spaces the end of lake.

(23) Frank Paul Kane and (24) Oliver Sigurdson—Dark; covered with light growth of young poplar and alder; fronts south side of lake; fairly level.

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(25) Charles Whatman—Dark; covered with poplar, pines and willows; fairly level and good land.

(26) Edward Little—Same as 25; at east end of Nation lake.

(27) Walter Fenn—Dark; covered with pines, willows; land level and rolling.

(28) Charles Henry Parker, (29) Henry Skelton and (30) William Channings—Same as 27, but level.

(31) Louis Carlton Clark and (32)) Robert Dalziel—Dark; land is level; fronts on Nation lake; covered with fine spruce and timber.

(34) Rae Edward Bray, (35) Archie Frederick Letts, (36) William Campbell, (37) Arthur Maynard, (38) Edward Irvine, (40) Willaim Arthur Carpenter, (41) Hugh McLeod, and (42) Pasquade Ologue—Dark; perfectly level; first two 2 miles from Nation river; balance fronting on Nation river; well covered with spruce. Good hay land; good land.

(43) Sydney Richard Mallett, (45) Henry Vrascos, (47) Darius Galuis) and (48) Thomas Backus—Dark; covered with good milling spruce; land fairly level on north side of Nation lake, rising gently to north.

16...(49) Nick Tomides—Dark; covered with good milling spruce; land fairly level rising gently to the north.

(50) Phil Paddies—Same as 49, but 2 miles north lake.

(51) Alkis Gatos—Same as 50, covered by spruce, averaging 6,000 feet per acre.

(52) Deonias Rados—Same as 43, but 3 miles north lake.

(53) Domis Sasos and (54) Fotty Epthimius—Dark; well covered with spruce; fronting with gentle rise from lake front to north.

(55) Nick Prestos, (56) Lervey Kolpluthas, (57) Epiros Angelos and (58) Frank Nicklas—Dark; covered with good spruce; 2 miles from lake.

(59) Jim Mavogenis and (60) George Davis—Dark; covered with good spruce; fronts on Nation lake; slopes to north.

(61) Jonas Allas and (62) Rheodore Kalsaua—Covered with good spruce; is 2 miles north of lake.

(63) Jim Peters (64) Nick Pappas, (65) Tom Moore, and (66) Thiros Patros—Well covered with milling spruce; fronts on Nation lake, rising gently to north.

(67) George Caros, (68) Sam Mocals and (69) Mastis Vaujas—Dark; covered with good spruce; one mile from lake.

(70) Henry Tseronis — Dark; is good hay land rising gently from lake, with good spruce timber.

(71) Sam Bilois, (72) Alevros Mogliss, (73) John Rapas and (74) Salon Beys—Light clearing, covered with poplar, birch, pine and willows.

(75) Bill Socradis, (76) Nick Baptes, (77) Aaron Plakas and (78) Drosos Kapas—Easy clearing, rolling; covered with light poplar.

(79) Gem Gerdos, (80) Chris Perer, (81) George Poleolgus and (82) Donos Mocres—640; sandy loam, clay. In this section good sized pieces of open land covered with wild grass are found, 10 to 20 acres open.

(83) John Conis—640; sandy loam, clay; land is rolling and covered with poplar, willows and pines. Easy cleared.

(84) Chris. Papas, (85) Enquil Contogiance and (86) Tom Katabius—640; sandy loam, clay; land is rolling and covered with poplar, willow, birch and pine. Easy cleared.

(87) Harry Moshos—640; Sandy loam, clay; rolling land; has over 20 acres of open grazing land, balance is covered with poplar, pine, birch and willow, and is easy cleared.

(88) Giorg Tonis and (90) George Cavadas—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 87; has from 20 to 40 acres open grazing land.

(91) George Demos—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 87; has from 10 to 20 acres open grazing land; balance easy cleared.

(92) Menos Stavros—640; sandy loam, clay; open patches 10 to 20 acres; balance easy cleared, wooded with pine, willow, birch; is rolling land.

(93) Alex. Sargis—640; sandy loam, clay; same as 92 with 19 to 20 acres open land.

(94) Arthur Carras—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 92 with 10 to 20 acres open land.

(95) Arthur Carras, (96) Jim Miller, (97) John Rexakas and (98) Gost Pegaros—640; sandy loam, clay; rolling land, covered with small pines, willows, poplar and birch. Land easy cleared; small creek running through.

(99) Peter Gray—640; sandy loam, clay; rolling land, covered with small poplars, birch, willow and pines; easy cleared; 10 to 20 acres open grazing land.

(100) Theodore Thominas — 640; sandy loam, clay; 25 acres grazing; same as 99.

(101) Thomas Papas — 640; sandy loam, clay; 10 to 30 acres open grazing land; same as No. 99.

(102) Henry Thompson—640; sandy loam, clay; 15 to 30 acres open land; same as 99.

(103) Bill Doss—640; sandy loam, clay; rolling land covered with small poplars, pine, birch and willows, some 20 acres grazing land in open patches.

(104) Demetri Katronis—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 103.

(105) Niclis Pallos—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 103; 20 acres open grazing land.

(106) Peter Baros—640; sandy loam, clay; same as No. 103.

(107) Jack Banester and (108) Aleck Johnson—640; sandy loam clay; rolling land, covered with poplar, pine, willow and birch; easy cleared.

(109) Tony Paulides—640; sandy loam, clay; 20 to 30 acres grazing land.

(111) George Liites, (112) Tom Sofooles, (113) James Lycos and (114) George Loukas—640; sandy loam; rolling land covered with poplars, willows, pines and birch; easy cleared.

(115) Gost Pagonis and (116) Filp Ranpas—640; sandy loam, clay; section one mile north of Nation lake covered with poplar, pine, birch and willows; easy cleared; land level and rolling.

(117) Sean Calogeros and (118) Zanas Druicas—640; Dark; sandy loam, clay; land rolling, covered with small poplars, birch, willows and pines; easy cleared; near east end Nation lake.

17. After No. 43 all appear as illiterate foreigners. Did any of the 43 or 118 ever intend to take steps to cultivate any of the land or really buy any for themselves? Has any one of them gone to live upon, or used that rich land? Were they not pawns used to get land by fraud?

Block of Land at Nation Lake.

18. This block consists of 75,500 acres of wild land situated in the Peace river district of British Columbia, north of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, being located on Nation river, a tributary of the Peace. The country is of a rolling character, being lightly timbered for the greater part with poplar, willow, birch, alder, spruce and cottonwood, with many open patches of from 10 to 300 acres in extent, that are practically ready for the plough. On this block of land is also growing good patches of merchantable spruce timber, which will be very valuable in the manufacture of lumber and timber products. I would say that about 25 per cent. of the land is covered with good timber, while the most part of the remainder is covered with poplar, birch, alder, willow and small patches of open land.

19. The country is well watered. Irrigation is unnecessary, there being sufficient rainfall to mature crops. Nearly every section is watered by a small creek while there are several small lakes. These lakes are the haunts of wild fowls in abundance, while they also teem with fish. There is also wild grass in abundance in the valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, generally, while the river and creek bottom soil is a very rich black loam. Wild grasses grow in great abundance, rank as high as a man's head. The country is covered with pea-vine, red-top, blue joint and sugar cane grass in great profusion; while wild berries of several kinds are found growing in abundance; the vegetation on this indicating rich soil and good climate.

20. Spring opens here in April and the growing season comes on quickly after. The days lengthen rapidly and at their longest afford eighteen hours of sunshine, which accelerates the growth of crops and brings them rapidly to maturity. All kinds of grain do well, wheat growing to perfection, as also do potatoes and other root crops.

21. I saw a sample of wheat grown by Indians that was as well headed as could be found in Canada, the grain being hard, large and plump. The Indians know nothing of farming, merely planting their seed and giving it little or no care, yet I saw as fine potatoes, carrots, cabbages, turnips, wheat, oats and barley grown by them as could be found anywhere.

22. The winters here are somewhat milder than in the same latitude east of the mountains, as the winters everywhere here in British Columbia are, this being due to the warm winds that blow from the Pacific ocean, tempering the climate. The snowfall is from a foot to twenty inches.

23. In the mountains of this section of the country have been found minerals and precious metals, and when these mining camps open they will afford a good market at good prices for farm products here. There is also coal in this section of the country in several places. For mixed farming or dairying or for wheat, I think this block of land would prove excellent, and in my estimation would be just what is wanted for a large colony of settlers.

(Signed) ENGENE CROTEAU.

24. The foregoing further evidences of the British Columbia government's disastrous neglect to reserve land until surveyed, also to survey land before sale or pre-emption, and publish such concise descriptions as these for the guidance that all incoming settlers need to receive. Their policy seems designed to propagate such exploiting syndicates and schemers, who thereby supply debauching funds to buy political favors now resulting in crushing down the worthy men who are striving for fair access to purchase or pre-empt land on which to live, and also those trying desperately hard to make a living on patches of land under hard conditions the government policy is aggravating past the limit of endurance.

(To be continued.)

Capitalism seems to be frying in its own fat. The colossal political stupidity of the workers themselves is the cause of it all.

ROBERT COLLIER

President of Medicine Hat Typographical Union No. 451, elected Alderman for the City—Candidate of the Trades and Labor Council.

On August 31, 1869, on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario, Robert Collier first saw the light of day. After receiving a country schooling of a few years he entered the employ of the Erin (Ontario) Advocate as an apprentice. When he had mastered the rudiments of the art preservative, he left for Toronto, where he was employed for some time, later following the trade in Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo and other American cities. In 1900 he came to Medicine Hat, and has since that time been connected with the Medicine Hat News. Mr. Collier is a charter member of No. 451, which was organized over four years ago, and has been president during this entire period, also holding office in the Trades and Labor Council as treasurer. Mr. Collier was a delegate from Medicine Hat Typographical union to the Nashville convention this year of the I. T. U. It was upon being urged by the labor forces that Mr. Collier accepted nomination for municipal honors, and the campaign was placed in the hands of Secretary Bellamy of the Typographical union, also past president of the Trades and Labor Council. This was the first attempt of the trades unionists of Medicine Hat to elect a labor candidate, and the fact that the victory was won over a member of last year's council makes the win a notable one.

ADVERTISEMENT

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By SAM ATKINSON.

Next Sunday evening, January 4th, Sam Atkinson will lecture in the Colonial theatre, Granville and Dunsmuir streets, at 8 p.m. "Law, Love and Liberty" will be the subject. There will be an organ recital by Prof. Woodland at 7.45. Mr. F. L. Jeffry will render vocal selections.

On Thursday evening, Janaury 8th, Prof. J. R. Morton, of Warrington, England, will speak in room 204, Labor Temple. He is the author of "A National Minimum Wage." The public are cordially invited. The meeting commences at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, January 13th, there will be a musical and impromptu dance in the Labor Temple. There will be a high-class concert at 8 p.m., when some of the leading musicians in the city will appear. After the concert there will be dancing. Tickets may be obtained from any of the women comrades or Dr. W. J. Curry, 301 Dominion building, for the small price of 25 cents.

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

We need to clear the cobwebs from our brains.

If you attend the series of lectures being delivered in the Colonial Theatre, cor. Granville and Dunsmuir Sts.

ADDRESSED BY

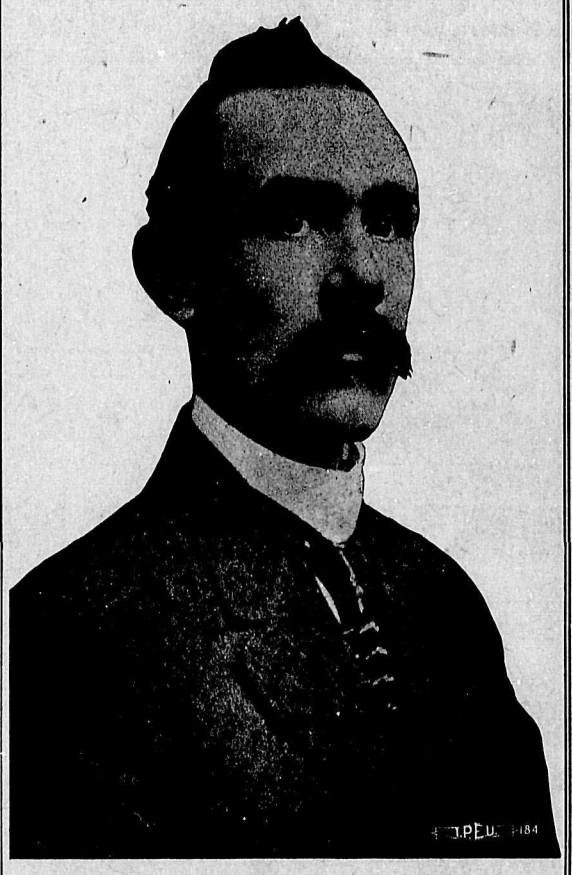
SAM ATKINSON

LECTURER
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CANADA

you will be better able to analyze modern society.

T. S. BAXTER

FOR MAYOR, 1914



To the Workingmen of the City of Vancouver.

During my term of office as mayor of the city for the past year, the following matters of special interest to workingmen have been taken up:

The conditions covering hours and wages of all workmen engaged on work being done either by the city or for the city, have been amended, and for the first time provision has been made for the observance of Saturday afternoon half-holiday. These amended conditions have also been adopted by the School Board.

During the year an attempt has been made to deal in some measure with the need for inspection of scaffolds used by workmen, and in August last a by-law was adopted by the City Council whereby this work is to be done by the building inspector's department until such time as city finances are more plentiful and the building trade becomes busy again.

A clause was put in the agreement between the City and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. providing for payment of wages on same scale as is done by the city.

It was decided by my casting vote that the new partnership water main shall be laid by the city with day labor instead of by contract.

Much criticism has been aroused as the result of the payment of $2 per day for relief work by the city. There is only $20,000 to be spent, and whilst I regret that we should have to resort to relief work at all, yet I believe that if it became known throughout the province that work could be obtained in Vancouver by all comers at $3 per day, the city would soon be swamped with so many men that we could not handle the number at any rate of wages.

The elimination of aliens and the employing of white residents and citizens on city work has also been a part of my policy. In November, 1911, the proportion of aliens in the city gangs was 28 per cent., while in November, 1913, the proportion was but 10 per cent., all of whom are British subjects as near as can be ascertained.

T. S. BAXTER,
Mayor.