# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR. NO. 133. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913. EIGHT PAGES. [illegible] $1.50 PER YEAR


## LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADA AND STATES

**Same Forces at Work Here, Says Joseph Proebstle of International Brewery Workers.**

**Great Need for More Complete Organization of the Workers Industrially and Politically.**

Joe. Proebstle, general secretary of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, with headquarters at Cincinnati, O., who has been in Vancouver for the past week, left for Victoria yesterday to visit the recently-organized local in the capital city, before leaving for Seattle to attend an executive session of the label department of the American Federation of Labor, prior to the big convention, which convenes on November 10.

Mr. Proebstle, while in Vancouver, held a number of conferences with executive committee members of the Trades and Labor Council and also took preliminary steps towards the organization of a local among the brewery workmen in this city. On Wednesday he also visited New Westminster with a view to installing a local in the Royal City.

Mr. Proebstle is very much impressed with the possibilities of Western Canada from an organized labor viewpoint, and in conversation with The Federationist yesterday said:

"From the standpoint of a workingman who has to seek employment in order to sustain life, there is no boundary line on the American continent. The master class, or employers, here, as well as in America across the Canadian line, wants to get the worker as cheap as possible and wants to sell his product as high as possible. In other words, he does not intend to give to the worker more than a bare existance.

"Organization alone has enabled the workers all over the world to better their conditions. The brewery workers, whose financial secretary I have the honor to be for the last ten years, have succeeded in doing this in a most remarkable manner.

"Twenty-five years ago the brewery workers all over the world were not much better than peons, in many places not as good. They were actual slaves, sleeping and eating on their master's premises, getting enough money to buy necessary working clothes and big water-tight boots. Sunday apparel was not necessary because Sunday was like any other day, work from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m., work and sleep one continuous round.

"The organization has brought about human conditions and today we find the brewery workers amongst the best paid class of workers in America.

"Here in Canada the province of Ontario is best organized. In Western Canada we have, in a few localities, as good conditions as over in the States.

"In the unorganized cities, however, the men are not getting anywhere near the wages and conditions they should get, and this is principally true where the brewers and hotel men have combined to hold up the dear public with 10c and 15c beer.

"I have found all through Western Canada, from Winnipeg to the coast, that house rent for the workers is prohibitory, out of all proportion to his earnings. I have found rent for a shack of two rooms as high as $20 per month. Six months' rent would pay for the hovel. I have seen workers with their families paying $50 for a six-room house, sub-renting three and living with wife and five children in the other three, and these men earn $16 per week in a brewery where beer sells at $12 per barrel, and the hotel keeper makes 700 per cent. profit.

"I found that the real estate sharks of Vancouver have left the city to get new victims in Edmonton and Calgary, and the sharks from these places have come to Vancouver to betray the workers and small business men into buying at their exorbitant valuations.

"The average business man is asking, why is money so scarce? Small wonder it should not be. Everybody has been speculating in land. Some made good by getting out in time; some will have to sit tight for years to keep up payments on what they may never get back.

**Not the Builders of Canada.**

"The Asiatic laborer is not a consumer. He sends 75 per cent. of his wages home, which in consequence is lost to the nation and the community.

"I see in Canada the greatest and richest country, with a most enjoyable climate, gradually falling prey to greedy, insatiable corporations, which are responsible for this undesirable immigration, the degradation of the white race, or a change on the part of the employing class.

"Here are great transcontinental transportation companies reaping enormous profits on exorbitant freight and passenger rates, employing Japs and Hindus, not only in construction work, but on every class of maintenance work where organization of labor does not prevent it. Nothing will ever come back to the railroad corporation from the permanent improvement of these people. They will not be the builders of Canada.

"The same holds good in the lumber industries, the fisheries, the mines, now on strike, and many merchants and hotel men who know that this should be a country of white men, who know that they should support white labor on a standard of a white man's life.

"Until these two great problems—actual valuation of land and the maintenance of a standard wage for white labor—are solved, Canada, with all its natural resources, is not one minute more attractive to me than trust-owned and controlled America."

## OVER $2000 ON HAND FOR CHRISTMAS BOX FUND

**Merritt Miners Lead Off This Week with Handsome Donation of $420.50.**

**Every Mail Brings Money or Advice That It is on the Way.**

The hearty and enthusiastic response of the unions, unionists and their friends to The Federationist's call for $5,000 as a Christmas Box Fund for the wives and little tots of Vancouver Island striking miners, to be expended as the officers of District 28 deem fit, gives much cause for gratification.

That more than $2,000 of the amount is already available is a tribute to the donors and an earnest plea for the contention that unions are something more than a bulwark against the tyranny of corporations.

Though the daily press, without exception, has totally ignored The Federationist's efforts to cheer the homes of the strikers' children on Christmas morn, it now seems certain that the amount asked for will be forthcoming.

The unorganized miners of Merritt, B. C., through Mr. S. Gibson, head the list this week and send along $420.50, with a promise to make it $500.

A number of central labor bodies have voted a donation, but returns are not yet to hand. New Westminster and Victoria Trades and Labor Councils are raising funds. Other unions are coming along fine, and when the results of the next few weeks are announced it will be found that the $5,000 wanted will be ready to hand over to the miners' committee.

Acknowledgements to date follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miners' Committee, per S. Gibson, Merritt | 420.50 |
| P. Tarabula, Merritt | 1.00 |
| Steam Engineers' Int. Local No. 397, Vancouver | 15.00 |
| Gustave Franco, Montreal | 3.50 |
| T. C. Clinton and W. Murray (raffle among T. Railway employees) | 45.60 |
| Pattern Makers' Association | 40.00 |
| Bro. of Loco. Firemen & Enginemen No. 656 | 25.00 |
| Vancouver Journeymen Barber's Union No. 120 | 25.00 |
| Western Federation of Miners, No. 6, Sandon | 25.00 |
| Bakers' Union No. 46, Vancouver | 25.00 |
| Bartenders' League No. 676, Vancouver | 25.00 |
| Jos. Proebstle, Cincinnati, O. | 10.00 |
| Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100 | 10.00 |
| Lathers' Union No. 232, Victoria | 10.00 |
| Int. Union of Steam and Operating Engineers No. 510, Prince Rupert | 10.00 |
| Bartenders' Int. League No. 814, Victoria | 10.00 |
| Geo. Heatherton, Vancouver | 10.00 |
| Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Victoria | 10.00 |
| A. C. Cummings, Ferguson, B.C. | 10.00 |
| Cigarmakers' Union No. 486, New Westminster | 8.00 |
| Int. Longshoremen's Ass., Victoria | 25.00 |
| United Ass. of Plumbers, etc., Helpers of U. S. & C. | 25.00 |
| Building Trades Council | 20.00 |
| U. B. of Carpenters No. 617 | 10.00 |
| J. H. McVety | 10.00 |
| J. W. Wilkinson | 10.00 |
| R. P. Pettipiece | 10.00 |
| M. McBeath | 10.00 |
| G. S. P. | 5.00 |
| Carl Jorgensen | 5.00 |
| A Lady Friend | 5.00 |
| William Smith | 2.00 |
| W. Foxcroft | 2.00 |
| Van. Jour. Tailors' Union No. 178 | 50.00 |
| Van. Cigarmakers' Union No. 357 | 25.00 |
| Hosmer, B. C., Local Union, No. 2495, U. M. W. of A. | 50.00 |
| R. D. Reardon, Ottawa, Ont. | 1.00 |
| Miss H. R. Gutteridge | 4.00 |

Previously Acknowledged

| | |
|---|---|
| Trades and Labor Congress | $500.00 |
| Street Railway Employees | 100.00 |
| Vancouver Typo Union | 99.00 |
| Int. Longshoremen's Assn., 38-41, Prince Rupert | 50.00 |
| Tile Layers' & Helpers' Union No. 62 | 25.00 |
| Tile Layers' Local No. 72, Victoria | 25.00 |

## Mr. Farrington Returns From Board Meeting With Ample Strike Funds

Mr. Frank Farrington, who has charge of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island, was in Vancouver Wednesday en route from Indianapolis to Nanaimo. Asked by the Federationist for information relative to the strike situation on the island, Mr. Farrington said:

"I have just returned from the east, where I attended a meeting of our international executive board, and took up other work in connection with our union.

"Because of my absence from the scene of activity and a lack of actual contact with the trouble, I am not in a position to speak intelligently about the strike situation on the island, but from telegraphic reports I have received from time to time, I take it that the situation is much the same as when I left there four weeks ago."

**No Change in Plans.**

When asked if there had been, or would be, any change in the international policy of the United Mine Workers of America, in connection with the Vancouver Island strike, he said:

"The strike situation was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the international executive board, which body unanimously reaffirmed its previous endorsement of the strike and decided to furnish the necessary finances to carry the strike on until the right of the Vancouver Island mine workers to join the organization of their choice has been thoroughly established."

Continued on page eight.

## MINERS CONSECRATE THEMSELVES ANEW TO WIN OUT

**Brutal Persecution of Island Strikers Quickens Determination to Fight to a Finish**

**Bowser's Hired Help Cannot Imprison the Right of Working Men to Organize**

At no stage of the game, since the strike on Vancouver Island begun, more than a year ago, have the strikers been endeavoring to deceive themselves. They have recognized from the beginning what they are up against. They knew that when they as miners demanded that the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act be enforced by Brewster, who is supposed to be the custodian of "law and order" in this province, they would have some difficulties to overcome. They knew, too, that when Bowser sent the first batch of "specials" to Cumberland it was but the signal for a linking up of governmental forces with those of the coal barons. When, later, the strikers demanded protection from the insults of scabs and scab-herders, sent there by Bowser to help the mine owners to break the strike, but were compelled to protect themselves and their women folk, they tried their utmost to keep within the limits of decency if not strictly within the bounds of the "law." That needless numbers of militiamen were rushed to the scene was, by this time, to be expected, as Bowser had become exasperated that the strike was still unbroken despite his allegiance to the coal barons. That Bowser's hired help would do their utmost to justify the senseless expense and display of governmental force in the strike zone was also a logical method of reasoning. But that the sentences handed out yesterday would be so brutal, so ridiculously severe, no one, in their right mind, for a minute anticipated. Two-year sentences for what? For daring to champion the right of working-men to organize in the coal fields of Vancouver Island, the other reasons being merely incidental. Of course the real law-breakers, the primary cause of the whole trouble, go scot free. This because of the previous criminal political stupidity of the working class. The school of experience is a tough one, but if it has taught the workers a lesson the price will not have been too dear. Meantime, thank organised labor, the U. M. W. of A. will take as good care of the wives and families as is possible under the circumstances. The miners, too, will consecrate themselves anew to the task of winning the strike, despite Bowser's hired help, industrial hell and criminal persecution of the strikers.

The chief argument in favor of a protective tariff is that it enables employers to pay higher wages. The chief argument against it is that employers don't.—W. E. Cocks Regina.

Well, of course the two non-union Italians, charged with stabbing a striker at Ladysmith, during the week, were let off. Why not? Who runs the courts, anyway? Not working-men.

Already the city council at Ladysmith is wondering who is going to pay the bills for Bowser's pet notions of preserving "law and order," and at the same time providing scabs for work in the struck coal mine zone.

The charges against Mr. Rubinowitz, a lawyer, and two strikers, of intimidating miners a few weeks ago, after a bit of horseplay on the part of Bowser's hired help, have been found so trivial that the grand jury threw out the indictments. Gives one some idea of the flimsy "cases" worked up by over-energetic "specials," sent by Bowser to assist his friend the coal barons on Vancouver Island in this their hour of need.

## MINER DRAGGED OUT OF HOME WITHOUT WARRANT

**How Bowser's Specials Make a Mockery of Boasted "British Justice."**

**Extension Daughter Graphically Describes Ruthless Tactics of Island Scab-Herders.**

EXTENSION, V. I., Oct. 17.—I have always understood that a man's house was his castle, a place in which he had the right to receive or refuse admittance to individuals, as sacred to the workingman as a palace is to a king. It is home, where all his joys and sorrows are held dear, where he finds the truest consolation in times of adversity and the sincerest rejoicings in times of plenty. That law of nature does not seem to be respected here.

A month ago two of the special police came to our home and asked for my father. I called him and one of the specials made known his errand.

"We have come to arrest you."

"All right," answered my father, "have you got a warrant?"

"No," said the special.

"Very well, then, you can't take me out of my house without a warrant."

Continuing, my father asked where the warrant was and was told that it was in the company's office and that he—the special—would go for it. However he remained in the house—as if he had every right—and the other special went for the warrant. Presently he returned and said that it was in Nanaimo.

During this time my father was getting ready, in case the warrant came, to go with the specials. However, as none had come, the special, who was the spokesman, left the house, but left the other on guard—and went towards the mine.

In a little while he returned in company with Mr. McDougall, the chief of police stationed here. My father was sitting in his chair when this great man, who tried to impress his greatness, but utterly failed, walked in.

He went straight to my father and taking him by the shoulder lifted him roughly out of his chair, saying, "You refuse to come, do you? Do you know who I am?"

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## MUST EITHER SCAB OR GO TO JAIL WITH HARD LABOR

**Bowser's Specials Release Out-of-Works Only on Condition That They Go to Work.**

**Drunken Brawl of Militiamen Followed by Church Parade and Divine Service.**

LADYSMITH, Oct. 21.—As two of the striking miners were out taking their constitutional, it led them to the provincial government wharf, where one can have the full advantage of the "ozone of the ocean," when they were accosted by two of Bowser's "plug-uglies," who ordered them off as they were trespassing, it being provincial government property for the benefit of the public at large for shipping (?) purposes. Under the "pleasant" conditions that prevail in the district they had no alternative but to retrace their steps and came up town where they consulted the kind-hearted magistrate who said that he did not think they had been trespassing, it being government property. Not being quite sure on this "technical" point he advised them to consult Chief of Police Kemp, who told them that he had orders to "protect all private property," but he also thought they were not trespassing when on government property in that vicinity. It appears that the bluff of the "plug-uglies" did not work, as they have not been seen since in that vicinity and now the public have access to the wharf as in former days.

**Keep Away from Ladysmith Till Further Notice.**

Your correspondent is informed on reliable authority that the Canadian Collieries Co. is so hard up for scabs that two of Bowser's plug-uglies are stationed at the two ends of the town to capture all "out-of-works" and accuse them of trespassing, after which they take them to the colliery company's office, at the wharf, where they are given the option of either going to work at the mines or of going to jail for seven days with hard labor. Such are the tactics adopted by Bowser's government lackies to assist a colliery company to enforce a system of peonage in B. C. similar to that which exists in the "convict" state of which their general manager is a citizen.

**Sam Hughes' "Toy" Soldiers Entertain.**

On evening recently the "toy" soldiers stationed at Ladysmith held a farewell entertainment to bid "God speed" to a contingent of their fellow-dupes who were to be transferred to a more strategic point. The entertainment must have developed into a debauch as at midnight the citizens of the town were startled by the drunken condition of some of the toy soldiers. Some of the older inhabitants were in a state of terror as they thought it was an uprising of the Indians on the reservation across the bay. A number of ladies on their way home from a dance in Union hall were so disgusted with the language used by the toy soldiers that they informed the city chief of police, also the nightwatchman, of the state of affairs on the main street of the town. After a very serious consultation between the two city officers of the law, they thought it advisable to consult the officer in command of the militia, with the result that a military escort was sent to protect the poor deluded drunken victims, who, from their utterances, appeared to be on their way to a house of questionable character, but the escorts sent out luckily overtook them and they marched along Third avenue back to headquarters, so kindly lent by the Canadian Colliers Co., always so careful and thoughtful of the health of the toy soldiers that they did not deem it advisable for them to live in tents—on one dollar a day pay—as some of their number are suffering from rheumatism in various forms. On the Sunday morning the officer in command must have been so filled with remorse at the way events had turned out on the previous evening that he had a full church parade of all able and sober enough to attend divine service in the Presbyterian church. After the service was over the company was ordered to fall in and to the angelic strains of the bugle band of the gallant Fifth, marched down High street on their way to the railway station, where another exhibition took place, showing how well the amateur human butchers are under discipline.

Some day the A. F. of L. newsletter may discover that there is a strike on at Vancouver Island.

"The mines are ours," say the coal mine operators, "we will run our business as we please." Unfortunately, "their business" is also the business of some ten thousand miners, albeit these have nothing invested but their lives and their livings; the welfare of themselves and of their families. And so, "their business" becomes also our business; and before the men again resume work they will have a say as to how that part of the business that affects them directly shall be conducted.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

## TOM MANN GREETED BY LARGE AUDIENCE IN VANCOUVER

**[illegible]**

**[illegible] in Labor Movement**

Tom Mann lectured for two hours in the Dominion hall last Friday night to an audience of quite a thousand people. His appearance on the platform was greeted by rounds of applause, which spoke volumes for his popularity as an old-time fighter in the cause of the workers. Many who knew him in the old days in England were there, and it was noted that in spite of his fifty-seven years of more than ordinarily strenuous life, he did not look a day older than forty-seven or fifty.

Many doubtless went expecting to hear a ramping, raging revolutionary fire-eater, who would leave behind him a trail of verbal disturbance which would keep all the local "ists" busy chewing each other's ears off for the next six months, but they must have been sadly disappointed.

The lecture, instead of being the long string of terminological twaddle used by those who don't realise the fact that they have a mission in life to tell the world what syndicalism is not, was one of the most classic and at the same time human expositions of trade unionism which has ever delighted the ears of the faithful in this city.

Speaking of the Old Country, he said that many people seemed to be under the impression that it was played out, but he assured his hearers that such was not the case, for the amount of wealth produced by the individual worker in that country today was greater than it had ever been before—and so was his poverty. Whilst the aggregate wealth of Great Britain had increased enormously, yet there were millions of children who were never properly clothed, housed, or fed. He contrasted conditions in England today with those seven centuries ago, when, he declared, the worker was better off insofar as the necessities of life were concerned than he is today. The purchasing power of money was fifteen times greater than now, the worker was able to enjoy all necessaries and some comforts of life, and it was under these conditions, and without the complex machinery of modern industry, that the most beautiful buildings and architectural masterpieces were produced. He contended that the thics of modern commercialism had set the mark of the beast on all popular conceptions of art in our time.

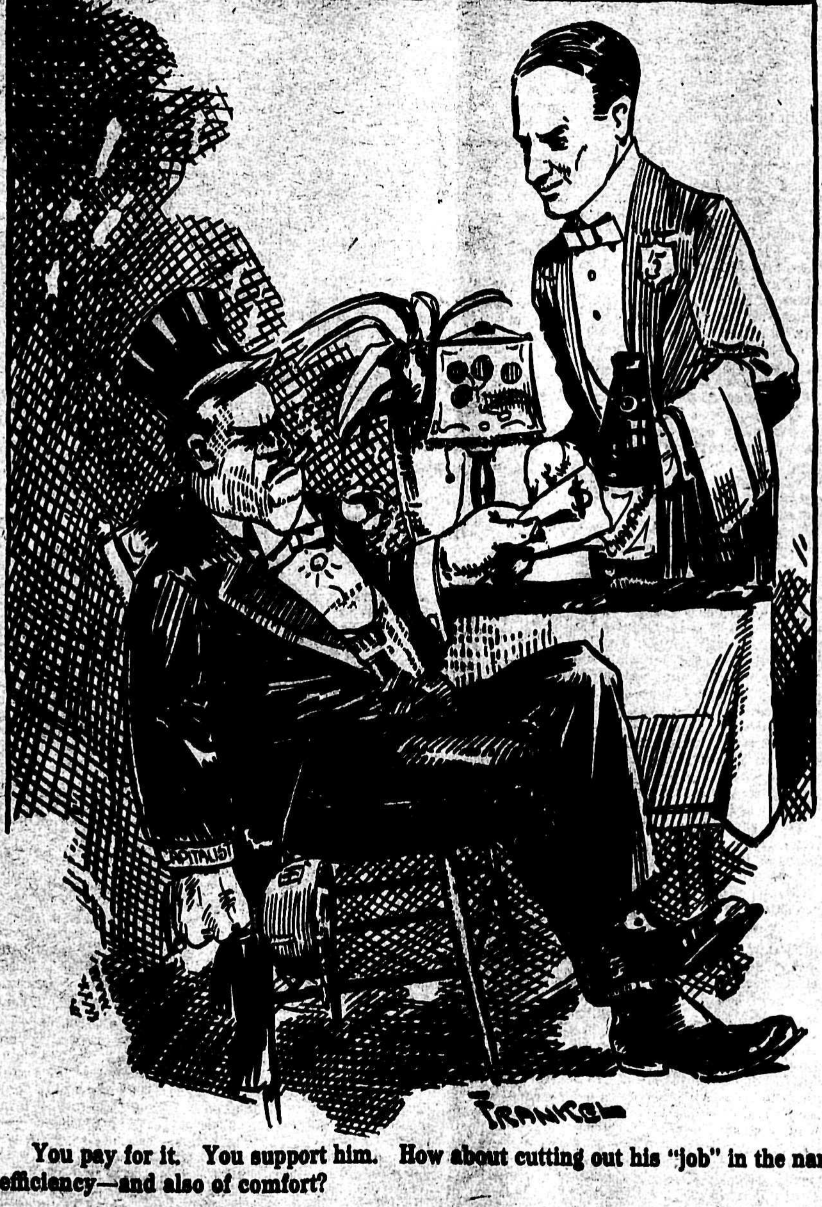
Referring to working hours in the United States and Canada, he said he had been a member of his trade union for thirty-five years and during that time had never worked on Saturday afternoons, and when he came to this continent and found the so-called advanced Canadian and American workingmen working six and even seven days a week, he came to the conclusion that England was better in that respect than this country. As to those workmen who had been used to Saturday afternoon hoidays in the Od Country, and who came out to Canada and worked Saturday afternoons, in his opinion they ought to be kicked.

He said the day had gone by when the workers' fight could be fought by the old-fashioned methods of trade unionism, and that what was needed was "The New Unionism," which meant all workers in any one industry should be members of one union, and that all workers should be members of the union covering the industry in which they worked. The ultimate object of such organization would be that the workers should take possession of the machinery and sources of raw supply and operate the industries in the interests of the workers, and by mutual arrangement between the various groups their commodities would be exchanged. As proof of the value of these methods of organization, he cited the spectacular success of the transport workers of Great Britain in 1911, and the present struggle in Ireland.

He said that parliaments and politics had proved false to the workers and were a ghastly failure right from the first day that the idea of sending workmen into houses of legislature was conceived. He had made it his business to travel and live in those countries where politics had been tried by the workers, and in no case did his observations furnish him with one scrap of faith in such methods.

From start to finish his criticism of modern trade unionism was vigorous and slashing, and the perfect English of a practiced and polished orator was illuminated from time to time by delightful flashes of good humored satire which earned him well-deserved appreciation from an attentive audience, which was not by any means composed entirely of people who thought he had the right remedy for the evils which oppress the working people of our time.

## A PUBLIC CHARGE




**You pay for it. You support him. How about cutting out his "job" in the name of efficiency—and also of comfort?**

### THE FED'S CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN.

Because of the many counter attractions at present being offered by the local daily press, in the form of prizes, circulation contests, etc., and the general unemployment of an increasing number of wage-workers in the coast cities, The Fed. has decided to postpone the drawing announced in recent issues to some later date, when conditions are more favorable.

Meantime those who have already purchased tickets will be written to personally, offering a return of the extra subscription price charged or an extension of their time on the mailing list covering the amount.

Subscribers will please note, too, that the subscription price of The Fed. has been raised to $1.50 outside the limits of Vancouver City and to $2 where the city postal delivery costs one cent per issue. The rate to unions subscribing in a body is raised from 75 cents to $1 per year. This change is made necessary because of the increase in size of The Fed., with the additional cost of production.

The Fed.'s circulation is increasing at a very satisfactory rate, but is still much under the total number of unionists located in B. C. With a government in power determined to crush organized labor and a general election due within two years it is clearly up to every union to see that The Fed. reaches every wage-worker in this province. Every dollar received by The Fed. will be expended to make this a bigger and better champion of those who make profits and civilization possible. To secure the best results The Fed. needs a plant of its own. Will YOU help?

### PLAN LOCAL UNION CONVENTION FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

On Tuesday evening last a number of unionists assembled at the Labor Temple for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a labor representation committee with a view to participating in the coming municipal campaign.

Upon motion, Mr. H. C. Benson was elected chairman and Mr. G. Harrison, secretary.

A general discussion of the proposal was indulged in by the unions present, resulting in the election of Messrs. Benson, Boardman and John Davidson as a committee to draft and forward a circular to the various local unions, asking each of them to send two accredited delegates to attend a meeting at the Labor Temple on Tuesday, November 11.

After arranging for the hall for Nov. 11, and taking preliminary measures to ensure the success of the convention, the meeting adjourned.

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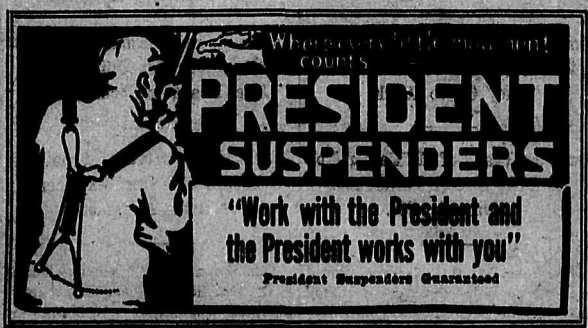


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# VANCOUVER ISLAND

## TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

**Del. Trotter Submits Able Report to Vancouver Central Labor Body.**

**Policies Approved at Montreal and Splendid Increase in Membership Recorded.**

Even at this late date The Federationist feels justified in reproducing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention report, made by Del. Trotter, to Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last week.

Said Del. Trotter:

"When the 29th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was declared open for business at Montreal on September 23, it was felt by many of the delegates who have been in attendance upon these gatherings over a number of years, that an important point in the history of the Trades Congress had been reached.

**Congress Policy Approved.**

The remarkable progress in organization annually recorded has not been accomplished without some opposition, and there are in existence some few people who have expressed the hope and opinion that a convention in Montreal would see some reversal of policy. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that the largest convention of Canadian trades unionists ever held should have demonstrated their desire for a continuation of those policies which, over a period of even the last eight years, have seen the direct dues-paying membership grow from 22,000 to 80,801.

Many attempts have been made to create a sufficient divergence of opinion between the eastern and western sections of the Dominion in trades union matters, to stem, at least for a time, the growing sentiment in favor of the Dominion Congress; but Montreal has indicated that any hopes of that sort are not now likely to be realised. The re-election for the second time of the executive committee chosen at Calgary in 1911, two by acclamation and the third by a decisive vote of 183 to 83, may be accepted as some evidence in this regard.

**Over 300 Delegates.**

Credentials to the number of 339 were received and declared to be in order. Will Thorne, M.P., represented the British Trades Congress, and W. McSorley, of the Lathers' Union, the A. F. of L., as fraternal delegates. Two delegates came from provincial federations; 26 trades councils sent 49 delegates; 24 international unions availed themselves of the privilege of being directly represented by a Canadian member; while 156 local trade unions were responsible for the remaining 263 delegates.

Beside the regular delegates, a number of international officers were present to display their interest. Among these were Messrs. Kirby and Duffy, president and secretary of the U. B. of Carpenters; Messrs. Kugler, of the Brewery Workers; Wall, of the Photo-Engravers, and Dixon, of the Paper Mill Workers.

**Reports of Officers.**

A feature of the convention was the nature of the reports presented. President Watters' report as parliamentary representative covers some 43 pages, and that of James Simpson on technical education 12 pages of interesting matter, while the regular officers' reports fill a pamphlet of 28 pages dealing with conditions throughout the Dominion.

**Two Languages.**

Owing to the fact that all the business of the convention had to be conducted in both French and English, these reports had to be placed in the hands of delegates and taken as read. This method is not in the best interests of the Congress, as valuable discussion generally arises from these reports, but no other course was possible unless the time of the convention were to be extended.

The same difficulty was in evidence in dealing with the resolutions, which this year, in number, exceeded all precedent. It has been apparent for two or three years that some change in the method of transacting business was becoming necessary, and the reception of 119 resolutions with considerably less than the usual time to deal with them, provided sufficient reason for the unanimous acceptance of a resolution requiring all resolutions at future conventions to be in the secretary's possession at least one week prior to date of convention, and the appointment of a resolutions committee to take action one day previous in order to have regular consideration provided for from the very first day of future conventions. This readjustment will not only tend to considerable elimination, but will render possible an intelligent grouping of subjects with a concentration and saving of time which will afford that opportunity for discussion which was lacking at the recent convention.

Of the 119 resolutions, quite 30 had some relation to individual trade matters, while seven dealt with "fair wage" clauses, eight with workmen's compensation, six with the use of the militia, and seven with immigration. Thus the latter four subjects alone had 28 resolutions in relation to them. These figures will indicate how a live committee could save time to the advantage of all concerned.

**Committee Work.**

Your delegate found himself on two committees, the first half of the week as chairman of credentials committee and the latter half on special committee on immigration. He contented himself personally with securing the adoption of two resolutions—one affirming the attitude of the Congress in relation to the employment of white girls by Orientals, and expressing satisfaction that Manitoba had followed the lead of Saskatchewan in legislating on this question; and the other was a revival of friend Pettipiece's production affirming that as "the capitalists of the world cause all war they should do their own fighting," with the addition of the opinion that "newspaper editors and writers fostering the war spirit should be among the first called upon to take the field in the event of war."

**Opposed to Unionists Joining Militia.**

The introduction of the Brandon resolution on the militia indicated how widespread a desire there was on the part of delegates from every part of the Dominion to get a "grand slam" at militarism and the use of the militia in strikes in particular. Two adjournments of this debate were taken and the resolution was eventually carried with only three dissentients, after a call for the previous question had shut out a number of the notables from expressing themselves with a view to formulating a definite policy on the subject. Our "Jimmy" (Simpson) was very wroth at the abrupt termination to the discussion, and undoubtedly much more remained to be said, although there was never for a moment any doubt about the adoption of the resolution. The resolution reads:

"Be it resolved: That in view of recent events on Vancouver Island, where the militia is being used to coerce the workers into submitting to the conditions imposed upon them by the mine owners, the Brandon Trades and Labor Council

"Resolves: That it is entirely opposed to militarism and requests the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at its convention in Montreal, to place itself on record as being opposed to union men joining the militia; and that it approves the action of certain international unions that forbids membership to be members of the militia." Concurred in.

**The Island Miners' Case.**

Very early in the proceedings Delegate Wilkinson of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, secured a hearing for the case of the Vancouver Island miners as a special order of business. The presentation was all that could be desired. Wilkinson did himself credit and the miners an undoubted service. The attention of the delegates never wavered, and those who knew the facts and knew also how widespread have been the lying press reports of this trouble, are ready to admit that over 300 delegates from every nook and corner of the Dominion were placed in possession of a true story which will live with them. One immediate result was a spontaneous desire to "do something," which eventually took shape in a vote by the convention of $500 to the "Kiddies' Christmas Fund" and the sending of a telegram of sympathy to George Pettigrew, who should have been a delegate to the convention, but was "detained" in Nanaimo jail on one of the many charges which are doing duty on the island.

**Go After Minister of Labor.**

Closely allied with this subject was the resolution presented by the Toronto photo-engravers, calling for the resignation of the Minister of Labor, complaining chiefly, however, of his attitude while acting as Minister of the Interior, and in connection with the introduction of strike-breakers to Toronto. Other resolutions also afforded an opportunity for criticism, and it was alleged that Mr. Crothers had held up to ridicule the secretary of Winnipeg Trades Council (Mr. Rigg) as the man who had caused a number of miners to be stranded instead of going to work. This having reference to the Durham miners intended for Vancouver Island who were informed of conditions on the island by Mr. Rigg while on their way West.

There was no doubt as to the temper of the convention on this subject, but the resolution calling for the minister's resignation was not concurred in, as it was felt that any other person in the same office would possibly be controlled and directed in much the same manner and the remedy did not lie in merely changing personalities while leaving other conditions the same.

**The Lemieux Act.**

In regard to the Lemieux Act, the Congress adhered to the Calgary decision that unless very materially amended and better administered, it had better be repealed.

**Election Day a Holiday.**

The executive council was authorized to urge that election day be declared a general holiday. A resolution in favor of compulsory voting was also adopted—it is to be feared without as much consideration as might have been given.

**Permanent Headquarters' Fund.**

It was decided to set aside $5,000 as a nucleus to a fund for the provision of permanent headquarters at Ottawa.

**Labor Day.**

A motion favoring change of Labor Day to first of May was defeated as was also a motion calling for a completely open door to all immigration.

**Other Resolutions.**

Other resolutions declared against the employment of women in iron foundries; in favor of the removal of Asiatics from mines and calling for their total exclusion from Canada and in favor of legislation to render unlawful the retention of armed forces by corporations.

The executive is instructed to press for a revision of the sentences on the Deprenzo brothers of Port Arthur, one of whom received five shots and the other seven shots in his body (several of which have not been extracted) during the strike at Port Arthur docks, and who were patched up in the hospital and then sentenced to ten years on a charge of attempted murder of a policeman.

**Want Federal Investigation.**

The Sydney delegates again urged the necessity for an investigation into industrial conditions in Cape Breton. Among other things it was stated that men in the steel works there were working tlewve hours per day for 14 cents per hour.

**Remember Labor Papers.**

Affiliated unions were urged to subscribe for their local labor papers in a body.

The desirability for freedom of access to immigration buildings was brought forward by St. John delegation, and the executive council was instructed to obtain this if possible, so that immigrants can be supplied with needed information upon their arrival in the country. It was also declared to be undesirable that any coroner should have the power to withhold an enquiry in a case of fatal injury and urged that an enquiry should be made compulsory in every case where a medical certificate of death was not forthcoming.

To attempt, however, to cover all resolutions in a report is impossible, and after this year's experience your delegate certainly welcomes the prospect now provided for future conventions of possibly better-developed material and more time for its discussion.

The various committees, needless to say, were kept working laboriously and in many cases had to be absent from the convention for hours at a time in order to complete work. If the new arrangement even enables all delegates to be present at all sessions it will be well worth the change.

**Secretary-Treasurer Draper's Report.**

The report of P. M. Draper as the first Canadian fraternal delegate to Britain and the presence of Will Thorne, M.P., as the first British Congress delegate to Canada marks a very definite step forward.

The secretary-treasurer's report showing an increase of 14,000 in membership from 66,128 to 80,801, and an increase in receipts from $15,699 to $19,871 needs little comment and is eloquent of the standing of the Congress. While the Congress was in session, a telegram was received from the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen then in session at Wilwaukee announcing their decision to affiliate their entire Canadian membership, which affords another increase in membership and brings the total of international unions in complete affiliation from headquarters to 46.

**Officers Elected.**

Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., was elected to attend the next British Trades Congress and Mr. Gustave Francq to attend the A. F. of L. in Seattle in November next as fraternal delegate.

Place of next meeting, decided by acclammation, is St. John, New Brunswick. Delegate Wilkinson announced that Vancouver would claim the 1915 convention, while Delegate Mason of Windsor, Ont., also put in a plea for that city for the same year.

**Almost too Much Entertainment.**

The Montreal trades unionists certainly excelled themselves in hospitality and providing for the comfort of the delegates, and every credit is due to them. The prevailing feeling, however, is that Congress will have to place a limit somewhere and St. John will be well advised to considerably curtail the claims of their reception committee in deference to this feeling for next year's convention.

## CAPITAL CITY MAKING READY FOR CIVIC ELECTIONS

**Hoped that Previous Friction Among Workers Will Give Way to Unity of Purpose.**

**Safe for Electors to Believe What Present Aldermen Say About Each Other.**

VICTORIA, Oct. 22.—The time for the municipal elections must be drawing near as we hear that the city council has taken up the joker again—the working man. They have spent quite a few nights arguing on whether it would be better to have the Sooke water work done by contract or day labor, and I expect that the question will hang fire until after election time. Naturally they would not decide on such a good election labor canvasser as that would make, and it just goes to show how easy it is to get the workingman's vote—by promises which the candidate for office knows quite well he will not be forced to fulfill.

Now it is time for us to get wise as to our needs and how to get them, not by electing any Conservatives or Liberals, but by seeing that the men from our own ranks, who offer themselves for election, are the men who are elected and with a good poll. Last year there happened to be two factions of labor candidates in the field and *before elections they started to knock* one another, which naturally disgusted the people who were inclined to support them.

Now I hope that this year will see a vast change in their programme and that the organisations of this town will take a little more interest in this election and after selecting the best men for the different offices, make it their business to see that they are elected. This year will be one of the best opportunities, I think, as the public is getting tired of the same old crew, year in and year out, and now that the aldermen are charging one another with graft, it will give us an opportunity to find out if the electors have any faith in the working man as an office-holder.

I think the central council should take hold of this question as soon as possible, decide what action is necessary, and endeavor to get the support of all the local unions. N. B.

## SEAMEN'S UNION BUSY AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Victoria, Oct. 22.—The International Seamen's Union has been very successful in organizing the marine firemen and oilers of this town, and are now waiting for their charter. They have a charter membership of fifty-seven, which is remarkable for a port of this size.

Their organized is now in Vancouver, lipking up the firemen of that town, and when that organization is complete they will have all the men on steamers of the northwest organized, as well as one of the strongest organizations of the world—and that is saying something.

**Reds Want Compensation.**

The socialists of Seattle whose headquarters were sacked and their contents destroyed by a band of drunken sailors and hoodlums during the Potlatch celebration on July 18 have put their claims for damages straight up to President Wilson.

The Popular Priced, Europenn Plan

**Hotel RITZ**

C. J. Lovejoy, Mgr.

Free Auto Bus RATES $ .75 $1.00 $1.50 / 1.25 1.50 2.00

FORT STREET, AT DOUGLAS
VICTORIA, B. C.

**Situation at South Wellington.**

Editor B. C. Federationist: We would like to call your attention once more to conditions at South Wellington. Things are not running quite as smoothly for the P. C. Co. as they would like outside parties to imagine. There was almost a strike amongst the strike-breakers themselves on pay day, owing to great dissatisfaction among the Missourians who were brought in to work the mines, through the company not keeping their agreement about wages. Most of them have quit work and gone away, having made the remark that they had never done any scabbing before and did not wish to continue. There was too much booze in the bull-pen on pay day and gambling was started, and as a consequence some of them got stranded and could not scrape enough out of the wreckage to travel on. What does the public think of a gambling game going on on property that is protected by twenty-five soldiers and thirteen special police, in which the boarding boss could get fleeced out of $190 in three hands? It will be only a matter of a short time before all the English-speaking scabs will be gone, according to their own statements. The balance of the scabs are mostly southern Italians who have been working on the right-of-way, near Alberni, for $1.50 a day and found, so they think they have got a bonanza killing time around the mines at $2.50 a day.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
U. M. W. of A. Local 872.
South Wellington, Oct. 17, 1913.

**Vancouver Patternmakers, $40.**

Editor B. C. Federationist: Please find enclosed with this note a money order for $40.00, contributed by the Vancouver Local of the Patternmakers' League of North America for the Nanaimo Miners' Kiddies Christmas Box Fund. With best wishes from all the boys, hoping you will succeed in your object to help the mothers and children of our brothers who are fighting labor's battle over on the Island, I am, yours fraternally,

J. G. LYON,
Fin.-Sec. Patternmakers' Association.

**Building Trades Convention.**

The "call" for the seventh annual convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has been received in this city. The convention will open in Seattle, Monday, November 24, in the assembly room of the Washington Hotel. A meeting of the executive council will be held in Seattle on November 21.

**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, T. 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 286.

**MINERS' UNIONS.**

KIMBERLEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 106 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. 2360, 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 416, Nanaimo, B. C.

CUMBERLAND LOCAL UNION, No. 2199, U. M. W. of A.—Meets every Sunday 7 p.m. in U. M. W. of A. hall. President, Jos. Naylor; secretary James Smith, Box 84, Cumberland, B. C.

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

**PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.**

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

**Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing**

Hair Work Done in all its Branches. Theatrical Wigs for hire and for sale. Electrical Face and Scalp Treatment. Switches, Pompadours, etc.

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100 ROOMS—100 BATHS
Comfort without Extravagance
American Plan - $2.00 Up
European Plan - $1.00 Up
STEPHEN JONES, PROPRIETOR

**Victoria Lathers $10**

Editor B. C. Federationist: Enclosed you will find a money order for $10 as a small donation from Local 332 towards the amount you are trying to raise for the wives and children of the striking miners of this Island.

ROBB ROBB

It is not a very large donation to send. There has not been much work about just lately and times are beginning to get rather hard with our members, though we are only too pleased to give what little we can, as we fully realize that the money is going to a good and much-needed cause. I have been instructed by this local to remind the committee, through you, that when they are spending the money, especially if they spend it in the different localities where the trouble has occurred, to spend it with sympathisers and supporters of the labor movement and perfectly ignore those who are backing the scabs, though no doubt the committee that will be selected will be the most active and capable men that can be found and will have full knowledge of where to spend the money, how to spend it and distribute the goods to the satisfaction of all concerned. We wish you success in your efforts and we hope you will get the $5,000 and more. I remain, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM F. CALLOW,
Sec. Local 332 Lathers' Union.
Victoria, Oct. 18.

**STRIKE ON**

**Miners Keep Away**

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

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

ORDER YMIR MINERS' UNION

**PROPOSED COAL MINING REGULATIONS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Union MADE Beer
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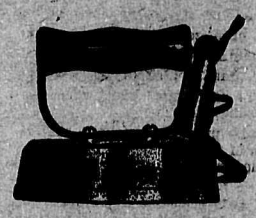
**Use Electric Irons**



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

The iron is operated from an ordinary household socket.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

FIFTH YEAR. NO. 133. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913. EIGHT PAGES.

## Are You Looking for Better Groceries?

Our grocery department helps you to better things to eat, and no more to pay. The natural instinct of people is for good things to eat. Our grocery department teaches a lesson to the economical housewife. It shows her how edibles are rightly kept to maintain perfect sanitation and health properties. It brings to her the best things to eat, at no added cost. On a good many things all this betterness brings her a saving:

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| FINEST POTATOES—Per sack | 75c |
| ROLLER OATS—Finest quality, 7-lb. sacks | 35c |
| KELLER'S AMS—Regular 25c; special 2 for | 35c |
| PURE LARD—Special, per tin | 45c |
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| TEA—Special blend, regular 35c, for | 25c |
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| QUAKER CORN—Per tin | 10c |
| TOMATOES—Large tins, 2 for | 25c |
| ENGLISH PICKLES—Regular 25c, for | 20c |
| BREAKFAST BACON—Per lb. | 25c |
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## OILSKIN Clothing FOR THE SCHOOLBOY

SCHOOLBOYS AND YOUNGSTERS WHO WEAR OUR BLACK GLOSS FINISHED OILSKIN CLOTHING THE MOST SERVICEABLE RAIN-PROOF GAR-MENTS MADE. BY COMPARISON YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES VERY LOW.

SOUTHWESTER HATS. This is the popular "squam" hat. All sizes for men and boys. Price ..... 35c

MEN'S THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS. Made of first quality gloss finished oilskin; lined to the waist; clasp fasteners; all sizes. Price ..... $2.25

Full length coats, same as above ..... $2.75

MEN'S OILSKIN COATS—Black, dull finished oilskin, short jackets and overall pants, $1.50 per garment; per suit ..... $3.00

RAIN CAPS—These are clasp fasteners, first lined with rainproof lining; plush-lined collars, quality gloss finished. Lengths 27 in. to 37 in. Prices ..... $1.75 to $2.75

FISH BRAND LONG COATS—This is a standard coat, made in Fish quality dull finished oilskin; full length and any size, price $2.75

BOYS' OILSKIN COATS. A first quality gloss finished black oilskin; made full lengths with clasp fasteners. Sizes to 10 years ..... $2.50 Sizes to 16 years ..... $2.75

## David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

## SHOULD KEEP WORK AT HOME, SAYS TYPOTHETAE

**Would Mean Added Payroll of $490,000 Yearly to Our Citizens.**

**Put 525 More Men to Work and Add 1875 to Our Population.**

The employing printers of this city have addressed a timely letter to the Vancouver consumers of commercial printing, which is a dignified appeal for a better display of the "trade-at-home" spirit in the purchase of printing.

On January 1, 1913, there was invested in the printing industry in this city, in 66 establishments, the sum of $1,766,033.03; payroll of $1,235,456.76 to 1311 persons, and an output of $2,976,354.74. The above figures were carefully compiled and are substantially correct.

The local Typo. union fully realized stores and factories.

"How many Vancouveh firms can say they receive orders from Eastern printers or their employees? the fact more than a year ago that there was something the matter—that a great deal of work that could be done here was being done in the East and some in the United States and Great Britain—and appointed a committee to visit offending firms—whenever known—and induce them, with common-sense argument, to patronize home industry. They met with partial success, but the following excerpts from the above mentioned letter speak for themselves::

"On behalf of the Printing Industry of Vancouver, we beg to call your attention to the following facts:

"Vancouver business houses are purchasing annually from Eastern printers more than $750,000 worth of printed matter. Yet the printing plants of this city are fully capable, with probably one or two exceptions, of producing, at a reasonable cost, everything that is made for Vancouver business firms by Eastern printers.

"There is, therefore, no real excuse for buying printing outside of Vancouver. Aside from patriotic motives of loyalty to Vancouver's industries, the business men of the city have a narrow view of the subject if they believe they gain by sending printing orders to the East.

"The removal of $750,000 cash each year from this city represents an actual loss, because there is no exchange of trade on the part of the Eastern printers with Vancouver firms can say they receive orders from Eastern printers or their employees?

"The vital point of this subject is: If Vancouver business men have all their printing done in Vancouver, 525 more workmen would be needed by local printing plants to turn out the work.

"Five hundred and twenty-five extra employees in the printing trades would spend their wages of $490,000 a year with Vancouver firms. The printing plants would be put to other expense that would total at least $225,000—all representing just that much more business for Vancouver mercantile and manufacturing concerns.

"Population would eventually be increased 1,875 by the coming to Vancouver of printing trades workers with their families.

"This is a big thing—big enough to enlist the aid of the biggest men of the city. Because it means the same result, it is surely of as much importance as the endeavor to bring 1,875 more people to Vancouver; it would be the same if you brought to Vancouver a factory employing 525 workmen of the highest type—a factory whose payroll would amount to $490,000 a year, with additional Vancouver expenditures of $225,000 a year.

### POLITICS.

(By Joseph W. Dorr.)

There is a sewer wide and deep which rolls its sluggish stream
Among the denizens of earth where countless millions teem;
Its stenchful tide is turbulent with garbage dead and foul,
And on it microbes, revelling, are feeding cheek by jowl.

These microbes are a crafty crew, and each with schemes is big,
As squirming at their stenchful feast they in the garbage dig.
And as they stench for stench oppose and burrow day by day
They think, to win the fight for life, there is no other way.

This sewer flows through all the world where striving mortals are,
They think the fumes of its ferment a needed evil are;
And so the creatures that it breeds increase from day to day,
And fatten on its reeking tide while in its depths they play.

These creatures are not vile entire, for some there are who dream,
To eat away the growing filth, and purify the stream;
And some there are who fatter grow and bigger than the rest,—
As squirming o'er their struggling mates they seek the reeking crest.

And chuckle while they trample down the weaker mites below
They think upon these simple ones, how little that they know.
Thus, "cursed is the man who trusts upon the arm of flesh,"
And thinks to overcome the vile by puny human wish.

And thus the putrid stream will flow while mortal man is blind,
Until with willing hearts and meek the source of truth they find,
Then, when by faith vain striving man obedience has learned,
This sewer will be closed for aye; its garbage will be burned.

### Some Rats.

J. W. Knowlton, the sailor man (a member of the Seamen's Union), is back in port after an absence of some years. "Jack" is a somewhat romantic "cuss" in telling tales of the sea. He says that "you think the rats are in plenty around the C. P. R. wharves. And they are here in goodly numbers, too. But when it comes to rats British Columbia is not in it with the Orient for a minute. Sometime ago while I was at Kagoshima, Japan, wild rats swarmed by the million on the Ten Isles group, especially on a small island named Nakajima. In one day the dozen families or so who live these killed about 3,000 of the rodent, some of them being as large as cats. The crops have all been destroyed by them, and they have already turned upon the live stock. The authorities have been compelled to supply the residents with rice and barley to save them from starvation. The climate and foliage of China and Japan are particularly adapted for rats, and they recruit their numbers with marvellous rapidity."

A large number of bartenders are out of employment in this city.

## APPRENTICE CLUB OF SEATTLE TYPOS A FEATURE

**Has Organization of Some Forty Budding Printers Under Its Watchful Eye.**

**Has Competitions Once a Month and Gives Prizes to Successful Ones.**

By L. E. Dennison.

During his recent visit to Seattle the writer had the honor of attending the "Big Eat" of the Apprentice Club of No. 202. This affair was under the direction of the union's apprentice committee, and was a success. There were about forty members of the club present, as well as visitors—employing printers, some of them—from home and abroad. Seattle is to be congratulated upon the class of printers she will graduate yearly from now on.

Every month there is a competition held in some office during the evening. Every boy brings his stick and apron, is handed a piece of copy—unpunctuated and all lower-case—and told to go ahead and set up a job, may be letterhead or card. Every contestant carefully corrects his own particular effort until it is marked O.K. by the committee, then the prizes are awarded. They consist of subscriptions to the trade papers and books on technical subjects connected with printing.

So well do the bosses of that town think of the idea that they have declared their willingness to put in dollar for dollar with the local union toward furnishing a club room and library for the coming generation of printers.

This striving after greater efficiency for the budding printer on the part of some of our sister unions is good, sound, economic business sense. If every union in the jurisdiction would take this up and follow it to its logical conclusion, then in a few years only we would be in a stronger condition to demand better terms in our scale negotiations.

The better the grade of goods one offers for sale the higher the price he can safely ask for them. And, on the other hand, methinks the boss would be pleased to see the high-priced machinery and material of his office in the hands of thoroughly competent and up-to-date help.

What do you think of the idea, you gentlemen of the various employers' and employees' associations of Greater Vancouver?

### Two New Organizations.

Active organization efforts among the Pullman car conductors and porters all over the country have now been begun under the auspices of the Federations of Pullman Car Conductors and Porters of America, separate organizations, which were recently formed and incorporated at Springfield, Ill. A large part of the membership of the two new federations will come from the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific coast cities, hence it is stated that some of the organizers for both will be assigned to this section of the west within a comparatively short time. The two federations anticipate a membership of approximately 20,000.

T. G. Woodbury, an ex-delegate of the T. and L. council, has returned to Winnipeg after a month's sojourn on the coast.

## J. LECKIE CO., LIMITED

SHOE MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture every kind of work shoe and specialize in lines for miners, railroad construction, logging, etc.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Stanfield's Underwear

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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY..................OCTOBER 24, 1913

### A DANGEROUS MENACE.

It has been more than hinted a number of times in several quarters that the dice were loaded on Vancouver Island for the strikers, but that the attorney-general would brazenly confess to the charge was rather more than one generally looks for from even a near statesman. It will be remembered that the arrest of some two hundred strikers took place nearly two months ago, and that since that date they have been treated as desperate criminals and denied the rights which were so patent that it shocked the federal minister of justice, Mr. Doherty, who recently visited the Pacific Coast, when the facts were made known to him by a delegation from Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

About the middle of September, at the instance of the executive committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor, several "petitions" were forwarded to Attorney-General Bowser, covering the Island travesty on "British Justice," asking for the release on bail of the imprisoned strikers.

Evidently the first one of these to be received by Mr. Bowser was from Victoria Trades and Labor Council, for since that date each union secretary is merely forwarded a copy of the letter sent to Victoria unionists. The reply of the government official charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws of B. C. and administering "justice" could not have been more pungently penned had it been the work of the coal barons themselves. It is addressed to the secretary of Victoria Trades and Labor Council under date of Sept. 26th, and reads:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt your Council in connection with the of petition signed by the officers of your Council in connection with the prosecutions now being undertaken by the Department against certain MINERS WHOM WE BELIEVE COMMITTED OFFENCES IN THE STRIKE AREA on Vancouver Island.

"I regret that I cannot see my way clear to meet with the suggestion that the prisoners be released. They will be prosecuted in the ordinary way by the Department, and it will be for the Court to decide whether the prosecutions were properly brought or not. The first duty of this Department is to see that law and order is upheld in the country, and while it may be unfortunate that the controversy taking place between the miners and mine-owners on Vancouver Island caused such over acts of voilence TO BE COMMITTED BY THE MINERS, still at the same time there is nothing left for this Department bu to see that the criminal laws are enthat the Courts of the country will see that the accused are given every opportunity to make forced, and you can rest assured a proper defence to the charges that have been made."

There it is: " . . . . . miners whom we believe committed offences in the strike area." And again: " . . . . to be committed by the miners." Remember this was written on Sept. 26th, over a month ago, and long before the trials of the strikers were even commenced. Attorney-general, prosecutor, defender of the coal barons and scabs, procurer of scab-herding specials, the witness, judge, jury and jailer all in one. Is it any wonder then that with such an arrogant tyrant in such a position that the workers of B. C. have lost confidence in "British Justice" and their respect for the law. On the contrary, the wonder is how the officials of the union have been able to control the membership as they have under such trying circumstances.

If such an admission as is made by the attorney-general above will not convince all right-thinking persons that there is and always has been from the start a determination on the part of the government to break the strike and drive the union men to violence, as an excuse for jailing and hounding them off the map, then what will?

This, coupled with the fact that the socialist member for Nanaimo riding has been jailed among the number, to be convicted and disqualified as a member of the provincial legislature, along with any other political possibilities there seemed to be in sight, makes the damnable plot all the more despicably apparent.

The time for mincing words with Attorney-General Bowser has passed. He is determined to serve the interests of Sirs Bill and Dan, who have the McBride government bought and paid for, and there is nothing he will stop at to accomplish the destruction of the miners' union on Vancouver Island.

There never was any trouble at Cumberland until Bowser's specials, mounted and otherwise, were sent there to create it, and intimidate the Orientals into going back to work under pain of being deported, and to browbeat the white strikers into submission to flagrant violations of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which somewhat reflected upon pet mine inspectors, placed there because of their pliability in the hands of Mackenzie & Mann's hired help at the mines.

Bowser's every action from the second day he became acting premier has lent more than a suspicion that he has a closer affiliation with the coal mining interests on Vancouver Island than will permit him taking an unbiased part in the administration of the law. But his letter to Victoria Trades and Labor Council reveals a state of affairs that would not be permitted in Russia.

These things, along with the wholesales theft of public lands by friends of the government, make it imperative that the workers unite at next election to rid the province of a public servant who has Sulzer backed off the map.

The present relentless war upon organised labor all over the province must be stopped. The first step to that end is to get rid of Bowser at any price. He is a menace to any community and should be squelched for good.

### MANN AND HIS MESSAGE.

Those who had the privilege of listening to the lecture delivered in this city a week ago-tonight by Tom Mann will not readily forget either the man or his message.

The sources from which the substance of the lecture was drawn, the method and manner of argument by which it was presented, and the abounding enthusiasm of the speaker himself, all contributed to the production of one of the most scholarly addresses which has ever been heard here.

Having voiced thanks and appreciation of the intellectual treat provided, and not forgetting that Tom Mann has devoted his life o strenuous effort and sacrifice for the working class, and that during that time he has acquired a vast amount of valuable experience, we are not able to agree with his opinion as to the way in which the age-long problem of working class emancipation is to be solved.

He contends that experience has proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt that political representation of the working class, by members of the working class, in parliaments and legislatures is a failure, and that in consequence, all the time, energy, argument and money which has been spent in that direction has been wasted. Tom Mann is too intelligent not to realize that such sweeping criticism places him, as the critic, under the necessity of supplying a substitute for that which he would abolish.

His remedy is the complete industrial organization of the workers for the ultimate abolition of capitalism, and in the meantime for the extension and protection of their economic or material rights and interests. All the workers in the building industry are to be members of one large building trades union or syndicate. All workers in every branch of industry are to be organised in like manner according to the industry in which they ply their craft or trade.

Then, by gradually using that economic power more and more, to force the employers to give higher wages and improved conditions of labor, the employers will finally be brought to the condition where the profits accruing to them from their ownership of capital and exploitation of labor power will be so far reduced that they will no longer desire, or be able, to remain in business.

The economic power of the workers having annihilated profits, the possession of capital in the shape of machinery, sources of raw supply, etc., will no longer be an advantage; and the correct relations between capital and labor being thus established, the taking over by the various industrial unions of the machinery of production and distribution which is required in any particular industry will only be a formal matter.

After that, the workers in each industry are to operate that industry solely in the interests of themselves.

The matter of the workers in one industry exchanging their products for the products of the workers in some other industry, is to be adjusted by what friend Mann calls "an equitable and commonsense basis of exchange."

The theory would be very fine if men were mathematics instead of human. But the solid fact which confronts us is that man is man, with all his goodness and all his badness, all his strength and weaknesses, and the path of history is one long record of the desire of the strong to dominate the weak.

Supposing that this ideal of so many industrial combinations of workers could be attained. What would there be to prevent a syndicate of overpowering numbers and economic strength from dictating to a weaker syndicate the terms upon which their respective products should exchange, without the least regard for either "equity" or "commonsense." In face of the power to take, such terms become the mere babble of altruistic weaklings, and the common weal of the community at large would be submerged in the strife of the various groups each fighting for its own economic interest regardless of the effect of that strife upon the body social.

To those who have had experience, the task of convincing the whole working class that it must organize as one solid body is not entirely free from difficulties. The worker can only live by being able to sell his working ability in return for the necessities of life, and with a growing and constant element of unemployed in all industrial countries the competition for Jobs—which mean the bread that men must have or die—tends to set worker against worker in the struggle and to make the task of organising no easier.

Opponents of that argument will point with glee to such an uprising as that of the transport workers in England two years ago, and in Ireland today. But neither of those struggles are examples of that continued organising effort which comes from dissatisfaction with wages and conditions which represent the price of the bare necessities of life. They are both the struggles of desperate men, oppressed to the depths of poverty and starvation by years of capitalist imposition. Given a sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter, and knowing the working class as those who have had practical experience of organising work do know them, it is highly likely that the splendid militancy which animates their ranks would be somewhat modified.

The ordinary effort of the workers in their attempts to go forward is not illuminated by the spotlight which is now upon Dublin, and it is questionable if the spirit which makes for steady and permanent progress is the same as that which is abroad today in that city. It lacks that calmness which is essential to an analytical study of our problem.

Friend Mann derived much support from what he considered was the failure of the working class representatives in the various houses of legislature to which they have been elected. All of which may be true, but it does not by any means prove, because first attempts and experiments have been disappointing, that the idea which lay at the back of those experiments is a wrong idea. If the men who are elected and also those who elected them, are not correctly informed as to the true relation of capital and labor it is little wonder that first trials have not brought the co-operative commonwealth.

At the same time it would not seem wise that the workers should depend entirely upon political action and the mere fact that a law is on the statute books. The Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia is on the statute books but experience has proved to the miners that unless they have industrial organization recognized as effective by the mine-owners, the law is of very little avail.

Industrial action alone requires that agitation should be raised every time an attempt is made to impose a new iniquity on the workers, and such agitation cannot be produced in an hour by a word or the snap of a finger. But if by political representation of the working class we can initiate a policy of law making having for its ultimate ideal the abolition of the exploitation of the worker for profit, and have that political effort backed up and supplemented by efficient industrial organization for use in case of need, then it seems we can have genuine hopes of permanent progress.

We enjoyed Mann thoroughly. He is great among men, he is a great teacher, with an obvious and sincere belief in his mission and his class—but we don't think his proposition would solve the riddle of "What must we do to be saved?"

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Better to fight battles than bottles.

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Economic conditions create agitators; not agitators conditions.

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Of course you enjoyed a Thanksgiving turkey—many years ago.

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---

The Fed. is now securely on an eight-page basis, and if subs. continue to come in as during the past month we should be able to make it twelve pages by the end of the year. Come on with the subs.

---

With a revenue of nearly $20,000 a year from the trade unionists of Canada the Trades and Labor Congress will soon be in a position to assist the workers to secure representation in parliament. Time!

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When things don't go right in the labor world be sure and blame it on your union officers, the editor or anybody but yourself. Bellyaching about what the other fellow should do. is so much easier than doing anything yourself.

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It is to be hoped that as a result of the recent visit of Minister of Justice Doherty some radical changes will be made in the present method of handling "criminals.' The present system is a disgrace to civilization and would not be tolerated were the true conditions known to the electorate.

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Strangely enough all the advertising of B. C. apples is done in the prairie provinces, while the coast cities, adjacent to the Okanagan valgrown, practically the entire local market is supplied from the same place "foreign" unions come from, plus duty.

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Who owns British Columbia? The Fed. will tell the story, based on land registry office figures, at an early date. No worker in B. C. should miss reading The Fed. a single issue during the next few months. Some revelations will be made that will set the Bowser-McBride aggregation of pirates thinking.

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The president of the Federation of Labor at Saginaw, Michigan, was removed from office on account of his doing strike duty in the copper district as a member of the state militia. A union man never shoulders a rifle to shoot down strikers who are making a brave struggle to wrest a living wage from the iron grasp of greed.—Miners' Magazine.

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With Conservatives in Canada putting trade unionists into jail wholesale for daring to demand that their own laws be enforced, and Liberals in the Old Country doing the same thing —not to mention the treatment of suffragettes—it should not take long for the workers to decide to leave both old parties severely alone and join the international party of their class.

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It never occurs to these smug open shoppers that they can obtain voluntary conciliation and arbitration by treating the laboring people fairly and like human beings, by recognizing their unions, and by having a decent regard for the rights of the public as well, for it is the public that is injured most when stubborn and tyrannical employers coldly declare that "there is nothing to arbitrate."—Cleveland Citizen.

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Hearst's mines in Mexico are being filled with Chinese coolies, displacing the "greasers," which hitherto have been considered the lowest paid labor on the continent. Yes, gentle reader, this is being done by the same newspaper Hearst who for a long time bilked many trade unionists into believing that he was a "friend of labor." Hearst is also erecting a scab building in Los Angeles.

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It's about time some of the local unions decided to beat the undertaker to it. Were it not for your union things would be worse. The days of making a living by selling each other real estate have drawn to a close in B. C. Hereafter the workers will get what their unions are able to secure for and hold for them—nothing more. Better cut out groucing and try putting a little more life into your union. It will pay you. Start now.

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The so-called Canadian "national" labor movement appears to have gone up the flue, at least in Montreal, its stronghold. The Winnipeg Voice says that the "nationals" now have only about 1,500 members left, while the international unions have 61 local unions with an aggregate membership of 34,000 in Montreal. The nationalist movement was inspired several years ago by Canadian capitalists and politicians for the purpose of dividing the labor forces and succeeded in some places for a time.—Max Hayes.

### The Nanaimo Scandal.

The penalty of lavishly handing out special privileges to company promoters, to exploit the country's national resources, and issue watered stock to an almost unlimited extent, is now being paid in the form of strikes at home and discredit abroad. The mine workers of Vancouver Island have been kept in idleness for over a year, while efforts were being made to smash their international union by importing strike-breakers. But the miners are supported by funds from the powerful United Mine Workers of America: strike-breaking methods have failed. Latterly a thug element has been introduced with the "scab" labor and riots have been provoked. The provincial forces of law and jail have been applied vindictively against the striking miners: even their lawyer has been arrested and imprisoned in a high-handed manner. Now the miners have cabled to Keir Hardie, as follows:

"Two hundred miners under arrest here on a charge of unlawful assembly and other charges in connection with the strike, denied bail, been held in prison six weeks, no trials yet, food insufficient, very bad quality, causing sickness. The authorities refuse permission to feed them and right of peaceful picketing is denied please make this public."

Canada will be advertised throughout the United Kingdom as an undesireable country for union workers. The best type of wealth producer will not be attracted to Canada by such an objectionable advertisement.—Ottawa Citizen.

### Timber Workers' Union.

The recently-organized International Timber Workers' union, including shingle weavers, woodsmen and sawmill workers, practice the rule of admitting to membership without any initiation fee any person holding a card in good standing in any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Thus the cook or waiters in a camp who is a member of the Cooks and Waiters' union can join by presenting their card and paying their dues in the new union. The same applies to engineers and firemen on the logging roads and every other line of work connected with the lumber industry. This means that any person who may be a member of any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who may change his vocation by entering some branch of the lumber industry thereby becomes eligible to membership in the new union and by virtue of the membership in any other union is entitled to be admitted without any it easy for any member of any union who enters the lumber industry to continue membership in organized labor.

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

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

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 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., 948 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, J. E. Phillips; financial secretary, J. Freckelton, 811 Seymour St.; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth Ave. W.; business agent, W. J. Nagle, Room 303, Labor Temple.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President Adam Taylor; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2636 Trinity Street, phone Highland 1672; financial secretary, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONal Local 397—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.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, 64 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.

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# EQUALITY WOMAN SUFFRAGE LIBERTY

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

## WOMEN TAKING NO CHANCES

The law regulating the relations between mother and child, the law which says the mother is not the parent of the child or children she has given birth to, the law which says a woman is not a person, the law which has been so carefully prepared and framed to protect the property rights of man in his wife and children, is part of an act passed in the reign of Charles the Second.

A gentleman holding an official position in Victoria said recently with reference to the "Lord's Day Act," "I am taking no chances under an Act passed in the reign of Charles the Second."

The feeling of the women today in British Columbia is that they are no longer willing to take chances where the welfare of their children and the interests of women are concerned.

This obsolete legislation has to be removed from the statute book, and modern up-to-date legislation passed, to suit the needs and wishes of the women and expressed by the women themselves as voters, to their elected representatives in the legislature.

Women are tired of taking chances and when from time to time, women from Seattle, Washington, come here and tell of the work of the women voters there and what they have accomplished, the more determined are they to have the right to certainties, not chances. —H. G.

## SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

One election day forty years ago, Susan B. Anthony walked into a polling booth in Rochester, New York, and put a vote in a ballot-box. She did it to test the Constitution of the United States, which defines citizenship as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

She was tried for illegal voting and fined one hundred dollars and costs of trial.

Thus began one of the first conspicuous efforts to gain political expression for woman, a movement that has gained followers every year, while calumny and ridicule have but increased its zeal, and it will continue militant and courageous till this Constitution which can be interpreted to suit any whim of authority shall have an amendment that will declare women to be "persons" with a right to vote.

The spirit of revolt as shown in the action of this splendid woman is abroad in the land.

A new generation of women is imbued with Susan B. Anthony's purpose to vote for the right as they see it, and help make the laws that rule the lives of their children.—Arthur Young.

## MRS. PANKHURST.

It is pleasing to note that President Wilson is sane enough to distinguish the difference between a criminal and the greatest woman alive today. Mrs. Pankhurst, in spite of glaring headlines to the contrary, has entered the United States, and not under a bond.

It looked for a few hours as though the descendants of the people who threw the tea into Boston harbor, when rebelling at the authority of England in the matter of the right to impose taxes without their consent, were fossilized. It is good to see that the spirit of freedom is still manifest


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## TWO POINTS OF VIEW

It is somewhat difficult to get antisuffragists to allow their light to shine and illumine the world.

Sir Almroth Wright has however published a book, showing why women should not vote, and that the movement for woman's freedom "is the result of the failure of woman to recognize that man is the master, and why he is the master."

Sir Almroth Wright is a physician and a specialist for nervous disorders, and on inquiry it is found that the great bulk of his patients are nuerotic society women, with nothing to do and all the time there is to do it in.

If this is the only kind of woman Sir Almroth Wright has studied and based his arguments on it accounts for his limited outlook.

Sir Ammroth particularly objects to the opening of professions and public offices to women on the grounds of their inferior intellect, and has evidently never heard of women passing the same examinations as men and coming out on top as so often happens today.

"They are hysterical, lacking in balance, have a very incomplete understanding of the realities of life, have no sense of proportions, for which physiological conditions are responsible, are intolerent of all the restraints of personal and domestic morality.'"

The nuerotic patients of the doctor are obvious here. "Admitting that some women have to work, also that some women prefer to play their part in the affairs of the world, either in professions or along some other line," —the woman out in the industrial world is quite beneath this eminent gentleman's notice—he only deals with the middle and upper class women—the following may be of interest to those who are trying to grapple with the problem of emigration and an over-crowded labor market:

"Admitting that in view of the urgency of the many starved and frustrated lives it is impossible to close one's eyes to the urgency of the woman problem, the woman who is in physiological or economic difficulty, has a way open to her if she has the pluck to take it.

"She can emigrate; she can go out from the social class in which she is not a self-supporting member into a humbler social class in which she could earn a living; and she can forsake conditions in which she must remain a spinster for conditions which she may perhaps become a mother."

It is now quite obvious that the objection is not to women earning their living, but to earning any thing more than a living wage, there never has been any objection to women going out into the labor market. The trouble begins when women not only say they will, but do enter well paid professions, and demand the same pay for the same work as men.

Suppose the point of view of a man who worked for the good of all men and all women is taken, a man whose observation of every class and kind of woman is responsible for his views and not confined to the nuerotic society woman and her imaginary difficulties.

Henry George was an earnest advocate for votes for women. In his "Social Problems" he wrote:

"I am convinced that we make a great mistake in depriving one sex of voice in public matters, and that we could in no way so increase the attention, the intelligence, and the devotion which may be brought to the solution of social problems as by enfranchising our women. Even if in a ruder state of society the intelligence of one sex suffices for the management of common interests, the vastly more intricate, more delicate, and more important questions, which the progress of civilization makes of public moment, require the intelligence of women as of men, and that we never can obtain until we interest them in public affairs. And I have come to believe that very much of the inattention, the flippancy, the want of conscience, which we see manifested in regard to public matters of the greatest moment, arise from the fact that we debar our women from taking their proper part in these matters. Nothing will fully interest man unless it also interests women. There are those who say that women are less intelligent than men; but who will say that they are less influential?"

The great problem of today is the social problem and it is the problem women are anxious to find a solution to.

The same well balanced reasons of a man like Henry George place the vapid, impractical outpourings of Sir Almroth Wright beneath notice, except for their absurdity. —H. G.

## MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League will not take place on Wednesday next owing to the dance arranged for that evening.

A dance and card party has been arranged for Wednesday, October 29, 8:30 p. m. till 12. Tickets on sale at headquarters of the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League, Room 219 Labor Temple.

The speakers at the next regular meeting, October 27, of the Mount Pleasant branch of the B. C. Woman's Suffrage League will be Miss Arnett and Miss H. G. Guttridge. These meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 p. m., Lee Hall, Main street, near Broadway.

## WHY?

Those who obey laws should have something to say as to their making.

Those who pay taxes to support government should be represented in government.

Those who have the homes in charge should be able to aid in the law-making which protects and relates in any way to children and the home.

It is the most womanly, economical and efficient way of influencing public affairs.

Government is a question of the people, for the people, and should be by the people, not by men alone.

It has been eminently successful wherever tried, both in New Zealand, United States and in foreign countries.

Women themselves want it and should have it.

Working women need to vote to regulate conditions under which they work.

It is the only method of government that is moral and just.

## NEW ZEALAND

While in the old country recently I met a lady from New Zealand who told me of an incident by which I was much impressed.

She said that in a certain village there was a little boy who had never seen an intoxicated person and he asked his mother what a drunken man was like. This, the lady said, was owing to the temperance legislation obtained by the women.

The Alcoholic Liquor Sale Control Act of 1893, provides that the electors in any local area shall have the right to decide by referendum whether the existing number of licenses shall continue, or be reduced or whether all licenses shall be abolished.

In 1906 was passed the Habitual Drunkard Detention Act.

In 1898 the Inebriates' Institution Act.

The fact that New Zealand has been a pioneer in social legislation may be to some extent due to the woman's vote. The attention paid to legislation for the direct benefit of homes and of the general well-being of the people is remarkable. In addition to the temperance legislation already referred to, the following laws are selected as among those whose passage may reasonably be supposed to have been facilitated by the women's vote:

1893. The Infant Life Protection Act provides for the registration of houses in which children are boarded and lays down penalties for child neglect. It has been several times amended.

1894. The Married Woman's Property Act gives married women the right to make contracts with their own money, etc., and obviates the necessity of a married woman re-executing her will after her husband's death.

1894. The Gaming Act provides for the punishment of those who bet with minors or who send them betting circulars.

1894. The Destitute Persons Act makes a husband liable for maintaining any children, legitimate or illegitimate, his wife may have at the time of the marriage, boys up to 16 and girls up to 18. A married woman with separate property is made liable to maintain her husband and children. The father of an illegitimate child is made liable to pay from 4s to 20s a week for its maintenance up to the age of 14, and he may be made to pay an additional £20 for its education.

1894. The Legitimation Act provides that the marriage of parents subsequent to the birth of a child legitimatizes it.

1894. The Criminal Code Amendment Act raises the age of consent from 14 to 15.

1894. The Shops and Shop Assistants Act regulates the hours and conditions in shops. There are many later amending acts.

1895. The Adoption of Children Act provides for their legal adoption.

1895. Animal's Protection Amendment Act.

1895. The Adulteration Prevention Amendment Act provides for pure bread and full weight.

1895. The Family Homes Protection Act secures homes and prevents their sale for mortgage or debt.

1895. The Manual and Technical Elementary Instruction Act.

1895. The Servants' Registry Offices Act provides for the licensing of servants' registries.

1896. The Female Law Practitioners' Act enables women to practice law.

1896. The married Persons' Summary Separation Act provides that an innocent wife may get a separation from her husband for aggravated assault.

1898. The Old Age Pensions Act gives pensions of £18 per annum to men and women over 65.

1898. The Slander of Women Act makes it actionable to impute unchastity to a woman without having to prove special damage.

LESLIE FEARN.

(To be continued)

The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent.—Daniel Webster.


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# FIGHT FOR JUSTICE; A.F. OF L. APPEALS TO ALL LABOR

**The Miners of Calumet, Mich., Bravely Struggle Against Fearful Odds for Shorter Hours.**

**Unquestionable Evidence Obtained from Amongst Strikers—News Suppressed.**

To All Organized Labor: Each new advance in human betterment leaves its furrows of pain and suffering across human hearts and lives. There is scarcely a worker in all America who does not know the meaning of a strike, during which the workers and their families have suffered and endured in order to obtain justice; or who has felt the terrible fear for the physical safety of loved ones in the thick of the contest, or the heartbreaking pain because of inability to supply even the barest necessities of life for those dependent upon him. To you, members of organized labor, the brave struggle of the copper miners of Calumet, Michigan, will appeal with greatest effect.

After exhausting all other means of securing the just demands which they made upon their employers, these miners laid aside their tools on July 23, and went out on a strike. They had been working a so-called ten-hour day, which in reality was

**An Eleven-hour Day**

for wages that would not permit American standards of living. Miners have been forced to handle individually heavy drilling machines which had formerly been operated by two men. After considering all matters the men decided to demand an eight-hour day, three dollars as the minimum wage, and two men to handle drilling machines as formerly. All requests for conferences or consideration of these just demands were ignored and treated with contempt.

Despite the fact that the strike was inaugurated peacefully and has been conducted by the miners without even the slightest show of violence, seldom has there been such a display of arbitrary methods on the part of the mine operators and governmental authorities. The morning after the strike began hundreds of deputies were sworn in; the employers imported companies of Waddell-Mahon guards; finally State troops were sent to the mining district that the mine owners might be enabled to operate their mines and

**The Voice of Labor**

in its appeal for justice might be silenced. All of this display of force was under the pretence of protecting property (when the miners did not attack it, nor contemplate attacking it); when the miners attempted to protect and promote human rights, they were ridden down in the streets, clubbed, fired upon!

Though there have been the usual efforts to foment strife and to stir up violence among the strikers, yet no property has been destroyed and the miners have remained steadfast in their determination to win their rights, and in their determination not to be forced into lawlessness.

The officials of the miners asked for an injunction restraining the appointment of additional deputies to serve the mine operators—their request was refused. The mine operators asked for an injunction restraining the strikers from picketing, "molesting" men going to or from work and from parading in the vicinity of the mines—that order was granted.

**A Fight for Justice.**

Such are the conditions under which these copper mines are waging their fight for justice and a life somewhat better worth living. With all the forces of capital and organized society working against them, they have maintained courage, determination and good spirit. There are 16,000 miners engaged in this struggle. A large number of miners and their families were evicted from their homes owned by the corporations. The lives, safety, and welfare of something like 50,000 men, women, and children are bound up with its fate. The strike has now been in progress for over two months and still the mine operators maintain stubborn resistance and unreasonable refusal to consider the demands of the men. The long, hard winter of northern Michigan is approaching, and these brave men, women, and children who are bearing the brunt of this fight for industrial justice for American workingmen are in need.

Two members of our Executive Council, John Mitchell and John B. Lennon, have been

**Among the Strikers**

and presented to us unquestionable evidence of the conditions there. After consideration of the conditions, the need and importance of the issues involved, the Executive Council makes this appeal to all the members of organized labor for prompt and generous financial assistance to aid these needy and suffering fellow-workers, their wives and children.

We appeal in the name of all labor and common humanity that each local union at once make an appropriation from its funds of not less than five cents for each member; that each Central Labor Union select a committee to appeal to all workers and friends to contribute promptly and as generously as possible, and to use every honorable means by which funds may be secured. The men and women and children of Calumet, Michigan, must not be starved into submission. They must and they will win, if the toilers of our country will but do their duty.

**News Suppressed.**

Remember that the splendid solidarity of the workers of America largely aided in securing the magnificent victory of the anthracite miners a few years ago. The newspapers have suppressed nearly all reference to the Calumet miners' strike. In this appeal we hope to reach the minds, hearts, and the consciences of our fellow-workers and friends, and thereby secure their response to the call for aid.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who will return receipt for the same and promptly forward every dollar to the immediate aid of the struggling miners of Calumet. Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

## THE AGITATOR.

Who is he?

The agitator is one who puts his finger on the sore spot in economic conditions and proposes a remedy for the ills which the workingman suffers.

He goes after the worst first.

Any man who does that is considered an agitator—the most opprobrious epithet that the capitalist and their henchmen can apply to one enlisted in Labor's cause.

When they are unable to reply to charges or defend conditions, their answer is, "you are an agitator," and if you happen to come from another locality your offense is all the more heinous in their eyes.

In the eyes of thinking men it is no longer a crime, it is not even an offense to be called an agitator.

Intelligent men realize that human beings suffer wrongs which should be remedied.

It is the agitator who points them out, who arouses men to protest against conditions, who helps them to unite their energies.

It is he who points out the path which working men in other times and places have followed.

He speaks a word of encouragement, and when his task is done he goes where other wrongs call for redress, and will continue to go so long as the workers suffer injustice.

So long as there is a wrong to remedy the voice of the agitator will be heard.

You may kill him today but if you do not remedy the wrongs, tomorrow his message will be on the lips of thousands.

Once they put agitators in prison, tied them to the stake, nailed to the cross, but they did not silence humanity's protest by any such means as that.

The wrong was remedied or the nation died.

That is the lesson taught on every page of the world's history and every great movement the world has ever known had some men who gave voice to the people's protest, who incarnated their message, who pointed the way to their ideal.

Sometimes he has aroused his countrymen against foreign oppressors as Demosthenes aroused the Athenians against Philip, as Patrick Henry fired the Americans against King George.

They were trouble makers in their times but posterity bless their memory.

Sometimes the agitator has given voice to the hopes, the anguish, the wrongs of a thousand years, as Mirabeau did when he wakened the soul of France at the beginning of the French Revolution.

Sometimes he has quickened the conscience of a nation, as Wilberforce did when he began the campaign that ended in freeing of Britain's slaves.

Again the agitator has taught tenderness to the outcast, as Howard did in his agitation for prison reform.

Sometimes he has flung the gauntlet squarely in the face of tradition and law as Wendell Phillips did his crusade against African slavery, he denounced it as a "league with death and a covenant with hell."

No man was more sincerely hated than he.

Some were so foolish as to imagine that the crimes, evils and injustice of slavery would never have found a voice, had it not been for him and such as he.

That is where they make their mistake.

A great wrong is always founded on an economic injustice.

The great mass of people are injured by its continuance and as soon as they understand the cause of their sufferings they band together to remove the cause.

The agitator simply hastens that day.

Social crime is a cancer that eats at the vitals of society.

When the agitator points it out and indicates the remedy, he is acting as a surgeon. You don't get rid of cancers by killing or deporting surgeons.

You don't get rid of low wages, long hours and unhealthful conditions of labor by chasing out organizers.

Yes, in every nook and corner of Christendom, wherever the workers are suffering, you will find some voice raised in protest against those conditions, and progress is measured by the rapidity with which those wrongs are remedied.

Nations move from the fens of disease, ignorance and oppression just in proportion as the people are free to voice their protest and enforce remedies for the improvement of conditions.

The proudest boast of tomorrow will be the realization of those hopes which the agitator voiced today.

The agitator is the voice of progress. He speaks, and sooner or later humanity comes to heed his call.

They may burn him but the "hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe returns to gather up his scattered ashes in history's golden urn."

There are many people who are not ashamed to have committed a crime, they only regret that it was found out; so there are employers and communities back of them, who have no shame for the long work day they enforce, or the robberies they inflict upon employees; they are only indignant that the facts should be given to the world.

That is the measure of the people who decry and denounce the agitator.

It is fortunate that humanity has some such friends, says the Miners' Bulletin; for when the truth has once been spoken about a wrong it is like laying an axe at the root of the tree, decay and death begins.

Working men have long since learned the necessity of an organization, of having men to represent their interests whose living would not depend upon a boss's favor.

That is the reason why the agitator is so sincerely hated by every oppressor of labor.

He cannot be silenced.

He cannot be driven out by the simple expedient of a time check.

The advantages of organization have been proven by many years experience in many trades and industries.

Each group of workers have their own special problems to be solved and difficulties to be surmounted.

They select men whom they believe capable of representing their cause intelligently and aiding in the solution of their problems.

If their officials and representatives fail to carry out their wishes they do just what the whole people do with their political servants, they turn them down and choose others.

The officials of a labor organization, (their enemies and the enemies of the working class call them professional agitators), are the servants of their fellow members, not masters.

Every age has had its agitators.

Their message has depended upon the needs of the particular time in which they lived.

Woe to the people who have no voice protesting against the injustice of the time, no social prophets, no bards of liberty, no hope that lies beyond the horizon, depending upon the earnest efforts of home-spun souls for its realization.

The people without a vision perish.

# NIGHT CLASSES FOR SHEET METAL WORKERS

**Advisory Committee is Asked for From Local Sheet Metal Workers' Union.**

**Vancouver School Board Has Established Same For Winter Months.**

The officers of the local Sheet Metal Workers' Union are taking a good deal of interest in the sheet metal trades classes every Monday and Wednesday evening, October to March, in the King Edward High School, Fairview.

The problems to be worked out by these evening classes are as follows, and are very practical:

Practical pattern problems divided into five groups. Groups 1, 2 and 3 subdivided into three sections, i.e., parallel development, radial development, and development by triangulation.

Group 4.—Square mitres, return and sections, i.e., parallel development and radial development.

**Practical Pattern Problems Worked Out in the Shop.**

Group 1.—Tin and sheet iron ware patterns.

Group 2.—Patterns for pipe work and furnace work.

Group 3.—Patterns for articles in heavy shet metal.

Group 4.—Patterns incornice work.

Group 5.—Patterns for skylights.

Group 1.—Patterns mostly used in making tinware such as pans, pails, funnels, cans, measures, coal hods, etc.

Group 2.—Pipes, elbows, tees, bolts, transition pieces, etc.

Group 3.—Boilers and boiler parts, smoke stacks, ship ventilators, etc.

Group 4.—Spuare mitres, return and face, angle mitres, circular moulds, etc.

Group 5.—Skylight, curb, common bar, jack, hip, cross bar, ventilators, etc.

Mr. K. V. Martin will conduct the senior class, while Mr. J. A. Matheson is taking on the junior.

As all the trades are becoming more and more specialized every year, the trade schools, whether conducted by the organization itself or by the local school board, is doing a vast amount of good to the apprentice and young journeyman. The union officials want to see large classes enrolled, so also does the local school board, and to this end have asked the union to name a committee to act with them in an advisory capacity.

**Active Organization Planned.**

General Organizer Robert Byron, who was here the latter part of September, is expected back this week and will work in the district for the next two months.

J. Hamilton has been elected business agent, and will attend to local affairs.

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## MR. FARRINGTON RETUNS FROM BOARD MEETING WITH AMPLE STRIKE FUNDS

Continued from page one.

**Still Open to Conviction.**

Continuing Mr. Farrington said: "While we are determined to force this right, our position should not be interpreted as being one of obstinate belligerency. We are still in a conciliatory frame of mind and are willing to meet the mine owners any time they desire to do so for the purpose of trying to adjust our differences through the medium of intelligent conciliation.

"If we cannot conciliate our difficulties the United Mine Workers of America have no other choice than but to fight, and fight we will until the mine owners concede the Vancouver Island miners their inherent right to belong to the United Mine Workers of America, whether it takes us a day or a year to establish that right."

**International Growing Rapidly.**

Speaking of the financial ability of the International Union, Mr. Farrington said:

"Our union was never as strong, numerically and financially, as it is at the present time. According to official reports our paid up membership is a little more than 410,000. With the special assessment just levied, our revenue will be approximately $800,000 per month, and aside from the expense of carrying on the Vancouver Island and Colorado strikes the demands on our resources are very light.

"During my visit in the east I met many influential leaders in the labor movement, and many individual members of local prominence, all of whom expressed a keen interest in the Island strike and the desire to see the miners win, which indicates that the efforts of the provincial government to break the strike by an invasion of military forces has given us a tremendous volume of publicity, which we could never have hoped to have gained had the government been impartial during the strike, so that we feel, considered as a whole, that the efforts of the government to defeat the men, and the injustices imposed upon them by the McBride combination, have been helpful rather than injurious to us."

**Lucky Number "150."**

Not satisfied with the handsome donation made to The Fed.'s Christmas Box fund by ivision 101 of Vancouver Street Railwaymen, Messrs. T. C. Clinton and W. Murray this week purchased a handsome thermos bottle and lunch set, and hurriedly pulled off a raffle, selling tickets at 10c each, with the result that yesterday afternoon the sum of $45.60 was turned over to The Federationist. At the request of Bro. Clinton, a lady member of The Federationist staff was asked to draw the lucky ticket, and the winning number is 150. If the holder of No. 150 will call at this office the prize awaits him.

**California State Federation of Labor.**

The California State Federation of Labor has made marvelous progress, according to reports made to the convention by Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. On October 1 of this year the membership was 67,000, an increase of 22,000 since October 1, 1910, when the membership was 54,-000. There are 502 local unions affiliated, an increase of 73 over October 1, 1912. Fifteen labor councils are now affiliated.

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# ROYAL CITY CENTRAL LABOR BODY IN SESSION

**Pres. Cameron Elected as Council's Representative on Industrial Commission.**

**Decided to Organize a Building Trades Council and Put on Organizing Campaign.**

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 22.—Regular meeting of Trades and Labor Council held in Labor Temple, President Cameron in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

**Communications.**

From Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; call for per capita tax. Ordered paid.

Secretary S. D. P., re Atkinson meeting. Filed.

**Reports of Committees.**

Committee on wall decoration reported progress.

Committee to confer on affiliation of Vancouver locals reported having met several representatives of Vancouver unions, and as a result the Machinists will aid us in organizing here.

The Boilermakers and Patternmakers will affiliate here.

The Bakers will also affiliate with this body.

The Longshoremen will send a man over to organize what men they have here and if not enough to form a local will get them into the Federal Labor Union in the meantime. As soon as possible an effort will be made to organize the fishermen. Report received.

The committee to call public meeting reported having a fairly well attended meeting on the 17th, when four aldermanic candidates were selected, W. Dodd, D. S. Cameron, T. A. Barnard and A. Hogg.

The selection of school trustees was left to the permanent committee which was then elected, and called a meeting for Oct. 23rd. Report received.

Committee to meet B. C. Association of Engineers were not allowed to attend the meeting, but believe the matter is to be referred to their Grand Lodge. Report received.

The committee on smoker reported the date set as Wednesday, 29th, and hopes everyone will boost the function and swell the fund for The Fed.'s Miners' Christmas Fund. Report received.

W. L. Darling, Industrial Commissioner, was then given the floor and gave an interesting talk on the work being done by the Progressive Association to bring industries here, and stated that he was only concerned in getting the industry and it was up to us to organize them. He gave figures to show that New Westminster is the third largest manufacturing city west of the Great Lakes, and has a greater percentage of working population than any other city in Canada. Stable industries are the only ones they consider locating, as a boom industry that fails is worse than getting none at all. An industrial commissioner is a safeguard against fake propositions. Agriculture, with its allied industries, were considered and conditions have been found deplorable. We had large quantities of the finest land on earth, but it might as well be mountain tops for all the use it is to the people. B. C. last year paid half the total duty collected on farm produce. B. C. pays 2.20 cents per head duty on foodstuffs. Something must be done at once to remedy this state of affairs. A co-operative market would be of help. Chinese have solved the problem in a way by hawking their goods, and the people get a better article and cheaper, and if we buy from the grocer he gets Chinese goods just the same. The Progressive Association wanted the working community to have a delegate in that association, with a view to getting a more hearty co-operation of organized labor. Mr. Darling was extended a hearty vote of thanks.

Moved and seconded that this council elect a representative to the Progressive Association. Carried.

Delegate D. S. Cameron was elected as representative of this council on the executive of the Progressive Association.

Mr. Jos. Proebstle, international board member of the Brewery Workers, was then given the floor and gave his views of labor conditions in Western Canada, and stated that he is about to close a contract with Vancouver and also New Westminster and wishes the council to select a man to go with him to close Westminster contract.

On motion, Del. Knutzen was elected to attend to the matter.

**Reports of Unions.**

Typos—All working. Expect President Lynch to visit New Westminster next month.

Cigarmakers—All working.

A. S. Carpenters—Fifty per cent. idle.

U. B. Carpenters—Half idle.

Painters—A few more at work. Depot Hotel being done by non-union labor.

Lathers—Prospects poor at present.

Meat Cutters—All working.

Barbers—All working. Magee & Walker yet unfair. If we get early closing by-law they will both become fair.

Shingle Weavers—All working.

Engineers—Taking in new members. Have rearranged the scale on harbor works.

Grievance Committee reported on non-union jobs.

Johnston's Shoe House said it was immaterial to them whether the men were union or not.

Occidental contract is in hands of Miller & Jewhurst, the same men as have the Johnston job. One union man on Depot Hotel. Lytton said the job would be done by union men. Holbrook contract not yet let. Liverpool Arms job let to Sloan & Harrison with a union clause in contract.

Your committee recommends that a Building Trades Council be organized. Report received and recommendation acted on.

Moved and seconded that Johnston's Shoe House, Occidental Hotel, Depot Hotel be declared "unfair" to organized labor, and that the secretary be instructed to notify all unions to that effect.

On motion the secretary be instructed to call a meeting of the building trades within a week.

ADVERTISEMENT

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By SAM ATKINSON.

**The Political Panorama.**

The audience in the Dominion Theatre did not hear the lecture on "The Evolution of Conscince" last Sunday evening. The subject had to be postponed until next Sunday on account of the sudden illness of the writer. For three hours I had a struggle with the grim monster, and but for the prompt action of Dr. T. P. Hall there might have been one less agitator to worry about. As it was my bedroom was suggestive of a bloody revolution. The plunge of the instrument into my body has made me all the keener to plunge a knife to the heart of modern society. Especially that part of it represented by such mental prostitutes as the men who form the Bowser and McBride government.

The Rand Daily Mail of South Africa contained the report of a speech in a recent issue, delivered by W. J. Laite, organizing secretary of the South Africa Manufacturers' Association that is very illuminating.

"When he was in Canada," says the report of his address, "he had been impressed with the magnificent organization of their Manufacturers' Association. The government would never dream of legislating without consulting them."

Later in his address Mr. Laite, speaking of South African affairs, said: "The government will feed us every time we bark, but we must bark in unison."

We have that kind of a government here, and when the working class learn to "bark in unison" we can say something like this:

"The wage earners have a magnificent organization representing their economic interests. The government would never dream of legislating without consulting them."

Two Salvation Army lasses saw Harry Sibble board a street car. "There goes the devil's press agent," said one of them. This was a stab at Harry because he sells Socialist literature to any kind of a crowd. To prove that he is not quite as bad as all that, Harry recited to me the 23rd Psalm. True it is changed a little. Here it is:

¶"The politician is my shepherd;
¶I shall want no good thing during the campaign;
¶He leadeth me in the saloon for my vote's sake: He filleth my pocket with good cigars; my glass of beer runneth over.
¶He prepareth my ticket in the face of my better judgment.
¶Yea, though I walk through the rain and the mud to vote for him and shout myself hoarse, straightway when he is elected he forgetteth all about me, and lo, when I meet him in his own office he knoweth me not.
¶Surely the wool has been pulled over mine eyes all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the House of Poverty for ever. Ah-men."

The most significant fact in the working-class world of the past few weeks is that W. E. Trautman, one of the founders of the I. W. W., who recently resigned as a member of the Chicago faction, has made application for membership in the Detroit organization. Another good man has come to his senses and recognized the necessity for political as well as industrial action.

The Social Democratic Party intends to conduct a campaign in the next municipal election. Last Tuesday evening Mr. Ernest Burns opened a very interesting discussion on "The Municipality and the Unemployed." Next Tuesday the discussion will be continued in Hamilton hall, Dunsmuir and Hamilton streets, at 8 p. m.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Social Democratic Party believe that Socialists should be sociable. They are going to "trip the light fantastic" on Tuesday evening, November 11th, in the Labor Temple. The dance will be preceded by a concert for the benefit of wall-flowers like myself. You have heard about the proverbial bull in a china shop. Watch me that night. Refreshments will be provided. Tickets may be obtained from any of the ladies. The price of admission is 25 cents.

My old grannie used to say, "The consicence is the voice of God." Poor old God. We blame Him for everything. He must have a very contradictory voice. Conscience tells Bowser that he must have the police and the militia on Vancouver Island. George Pettigrew's conscience tells him that he must fight for the right to organize and go to jail rather than bend the knee to Bowser. We are going to discuss this question on Sunday evening next in the Dominion Theatre, Granville street. Any defence of the "under dog" is interesting. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

It may be a little premature, but Mrs. B. M. Burns has already contracted spring fever. Here is the first sign:

**Social Democrate Awake.**

Are moving on towards unity,
Your help they crave, and herewith ask
A little boost at this big task—
To put the capitalist system out,
And all its cruel sins to rout—
The job is big and can't be done
Till all the workers work as one.
A get-together time there'll be,
November 'leven, one nine one three,
In Labor Temple, Dousmuir street;
And there 'tis hoped that all will meet
Who wish to lend a helping hand
To this great cause of every land.

**Furuseth Received Appointment**

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, has been appointed as one of the commissioners by the President of the United States to represent that government at the London conference on safety at sea.

New Westminster unionists promise The Fed. 400 new subscribers during the coming week. Come on, let's make The Fed. a twelve-pager by the end of the year. Two thousand more subs. will do it.

Painters asked if Trades and Labor Council had any jurisdiction over the candidates for aldermen. They were informed that the council has no jurisdiction over the candidates, as they were selected by an open meeting of organized and unorganized labor.

# FEDERATION OF LABOR IN UTAH ENDORSES SOCIALISM

**Having Failed to Secure Legislation from Old Parties, Decides to Go Into Politics.**

**Convention Proceedings Disclose Splendid List of Measures Affecting Wage Workers.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 17.—The convention of the State Federation of Labor just closed in this city succeeded in electing an unusually strong list of officials and has made a really remarkable departure by endorsing socialism and urging the workers of the state to study it.

The endorsement of socialism was directly due to the report of the outgoing president, A. H. Kempton, who recommended that after an unsuccessful experiment of the State Federation to get eighteen labor measures through the last legislature, that organized labor enter the political arena as a constructive and class conscious force electing their own representatives to office.

The convention, which lasted the better part of the week, succeeded in accomplishing an unusual amount of business, of which a partial list is:

Endorsement of industrial unionism as the proper form of labor organization.

Inaugurated a movement for organization of women workers of the state.

Began war on violators of Nine-Hour Workday Law for women workers.

Condemned Boy Scout movement.

Condemned military drill and uniforms in public schools.

Asked Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., to get out of the Civic Federation or the A. F. of L.

Appropriated $125 to the Inter-Mountain Worker, the best socialist and labor paper of the state.

Endorsed the Michigan strike and appropriated $50 for the miners.

Endorsed the A. F. of L. campaign for uniform school books.

Endorsed the A. F. of L. plan of university extension to benefit workers.

The last business of the convention was the election of officers. No contests were developed, except for the office of president, for which Kempton declined to run. After close balloting for three aspirants, S. H. Moore of the United Brewery Workers was chosen for the ensuing year. The other officers held over from the year before were elected by acclamation. They are:

First vice-president, Robert Adamson, Eureka, of the Western Federation of Miners.

Second vice-president, Maud West, Ogden, of the United Garment Workers.

Third vice-president, W. M. Knerr, Salt Lake, of the Laundry Workers' union.

Fourth vice-president, W. F. Quinn, Park City, of the Western Federation of Miners.

Secretary-treasurer, W. M. Piggott, Ogden, of the Barbers' union.

Delegate to the American Federation of Labor, A. H. Kempton, Salt Lake, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

**Brewery Workers Organize.**

Under the auspices of Business Agent J. W. Wilkinson of the central labor body a meeting of the men employed in the local breweries was held at Labor Temple on Tuesday evening to discuss the advisability of organizing. After a general discussion, it was decided to organize a union immediately and make application for a charter. Jas. Piggott, 524 Keefer street, and Fritz Gurtner, 2137 Scotia street, were elected provisional president and secretary respectively, of the new organization, which will be known as Local No. 281.

A two-year agreement, to be presented to the local breweries, was drafted, covering wage scale and working conditions, with the assistance of the central labor body business agent. No serious obstacles are expected on the part of either the brewery management or employees to prevent an amicable understanding.

Were it not for the strikes of the past the workers would have no wages to lose.

## MINER DRAGGED OUT OF HOME WITHOUT WARRANT

Continued from page one.

My father, ignoring the question, said, "I certainly do, unless you can produce a warrant. I expect the same British justice here as I would have got in England."

Mr. McDougall's answer to this was, "I'm warrant enough;" which I question.

During this talk he was dragging at my father to get him out of the house.

My mother, who was watching all that was going on, said, "Here, you can't take him without a warrant." This chief turned to her and waving his hand in her face said, "I'm not speaking to you."

But, in spite of all this opposition my father was taken by this Bowser thug without the necessary warrant, to the company's office, the first stage of his journey to the Nanaimo jail.

I have always heard that before a man could be arrested on any charge, unless for murder, that a warrant was necessary. It does not appear as if that was the case in this place. To ask for "British justice" is like asking for the moon.

I may add that my father is still in the Nanaimo jail, among many others, who I suppose were treated in a like manner.

Can you wonder at the women-folk feeling bitter against these so-called servants of justice, when fathers, husbands and sons have been dragged from their homes like so many felons; grey-haired men and laughing boys, brimming over with god nature and the world before them.

Their arrest and being jailed does not make us think any the less of them, and we shall be just as proud of them when they come home to us as we were before they were taken away from those places which we call Home.

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**Britain's Shame**

In a speech in London a few days ago Ben Tillett, the well-known labor agitator, declared that there are 2,000,000 families in Great Britain who are daily in need of the bare necessaries of life.

**1437 Miners Killed in Seven Months.**

Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States during the first seven months of the year numbered 1437, as compared with 1419 in the same period last year, according to reports to the bureau of mines here. Pennsylvania leads the list with 763.

**McMillan Recovering.**

Friends will be glad to hear that "Jack" McMillan, an active member of the Painters' Union and recently vice-president of the central labor body, is rapidly recovering from a serious attack of typhoid fever. After 45 days in the General Hospital he is now putting in a period of convalescence at the home of Jas. H. McVety.

**Steam Engineers' Union.**

The Steam Engineers' meeting last Wednesday week was well attended. President Nicholson in the chair, all the other officers being present. The new road scale took up a good deal of time, and a portion of the routine business was laid over.

The new road scale, which was passed, calls for $5 per day for all outside work for hoistmen, time and one-half for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

Commencing with October, the union will meet every Wednesday evening in room 204, Labor Temple.

The delegates to the Trades and Labor Council resigned, and Messrs. C. D. Guffey, W. Byatt and F. Hiscox were elected to take their places.

For the first time in a year there were no initiations, there being three candidates accepted, but they did not show up.

Secretary Victor F. Midgley, of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, delivered an address to the union on the question of re-affiliation with the B. C. F. of L. He said the Steam Engineers were among the first to affiliate with the B. C. F. of L. and pointed out that the executive of that body had in the past spent much time in taking up questions affecting them with the provincial government. He also emphasized the fact that the body he represented was non-partisan in politics; that it was a source of strength to all unions in B. C. to belong to the Federation, and urged the re-affiliation of the steam engineers.

**The Tom Mann Meeting.**

Editor B. C. Federationist: Local Union No. 322, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver, under date of Oct. 18, herewith gives financial report of meeting held in Dominion hall, Oct. 17, 1913, by our union, in behalf of the U. M. W. of A. defense fund of Nanaimo, B. C.:

**Expenditures.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hall rent (Dominion Hall) | $ 50.00 |
| Tom Mann, speaker (fee) | 25.00 |
| Eagle signs (double banner) | 9.00 |
| Wagon for banner (15 hours) | 11.25 |
| Cloth for two single banner | .50 |
| Eagle Sign (one single banner) | 2.00 |
| E. T. Kingsley (hand bills, 5000) | 10.00 |
| Admission tickets (1000) | 2.25 |
| Press advertising | 5.60 |
| Three telegrams | 2.25 |
| Carrying banner (two days) | 5.25 |
| Paint for banner | .30 |
| Tacks | .25 |
| Total | $124.55 |

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sale of tickets at door | $122.00 |
| Collection | 46.70 |
| Total | $168.70 |

**Recapitulation.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $168.70 |
| Expenditures | 124.55 |
| Balance for defense of U. M. W. of A. strikers of Nanaimo | $ 34.15 |

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Take Notice

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