THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STR[illegible]H. OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR. POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY!

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SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR VICTORY

Labor Candidates Secure Majority in Transvaal Legislature

A SYCOPHANT PRESS

Importance of Indemnity Bill to Workers of This Country

The workers of South Africa have given their answer to Botha. The election for members of the Transvaal legislature took place Wednesday and resulted in a sweeping victory for the labor candidates who now have a majority in the assembly. This has been made possible by the trades unions while pursuing their industrial aims taking action on the political field. It is pretty certain that no one now regrets the illegal and autocratic behavior of the government more than the Rand mine-owners who have, as always, been the cause of trouble. Labor will remember them, as labor will remember the sycophant press which has done its best to injure the cause of the worker.

Readers of the daily press have been considerably puzzled of late by the almost entire cessation of news regarding the industrial situation in South Africa. It appeared that some concerted action was being taken to prevent publicity and in the light of further events this belief amounts to a certainty. A group of multi-millionaires in Great Britain have circularized provincial newspapers in that country offering to supply them with news affecting labor at no cost. The specimen to hand is lying and libellous especially as regards South Africa, and it is extremely probable that legal action will be taken against its authors. The history of the trouble is well known and need not be recapitulated. The mass meeting held on Sunday, January 11th, was orderly, good-humored and self-controlled. Not a policeman or soldier was to be seen and there was no suggestion of violence on the part of the strikers. Yet martial law of an unparalleled stringency was declared at midnight on the Tuesday. Then followed wholesale arrests and imprisonments. Entire executives of unions, several labor members, councillors and candidates at forthcoming elections were imprisoned without any charges being laid or trials held.

Offences Under Martial Law

Under martial law it has been made an offence to advise any person to strike, to continue to strike, or to assist a striker or his family in any way. One man was fined $25 or 14 days for looking "sneeringly" at a policeman. Union offices have been raided, printing machinery destroyed, news censorship established, espionage exercised on private telephones and letters and the public generally ruthlessly handled and driven like cattle. The armed forces of the country are being used, not to suppress violence, but to terrorize men into working. The capitalist press has been strangely silent over these incidents and also about the reception of the nine deportees in Great Britain. These men have been received with enthusiasm by all shades and sections of workers. The gathering in Hyde Park was the greatest demonstration London has seen for thirty years. Nothing has up to now united the British labor movement as Botha's action. Although the British parliament has agreed to sanction the indemnity bill without the institution of a judicial enquiry, it is possible that they will be forced by the vigorous expression of popular will to reverse their decision. The workers in Canada are vitally interested in this struggle.

Indemnity Bill

In the preamble of the indemnity bill the state of martial law which it legalizes is described "as understood and administered in his majesty's dominions." If imperial sanction is given to the bill, the action of the South African government is accepted as a precedent for the whole empire. Never before has a perfectly constitutional strike been considered a proper occasion for the proclamation of martial law; if the example set by the South African government is not challenged, a strike in Canada can henceforth be accepted by the governments as a state of rebellion warranting the substitution of military despotism for civil authority. That is a grave danger which been scarcely realized and one which the people of the province would do well to consider.

FOUR LOCAL UNIONS MERGED INTO ONE BODY

Amalgamated Section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

Officers Elected—President, J. A. Key—State of Trade

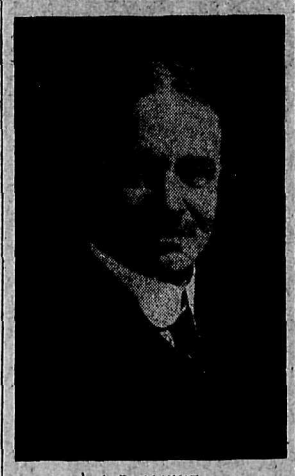
The Amalgamated section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held a business-like aggregate meeting on Monday evening, there being about 100 members in attendance. President J. A. Key occupied the chair and Secretary J. Bitcon was in his place. The principal business of the four local unions was the consideration of their consolidation and merging into one organization. After a thorough discussion it was decided to merge into a single body and to hold future meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in 302, Labor Temple. The election of officers resulted as follows President, J. A. Key; vice-president, A. Glen; secretary, Geo. F. Read; treasurer, J. Stewart; auditors, J. Fowler, W. Currie, and V. Wright; check steward, J. Towe; money steward, G. Richardson; business agent, H. J. McEwen. Branch committee and trustees—J. McKinlay, J. Bitcon, L. McLean, B. Braithwaite, and W. Wheeler. Branch referee—J. G. Smith. The state of trade was reported still dull, and there were more men out of work than there were working.

LOCAL BOOKBINDERS

Anti-Military Resolution Voted Down—Trade Reported Still Dull

There was a large turn-out of members of local union, No. 105, Brotherhood of International Bookbinders at Tuesday night's meeting. The resolution disqualifying unions for representation on the B. C. Federation of Labor if they allow members to belong to the militia was voted down after a brief discussion. Owing to the dull state of business it was decided not to send a delegate this year to attend the Denver session of the International union. L. E. Dennison, advisory president of the Caxton Apprentices' club, addressed the meeting in regard to bookbinders' apprentices joining that body. A movement was now on foot towards the establishment of a technical school for the allied printing trades. It was decided to support the movement. President Frank Milne, who accidentally had his finger smashed in a cutting machine a few days ago, occupied the chair.

In 1818 when New York Typographical society was chartered, the legislature refused to permit the incorporation until the society assented to a provision prohibiting it to "at any time pass any law or regulation respecting the price or wages of labor," Wouldn't Bill and Dan have been happy in those days?



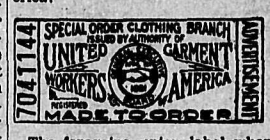
J. R. ALPINE
President United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

CLEVER COUNTERFEIT CONFOUNDING AND CONFUSING

As to Legitimate Union Labels Versus Illegitimate "Union Labels"

Case Concerning Garment Workers—Womanhood and Manhood

The "low down," barefaced scheming of some politicians in this province to "do up" honest working people at all hazards is only outclassed by the knavery of some merchants who will resort to almost any shady, despicable trick to cheat the purchasing public and at the same time defraud out of a livelihood even women who must struggle in an industrial field already over-crowded by cheap Mongol workers. The trade unions here and elsewhere have been endeavoring for years to keep wages up to the living notch, but no matter what they do, and try to do, they are often outwitted in carrying out their best intentions. Labelling goods made under union conditions has been of considerable value in bettering the conditions of the workers. In order to protect the union label against duplication and fraud by those having no right to use it, large sums of money have been spent by the unions in legal expenses as well as in advertising. In spite of all this, however, some manufacturers still endeavor to hoodwink the public and foist upon them goods with either a "fake" label, or an intimation that the articles so labelled are "union made." One such instance has recently been brought to the notice of The Federationist. A Victoria firm manufacturing overalls carrying the title of "Big Horn" uses a label on these garments stating that they are union made, but the name of the union is not specified thereon. Why is not the recognized official label of an international union used? If these garments are made by union labor under conditions approved by the bona fide unions interested there would be no difficulty in having the label provided for such purposes. For the benefit of the uninitiated The Federationist takes this opportunity to point out that the matter of patronizing the union label is purely one of business aside from the ethics of unionism. Herewith is reproduced a cut of the union label of the United Garment Workers of America:



The foregoing union label when attached to ready-made clothing and garments, particularly overalls, guarantees that the makers thereof have a clean, dry, properly equipped, sanitary workshop, union working hours and living wages. Garments not bearing this label are in most cases made in sweatshops and sometimes in prisons. All wage-earners and others should demand the union label thereby assisting men and women garment workers in raising labor above conditions which are placed by keen competition and the desire for gain. Every honest citizen should help to place womanhood and manhood above dollars by demanding the union label.

CIGARMAKERS

Stogie Makers—Blue Label Bowling Team Issues Challenge

"Bob" Craig, the secretary of the local cigarmakers, sent a man to Prince Rupert this week to go to work. Business there is improving, and as soon as a sufficient number of cigarmakers are employed in that city a charter will be taken out, and the new union will affiliate with the Prince Rupert Trades and Labor council, which, it is expected, will happen very shortly.

As a result of the late conference held at Washington, D. C., things look good for an amalgamation of the stogie makers with the International Cigarmakers' union.

The Cigarmakers Blue Label bowling team comprise Geo. Wood (captain), F. J. Brandt, A. A. Reynolds, W. A. Reynolds, Fred. Carey, and belong to the Bende and Flanagan alley league. This "skookum" quintette were at the head of the league, but struck hard luck—and fell down—only to rise again. This team has a standing challenge to meet any "bowling bunch" in this city, composed entirely of members of one union.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL HOLD MEETING

Ask that City Electrician's Department Be Enquired Into

Workers Urged To Get on Voter's List—Commissioners Proposed

The Trades and Labor Council held a well-attended meeting last night, President Walker being in the chair, with George Bartley as secretary. Nothing very important was dealt with during the session, which terminated at half-past nine. A communication from the building trades council regarding the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers' union and the Marbleworkers' association was filed. Prince Rupert trades and labor council asked for information regarding the B. C. Association of Stationary Engineers, which the council directed to be supplied. Some discussion took place over the request of the social democratic party that the council should take part in a labor May-day celebration. It was decided that no steps be taken at present. Dr. A. F. Proctor, secretary, B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society, asked that representatives from the council attend a meeting of the society. Unfortunately this notification was received too late, but the council went on record in support of the aims of the society. For many years the council has taken the stand that the government should take over and maintain such institutions, and if the position of the Tranquille sanitarium is as precarious as represented, they considered that provincial aid should be given. Assistance for the formation of a radium institute received little encouragement. The proposal of J. H. Burnham, M.P., regarding tariff on Chinese goods was ordered filed.

The following resolution regarding immigration was passed:

Whereas—Continuous efforts are being made by transportation companies, emigration agencies and other societies to induce employers in Canada to import labor from outside the Dominion, and

Whereas—These companies and societies have received, and are now receiving, government guarantees and grants of public money, and

Whereas—The arrival of immigrants on these shores during a time of severe depression such as now exists not only intensifies the serious unemployment question, but tends to deteriorate the already too low standard of the workers' living, consequently retarding industrial and national progress, therefore be it

Resolved—That the federal and provincial governments of Canada discontinue assisting financially or otherwise such corporations and societies, and further take steps to ensure that correct information be given to prospective immigrants in their own homes; and be it further

Resolved—That copies of this resolution be sent to Premier Borden, the federal members and members of the local legislature, and the press.

Delegate Dunn reported that, with the president and secretary, he had interviewed the medical officer of health regarding the enforcement of the Bakeshops Act. Dr. Underhill told them that the health authorities were handicapped owing to various acts clashing. Del. McVety reviewed the history of the appointment of a bakeshop inspector and considered the only way to get improvement in bakeshops was to have the statute strictly enforced. The co-operation of the city solicitor will probably be asked for.

Organization Committee.

The organization committee reported progress and expected further applications before next meeting. The committee appointed at the last meeting to discuss proposals as to a civic centre, has not yet convened. The Label League representative complained of the meagre attendance at meetings and invited the delegates to an entertainment on March 26th. Delegate Curnock reported that the Hotel West had signed up. The Garment Workers' delegate stated that the difficulties with a local firm had been settled.

Street Railway Dispute.

Delegate Hoover told the council of the state of affairs between the B. C. E. R. and the union. (Full particulars of this will be found in another article on this page.) It was refreshing to hear that in the building trades things were showing improvement, although only slight. Perhaps that may be a portent that better times are coming soon. One of the most important resolutions of the meeting was one moved by Del. Estinghausen asking that a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the city electrical department. Mr. Estinghausen charged that by-laws are being violated, union men discriminated against and partiality shown by the city electrician. Delegate Trotter's motion that the matter be brought before the city council by the parliamentary committee was agreed to, the electrical workers being asked to make definite statements. Vice-President Pettipiece urged the delegates to see that the members of their unions were on the voters' list, and the council recommended that Messrs. Curnock, Bartley, Walker, McEwen, Sully and Hoover be appointed as commissioners under the Electoral Act. Delegate Trotter gave some extracts from old country newspapers regarding immigration, and called attention to the "fake" news regarding British Columbia circulated in Great Britain. After further routine business the meeting adjourned at 9:30.

JUDGE MORRISON CALLS PROCEEDINGS A FARCE

The Federationist has repeatedly urged that the proceedings at New Westminster were a farce and this has now received corroboration from Justice Morrison. Addressing the crown prosecutor, on the second trial of James Baird, the learned judge said: "What is the use of forcing a farce on us. . . . I do not propose to be made a party to a farce and I say this is a farce." He requested the prosecution to look up the code saying that if there was anything in the criminal code which permitted the course asked for by the crown, it would be a prostitution of justice. The jury cordially approved.

THOMAS E. BURKE
General Secretary-treasurer United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, with headquarters at 411-416 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY ON ELECTION DAY

Electors Ought To Be Compelled to go to the Polls or Be Disfranchised

This Is the Advice of President Watters—Abolish $200 Deposit

J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, appeared last Friday before the special committee of the house of commons to inquire into amendment of the Election act, says an Ottawa, Ont., dispatch. Mr. Watters asked that election day should be made a general holiday and that voting be made compulsory. The chairman, Hon. C. J. Doherty, said: "Do you mean that a man should be compelled to vote or compelled to go to the poll?" Mr. Watters replied: "I realize that you cannot make a man vote. But he ought to be compelled to go to the polls so that his name could be struck from the list of voters and thus the risk of impersonation would be reduced." A further plea made by Mr. Watters was against the putting up of an election deposit of $200. The deposit was often a restriction on the candidature of the workingmen.

CITY LETTER CARRIERS

Granted an Allowance for Street Car Fares

The dominion government has this week issued instructions that, pending a satisfactory arrangement with the B. C. E. R., an allowance will be made to letter carriers for car fare. It will be remembered that last January the street railway declined to carry the postal employees at the rate allowed by the post office department. Since then the carriers have been compelled to pay the fares out of their own pockets, and, as in so many cases, it is imperative that they use the street-cars, it has worked a considerable hardship on them. This especially applied to the men delivering the mail in suburban districts; in some instances this added expense has amounted to nearly two dollars a week. A temporary solution has now been reached and the new order granting a money allowance to the men goes into effect forthwith. It is the intention of the federal authorities to shortly bring down legislation standardizing the per capita payments and also probably making the acceptance of such standard compulsory on the street railways. At present the sums paid very from $75 per man per year in Ottawa to $35 in Regina and Vancouver. These variations have caused considerable friction between the postal authorities and the various street railways which will be eliminated when a uniform rate is established; and if the street-car systems are compelled to accept the scale laid down by the government, there will be no further cases of the letter carriers having to pay for transportation while on duty.

PROBABLY END MINERS' TRIALS

LAWLESS OPERATORS IN COAL REGIONS OF COLORADO

"The Law Be Damned," Say the Mine Owners of That State

"We Are Greater Than the Laws, for We Own the Courts"

(Special to The Federationist)

DENVER, Colo., March 19.—The congressional investigating committee has done the people of Colorado a great service by exposing the outrages which the coal operators have practiced on the coal miners for years. They stand convicted of every charge made by the United Mine Workers. For twenty years these vultures of greed have picked at the bones of the coal diggers whom they drove into their "safe" mines like cattle. For twenty years they have "fixed" coroners' juries which absolved them from all blame for the slaughter of hundreds of their workmen. Since mining became one of the large industries of the state, the coal diggers have been robbed of 500 to 800 pounds of coal on every car they endangered their lives to produce. Laws were passed giving the men the right to employ a checkweighman to prevent this highway robbery, but when the men sought to take advantage of this law, they were promptly discharged or given such a poor room in the mine that they were forced to quit. "The law be d——," said the operators; "we are greater than the laws, for we own the courts." The miners faced even a more grave problem, being able to get nothing but scrip, good only at the company stores, for their work. State-wide indignation at this injustice brought into being another statute abolishing the scrip system. And the operators sneered at this effort and kept on using scrip. Of these and many other outrages the coal operators stand convicted before the people of the nation. Revelations of their lawlessness have proved beyond a doubt that in their camps, or where their will is supreme, the constitution has been set aside, and a terrorizing reign of anarchy exists.

BAKERS' UNION

Union Labelled Bread Should Be Patronized by Working People

"United We Stand, Divided We Fall" is the motto placed before every union man, but it is sorry to state it does not seem to appeal to them. They do not appear to realize the deep meaning and vital importance that it is to every working man. They should make it their business to see that every article brought to their house or home should bear the union label. The other day an instance occurred where a driver called at a house with bread, and the person asked for the label. The driver immediately showed a label, and said "There it is." But the person happened to know what the official union label looked like, and so the driver was turned down. It may be edded that this driver was peddling bread of a big scab outfit in this city. Now, if every workingman in Vancouver would follow this method, and turn the scabs down there would soon be an organized body working under fair conditions, and getting a living wage. Trusting that all working men will follow this plan.

The sixteenth annual ball of the Sandon Miners' union hospital was held in the opera house at Sandon last Tuesday evening, March 17th. A special train was run from Rosebery, Denver Siding and Three Forks for the occasion. The affair was a big success, a large attendance being present.

As Arranged Between the Counsel Several Miners Pleaded Guilty

A BATCH CONVICTED

Government and People Heartily Tired of a Costly Farce

The crown has apparently tired of the special assizes at New Westminster and has dropped the more serious charges against the miners, many of whom have pleaded guilty to the minor count of unlawful assembly. Several causes have contributed to this, not the least being the enormous cost to the province. Up to now the cost has been over $150,000, and unless the government stops proceedings this amount will be almost indefinitely extended. The cost is still running on to the extent of nearly $1500 a day. In addition to this, the public is seeing through the farce and it is evident that the government is watching the signs. The conservative press of the province has during the week made suggestions—doubtless inspired—that those in prison should be liberated and the assizes ended. A few days will doubtless see both these suggestions carried out.

Last Thursday Henry Martin was found guilty of unlawful assembly and riot, the evidence being on the same lines as that in the other cases. Sentence was reserved. On Friday James Baird, who was convicted a month ago with complicity in the troubles on August 11th was charged with similar conduct on August 12th. Defence counsel put forward a plea of prior jeopardy, which will have to be tried by a jury. Should the plea fail a new jury must be sworn to try the case. The crown decided to withdraw accused from trial for the present. Pat Mulgrew was in the afternoon found guilty of unlawful assembly and remanded for sentence. On Monday Robert Rafter pleaded guilty—the first one since the special assizes opened—to unlawful assembly, the more serious charge of riot being withdrawn. On Tuesday a scene unique in the history of Canadian courts was enacted. The miners were arraigned in batches of from four to eighteen and pleaded guilty to unlawful assembly, the crown withdrawing the more serious charges. Following are those whose plea was accepted: Adolph Bagattin, Jack Benaskey, George Bramley, Joe, Burne, Steve Fairhurst, D. Gilmour, Archie Greenwell, Isaac Greenwell, Jack Harkel, Alex. Hunter, Fred Marshall, T. O'Neill, Jack Quigley, Charles Rice, Robert Struthers, Robert Taylor, John Vanger, Steve Zybschoviz, J. Guegan, W. Gibson, Ben Millar, G. Schpynski, Geo. Young, F. Parker, S. Connors, John Dean, W. Hoy, J. Kereignski, F. Rogers, D. Daipolis, A. Monaldi, and Thomas Cowler. They were allowed out on continued bail. R. W. Smith and James Hodgkinson, who refused to plead guilty, were both found guilty, Smith on the usual two charges and Hodgkinson on unlawful assembly only. Sentence was reserved. A stay of proceedings was entered in the cases of Thomas Blakely, Peter Duneris, John Murdoch, Geo. Murray, J. Shirwin, Jas. Watson, William Watson and Louis Neunthal. These cases probably mark the virtual end of the trials.

BUSINESS AGENTS

Will Hold Weekly Meetings in Labor Temple During the Season

It has been deemed advisable for business agents of the different unions to hold regular consultations during the coming season. Therefore a meeting will be held next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock in the office of the general secretary of the Trades and Labor council. Important business will come before the session.

Wring Its Neck

Customer—Here, waiter, waiter, take this egg away, get it off the table, quick. Waiter—Yessir, yessir, what shall I do with it?. Customer—Do with it? Do with it? Take it out and wring its neck.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN ASKED TO PROBE OKALLA PRISON FARM AT BURNABY

So serious is the dissatisfaction felt by organised labor in this province over the prison treatment meted out to miners alleged to have taken part in the Vancouver island disturbances that the first resolution dealt with by the recent convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor was one requesting the provincial government to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in jails and also to install a resident doctor in every jail and penitentiary in British Columbia. This resolution was duly presented to the premier, and consideration promised. Nothing, however, has been heard of any commission being appointed while the necessity is even more insistent now than then. Last week another prisoner was removed to the general hospital, Vancouver to be operated upon for peritonitis—a diseast which caused the death of Joseph Mairs. These cases of serious illness are becoming far too frequent and irresistibly lead to the conclusion that the present state of affairs in these jails is not conducive to the health of the prisoners. The president of the B. C. Federation of Labor has again brought the matter before the government in the following letter. Surely Sir Richard McBride will now see the necessity of a strict enquiry. But an inquiry seems to be a "bete noir" to the premier. This time, however, he can scarcely avoid it as the public conscience is becoming shocked by the repeated scandalous incidents so often occurring at the Okalla prison farm:

"Hon. Sir Richard McBride,
"Victoria, B. C.:

"Sir: Some time ago a committee of the executive of the above federation waited upon you and, among other requests, one was made for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the conditions in prisons in this province, and I would call your attention to another case of peritonitis. A man named John McKenzie is being operated upon for this complaint, and as Joseph Mairs died from this same complaint, and so many of the miners in jail are suffering in health, we are convinced that conditions are not as they should be. We therefore renew our request for the appointment of a commission, and further ask that a member of organized labor be appointed on the commission. Trusting that our request will be granted at an early date, I remain, respectfully,

"A. WATCHMAN,
"President B. C. Federation of Labor.

"Victoria, March 16, 1914."

B. C. E. R. REFUSES TO LISTEN TO OTTAWA THE DEADLOCK SHOULD BE AVOIDED

Some weeks ago the street-railway employees in Vancouver were faced with a serious contention between the B. C. E. R. and the union on two important questions. The principal one was that of dismissal of men on allegations of wrong-doing without due and proper proof, the other affected the wages of several hundred men who were in the employ of the company before the last award of the conciliation board. The men asked that the old board should be reconstituted on the ground that they would be the best interpreters of their own intentions. This proposal was sent to the labor department at Ottawa and was agreed to by the authorities. In fact it would have been difficult for the department to have done otherwise—the suggestion being so eminently sensible and one that evidenced the wish of the men to be more than fair in their relations to the company. The federal government asked the old board to accept re-appointment and give its interpretation of the award. Judge Murphy and the other members agreed to do so, but the B. C. E. R., feeling apparently that they had no case, rejected this proposal. Their wish appears to be that the dispute should be decided on technicalities and not on merits. Such action shown that they do not wish to play fair but prefer to invoke the aid of legal quibbles to help them out of the false position they have placed themselves in. The public, who are vitally interested should take cognizance of this. The men have from the first asked that the intentions of the original board should be carried out and have offered to abide by such decision. In this connection it must not be forgotten that their appointee was in a minority on the board and also that this board is one appointed by parliament to mete out justice. But the B. C. E. R. do not want that, they prefer their role of a huckster. They would prefer to snatch at any chance and knowing they can't win they've decided to wrangle. This shows that the men are confident of the justice of their claims. J. D. McNiven, dominion fair wage officer, is at present in touch with both parties and it is possible with his assistance a continuance of the present deadlock may be avoided.

Only Graduating in Canada

Although the average editor of a labor paper on this continent has his troubles, yet it would appear that the position of editor of a labor journal in Germany is much less inviting. So severe is the censorship of the German labor press that the editors of the Erfurt Workers' Journal have spent nearly 16 years in prison during the 25 years since the paper was established in addition to paying fines and costs amounting to about $15,000.

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EAST END	Cor. Pender and Main Streets.
COMMERCIAL DRIVE	Cor. First Avenue and Commercial Drive.
FAIRVIEW	Cor. Sixth Avenue and Granville Street.
MOUNT PLEASANT	Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
KITSILANO	Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street.
POWELL STREET	Cor. Victoria Drive and Powell Street.
SOUTH HILL	Cor. Forty-fourth Avenue and Fraser Road.

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BY GEORGE BARTLEY

BIG EGG SHIPMENT AGGREGATES 600 TONS

Steamer Cardiganshire Arrives in Port with Nearly 8,000,000 Chinese Eggs

Will Be Held in Cold Storage and Gradually Disposed Of

More Chinese eggs! These are not the varieties that are buried in mud for a few years and then looked on as a delicacy, but they are eggs. At least they are said to be. There are many sorts of eggs. First comes the new-laid egg, then the fresh egg, then in gradations appear the cooking egg, the electioneering egg, and then comes "the egg." What visions of antiquity are conjured up! How one's mental eyes goes back into the hoary past and thinks of the egg! How one has at times wanted to wring its neck! But enough, these are eggs of commerce. Perhaps, like the heathen Chinee, they are dark and peculiar, but still they will be used for culinary purposes. Nearly 8,000,000 of them, too. If all the cackles could be concentrated into one loud, proud strain of triumph how far could it be heard? How many acres would the resultant omelettes cover? How many—but to pursue the subject is in vain. It is enough that 667,000 dozen eggs are now in our midst aggregating 600 tons, and they have to be attended to, and that without delay. This week the royal mail liner Cardiganshire arrived with nearly 8,000,000 eggs. This type of egg is only about one inch and a half in length.

Pacific Coast Market

With reference to this shipment one person remarked, "If the entire 7,992,981 eggs were dumped on the Pacific coast market in one day it would affect cold storage prices so seriously that chicken men would lose money if their hens persisted in laying. For that one day at least the high cost of living would stand on its head." The Cardiganshire is equipped with refrigerator space commodious enough to handle the 600 tons without difficulty. The shipment will be held in cold storage and disposed of in accordance with market requirements, while of the cold storage variety, the eggs are guaranteed as comparatively young.

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

Importation of All Nursery Stock Prohibited by Law

Gardeners and nurserymen should take notice that the importation of trees, shrubs, plants and so forth is now prohibited by law. An amendment to the Destructive Insect and Pest act, was passed by order-in-council last December and came into effect on the first day of the present month. By this amendment it is enacted that "the importation of all nursery stock, including trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds, through the mails is prohibited, except green-house grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, which will be admitted provided that a detailed statement of the contents is attached to such parcels." Local gardeners will govern themselves accordingly.

The Orpington

Although there are many changes in fashion, there is nothing throughout the whole of the feathered world to beat the Orpington. As a general purpose fowl it stands alone, and whatever color is fancied it can be had in this variety. Most of them prove splendid layers, and the egg is of good size and a nice color for selling, the Canadian housewife preferring a brown egg to a white, although there is no actual benefit to be derived from the color. In America the opposite is the fact and a white egg is what all breeders try to produce, hence their craze for the Leghorn. But the Orpington is the best fowl for the small breeder who wants a few eggs and a good table bird occasionally, for whatever color he fancies they all make a big table fowl and a good roast when properly fed. True, it is rather large in bone, but when a fowl is meant to be big and carry a big frame there must be plenty of bone, otherwise the legs would be too weak to carry the body, and then there would be a trouble from this. All these birds are very docile, and kept in a four-foot fence will not run away when anyone goes to look at them. There is something majestic about an Orpington that you cannot find in other breeds. They have size and feather, and a stately carriage not seen in any breed except the Cochin, but the Orpington has a clean leg, which is a great advantage on heavy, dirty soils.

Enterprising Washington fruit growers will erect a warehouse at Huntingdon to supply the Vancouver market.

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VANCOUVER MARKET WILL COST LESS THIS YEAR

Civic Committee Holds Session to Decide on the Amount Needed

Want Peddlers Checked — Notice To Be Given Council to Amend Bylaw

John McMillan, market manager, expects the city market, Main street will do a larger business this year than last. He estimates that the running expenses will be less, although they are already on a rock-bottom basis. The estimate for last year was $12,815.55, but the expenses ran to $13,545.27 on account of permanent improvement found necessary. The market revenue last year was $16,735.67. The estimated cost to run the market for this year is $12,608.20.

The markets and industries committee of the city council met last Monday and considered the estimates for 1914-15 and will report to the full council next Monday. It was also decided to give notice of an amendment to the trades license bylaw, so as to make it possible to keep a check on hawkers and peddlers. Only a nominal fee will be proposed. The object is not to increase the revenue, but to compel the peddlers to take out a license so they may be checked up. It was reported that some of them have been selling fish and vegetables not fit for consumption. The committee will make to the city council the same recommendation as was made by the committees selected to name an industrial commissioner for the city. These committees represented the city council, board of trade, manufacturers' association and industrial bureau. Out of twenty-seven applicants for the position, which will pay $200 a month at the beginning, four were finally selected for submission to the council. The selection was by vote, and George C. B. Perry, a reporter, obtained the highest vote.

GROWING SPUDS

Mistake to Plant Farm in Potatoes One Year and None Next.

"Fertilizing for maximum yields and quality, with smaller acreages will insure profits in potatoes. I am convinced that potato growing may develop into the most profitable industry we have," states C. E. Eckert, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Exchange at Chilliwack, "Larger yields, uniform seed varieties, better quality, proper sorting and grading and co-operative marketing are some of the essentials to success. Our best Highland potatoes rank well with the Ashcrofts, but owing to improper marketing and lack of the essentials above named, our potatoes sell $10 a ton under the Ashcrofts, making the prices which we are receiving below where there is a profit to the grower. It has been proved to be a big mistake for growers to plant their whole farm in potatoes one year, and nothing for the next two or three years, but by planning a crop rotation which will include a few acres of choice quality, maximum yields will be obtained and prices are not apt to sag below a level where there will be a profit to the grower."

CALIFORNIAN POTATOES

Ottawa Authorities Declare Quarantine to Take Effect at Once

News that a quarantine has been declared to take effect at once by the federal government against all potatoes from California was received on Monday at the office of the fruit inspector. News had previously been conveyed to Victoria to Chief Inspector Thomas Cunningham, who from his bed in St. Joseph's hospital had kept up the campaign to secure the quarantine order. The order prohibiting the importation of potatoes from California is due to the reports that the crop now being harvested in Lower California is badly infected with potato tuber worm, one of the most devastating diseases which affect the potato family. Not only would the infected potatoes prove costly and wasteful to the housewife, but the infection from the discarded portions and the garbage heaps would place the local potato in great danger. The worms turn into moths within a few days of hatching and would be able to hatch out fresh crops of worms and moths by the time the local crops were ready for gathering. The State of Washington had previously declared a quarantine against potatoes from the sister state.

TO ERECT COLD STORAGE

Will Cost $250,000—Shipping of Chinese Eggs to Vancouver

According to E. Block, who is registered at Hotel Vancouver, China will become a decided factor in commerce as an exporter of foodstuffs. On that account he is negotiating a deal for the construction in this city of a cold storage plant and warehouse to cost $250,000 for a Canadian depot of goods which his company expects to ship from the Orient. Mr. Block, on his arrival here recently, brought with him over 2,000,000 Chinese eggs, and in the market in Vancouver and other Pacific coast cities, found ready use for the big consignment. He is returning to Shanghai on the next steamer to arrange for another large shipment of eggs, and to prepare for steady shipments of other Chinese foodstuffs and Chinese-manufactured goods generally.

The trees having come through the winter in splendid shape, pioneers of the Okanagan valley and government experts are predicting a bumper crop. Many hundreds of acres will be in bearing for the first time.

CITY MARKET PRICES UNCHANGED THIS WEEK

Eggs at Bed Rock Prices—Price of Potatoes Will Rise

Apples Selling Slowly—No More Local Supplies —Current Prices

"The flowers that bloom in the spring" are now in evidence on the market. Several consignments of golden spur, carnations, sweet peas, etc, being received from Vancouver island.

New laid eggs are now within the reach of the workingman, as the very choicest locals are being sold from 27 cents to 30 cents a dozen. This price is not likely to last long as the large firms will not start storing for winter use.

Potatoes are now arriving in much smaller quantities, and, as the dominion government has placed an embargo on Californian new potatoes, the prices will undoubtedly rise from now on.

Apples are selling slowly round last week's prices, and as there are no more local apples offering the probability is that there will be a further rise on the present stock.

Root vegetables are selling at last week's prices while hay and straw is also stationary.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES:

Apples			
Royal Jenette, No. 1, box		@	2.50
Royal Jenette, No. 2, box		@	2.25
Ben Davis, No. 1, box		@	2.00
Ben Davis, No. 2, box		@	1.75
Cookers, box		@	1.50
Vegetables			
Potatoes, sack	$ .80	@	$ 1.00
Carrots, sack		@	.75
Turnips, sack	.60	@	.75
Parsnips, sack		@	.85
Rhubarb, lb.		@	.10
Head Lettuce, doz.		@	.60
Cut Flowers			
Sweet Peas, bunch		@	.05
Carnations, doz.		@	.30
Eggs			
Local new laid, doz.		@	.30
Wash., new laid, doz.		@	.27
Poultry			
Young hens, doz.	$10.00	@	$12.00
Heavy hens, lb.		@	.21
Pullets, doz.	9.00	@	12.00
Broilers, doz.	5.00	@	9.00
Ducks, doz.	10.00	@	13.00
Feed			
Hay, ton	$14.00	@	$19.00
Straw, bale		@	.40
Oats, ton		@	28.00
Wheat, ton		@	36.00
Bran, ton		@	28.00
Shorts, ton		@	30.00
Beef			
T-bone and Porterhouse steaks, lb.		@	$ .25
Round steak, lb.		@	.20
Pot roast, lb.		@	.15
Pork			
Leg and loins, lb.		@	$ .22
Shoulder, lb.		@	.15
Chops, lb.		@	.22½
Lamb			
Legs, lb.		@	$ .22
Loins, lb.		@	.20
Fore quarters, lb.		@	.14
Chops, loin, lb.		@	.22½
Chops, lb.		@	.15
Finest Local Beef.			
Best cuts, lb.		@	.25
Ribs, lb.		@	.20
Pot Roasts, lb.		@	.15
Lamb, legs, lb.		@	.22
Lamb, loins, lb.		@	.20
Lamb, shoulders, lb.		@	.14
Pork, legs, lb.		@	.22
Pork, loins, lb.		@	.20
Pork, shoulders, lb.		@	.15
Sausages, lb.		@	.22½
Fresh Fish.			
Halibut, lb.		@	.10
Salmon, two lbs.	.25	@	.35
Ling cod, lb.		@	.10
Rock cod, lb.		@	.10
Red snapper, lb.		@	.10
Soles, lb.		@	.10
Smelts, two lbs.		@	.25
Herring, lb.		@	.05
Whiting, lb.		@	.10
Skate, lb.		@	.10
Smoked Fish.			
Kippers, lb.		@	.10
Kippers, three lbs.		@	.25
Bloaters, lb.		@	.10
Bloaters, three lbs.		@	.25
Halibut, lb.		@	.15
Filleted cod, lb.		@	.15
Black cod, two lbs.		@	.25
Eastern haddie, 2 lbs.		@	.25
Kippered Salmon, lb.	.10	@	.15
Shell Fish.			
Crabs, two		@	.25
Clams, lb.		@	.05

POULTRY BREEDERS

The B. C. Poultry association, desiring to encourage the sale of provincially bred stock, issue a directory of all breeders of all kinds of breeds, which should prove of the greatest value both to buyers and also to those selling. This province can supply earlier birds than any other part of Canada, and can with reason look forward to a time when the east will come to the west for winning birds in shows and for the best of the utility classes.

Around Vancouver grade dairy cows are bringing $100 to $250 each according to quality and length of lactation period.

Is Your Furniture Showing Signs of Wear and Tear?

High time to look; winter evenings to come. A comfortable rocker, an easy couch, a bookcase or rug, can make a lot of difference to one's comfort. Don't go on buying furniture winter after winter—buy here where furniture is selected to withstand the round of season after season, and many of them. Come in and see the new arrivals—they will bring many hours' comfort to some lucky persons.

Hastings Furniture Co. Limited
41 HASTINGS STREET WEST

DON'T FORGET!

Spring Time is Planting Time

Love for beautiful gardens, making home surroundings attractive, with flowers, shrubbery, shade and fruit trees, is a natural human trait implanted in the heart of man by the Creator of the Universe.

Don't dwarf that natural instinct, but cultivate it to the fullest, and make not only your own life better, but also that of your fellow citizen who may not have the opportunities you have.

Now is the time to make your selections, when our prices were never lower, and our stock never better to meet the demands of the cultivated aesthetic tastes.

In our stock of over $100,000.00, we have choice flowering plants, evergreen and deciduous flowering and ornamental trees and shrubs in great variety; holly, privet and laurel for hedges, all sizes; choice stock of Shade Trees, and an immense stock of all the most approved varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, and small fruit. The latter (fruit trees) we are offering at special low prices to clear the ground for additional stock coming in.

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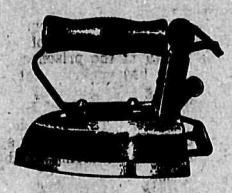
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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SIXTH YEAR. No. 154. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914. EIGHT PAGES (In Vancouver City, $1.50) $1.50 PER YEAR

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THE NEW SUITS IN ALL THE SEASON'S LATEST STYLES ARE WAITING YOUR SELECTION. THEY ARE MADE OF IMPORTED TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, AND WORSTEDS. BECAUSE OF THE EXTRA CARE GIVEN TO THE FINISHING THESE SUITS WILL RETAIN THEIR SHAPE TO THE END. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A NEW SPRING SUIT AND WANT THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE YOU MUST SEE OUR STOCK.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND MINERS STRIKE SITUATION

Well Paid Labor Stimulates Trade — Low Wages Depress It.

Cut the "Gordian Knot"—Let the People Operate the Mines

The present owners of the mines did not put the coal in the ground, neither do they take it out! They delegate that job to labor. If there were any creative intent, the coal was stored beneath the earth's surface for all the people. Irrespective of creative intent the people have equal natural rights to those coal deposits. If fish, bird or beast denied their kind access to the natural bounties, without first paying them toll, we would be justified in assuming that those creatures were as devoid of common sense as is man. If all have equal natural rights to the coal deposits, none have the right to withhold them from use. The highest title to land in Great Britain is tenancy in fee simple to the crown. Canada inherits her land system from Britain. The reserved right of the people to the rental value of land must be construed as a condition of every deed. The power to tax comprehends the power to destroy. The rental value of land may be appropriated by the people through the power of taxation. The province of British Columbia may collect from the present possessors of the coal deposits their full rental value, in which case the operators would be obliged, for pecuniary reasons,

To Work the Mines

to their capacity or abandon them and allow them to revert to the public. The people of the provincial coast cities are confronted with a coal famine, notwithstanding there are illimitable deposits at their doors, to which they have equal rights of access with the present possessors. These people are paying high prices for inferior foreign coal, while their own deposits are withheld from use and their own people are forbidden the right to work them. This condition is anomalous. It is contrary to justice, to reason, and to common sense. The island miner receives 66 cents a ton for digging the coal. It is produced on the surface at the pitmouth at a cost of $1 a ton. This probably includes interest on the capital invested—in development of the mine. Assuming that 20 cents represents the cost of operation in addition to digging and the other 20 cents represents interest on the capital required to develop the deposit, this 20 cents would pay 6 per cent. dividend on a capitalization of $2,000,000, or four per cent. on $3,000,000, on an output of 2,000 tons per day for 300 days in the year. Twenty cents then

Is Ample Recompense

for the capital invested. With the mechanical appliances for loading and unloading this coal now available, it should be landed at any of the coast cities at a cost of $1.25 a ton, and should be delivered to the consumer for $2 a ton, instead of $8. These coal deposits being the heritage of the living people of this political division (B. C.), these people should see that they are kept open foruse. If operators and operatives cannot agree as to terms and conditions of wages, etc., the public as a body should step in and assume control, either employing labor on terms mutually agreeable, or taxing the deposits out of the hands of the "dog in the manger," and throwing them open to any body of citizens who would pay their rental value to society, and keep them working. The coal miners themselves are the most capable body to do this. They do the work in any case, while the parasites on society reap all the reward, pocketing not only the rental value which should go to society as a whole, but a part of the just recompense of labor, and mulcting the consumer besides. All this is the result of a monopoly privilege conferred by society and revocable by society when it gets its eyes open.

Took the Bull by the Horns

When the ice pool in Cincinnati shut down their plants and locked out their employees, bringing suffering, disease and death to the citizens, Mayor Hunt took the bull by the horns." He used the powers conferred upon him by the people of his city, seized the plants, put the men back to work, and relieved the suffering people. If the people have power to take possession of a business whose product is artificial and produced by man, and rightfully his property, how much more justified would they be in taking possession of a deposit, the equal heritage of all, from bountiful nature. There are other coal deposits in British Columbia which are not yet touched. There are millions of acres of coal lands still unalienated, the acknowledged property of the people of British Columbia. The coal miners' union, as a corporate body, could doubtless secure possession of a good coal deposit. If the money contributed by the international unions to sustain thousands of strikers through a year's lockout were used instead to develop one of these deposits, the miners would not be dependent on the forestallers of present worked mines, but could employ themselves, and their product would be their wages. They could double their wages and at the same time enable the people of the coast cities to secure their fuel at a price not exceeding $3 a ton.

Cut the "Gordian Knot"

If the plan above outlined was put into effect, and manufacturers in Vancouver and other coast cities could secure their fuel at $3 instead of $8 a ton, would not that stimulate development and business without reducing the workers—the only necessary class in society—to the condition of a dependent serf? Would not highly paid labor stimulate business more than poorly paid labor? Is there any man in any legitimate business that renders service for service so obtuse as to believe that his business is stimulated by poorly paid labor, and injured by highly paid labor? To conclude: Let us cut the "Gordian Knot," and quit acting like mental imbeciles. We have played the fool long enough. Let us demand in the name of the people, that the coal mines be opened and worked to such capacity as to supply the wants of the people. Let us abolish the monopoly feature of the situation and banish the parasite from participation in the fruits of labor.

B. A. LARGER

General Secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, with headquarters at Rooms 116-122 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

BY THE WAY
(By George Bartley)

The number of lighthouses in Canada in 1911-12 was 1,372, and that of fog signals 289.

* * *

"The reason men don't fix their hair so much as women, is that they haven't so much hair to fix."

* * *

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings—governmental party patronage is so commonplace in this province that school children talk about "dad and his political pull."

* * *

The total value of all goods imported into Canada from the United States during the last fiscal year was $455,332,535, the total amount of duties paid on same being $68,929,805.04.

* * *

"As to what may issue when the working classes win to power, those who enjoy speculation have every reason to speculate—but the concern of the revolutionary as such is that the working classes should win."

* * *

The ballot of the Gasworkers and General Laborers union of Great Britain, required under the Trades Union act, resulted recently in an enormous majority in favor of political action. For political fund, 27,802; against, 4,339—majority, 23,463.

* * *

The latest report on the Alaska reindeer service shows that on June 30, 1912, the total number of reindeer was 38,476, distributed among 54 herds. Of these animals 62.5 per cent. are owned by 633 natives; 9.8 per cent. by the United States, and 16 per cent. by Lapps. At an average value of $25 a head, the reindeer owned by the natives represent a capital of $601,700. The income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year, exclusive of the value of meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was $44,885.04. The total number of natives affected by the reindeer enterprise is estimated at about 6,500.

* * *

"The world is already burdened with people who think they are very radical and even better than that, very wise, because they have exchanged an old god for a new. Whereas there is just one radicalism, there is just one wisdom, one thing that makes this age superior to all others, and opens the door for the wings of hope, and that is, that intelligence has been set free. For those who have courage and self-dependence it is possible now, for the first time in history, to dismiss the Absolute in whatever form it may appear, and use all things, and all ideas too, as instruments and lights merely, for the responsible endeavors of man."

* * *

Hon. J. D. Hazen has been so harassed since he assumed office by applicants for positions holding strong political claims, that he has discharged a veritable army of employees for being active political workers. "I do not think it an edifying spectacle to see men drawing public salaries and obtaining their livelihood through public service taking part in politics," said Mr. Hazen, "nor do I think it a desirable thing." To remedy the state of affairs under which political parties appoint to office men who are active supporters of the party in power, he said that "that can only be changed when we come down to saying that there shall be open competition for every office, a competitive examination by independent authorities, thus eliminating patronage from politics." No doubt most politicians will put in with this idea. In lieu of "patronage" committees to provide the "sinews of war," the government perhaps has a scheme to establish an "honors committee," following the example of Great Britain. A Canadian peerage with titles to be bought at so much per head would be decidedly unique.

COAST 'SHOREMEN CONVENTION FOR MAY

Delegates Expected from San Diego Northward As Far As Nome

Local Union Will Publish Fine Souvenir Book of Proceedings

It is expected that the official call will shortly be issued for the seventh annual convention of the Pacific district of the International Longshoremen's association, to be held in Vancouver, B. C. Delegates are expected to be present from locals from San Diego to Cape Nome, Alaska, which district includes about fifty organizations, and has a membership of 10,000. There are expected to be between sixty and seventy delegates present. The convention will be called for the first Monday in May, and the big business of the meeting is the need for industrial solidarity in the ranks of organized labor. This gathering will be international in make-up, will be watched with much interest by unionists in this city and province, as the main question coming before the meeting—that of industrial solidarity—is arousing much interest in the light of recent events in the city.

A Notable Event

Another thing that will make the convention a notable one from the view point of the waterfront man will be the presence of the delegates from the riggers and stevedores of San Francisco, which organization cast in its lot with the longshoremen last August. This union is one of the oldest organized bodies of men on the Pacific coast who have to do with ships and shipping, and has about 3,500 members on its rolls. International President F. V. O'Connor, of Buffalo, is expected at the opening of the convention, and will no doubt give valuable aid in view of his large experience on the great lakes and Atlantic seaboard, in settling questions that will undoubtedly crop up. The local union will also publish a fine souvenir book of the proceedings, and would like to hear from business agents and others of all unfair firms to organized labor, as the organization does not propose to ask these people for business in the way of advertisements in the proposed souvenir book.

SOCIALIST UNITY

Manifesto Recently Issued to Comrades in Great Britain

The international socialist bureau has issued a lengthy manifesto to the socialists of Great Britain, in which it is pointed out that that country has presented to the world the spectacle of a nation where capitalist evolution has taken place more rapidly than anywhere else. The hope was justified that socialism would follow a similar evolution. But unfortunately, it has turned out that regrettable differences have arisen, and even today it seems that in certain quarters there is more inclination to cultivate a sectarian spirit than to march in common agreement against the common enemy. Such a mistaken policy must not continue. The consequences would be ruinous for the class-conscious proletariat, for more and more socialists are finding out that all over the world socialism only plays a part worthy of itself when it is solidly invited. At the congress of Vienna, British socialism, the manifesto states, must speak with one voice, they must give to the socialist world a new example of discipline in order to enable them to continue elsewhere the work of consolidation and harmony, on which depends the ultimate triumph of the movement.

LOCAL PRESSMEN

New Scale Sanctioned—Will Hold a Dance in Near Future

At the last meeting of the local pressmen the new wage scale for the press assistants was sanctioned. To raise increased expenditures the dues have been increased. The union decided to hold a dance in the near future to help in raising funds to aid in sending a delegate to the convention at Rogersville, Tenn., next June. The result of the recent elections for international officers resulted in George Berry, the present incumbent of the president's office, being returned by a handsome majority. Secretary-treasurer J. C. Orr being elected by acclamation. There are sixteen members out of work, with many others on short time.

Bank Clerks Form Union

A Toronto dispatch says that the Associated Bank Clerks of Canada organized. Recently a meeting was held there which was attended by 55 local bank clerks. J. P. Buchlem is president and W. W. Sydney secretary.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

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 the strike is settled

Order Ymir Miners' Union

Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen

Take Notice

All interested in organization are requested to at once call at Room 217, Labor Temple, or communicate with

GEO. HEATHERTON
A. F. of L. General Organizer

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Ltd.

R. Parm. Pettipiece - - - - Manager

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

FRIDAY.....MARCH 20, 1914

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

As so many citizens of this province have recently been convicted on charges of unlawful assembly it might be of interest to enquire what such a charge really is. That it throws no stigma on a man's character, that it involves no moral turpitude, is, of course, self-evident. If the strict interpretation of the law be enforced it would appear that practically the whole population of the colliery districts might find themselves liable to terms of imprisonment. The criminal code defines an unlawful assembly as "an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when assembled as to cause persons in the neighborhood of such assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that the persons so assembled will disturb the peace tumultuously. . . . or provoke others to disturb the peace." It will thus be seen that the offence charged rests on intention as to what the three or more persons may do, and of this intention the special police, mine owners and strike-breakers are to be, and have been the judges. Although many accused have strenuously asserted their innocence and testified they were present for the sole purpose of inducing others to refrain from acts of violence and were striving to continue a state of law and order, yet they have been convicted. In this connection it should be noted that the same chapter of the criminal code defines a riot as an unlawful assembly which has begun to disturb the peace. In the great majority of cases tried the jury refused to bring in verdicts of guilty on riot charges, but convicted the prisoners on charges of unlawful assembly only. They were arrested at a time when feeling ran high and when passion blinded the reason of the authorities. They have been imprisoned to satisfy the egotism and cupidity of the members of the government. There is little or no doubt that the men now in jail will very shortly be restored to liberty, public opinion is insistent upon such a procedure. Public opinion is also finding out the uttermost depths to which British Columbia has sunk in its mediaeval efforts to deal with the struggle for liberty and decent conditions of life. In the meantime it must be remembered that these men who have been convicted of this heinous crime of unlawful assembly have committed no offence against any code of ethics and are guilty of no action that leaves a stain upon their character.

EXIT MILITIA

The Federationist has persistently protested against the use of militia in industrial disputes. In common with all progressive journals it deprecates using militiamen as aids to strike-breaking, a role they have so constantly played in this country. The workers of British Columbia have had sufficient evidence of this during the present industrial troubles on Vancouver island. Now, however, it would appear that the McBride-Bowser government wish to get rid of this incubus, but find it difficult. While it is true these would-be warriors have never for one moment been in danger of their own hides, yet the attorney-general says they took themselves too seriously. They undoubtedly did, but in this they were aided and abetted by Mr. Bowser and his pap-fed press. Then they were "gallant heroes," now they are incumbrances. Then they were so imbued with martial ardor that a handful of school-children drilling with wooden swords perturbed their patriotic breasts, now, sad to relate, the attorney-general says he has no further use for them. A few short months ago they were forming themselves in battle array and gallantly attacking a schoolhouse, now they are told that their room is preferable to their company and their tails are down accordingly. 'Twas ever thus. Just so long as it suited the provincial government to use them as tools for the benefit of themselves and their business associates, just so long were they flattered and cajoled to the full bent. When the public began to ask pertinent questions as to who was paying the piper, and in any case what it was all for, then the government decided the militia must go. It is a fitting reward. Perhaps in the future men will look at this aspect of military service before signing away their freedom. It is about time they ceased to delude themselves with the idea that they will see active service while patrolling a strike area, and that they will be gallant warriors. Quite the reverse is the case. The work they have been performing on the island has been that of herding strike-breakers—a type of men that even employers loathe. And Mr. Bowser not only shows them that such is his belief but he "rubs it in."

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

One fact that stands out prominently in the labor movement at present is the ever-increasing number of women entering the different vocations. Whatever may be the general idea as to their political status, it cannot be denied that women are an important factor in the industrial life of to-day. The time has now gone by when women can be told that their only place is the home. Social and economic pressure has forced them outside the home and compelled them to earn a livelihood in factories, offices and the thousand and one occupations that present themselves. When women first began working for wages—apart from the domestic circle—they only looked upon such work as a make-shift, a temporary arrangement to eke things out. They never considered it as a serious part of their lives. Now, however, they have become a permanent part of the industrial and social organization of the community, and it is to the vital interest of labor that their betterment and progress should be augmented. This can only be done by organization, those already organized must help the unorganized, the latter must decrease, the former increase.

In this province there are many women workers but few unions. In the varied and many occupations in which they work, the low wages, long hours and general environment all tend to efface their individuality and consequently lessen their power of asserting and forcing their fundamental right to have a voice as to the conditions under which they work. The time is now at hand for this to be changed. Employers are too prone to exploit women's labor for their own pecuniary interest. Development of transportation and the increasing use of machinery have centralized industries, making women dependent upon their wages and thus becoming a further menace to organized labor. No one knows better than the trade union man the danger of unorganized women, and no one should be more ready to give a helping hand. If conditions of industry for the workers are more nearly to satisfy their wants, if the barometer of social life is to move steadily upward then women must organize. In unions where women are placed on the same footing as men there is no trouble. They do the same work and receive the same wages as men. They are just as eager and insistent as men in asserting and enforcing the claims of the worker. This is exactly as it should be, There are many thousands of women workers in this province who should be organized. A mere handful at present have their unions, but the majority have not yet realized themselves as a genuine part of industrial life. Unless women organize, the whole mass of workers, both men and women, will suffer. Women themselves must consider this problem in all seriousness and forget the false pride and false standards which have hitherto held them back. Men must look at the position as it is to-day equally seriously and do everything in their power to bring about and foster organization of working women. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the executive of the American Federation of Labor have decided to levy an assessment of one cent on all members of affiliated unions, this money to be used in organizing women wage-earners. Such a movement makes for human welfare and must succeed.

Good morning! Have you been "investigated"?

Hunger has no conscience, and knows no law.

If you owned the job you would not have to hunt and beg for it.

Stupidity comes high, but it wasn't Bowser's own money anyway.

Profit is the amount the worker pays for the privilege of earning his own wages.

Anything to head off the public demand for a real investigation into the real cause of the strike.

During the past four years overdue interest of land-grabbers and speculators amounts to $2,530,000.

Each succeeding industrial "panic" develops within itself germs of its own solution—a revolution.

As soon as the miners began digging into the preserves of Sirs Bill and Dan a halt was called by Sir Dick.

Col. Hall failed to stampede the Hon. Col. Sam. And the miners are still intact, save for the bungling of a few strike-breakers.

The governmental farce on Vancouver island is drawing to a close. The next act will be staged by the members of the U. M. W. of A.

Ignorance, in one word, among the propertyless masses enables the propertied classes to use for the subjection of—their slaves.—William Morris.

Clubbing the unemployed is but hastening the death knell of a social system that produces such absurdities—in a world filled with plenty for all.

Every member of a union is a debtor to his union inasmuch as he profits by that membership. It is consequently his duty to be a help thereunto and not a hindrance.

From January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910, 1,284,720 acres of provincial lands were sold to 144 syndicates, and none of these acquired less than ten square miles, or 6,400 acres.

"Can the wildest imagination conjure up an excuse for a social system that keeps honest industrious workers in poverty while scheming politicians wallow in wealth?"

Fancy Bowser talking about "leniency" for the imprisoned miners, after two are dead, two more in the hospital and dozens on the verge of a physical and mental break-down. Rot!

Labor organizations in the Philippines have formed a federation and will probably join the A. F. of L. Political action will also be taken by the new body to improve working conditions.

The only thing socialists propose to take away from the capitalists is the power they now have of depriving others of the right to live, the right to work, the right of food, shelter and clothes.

In the future society the private ownership of natural resources by individuals will be regarded with the same distaste with which we to-day regard ownership of one man by another.—Marx.

Can you conceive of a union man, earning union wages, in a union shop, spending his money for anything else but union-made products, or at least demanding the union label at any and all times?

We all know that war is made by capitalists and by certain financiers who manipulate the stock market. War is engineered by them and the poor soldier has to step in and do the work.—Col. Hon. Sam Hughes.

"I suppose the City of Nanaimo will eventually have to foot the bill."—Attorney-general Bowser. Which means that there is a third party to the miners' strike on Vancouver island, and one that will be heard from as the days go by.

I affirm it as my conviction that class laws placing capital above labor are more dangerous at this hour than chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy. Labor is prior to and above capital, and deserves much higher consideration.—Abraham Lincoln.

"The man who carries a union card he does not respect, or who makes no effort to get others to join his union, or who stays away from the meetings of his union without a good reason, or who shirks any duty he owes his union, or who buys non-union goods when he can get the union kind, is as useless to his union as a goose on an ostrich farm."

While parliament deserves all the contempt which the worker has showered upon it, on the other hand it is difficult to deny that the workingman deserves the contempt that parliament has had for him. He got the parliament he voted for. When the workers think right they will vote right and then they will get a right parliament. Start thinking.

"The workers have no money because their wages are stopped; their wages are stopped because the factory is shut down; the factory is shut down because there is no market for its product; there is no market for its product because the workers are unable to buy; the workers are unable to buy because they have no money. That is a panic, or the wages system on a dead centre.

Making up for poor wages, by establishing a system of old age pensions, is simply evading the problem, and widening the growing class distinction. In a land where production is free, where the land is not held by privileged monopoly, old age pensions should be unnecessary. But the privileged interests will not get off the backs of the workers, so long as they are encouraged to stay on.—Ottawa Citizen.

A Montreal mayoralty candidate suggests that elections be held on Sundays in Canada. "There is no better time to cast a vote than when he (or she?) is a free agent and on a day when one is inclined to take a serious view of things." The idea is not a new one, being already in practice in France and Switzerland, and such a system might well be adopted as an alternative to a general holiday, which would interfere with profit-making. "The better the day, the better the deed."

The indictments against Max Eastman and Art Young, editor and artist of "The Masses," a socialist monthly of New York city, will be dismissed. This was the announcement given out by District Attorney Train. Young and Eastman were charged with libeling the Associated Press. They had secured a great mass of evidence to prove the Associated Press had suppressed and distorted news in a great number of cases. It is thought the Associated Press feared to have this evidence made public.

Typo. President Dead.

Archibald Bates Collins, president of Bakersfield (Cal.) Typographical union, No. 439, died on March 5th. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning.

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For Victory in War.

—WILL HERFORD.

REFLECTIONS OF THE STENOGRAPHER

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"Here's four new names and a renewal of my own sub. for another year, for which I enclose $7.50."—A Victoria enthusiast.

Over 700 new names have been added to The Fed.'s mailing list in the last two weeks. That's going some. What are you doing?

". . . . Can't you make The Fed. a daily? That's what we need in this province; a paper that sticks with us when we need it."—A Riondel, B. C., miner.

"The Fed. has certainly put up a plucky and vigorous fight for the miners and we'll remember it when we return to the mines, as members of the U. M. W. of A."—A Ladysmith coal miner.

". . . That market page has saved us quite a bit of money. . . . Never knew one could buy farm produce so much cheaper at the city market until you added that feature a few weeks ago. Success to your efforts."—Richards street reader.

"I read with pleasure and interest your weekly market reports as I can thoroughly rely upon their being correct. Another thing is imperative, if workingmen ever expect to get better value for their money, they must buy their produce direct from the producer."—Housekeeper, Steveston.

"As food is necessary for the individual, so is a live labor paper to solve the riddle of the great social problem. I hope every unionist in this province will be on your subscription list. The editorials of The Federationist have the right ring and alone are worth the price of subscription."—Ex-alderman, Vancouver.

"Enclosed please find post office order for six subscriptions to The Federationist. Would say I have for many years patronized the labor press and that I know of no better workingmen's paper on the continent. The great service you have rendered the miners on strike on Vancouver island should be ample proof that the labor movement cannot advance without a robust labor paper."—L. Sharpe, city.

"The workingmen of British Columbia, so far as the support of a first-class labor newspaper is concerned, are better off than any other province. It seems to me that all labor organizations should subscribe in a body for The Federationist. Merchants pay for advertisements because they have goods for sale, and under present social conditions the working class must advertise and criticise through the labor press themselves against the encroachments of capital in the labor market."—Mechanic, New Westminster.

In "Free" America

The American Sheet and Tinplate company at Pittsburgh have ordered their employees to withdraw from the Moose, Elks, Eagles, Owls and similar fraternal societies. Six thousand men are affected, and it looks as though a strong fight would be put up.

To Organize Women

The Newspaper Solicitors' Union of San Francisco was the first organization to pay its assessment to the American Federation of Labor toward the work of organizing the women wage earners of the United States and Canada. At last meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. it was decided to levy an assessment of one cent on all members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., this money to be used in organising women wage earners.

Time Changes

That a bill has passed the house of representatives excluding from the shelter of the United States immigrants guilty of violence in a political revolution, is a grave sign for those who think that our country was founded upon the principal of human liberty. It must seem to them that the thing most precious to us is dying out of our hearts. But to those who think it was human liberty but the liberty of property-owners against kings and nobles, upon which our country was founded, the sign is not so grave. The love of liberty is growing, and the torch of revolution is more and more menacing these property owners themselves as kings and nobles, and that is why their representatives in Congress are less eager to welcome that torch from over the seas. There is something here that it can kindle.—The Masses.

Fed. Advertiser's Offer

W. J. Pendray & Sons, Limited, offer a prize of $25 to the person who sends them what they consider the most suitable pen and ink sketch of a swan, 10 inches high, for advertising purposes. Drawings must be on paper 15 x 18 inches and have the name and address of sender on the back. Closing date, Monday, March 23, 1914.. ***

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BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS LOCAL No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7.30 p.m. President, H. J. Leeworthy; corresponding secretary, R. J. Adams; business agent, J. Black, Room 220, Labor Temple.

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 8:30 p.m. President, J. W. Green; recorder, C. E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676.—Office Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 308, Labor Temple.

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

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION No. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in room 205, Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, Wm. Bushman; secretary, George Mowat, 515 Dunlevy avenue; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Tenth avenue east.

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

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL No. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, Walter Hoskins; vice-president, F. J. Brandt; secretary, Robert J. Craig, Kurtz Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnson.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, busines representative. Office: Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 2.30 and 5 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets Room 301 every Monday 8 p. m. President, Dave Fink; vice-president, M. Sander; recording secretary, Roy Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 631 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

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

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m. President, A. R. Towler; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 233, I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, A. O. Hansen; secretary-treasurer, G. R. Hamilton; business agent, H. I. Hugg. Office, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 8945.

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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., 942 Broadway west.

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

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President Skene Thomson; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 811 Seymour street; recording secretary, George Powell, 1060 Fourth ave. west. Business agent, James Train, room 308, Labor Temple.

STEROTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 349 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 1873; financial secretary, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

TAILORS' INDUSTRIAL UNION (International), Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, H. Nordlund; recording secretary, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial secretary, K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 2 p.m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metsger, secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local No. 118—Meets second Sunday of each month at Room 204, Labor Temple. President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. Allin, P.O. Box 711, Vancouver.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7.30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1625—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. President, M. C. Schmendt; secretary, A. Walker, Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL 784—MEETS IN Labor Temple, New Westminster, corner Seventh stret and Royal avenue, every second Sunday of each month, at 1.30 p.m. President, P. S. Hunt; secretary, F. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnston street, at 8 p.m. President, George Dykeman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 393, Victoria, B. C.

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

MINERS' UNIONS

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2352, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO LOCAL UNION U. M. W. of A.—Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m. in the Athletic Club, Chapel street. Arthur Jordan, Box 410, Nanaimo, B. C.

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

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m. President, F. W. Perrin; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 26, Trail, B. C.

SANDON MINERS' UNION, No. 81, Western Federation of Miners—Meets every Saturday in the Miners' Union hall. Address all communications to the Secretary, Drawer "K," Sandon, B.C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Public meetings in Dominion Theatre, Granville St., Sunday evenings. Secretary, J. Adams, Room 304, Labor Temple.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

Applications 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—30690.

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These waists were personally selected by our representative on his recent visit to the French Capital. That the models are French is apparent at first sight—the materials, designs and exquisite little touches of trimming at once marks them as being imported. It would be a very difficult matter to describe these waists in detail and impossible in the space available here. We will not attempt description, but would ask that you visit the department where you can really appreciate the charm that these Parisian waists possess. See these new French models to-morrow and take particular note to the prices which demonstrate the advantages of our purchasing direct.

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Look for the Label. FRANK NEWTON.

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Everything is to be found here.

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We are showing a beautiful line of House Coats in Wool, Silk and Velvet; also Dressing Robes in Wool. All sizes from 34 to 48.

PRICES OF HOUSE COATS RANGE FROM $5.00 to $22.50
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These make handsome Christmas gifts for Husband, Son or Friends. Call and inspect our stock. By paying a deposit we will lay one aside for you for a reasonable length of time.

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Richardson & Potts

MEN'S HATS ONLY

417 Granville St., Phone 3822 HATS WITH THE
VANCOUVER, B. C. UNION LABEL

CLOSE ORGANIZATION IN CANADIAN BUSINESS

Process of Centralization Not Yet Reached Culmination

Powers and Privileges Possessed by the Great Trusts

At this time of appropriation of public lands (better known as land-grabbing), distribution of subsidies to the favored few and the rapidly growing concentration of industrial concerns the issue of a volume entitled the "History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers, is of more than passing interest. The following preface explains the scope and aims of the work.

The rapid concentration of wealth in Canada is no mere fancy. Already, it is estimated, less than fifty men control $4,000,000,000, or more than one-third of Canada's material wealth as expressed in railways, banks, factories, mines, land and other properties and resources. To say that this small group of individuals control so vast a wealth and the agencies of its production does not imply that they own it all. Between ownership and control there is a difference, yet the reverse of that commonly supposed. By means of their control of financial markets and distributive systems, a small number of men may effectively control sources of wealth which still may not remain under individual ownership, as witness the case of the farms, of which control farmers throughout Canada are bitterly complaining. Also it is not necessary for magnates to own all of the stock of railroads, banks, factories, and mines; much of that ownership may be distributed among small shareholders, yet by their predominantly large holdings of stock, and through their power of directorship, those magnates can and do control those diversified, and often financially interconnected, sources of wealth.

Formation of Trusts

The process of centralization of wealth has been steadily going on for nearly thirty-five years. The removal of unrestricted competition was first evidenced in the case of the railways of Canada. Beginning in about the year 1879, a considerable number of smaller and formerly independent railways (some of which had already amalgamated) were absorbed by the large systems such as the Grand Trunk railway, and later the Canadian Pacific railway, and other railways. Of more than 140 separate and privately owned railways chartered and constructed at different times, a large number are now integral parts, either by purchase or by lease, of the main and great railway systems in Canada. The highly centralized character of the Canadian banks is well known; the branches of the important banks extend over an immense territory; twenty-six of these institutions have 2,888 branches; the Royal Bank alone has 338branches, and the Bank of Commerce 367. Perhaps nowhere in the world can be found so intensive a degree of close organization as among the bank interests in Canada. In the United States there are no less than 18,000 banking institutions, of which about 6,000 are under federal charters, the remainder under state laws. While a small group of financial industrial magnates exercise a preponderating control over the large banks, and in turn practically sway many of the small banks in the United States, and thereby concentrate in themselves the powers of a financial trust, still the control there is nothing like, in compact centralization, that existing in Canada. The immense capacity of this concentration in controlling the finances, and every sphere of activity dependent upon finance, is so obvious that it requires no explanation. To these ramifications of power is added another huge power possessed by the Canadian banks. This is their privilege, allowed by law, of putting out enormous quantities of their privately-issued money, or, in other words, bank notes—a power far exceeding even the great power held by banks in other countries.

Rapid Growth of Mergers

Of the rapidity of concentration of industrial concerns in Canada much less is generally known. From January, 1909, to January, 1913, there were 56 industrial mergers or amalgamations which absorbed 248 individual companies. The total capitalization of 206 of these individual companies was about $167,000,000; this amount was increased with the amalgamating process. The authorized capitalization, including bonds, of these 56 industrial mergers was almost $457,000,000, or, to be precise, $456,938,266. Many of the large individual companies thus absorbed were themselves the outgrowth of previous combinations. Aside from the consideration of native Canadian capital, the amount of British capital put into Canada has been stupendous. In 1911, Sir George Paish, one of the editors of the London Statist, estimated that £372,541,000 of British capital had gone to Canada, chiefly in the form of investments; of that sum £223,740,000 was represented by investments in Canadian railways. Since 1911, at least £120,000,000 more of British capital has been placed in Canada. The total of British capital in Canada is, therefore, more than $2,000,000,000. Capital in Canada from various continental countries of Europe is computed at about $140,000,000. Of the $500,000 of United States

T. A. RICKERT
President United Garment Workers of America, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

capital active in Canada, $180,000,000 is represented in 300 factories which, to a great extent, are branches of American trusts.

Dangers of Centralization

This process of centralization is, it is needless to say, still continuing and has by no means reached its culmination. Economic forces are more powerful than statute laws, particularly so, seeing that what is called the machinery of government is administered at all times either directly by the beneficiaries or by the representatives of those ruling forces, no matter by what political name they may be pleased to call themselves. In such an era, with fundamental economic questions—that is to say, problems of existence itself—pressing harder and harder upon the attention of those that produce the wealth, such a work as this is essential as a means of diffusing information. Since the control of so vast an aggregation of wealth is centred in so few hands, the questions of whence came these overawingly great private fortunes and of the evolution of this centralized wealth become of paramount interest. What was the origin of so much of these mighty masses of capital? What were their particular sources? By what means was this immense material wealth extracted, by what methods possessed. To give a vital survey of these developments is the purpose of this work. Necessarily, the investigation takes us back to remote times, for the aggregations of wealth that we see today are not in essence a sudden appearance but are the result of cumulative methods, processes and transactions extending through centuries.

Progression of Wealth

It will be seen that from the earliest searchings for wealth in Canada to the present time there has been a vital, definite connection, the developments of each successive period bearing a close relevancy to those preceding. From primitive powers conferred, and from fortunes amassed in fur trading, land and commerce, came the wealth often invested later in mercantile establishments, land companies, banks, railway projects, mines and factories; and all for these pyramidically reproduced still other accumulations of wealth progressively invested and reinvested. Did we not trace this wealth to its primary sources, and give a continuous depiction of its development, the narrative would be headless, unfinished and disconnected, and leave some of the most important facts enshrouded in mystery. Although long ago it was recognized that they who control the means by which a dependent class must live, control the livelihood and conditions of that class, yet it is not inordinately astonishing that thus far no economic work tracing the sources of these accumulations of private wealth in Canada has been heretofore published. The reasons for this deficiency are not obscure. One reason is that the general attention has hitherto been focussed on other subjects and issues, ignoring the economic factors and all-important significance of which was not adequately understood. With the growth of general intelligence and the accompanying great pressure of economic considerations, this understanding has been intensified, and is becoming still more so.

Personalities Merely Accidental

Another reason has been that the sources of information such as histories, upon which the general public has had to depend for knowledge, have been absurdly and erroneously made to revolve around personalities instead of social and economic forces. Various arid volumes have come bulkily from the presses, but they either give no account of the currents of these successive economic forces, or they but incidentally mention only a few, vague, isolated facts. In the mistaken aim to present personalities as the determiners of events, these writers have far subordinated or ignored the realities, unconscious of the fact that such personalities are but the creatures of distinct and often sharply contesting economic forces. Hence it is that to get the underlying, authentic facts as much as possible, at least, from the available original sources, it has been necessary to dig laboriously into the Canadian archives, and tediously explore great numbers of official documents. Great as is the mass of facts, it can be well understood that the entire range of facts covering all the multitude of transactions of centuries can never be given in full. Many of them never found their way into official documents, and in other cases important governmental papers and returns, embodying certain definite valuable facts and connecting links, were never published.

Mass of Information

Nevertheless, a myriad of documents have been accessible to anyone animated by an aim to make a sincere quest for the facts. That many, if not most of them, have never heretofore been consulted is a striking commentary upon the character of conventional, so-called history. Studiously or misinformingly avoiding the basic facts, and interpreting human progress and activities by the light of such superficialities, these products (whatever their motive) had the result of conserving outworn traditions and perpetuating fallacious conceptions. Expanding intelligence, however, is not content with narratives obsolete in treatment, misleading in substance and spiritless in character. No longer is the diverting, obscuring or glossing of the facts accepted; actualities, not appearances, are demanded. Having a knowledge of the fundamental facts we can be prepared to reject old standards and forms and unsatisfactory systems. We can then also rightly comprehend the nature of the processes that have resulted in conditions as we know them, and can directly apply that knowledge toward the obliteration of all that stands in the way of the full, unshackled social, industrial and intellectual development of mankind.

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Refined Service. After December 6, 1913, at 1049 Georgia Street, one block west of Court House. Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all patrons

CANADA AT A GLANCE IN BRIEF NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Interesting Labor Items From All Over the Dominion

Condensed From the Exchanges and Special Correspondence

New Wage Scale

Quebec Typographical union has successfully negotiated a new scale, which went into effect on the first of March.

Montreal Clerks Organize

A local of the Retail Clerks' International union was formed in Montreal recently, through the assistance of G. R. Brunet, who is acting as A. F. of L. organizer in the Montreal district.

Complains Labor Gazette

Claiming that Medicine Hat has been misrepresented in several ways in former issues of the Labor Gazette, the board of trade of that city took the matter up at a recent meeting, and will at once take action to find out the cause.

New Socialist Hall

Work was commenced on Tuesday on the excavation for the socialist hall, Nanaimo, B.C. The proposed building will contain a club room for the members of the party, with reading rooms, lounging room, etc. The site is a good one.

Changed Their Minds

The Toronto Power company and the Westinghouse company notified their carpenters that wages would be reduced 5 cents an hour. Several conferences resulted in a withdrawal of the announcement and unionists in Niagara Falls, N. Y., are using this incident among the unorganized to prove the value of trade unionism.

Calgary Charities

The associated charities of Calgary provided for 201 adults and 271 children during February. At present an average of 80 men are being cared for in the bunk house. Rev. McKillop says that many applications are now coming in for farm hands and there are nearly as many idle men in want during the present month.

Five Thousand at Work

A Montreal dispatch states that the Grand Trunk Pacific reports that work in the mountain section is proceeding day and night now with gangs of men now aggregating 5,000 in number. There is a gap of some 91 miles to be filled up. This will be accomplished, it is believed, by the end of April.

Weekly Half-holiday

Commencing with March 11 the stores of Mission City, B.C., will close on Wednesday afternoons beginning at 12.30. W. W. Elliott is father of the movement and all the storekeepers signed an agreement to try the plan for six months, and if it is satisfactory, the business men will continue it.

Earl Park Passes Away

Earl Park, aged 20, of Cranbrook, B. C., who met with an accident while working on a logging train at Wycliffe on Thursday, died of his injuries on Saturday. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and also of the Knights of Pythias.

Labor Temple Clear of Debt

The Labor Temple company of Toronto, Ont., announces that the labor temple in that city is now free from debt, and the home of Toronto trade unionists is free of all encumbrances. Wages have been increased and many improvements have been made during the past year, and the ledger shows a balance on the right side of $4,522.09.

Union Wage Clause

A letter was read from the Trades and Labor council at a recent meeting of the Edmonton, Alta., school board, asking that it adopt the union wage clause and schedule approved by the city council. Mr. Blake, who represented the Bricklayers' union, urged the board to accept this schedule and stated: "It is no use cramming children with knowledge if they are not well fed and clothed; you cannot expect them to be if you do not help us to secure a living wage."

Presbytery and Miners

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Macleod, held at Lethbridge last week, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be forwarded to the provincial government of British Columbia, and the dominion house of commons. "That the Presbytery have observed with deep regret the long continuance of the unhappy dispute in the coal mining industry on Vancouver island with its disastrous consequences. They regret also that neither the provincial nor the dominion governments have appeared to be able or willing to deal with it in such a manner as to convince the people that they have been anxious to see justice done. And they further place upon record their conviction that the interests of the men engaged in the beneficial and dangerous occupation of coal-mining should be watched over with special care."

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EASTINGS STREET WEST Store Hours, 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Between ABBOTT AND CARRALL Saturday 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU WELL

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO YOUR MEASUREMENTS AT 33⅓ OFF OUR REGULAR PRICES

FOR WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE WINDOW SHADE DEPARTMENT

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OPAQUE SHADE CLOTH ON HARTSHORN'S SPRING ROLLERS

Patterns of materials displayed in department, second floor. The whole continent knows the quality of HARTSHORN'S SPRING ROLLERS.

It's necessary to bring your measurements. We do no fitting. We only guarantee correctness in executing your orders.

This is an exceptional offer and will prove a saving to all householders with window shades to buy—Don't let this opportunity pass by any means! measure up the window with the broken shade now.

CHOOSE YOUR MATERIALS FROM DEPARTMENT PATTERNS.—Hollands, Imported Lancaster, Daly and Moren's Peerless Shade Cloths.

Opaque Window Shades on Hartshorn Spring Rollers

Regular 45c. for.....33c.
Regular 75c. for.....50c.
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COMPARE PRICES

Our Best Flour, 49-lb. sacks	$1.45	Hams, by the whole ham per lb.	.23
Rolled Oats, fresh milled 8 lbs.	.25	Bacon, machine sliced, per lb.	.25
Butter, Finest Creamery, 3 lbs.	1.00	Eggs, absolutely local new laid, per doz.	.55
Corn Starch, Johnson's, 3 packets	.25	Apples, Winesaps, 5 lbs.	.25
Lard, Carnation, 3-lb. pails, each	.35	Castile Soap, 35c. bars.	.20
		Ham-mo Hand Cleanser, per tin	.05

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First Class, $62.50 Second Class, $43.75 Third Class, $32.50

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Express S.S. "Teutonic" (Twin Screw Steamers) S.S. "Canada"
582 feet long ($50.00 and up). 514 feet long (3rd class $31.25 and up)

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL
ONE CLASS (II.) CABIN SERVICE
S.S. "Arabic" (Splendid Twin Screw Steamers) S.S. "Cymric"
16,000 tons, 600 feet long (Rate $53.75) 13,000 tons, 600 ft. long (Rate $52.50)

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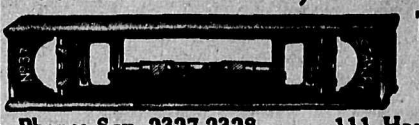

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And is easily still
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Rooms $3 per week Up. — Good Service Throughout — Telephone, Hot and Cold Water in each Room.

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Richly Furnished Throughout. Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
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Rooms rented by Day or Week. Special rates to permanent guests. First-class Liquors and Cigars. Every comfort and convenience.

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The House of Comfort

Rates from $3 to $5 per week. Transients, 75c. to $1 per day. Steam heated, hot & cold water in every room

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LABOR TEMPLE CLUB AND POOL ROOM

STATE OF SANITARY LAW IN CANADA CHAOTIC

No Recognized Universal Standards of Plumbing and Ventilation

Multiplicity of Laws and By-laws Adopted by Cities and Towns

John W. Bruce, of Toronto, formerly of this city, general organizer for the plumbers and steamfitters, regarding the subject of the present chaotic state of sanitary law in Canada, and the need of its unification, in a recent address used these words: "In the Dominion of Canada we have no recognized universal standards regarding sanitary plumbing and ventilation, but are governed by multiplicity of laws and by-laws, adopted by the governing bodies of our cities and towns and enforced according to their own interpretation." Mr. Bruce emphasized the importance of sanitary plumbing in its relation to public health. He compared Montreal with a death rate of 20 per thousand, with Toronto, which has a death-rate of 12.8, and attributed the difference in large part to the more lax enforcement of sanitary regulations in the former.

Insufficient Accommodation

In many hotels, he said, there were not enough conveniences, neither were they kept properly clean. In apartment houses, conservation of space was such an important item that ventilation was sadly neglected. He blamed speculative building for the unsatisfactory condition in many private houses. The speculative builder considered outside appearance more than proper sanitation. Inspection was very necessary in workingmen's houses, as these men were less able to protect themselves against the negligence of unscrupulous builders. A great need, very much overlooked in Canada, was public comfort stations. These should be erected not merely in parks and pleasure resorts, but in the busiest portions of our cities, where the need was greatest.

Public Conveniences

As it was, hotels and public buildings had to bear a burden that the cities themselves should shoulder, with the result that the conveniences in these places were sadly overtaxed. Sanitary drinking fountains should also be provided at public expense. In conclusion, Mr. Bruce pointed out that satisfactory conditions would never obtain so long as each city or town had its own regulations. Plumbers travelling from one place to another had to familiarize themselves with new examinations in every place. Moreover dwellers in rural districts, beyond the reach of urban influence, were not protected by any legal standard. The solution, he believed, could only be found in a dominion law, setting up a uniform standard from coast to coast, leaving each municipality free to supplement such standard by by-laws designed to secure adaptation to special local conditions.

New Organization

Editor B. C. Federationist: This morning a new organization sprung into being. It is called the Victoria Unemployed association. For a number of months now the unemployed situation here has been chronic. There are 1,400 men registered at the civic labor bureau, and while the city council keep promising to start work, the men without the job still keep searching for the "invisible." There are, in addition, something like 1,800 skilled workers idle. Of course, we are not the only ones for Vancouver has also its quota of sidewalk polishers. At this time when workers are passing through these experiences, it is well to use the psychological moment to get some ideas of organization into the unorganized. Inasmuch as the unemployed are ever on the increase, it is well that an organization be formed. Better for them to act as an organization than as a mob.

JOHN L. MARTIN,
Sec. of the Victoria Unemployed Asso.
Labor Hall, Victoria, March 11, 1914.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

A FAKE

Editor B. C. Federationist: The mountain travailed and brought forth a mouse. Another joint committee has shuffled itself into position, at the precious suggestion of the management of the Western Fuel company. It has been born as one out of due season presenting itself unto the misled whether agreed to or not. The unfortunate few presently trying to help the company to defeat trade unionism, must now yield to a joint committee approval of things they dare not disapprove. One would have thought at least that some of these poor dupes would have been well satisfied with past acts of joint committees. This latest development points most clearly to the fact of the unwillingness of this company to agree to any form of organization among its employees, also it further sets forth the conception the company has of the unfortunate men who have been compelled to accept same. This joint committee business is certainly a last unavoidable undertaking, both for the men and the company at this juncture of the fight. It is known that these men are not satisfied with such a sad repetition born of a forlorn hope. The affair is simple a huge joke, and one which no sane man would stand to have played upon him a second time. Think of it! A company committee and one big official of the company to decide alone who shall be paid the minimum wage.

Dream Agreement

There is no organization to demand a just carrying-out of any clause of the whole dream agreement. It is a rich clause for the repetition of the same discrimination and favoritism that has heretofore been so prevalent under this company. All men who understand their true position as trade unionists will agree how foolish the endeavor is to attempt to compel or to expect a company to live up to any agreement unless backed by a strong union. The Herald ought to have a good memory as it seems to have all the qualifications. Was it not alleged by the company, in its last attempt to foist an agreement upon the men providing an increase of five per cent, that such increase was all it could concede. Futher, how silly for the Herald to talk of the men refusing said agreement. This is simply cheap clap-trap. The truth is the men have refused for ten months persistently to acknowledge any such illusive and unfair method of treating with the company, and if the Herald does not know this it is a case of not daring to know. One cause contributing to the inception of the strike at Nanaimo was a similar joint fake agreement, and one reason that has induced a small body of local men to attempt strike-breaking against their fellow unionists and to place themselves in a position of helplessness is the dope these men have been gulping down the last nine months from the columns of the Herald.

Out-of-date Scheme

The insurance scheme with its locks of white hair, showing that its youth is a thing of the past. The same idea was brought to the attention of the miners of this place some nine or more years ago, and born of the same source, but was not thought at the time to be worth consideration. Take clause "A" which conflicts with all methods of modern procedure, prohibiting as it does the laying of the mine idle on the day of the burial of a brother killed in the mine. Miners and other workers the world over follow the humane and most respectful usage of escorting en mass the remains of a departed brother who loses his life when engaged as his work. This has been the sane and commendable course pursued by the miners of Vancouver island for many years, and no explanation attempted can make the miners think this scheme has not been foisted upon the few unfortunates at work. Practically the whole frame-up is simply worse than useless, as it is another attempt at making these already duped believe they have something when in reality they have nothing any more than that of life when engaged at his work. This organ states than "the men now at work should have been able to negotiate such a contract is a crushing blow to the few men who caused and directed all the trouble here." This statement is goods cut from the same cloth. No few or many men of the U. M. W. of A. ever asked such a "frame up," but have persistently tried to relieve themselves of any such corporation ironclad agreement arranged to soften the troubles of the employer in compelling perfect obedience to every slavish request.

Company Pays Expenses

The next point mentioned in the Herald's statement is "The agreement concedes material advances in wages, which never formed an issue in the present struggle." This may assuredly be fittingly placed to the credit of the presence of the U. M. W. of A. as intimated by the Herald also. The joint committee will meet the company at least once a month and the expenses will be borne by the company in case of loss of time by its members in the transaction of business. This arrangement, of course, does evidence one exceptional feature, namely that the company pays the toll. The magnanimous provision ought to stimulate the expression of grievances, for assuredly the press committee knows of no such parallel case. The cry of no ballot leave the witness box in a beggared condition compared with the condition of ballot in this company's ironclad agreement, which states that all men working at the time of the agreement, and who continue to work shall approve or be considered to approve of said agreement. If a man disagrees he must lose his job to prove it, the rake-off for an insurance fund is to be made by the company, of one dollar per month in case of fatal accident. Where is our friend Tully at this stage of the game, for he's great on such a topic, and especially is this true when referring to relief arranged for the men in the Wellington strike. This iron-clad agreement was secured by holding a meeting at the mine head, where the meeting had been arranged under the eye of the company. A miner who had been killed in the mine was to be buried this same day. It was held at the time of the men coming off the night shift about 7 a. m., with a request that all the men would turn out to the funeral in the afternoon, it is alleged the company would pay the men their day's pay. It certainly is a helpless fake, apparently brought into being after serious reection and under force of impelling circumstances.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Nanaimo, B. C.
Nanaimo, March 17, 1914.

SMELTERMEN STRIKE AGAINST CUT IN WAGES

At Ruston, Wash., Smelter-Owned Village, 400 Stop Work

Employers Utilize Limit of Their Political Powers to Crush the Strikers

Four hundred employees of the Tacoma Smelting and Refining company of Ruston, Wash., have been on strike against a reduction of wages and in increase of hours, since the first of January, 1914. As a result of an agreement between the smelter and its employees, entered into in July of 1912, the work day was fixed at nine hours. This condition obtained until January 1, 1914, when the smelter arbitrarily reduced the wages of from 125 to 175 men (smelter helpers) from $2.40 and $2.55 to $2.25 per day. By the same order, the hours of about 225 smelter helpers were raised from nine to ten per day. Refusing to accept this change, the men went out in what was virtually a "lock out," and the strike has since continued with unabated vigor.

Smelter-Owned Village

Ruston is a small fourth-class town with no post-office and is situated in the environs of Tacoma. It is named after W. R. Rust, the local representative of the Guggenheim interests. It was formerly a part of Tacoma, but through political manipulation, it was divorced from the larger city and is now a small smelter-owned village. The three councilmen and the mayor are favored employees of the Guggenheim plant, and, since the strike begun, have utilized to the limit their political powers to crush the strike. Several stringent ordinances against "loitering" and "parading" have severely hampered the activity of the strikers, and the streets of this corporation-owned town are paraded day and night by bands of armed deputy marshals, deputy sheriffs and "special police." One hundred armed men in and about the streets of this little town, with only 118 voters, gives the place a decidedly warlike aspect. At night several searchlights play over the whole town. These are looted in steel-clad towers on the roof of the smelter buildings.

Objects to Prison Labor

Medicine Hat, Alta., Trades and Labor council is protesting with other bodies in that province against the proposed building a jail by prison labor at Fort Saskatchewan.

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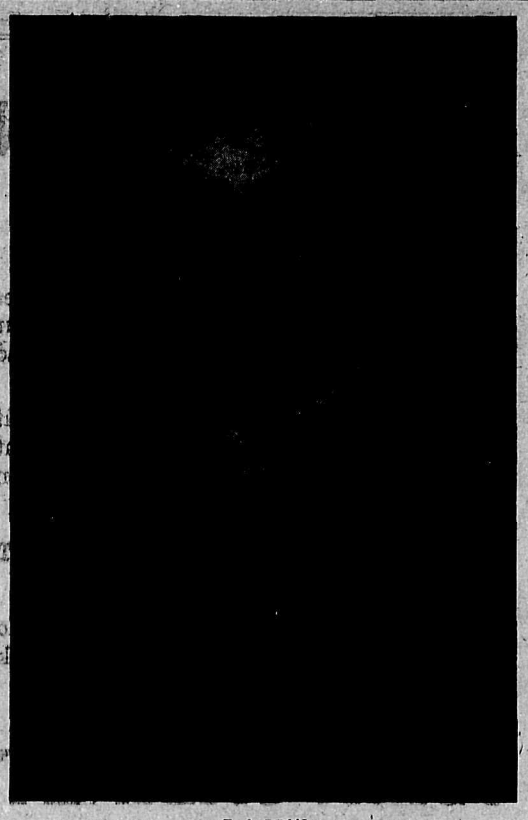

E. J. BRAIS

General Secretary-treasurer of the Tailors' Industrial Union (International), formerly the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Brais, who was a recent visitor in Vancouver, is instilling new life and solidarity into the clothing trades of this continent.

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NEW WESTMINSTER UNIONS HOLD MEETINGS

Brewery Workers' Label Used by Local Manufacturer of Beer

Vice-President Morgan of Pacific District Visits Electrical Workers

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 18.—At the regular meeting of the Brewery Workers' local union of this city, held Monday, March 16th, besides the regular routine the matter of pushing the recognition of the label of the craft was considered. It was claimed by several speakers, and apparently with ample justification, that the local brewery was receiving little consideration at the hands of their brother unionists, and in consequence work in that institution was very slack, resulting in very few of their members being employed steadily.

This condition of affairs could be vastly improved if the people of this community could be induced to call for the local product instead of the imported article. The product of the New Westminster brewery, owned by Nels Nelson, is equal, if not better, than much of that manufactured elsewhere. Mr. Nelson ships quite a large amount to other sections of the province, and why it is not good enough for home people who are more or less directly interested in the upkeep of the establishment, passes all understanding. The main reason is laid to the fact of neglect, rather than desire to slight the local beer, and it is the intention of the local brewery workers' union to bring the matter to the notice of the members of the unions of this city by the visitation of a committee to the various organizations, also bringing the matter up in the Trades and Labor council. The names of the brands of beer manufactured by the Westminster brewery are the Premier and Weinweiser.

President E. J. Holbrook occupied the chair, and with H. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer, and Fred. May, constitute the office-bearers for the current term. The union has a membership of 15 and is 100 per cent. organized and is worthy and should receive the support of organized labor interested in building up the industries of this city.

Electrical Workers No. 558

The local union of Electrical Workers were honored with a visit from W. W. Morgan, vice-president of the Pacific district council, last Thursday evening who gave an interesting address on the proposed amalgamation of the two factions which have divided the workers in the electrical industry in all parts of the country for several years. It will be several months yet before the result of the referendum vote on the consolidation of the two branches will be known, but it is believed generally that the war among the electrical workers will soon be a thing of the past.

The attendance at the meeting was small though there are at present 67 members in the local. Many of the members are employed out of town, thus being unable to attend regularly. Quite a few have left the district being unable to secure employment, but it is expected that it will not be long before business will be back to its normal condition. The officers of No. 558 are: President, Wm. Eskins; vice-president, Thos. Kelly; financial secretary, A. J. Evans; recording secretary, J. B. McIntosh.

Engineers Local No. 543

One of the real live wires in the labor movement of New Westminster, also one of the latest organized, is local No. 543, Steam and Operating Engineers. Starting late last fall with a membership of ten, they now have thirty-eight on the roster, and are adding new members at every meeting. While the progress of the union has been very satisfactory to the membership, they are fully alive to the possibilities that confront them. It is the intention of the organization as soon as the conditions warrant it to place a business agent in the field, with the object of gathering every eligible worker in their trade into their ranks. The personnel of the membership is of the best, and under the leadership of their energetic and progressive officers a large and useful future in the labor movement is opening up before this new organization. The office bearers for the current term are J. R. Flynn, president; Robt. Lee, vice-president; W. C. Saunders, secretary-treasurer.

Cigarmakers, No. 486

A large number of the members of Cigarmakers, local No. 486, New Westminster, attended the regular meeting (March 4th) to welcome a new member, and participated in an impromptu banquet, which took the form of a Dutch lunch, furnished by the new member. While work is not very brisk, there is apparently enough to go around, and all seem to get three "squares" every day. The roll of members shows thirty-three on the list, which is about the same as last year. While several have departed for other parts of the country, others have taken their places. Outside of the routine order little took place of general interest. The present officials of the union are: President, Jos. Halter; vice-president, Abe Kochel; secretary-treasurer, Herman Knudson, who is also label custodian; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. Feeney.

Hod-carriers, No. 259

With but few members at present working in New Westminster, International Hod-carriers, Building and Laborers' union of America, local No. 259, are holding their own, and when the building industry revives from its existing lethargy, which is expected in the near future, a prosperous season is looked forward to. While few members are employed locally many are working in various points of the district and are busy scattering the gospel of trades unionism wherever located. As soon as the building industry revives it is the intention of the officials to carry on an energetic campaign to strengthen their organization in every way possible, and they look forward to a closer affiliation of the building trades unions as the best means to that end. The officers at present are: President, John Lonsdale; vice-president, James Mackie; financial secretary, Wm. Beattie; recording secretary, George Rodgers; treasurer, Wm. Crick. The membership at the present time is twenty-five.

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UNION LABEL LEAGUE

Will Hold Social Evening in Labor Temple Thursday, March 26th

The Vancouver Union Label league will hold another social evening next Thursday, when the following items will form part of the programme: Miss Viola Bailey has kindly consented to render a pianoforte solo. Songs will be given by Miss Montgomery and Miss Gillespie. The cigarmakers' orchestra will enliven the gathering with talented selections. Among the speakers will be R. P. Pettipiece, president of the typographical union, who will discourse on the value of the union label. S. T. Hamilton has promised a recitation. The dancing will begin at 10 o'clock p. m. A small admission fee of one dime will be charged. Everyone is welcome.

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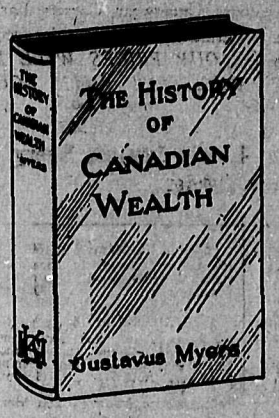

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This beautiful quality silk in all the latest shades of purple, saxe, sky, tan, grey, navy, cream, black, etc. Special opening price....$1.25

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Made of splendid quality crepe, in all shades, satin ribbon trimming. Opening price, each $1.00

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200 Corset Covers, in three designs; these are good value at 85c. Opening price ..... 50 cents

EMBROIDERY at 15c. a yard
350 yards of very fine Embroidery in assorted designs and widths; values 20c., 25c., and 35c. Opening price ..... 15 cents

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1,000 yards of fine Val. lace, in assorted widths and designs. Values up to 10c. a yard. Opening price, per dozen ..... 25 cents

Ribbed Cotton Hose, 2 pr. 35c.
All guaranteed fast dye. In black and tan rib cotton Hose. This is a regular 25c. value. All sizes, 2 pairs for ..... 35 cents

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600 yards of extra heavy white Flannelette, 27 inches wide, very special for opening, at yd....12½c. Crums Print, the best make, also Ginghams. Opening price, yd..14c.

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The Strike Is Still On

in the mining camps of Cumberland, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Ladysmith on Vancouver Island, and all workers are requested to avoid the above places as a plague.

BOWSER'S SPECIALS AND THE MILITIA ARE STILL ON THE GROUND

at the expense of the government, to do the *scab-herding* for Mackenzie & Mann, who seem to have McBride and Bowser bought and paid for.

THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE OUT OF WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THERE IS NO CHANCE FOR A MAN TO GET A JOB UNLESS HE GOES TO WORK ABOUT THE MINES TO SCAB AGAINST HIS FELLOW WORKMEN.

KEEP AWAY FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND

RESOLUTION BY SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESS

Re Coal Miners' Strike

"Whereas—For many months has existed in the Vancouver island coal mining districts; the peace of the communities has been broken, untold sufferings caused, and the whole industrial and commercial life of the country injured; as public opinion to which the appeal is made is not sufficiently informed to exert its influence;

Resolved—That this Social Service congress urgently requests the dominion government to appoint a royal commission to examine into the whole dispute from its very beginning; to bring all the facts to light, and thereby to bring the full pressure of public opinion to bear upon the parties concerned in order to effect a settlement of the dispute."

STRIKE AVERTED

Maintenance-of-Way Men Reach Agreement with C. P. R. dent McNicholl

It was announced last Saturday at Montreal, Que., that as a result of negotations that have been conducted the past few days between represen- of the maintenance-of-way employees engaged on the Canadian Pacific railway, and D. McNicholl, the vice president of the C. P. R., a threatened strike has been averted. James Stokes, of Calgary was one of a delegation of five authorized by the union to appear before the Canadian Pacific railway and demand on behalf of the section men from coast to coast an increase in wages equivalent to about thirty cents a day. In an interview with A. B. Lowe, of Detroit, international president of the organization and leader of the men's delegation it is learned that as a result of the conference it was mutually agreed to accept that part of the recent award which recommended that each body should withdraw its claims for the present. Mr. McNicholl further agreed to meet the delegation at any time on or after May first, that they may deem expedient, owing to improved conditions of trade, and further agreed to consider the negotiations as merely adjourned.

OFFICIAL ORGAN COMPLAINS

Upholds Use of Chinese Eggs and Oleomargarine

The Pacific Coast Gazette, official organ of the Pacific Coast Master Bakers' association and the Amalgamated Restaurant and Hotel Keepers' association, complains because Coast poultry raisers object to the use of Chinese eggs and oleomargarine. The editor thinks people ought to be selfish enough to reduce the cost of living at the expense of health and decency. He evidently sees no difference between Chinese and white people, except white bakers. If the Chinese should enter into competition with the master bakers, then, of course, it would be time to protest, but as long as the Chinese serves the master baker he is all right.

WOULD JOIN A UNION

Col. Theodore Roosevelt Approves Unionism

"If I were a factory employee, a workman on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest, I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union."

MUST SERVE SENTENCES

U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Review Cases of Ironworkers

The supreme court of the United States refused last week to review the cases of President Frank Ryan, Business Agent William E. Reddin, and 22 other members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union on charges brought against them by the steel trust and National Erectors' association. This decision exhausts the last resource of the accused and means they must now serve their sentences in a federal prison. Reddin was given three years.

CHEAP HOUSES

Say Workers Can Buy Homes For $12 a Month

A Toronto, Ont., dispatch states that the local board of health decided to constitute itself a housing commission for the city this afternoon with the object of demonstrating that it is possible for the workingmen in the city to own a home of their own and pay not more than $12 per month. The question was brought forward on the report of Dr. Hastings, who stated that there are 3,000 more people in the lodging houses than there is proper accommodation for.

Pioneer Printer Passes

H. L. Hackett, familiarly known as "Shorty" all over the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., died last Thursday at St. Joseph's hospital, Tacoma, Wn., after an illness of several months. He was suffering from a complication of liver and kidney troubles and had not been expected to survive for over a month. A host of friends everywhere will mourn his dealth.—Seattle Union Record. The late Mr. Hackett, many years ago, worked as a compositor on the World and News-Advertiser in this city and was well and favorably known to the old-time printers here.

Poems to Miners

The Federationist has received a tasteful brochure composed by Ethel Imrie Cuthbertson, 532 Broadway east. This small book of poems is dedicated to the striking miners and is not without merit. The verses on Liberation breathe a spirit of justice, one stanza being

"The miners must be free
From jail and tyranny
Ere peace abound."

It should be obtained as a memento of the historical tragic events of Vancouver island.

Harry Clapton, secretary laundry workers, after being laid up with rheumatism for six weeks, is able to be around again.

UNION LABEL LEAGUE

An Experience Buying Union Hose and Union Garments

The Vancouver Union Label league is a very active institution these days. During the past six months there has been more demand for goods bearing the union label than at any previous period in this city. The other day a novel experience happened to one of the members who entered a downtown store and asked for "union-made hose." The lady clerk said that the firm did not keep them but had only "union" undergarments. She was somewhat surprised when it was explained to her that hose made by union labor was what was wanted. Another lady resident of Vancouver, who had not heretofore looked upon labor organizations with favor, is now buying only union-made bread. It was pointed out to her that when she bought the "staff of life" made by union bakers she supported better and cleaner conditions for the bakeshops, got superior bread for her money and helped to improve labor conditions. Some store-keepers recently said that they never heard of *union-made collars, but during* the past few weeks they have been forced to place them in stock. The league is certainly doing good work. It is their intention in the near future to hire a moving-picture theatre and have all union labels arranged on the films, thereby educating the public as regards the movement and demonstrating that what food is to man for life, so is the union label a bona fide trade unions. A series of social entertainments have been arranged by an active committee of the league at which all working people are cordially invited to attend. This body comprises Misses Gutteridge and Foxcroft, C. F. Burkhart, Geo. W. Curnock, M. Merkle and G. A. Kirkpatrick.

GRADING CARPENTERS

This is the Thin Edge of the Wedge to Reduce Wages

The editor of the labor page of the Regina Leader prints the following last Saturday: An effort is being made by the Builders' Exchange in Winnipeg to have carpenters graded into three distinct classes, finishing carpenters, ordinary carpenters, and form carpenters. It is needless to state that the carpenters' unions of Winnipeg are putting up an active fight against grading the members of their trade. They fully realize that grading of this description is the thin end of the wedge and would tend to reduce the wages of their members. But what muddle headed chumps the non-union men in the city must be to help the Builders' Exchange in their effort to reduce wages. No wonder union men sometimes get bitter against non-union men, when they realize that it is the non-union men who are the cause of the continual struggle to uphold a decent standard of living. The non-union man cannot shirk the responsibility. If there were no non-union men the employers would have no option but to act decently and fairly with their employees. Why don't the non-union man get wise?

Fraudulent Coal-Owners.

The public in this province have heard so much talk about the iniquities of the miners on Vancouver island and the intervention of unions with headquarters in the United States, that they have been almost afraid to go to bed o' nights for fear of alien invasion. They can now sleep in peace. The Western Fuel company, who have been the bitterest opponents of the miners, now has its principal officials given jail sentences in San Francisco for fraud. Vice-President and General Manager J. B. Smith gets eighteen months and a fine of $5,000. Others get sentences ranging down to one year. Unlawful assembly is not quite so bad.

I. W. W. View

Editor B. C. Federationist: This is to inform your readers that local union No. 322, I. W. W. has nothing to do with the Associated Enforced Idle or Unemployed Association, and we look upon it as a scab layout.

R. SULLIVAN
Sec'y. No. 322.
34 Cordova street west.

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An Educational Toy
Develop your boy's mechanical talent with a set of the American Model Builder. Most unique and practical. $2 per set upwards.
MILLAR & COE 120 Hastings St. W.

ARE YOU TIRED WHEN EVENING COMES?

She Sits While Working

You cannot realize how many miles of steps you take every day in your kitchen preparing three meals and clearing up after them.

Hundreds of women have found it possible to save an enormous amount of energy by making their kitchen work systematic.

TRY THIS PLAN—SIT DOWN AT WORK—SAVE STEPS

You will find it very simple to do that by arranging your kitchen work systematically. Have

THE HOOSIER CABINET
Delivered At Once for $1.00

Merely deposit $1.00 membership fee; enroll your name in the Hoosier Club; the Cabinet is delivered immediately; balance payable $1.00 weekly for a few weeks. By joining the club you get a cabinet at the cash price.

The low price is fixed everywhere by The Hoosier Company to give you full benefit of cost saving from enormous manufacture.

Enroll your name now. Have a Hoosier Cabinet working for you to-morrow. Send your dollar by mail if you can't come in. Mail orders are given special attention. We have sold hundreds of Hoosiers that way, and every owner is highly pleased. Seize your last opportunity to have one of the famous Hoosier Cabinets before the club is filled.

Club Limited to 500—131 already taken in Eight Days

Special terms to residents outside of Vancouver.

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1067 Granville Street Vancouver. B. C.
STORE OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

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Cash paid for houses and suites of furniture or Auction arranged. Satisfaction guaranteed, prompt settlements.
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VAUDEVILLE
MATINEE DAILY 2.30
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THREE SHOWS DAILY
2.45, 7.20, 9.15
Season's Prices—
Matinee 15c, Evenings 15c, 25c.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE AND PHOTO-PLAYS
Continuous Performance from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Complete Change of Programme Mondays and Thursdays.
Week of March 23rd

MON., TUES., WED.
LINK BROTHERS
European Comedy Acrobats
ROSS AND DALE
Singing and Musical Entertainers
BOOTHE AND BOOTHE
Singing and Novelty Juggling
DOROTHY BENTON
Dainty Comedienne

THURS., FRI., SAT.
HARRIS AND RANDALL
Rural Comedy Act entitled "Fifty Miles from Nowhere"
LA DON AND VIRETTA
Comedy, Talking Acrobatic Dancing
MARK AND PHILLIPS
Comedy-Singing and Piano Act
GORDON BERRY
Singing Comedian

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See Vancouver's Fire Department in Action; one of the best in the world. See yourself and friends in the Movies
10 Cents—ANY SEAT—10 Cents

The Quality of Our Service, the Quality of Our Goods, Is Always the Best
The reason our business is increasing is due to the fact that our business policy is correct. We adopted the policy of informing the public through the medium of the press as to what our charges would be for a complete funeral. Including Hearse, Carriage for Family, Care of Remains, Wagon Service, and all our personal service for
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We are living up to our advertisement to the letter. This has established confidence with the public in us, and for that reason alone we are successful, and we intend to continue as we are doing now.
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An Impartial Investigation

has been refused the striking union coal miners of Vancouver Island under the McBride-Bowser-Mackenzie & Mann regime in British Columbia and the federal government has done worse than nothing.

SCORES OF UNION MEN HAVE BEEN RAILROADED TO PRISON —AND TWO TO DEATH— FOR THE CRIME OF DARING TO ORGANISE . . . .

The strikers are backed by over 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America, and they *WILL* win because they *MUST*.

The coal barons, backed to the hilt by the government, have spent thousands of dollars in scouring the labor markets of the world for *SCABS*, with meagre success.