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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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UNION LABEL LE[illegible] HOLDS SOC[illegible] EVENING

The Prize Winners—Music and Song—Entertainment a Success

What the League Stands for—Good That Will Result

The most successful and enjoyable affair of its kind held in this city recently was the social evening of the Union Label league, held last Friday evening, May 29th, in the Labor Temple. A goodly number of guests were present, and whist, music, songs and a social dance at the end fittingly concluded the evening's entertainment. The whist tables occupied the centre of the room at the beginning, and soon devotees of that ancient game were deep in the play. At the close of this portion of the social, the prizes were awarded as follows: Mrs. Bardet won the ladies' first prize, G. S. Bret the first gentlemen's prize, Miss Nan Mitchell and J. H. McVety won the booby prizes. The whist tables were in charge of H. J. McEwen.

Music and Song

The second portion of the program followed with instrumental music and song, which were well rendered and deserved the plaudits of the company. Mrs. H. Evans favored the company with a song; H. Whitesides piano selections; Sam Hamilton, recitation; Walter G. Westwood, mandolin, and G. H. Brandenberg, banjo. At the conclusion of the musical programme the evening ended with a social dance, in which those who took part thoroughly enjoyed themselves, the music for the dance being provided by Messrs Whitesides and Westwood with piano and mandolin. During the evening ice cream and cake were served to the company, with claret punch as an accompaniment. Miss F. Foxcroft and Miss Viola Bailey presided over the refreshment tables, while G. W. Curnock brewed the punch. C. F. Burkhart, president of the league, was the chairman of the evening, and was assiduous in looking after the comfort of those present, and saw that everyone was entertained.

What League Stands For

The Union Label league is composed of delegates from the various trade unions of this city who are endeavoring to stimulate a demand for the union label. There are about a dozen members of the league who are devoting time and talent to the cause, but results are slow. Whether, owing to the slackness of business or no, trades unionists of this city—and this is said in no captious spirit—are slow in seeing the ultimate good that will result to all if they take hold of this movement with a will and resolve to push the label. Trades unionists must learn that by demanding the label on all purchases of manufactured articles they, while helping the other fellow, are helping themselves. Every union man or woman working is a help to the movement as a whole. It helps unionization; it promotes consumption of union-made goods if the unionist insists on getting the label on his or her purchase. If the baker only asked for union bread, if the barber only looked for the shop card, if the tailor only wore union-made suits, if the cigar-maker only smoked blue label cigars, if the printer only asked for the "little joker" on his printing, the demand for the label would be restricted. So each should help the other to the extent of getting, whenever possible, the label on his or her purchase. We need to become better acquainted with each other. We will find on longer acquaintance that our aims and objects are identical—better conditions, shorter hours, living wages and a higher standanrd of citizenship. Unionism stands for all this, and the union label is the visible symbol of this worthy ambition. All unions are again asked to send delegates to the league and help the cause along.

MASS MEETING

Mrs. Lucy Parson Will Speak Again To-Morrow Night

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the widow of one of the five matyrs who were hanged as the result of the riots in the Haymarket square, Chicago, will speak in the Labor Temple, Vancouver, tomorrow night, June 6.

WINNIPEG POLICE CLUB AND JAIL THE WORKLESS

Winnipeg unemployed were clubbed and thrown into jail last week by the Winnipeg police. Report had been spread about that the city was going to find work for married men. That brought a crowd outside the city hall and civic employment bureau. Some were so confident of getting work that they had their shovels with them. No work was to be had, and the crowd moved on to a vacant lot at the corner of King and Rupert streets. A sort of impromptu meeting was held. The keen disappointment of the crowd reflected itself in the speeches. However, there was no disorder until the police came. They immediately proceeded to disperse the meeting, clubbing right and left. Three were arrested and held in jail on a charge of unlawful assembly. They will be defended by Winnipeg Trades and Labor council.

SUGGESTS VIOLENCE IN CASE ASIATICS ARE LANDED

"Business" Interests Want Local Workers to Start Something

Agitation Against Asiatics Spreading to Other Than Wage-workers

By Jas. H. McVety

"I will give $250 towards a movement to hire a tug, cut the cable of the vessel with the Hindoos aboard, and tow the ship outside the harbor with a warning to its officers to depart and never return."

Such was the language of one of two wealthy men who called on the writer during the week for the purpose of interesting the "labor people" in a demonstration against Asiatics in general and the shipload of Hindoos in particular.

"The impression should be created that it is unsafe for any Asiatic to remain in this country and Solicitor Bird should be censured for daring to assist these men," continued the spokesmen. That one Hindoo should be allowed ashore, even to die, was condemned in equally savage language.

Seizing the chance of a little quiet amusement, the writer mildly suggested that such language hardly befitted a follower of the Lowly Nazarene and one who was a staunch believer in "British justice.'" This brought forth the retort: "The country will be ruined if these people are allowed to enter and anyone assisting them should be boycotted." Why objection should be taken to the removal of a poor sick Hindoo to the hospital while the spokesman had Asiatics employed in his home and hordes were coming in on every boat, was a query that required some tall explanation. "Chinese are different. They are a cleaner and much better people and make excellent servants," was the information secured.

Labor's View

The writer tried to explain the view point of the workers by stating that they had always been opposed to Asiatic labor, but in the days when it was thought possible to exclude them, the merchant and capitalist class were strongly in favor of admitting them, because their labor was cheap. Now they were encroaching in many lines of business and the view point was changing. In any case, the loyal patriotic employers had filled every possible position with Asiatics and the only reason other whites are not displaced is because there is more profit in the labor of the white variety. Besides, the "labor people" would not care to rob him and his class of their very useful Asiatic servants, who evidently perform a very useful function in many households of the rich.

This view of the workers only served to draw a further stream of violent language that would, if used publicly by a member of the working class, only serve to secure for him attention at the hands of the police or asylum authorities. It was evident that the purpose of the visit was to get "labor people" to organize a demonstration, assume the responsibility for it and taken any jail terms that might accrue as a result of the programme mapped out for them by these smug ruffians who as in industry, risk their dollars "in order to give the opportunity to work," and incidently jeopardize their lives or liberty.

Only Catspaws for "Business Interests"

There is no particular reason why the workers should become hysterical, either over the ravings of men who have fleeced labor to the extent of millions of dollars, or on account of any injury they could possibly receive through a further influx of Hindoos, the most useless of all the Asiatics who are here. Particularly is this so when one remembers that hundreds of Chinese are arriving here by every boat, paying the $500. head tax of which the B. C. government receives a handsome portion, and that the trade interests of Canada and the empire are such that the Japanese are not restricted at all, except at the pleasure of the Japanese government, thanks to an arrangement by Rudolphe Lemieux on behalf of the great champions of a "White Canada," the liberal party.

Labor in Canada has always been opposed to the Asiatics, for many other than competitive reasons, but does not, unlike the California workers, boil over with enthusiasm at the prospect of having a riot merely to gratify the desires of men who are too cowardly to start something for themselves.

BUILDING TRADES SLUMP

More Figures to Explain Present Unemployment

In the editorial columns of The Federationist last week figures were given showing that during the first four months of 1913, the city building inspector's department issued 801 permits valued at $5,179,715. Also that 558 permits valued at $1,296,604 were issued during the first four months of this year. Later figures are now available. Up to the end of May this year 720 permits were issued valued at $1,820,984. Up to the end of May last year 1002 permits were issued valued at $6,209,372. These figures explain the present slackness in the building trades.

Wm. Tomlinson, of New Denver, B. C., is in the city. He has been appointed by the federal government to secure speciments of minerals of the province for the Panama exposition at San Francisco.

B. C. E. R. Co. Employees Secure Majority Report In Their Favor

THE MAJORITY REPORT of the board, which was appointed under the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to inquire into the matters in dispute between the street railwaymen and the B. C. Electric Railway company is in favor of the men. The board consisted of Judge McDonald, chairman; Mr. Jas. H. McVety for the street railwaymen, and Mr. John Elliot for the company. The majority report is signed by Judge McDonald and Jas. H. McVety. They are of the opinion that the commonsense interpretation placed by the men upon their present agreement with the company is in the main a fair and equitable interpretation for both parties.

Perusal of the reports will show that careful and patient consideration has been given to all the points in dispute, one of which was very involved and technical. In view of that, it is to be hoped that the company will adopt the commonsense view of the majority of the board, and in the interests of industrial peace and public polity abide by that decision.

The majority finding does not give either party all that was requested, but it is a genuine attempt to find a way out of the difficulty, which will ultimately be tolerable to each side. In the first place the matter in dispute was not the drafting of an agreement, but the placing of an interpretation on an already existing agreement. Some have thought the proceedings rather prolonged, but to those who were present at the inquiry the technical nature of it explains any delay.

It will be noted from the reports that on three counts, the board was unanimous in its finding. First publication of the reports follow, being exclusively in The Federationist.

MAJORITY REPORT

To the Honorable T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, Ottawa:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; and

In the matter of certain disputes between the British Columbia Electric Railway company and its employees:

Sir—The board of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, consisting of the Honorable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, the chairman appointed by the department of labor; Mr. J. H. McVety, representative of the employees, and Mr. John Elliott, the representative of the company, begs to report as follows:

The employees, through their authorized officers, declared in their application that a strike would be declared unless certain disputes were adjusted.

Four matters of dispute were referred to the board for consideration. An effort was made to see if an amicable settlement could not be arrived at, and various meetings were held for that purpose. No result ensued, and it was found necessary to take evidence, and full opportunity was afforded to the parties of advancing their various grounds in support of their position. The disputes arose as to the interpretation that should be placed upon certain clauses of an agreement, arrived at between the parties in 1913—after a lengthy investigation had taken place before a board appointed under the act.

Night Car Repairers

1. The first point of difference was as to whether the night car repairers should be entitled to further earnings than they were receiving from the company. It was contended that by an application of section 97 of the "working conditions" incorporated in such agreement, such employees were, through not being allowed certain overtime, receiving les wages than before the agreement was entered into. It appears that this question of overtime, receiving less wages than previously been the subject of dispute between the parties, and an arbitration had taken place upon the construction to be given to a clause dealing with the same matter in an agreement executed in 1910, and that such arbitration had been decided in favor of the employees.

The representatives of the employees sought to apply clause 1 of the "wage schedule" in support of their contention that this class of employees, then in the service of the company, were protected by the provision that "no employee now in the company's service shall have his earnings reduced by reason of this schedule, but when such will be the effect thereof to new men, such present employee shall continue on the schedule in force till June 30, 1913."

Evidence was adduced to show that representatives of employees considered that this proviso should operate in such a manner that if any employee were allowed less for overtime under the "working conditions" of the agreement of 1913 than he had been receiving under the agreement of 1910, and thus reduce his earnings, that he could then revert to the "working conditions" and "wage schedule" of the agreement of 1910.

"Wage Schedule"

The company on the contrary contended that this construction was contrary to the ordinary meaning to be attached to the clause, and as a matter of fact differed from their understanding when the "wage schedue" was adjusted.

We are quite satisfied that both parties were perfectly honest in their contentions, but the difficulty is that, as the "wage schedule" was intended to be binding for at least two years from the 1st of July, 1913, it would, urless there was a mutual mistake, be unfair to accept the interpretation contended for by the employees and thus impose upon the defendant company an additional expenditure, not contemplated in the settlement of 1913. We are of opinion that, under these circumstances, the company is justified in confining the operation of clause 1 to those old employees who might have their rate of wages reduced by the new schedule, adopted in 1913, and that the operation of the clause should not be extended so as to allow an old employee to revert to the terms of the agreement of 1910, even though his earnings have been reduced by the different manner of crediting overtime under the "working conditions" in the agreement of 1913.

2. The employees, as a second ground of complaint, allege that clause 3 of the "wage schedule" of the agreement of 1913, had not been fully applied to car cleaners, and that they had not been allowed overtime for the months of July and August. The company contended that car cleaners were only included under section 97 of the "working conditions" at the time when the agreement was actually signed in September, and that allowances under that section should only be applicable from that time.

Car Cleaners

We consider the wording of clause 3 of the "wage schedule" shows a clear intention that if an increase resulted to any of the employees it should be payable from the 1st of July, 1913.

We recommend that this interpre-

(Continued on page 5)

MOTHER JONES IS EXCLUDED BY THE ORDER OF BOWSER

Mother Jones, of the United Mine Workers of America was to speak in Victoria, Nanaimo, and Cumberland to-day, Saturday and Sunday. She was also to speak in Vancouver next Monday evening. Word was received at the Labor Temple yesterday that she had been refused admission to Canada at the request of Colin Campbell, chief of provincial police, acting under instructions from Attorney-general Bowser. U. M. W. A. officials in Washington have wired W. B. Wilson, United States secretary of labor, requesting him to make representations to Premier Borden.

Thorns for Christ; Bayleaves for Butchers

SOCIALISTIC STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Land of Social Reform To Do Wonders for the Workers

Labor Policy That Commands Wide Sympathy of the People

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 13—New South Wales, the mother state of the Australian commonwealth, is to have far-reaching reforms in the near future. Whatever else may be said of labor rule there is this to its credit, it looks after the welfare of the masses. Shortly the premier will introduce to the parliament bills dealing with health, housing, afforestration, railway management, cheaper food, and many other reforms. Milk, meat and fruit are to be priced by the government on a nationalisation basis. The prices of these commodities will be brought within reach of all. Irrigation areas are to be encouraged, railway rates lowered, cheap cold storage instituted to make this possible. Government abattoirs are now being built to take over the killing of meat and the price will be fixed by the government. A fleet of trawlers will be bought by the government to give a plentious supply of fish at a cheap rate. The milk industry is also to be regulated. Milk will be supplied from the government dairies for children and for hospitals and will be delivered certified pure. The "garden city" scheme is to be followed up and extended to other areas in the state other than Sydney. Fair rent bill will fix rental of house just as a Rates Appeal court, fixes the annual rates of property.

State Industry

State industries are to be carried out in a wholesale manner, and as a beginning the state brickworks, cement, joinery and timber yards (which have paid handsomely since their inception) are to be enlarged. An attractive system of advances to home-builders by the state savings banks will be instituted and materials offered at cost price from the state works. A minister for health has been appointed and free hospitals, maternity homes, free nurses and surgeons to the poor are to form part of reforms under this head. Free infant hospitals for the young are to be opened and certified pure milk supplied free to those unable to pay for same for weak children. Comsumptive hospitals and dispensaries are to be opened free to the sufferers. The great scourge of syphilis is to be handled with the gloves off. A free and frank enquiry will be made in the latter direction, and a system of medical examination prior to marriage instituted. Medical research is to be encouraged by the state that we may have the best in this direction at the lowest cost.

Industrial Law Re-organized

The whole matter of industrial law will be re-organized and wages boards instituted instead of the present arbitration courts. There will also be a Rural Workers bill to fix the wages of all farm laborers and the eight-hour day will be made compulsory throughout the state. A huge system of decentralization will be carried out to give the farmers of the state the right to ship to the nearest port and thus get the full worth of their product. Cross country lines will be carried out as soon as possible. Irrigation schemes will grow up simultaneously with the railway enlargement scheme and thus we hope soon to throw a large population on to the land that at present is only scarcely populated. A system of prison reform will work in with afforestration. This has already been started and is meeting with great success. It is the intention of the government to have every long-sentence prisoner working in the open air in good health and doing something for the welfare of the state.

Land for Workers

Land nationalization will be an important thing of the future and at no distant date all land near a railway in the state resumed by the government and leased out to bona-fide workers who will make use of it, instead of having it locked up as at present. There is much in the labor policy that commands wide sympathy. It is a genuine attempt to do good for the state at large. Though to be sure there will be much opposition on the part of those who have their own private interests at stake before that of the state. Should labor carry out its intentions as above the future generation will doff its hat to the man who as premier of the state (Hon. W. A. Holman) placed the welfare of his country before that of himself, and who has proved himself the greatest statesman Australia has ever seen.

LOCKOUT

Men Refuse to Accept Reduction

[Special to The Federationist]

BORDEAUX, Wn., June 4.—Following the refusal of the men employed by the Mumby Lumber and Shingle company to accept a reduction in wages, the company has locked out the crew. Over 200 men are affected by this action of the company. The men feel that a reduction in wages is wholly unwarranted at this time and are prepared to fight to the last ditch in resisting any reduction. The action of the Mumby Lumber and Shingle company is in line with the actions of other sawmill operators in various parts of the state who feel that the condition of the labor market is such as to make possible a reduction in wages. Workers are requested to stay away from Bordeaux.

WESTERN RAILWAYS MAY SUFFER A STRIKE

Will Affect the Roads West of Fort William and Chicago

A Strike Vote of 55,000 Locomotive Men Will Be Taken

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other officials of the brotherhood are at Chicago, Ill., where they have been negotiating with representatives of the railroad companies during the past three months for a new schedule of wages. Last Monday night the managers' committee announced that negotiations were suspended. Practically every railway in the United States west of Chicago, including the Illinois Central and all lines in Canada west of Fort William, except the Grand Trunk Pacific, are involved. Mr. Stone assumes as a matter of course that a strike will be authorised, but not until a referendum strike vote of 55,000 firemen and engineers has been taken which will require ten days. The result of the ballot, however, can hardly be announced before July 14th next. The strike vote will affect workman on 140,000 miles of railway who receive about $67,700,000 yearly in wages. According to a statement issued by the general managers' committee, the requests of the men would increase the payrolls approxiamately 50 per cent. a year.

Committee's Statement

No doubt this is an exaggeration of the facts as the committee's statement outline some of the principal requests of the employees as follows: Increase in the rates of pay in all classes of service; reduction of the number of hours after which overtime would be paid from ten to eight in freight service. Increase in the basis of figuring overtime to time and a half in freight service and double time in passenger service; granting 30 minutes preparatory time for each trip; allowance for terminal delays; increase in the differentials paid for running Mallet engines; increase in differentials between local and through freights; employment of two firemen on large coal burning engines regardless of the character or length of the run.

In the meantime, the authority to strike will be used only after all other means, including federal mediation have failed.

FAIRBANKS NEWS

Times Are Bad—Shushanna a Farce

A correspondent of The Federationist says that the times at Fairbanks, Alaska, are bad at present, and that the outlook for the summer is very discouraging. The labor market is glutted. Groceries and provisions have increased 25 per cent. flat, owing to the high rates of transportation imposed by the new monopoly—the White Pass Transportation company, successors to the old Northern Transportation company. There are numbers of misguided and foolish workers flocking here in anticipation of work on the proposed new railroad. Half of the men beat out of their wages here at the camps. The Alaskan labor lien law is a "joke" in practice. "I'm an old-timer up here," writes the correspondent, "and I can truthfully say that I have not made a decent living during last three years." The press here is contemptibly sycophantic and not at all to be taken seriously. Its mission seems to be to beguile the poor slaves and encourage them to come to Alaska—and the "business people" do the rest. The alleged new El Dorado, namely Shushanna, is nothing more nor less than a "farce."

To Prepare Half-holiday Bylaw

Vancouver city solicitor has been instructed to prepare a draft of a by-law enforcing a weekly half-holiday in retail stores.

The North Vancouver municipal council has decided to give the Vancouver Power company the required year's notice that it intends to purchase the light and power franchise.

BEWARE OF OIL "WILD CATS" IN THIS CITY

The announcement that oil has been struck at Calgary, Alberta, has caused a real boom in stock selling, especially in Vancouver where adventurers are not a few and are very active. Many of the same old crowd of brokers that were formerly grafting off real estate are out again with the glad hand and sunny smile getting easy money from the multitude of "suckers" that are not on to the game. There will be "wild cats" aplenty for sale out of which, no doubt, handsome sums will be realized by the promoters, and The Federationist's advice to those of small means is to be wary of these "slick guys." For every one reliable company there will be twenty that are worthless. Thus in buying stocks it is a twenty-to-one shot that the purchaser will be up against.

ROYAL CITY REVIEW

EDITED BY H. GIBB, BOX 934, NEW WESTMINSTER

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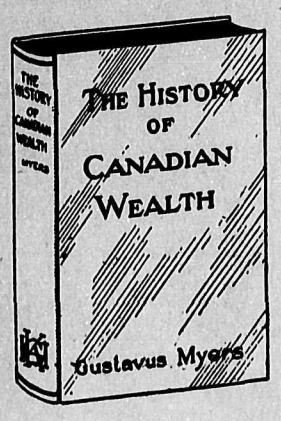
PATRONIZE LABOR TEMPLE POOL ROOM



ANNOUNCEMENT

Gustavus Myers, historian and socialist, has added another immensely valuable volume to his works in

The History of Canadian Wealth

JUST COMPLETED

There never has been a single work of any kind in Canada giving the real economic history of Canada; not even a bourgeois history. Therefore it will be invaluable to socialists and students.

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"The book will detail how the great land, mines and other domains were gobbled up by the financial powers. Some portions will be devoted especially to the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

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DEPRESSION MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

Restriction in Trade Is a Tremendous Drawback to Canada

What Is Government Doing to Ameliorate Present Conditions?

Alphonse Verville, labor M. P. for Maisonneuve, speaking at a meeting at Ottawa the other evening, blamed the depressed times on the fiscal or tariff policy. The policy of protection he termed a means for a few to become rich and the masses to be impoverished. His ideas, which the parties termed radical, were, he said, always ahead of party. He favored direct taxation rather than the indirect tax as established by the governments. In part he said: "I am sorry that the people didn't understand the question of reciprocity. If it had passed you wouldn't have the depression you now have in the country. I want a direct reduction on the necessities of life. Such conditions as are now should not exist in a democratic country like ours. The laboring men—in them I include all men who are trying to make a living—were, I think, buncoed three years ago. For some time we had contended that there should be a reduction in the cost of living. After coming into power in 1897 the tariff was first of all revised and then a British preference put on. Following this, prices in other countries had to be cut to compete with the British. Prosperity then existed that we haven't now. Reciprocity meant just as much to you as it did to the farmers. It would have given the farmers bigger markets and more would have been produced without any increase in cost, yet the farmer would sell more produce and you would benefit thereby."

Workers Spend the Money

"The pulp and paper industry was touched upon because there was so much of it going on in the Ottawa district. "Realize if you can sell three times as much paper as you are selling to-day at better prices. Every man is going to benefit by this. You will find all over the world that the laboring man is the man that spends the money. They buy goods and spend their money. What is the present government doing to ameliorate the present conditions? If there were free trade in wheat between Canada and the States the price of flour would be much lower. This matter is almost religion with me. If I had my way there would be the greatest cutting and slashing in the tariffs of the country. I would cut it just as low as possible and still produce a revenue." Restriction in trade is a tremendous drawback to any country, and Canada suffers from the effects of restriction as much as any civilized country. To encourage people to grow farm products and then shut markets against the sale of products is nothing short of suicidal. It is against the interests of Canada at large.

Painters Hold Smoker

The painters' local of Victoria had a "rattling" good smoker last Friday evening in the K. of P. hall on North Park street. J. Philbrook occupied the chair and made an excellent chairman. The local had made provisions for a bigger affair than was realised, consequently all those enjoyed themselves to the full. Many were present who were not members of the local. In fact, the purpose of the smoker was to bring together some of those not at present affiliated. There were many items of music, which were of a high order. Refreshments also played a large part in the event. Alex. Watchman, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and A. S. Wells the secretary-treasurer, were present and addressed the gathering. The success of the event and the happy time that was passed showed that sociability was the Victoria painters' "long suit." Another item of interest is that the local has decided to subscribe for The Federationist for their members. With apologies to the poet longfellow, acts of this sort should remind us. Others can but do the same.

Mrs. G. E. Cooke, wife of G. E. Cooke, printer, employed by Timms & Co., returned to-day from Quebec. She was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Empress of Ireland.

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POLLY BRISBANE

Who resigned as statistician of Vancouver Trades and Labor council at last meeting and is succeeded by Fred. A. Hoover, of the Street Railway Employees' union.

ROYAL CITY

Light, Power and Transportation Council

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 30.—Considerable disappointment is generally felt and was freely expressed by many members of the Street Railwaymen's union at the last meeting of that organization at the failure of the board of conciliation to submit their findings in the dispute between the employees and the B. C. E. R. company. It is now four weeks since the board concluded its sittings, and from the evidence presented and the stand the members of the board apparently took in regard to it, a verdict in favor of the men on most of the mateers in dispute was expected long ago.

Despite the fact that the transportation men have troubles of their own, they are taking an active interest in the trade union movement in general, and though the attendance at the last meeting was not as large as it should have been considering the number of members, a spirited debate on matters affecting the welfare of the union was participated in by most of those present. The proposition to form a Light, Power and Transportation council was endorsed with little opposition, and Secretary A. F. Duncan and Business Agent U. Yates was appointed as delegates.

On the recommendation of the executive committee a permanent office and committee room was established at 1308 Eighth avenue. The phone number is 1005.

The reports of officers showed that everything is progressing fairly satisfactorily at present, although the slackness of business is still very keenly felt by the men of the transportation department. Work has improved slightly in the mechanical department, but that branch is still on short time with about twenty men out of work entirely.

After the usual quota of routine business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 9, in the Labor Temple, and as several matters of importance will be up for consideration the attendance of all the members possible is requested.

LEFT FOR ENGLAND

H. A. Kenyon Will Visit Co-operative Stores and Factories

H. A. Kenyon of the board of management of the New Westminster Co-operative association, limited, left on Sunday on a four month's holiday to England. He will visit the Co-operative Wholesale society's various departments and factories, through arrangements made by Mr. Wayles, local manager, with a view to bringing before their notice the development of the Fraser valley, and the excellent wharfage accommodation of New Westminster. Similar introductions will be given to anyone wishing to make good use of their time whilst on holiday. The Co-operative Wholesale society has already five grain elevators outside of Winnipeg.

Support the Labor Paper

In nearly all large cities and many small towns, labor papers devoted to the cause of labor are published by enterprising individuals, stock companies or central labor bodies. It is to be regretted that these publications do not receive the support they should from those whose cause they seek to espouse and advance. Of course, it is a well-known fact that they are not altogether published from an entirely philanthropic standpoint, but largely as revenue producers for their promoters and proprietors. This, however, should not deter the members of organized labor in the communities in which they are published from giving them their unqualified and individual support, sympathetic, morally and financially. Experience has proven that little can be expected in the way of support for organized labor from the subsidized capitalistic daily press, and these weekly labor publications, outside of the official organs of labor organizations, are the only mediums of expression for organized labor and the dissemination of information pertaining thereto.

Will Employ Only Soldiers

The military authorities are taking the advantage of hard times in Victoria. Many men are out of work, and efforts are being made by those in charge of the local regiments to line up some of the surplus on the market, presumably to prevent union labor from getting work on the new drill hall, it having been decided to employ only soldiers on the job. A recruiting sergeant has, therefore, been placed on the corner of one of the prominent streets for the purpose of lining up the men (?). He was there for a week, and was successful in getting 25 "raw" recruits. They have also been parading through the streets with the view of stirring up the ardor of those who love military display. Anti-militarism is also receiving recruits and without the services of a recruiting sergeant either.

Of late halibut fishing on the west coast of Vancouver island has been distinctly poor, and the attention of the fishermen is being directed to the north.

H. R. H. McArthur and C. M. Butler, two well and favorably known typos., have left for Calgary, Alta. It is to be hoped that they will become oil kings.

CAPITAL CITY BUDGET

EDITED BY JOHN L. MARTIN, LABOR HALL, VICTORIA, B. C.

HALF-HOLIDAY BYLAW FRUSTRATED AT VICTORIA

Not Looking for a Government Job—Painters Hold Smoker

Recruiting Idle Men—Will Employ Only Soldiers on New Drill Hall

VICTORIA, B. C., June 1.—In a recent issue of The Federationist the Victoria correspondent saw fit to publish a copy of a letter of introduction that was shown to him by a longshoremen. It showed how adherents of the McBride government are provided with jobs. The Victoria scribe would point out, however, that the longshoreman referred to is not by any means a lover of the McBride government, and would like to point out also that he is one of those men the face of it that he was after a government could buy. This correction is desired because it would seem on the fact of it that he was after a government job, and again because it does him an unwarranted injustice.

Half-holiday Frustrated

The Victoria shop assistants a week ago were jubilant in that they had prevailed on the city council to pass a by-law providing for a weekly half-holiday. On Tuesday evening last their hopes were somewhat jarred. After months of persistant agitation on the part of the retail employees they put the proposition up to the local municipal council and it was decided that a by-law should be prepared. Alas for the minds of modern aldermen, swayed about by all manners of doctrines, the end desired by the retail employees have been assiduously frustrated. Last January during the municipal elections all the 27 aldermanic candidates with no exceptions fell over themselves in their desire for the votes of those who are shut up week in and week out in stores. They all promised to support the movement for the weekly half-holiday. Now, a different spectacle is seen. The men then so outspoken in its favor are now trying to walk the tight rope between employer and employee. Such is the ingenuity of the Victoria aldermen. It shows the ultimate value of election promises, vanishing as the dew before the morning sun when asked to carry them into effect. The bylaw that was to be enacted has been held over. Some of the employees have been getting busy of late in an attempt to frustrate the activities of their employees. Last week was published an example of the brand of intimidation they are capable of resorting to. Now they are prevailing over the aldermen to stop. The aldermen consequently fall between two opinions—those of the employers and those of the employees. Which way they go, like the scum on Victoria harbor, remains to be seen. To enhance the awkwardness of the aldermen's position, the city solicitor reported that the council had the power to enact the bylaw. Many of them displayed a change of front since election time. Many even repented for what they did at that time. Everything seemed all right until some of the employers engaged a lawyer to protest against the bylaw. Then everything was not all right with the victims of the promises made at the election. One alderman even essayed that at next election he would not make promises such as he had made at the last, but promised to use his best judgment,' which is neither here nor there. To shelve the responsibility he advocated that the provincial government should pass an act providing for a weekly half-holiday. Visitors recently to the city from the large city of Glasgow told them that they had the bylaw in force, but when it comes to a two-by-four burg like Victoria the aldermen dodge the issue. The prevailing hard times was one of the arguments used by one member of the council. Another admitted that he had "acted in haste and repented at leisure." He did not, however, state that the "leisure" he was now enjoying was due to hard times. Many unemployed workers in the city can explain their leisure as being due to that cause. The result of their dilemma is that the bylaw has been shelved for the time being. Maybe till next election when they can make a few more rash promises that they will subsequently repudiate.

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The response that we had from our advertisement of last week has prompted us to offer an even greater one this week—one that readers of The Federationist will gladly avail themselves of, for, besides buying the finest bread flour on the market, you get a flour that isn't touched by the hands from the time it goes into the mill to when you receive it. It's absolutely purity itself, clean, nutritious, economical and wholesome. We sell it in the regular way at $1.65 a sack. Readers of The Federationist can buy it this week only for **$1.20.**

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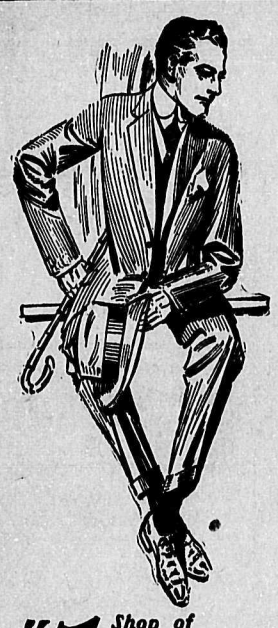

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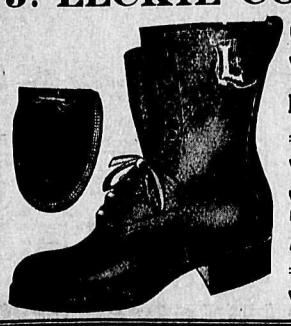

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THE YOUNG MAN WHO WOULD BE A SOLDIER

Percy Was Victim of Simon Pure Case of "Bunk"

Fable in Slang—Moral: Prominence Has Its Penalties

Once Upon a Time there was a Young Man named Percy, who, living in the Heart of the Empire, sought to Better his Condition. He cast his eyes about him seeking the longed-for Opportunity, but all too soon he realized that all the Opportunities and Good Things were securely Roped and Tied and passed along from Father to Son from time Immemorial.

Every loop-hole that might be Used to Advantage by the Common Herd had a padlock on it.

"Therefore," quoth the Young Man to himself, "if I would seek advancement, I must hie me to the Colonies." Thereupon he spent many hours studying Time Tables, Maps and Picture-Postals, endeavoring to choose which Colony he would Honor with his Presence where by Persistency and Sterling Honesty he could Break In and make the natives sit up and realize his True Worth.

He was very regular in attendance at a certain Hall where Moving Pictures of the Glowing West were exhibited under the Personal Supervision of the Boosters' Club. The said Club, by carefully omitting the Snow Slides, ditching the Weather Reports and carefully suppressing the True Conditions as printed in the Labor Press, were able to show a land flowing with Milk and Honey.

Percy became enthused to a degree that was very acceptable to the Boosters Club, and he immediately took steps to get on the list of would-be Travellers to the Golden West where Opportunity stalked through the land holding out the Glad Hand to All Comers.

He made a careful inventory of all his Negotiable Collateral, and by transferring the same to a merchant of Hebrew Ancestry who talked with his hands, he figured that he had enough Necessary Dough to take advantage of the Personally Conducted Trips to the Land of Promise.

In due time Percy found himself bunched in with a Motley Crew, but realizing that it was All In The Game, he stood for the inconveniences and eventually made his Grand Entree at Granville Street Depot.

As he walked down Hastings Street with a feeling of elation, he was very much impressed by the noise of the Street Cars, the wail of the News Boy with the Fake Extra, and the multitude of signs announcing Closing Out Sales.

He made enquiries of a few suave hotel clerks regarding Rates, and on being told the best they could for him he hastily grabbed up his Bags and made a hurried Exit, murmuring to himself that there must be some Mistake and wondering if there was anything in his Make Up that left the impression that he was burdened with Money.

He finally secured a room on the Outskirts, one of those Third Floor Backs with a Southern Exposure and an unobscured view of a Coal Yard.

By cutting out Cigarettes and ignoring Street Cars, Percy figured that he could hold out for two weeks. As the days flew by without any compensation his Cheerfulness began to Wane and he finally acknowledged to himself that both he and a Multitude of his Countrymen were the victims of a Simon Pure case of Bunk.

One day, however, his luck changed and he secured a position as a driver of a Wood Cart, the ex-driver being at the time confined in the Bull Pen suffering from an enlarged and Aggravated Jag.

Percy found that his Willingness to Work met with the entire approval of his Boss, who was likewise very liberal in the number of hours that Percy was allowed to work overtime without remuneration in the pay envelope.

Our Young Man kept posted on the events of the day. At the daily newspapers could be secured very easily by stopping his cart in front of the old Court House and gathering up an armful of Extras that had been discarded by their original owners.

One evening, as he unfolded his bundle of cast-off periodicals, he was thrilled by reading a Call-to-Arms. The Country was in Danger, the Miners were On Strike, the Bayonet was the only thing to Hold Them in Check. Here at last was the longed-for opportunity to obtain Fame and Fortune. Service and Celebrity. He would rally to the call and go to the front like a hero to uphold the Old Flag and perhaps be mustered out with Honors.

That night his slumbers were filled with visions of Beautiful Young Ladies pinning Medals on his breast and calling him the Logical Successor of General Kitchener. Everywhere he went in Dreamland the people were throwing Bouquets at him and following up with a Brass Band.

The day following, his resignation went in to the Wood Yard Boss and without any loss of time he reported to Recruiting Headquarters and was given a blank Application to fill out. After complying with this Form he was vouched for by a man whom he had never before seen. Then he was sent to the Drill Hall where, with a number of others that constituted the Awkward Squad, he was put through the Evolutions by o cross-looking man that Chewed Tobacco and issued orders in a very supercilious Tone.

After several days of this Nerve Racking Exercise he was handed his uniform, which consisted of a second-Hand suit of Kilts, and was told that they would leave for the Front that night. Marching out of town at night was not what he had anticipated. He had drawn a mental picture of the Regiment in Full Array led by a Band and taking up the Entire Highway, while the populace waved them a Vociferous Farewell, on the way to the Boat Landing, about the midnight hour, the few belated wayfarers they met, only paused long enough to give vent to hoots and cat-calls, and the next morning they landed in the Fateful City of Disturbance, Nanaimo.

He soon learned that the soldiers were as welcome as a Boil on the Neck. He found no riots to quell, and as a member of the Corporal's Guard escorting a Wagon containing a Bale of Hay or stopping Women and Children while on sentry duty was hardly up to his idea of the Heroics. He noticed that on nights of Unsettled and Nasty Weather that he was usually selected for Sentry Duty, while sounds of Revelry issued from the snug and cosy quarters of the Officers.

He was pestered by Mosquitoes to such an extent that his knees looked as if he had stopped a Charge of Bird Shot.

Whenever the steamer landed a cargo of Good Things to Eat they never stopped until they reached the Officers' Mess Room. He had lots of time for reflection and he realized that he was too hasty in choosing the Soldier's Life, and longed for his own little room and the peaceful confines of the Wood Yard.

One day he was told that he might return to Vancouver and he mustered out, and he lost no time in getting aboard the Steamer. As he was creeping up the rear stairway to his room about eleven p. m. he was halted by the Landlady, Mrs. MsTavish, who saw him for the first time in kilts. "Hoots, Mon!" she cried, "ye're nae a Scotchman." "My word!" retorted Percy, as he bolted for his room, "Who ever said I was."

The next day he reported at the Wood Yard but was told that his job had been taken by a Chinaman whose work was entirely satisfactory. He now declares that he is wholly in accord with the labor unions in their fight for their rights, and is opposed to the admission of Mongols, including Hindoos.

Moral: Prominence has its Penalties.

MINIMUM WAGE

For Working Women in State of Oregon

In Oregon there is a minimum wage for working women established by law. For a week of 54 hours a woman in that state cannot be paid less than $8.64. The woman who started the agitation for a living wage was Mrs. Trumbell, who induced the consumers' league of the city to institute at its own expense a social survey. Miss Caroline Gleason, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, was engaged as the director of the survey. This college girl was determined not to depend on hearsay evidence. When she went before the legislature to present the case of the working woman, she was ready with her facts. She became a wage-earner herself. She and her associates hired out to work. They rented rooms and lived in boarding houses, and ate at restaurants. She took every means to find out on how small a sum a woman could support herself respectably. She found out what evils followed the payment of low wages. Miss Gleason was able to prove that three-fifths of the women in Oregon were working under conditions injurious to health. At the close of the investigation, a law was passed creating for Oregon an Industrial Welfare commission, and the governor of the state appointed Miss Gleason secretary. In awakening the public conscience to the wrong done by paying women and girls less than a living wage, not only to the women of the state of Oregon, but to those of the whole continent.

Millions for Industrial Training

Thirty million dollars for industrial training and technical education during the next ten years is the suggested expenditure for the dominion government by the labor men of Western Canada. At last week's meeting of the Trades and Labor council at Winnipeg, a resolution recommended by the Calgary Trades and Labor council, memorializing the dominion government to comply with the recommendations of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education and urging the government to appropriate the sum of $3,000,000 annually for the next ten years in this conection, was ananimously adopted.

Greatest Damage Verdict

The greatest damage verdict ever given a workman in New York, $75,000, was awarded by a jury at White Plains to Oscar Fried, who had both arms burned off while in the employ of the New Work, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Fried, who is thirty years old, touched an electric wire last year, and 11,000 volts of electricity penetrated his body. He was comatose for eight days, and then both arms which had been burned to a crisp, were amputated.

Dail Labor Telegram

The Daily Labor Telegram is a new evening paper published at Nanaimo, B. C., under the management of J. K. Johnson. According to its announcement the paper "starts out with a bona fide circulation of 2034 subscribers." It solicits advertisements from friends of the working man. Others need not apply. The Federationist extends greetings to the new venture and wishes it every sucess.

McNiven at Edmonton

J. D. McNiven, "fair wage" officer of the department of labor at Ottawa, with headquarters in Vancouver, is at Edmonton, Alta. Mr. McNiven is studying the situation of the unemployed in that city with a view of recommending to the department as to whether or not it is advisable for the federal government to do anything to relieve the present conditions.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENTS LOOKING FOR "SUCKERS"

Simplicity of Some Working Men in Financial Transactions

Incidents of Men Being Beat Out of Their Sick Benefits

William Lakeland, of Miners local, No. 22, W. F. of M., of Greenwood, B. C., has written the following for publication: It is with deep regret that I am continually noticing the simplicity of some working men in their transactions, financial and otherwise, with agents of all kinds, especially sickness and accident insurance agents that are traveling the country looking for suckers. I am warning persons daily whom I come in contact with and through the medium of your paper I would like the people to get wise. I don't wish my story to be too long, so will just mention a few items which have prompted me to write this letter. There is a man here who paid into an insurance company for quite a long time, when he became sick and sent in his claim for sick benefits.

Beat Out of Sick Benefits

The reply he received was to the effect that they could not reimburse him on account of the fact that he had left the house between the time the sickness commenced and the time he was discharged from the care of his medical adviser. The leaving the house amounted to five minutes' walk to the doctor's office and back, because the doctor was too busy at the time to go to the man's house. Mind you, the doctor in attendance saw no harm in it. There is another instance here of a man who met with an accident in the mine and was refused benefits for the sole reason that he was a few days late in reporting the injury to the insurance company, notwithstanding the fact that the records of the case are on file in the doctor's office. Both the above policy holders are other than English-speaking men and have not got sufficient business instinct to look into these things before parting with their money.

Morally Wrong

Of course, the companies tell you that they are within their rights, as these conditions are stated on the policy. But what is technically right is not always morally so, and, furthermore, you sometimes just receive a receipt and the policy is forwarded about a week later by mail. A slick agent in a community that is crowded with men who cannot speak or understand our language is certainly a menace. The ignorance of the foreigner is not by any means a general ignorance, but simply an ignorance of the customs of our free and honest country. Can we wonder at these people having bitter feelings when in years to come they realize that they have been fleeced. Case No. 3 was a man who paid $14 for a policy to an agent supposed to represent a company with a good reputation, but on receiving the policy by mail a few days later, it was made out in the name of a company that is not much heard of.

Fooled on Policy

This man asked my advice, and I wrote a letter for him to the company, who replied that they thought Mr. So-and-So would just as soon hold a policy in the latter company, but if he so wished they would make one out for him in the former company. Needless to say, he quit paying right there. Of course, the best way to combat such business is by the men themselves making it their duty to get into the ways of the country as soon as possible, and thereby be able to realize when they are making a bargain or when they are taking chances of being fooled. It is not only the foreigner, though, who is being deceived, but people who have got a fair amount of intelligence, simply on account of the wording of the policy being in such a manner that you do not notice it at first reading, after which, in most cases, it is pushed at the bottom of the trunk and forgotten until sickness comes along.

Against "Slick Guys"

My personal opinion is, that the legislature is not strict enough in these matters; it should enact laws and enforce them which will prevent some of these "slick guys" from fattening on the simplicity and ignorance of men who work hard in the bowels of the earth for their few dollars and cents. For years we have been grabbing up men all over the world to populate and develop the country and I think it is our duty to protect them while they are here. No doubt this article will be criticized and not having the ability of a press agent I should be at a loss in a press argument, but should any one require proof positive of the cases stated they can be had from me with very little trouble.

Calgary Typos. Elect Officers

At the annual election of officers of Calgary Typographical union last week, John Pearson was elected president and J. J. Atherton vice-president. Both these officers were also elected as delegates to the Saskatchewan-Alberta typo. conference, to be held at Medicine Hat in July next.

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OVENS for using on these Stoves—
Single oven $2.25
With glass door 2.75
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"BOS" GASOLINE STOVES—
Single burner $3.50
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SHEET IRON STOVES—Two holes, $2.00; four holes.. $3.75
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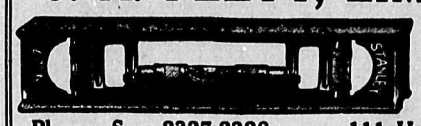

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85 branches in Canada
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FRIDAY.....JUNE 5, 1914.

B. C. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

THE anomalies, inconsistencies and general shortcomings of the workmen's compensation act of British Columbia have been a source of dissatisfaction ever since it became law. The labor commission which went through the province last year accumulated a mountain of advice and suggestions bearing on the act. The recommendation which they have submitted in their report is as follows:

> The proper remedy, in our opinion, should not be in amending existing legislation but in the introduction of a system of compulsory state insurance. Your commissioners find the existing system of compensation unsatisfactory both from the standpoint of employer and employee. It creates unnecessary friction between master and servant and is slow and wasteful in operation. The proportion who obtain compensation at all is small, whilst the litigation which is forced upon them is often protracted and expensive. The injured workmen has not the same financial resources to engage in lengthy litigation as the insurance companies, which in the majority of instances are behind the employer. There is also a waste of funds which are taken out of various industries in the shape of premiums or accident policies on the workmen. Commissions to agents, salaries to officers, dividends to shareholders, the payment of litigation fees, and other incidental expenses absorb a very large portion of such premiums. With a view to eliminating this waste, and to enable the workmen to obtain fair, quick and certain settlement of his claim, we would recommend the introduction of a system of compulsory state insurance against industrial accidents.

It is not clear from the term "compulsory state insurance" just what is meant. If it means that workmen are to be compelled to contribute some portion of their wages to insure against accident, then it is not satisfactory. If it means that the profits of an industry are to be taxed according to the risk involved in the operation of that industry then it is satisfactory so far as the principle is concerned. The wages of the worker only represent the bare cost of his maintenance, and the profits derived from the exploitation of his labor should be made to carry the charges involved in a scheme of compensation. Industry should be charged with the wear and tear on its workers just the same as on its machinery. The recommendation does not say whether all workers or only some are to be included under the provisions of the scheme suggested. Are the loggers and such to be left out again as in the present act? This and a hundred other questions will need to be very carefully watched when legislation bearing on the report of the commission is brought down at next session of the provincial parliament. That work will chiefly fall to the duties of the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor and we repeat our warning of last week, that the fullest financial and moral support of every trade unionist in the province will be needed by that body if it is to do its work properly. It may be taken for certainty that the capitalist interests throughout British Columbia will not overlook any point calculated to conserve their interests in the matter.

HIS GRACE OF SUTHERLAND

THE DUKE of Sutherland needs a little money to make a payment on his Canadian acreage. So he is seeking power from the courts at Edinburgh to sell some of his entailed estates. He says he has to do it because the new land taxes in Great Britain are unjust, and an imposition on public spirited land-owners like himself. The gall of this sweet youth is sublime. If Scotchmen would spend about one-tenth of the time they occupy singing and talking about their country, in learning its history—and particularly the history of the Sutherland family—it would not be safe for him to show his nose in bonnie Scotland again. Nor, for that matter, in Canada either, if the story be true that one cannot throw a brick up in the air without it falling on a Scotchman. The history of the great Scottish clans is one long trail of murder, theft, rampage, and brutal oppression of the common people. And none of them in their record can outclass for ruthless cruelty, the Sutherlands. All ancient Scotch law admits that the clan, or children of the soil, were its real owners. But they were dispossessed by the armed force of the Sutherlands, who gradually impoverished the whole county by a series of abominable outrages which culminated in the infamous "Sutherland clearances" of the early part of the 19th century. The duke of that day deemed huge farms more profitable than small crofts, and in many parishes the crofters got notice to quit. The crops were al standing uncut; the houses had been built by the crofters or their ancestors; and they had nowhere to go. They had been born and raised on the land which, by their patient labor, had been transformed from a wilderness of rock and scrub into smiling fields of harvest. The duke gave them permission to camp on the barren sea-shore, with the privilege of gathering shell-fish and fishing in the rough seas of that coast with boats which they had not got, and which they had not money to obtain. They resisted because they thought they had a right to the soil which they had made fertile and the crops which they had planted.

* * * *

So the duke sent his merry men from Dunrobin castle. They burned and pulled down the houses; destroyed the crops and burned the poor and scanty furniture. In some cases they did not even wait while sick persons were removed before setting fire to the thatch. Women bordering on childbirth were thrown on the roadside. Cruelties well nigh unbelievable were committed. Smoke filled the valleys and hovered on the mountain sides. The peasantry which had been the country's pride were driven, hunted, ragged and homeless, to a barren sea-shore. In 1884 a Crofters' commission gathered evidence of these matters. On page 3222 of volume 4 of their report is the evidence of James Macdonald, a retired revenue officer, aged 81. He was a well-known tory. He says in part:

> I beg to assure your honors that I have seen the atmosphere of Clyne and for many miles around, filled with the smoke which arose from the burning cottages from which their inmates had been forcibly ejected, in the Straths of Kildonan, Brora, Fleet, etc. Other cottages I have seen in the act of being demolished, and I have seen the people who had occupied them for days without shelter, huddled together at dykesides, and roadsides on the beach, waiting the arrival of ships to carry them across the Atlantic or wherever they were forced to go. I have a distinct recollection of seeing a notice that was issued simultaneously with those proceedings, posted upon the door of the parish church, intimating that any person who was known to have given shelter to, or to have harbored, any of the evicted people would, in turn, without any warning, be summarily ejected from his or her house, and be compelled to leave the country; and this harsh decree applied irrespective of any ties of relationship whatsoever.

* * * *

The first of these clearances began in Rossshire. Later on 90 families were "rooted out" of the parishes of Farr and Lang. Then several hundred families were cleared out of Dornoch, Rogart, Loth, Clyne, and Golspie. After that, still bigger sweeps were made because the crofters protested. Special constables were sworn in. The cannon at Dunrobin castle were trimmed and charged. The Riot Act was read, and to put the finishing touch on, a regiment of Irish was sent by forced marches from Fort George. They found no one in armed rebellion, but their appearance gave security to the despoilers. The British Empire had arrived and the clearance game went on apace. Later on the entire parishes of Farr and Kildonan were completely cleared of any who had been overlooked previously. Donald McLeod, in his "Gloomy Memories of the Highlands," tells the story of those evictions which, for fiendish brutality, are not excelled by anything in the whole history of British land robbery—including Ireland. But the noble duke to-day is evidently getting pinched a little, and his howls anent "robbery" and "confiscation" are heard abroad in the land which his ancestors have bathed in blood for his inheritance. This shining ornament of the British peerage wants to shake the dust of his country from his feet, even though a century of tears could not wash the blood from his escutcheon. He has already bought immense tracts of land in Western Canada, where doubtless he hopes to find the people more amenable to his exploitations. He thinks right. But the private ownership of land, or any other social necessity, in Canada will inevitably repeat in this country the evils which arise from it elsewhere. When will the people learn?

FORTUNE OF STRATHCONA

LORD STARTHCONA, who died a while ago, left a fortune of something like $23,255,000. He accumulated that during the course of a long life devoted to patriotism and politics. The Daily Citizens, which is the newspaper of the labor party in Britain, refers to the fortune as an example of what is possible

> "to a man who can get on the sunny side of the gigantic system of private exaction which society is now organized to maintain."

This has aroused the editorial ire of the Daily Province, which describes the comment as an "absolute myth." We are assured that this immense fortune is due to the frugality, hard work and foresight of its owner.

* * * *

When Strathcona first started out in Canada he was plain Donald A. Smith, a penniless Scot, assigned to a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. in Labrador, where he stayed for 13 years. According to Bryce's "The Scotsman in Canada," he managed to save close upon $50,000 during that time. The editorial capacity of the Daily Province says:

> The knowledge he gained there of Indian customs and habits proved to be the foundation of his success.

We are not told what happened to the Indians. But Beckles Willson, in his "Lord Strathcona," deals with the miserable con tion of the Esquimaux in Labrador at that time, whose only means of subsistence lay in hunting and trapping for the company and exchanging their furs for supplies. He tells how in some cases they spent as much as two years on a hunting trip, and all they would receive for their furs at the end of it was "a little tobacco and a few strings of beads." Strathcona gained the reputation of being a highly successful representative of the company in that region at that time—a reputation which eventually made him a chief factor of the company. A select committee of the British parliament, in 1857, inquired into the methods and activities of the company. The evidence showed the revolting social conditions of the natives and the ruthless methods of exploitation which were used by the white traders. The story of those early fur posts, is the story of trickery and cheating, practiced upon the natives by the whites, assisted by bad whiskey, and worse morals. A truly charming atmosphere in which to lay the foundation of an imperialist's fortune.

* * * *

By the time of the rebellion led by Louis Riel in 1869-1870 Smith had become Sir Donald A. Smith, and head officer of the company. He was sent by the government as special commissioner to the Red River settlements at the time of the rebellion, which many at that time believed was secretly fomented by the company. In 1871, he was elected as member of the dominion parliament for Selkirk, and in 1875 was charged in the house, by John Christian Schultz with having permitted the papers of the rebel government to be destroyed by officers of his company. Smith explained at great length and said the papers were of no value. No official proof of double-dealing was established, but it is plain from the parliamentary records of that time the incident left a nasty taste behind. Schultz openly taunted Smith in the house with not daring to push the claim of the company for $1,500,000 losses sustained by them during the rebellion, lest his complicity as an officer of the company with the rebels should be established, and that claim was not settled until the rebellion had become history. Strathcona's interest in the Hudson's Bay Co. at the time of his death was over $1,200,000.

* * * *

The story of bribery, corruption, and political chicanery connected with the early days of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, is closely associated with the name of Strathcona. His holdings in the company at the time of his death were $4,112,000. The first move to build the railway was made in the dominion parliament April 11th, 1871. From then, on to the final formation of the company, a ferocious struggle of rival politicians and financiers was waged, in which Donald A. Smith proved his mettle in as choice a piece of "wire-pulling" as ever took place. The group of capitalists connected with the Grand Trunk railway wanted it. So did another gang, headed by Sir Hugh Allan. Another railway was in project at the same time from Pembina to Fort Garry. Its promoters were Donald A. Smith, D. McInnes, and others. Allan, writing at that time to Geo. W. McMullen, one of his group, said: "That is the only one that affects us," and he conceived the idea of securing the co-operation instead of the opposition of the other group, by making them allotments of stock in the proposed Canadian Pacific railway company. Writing to Chas. M. Smith, February 28th, 1872, Allan said: "It seems pretty certain that in addition to money payments the following stock will have to be distributed." Then follows a list of patriots, and the amount of stock they were to receive. Donald A. Smith was to get $100,000, and D. McInnes $50,000. All that and a lot more of its kind can be found in the "Report of the Royal Commission, Pacific Railway, with Despatches," which went into these scandals in 1873. But the whole scheme failed and in 1880 another company headed by George Stephen, with Donald A. Smith at the back, put the deal through which practically gave them the C.P.R. and a land grant of 25,000,000 acres free of cost and a subsidy of $25,000,000.

* * * *

But that was after Smith had helped to send his former friend Sir John A. Macdonald out of the premiership. The report of the commission of 1873 revealed that the Allan combination had contributed something like $45,000 to the election expenses of Sir John A. Macdonald in Ontario, and further huge sums for the election expenses of other ministers. These disclosures brought on a fight in the dominion parliament. Smith could see Macdonald was discredited, and no further use to him, so he assisted in throwing him overboard. The new government, under Mackenzie, served his objects better. The political muck, in which the foundations of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the Hudson's Bay company, and the Bank of Montreal were laid, was the soil in which the fabulous fortune of Strathcona was nourished and grew. As an individual, we need not distress ourselves over him. It is the political ignorance of the masses and the innate rottenness of the capitalist system of our time which is to blame. But that is no reason why we should allow the fulsome grovelling of hired press editorialists to pass without notice. Such material may be due to actual ignorance, or they may consider it fit mental pabulum for the mass of the people of this province who, right at this very time, are being used for the same kind of political and financial jobbery by McBride and his government. But it is no business of ours to allow them to imagine they are deceiving us.

PRICE OF REVOLUTION

ONE OF THE CHIEF difficulties of being a politician—and particularly a liberal politician—is the danger of telling the truth at one of those awkward moments when it is likely to be noticed. Lloyd George recently introduced the national budget for the year in the British house of commons. Part of his scheme for raising money was a super-tax of one shilling and fourpence in the pound on the incomes of very rich men. They did not like it and told him so. Then he let the cat out of the bag. He said:

> "There is a revolt surging up in this country among millions of men against their conditions, and unless the rich and opulent people of this country are prepared in time to make sacrifices to lift their less favored citizens out of their wretchedness, a day will come—and it will come soon—when they will look back with regret at the days when they protested against a one-and-fourpenny extra insurance against revolution."

That is confession for which we should be truly thankful. It reveals in one sentence the insidious intent which lies at the back of the so called "reform" legislation which the liberals have put forth so plenteously of late for the purpose of bolstering up their political credit.

* * * *

Lloyd George might just as well have said to the greedy grumblers: "Now, don't be too selfish. If you do, you may kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. I've made a scientific study of this question, and I want you to leave it to me. Give me a small portion of your excessive income for my reform schemes. I will guarantee that eventually you will find it a very good investment. I will surround the working class with social conditions which guarantee the minimum standard of living consistent with the maximum standard of productive efficiency. From every ten cents you spend on social reform you will reap one dollar in increased profits, because I will make your workers stronger in body, better trained in mind, and in every way more fruitful and efficient wealth-producers for your service." That is practically what it amounts to. The organization of the producing class on a scientific basis for the benefit of the non-producers. It represents the quintesence of exploitation. The more cunning and sagacious of modern capitalist economists are coming to the belief that to allow the workers as a class to sink into that poverty which means actual lack of bread, is not a good thing from a business point of view. It means that their wealth-producing capacity is reduced. It also means that the thoughts of an increasing number of them may be directed to rock bottom facts which it were better for their masters they should not learn. Knowing those things, they realize the ultimate wisdom of making immediate and minor concessions with the object of conserving the principle of exploitation which is the vital element in the whole capitalist system.

* * * *

Yet, in spite of the efforts of politicians to surround the workers of Britain with all the attributes of the Servile State, it has not resulted in improving their economic condition. In the last two decades the aggregate national wealth has doubled. But the distribution of it has only made the rich richer, while the poor remain poor. They have not derived any advantage from their increased capacity for producing wealth in the shape of the necessaries and luxuries of life. During that time also, science and invention have given wonderful machinery to industry and have increased the productive capacity of the individual worker a hundredfold. But instead of finding himself better off for that fact, the worker sees himself reduced to the position of a slave, shackled to the monster which, instead of being his master, should be ministering to his needs and making his daily toil an easy task instead of a grinding burden.

* * * *

These facts are slowly but steadily percolating into the minds of the workers of Britain. They can see that the problem of production has been solved. They are also beginning to see that the root problem of their class life lies in the fact that the ownership of the product of their labor is not vested in themselves as its producers. And that if they are to effect any real and fundamental change in their economic status, all their future efforts must be directed to securing for the workers that wealth which is theirs by right of having produced it. Lloyd George and a few other long-sighted politicians, know of these tendencies of working-class thought in Britain. They recognize, too, that the movement to consolidate the workers into large and more powerful industrial organizations is part of the business of putting those ideas into practice. It is a literally golden opportunity for the trickery and tinkering of modern liberalism, with its policy of compromise and makeshift so generously watered with its crocodile weepings. There are not wanting signs that the revolution of which this cunning little Welsh lawyer professes such a fear is coming. And, clever and artful as he is, he will not be able to prevent it by purchasing legislative brooms at the modest figure of one shilling and fourpence a time, for the purpose of attempting to sweep back the tide of economic evolution which is hastening the coming of the day, irrespective of the aspirations of the workers or the fears of liberal politicians.

Do you ever get an idea?

If you should get one, have you a place to put it? Could you carry it out?

Are you too busy knocking your officers to be able to do something yourself?

Have you contributed a single constructive proposal to the deliberations of your union lately?

It is a fair and honest question and we ask the Nanaimo Herald what form of trade unionism it would approve of.

Six hundred more Chinese came in this week. There is no need to find legal quibbles for the admission of Hindoos.

The chief opponents of the new workmen's compensation act in Ontario were the Canadian Manufacturers' association, the lawyers and the insurance men. That should serve as an early warning to the workers of British Columbia what they may expect.

The Mackenzie-Mann interests and the McBride government are the present-day prototypes in British Columbia of Strathcona and the politicians whom he used in his day. History repeats itself, and will do as long as the workers like to be fooled.

Three hundred and seventy-six Hindoos are trying hard to get into British Columbia to work. Twenty times that number of white men wish they had the price to get out because they have no work. The Hindoos seem to think they are being deprived of something. So they are—of the chance to starve.

When the Titanic went down it was plain that the cause was due to a desire to make a speed record for the sake of commercial prestige. In the case of the Empress of Ireland that does not appear to be the reason, unless the Storstad stood to lose money by delivering its coals a few hours late. The terrible tale of the wreck brings out the fact of all men's equality when confronted by great natural danger. A bag of gold is not worth a lifebelt, nor title deeds to half the earth of a thousandth part as much value as a floating log. Differences of economic and social status avail nothing. Death, the only ultimate democrat, is no respecter of persons.

The dominion government is so busy giving the Canadian Northern Railway and $45,000,000 to Mackenzie-Mann, and the minister of labor is so busy trying to prove he is sick, that there is to be no labor legislation from the federal house this session. Delegations come, delegations go, and "your humble petitioners" keep on ever praying—but nothing is to be done. Mr. Crothers is a very astute and suave politician. He is there to prevent as much working-class legislation as possible from passing. He knows the entire dominion is filled with unemployed workmen. He knows that those who have a job daren't move for fear it should be taken by those who have not. More important, he knows that politically there is not enough class feeling among the workers to be any menace to his party. Why should he worry if the workers do not?

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B.C.E.R. EMPLOYEES SECURE MAJORITY REPORT IN THEIR FAVOR

(C ntinued from page 1)

tation of the clause be adopted, and that the company should make payment to the car cleaners for July and August, 1913.

3. The third dispute between the parties was as to whether subsection "C' of clause 5 of the "wage schedule" applied to interurban trainmen. The portion of the application covering this dispute was not aptly worded, and upon being corrected the company filed an amended reply submitting that the minimum wage provided for in the subsection was only intended to apply to city and suburban lines, and that its relative position in the clause supported this contention. We see no reason why the subsection should receive this restricted application, as motormen and conductors on interurban lines should be treated in the same manner as on city and suburban lines. We are of the opinion that the subsection referred to is applicable to interurban lines, and that extra motormen and conductors on such lines should receive a minimum wage of $10 per week. We recommend that the company apply this construction.

4. As to the fourth and most important question in dispute, namely, the refusal of the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty, it is to be regretted that an amicable settlement could not have been arrived at.

Majority Of Board Report

The majority of board report as follows:

It was contended by the employees that in the event of a dismissal for alleged dishonety, this was a grievance that came within the provisions of clause 5 of the "working conditions" in the agreement of 1913. Discussion and evidence on this question had only been pursued a short time when the company, in accordance with its supplementary reply, took the ground that dismissal, except on account of membership in the association or for inefficiency, did not come within the scope of the agreement. In other words, that if an employee were dismissed for any other cause except being a member of the association, or being inefficient, he could not, nor could the association, invoke the provisions of the agreement as to arbitration. It was pointed out that clause 5 only provided for arbitration in case any employee was "suspended" for cause, and did not cover the graver result as far as the employee was concerned, of being "dismissed."

The question as to the right to arbitrate in case of dismissal thus became broadened, and in view of its importance required serious consideration.

Bearing in mind the firm position taken by the company and the gravity of the situation that may be created, we think it advisable to outline somewhat at length our reasons for arriving at certain conclusions and recommendations.

The employees contended that, while, strictly speaking, the wording of clause 5 only covered arbitration in cases of suspension, still, that the broader meaning should be applied so as to include dismissal. The object of the agreement, as well as the context and the practice that had been in vogue up to the year 1914, in their opinion supported this interpretation.

Re Non-Interference

The company, on the other hand, submitted that the agreement had been fully considered, and that the ordinary meaning should be applied to the wording.

Stress was laid by the company upon the clause providing for non-interference by the association as follows:

"(2) The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association."

It was contended that this provision debarred the association from complaining or having any voice in either the discharge or disciplining of the employees with the single exception. A similar clause in the agreement of 1910 provided that the association would not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees "where sufficient cause can be shown." Considerable discussion took place as to the reason for this change. At the time change was sought it was pointed out that the association might contend that cause had to be shown to its satisfaction before an employee could be discharged or disciplined, and that the amendment would remove any doubt in this connection. The company now contends that the clause, as amended, only requires that the clause should be sufficient in the opinion of the company, and that the employees, although a party to the agreement, have no right to complain or investigate such cause. The officials of the company admit a long-established practice of considering complaints of any nature arising out of dismissal, but claim that such consideration only resulted from courtesy on its part, and was not granted as a right to the employees. We do not think this position consistent with the terms of the agreement, or in accordance with such practice. The agreements of 1910 and 1913 both recognize the employees' union or association, and stipulate that all employees affected by the agreement "should become members of the association" in order that all questions and grievances "may be dealt with by one head."

Stability of Employment

The most important matter affecting an employee is the stability of his employment, and it can be assumed that as between dismissal and mere suspension, the former would be the more important feature. If the contention of the company be correct this would mean that, as to permanency of employment the only benefit derived from membership in the association would be the right to arbitrate in the event of suspension. Where two parties enter into an agreement, covering amongst other matters the question of permanency of employment, the cause of a dismissal would be one in which the employee would be vitally interested and would likely be dealt with in some manner. The company, apparently admitting the reasonableness of this conclusion, asserts that the matter was not overlooked by the contracting parties, but is fully

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

JAS. H. McVETY

Who represented the Street Railway Employees' union on the federal Industrial Disputes and Investigation act board, which has just reported to the Department of Labor, the majority report being favorable to the B. C. E. R. employees.

covered by the non-interference clause referred to, and the door is consequently closed to a complaint by the association on the score of dismissal. This involves a determination as to the correct construction to be placed on this clause.

The board on this question thought it well to gather light from every source, in order to arrive not only at the intention of the parties when entering into the agreement, but also the meaning that had been attached to this particular clause, and how it had worked out in practice.

As In Equity

The provision of the act, allowing the acceptance of such evidence as in equity and good conscience might be thought fit "whether strictly legal evidence or not" was utilized to assist in this determination.

It appeared that at all times, up to the recent dispute, the company had shown the association the "cause" of each dismissal. Even after the agreement of 1913 was entered into and the clause was amended, full explanation was offered in respect to each dismissal. In this connection considerable correspondence was filed with the board, showing, in some instances, request for arbitration on account of dismissal. As late as November 8, 1913, an official of the association wrote the company asking for arbitration with respect to two dismissals, and specifically referred to the agreement as the basis for such application. On December 15, 1913, the general manager of the company replied, dealing at length with the reasons for such dismissals without in any way questioning the right of the association to treat a dismissal as a grievance which should be arbitrated.

We are satisfied that both the company and the employees well understood that a right existed to complain in case of dismissal, or in other words, that it constituted a "grievance" which entitled an employee to invoke the aid of the association. We are confirmed in this conclusion, not only by the practice pursued between the parties in the case of dismissal occurring, but by the fact that in the draft agreement submitted by the company for the consideration of the board of conciliation in 1913, it expressly provided for arbitration subject to certain conditions, not only with respect to suspension, but also as to dismissal, and that if upon investigation it was found that any employee had been discharged or suspended unjustly, he should be re-instated and re-imbursed by the company for all time lost through such discharge or suspension.

Subject to Arbitration

It so happened that the clauses relating to grievances, submitted by the employees, were adopted by the board, and the clause in the proposed agreement of the company was not incorporated in the agreement as executed. It is quite evident that the company was not at that time contending that dismissal was not to constitute a grievance and subject of arbitration. The employees on their part apparently thought they were fully protected in the matter by their draft agreement which, in this respect, was practically a repetition of the agreement of 1910, especially as their right to arbitrate for dismissal, though often demanded, had never been questioned. It is fair to add that an arbitration had never actually taken place, but this seems to have been due either to the cause of dismissal having, on investigation, proved sufficient, or being found insufficient, then the employee being reinstated.

An additional ground for concluding that the parties considered that a grievance within the meaning of the agreement existed in the event of dismissal, was shown by the fact that a clause was inserted in the agreement of 1913 giving the company the absolute right to dismiss an employee for inefficiency, and providing only for an appeal to the general manager. This clause was drafted by the board and approved by both parties, to enable the company to more effectually control and discipline its employees. This would not have been necessary had the company already possessed the unfettered right to dismiss for any cause other than membership in the association. It is noteworthy that the company did not, in the first instance contend that the agreement only provided for arbitration in case of suspension, but took this ground in a supplementary reply.

Position Untenable

Under these facts and circumstances, as no suggestion has been made that the company not only deceived the board of conciliation in 1913, but has been pursuing the same course with respect to its employees for a number of years, we consider its position is untenable with respect to both the letter and the spirit of this clause of the agreement.

We think in the event of any dismissal the cause should be disclosed to the association, and if unsatisfactory then that a "grievance" results which it was intended should be covered by the agreement. The question, however, remains: What redress is afforded to the employee through the association in that event? If the practice in the past wholly controlled the situation, so that suspension was construed to include dismissal this would afford a speedy solution to the difficulty. We have no doubt that the employees, in launching their present application, considered that the agreement provided for dismissal being a grievance, and permitted arbitration in that event. They may have been led to this conclusion and given this liberal interpretation to the word "suspension" by the course previously pursued. In the sixth clause the word "suspended" is used and must necessarily include expulsion. This is evidence of a broader meaning being attached to the word "suspension," and also might indicate a lack of care in expression. The company strongly contends that the word should have its ordinary meaning applied, and this would not include "dismissal." If strictness of construction were to govern, then this contention would be correct. To conclude, however, that this was the intention of the parties would not only be inconsistent with the spirit of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances, but would import bad faith at the time to the company.

Was An Omission

We think that the company as well as the employees were, during the negotiation and up to the time of the execution of the agreement, giving particular attention to the scale of wages and other matters which had formed a subject of controversy. They failed to bestow a close, or perchance any, consideration upon a clause which had answered all requirements in the previous agreements. They were thus not concerned with its precise wording, and failed to observe that arbitration for dismissal was not specifically provided for. It was an omission common to both parties, and in our opinion the company is not now in a position to take advantage of it, nor should it attempt to do so.

During the inquiry we were impressed by the absence of any bad feeling between the parties. It was repeatedly stated by officials of the company that the practice was to treat its employees with consideration and fairness; there was no intimation that the company had any inclination to abandon this commendanbe course, but on the contrary it was declared to be its settled policy for the future.

We, under such circumstances and "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case" recommend that the company agree to an amendment of the clause in question so that the provisions for arbitration would clearly apply to any dismissal except for inefficiency or for any violation of duty constituting an indictable offence. Such an amendment would implement what we interpret as the intention of the parties under the agreement.

(Sgd.) W. A. MACDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAS. H. McVETY,
Representative of the Employees.

Vancouver, B. C., May 29, 1914.

MINORITY REPORT

To the Honorable the Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Canada:

Sir: Re British Columbia Electric Railway and Employees: After arriving at a unanimous conclusion on three out of the four points in dispute, I regret we are unable to agree upon the other which is: "Refusal by the company to arbitrate in case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty as arranged for by clause 5 of 'working conditions.'" A reference to clause 5 shows that it provides for dealing with grievances and any employee suspended for cause who, upon investigation, is found not guilty shall be reinstated and paid for lost time, etc. It is contended on behalf of the men that suspension under this clause includes dismissal. I am unable to give effect to this contention and hold that the wording of the clause is clearly opposed to such interpretation. In order to show that both parties knew and understood the agreement reference must be made to clause 2 of the said working conditions: "The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association." This, in my opinion, shows the company was intended to have unrestricted control of the men except in cases of inefficiency covered by clause 3, in which an appeal to the general manager is provided for.

The evidence in connection with this clause (2) shows that the company were to be the sole judges of what was "sufficient cause" to justify dismisal and the changing in the wording of this clause from that in the former agreement emphasise this view.

Give Company Absolute Control

A reference to the unanimous report of the board which sat for several weeks in 1913, and as a result of whose labors these "working conditions" were drawn and agreed to by both the men and the company, shows that the objects aimed at were "to give the company absolute control of all features that seemed vital to the operation and maintenance of their railway system. The undersigned consider that the people who furnish their capital to carry on an enterprise such as this must have a free hand in that which vitally concerns its maintenance and operation. Per contra as far as could consistently with the acceptance of this principle be done where the safety and comfort of the men were involved, the undersigned have endeavored, in fixing the working conditions, to make these features paramount and binding on the company."

It is further argued on behalf of the men that this is the first time the company has taken the position which they now assume; on the other hand, the company argues that this is the first time the right to dismiss for dishonesty has ever been questioned by the men; and because, in several instances, the company has investigated cases at the request of the men, I cannot see that the company have, in any way, waived their rights under the agreement which both parties have asked to be literally and strictly construed, a course we have adopted in dealing with the other three complaints referred to this board; and the same course should, in my opinion, be adopted in dealing with this one, and as the agreement expires in about one year I do not see that any useful purpose can be served by agitating the matter further at present.

(Sgd.) JOHN ELLIOTT,
Company's Representative on Board.

Vancouver, B. C., 30th May, 1914.

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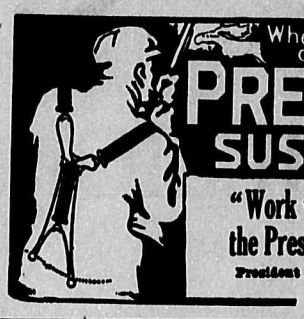

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Will Join B. C. Electric Near Huntingdon en Route to Vancouver

Continuing its policy of reaching into all the large shipping centers of the north Pacific coast, the Milwaukee is about to let the contract for constructing a three-mile connecting track at Sumas, which will link the big line with the British Columbia electric railway at Huntingdon, B. C., and enable the through billing of freight from all points in the originally loaded car into New Westminster and Vancouver. Plans for effecting this connection have been under consideration for more than six months, and Friday Vice-president H. B. Earling announced that they had culminated in the drawing of contracts.

Bellingham to Vancouver

While the passenger angle of the traffic has not been considered, the fact that freight cars can be loaded on barges at Seattle, towed to Bellingham and from there sent by rail over the Bellingham & Northern to Sumas and thence over the electric tracks to Vancouver signals the entering wedge for another transcontinental line into British Columbia. Tariffs covering the new routing are now in preparation. For the present the company will not extend its through billing and transhipment into Vancouver owing to the short curves in the tracks of the British Columbia electric line in the city proper. Several of the outer suburban points will be reached, where freight shipped by the new route can be unloaded and hauled into the city. This shift will be but temporary, as the company will endeavor to reach the business and jobbing center with its cars.

Join With B. C. E. R. Line

Preliminary work of building the "Y" track where it will join the British Columbia electric line, a short distance west of Huntingdon, has already been begun. The British Columbia electric railway in 1910 built a standard gauge, seventy-five pound electrified railway track from Vancouver to Chilliwack, a distance of seventy-six miles. For the handling of freight traffic twenty-five electric locomotives and 450 box cars are now in use, and daily freight trains are operated between Vancouver and Chilliwack. Milwaukee freight cars will be taken to the international boundary line by its own locomotives, and there turned over to the electric line to be hauled to New Westminster and suburban stations of Vancouver, under joint traffic arrangements which have been agreed upon.

ASK LIVING WAGES

Gardeners Cannot Get Them—Oriental Competition

White gardeners are complaining of the discourteous treatment meted out to them by certain residents. The former are forced by hard times to ask for work from door to door. They naturally ask for a living wage, but cannot get it because of Oriental competition. The yellow men can work for and live on wages upon which Canadians would starve. The gardeners naturally think they are entitled to a fair wage, and the householders naturally think they are justified in getting the work done for a little as possible. What is the remedy? Tax out the speculators who are holding land and natural opportunities. This will set up a call for labor which will enable all men to be honestly and usefully employed.—Victoria News.

Will Lecture

Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons will lecture on "The Great French Revolution and its Lessons," in Labor Temple, on Saturday, June 6th, at 8 p.m. The gifted lady is the widow of Albert R. Parsons, one of the five labor organizers executed at Chicago 28 years ago because of their activities in the great eight-hour strike and the alleged Hay Market riot.

Information Wanted

Andrew Milne, native of Dundee, Scotland; about 28 years of age, dark complexion, last heard of about nine years ago, sailed as steward, also as fireman, is inquired for by his relatives. Address A. S. Milne, 1122 Rose street, Grandview, Vancouver, B. C.

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The bartenders union, local No. 676, of Vancouver, B. C., will hold its fourth annual picnic at Strathcona park, on the North arm, Burrard inlet, on Sunday, June 14th, and for the occasion the North Vancouver ferry steamer, No. 1, has been chartered. The boat will leave the municipal ferry wharf at 10 o'clock in the morning, sailing direct. Round-trip double-tickets may be had from any of the bartenders or at the wharf for $2; single tickets for women, $1, and children free. The outing will be one of the best which has taken place in years. The committeemen having the arrangements in charge guarantee that every comfort has been provided for those who will attend, especially for women and children. A list of games, as well as plenty of ice cream, fruit, candies, etc., for the latter will be provided. The committee in charge say: "To union members, families and friends, all of you: The bartenders' local union, No. 676, through the committee, J. F. Johnson, P. O'Keefe and F. Funk, cordially invite all of you to our fest—just a large family gathering. We wish all to join with us."

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1914-15: President, A. Watchman; vice-presidents, W. F. Dunn, H. J. McEwen, Geo. Hardy, J. W. Gray, H. Knudson, J. J. Taylor, B. Simmons. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

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. 1539—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, F. S. Hunt; secretary, F. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 781 Johnston street, at 8 p. m. President, George Dykeman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 362, Victoria, B. C.

MINERS' UNIONS

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2388, 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 36, 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.

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BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS LOCAL No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7.30 p.m. President, H. G. 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 208, Labor Temple.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every 1st and 3rd 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, Hazelwood hotel, 344 Hastings Steet E.; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Tenth Avenue East.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 171—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, F. Barclay, 358 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

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

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. Bitcon, 871 Hornby street; business agent, H. J. McEwen, room 209. Local 617 meets first and third Monday of each month, and Local 2647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

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. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 146 Alexander street, President, S. J. Kelly; Secretary, H. Hanning.

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. 3045.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, rooms 29-30, Williams Building, 413 Granville street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, H. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler.

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

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—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. President, Skene Thomson; financial secretary, J. Freckelton, 811 Seymour street; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth Ave., west. Business agent, James Train, room 303, Labor Temple.

STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPers' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p. m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, A. Birnie, c.o. "News Advertiser."

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

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONal Local 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, L. Wakley, P. O. Box 503.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local No. 118—Meets second Sunday of each month at Room 294, Labor Temple. President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. Allin, P.O. Box 711, Vancouver.

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

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There is an urgent and ever-increasing demand in Canada for farm help and domestics, who are assured of steady employment. The industrious farm hand, who has no capital and saves his earnings, can soon become the owner of 160 acres of fertile soil.

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No effort is made to induce the emigration of mechanics or skilled labor. It is advisable for such classes to make inquiry from reliable sources as to the demand for such labor, and to have a sufficient sum of money for maintenance until employment is obtained. The Immigration Department *DOES NOT* undertake to find employment for mechanics or skilled laborers.

SYNOPSIS OF LAND LAWS

Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

FURTHER INFORMATION SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE ON APPLICATION TO

W. D. SCOTT Superintendent of Immigration **OTTAWA**

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—3669

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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.

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MARKET REPORTS

FOR PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

BY GEORGE BARTLEY

PRODUCERS OF MILK WILL ORGANIZE THIS MONTH

Plans Perfected for Handling Product Direct to Consumers

Quarter of a Million Dollars Capital with Half Amount Paid Up

The organization of the milk producers of the Fraser valley into a co-operative company for the purpose of handling milk from the producers direct to the consumers without the aid of the middlemen is now on a fair way to become realized, says the Chilliwack Progress. The first meeting of the shippers was held early in May and the organization meeting will be held early in June. The provisional board of directors have their plans sufficiently formulated to float the new company which will be known as the Fraser Valley Farmers' Milk company. There is to be nothing small about the new company, for the capital stock is to be a quarter of a million dollars, which will be placed among the farmers of the lower mainland of British Columbia. Under the Agricultural Societies act the provincial government may assist such organizations by an advance of 50 per cent. of the value of the subscribed stock. When a sufficient amount has been subscribed—not necessarily fully paid up—the government will be asked to assist the company under the act.

Direct to the Consumer

It is intended, when the company is properly formed and ready for business, to divide the cities into districts, in each of which a dairy depot will be established, from which deliveries will be made, greatly shortening the haulage which under the present system is a cause of a great deal of extreme expense, the many deliveries overlapping each other and travelling over territory for a scattered custom trade. Under the new system the consumer will be able to purchase fresh, clean, cold sanitary milk within a block or two of his home. Another point strongly emphasized by the promoters of the co-operative company is that much can be saved by the organization through the ability of a large selling concern to profitably utilize every ounce of surplus milk. This is impossible under the present system. In the many independent city dairies, each with more or less milk left over every day, there is very considerable waste. In fact the avoidance of waste—waste of milk, waste of expensive energy in distribution, and waste in business execution—is the keynote of the new company's plan. The men behind the scheme are reliable farmers deeply interested in the dairy trade of the province. All have large interests at stake and leading in the work of improving the trade. What is of interest and profit to them should be of interest and profit to the others engaged in the same work.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

POULTRY NOTES

Soft food increases egg production.

You cannot offend the hen by giving her a dish of buttermilk.

The month is hot and sultry—aim to keep the stock comfortable.

There is not much danger of overfattening the laying hen.

The smaller the poultry quarters, the cleaner they must be kept.

Don't let the hot weather wilt your ambition.

Don't let chicks run on cement. For leg troubles put then on the ground and cut out forcing food.

Where the dry feed system is adopted, the fowls should be watered at the time they are fed.

June is a good growing month, but the youngsters must have shady spots to shield them from the burning rays of the sun.

Too much bran in the mash has a tendency of loosening the bowels, while an over-supply of middlings will bring on costiveness.

If the stock, old and young, can get out-doors at daybreak, they can secure much needed exercise before the heat of the day arrives.

June chicks, if kept growing rapidly, will be matured before winter; the pullets should be laying on or before Christmas, and this is very good work in the poultry line.

While the hen cannot tell you how much she appreciates your care and good feeding, she will reciprocate by shelling out big, fresh, sweet eggs, and such actions speak louder than words.

A cheap thing so many times scantily furnished or not furnished at all is sharp grit. It would seem that a thing so easily provided would be in constant supply, but quite often these are the very things left undone.

Fill rat holes with plaster of paris mixed with powdered glass, or set dishes of meal and plaster where the rats will find and eat it, always placing a dish of water near by. The plaster will harden in the stomach when they take a drink, and that is the end of the rat.

Don't think because you haven't a drove of chicks by the middle or last of April that it will be useless for you to try chickens this season. May and June are very good months in which to have chicks come off for the ordinary farm wife.

Water in fresh and constant supply is a thing that must be supplied if chicks do well, or if eggs are furnished as they should be. An egg contains quite a large per cent. of water, hence water must be supplied in plenty.

Fresh buttermilk is recommended for diarrhoea in chicks, some saying it will cure bad cases. That it is fine for growing chicks and laying hens, I know, and as it is a supply usually on hand on all farms, it should be given freely.

Watch the chicks closely and mark the ones making the most satisfactory growth. Select the ones that are plump, full breasted and in good proportion. You will not care to keep those that grow leggy and have thin breasts.

Where small flocks are kept charcoal may be easily provided by filling the cook stove with hard wood then shutting it up closely. Take the coals out as soon as charred through, put them into sack cold, and break by pounding with the flat side of an axe The dust may be utilized in chicken bread with good results.

It is more important having the chicks well hatched; then give the right sort of feed and care to induce a vigorous, steady growth. Poultry that has stamina enough to withstand all ordinary and some extraordinary ills is the kind of poultry that pays. To get this kind there must be a vigorous parent stock.

Quite a good many depend upon the old hen as incubator and brooder. Usually the old hens are wiser on this subject than their owners, refusing to sit until it seems terribly late; but don't worry. The medium hatches will not have much bad weather to contend with and will be able to grow as fast as weeds, they will be worth more than earlier hatches that have become stunted.

Hen Laying Record of World

The pen of barred rocks, owner H. Dales, of Fiftieth avenue west, Vancouver, in the international egg laying contest at Victoria, beat all the worlds' official test records for May. His six birds produced forty-six eggs in eight consecutive days, beating the former Australian records of thirty-six eggs in six days.

Feeding the Chicks

Proper hatching, proper brooding, and proper feeding are all important in raising strong chickens. We are told that the egg, when laid, possesses everything needed to develop the embryo fully and to sustain the chick for two or three days after hatching. Of course we knew the first of the above statement, but how many of us regarded the second part—that of sustaining the chick for two or three days after hatching?

Since the newly hatched chick has sufficient food to supply it for the first thirty-six or forty-eight hours it is very unnecessary and quite injurious to put feed and water before it earlier. It should be fed regularly and sparingly after the first feed is given until five or six days old. The yolk in the chick's abdomen must be absorbed and not delayed by feeding. Early feeding causes white diarrhoea.

For the first food give one-third of stale bread crumbs, one-third of rolled oats, and one-third of hard boiled eggs. Add a small amount of sharp sand or fine grit to this mixture and moisten with sweet milk, making it crumbly but not sloppy. Water may be used to moisten the mixture but sweet milk is more valuable. The rolled oats may be crumbled finer by rubbing between the hands. The eggs should be boiled fifteen or twenty minutes to become mealy and should then be crushed, shell and all, very fine. The bread must also be crumbled very fine. A meat chopper is fine to run the egg and bread together.

CITY MARKET

Improvement This Week—Poultry in Demand

The city market, Main street, was busy this week—a big improvement over last. Consignments of farm produce from Chilliwack and Hatzic Prairie were features. Poultry arrived in large quantities, but not enough to meet the local demand. Prices were unchanged, excepting potatoes, which rose $2 on the ton.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES:

Apples			
Royal Jenetta, No. 1, box		@	1.75
Royal Jenetta, No. 2, box		@	1.50
Ben Davis, No. 1, box		@	1.75
Ben Davis, No. 2, box		@	1.50
Cookers, box		@	1.15
Vegetables			
Potatoes, sack	$ 1.15	@	$ 1.25
Carrots, sack	.75	@	1.00
Parsnips, sack		@	.75
Rhubarb, box		@	1.00
Head Lettuce, doz.		@	.50
Radishes, per doz.		@	.40
Special Hot House Tomatoes, lb.		@	.35
Eggs			
Local new laid, doz.		@	.35
Wash., new laid, doz.		@	.28
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	@	12.00
Feed			
Hay, ton	$14.00	@	$16.00
Straw, bale		@	.50
Oats, ton		@	28.00
Wheat, ton		@	26.00
Bran, ton		@	25.00
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.		@	.12½
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

Notes on Feeding

In using salt in the mash, allow an ounce for every 100 head of stock.

A too liberal diet of corn will bring on indigestion and liver troubles—conditions that are so frequently taken for cholera.

Do not simply throw the water out of the drinking vessels, and put in fresh water, but wash the vessels thoroughly every time you change the water.

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ONTARIO LABOR CONGRESS

Educational Association Condemns Lemieux Act, Militia, Police

The ninth annual convention of the Ontario Labor Educational association was held in St. Thomas, May 26th. Hon. Thomas Crothers, minister of labor, addressed the convention and was handed some very pregnant suggestions re his proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation act. A resolution calling for the repeal of the act was referred to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The views of the convention on working-class political action were embodied in the following resolution:

"That we endorse independent political action on the part of the working class, and urge municipalities and provincial constituencies to work towards the clearest expression of working-class opinion in the election of working-class representatives."

The convention resolved to ask for federal legislation making it a penal offence for employers of labor in Canada to engage armed detectives or other armed parties in strike-breaking, and making it a criminal offence for steamship or railway companies to carry weapons of any kind to be used in strike-breaking.

The following resolution dealing with the militia was adopted:

"Resolved that the Labor Educational Association of Ontario is unalterably opposed to the jingo methods being used to induce the youth of Canada to join the militia, and the use of the said militia in defence of property rights.

Farmers' Co-operative Association

Scattered throughout the province of Saskatchewan about thirty farmers' co-operative associations have come into existence during the few weeks that have passed since the director of co-operative organization commenced to register the new marketing, purchasing and producing bodies. With one exception all of the associations have acquired full powers to purchase farm supplies and to market farm produce.

Keep dust for bath, whole corn, fresh water, good grit and either cut fresh grass or clover or alfalfa shatterings in reach of the setters.

Scene Shifts to Winnipeg

The arrests for unlawful assembly in Winnipeg last week arose from the same cause as those in Vancouver two winters ago. Workless workers had gathered to discuss their plight. Then followed the usual police officiousness, either inspired or otherwise, and what might have ended in nothing more than a few strenuous speeches, becomes a matter for legal reprisal. It is the old story of the police ready to violate a principle for which the fight was waged years ago, rather than allow the hapless victims of modern industrialism to gather for the discussion of their mutual misery.

"Phil." Is Non-Committal

Vancouver is going to make a big bid for the 1915 convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, which will be held the present year in St. John N.B. The British Columbia Federationist, the official journal of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, proposes to prepare a special issue for distribution at the forthcoming congress, setting forth the reasons and attractions which justify Vancouver's claims for the 1915 convention, and the Vancouver Trades and Labor council will also take energetic means to secure the convention for that city.—Phil Obermeyer, Hamilton Herald.

Olympic Sailed

A New York dispatch states that the Atlantic liner Olympic sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool with 600 first, 600 second and 1100 third class passengers. In addition to the 2,300 passengers there is a crew of 880. About 75 passengers are from Pacific coast. Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were on board en route for Madrid to attend marriage of Kermit Roosevelt, also seven hundred salvationists for London to attend great international congress.

Leads the World

In proportion to population Australia is said to lead the world in trade union membership. Of every 100,000 individuals in the population, 9,152 are trade unionists.

Keep the little fellows warm and dry for thirty-six hours, and don't give feed or water until then.

JOBSEEKERS EVERYWHERE SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THE STRIKE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND IS NOT SETTLED

PAY NO ATTENTION TO PHONEY DAILY PRESS REPORTS SENT OUT BY THE COAL COMPANIES. WAIT UNTIL OFFICIAL NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN THROUGH THE LABOR PRESS.

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Moving Picture Operators—G. R. Hamilton, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, rooms 29-30, Williams Building, 413 Granville Street. Seymour 2530.
Plasterers—Joe Hampton; Tel. Seymour 1514.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; Seymour 608.
Trades and Labor Council—Room 210; Geo. Bartley.
Typographical—Rooms 212, 213, 214; R. H. Neelands.

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LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION — REGISTERED

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL'S BUSY MEETING

Congress Convention To Be Formally Invited Here For 1915

Federal Government Asked To Open Up Public Works

The regular meeting of the council convened last night with President Walker and a fair attendance of delegates present. A few new credentials were received. H. H. Stevens, M.P., wrote saying that the council's views on the representation of Vancouver in the federal house had been before the house committee which is dealing with this matter. Brewery workers wrote favoring monthly working card, but preferred the monthly button. They also sent C. Austin to the parliamentary committee. Patternmakers did not favor monthly working card. Delegate McVety reported the action of the authorities concerning Mother Jones as mentioned elsewhere in our columns. Mrs. Lucy Parsons was given the privilege of the floor and spoke briefly. The secretary was instructed to write H. H. Stevens, M.P., and Premier Borden requestion that federal government work be opened up on this coast to relieve unemployment. Also to write Hon. W. Ross, provincial minister of lands, urging that provincial government clear public lands and split them into small holdings to be sold on easy terms, assisted by government loans at a low rate of interest. Fort William trades and labor council was congratulated on the completion of their new labor temple. The secretary was instructed to forward the formal invitation of the council to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to hold its 1915 convention in Vancouver. The council decided to again appear before the license commissioners urging the removal of all Asiatic labor from hotels. After a brief but busy meeting the council adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

SINGLE TAX

Effects of Taxation of Land Values

It is claimed by the advocates of the taxation of land values in Great Britain that the advantages of this reform will be:

(1) To take the burden of rates off dwelling houses, factories, mills, work shops, plant and machinery, mining works, shops, warehouses, offices and all industrial and business premises, and all farm buildings, drainage, fencing and other agricultural improvements.

(2) To break down the barriers which land monopoly now opposes to municipal, industrial and agricultural development and enterprise, and thus to cause the land everywhere to be used in ways more advantageous to the workers;

(3) To make it possible for more, better, and cheaper dwelling to be provided in towns and villages, to make small holdings and allotments obtainable on fair terms, and generally to free industry of all kinds—agricultural, mining, forestry, building, manufacturing, engineering, public works, transport distribution—form burdens and restrictions, and extend the field for the remunerative employment of labor and capital in town, suburb and country;

(4) To secure for the agricultural industry a genuine measure of relief.

(5) To make national service a national burden, and thus give effective relief to rural districts from the excessive burden of rates which now falls on them in providing for what are largely national requirements;

(6) To cheapen the cost of living for the mass of the people, and take away the only plausible argument for tariff mongering and the pretence that protective taxes can be imposed which will not increase the cost of living.

Good Logic

"If the railroad company may enlist armed men to defend its property, the employees may enlist armed men to defend their persons."—Roger A. Pryor, justice of the supreme court of New York, congressional committee investigating the Homestead strike.

Geo. A. Tracy, former first vice-president of the International Typographical union, has been elected to the presidency of San Francisco Typo. union No. 21. The 'Frisco delegates elected to the Providence, R.I., convention are: F. J. Bonnington, J. W. Kelly, James V. Tonkin, D. S. White. All are well-known to Vancouver printers.

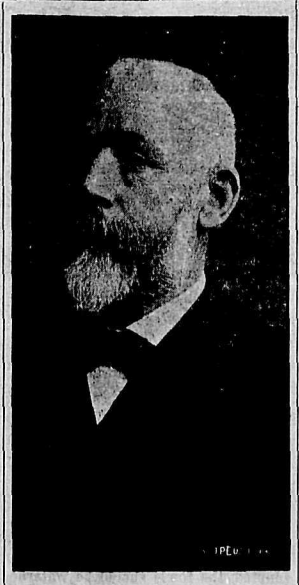
The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union of America will open its annual convention at Newark, N. J., on Monday.

The Ontario provincial elections will be held on Mandoy, June 29th.

Builders and others purchasing Hardware, see that the Machinists' Union Stamp is on the article purchased.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

ALL UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES CARRY THIS STAMP



ALLAN STUDHOLME
The unbeatable Labor man, who represents East Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature and will go back again unopposed.

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

No Injunctions Shall Prohibit Strikes or Peaceful Picketing

Primary Boycotts and Payment of Strike Benefits Are Lawful

Close restrictions on the use of injunctions in labor disputes are the feature of the section of the Clayton anti-trust bill reached Tuesday in the house of representatives, says a Washington, D. C., dispatch.

It also provided that no such injunction shall prohibit strikes, peaceful picketing, peaceful persuading of persons to work or quit work, primary boycotts, the payment of strike benefits or peaceful assemblage. An amendment proposed by the judiciary committee and agreed upon by representatives of organized labor and administration leaders proposed:

"Nor shall any acts specified in this paragraph be construed or held to be unlawful."

With this amendment, Representative Henry, of Texas, declared that the provision became the "bill of rights of American organized labor."

ONTARIO LABOR

Approves of New Workmen's Compensation Act

The new Workmen's Compensation act in Ontario will be administered by a commission in much the same fashion as the act now in force in Washington state. The labor movement of Ontario has spent many thousands of dollars and a mountain of labor in getting this act on the statute books of the province. It is admitted to be one of the best pieces of legislation of its kind in the world. The question which is now exercising the minds of the labor people in Ontario is how to secure direct representation for labor on the commission which is to administer the act. It is being freely rumored around the province that commissionerships are to be used as political sugar plums for supporters of the government. Whether that be true or not, the organized labor movement does not intend to be caught napping. At the convention of the Labor Educational association, recently held in St. Thomas, Ont., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the Labor Educational association is thoroughly of the opinion that a representative of the workingmen should be appointed on the Workmen's Compensation commission, and that the interests of the workers and the good faith of the government requires that this course be pursued.

Not only has that been decided on, but so far as the labor men of Ontario are concerned, they have already by universal approval chosen Fred. Bancroft the vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as their nominee for a commissionership. From the very beginning of the agitation, which has resulted in the present act being passed, Bancroft has led the fight for it.

Justice Meredith was the chairman of the commission which took evidence on which the act is based. Fred. Bancroft literally followed the commission from place to place assisting the local labor men with his previous experience. His work in this respect brought him compliments from both Justice Meredith and also F. W. Wegenast, the attorney of the manufacturers' association, who was fighting him. His untiring efforts having been brought to a successful issue, it is no more than natural that labor in Ontario should seek to avail itself of the exhaustive knowledge and information of its needs, which he has gained, by securing his appointment to the board of administration.

Union is Business Institution

Anyone who has given thought to the necessity for trades unions as a barter to protect the workers from unscrupulous employers, especially the man who is a member of a trade union, must admit that a trade organization is first of all a business proposition, and to be successful in carrying out the purposes of those who are enrolled as members, must be conducted upon business principles.

A Word of Acknowledgment

Labor organizations throughout the world have always fought the battle of better hours, and have conferred a blessing upon mankind through their persistent efforts.—Calgary Albertan.

SOLDIERS WILL NOT ACT AS STRIKE BREAKERS

Purpose of a Citizen Militia Force Is Defence of Country

Political Labor League of Australia Pass Significant Resolutions

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 13.—At the annual conference of the political labor league in Victoria held recently the matter of Australian defence came up for discussion, and the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved—That a safeguard should be inserted in the Defence act against the continental practise of calling to the colors the men out on strike, thereby compelling them to return to work under military penalties.

"Resolved—That the Defence act should be so amended as to clearly set forth that the object of creating a citizen defence force, based upon universal military training and service, is for the purpose of defending the commonwealth against possible foreign aggression, and, therefore, under no circumstances should any person so enrolled be compelled to interfere with workers engaged in an industrial dispute.

"Resolved—That all drills be held on Saturday mornings, and no deductions allowed therefor by any employer.

"Resolved—In times of peace no infringement of the defence act or regulations shall be tried before a court-martial, and in times of war the decision of the court-martial shall be subject to an appeal to civil courts.

"Resolved—That no state government be allowed to raise, arm, or use any force against the workers in time of an industrial dispute."

In this direction is may be stated that the Australian Defence act was never intended to operate in industrial upheavals and indeed the labor prime minister at the time of the great Brisbane strike, told the governor of that state, who applied for soldiers to put it down, that the Australian militia were for the defence of the commonwealth against foreign aggression and were not to be used for the purpose of murdering workers of the commonwealth in cold blood. But unless the position be clearly defined, the soldiers will be used by the Plute governments of Australia for settling strikes. That has been done before and it would have been done again had they been in power when the Brisbane strike was on. That is shown by the fact that the Plute party passing a vote of censure on the labor government for not sending the soldiers. On that occasion Andrew Fisher, the democratic uncrowned king of Australia, told the Plute state governor of Queensland the equivalent of "go to ——," and was censured by the Plute opposition in parliament because he refused to murder Australia's workers, and drench the streets of Brisbane with the blood of inocent men and women.

Labor Temple Club

The handicap billiard tournament held in the club room came to a close last week. Owing to the interest displayed in English billiards by members of the club, it has been decided to hold another tournament commencing Wednesday, July 1st. The results of the tournament are as follows:

Semi-finals—

Win	Lose
S. Boden	F. Sayers
D. Campbell	J. Johnston

Final—

Win	Lose
S. Boden	D. Campbell

High break—
D. Hood, 26; J. Lowe, 26 (tie).

CONTINENTAL CONVENTION

Ninth German Trades Union Congress June 22nd to 27th.

The nine German trade union congress, which takes place in Munich, June 22nd to 27th will occupy itself with the following questions in particular: Propaganda among the workers of another language, mutual assistance in the case of great labor struggles, regulation of frontier institutions, administration of the state insurance act, protection of workers and terrorization on the part of the employers, legal regulation of the tariff agreements, influence of the increase in the cost of food upon the economic state of the working class, etc. Representatives of the English federation of trade unions and the British trade union congress will be present for the first time.

The Social Democrat

This new monthly is the official organ of the Social Democratic party of British Columbia and is published at Victoria, B. C. In its initial number it states that "it is not intended as a propoganda builder, in the sense that term is usually understood. Its first purpose is that of a party builder." This is a laudable purpose and the 11,500 members of the party no doubt will become subscribers—if they don't, why they should. An organ of that kind cannot exist on wind and must have the liberal support of its real friends if it is going to be a success. The Federationist wishes the new undertaking every success.

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BASEBALL
Vancouver vs. Tacoma
June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
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