

## B.C.E.P. SPUTE NOW IN HANDS OF BOARD

### All Evidence and Arguments For Both Sides Now Presented

### Award of Board Is Expected to be Made This Month

Final arguments in the inquiry conducted under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, into the matters in dispute between the Street Railwaymen and the B. C. Electric Railway company, were made on behalf of both parties on Monday. The board is now considering the evidence and its findings. The award should be available next month.

#### Board Met Monday

The sessions of the board of investigation, which is inquiring into the matters in dispute between the Street Railwaymen's union and the B. C. Electric Railway company, were resumed last Monday afternoon in the provincial court house at 4 p. m. The presentation of all evidence was completed at the previous session, and final arguments were made by both sides on Monday.

#### Taylor Opens Case for the Men

The case for the men was taken up first. Mr. Taylor, the president of the union, dealt with the question of night car repairs. He conceded that under the agreement it was expected that new men would have their overtime reduced, but it was understood by the representatives of the men, who appeared before the last board, that the earnings of night car repairs who were in service of the company previous to the drafting of the present agreement would be fully protected by clause one of the present agreement, and that they would suffer no reduction of earnings. Justice Murphy, Mr. Cotsworth, and Mr. Alexander, who constituted the last board of investigation, each assured him personally that the board did not intend that the earnings of night car repairs who were then in the employ of the company, should be reduced by the men accepting the award of the last board. He spoke of the value of an agreement, and of the necessity of common sense being used in the interpretation of it, rather than either side seeking advantage by raising technicalities which only served to throw everything into confusion.

#### Yates Continues Argument

Mr. Yates, for the men, took up the question of car cleaners' overtime pay from July to September, 1913. He pointed out that the company had disputed other claims for back pay, and had eventually paid them; but the car cleaners they had not paid. The company claimed that they were dealing with the car cleaners according to what they considered the "intent" of the agreement. He maintained that the company only took that view to fit their own material interest, and that their contention was inconsistent in face of the fact that they had so many times insisted on the literal interpretation of the agreement. Dealing with the case of the "spare men" on the interurban car system, he claimed that they were entitled to receive the \$10 per week minimum the same as spare men on city lines, because they had to wait around at the beck and call of the company, just the same as the city men. He expressed the opinion that the company's arguments on this point suggested that they did not wish to take a commonsense view of it with a desire to settling the difficulty. He stated that many of the spare men on the interurban system had drawn much less than an average of \$10 per week all through the winter, and that was money paid for actual work done at such odd times as they got a chance to work, although they had to be on call all the time.

#### Hoover Closes Argument for Men

Mr. Hoover, for the men, dealt with the company's right with regard to dismissals. He reviewed the Burke case which has brought this question to an issue. He said that the men had always been under the impression that they had a right to an arbitration of all cases of dismissal when they and the company failed to reach an agreement, and in support of his contention, he referred to the statement of Mr. Glover before the last board, that clause two in the present agreement would make no difference in the company's method of dealing with such cases, which up to then had been arbitrated when all other means of settlement failed. He pointed out that in his opinion the company had only changed its attitude lately, and backed up his argument by reference to a letter received from Mr. Sperling as recently as last December 15th, wherein the company did not deny the right of the men to arbitration. He further contended that clause three in the agreement, which deals with dismissal for inefficiency, also judge Murphy's letter to the department of labor, on this point, all showed that the last board of investigation had no desire to give the company enlarged powers in this respect.

#### The Company's Argument

Messrs. Glover and Murrin took up the argument of the company against overtime for night car repairs. They contended that the claims of the men were unreasonable and contrary to the practice followed by any street railway company on this continent. Mr. Hoover, warming up to his subject, said: "The well-being of both parties requires that the literal and moral

(Continued on Page 8)

## LATE BOARD MEMBER M. B. COTSWORTH EXPLAINS

### Company Never Challenged The Right of Inquiry

### Says That Understanding Prevented a Strike

The Federationist is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Moses Cotsworth, who was the representative of the street railwaymen on the last board of investigation, which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Murphy. The award of that board formed the basis upon which the present agreement between the street railwaymen and the B. C. Electric Railway company is based. Mr. Cotsworth's letter is a copy of a letter sent by him to Mr. Justice McDonald, the chairman of the present board, New Westminster, 26th April, 1914.

The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, re B. C. E. Ry. dispute, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:—As the press reports of your board's proceedings seem to infer that the late board overlooked the question of men being dismissed for dishonesty without the right of inquiry, and I had been requested to hold myself in readiness to give evidence, but do not seem likely to be called before you to report; will you please allow me to record the fact that as the whole object of the former and the then proposed agreement between the company and its employees was to maintain the right to fair inquiry into all matters of difference between the company and its men arising from time to time. There never arose in my mind any doubt concerning the obvious understanding that dismissals for dishonesty would like other causes for dismissal, be mutually considered by the company's officials with the men's committee.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.

## MORE TROOPS AND POLICE WATCH FOR NANAIMO TODAY

As the Federationist goes to press, the news comes that it has been definitely decided to send additional troops to Nanaimo today. The miners have been notified by the Attorney general's department that they will be held responsible for any disturbance which may occur. Mayor Planta has given orders to the police that a very close watch is to be kept upon all boats and trains, and that persons whom the police may deem "undesirable" visitors are to be deported. All this because the miners are holding a celebration consisting of sports and speeches.

#### Sweet Charity

The Associated Charities of Winnipeg received in contributions during ten months, \$21,310.36. Out of that, \$7,536.92 was doled out as charity. It took \$13,771.44 to do the job.

Wm. Heath, sheet metal worker, has left the city for Prince Rupert.

The fact that no exception was specifically made in the agreement re dismissals for dishonesty prevented the possibility of my having any thought that the company would think of excluding such reasonable cooperation with the men's committee, who through spontaneous expulsions they have made from their union, convinced me that they are as anxious to eradicate dishonesty as the company is.

The casual reference of one company's official to some company having so dismissed men was never taken up by the former board, as my recollection is that none of the three members of that board expected that the B. C. E. Ry. company intended to have any such exception embodied in the then pending agreement. Certainly had the company placed such a radical proposal in their typed proposals to the board (which they did not, although the typed proposals of both sides formed the basis of the board's award) the men would never have accepted such a proposal and a terrible strike would have resulted, because such protection against abuse is absolutely vital to their union. Very respectfully yours,

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.

## HORRORS OF DEATH BY ENTOMBMENT AND SUFFOCATION

### Another Batch of Coal Miners Pay Toll Demanded by King Profit

### Necessity of Closer Organization Tragically Brought Home to Community

The coal mines of West Virginia have been responsible for some of the most disgraceful disasters and episodes in the history of mining on this continent. Now comes news of an additional horror from that region which has long since established its right to first place in odious repute. Mines number 5 and 6, the property of the New River Colliery company, at Eccles, were wrecked by explosion last Tuesday. Two hundred and three miners are entombed with no hope of rescue. The mines are burning. Fifty managed to scramble out of number 6, but in number 5 where one hundred and fifty men were working, not one escaped. This disaster has only been excelled by the Monongah horror of 1907, when 366 miners were killed.

These men have lost their lives because of conditions which other miners in Colorado and even in British Columbia are giving their lives to abolish. The mines of the former are notoriously "gassy," and there is no place on the continent—not excepting Colorado itself—where the United Mine Workers of America have met with such bitter opposition in their efforts to reduce possibility of disaster such as this to a minimum, as they have in West Virginia. The press as usual is slopping over with crocodile tears for the dead in Eccles, but has no word of protest against the butchery of miners in Colorado. The compensation law of West Virginia entitles the widows of miners to \$20 per month and each of the children



FRANK FARRINGTON  
In charge of the United Mine Workers of America's strike on Vancouver Island, backed by a loyal bunch of union coal miners as ever possessed a card. Mr. Farrington left this week for Indianapolis to attend a session of the executive council of the huge organization he represents and will return to British Columbia the latter end of this month.

up to three in number to \$5 per month. That is the law, but the mine-owners of the state have proved long ago that profits outclass law in West Virginia any time.

#### Many Workless, Enlistment Briak.

The Chicago offices for the U. S. army are daily besieged with unemployed anxious to enlist for the killing of Mexicans rather than stay in their own country and be killed themselves by slow starvation.

A. H. Turnbull, sheet metal worker, left recently for Spokane, Wn., where he intends to locate.

## BUSINESS HOUSES REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

### Chinatown, Tokio and Unemployment Not Conducive to "Prosperity"

### B. C. Workers Paying in Full for Political Stupidity

Today is the first day of May—a time when industrial activity is supposed to be well under way for the year. But, if one is to judge by the present unsatisfactory condition of the labor market the prospects are none too bright for the summer, let alone the winter to follow. Practically no new big out-of-door work is under way, and whatever public works may be contemplated are not very much in evidence. The provincial government has so bankrupted itself with endorsements of Sirs Bill and Dan's bonds, including an expensive effort to break the big coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, that there is practically no money available for public works. All the coast municipalities are pursuing "a policy of vigorous retrenchment," including the City of Vancouver.

The fishing industry is in the hands of Japanese. The saw mills of the province, with few exceptions, are manned with Chinese, Sikhs and Japanese. What coal is being mined on Vancouver Island is the product, for the most part, of Chinese.

And in spite of this fact many merchants are wondering why trade is dull while Chinatown and Tokio (Powell street) is thriving, which, incidentally, accounts for a good deal of the present agitation against Oriental.

Wages are being reduced and hours of labor increased by employers, including the city council, simply because keen competition among job-seekers and economic necessity compels wage workers to work longer for less.

Several thousand real estate sharks have also been compelled to return to useful vocations, which, while not an unmixed blessing, has further accentuated the elimination process now going on in local labor circles.

Railway construction camps are all over-supplied with workers of every nation, working ten hours for as low as \$1.75.

Even the cent-piece, as a medium of exchange, has been introduced during recent weeks.

Hundreds of building tradesmen, including old-time unionists, have pulled out for United States ports. The reduction of departmental store and factory staffs, and the dismissal of hundreds of stenographers, has caused a big increase in the number of unemployed young women, and added to these are recent Salvation Army importations of "domestics" prepared to work for little or nothing.

As must be expected under such conditions, trade conditions are still quiet. In other words, when the workers are not employed there is little "prosperity" for those who usually live off them.

The ailment is not local, nor even provincial. What the workers have received in the form of wages has not been sufficient to buy back the wealth produced. Hence the surplus must remain under lock and key until disposed of in some manner or other. Then the wheels of industry will slowly begin to turn until another "panic" occurs. That is to say, the more wealth the workers produce, the less they have of it. Great system! One the workers seem to like, inasmuch as they give it sanction on each succeeding election day.

Some day they may decide to restore the ownership of the things used collectively to those who do the work. Meantime, the giant Labor sleeps on, the victim of his own stupidity, with King Capital seated firmly in the saddle, backed and buttressed by all the powers of government and a military force drawn from the class which has little to lose but its appetite.

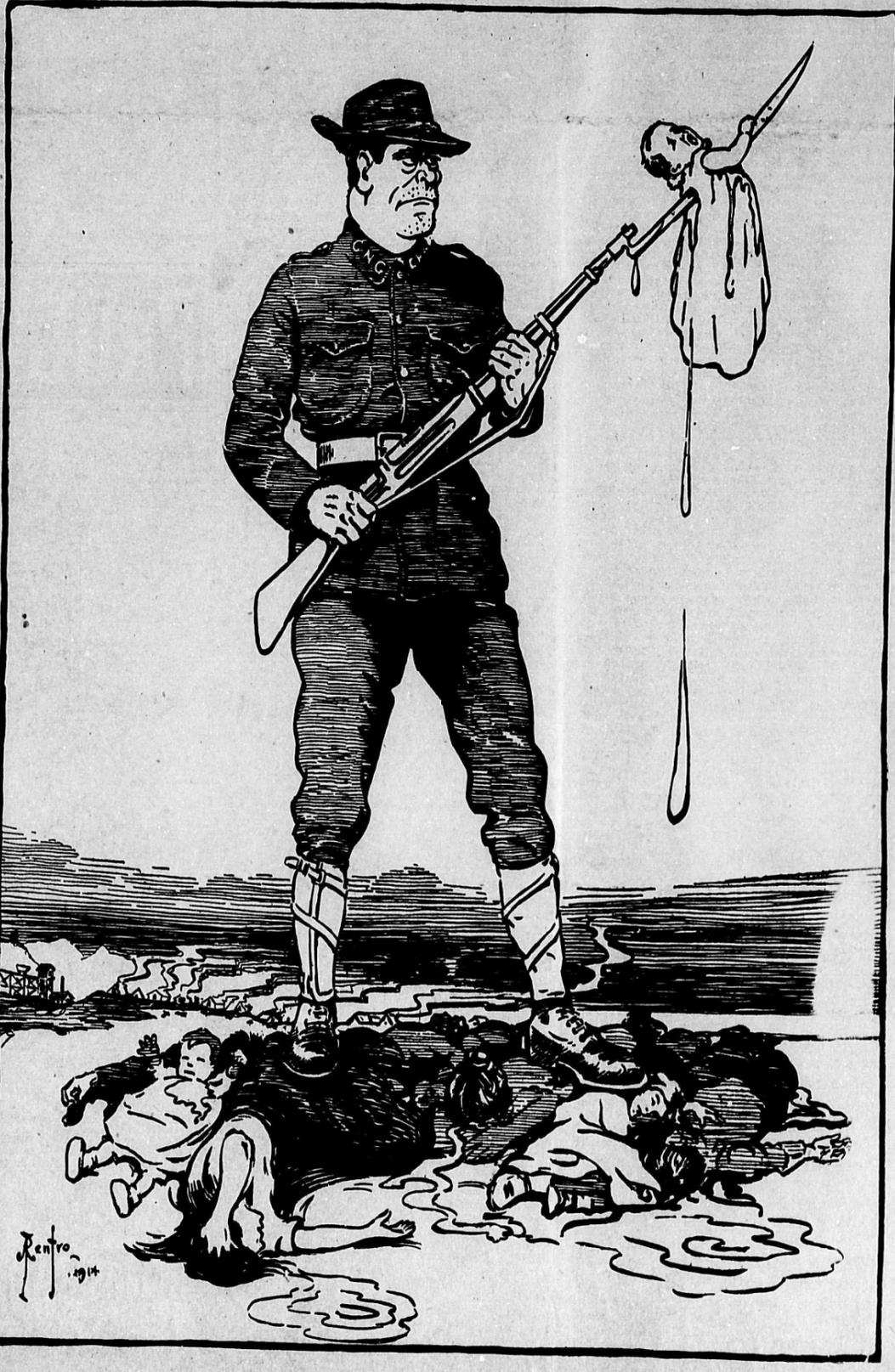
the murder of the innocents at Ludlow.

The horrors of the Ludlow massacre are too numerous to mention. One child, William Snyder, Jr., 11, was shot and killed by the assassins when he ran out of a cellar to get a drink for his mother. When the militia had set fire to the tent colony under orders of Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, two little tots, aged seven and nine, ran from their flaming home, only to be driven back by bullets into the tent to be cremated.

But of all the nauseating terrors of the massacre, the murder of Louis Tikas was the most horrible. Louis was the leader of the Greeks. When the tent colony was attacked by the gunmen militiamen, he refused to leave until every woman and child was safe. He, with one of the women, got behind a coal pile. The militia finally captured him. After he had been clubbed over the head with a gun and kicked in the face he was shot. There is every indication that he was dead before he was shot. Lieutenant E. K. Linderfelt, whom the Ickspittle governor still allows to command the troops at Ludlow, is said to have remarked: "I spotted a good gun." Linderfelt is the butcher who has threatened to kill Takas for months, and who has also made his boasts that he would clean out the tent colony.

The United Mine Workers have answered all telegrams offering armed assistance by telling them to organize into companies and hold themselves ready for a call in the event of another slaughter, which seems inevitable as long as the state militia gunmen, under General Chase, Major Hamrock and Butcher Linderfelt remain in the strike zone.

## ROCKEFELLER'S LEGALIZED BUTCHERS IN COLORADO



## COLORADO MINERS MASSACRED BY MILITIA

### The Frenzied Soldiers Kill Fathers and Mothers and Babies

### Butchers Hired by Rockefeller Drench the State in Blood

DENVER, Colo., April 26.—(Special to The Federationist)—After a week of fighting, in which at least twenty-one innocent women and children and six men are known to have been murdered and cremated by the hired gunmen of the coal operators wearing the uniform of the national guard of Colorado, the armed forces of the striking coal miners and militiamen are holding their positions tonight under an armed truce while prominent men of the state are meeting day and night at the state house trying to relieve the terrible situation.

Never before in the history of the world has there been a slaughter of innocents which aroused such horror as that at Ludlow, Colorado.

There were 406 women and children in the tent colony. Of these 200 have arrived in Trinidad, twenty-one are known to be dead and the others are missing.

Probably the most terrible and sickening phase of this inhuman slaughter of the wives and children of the striking coal miners was the burning by the gunmen militiamen of twenty to thirty bodies in a huge funeral pyre. For three days these murderous assassins prevented red cross nurses from going to the scene of the massacre. It is believed that many of the women and babies died from the suffocation who could have been saved had the militia allowed them relief. One doctor who went from Aguilar to the scene of the wholesale murder to administer relief was driven back by the bullets of these same gunmen militiamen.

In one ditch alone were found the distorted bodies of eleven small children and two women showing that they had died suffering great agony.

From every section of the country have come offers of armed assistance and checks with which to buy arms and food that the striking coal miners may continue their fight against the coal operators. Union officials hope that the thirst of Sunday school teachers John D. Rockefeller Jr. for the blood of innocent women and children has been satisfied and that these guns will not be needed. They have announced, however, that they will fight until every one has gone the way of the slaughtered 27 before they will surrender their constitutional rights to the coal operators and the corporation-owned state militia.

Indications are that the long-heralded industrial revolution has started. Men in every walk of life are organizing themselves into volunteer companies, arming themselves and awaiting the call to arms to prevent the further slaughter of their brothers and sisters. The typographical union, one of the most conservative in the country, has contributed \$500 "to buy arms and ammunition."

# ROYAL CITY REVIEW

EDITED BY H. GIBB, BOX 234, NEW WESTMINSTER

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## Fred Perry

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ALD. WALTER DODD

Who played a prominent part in the anti-Japanese mass-meeting last Saturday in the Royal City, and who is anxious to see the fishing industry restored to British Columbians.

## FISHERMEN TO FORM ASSOCIATION ON FRASER RIVER

### No Half-way Measures Will Be Tolerated—Japs Must Go

### Enthusiastic Protest Mass Meeting Held in Royal City

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 28.—

The meeting held in this city on Saturday last of the fishermen of the lower Fraser, was in marked contrast to the one held by the men engaged in the up-river fishing on the Saturday previous, and results of a far-reaching nature are expected to develop as a consequence. The previous gathering appeared to be satisfied with the passage of a few resolutions addressed to the powers that be at Ottawa, looking only to their endorsement by the boards of trade of the various municipalities throughout the valley. The last meeting took the view that while those measures were well enough in their way as a temporary expedient, if results of a permanent nature were to be looked for, it was absolutely necessary that some sort of a permanent organization should be formed, and the matter carried to a finish, which will either mean the elimination of the Japs from the Fraser river fisheries or the turning of them over to the Orientals.

The meeting had been called to pass resolutions urging on the Dominion government the advisability of eliminating the Japanese fishermen from the Fraser river and suggesting methods by which this end might be accomplished. In the course of these short speeches, however, Ald. Dodd, representing the Trades and Labor council, convinced the fishermen that organization was what they needed for permanent, effective work. He reviewed the whole situation from the first invasion of the Japs, such invasion he stated being engineered by the cannery owners in order to provide cheap labor. He urged the formation of an organization, the backing of which would soon show its strength to the government. Alderman Dodd mentioned that this was a democratic country where one man was as good as another and that whites should protect the interests of all by standing squarely against the Oriental.

He said that it was the fashion for stump orators at election time to preach about loyalty to one's country and tell what the party would do for the working man if they were returned to power. He said that the country was the people, and loyalty to the country was being loyal to one's self. Ald. Dodd accused Col. J. D. Taylor, M. P., of side-stepping the issue, and asked the meeting "to force the hand" of the member.

Mayor Gray, who spoke on behalf of the city, endorsed Ald. Dodd's suggestion and, except for one resolution endorsing the stand taken by the up-river fishermen and their action at their meeting of a week before, all motions bore on organization.

Mayor Gray stated that the city council had already sent a protest to Ottawa against the Japanese invading the river industry and that members of the council were ready to render their services by attending meetings in other sections along the river.

J. G. Robson, vice-president of the board of trade, thought that it was high time for the government to take a hand in protecting the white and Indian fishermen. He urged that everybody put his shoulder to the wheel in the effort to regain control from the Japs.

D. S. Cameron, president of the trades and labor council, stated that his organization was strongly backing the movement against the Oriental not only in the fishing industry, but throughout the entire province. Mr. Cameron said that if the Orientals were eliminated from the industrial life of the province it would mean the employment of thousands of white people. That in New Westminster alone over 300 more people would be engaged in the laundry business.

D. S. Rasmleigh, secretary of the Retail Merchants' association, stated that the body he represented was strongly in favor of the fight being waged against the Japanese. The support was being asked of the provincial body when it meets in Vancouver next month.

Mr. Martin Monk advocated organization and hoped the new association would be successful. He believed the limiting of the number of licences issued, first chance being given to whites and Indians, was a solution of the problem and he especially advocated a stringent limitation of spring salmon licences, as they were now being issued in so great numbers compared with the small run of fish that the fishermen could not do any good for themselves. They were simply, cutting each other's throats.

Edward Sullivan, an old time fisherman on the river, advanced the argument that the number of licences to each cannery be limited to a certain number each year and that the plants which failed to operate be cut off from the licence supply. Mr. Sullivan related his experience at the Dominion fisheries office on the opening date for the issuance of licences, where he found 100 Japs waiting their turn to secure 1914 permits.

Several other fishermen related their tale of woe, all agreeing that a protective organization commenced this year would be of great benefit during the season of 1915, and that when the big run of 1917 arrived, the white men should be in full control of the industry.

Tillman Herring thought that when a cannery did not operate, it should not be granted a licence. The canners paid the Japanese, he said, to secure as many licences as possible. The Orientals flocked to the fisheries department office during the first days of the fishing year, when the Indians are hundreds of miles away, and the white men busy at other work.

A motion endorsing the action of the up river fishermen was carried without a dissenting voice. A second resolution which was as follows, precipitated a discussion:

"That it is necessary in the opinion of this meeting to limit the number of licences year by year. This can best be done by compelling each cannery to report a specified date to the government, (a) its intention to operate, together with a statement as to the number of boats it will require; (b) the number of fishermen required in its work on the Fraser river.

"That the government, thereupon decide a fixed number of licences year by year, based upon such information, for use on the Fraser; and that such licences be issued only to Indians and white men for the first seven days of the annual issue of licences."

Alderman Dodd urged the fishermen to discuss the resolution, frankly stating that it was his opinion that it had been framed at the instigation of the cannery men. He urged the unionization or organization of all white and Indian fishermen, as the Japanese were ousting them from their homes in a fierce industrial war.

The chairman, Mr. McPherson, emphatically denied that the cannery men had anything to do with drafting the resolution. He urged that if the number of licences were limited in a few years the Japanese would be ousted from the Fraser. The fishermen had tried for years to get the "one vote one licence" standard, but with no success. After a warm debate in which many participated, it was resolved to form a permanent organization to carry on the work which had been begun and steps were taken to form the Fraser River Fishermen's Protective association, under a committee composed of Messrs. Macpherson, Sullivan, Peterson and Gregory. All the fishermen present, to the number of about 30, signed the roll and lists are now being circulated for signatures of fishermen both up and down the river. It is expected that the next meeting, which will be held to-morrow, May 2, will be even more interesting than either the previous ones, as the entire white and Indian fishing fraternity will be combined in a determined effort to rid the Fraser river of the encroaching Japs.

# CAPITAL CITY BUDGET

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



JOHN L. MARTIN

The Federationist's correspondent and representative in the Capital City, with headquarters at the Labor hall.

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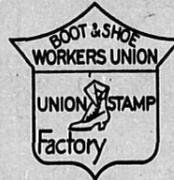
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## GEORGE F. BAER DEAD

Said God Gave Coal Mines to Himself and Friends.

George F. Baer, the railway, iron and coal magnate, died last Wednesday. Besides other things, he was personal counsel for Pierpont Morgan for 15 years. He was one of the old school, but unlike the slaves from whose labor his immense fortune was derived, he had possessed an unbounded faith in his own class. His most notable utterance, from a labor standpoint, was made at the time the United Mine workers started to organize the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Testifying before a commission, he said that God had given the coal measures of Pennsylvania into the hands of himself and his associates in order that they might be properly developed and administered, and that in his opinion, it was not necessary for the United Mine Workers to come in there at all. The mine workers derived a great deal of merit from this somewhat unique view of the question, but it did not prevent them from making Pennsylvania one of the most thoroughly organized camps in the United States.

## London Building Strike Goes on.

The big strike in the building trades, London, England, shows no sign of settlement. By a vote of 23,000 to 2,000 the men have this week turned down the terms of settlement offered by the contractors.



## SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATION

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 250 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 \$1, 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—\$6000.



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## ELECTROCUTIONS OF ELECTRICIANS IN CANADA

### The Toll of Death Paid by The Electrical Workers

### Methods of Resuscitation— Good First Aid Men Needed

Charles F. Gray, associate member of Electrical Engineers, Winnipeg, Man., writes to the press as follows: Certain statistics are available showing the actual loss of life by electrical workers throughout the country, as far as is known, but the following figures do not, of course, cover cases that are not on record, having occurred outside such precincts of jurisdiction where statistics are not easily obtainable. From June, 1910, to May, 1911, inclusive, there were 31 electrocutions resulting fatally throughout the dominion. From April, 1912, to April, 1913, inclusive, the Electrical Workers' union had 66 members fatally shocked. This figure does not include electrocutions outside of the union, and therefore, does little more than show the immense increase in the death list since 1910. In October, 1913, five electrocutions with fatal results occurred, and the same number in November, 1913.

### Accidents Will Happen

If protection were brought to the highest state of perfection a good many accidents would still result owing to actual carelessness on the part of individuals involved, as it is unfortunately the case that ninety per cent. of accidents in connection with the above subject are due to carelessness on the part of individuals, and just how far such individuals would be further protected by adequate protection in the way of legislation and by laws, etc., is rather an unknown quantity. Coming to the matter of the various methods of resuscitation, we must consider certain phases of the question that do not actually cover the word resuscitation itself, but rather more in the need of organization of centralized committees to skillfully and promptly apply the most advanced methods known to the medical and electrical profession.

### Proper Resuscitation

Of all cases of electrocution that have come to the writer's notice in the last few years, the majority of them appear to be of such a nature that, had proper methods of resuscitation been applied, the unfortunate victims would have been brought back to life. Also, it is a lamentable fact that a good many worthy gentlemen of the medical profession are so far not very well acquainted, owing to lack of experience, with just how far methods of resuscitation should be prolonged before giving up all hope of bringing the victim back to life. There is no question in the writer's mind that ninety per cent. of the cases of shock, even though the victim may appear dead by all known tests of materia-medica, should not be given up for at least three or four hours, so as to give the victim every possible chance.

### To Avoid Fatalities

The writer's experience of these matters, and reference to statistics, have prompted him to write this letter, which is being sent to the press and also to the heads of the various universities. In the former case, it will give publicity to a vital subject, resulting in a more general knowledge of the matter in hand, and in the second case, the writer hopes that the principals of the various universities may see their way clear to embody in their curriculum of electrical engineering a thorough knowledge of the various methods of resuscitation from electric shock, as there is no question but that at least fifty per cent. of the present mortality due to electric shock could be avoided were every electrical worker thoroughly familiar with what to do in the case of a fellow worker being shocked.

### First Aid Men Needed

As a suggestion of the best method of taking care of such cases mentioned above, the writer feels that it would involve no great hardship for all cities to form some central committee composed of good first aid men of the electrical profession and medical profession, at least some of which committee could always be gotten at from some central point by telephone or other means, in case of an accident occurring, so that if the worker were at any time badly shocked some centre such as the central police station, the fire hall, the general hospital, or power house, could be notified, and from there orders issued for two or three available members of the committee to immediately repair to the scene of the accident. This letter is written in the hope that there will be a greater interest taken in this subject, and if publicity to same helps in any way to reduce the enormous loss of life apparent in this field of engineering, the writer's object will have been attained.

### Favorable to Men

The Winnipeg Voice in its current issue, editorially says: The award of the Conciliation Board in the matter of the G. T. P. R. dispute with its employees puts it right up to that company to decide whether it is pre-

pared to accept the prevailing conditions in the West—pay the same rates of wages and give as favorable conditions to its employees as the other roads operating in the same territory, either this or fight to lower these conditions in the West. The Grand Trunk railway in the East got along for years paying a lower rate of wages to its employees than other roads, but has gradually been brought into line. Its experience ought to deter the G. T. P. from wanting to follow the same policy in the West, for it is one which means continual contention and ultimate defeat. At the present time the Industrial Disputes act is under fire of the labor organizations all along the line, and therefore, this latest award is of some importance in estimating the use and value of that act. This is the second award which has been made in the same dispute, and its tenor is very similar to the first.

That is to say, it is favorable to the contention of the men, and if put in force would necessitate a reversal of the policy of the company. The first award was rejected by the company, and the men went on strike. After a year, with very few of the old staff still in the employ of the company, another board was formed and the same result obtained. In the meantime the unions have absorbed the men who were taken into the railway service in order to destroy the unions. It is quite certain that under such business conditions as prevail and have prevailed for a year past there was neither hope or avenue by which to improve the conditions of the employees in getting what has twice been ascertained to be their due it will be a striking example of virtue in the Disputes act. On the other hand, if the company still refuses to meet the terms of the award, and in view of the fact that it is leaning heavily on the government, the government should take some drastic steps to bring the company into line.

## PRINTERS MEET

### Nomination of Delegates to I. T. U.

Typographical union No. 226, held its regular monthly meeting last Sunday, when there was a large attendance of members. President R. P. Pettipiece occupied the chair, and Secretary H. Neelands was in his place. Two travelling cards and two applications were presented and accepted for membership. The examining committee made a lengthy report on the standing and qualifications of the regular listed apprentices. Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, wife of one of the Chicago Haymarket martyrs, addressed the session briefly and received a vote of thanks. Delegate Wilton reported at length re the Portland convention of the Northwest Conference of printers. The general secretary of the Trades and Labor council wrote asking the union's approval of the proposed universal working card, which, on motion, was filed. Delegate Trotter reported the proceedings of the Trades and Labor council. Nominations for the delegates to the Providence convention of the International Typographical union were opened, when President Pettipiece and J. E. Wilton were duly nominated, the elections taking place on May 27th. The chapel reports showed the state of trade to be dull, with prospects uncertain.

### W. F. of M. Officers Re-elected

Chas. H. Moyer and Ernest Mills have been re-elected without an election contest as president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

### System of Taxation

It is rumored that Vancouver will adopt the "board of control" system in vogue in Winnipeg. Now if Winnipeg would adopt the system of taxation in vogue in Vancouver she would do more than get even.—Winnipeg Voice.

### For Joint Political Action

Toronto district labor council has elected a committee of five and authorized them to get into touch if possible, with a similar number from the Ontario Labor party and the Social Democratic federation, to act as a committee of fifteen in preparing for joint action at all future elections, municipal, provincial and federal.

### Socialist Convention

The annual convention of the B. C. provincial organization of the Social Democratic party of Canada opens at Nanaimo, B. C., to-day. Delegates have arrived from all districts throughout the province, and matters of great importance to the socialist movement will come up for consideration.

### Carpenters Want Comfort

Carpenters working for the city of Victoria, at Cooper's Cove, in connection with the Sook Lake waterworks system, came down in a body last week to protest against the vile sleeping accommodation provided for them. All they had was some old tents so unfit for habitation that the men preferred to sleep out in the open. They were promised immediate attention by the streets and water committee.

### Billiard Tournament

A handicap billiard tournament will be held under auspices of the Labor Temple club, commencing in the club room on Monday, May 11th. Three cash prizes will be offered, namely, winner, \$8, runner-up, \$3, highest break, \$1. Entries will close on Saturday, May 9th. Any further information may be secured at the club room, No. 3 (basement) Labor Temple, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

### Rossland Miner Killed

A Rossland dispatch says that John Boyle, aged 26, was instantly killed there on Friday night. He was riding on an electric ore train underground when his head struck an ore chute. Boyle came here from Glasgow, Scotland, eight months ago and was unmarried. An inquest will be held on Monday. He was a football player and was center in a game on Wednesday against Trail. He has a father, four sisters and two brothers in Glasgow.

Ed. Wallace, member of the printers' union, is laid up with a nervous attack and unable to attend to his duties on the staff of the world.

## J. C. WATTERS SPEAKS AT GANANOQUE MASS MEETING

### Benefits of Co-operation in Trades Unionism Abridged Enunciated

### Ontario Compensation Act Praised as a Safeguard to Life

Nearly a thousand men were present at the opera house on Tuesday evening, says a recent issue of the Gananoque Reporter, to listen to addresses on trade unionism, in fact the hall proved inadequate to accommodate all who desired to hear the speakers, among whom being J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada. Mr. Watters received a splendid reception when he arose to speak, and held the close attention of the audience in an address. In part he said that the presence of so many workmen, was an indication to him that they were willing to come out and learn to improve their conditions as workers. He spoke of the benefits of co-operation in trades unionism, without which the wage-earner would still be working 14 to 16 hours a day. He admitted that many employers were grinding down their men because of being compelled to do so by competition, and he did not wish to throw any aspersions upon the manufacturers because it was the toilers if they were working for \$12 per week. Co-operation in the different trades brought a reduction in the working hours. This showed that where the hours of labor were cut down, due to trade unionism, the rate of wages advanced. The standard must be raised all around for self-preservation. He made a strong plea for trades unionism in very plain and practical application to existing conditions in Gananoque. Mr. Watters spoke of the benefits accruing to Canadian labor men by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, claiming it was just as much an institution of Canada as of the United States. He praised most highly the Ontario Compensation act now before the Ontario legislature and claimed for organized labor much of the credit for having such a measure formulated and brought forward. Labor regarded the law not so much in the light of compensation as it did the impositions placed upon manufacturers to safeguard the life of employees. Mr. Watters would fix the minimum compensation for a human life at \$50,000. In concluding Mr. Watters contrasted the wages of skilled and unskilled labor paid in British Columbia with those of Eastern Canada, showing the former to be very much higher, which he attributed to the fact of every second man in that province being a member of a trades union against one in every fifteen here. The western working hours were eight against ten here. Unskilled workers make not less than \$3 per day. He quoted: Plumbers, \$5; painters, \$4.50; carpenters, \$4.25; bricklayers, \$5; plasterers, \$5.50; skilled plasterers, \$6.50; plasterers' laborers, \$4.50; the last-mentioned wages equals that of bricklayers in Gananoque working 10 hours per day. Neither the cost of living nor the scarcity of labor were responsible for the high wages in the Pacific province. He sounded the note that the trades unionism brings higher wages. He maintained that no man could live (only exist, and only a miserable existence) on \$12 a week. He dealt briefly with the objects of international unionism, which he lauded to the skies as being a factor in social uplift. It was practical and humanitarian in "each working for all and all for each." The stronger the labor unions the less labor troubles ensue, strikes being the last resort after all other means have failed. He disabused the minds of his hearers that Canadian labor interests suffered from dictation at the hands of the American Federation of Labor. In this connection he showed that for every dollar contributed to the organization in Canada, three were returned to secure for the Canadian brethren the same labor conditions that exist across the line. The cry of patriotism raised by the manufacturers he characterized as pure humbug. These same manufacturers who would advise against all connection with American labor organizations would hire men from across the line to break strikes in this country.

Dr. O'Connor, in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, addressed the audience at some length. He expressed the belief that labor conditions in Gananoque were not as good as they might be. He cited the local manufacturers being strong members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That was union. Then why should they object to their employees organizing for mutual protection? Dr. O'Connor's little talk savored strongly of his sympathy with the necessity of trades unionism. He intimated there was too wide a gulf in the matter of this world's luxuries, between the toiler and the manufacturer. His remarks caught the fancy of the crowd, judging from the frequent applause.

The meeting to an outsider, made many friends for the Trades Unions movement.

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

**MAY DAY**

In medieval and Tudor England, May Day was a great public holiday. All classes of the people, young and old alike, were up with the dawn and went "a-maying" in the woods. Branches of trees, and flowers, were brought back in triumphal procession to the towns and villages, the centre of the group occupied by those who carried the maypole all decked out with flowers and ribbons. That old-time custom of the common people still survives in some parts of the old country. For many years now, the day has been chosen and set apart by a large section of the working class of Europe as the day when the international solidarity of the workers should be advocated and made manifest by meeting and propaganda. The great open meeting places of London and Paris will today see large gatherings of the workers for this purpose, and in the latter city at any rate it will see the streets alive with soldiers, whose only mission seems to be to hound and harass the workers into some form of retaliation which would furnish the authorities with a plausible excuse for suppressing an annual demonstration for which they have no liking. In British Columbia the coal miners are the only group of organized workers who up to the present have realized the international significance of May Day, but the effect of their example and the growing enlightenment of the less advanced sections of the movement should eventually result in the more general observance of May first as Labor Day in British Columbia.

**MASSING THE FORCES**

Signs are fast gathering on the industrial horizon that the next big struggle of the workers in Great Britain is not far away. Plans have been laid and are slowly being molded into practical shape by veterans of executive capacity in the labor movement, which will eventually lead to solid organization of all workers in the mining and transport industries. The organizations involved are the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the National Transport Workers' Federation, numbering in all, close upon 1,500,000 men. Each one of these organizations has learned bitter lessons from hard facts during the last five years—incidentally, they have all witnessed the sight of the army being used as strikebreakers against them by the present Liberal government. The main fact which has been impressed upon them as the result of their experiences is, that each union is a branch or section of a great industry. And that each union, by hitherto having fought alone and without the practical co-operation of the rest of the workers in that industry, has failed in its objective. The natural result now appears in a proposal to weld all these units into one composite organization for the purpose of simultaneous action in the material interests of all the workers in that industry. Naturally the miners started this idea, which is the most comprehensive practical step which has yet been taken in Great Britain, towards the confederation of unions on an industrial basis.

At the end of this year, the arrangement which the railwaymen have with the companies expires. Early in 1915 will see the miners astray again, with the transport workers ready to do business any time. The railway companies have already divined what may happen then for having steadily refused to recognize the National Union of Railwaymen up till recently, they now express themselves as ready to deal with them as a body, the idea being to draw them away from the miners and transport workers into an agreement which would recognize the railwaymen, but only apart from the others. And the men see that recognition is no more than a mere toy or fetish unless backed by economic strength sufficient to secure the ends to which recognition is only a means. The proposed consolidation is a daring idea, magnificent in conception, and well-nigh unlimited in its possibilities for the good of the workers, if as individuals they will rise to a sense of its value. The capitalist, when criticized on the subjects of armaments, has a pet answer that only by preparation for war can peace be secured—plus the things he wants. With this more highly perfected form of organization strikes will be less frequent, because the power it will give the workers implies the result of securing advantages without resort to strikes. Moreover, it is rendered incumbent upon the workers to take such measures if they are to make any real headway against the great aggregations of capital which are now in control of the transport industry. It is the argument of force, thrust upon a working class which has tried reason to the lowest depth of humiliation. It is the answer to the

degraded lot of the dock worker; the answer to the long hours and low pay of the railway worker; and the answer to the perils of the mines with their endless list of dead.

**FEATHERSTONE ASQUITH**

The Liberals as a professional peace party are somewhat unfortunate in their record and particularly so in their leader Asquith. During their term of office they have sent out the military forces against the workers more than any government which preceded them. Even if that had not been the case, as long as Asquith lives he will be known to those workers who have memory and intelligence as "the Featherstone murderer." The incident which gave rise to the name, showed at that time where Asquith and his party really stood on the question of "The Army vs. The People," and their record during the last ten years proves they have not altered. The Curragh incident gave them a fine chance to play politics to the old tune, but the workers will do well to remember what happens when the capitalist wire-pullers of the British parliament demand of their Liberal henchmen that the army be used to break a strike. When Asquith was Home Secretary in 1893 it was he who sanctioned the use of the troops on September 7th against the miners of Featherstone who had been locked out of the mines owned by Lord Masham. Blood was shed in abundance and at least one man, James Gibbs, was killed by a soldier's bullet. The jury found that James Gibbs "was a peaceful man, and took no part in any riotous proceeding," and they added as a rider "the jury deeply regret that such extreme measures were adopted by the authorities." That did not prevent Asquith from declaring on October 17th, 1893, "I accept full responsibility for everything that has been done." The commission which inquired into the trouble did not include any workmen, owing to Asquith's opposition to such a proposal. The memory of the Featherstone episode will stick to him and his party as everlasting evidence that the Liberals while professing peace by speech, have ever been the tyrannical tools of the capitalist, ready to do his bidding with bullet, sword and bloodshed. Their talk of defending the common people from the domination of the army is really rich in face of their record. During the last seven years they have used the army against the common people twelve times, and sent working men to prison for asking soldiers not to shoot members of their own class in industrial disputes. Their party emblem should be an olive leaf proffered on the point of a sword.

**WILSON AND HIS MASTER**

The latest news advices bearing on the Colorado strike situation state that President Wilson has personally requested John D. Rockefeller to step in and settle the trouble, now that many people have lost their lives and a million or more dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Wilson is supposed to be the president of the whole of the United States. Rockefeller is the owner of a part of that country. Wilson is supposed to control the entire administrative and executive powers. In making his request he is admitting that Rockefeller, as the owner of the Colorado Iron and Fuel company, is the real power in the proposition. It is distinctly funny. Wilson should go down into history as having proved that the part is greater than the whole. When the labor press had said that the money kings of the United States are the real masters, Wilson and his kind have waxed with in contradiction and eloquent in platitudes against the "sovereign rights of the democracy." But the fact is here made to stand out in all its naked ugliness, that Rockefeller and his like are the people who shall say what is right; and if the workers won't digest the decision voluntarily—either with good grace or without—then acceptance must be forced upon them by the power of armed thugs and state militia. The miners on strike at Ludlow were living in tents owned by the United Mine Workers of America and on ground leased by them. Having failed to break the spirit of the miners, or the treasury of their organization, the state officials, who are the servants of Rockefeller, turned the militia loose to fire the camp and shoot its occupants. Now they have produced a situation which they cannot handle and go to Wilson for federal troops. Wilson in turn goes to his master and implores him to stop the row. Like his predecessor, he was elected with the approval and money of Rockefeller and the rest of the industrial molochs, and it is perhaps no more than logical that he should present the world with the spectacle of the "honor and dignity" of the United States abasing itself in supplication before a coal oil can.

**EDUCATING THE AUSTRIAN**

A few weeks ago the Austrian authorities made an effort to stem the tide of emigration of young men from Austria to South Africa by warning them against the iniquitous conditions prevailing in the mines there. We took occasion then to point out the underlying purpose of the warning. Having apparently failed by this covert method, the cloven hoof now appears naked and in the open. Without passing a law, but by the simple issuance of a ministerial decree, the Austrian authorities have stopped the emigration of all males under the age of thirty-four. By that time a man will have performed his full military service which takes twelve years, including service in the "Land-sturm" which is the last line of reserves for home defence. Evidently the youth of Austria does not take as kindly to professional butchering as the ruling class of that country would like, and does not place over-much faith in their professed regard for his welfare when he gets to some other country. The proletariat of Austria are scared to death that unless they can keep the carcasses of their proletariat at home to stop Russian bullets they may be dispossessed, for it is well known that a shakeup is due as soon as the eighty-four-year-old Francis Joseph turns up his toes. This growing tendency of the "masses" to doubt and disregard the advice of their pastors and masters is becoming really alarming. It confronts them with the prospect of having to risk their own lives in the defence of their property and the carrying on of industry. Every little bit helps, and nothing brings the truth home quite so plainly to the worker as a piece of unadulterated bludgeoning such as this. The secret by which the ruling classes have governed the workers has been to make them think they are governing themselves. Once sheer necessity for self preservation forces them to strip off the mask, the illusion is in a fair way to be destroyed and must eventually lead to their own undoing.

**LABOR PRESS AGENCY**

If the organized labor paper editors of the United States will leave such non-essential questions as prohibition alone they may find time to tackle the real business which their association makes possible. The labor press needs a central bureau through which all labor news can be collected and distributed without regard for the sources from which it is drawn, so long as it is true and reliable. To debar the affiliation of socialist papers is small and silly. Men who undertake such a project as that recently launched at St. Louis will either have to be "big" in their policy or disaster will come upon their enterprises.

**MINERS DOWN UNDER**

In New South Wales the Northern Miners' Federation have a little trouble all their own. The miners at Minni have been persuaded by the mine-owners to break away from the Federation, and the bosses have given them a little union all to themselves. One of the arguments used in persuading the miners to take the step was, that the miners of Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, had taken a similar step by breaking away from the United Mine Workers of America, and making an agreement with the owners. This information has been sent to Newcastle, N. S. W., from the San Francisco office of Messrs. J. and A. Brown, and is being recommended to the miners of New South Wales as worthy of imitation, in the same way that the miners of Nanaimo have been recommended to cut away from the U. M. W. of A., and have a union to themselves. The situation at Nanaimo and the rest of the coal camps on the island is, that the miners have not broken away from the United Workers of America. Three thousand of them are out, and any coal miner working in the mines of Vancouver Island, with the exception of Jingle Pot where they have secured a union agreement—is a scab. There never has at any time during the strike been a movement to secede from the U. M. W. of A., and today the miners are as firm in their attachment to that organization as they ever were. They know that without the strength which they derive from the U. M. W. of A. they could not hope to win, and the organization is doing its part by sending in \$16,500 every week to enable the miners to carry their trouble to a successful issue.

**GETTING "BETTER TERMS"**

"I would like to know what kind of a province you have out there to stand for a Premier who will travel all the way from Victoria to Ottawa to sit on a lounge in the corridor of the Chateau Laurier hotel with Sir William Mackenzie helping him to put through another deal "for the benefit of the people." I think McBride is a typical capitalist henchman, a man whose name will go down in history as an arch enemy of the workers and one of the worst allies of the big pirates of finance Canada has ever produced." The foregoing reached The Federationist this week from a responsible civic official of an eastern city whose business took him to Ottawa at the time of McBride's recent visit. The revelation comes as no surprise to those who have watched the political farce in Victoria during the last ten years. McBride's connection with the inside story of the Mackenzie-Mann operations in this province will indeed make him fit to fill Strathcona's shoes should he do British Columbia the favor of leaving it forever.

Reeve Neelands, Um! Sounds all right.

The law students have a mock parliament in Victoria. So have the people of British Columbia.

Whatever will the Nanaimo Herald do for an editorial subject when the strike is over?

Heaven may be responsible for a great deal, but it will need the tears of eternity to atone for the British middle class.

The present federal government has built enough drill sheds in this country to house the whole British army twice over. They are so thick in Ontario that from an aeroplane the countryside looks as though it had military pox.

Most aristocratic families in Great Britain have ceased attempting to trace their ancestry. Many of them in their efforts met either pirate or prostitute; so the custom fell into bad odor. Still 'twere better to be the ennobled descendant of an ancient horse thief than heir-apparent to a modern soap boiler.

A gang of property owners around the city are protesting against persons being allowed to live in tents on vacant lots at Kitlano. They say it is unhealthy for people to live that way. They omitted to mention, however, that they themselves have all kinds of houses to let, and—now speaking of economic determinism.

The Liberals in B. C. have tried hard to make political capital out of the fact that Tory Bowser ordered the militia out against the miners last August. In face of the record of their party in Great Britain no workman who knows what class he belongs to will believe they would do otherwise if trusted with the power. We said "Who knows what class he belongs to."

Now it came to pass in those days that one Billy Bowser did dwell in the land. And he did say unto the people "Wist ye not that the wisdom of Solomon and the mantle of Elijah hath fallen upon me. Tut! Plish! Poo! likewise, Pah! Am I not the lawgiver? Have not my oracles resounded unto the uttermost parts of British Columbia? Haven't you noticed I look an awful lot like "Nappy"? No? Then verily thou art indeed a dub; a mutt, as it were, so to speak—or words to that effect. Away with him! away with him to a cheap and chippy chopper on a big black block.

**U. M. W. of A. Executive Meeting**

The international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America will meet at headquarters, Indianapolis, on Monday, May 4th.

**As to Labor Pages**

Br'er Pettipiece, with his Federationist, has made things so hot for the daily papers in his neighborhood they have been forced to add "labor columns" a la the Times of this city. The Vancouver, B. C., Daily Sun comes to us this week with a request for exchange and showing an entire page devoted to organized labor. We will bet a cookie they never had a labor page until the Federationist got to be the hustling big labor paper it is.—Seattle Union Record.

**Simpson Delivers the Goods**

Jim Simpson has no allowed the grass to grow under his feet since he was elected member of the Toronto Board of Control. He has succeeded in raising the minimum wage of all unskilled workmen employed by the city to \$15 per week, in spite of vigorous opposition from the rest of the board, who had to climb down in face of the agitation put up by Simpson. This change will effect 1,181 homes and will add \$39,000 to the laborers' payroll.

**Nanaimo Papers Please Copy**

This news must be correct, because it comes from the union printers' home: Colorado Springs, Colo, April 29.—The latest from Trinidad, according to General Chase, the gallant and fearless commander of our forces there, is that the strikers will soon be annihilated. The troops gained a signal victory yesterday with the loss of one man (from heart disease). The enemy suffered the loss of one blind desperado and over fifty women and children, and the gallant and fearless general says that in another week, if given a free hand and more machine guns, there will be many women or child left to tell the tale. Reinforcements, ammunition and Carnegie medals, together with a case of "scotch" for the officers, are being rushed to the front as fast as railroad officials can get train crews to haul them. All for the glory of the flag and freedom! After this annihilating comes more glory for Mexico. Do we do things in Colorado and the rest of these United States? Ask me! Viva la freedom! Nanaimo papers please copy.

**PROVINCIAL UNIONS**

**B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—** Meets in annual convocation in January. Executive officers, 1914-15: President, A. Watchman; vice-presidents, W. F. Dunn, H. J. McEwen, Geo. Hardy, J. W. Gray, H. Kunder, J. Taylor, E. Simmons. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 158, 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. Maiden. P. O. Box 954. The public is invited to attend.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 495—** Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 730 P. D. President, D. Ebert; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL UNION No. 142—** Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, corner Royal Avenue and Seventh Street. President, M. C. Schmidt; secretary, A. Walker. Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

**BARTENDERS' LOCAL 784—** MEETS IN Labor Temple, New Westminster, corner Seventh Street and Royal Avenue, every second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 p. m. President, 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, 731 Johnston Street, at 8 p. m. President, George Dykman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 302, 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 419, Nanaimo, B. C.

**CUMBERLAND LOCAL UNION, No. 2292, 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 14, Cumberland, B. C.

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

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

**LOCAL VANCOUVER OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY—** Public meetings in Colonial Theatre, corner Granville and Dunsmuir Streets, Sunday evenings. Secretary, J. Adams, Room 304 Labor Temple.

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**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—** Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. W. A. Fleming; secretary, F. J. Fleming. P. O. Box 66.

**DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS—** Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m., 211 Labor Temple, 871 Hornby Street; business agent, H. J. McEwen, room 209. Local 617 meet first and third Monday of each month and Local 2647 meet first and third Tuesday of each month.

**BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' LOCAL No. 46—** Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, 8 p. m., 211 Labor Temple. H. G. Leeworthy; corresponding secretary, R. J. D. Mackay; business agent, J. D. Black. Room 220, Labor Temple.

**BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120—** Meets second and fourth Thursday, 8:30 p. m., President, J. W. Green; recorder, E. H. Herritt; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhardt, Room 206, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p. m.

**BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 674—** OF Labor Temple, 211, meets every first Sunday of each month. President, F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Geo. Coonick, Room 208, Labor Temple.

**BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' LOCAL No. 100—** Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, 8 p. m., President, James Hasielt; corresponding secretary, W. S. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagall, Room 215.

**BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION No. 105—** Meets third Tuesday in every month, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, W. Bushman; secretary, George Mowat, 51 Dunlevy Avenue; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Tenth Avenue east.

**BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—** Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., 184 Barclay Street. President, secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

**CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL No. 387—** Meets first Tuesday of each month, 8 p. m., President, Walter Hoskins; vice-president, F. J. Brandt; secretary, Craig Kurts Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnston.

**COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' LOCAL No. 100—** Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p. m., 10 a.m. to 5 p. m., 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Complete help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 4414.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 211—** Meets Room 101 every Monday 8 p. m., President, J. H. Pink; vice-president, M. Sander; recording secretary, Roy Eigar, 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 208 8 p. m., President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, J. H. Pink; business agent, F. L. Eisinghausen, Room 307.

**LONGHORNERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 88 x 88—** Meets every Friday evening, 148 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. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 233, I. A. T. S. E.—** Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, m. President, O. Hansen; secretary-treasurer, G. R. Hamilton; business agent, H. I. Hugle, Office, Room 10, Labor Temple.

**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, H. J. Brantley; president, F. English; secretary, H. J. Brantley; treasurer, W. Fowler.

**OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89—** Meets first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 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. MacLellan; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

**PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 135—** Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p. m., in Labor Temple. Thomson; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 811 Seymour street; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth Ave. west; business agent, James Train, room 303, Labor Temple.

**STEREOTYPERS' and ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 85, of Vancouver and Victoria—** Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m., in Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 240 13th Avenue East.

**STREET and ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' PIONEER DIVISION, No. 10—** Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p. m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p. m., President, A. Taylor; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2638 Trinity Street, phone Highland 1572; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

**STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 397—** Meets every Monday 8 p. m., room 208, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

**TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL 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. Walker, P. O. Box 23.

**THE BRITISH SPEAKING CLUB—** Meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month at Room 394, Labor Temple. President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. A. Fleming, P. O. Box 711, Vancouver.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 324—** Meets last Sunday each month, 1 p. m., President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. H. McVety; secretary, treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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No Effort Made to Prevent Influx Upon Labor Market

Chronic Unemployment Used as Pretext for Lowering Wages

(By R. J. Watters, Winnipeg)

No adequate measure has yet been formulated to deal with the question of unemployment. Machinery, as most people know, is answerable for the greater part of it. The displacement of human labor by the introduction of every species of mechanism, to multiply, to cheapen, and even supercede goods already manufactured has been going on for years. In spite of all the social entanglement, poverty and bewilderment consequent upon non-employment, other subjects are freely discussed upon, whilst that of unemployment itself is suffered to take its own course—be what it may.

Workers Blamed

In fact, so far from tackling this question and tracing its actual cause and outcome, it is coolly attributed of being to the workers themselves. Whereas the gross inequality which exists between the very rich and the very poor is almost entirely attributable to the unrestricted use of machinery—on the one side making the investor in machinery needlessly rich, and on the other making the worker needlessly poor, either through limiting the amount of his labor or depriving him of work altogether, yet the demand for mechanical appliances continue to grow every day, and, in consequence, the workman's very means of subsistence is slowly and surely falling him.

Saving of Labor

The users of machinery care but for one thing—the saving of labor. It is time, therefore, that all workers throughout the civilized world joined hands in advocating and insisting upon a tax upon machinery. If machinery and mechanical devices must be used, let them at least be taxed in proportion to its displacement of human labor. So that a common fund may be created to support those who are thus thrown out of work. Because this evil has been going on for so great a period before being challenged, there is no reason that it should be suffered to continue longer. It is a common axiom that anything that is detrimental to the community at large should be stopped. All kinds of other evils, when known, are barred.

Tax Machinery

If private individual will not stop a nuisance or a public danger of their own accord, they have to be made—even if a legislative enactment has to be sought. So, in this instance, in the use of machinery, every user should be made to pay a tax that should be for the express support of the unemployed. The unemployed are constantly increasing. More and more immigrants are constantly arriving. No proper effort is being made to prevent this overwhelming influx upon the labor market. The new would be workers cannot help themselves. If future dangers arising from displacement and out-of-work, are to be averted, a fund must be provided to compensate, in some degree, for this continually-growing evil, by affording, as in the old country, an insurance plan to pay out-of-workers a weekly sum of money, out of the taxation upon machinery, here proposed.

May Be Viewed Suspiciously

This solution of the unemployed question might at first be viewed somewhat suspiciously by those sections of workers who are engaged in the manufacture and handling of machinery, but this need not be so, since it is not asking for the disuse of machinery, but that it may be made to bear the brunt of the present undesirable situation of an ever-increasing army of unemployed. Each member of the industrial world, skilled and unskilled, should unite in considering this question and how best to work out a plan for the common benefit. At present, employment is meagre, inconsistent, and often not obtainable at all. No one can afford to dismiss this matter as not worth a thought.

May Lose a Job

For although one may be in work to-day, he may be thrown out of it to-morrow. And it often happens that once out, it is a long time before another job can be secured. Yet if a fund were provided for genuine workers who had neither misconducted themselves nor had forfeited their jobs through any fault of their own, their maintenance would, in any way, be preserved, and they would be the better enabled to wait until other jobs offered themselves. Whereas now, prolonged waiting means abject poverty and every disposition to unrest, if nothing worse. There need be no controversy whatever upon the necessity of such a measure as that now proposed to help the unemployed, when the huge fortunes are considered that are built up out of the wealth of the country.

Share the Prosperity

Instead of dividing it more equally amongst the workers who have assisted in harvesting that wealth and so, in some degree, sharing in the prosperity of the country. Let this question receive national and unprejudiced treatment. The taxation of ma-

chinery would eventually have a levelling-up effect, and possibly lead to the abolition of non-employment altogether. These ideas may be fiercely debated, but a change must take place and it will be well to candidly admit their feasibility. We are reaching an unsettling and threatening period. The different classes of work people who have suffered so much out of work will not accept subterfuges and allow dust to be thrown in their eyes to hide the real situation.

Chronic Unemployment

One thing looms conspicuously—chronic unemployment—and this, instead of being regarded as a dangerous, is too often looked upon as a pretext for lowering wages. An upheaval of some kind must come. Would it not be far better if need be, for everything to go up in price, if everyone could find employment, or, whilst waiting for it, receive some kind of compensation by the restriction and taxation of machinery?

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Nanaimo Situation

Editor B. C. Federationist:—Like so many wild fanatics, the combined forces against trades unionism are developing all and every mean and dispicable scheme of which they are capable, to force, if possible, the righteous cause of so vast import to the toiler, to the wall. The management of the Western Fuel company, together with the city fathers, and, of course, the laudable editor or dictator of the morning daily, are at present joined in the transaction of suppressing labor. The city fathers have simply forgot their manners in the melee carried on. A deputation from the joint board, composed of the various unions, having in hand the arrangements for the labor demonstration on the first of May, waited in due course upon the council, to hear the reply to the request made upon them for the permission of a parade on that day. The letter containing the request was read before the council, and immediately it was moved and seconded, to receive the same and file it, which was carried. The deputation was in attendance but not recognized. The request for such a privilege came from many of the citizens and property owners of the city of Nanaimo. Every petty officer and hanger on in the city are apparently united, and in line with the Western Fuel company in an endeavor to squelch the claims of a portion of the citizens of this city to its rights of a celebration. This tirade of abuse will but stand as a memoir of disgruntled tactics of forcing their stupid and unscrupulous revenge upon labor's cause. We are, notwithstanding, expecting a great time on the first of May. The Herald dictator states that the undertaking is but an act of intimidation upon the press of labor, and that trouble is likely occur. Nothing could be more false than this statement, and nothing could be more callously mean. There is no doubt that the evident desire of this dictator is to create the impression upon the outside of trouble occurring, so that people will be intimidated from coming to the celebration. If there is any trouble in sight, then it is up to the dictator to let this community know what the trouble is that he insinuates may occur, and who are the parties to the concern. Of course, it appears that the quintessence of greatness of this dictator is his capacity for seeking and making trouble. Already one of the homes of our brother unionists on strike has been entered under the direction of the management of the Western Fuel company by means of a landlord's distress warrant, and the chattels sold. Two cases also have been served with warrants, one of whom owed an account of \$28.00 for rent after being on strike for eleven months. This law pertaining to landlords to one of the most despotic pieces of legislation that stands upon the statutes of this or any other country. A man is sent under this act to enter your home and take possession thereof. He fetches in his bed and all he may need for constant occupation. The debtor is saddled with \$3 a day for his expenses, and he does not leave until the bill of rent and all expenses incurred are paid, or until the sale of the chattels takes place. The sale includes the sale of the entire household, the only exception made being that of any things by which the occupant makes his living. This is a spectacle proving that the worker cannot and does not own even the beds upon which he may sleep as a part of the home he is supposed to possess. All this is done under an hypocritical mask of a Christian civilization. Yes, the savage would have hurried from his home all such intruders as are protected by such a law, as having no rights in any such matter, and the time will come when all such oppression and tyranny shall be swept from the earth. Strange indeed is the attitude of the church to the present existing ill conditions. It is a regrettable fact, that such persons as Dr. McClellan, and Silver White, should have consented to show any sympathy with the position of the present efforts of the Western Fuel company to operate its mine with strike breakers. Two cases of men seeking relief have told the U. M. W. of A. executive of being advised to seek work under the Western Fuel company by these gentlemen. This determines for us the position and sympathy of these men, no matter how they may like it. The U. M. W. of A. has done more in a practical way to alleviate the suffering of the innocents in this district, in cases of sickness outside of the pale of their direct responsibility than the churches have done. Also the claims of this organization relative to its righteous object, transcends infinitely that of the cause of the oppressing coal barons of this island.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 29, 1914.

Will Erect Labor Temple

The Regina Labor Temple company has purchased a site at the corner of Lorne and Thirteenth streets and will this year erect a two-storey building at a cost of \$20,000.

To Have Their Own Home

The Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men of Detroit, Mich., have purchased a fourteen-room residence building on a choice piece of property in the center of the city, which they are now remodeling for office purposes. The Detroit Federation of Labor has purchased the adjoining property, upon which will be erected a labor temple.

ARMY OFFICERS HAVE SHOWN WORKERS THE WAY

Appeal to Workers: "Never Fire a Shot Against Your Own Class"

Officers Conceded Right to Choose When Orders Will Be Obedied

When the army officers in Ireland decided to resign rather than carry out orders to preserve peace in Ulster, they were so blinded by class and political feeling that they could not see their argument was two-edged. Others quickly saw it and seized it with glee. The following taken from the Daily Herald, London, England, sums the situation in a nutshell: "To the men in the British army: We appeal to you to watch carefully the doings and sayings of your officers in connection with the Home Rule question. At least 100 of them are reported as declining to serve against the men of Ulster who may rebel. We don't want you to judge the rights or wrongs of the Ulster dispute, but we bid you remember that officers have claimed and exercised the right to choose when they will or will not obey orders. We ask you with all sincerity to consider your own position toward your brothers and sisters who are locked out or on strike. Often you are called upon to fire on unarmed, defenceless crowds of men and women. You are asked to do so in order that your own flesh and blood may be bought and sold cheap that others may be rich. We therefore ask you now to resolve that from this day forward you will never fire a shot against your own class, that you will follow the example of the generals and other officers in Ireland who have refused to take risks against their class interests. In your case it is much more important than theirs, for you are first workers, and one day will come back to the class you belong to, and will have all the same dread struggle for life as the members of that class endure. So we bid you when called upon to fire on your brothers fighting for freedom to "ground arms" and refuse any longer to be the tools of the possessing classes. Your officers have shown you what class solidarity means; it is for you to organize yourselves together so that when the day comes you may one and all take as your motto, "Don't shoot!"

SOCIALIST HALL

Now Being Built at Nanaimo, B. C.

The new Socialist Hall now in course of erection at Nanaimo, B. C., will be a stately pile. The main floor will be 50 by 110 feet, which will be the propaganda and dance hall. The platform, 30 by 40 feet, will be outside the main floor, which can be turned into a dining room if necessary, behind which will be a kitchen. The idea for this arrangement is to provide accommodations for social gatherings. The height of the main hall is 20 feet, with well-rounded corners so as to secure the best results from an oratorical point of view. The other floor will be divided into offices and committee meeting rooms for women and men and such like. The foundation is made up of cement, and the first floor is erected. This fine structure will be completed in about two months. It is situated on the Esplanade on the waterfront, overlooking the Gulf of Georgia, where one of the finest views in the world can be had. As to the method of construction, the shareholders have formed the Nanaimo Socialist Hall, limited, capitalized at \$15,000, divided into shares at a par value of \$5 each, payable in four monthly payments of \$1.25. No one can hold more than 50 shares. Practically all the labor in building the hall is paid for in shares. The concern will be a success from the day it is opened, because a good many propaganda meetings, concerts and dances will be held. The other halls in the city are too small. The whole affair is strictly a business proposition. Any Socialist local, labor union or any one else wishing to purchase a few shares may do so by applying to Wm. Newton, Nanaimo, B. C. J. Hodgkinson is chairman of the board of directors.

Return to the Fold

After having been running as an independent organization for a considerable time the building laborers of Edmonton have returned to the international fold.

May Day at Twin Cities

A May Day demonstration of the labor men of Fort William and Port Arthur is in progress to-day. Speeches dealing with the international labor movement are on the list of attractions which include sports and a good time generally.

All Same Titanic

"Are there enough lifeboats for all the passengers?" "No." "Are there life preservers for everybody?" "No." "Well, hasn't anything been done in preparation for shipwreck?" "Well, the band has learned to play 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in the dark."

TORONTO CHINKS

Employ 120 Girls—Shun the "Scab" Restaurants

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, member of Ontario's legislature, in a speech at Runnymede referred to the Oriental question: "I believe ever union ought to prevent its men from eating in Chinese restaurants, where 'scab' labor is employed," said Dr. Godfrey. "There are 120 white girls employed by Chinamen in Toronto. With all due regard to the churches, it is impossible to venerate the Chinaman, and it is a downright shame that girls are allowed to teach Chinamen in the Sunday schools. I don't blame the Chinamen so much as the girls, who must be protected from themselves. The idea of Orientals is entirely different from yours and mine in regard to the value of human life."

DAINTY NIGHTGOWNS

To Sell at \$1.00

It would be hard to imagine daintier styles at this price. The showing is especially interesting and will appeal strongly to every woman who wants Nightgowns at moderate cost.

One pretty style is in slipover and kimona sleeve effect, with embroidered front in bow-knot design; sleeves are short and are trimmed with terehon lace, which is also used to trim the neck. Special value at \$1.00.

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

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We are living up to our advertisement to the letter. This has established confidence with the public in us, and for that reason alone we are successful, and we intend to continue as we are doing now.

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Vancouver British Columbia

## STATE GARDEN CITY CREDIT TO LABOR GOVERNMENT

Daceyville Named After Pioneer Laborite—Designed by Experts

Idea Is Sound—Will Cost £1,000,000—Over 100 Cottages Occupied

(Special Australian Correspondence)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—One of the things that will stand to the everlasting credit of the first labor government in the State of N. S. W. is the Daceyville garden city, built in the suburbs of Sydney. The city was named after one of the pioneers of the labor movement in N. S. W., Mr. J. R. Dacey, who unfortunately died ere his scheme was carried into practical effect. For many years land but four miles from the city was lying to waste. The labor government, recognizing the wants of the city, and with a view to improving the environment of the working man, called together expert town planners from various parts of the world and set to work to make a garden city. The whole scheme was carried out in the best manner and houses were built that are a credit to any city. Indeed, various town planners who have visited the site from the mother country have been surprised at the work of the labor government, and have showered praise on their heads for the good work they are doing. The scheme is far from finished, as when completed it will have cost fully one million pounds sterling. Up to the time of writing, over 100 cottages are occupied and these are being added to weekly as they become finished. A bill has been passed through parliament for the further extension of the scheme. Already over sixty thousand pounds has been spent on the scheme, and the whole matter is under the supervision of a duly accredited housing board, which is composed of prac-

tical house planners, and who direct all works and arrange for the tenancy of same, which is carried out on a ballot system. The gross rentals up to date have totalled nearly five thousand pounds. The tenants are only asked to pay the interest on the scheme, plus the working expenses, so it will be seen that the government is making nothing out of it. When the government took up the scheme, the land was worth fifty shillings a foot—now it is worth three pounds a foot. Prior to the government taking the matter in hand the whole estate was valued at 21,840 pounds; now, with all improvements, it is assessed at 699,920 pounds. That will give some idea of the soundness of the work. The houses are well built and are installed with all the latest conveniences, including electric light, trees down the streets, lawns in the fronts, and gardens in the yards. Eventually the scheme will include the building of over 10,000 houses. It is a standing monument to the first labor administration of New South Wales. The private contractor is eliminated, and Plute's friends have not a show in the business at all. That is why he calls it a "wild cat" show.

### WILL COMBAT SOCIALISM

Apostle of Knights of Columbus and Militia of Christ Will Lecture

Mr. David Goldstream, of Boston, a 25 years' member of the Cigarmakers' International union, will deliver a lecture against socialism, for the Knights of Columbus, in Victoria, on May 12th. The Daily Colonist of April 21st, contains that announcement, also a very laudatory sketch of Mr. Goldstein's career as outlined by the Bulletin of Oberlin, Ohio. He will point out in slashing manner the evils of socialism and its detrimental effect on trade unionism. Oberlin, Ohio, is the headquarters of Father Peter Deitz, the organizer and leading spirit of the Militia of Christ and Goldstein is one of his travelling troupe. He could not have chosen a more likely place than Victoria—unless he went to Nananaimo—and it is up to the Victoria boys to prepare an organized welcome for him. He should be treated with every respect for the rules of order and debate, but he should be given such an argumentative drubbing as will teach him and his cloven-hoofed associates that they will need better material next time. If he is no better than Peter Collins, who left the international secretaryship of the Electrical Workers to go out on a similar errand, he will be just "pie" for the boys in Victoria. Be just in time and fear not.

### Street Car Men Win Case

The Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men has won an important victory in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, which has ended a controversy involving several thousand dollars, which was started in Philadelphia by a small crowd of malcontents who attempted to seize the funds of locals in that city and establish a dual organization. The decision is of interest to the entire trade union movement in the States because it reaffirms the established right in many cases of an international or national union to compel obedience to its constitution and by-laws, and said union may even go so far as to expel those who either do not obey or who fail to remedy their grievances along constitutional lines.

## A HUGE AND MIGHTY AUSTRALASIAN LABOR ARMY

Half a Million Men Will Work Under One Set of Laws

Bright for the Movement in the Land of the Southern Cross

(Special Australian Correspondence)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—We are to have a mighty army of labor formed in Australia that will take in more than 500,000 men. Just fancy half a million of men working under one set of laws. The very mention of it will turn a Plute off his breakfast. At the time of writing the formation of a federal grand council of labor is going on. The constitution of this council was drawn up at the labor congress at Adelaide last November, and has now been accepted by all the Australian states. The movement is the most important that has yet been made in the labor circles of Australia. Wide powers are vested in the new body, and many of the men are anxious that the powers should be even more far reaching. Closer unity between the various unions will be a result of the scheme. It is going into the political field for all it is worth, for it is recognized that in Australia many battles can be won through the parliaments, without the worry of the strike. The first meeting of the executive will take place in Melbourne on April 28th next. Things are looking exceptionally bright for the labor movement in Australia at present.

### CIVIC POOLROOMS

City of Cleveland to Conduct Poolrooms for Boys

A Cleveland dispatch says that the authorities of that city are preparing to open a pool room in a social hall at the Broadway playground. Park Superintendent Alber reached the decision after many of the small boys in the neighborhood, barred from pool rooms, had appealed to him. The Rev. J. L. Boyer, pastor of Collingwood Methodist church, is advocating installation of folding tables in the Sunday school rooms of his church.

### McCallum at Montreal

D. McCallum, of Calgary, president of No. 2 district of the International Association of Machinists, and secretary-treasurer of the System Federation of Railway Employees, C. P. R. system, is at Montreal for the purpose of conferring with the officers and members of the various locals regarding the conditions of employment in the shops where they are employed.

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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.

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Don't forget we can meet your needs better than you can get from stock grown out of our own province.

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MARKET REPORTS

BY GEORGE BARTLEY

FARMERS WORKING AGAINST THEIR INTERESTS

Their Real Enemies Are Those Who Are Exploiting Them

Should Obtain More of the Fruits of Their Own Toil

The Federationist has all along the line urged farmers to identify themselves with organized labor. The farmer claims he is a member of the employing class. True, in some instances this may be so, but, too often he is a struggling unit, robbed and fleeced by the middlemen. Most of his efforts go into the commission agents' pockets. When, as is often the case, he acts and votes against labor, he is working against his own interests and placing the power into the very hands that are oppressing him. His real enemies are the old political parties who keep the interests who are exploiting him and who condone such exploitation. Farmers as a general rule work long hours and through being somewhat removed from centres of thought, do not pay as much attention to affairs of political importance as they should. They consequently give the hoodlumpers an opportunity.

If farmers kept well abreast politically they would soon find out the capitalist governments play a dual role. Openly they sympathize with farmers, give them a sop in the way of a tiny duty reduction on a few agricultural implements, actually they assist the parasites who are fattening on those who follow agriculture. If the farmer would assist labor at the polls these conditions would be changed. Rings, combines and trusts who unmercifully rob every worker—including the farmer—would be scotched and finally killed, the grip of middlemen's rapacity would be ended, there would be no further use for them. Machinery required for the farm would not be burdened with tariff charges and all farm necessities would be correspondingly reduced. Labor fully recognizes that it is in the interest of the whole dominion that production from the land should be assisted and encouraged in every way possible, thus enabling farmers to give a fair deal to their employees and at the same time leave themselves much better off than they are at present. By co-operating with organized labor they will go far in the direction of hitting at the exactions of those who neither toil nor spin, but who merely, like drones in a hive, live on the toil of the workers. The farmer must realize he is a worker and that his interests are bound up with the wage-earner. The real enemies of the farmer are those who are exploiting him. The sooner farmers think and begin to realize who are their enemies the better for all concerned. In supporting capitalism and opposing labor the farmer is deserting the very means whereby he could obtain more of the fruits of his own toil.

HOT HOUSE TOMATO FEATURES CITY MARKET

First Supply of Young Ducklings Finds Ready Sale

Over Three Thousand Sacks Potatoes Were Disposed of

The special feature of this week's city market, Main street, was a large consignment of extra fancy local hot-house-grown tomatoes, the demand for which was large. It did not take very long to dispose of the lot at \$6 a crate of 20 pounds—30 cents the pound. They arrived from Victoria. Like it was last week, there was a splendid assortment of bedding-out plants on sale. They were in first-class condition and the demand was good, especially for sprouts, cabbage and cauliflowers.

A splendid lot of creamery butter was on sale at three pounds for \$1. This consignment arrived from Mount Lehman.

Young ducklings, the first of the season, brought 32 cents a pound and sold readily. Ducks went for 22 cents a pound and averaged \$1 each.

Potatoes rose slightly in price, selling now at \$20 to \$24 a ton. During the past fortnight over 3,000 sacks were disposed of.

The demand exceeds the supply of poultry.

Large shipments of rhubarb found ready purchasers.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES:

Table listing prices for various commodities including Apples, Vegetables, Eggs, Poultry, Feed, Lamb, and Beef.

RETAIL PRICES:

Table listing retail prices for various commodities including Beef, Pork, Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and other goods.

LEGHORNS ARE BEST EGG PRODUCERS EXTANT

The Breed That Seems to Meet Most Closely

The Desires of Poultrymen for Egg Production Results

C. N. Perkins, Midland Park, N. J., a high authority on feathered fancies, writes as follows in Poultry success, on "The Leghorn—An Egg Machine."

When all is said and done, in the light of present day methods and desires, a hen is merely a machine to produce the greatest number of eggs possible. It would make little difference if a hen were of a rainbow hue, and the size of a turkey, or as small as a bantam, if it turned out a maximum number of normal sized eggs. It would be chosen above all other kinds or breeds. It is eggs that are desired, and it is eggs that one feeds for, and works the hens for, at all times of the year, whether the temperature be twenty or ninety in the shade—whether the price be twenty-five or seventy-five cents per dozen. If eggs could be had from roosters, roosters would be bred and kept in equal numbers to hens. The quest, therefore, is for the breed, or breeds that produce eggs in the greatest numbers, and at the least cost of production. The breed that seems to meet most closely the desires of poultrymen for eggs in large quantities, is the Leghorn breed. These birds are proverbial heavy layers, and in most contexts, particularly on the other side of the water, where they have been bred for a long time, Leghorns are the premier layers. In a recent egg laying contest in Australia, where Leghorns have been bred for eggs primarily, for years, the winning pen of the contest, composed of six single comb white Leghorn hens, laid 1,589 eggs in twelve months. This is an average of about two hundred and sixty-five eggs per hen in a year. Remember this is not the record of some one individual hen that surpassed herself somehow, but it is the record of six hens. And the owner of this pen has won other contests with his birds—they are good layers bred for maximum egg production. The nearest any of the heavier breeds could come to this wonderful record was some hundred and ten eggs less.

A Leghorn hen that is being pushed for good egg production is similar to a factory that is being run for a maximum output and large profits. The machinery of the factory would be likened to the internal organs of the hen. Naturally, the machinery of the factory is kept up to the highest point of efficiency at all times, and when anything is found to be wrong in the slightest detail, the trouble is immediately corrected. Repairs are continually being made, and when necessary, new machinery is procured. In the hen, the condition of her body and her entire organs is continually undergoing changes, and necessitating repair and replacement. Naturally, these organs are best in certain breeds for certain functions, just as the machinery of certain factories is designed for the particular use of that manufactory. Leghorns are primarily egg-producing machines, and their organs are suited to this task. Of course, these organs are very sensitive, and can easily be gotten out of adjustment. Hence, they should be kept in the best condition possible at all times; health is an important requisite of a large egg yield.

The product of the Leghorn egg-machine—of this factory—is eggs, first, last and all the time. They are laying practically throughout the year, and refuse to go on "broody strike" keeping on the laying job through the entire time when the heavier breeds are loafing their time, and the boss' feed, away—the time when the plant is idle. The product of the Leghorn machine is of the finest quality possible. In many of the markets, it commands a premium over all other hen products. To the eye of the epicure, there is nothing more pleasing than to be served with a boiled egg, that is a clean, clear white. It tempts the most backward appetite.

Of course, the factory must be supplied with raw material to turn into the finished product. In the case of the Leghorn egg-machine, the raw material consists of feed, and the hen does the rest. Poor material will not bring as good results as the best grade of raw material, but even with the worst, this wonderful machinery will convert it into a finished product in the least possible time, and with the smallest amount of energy. Naturally, the better the grade of material,

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BASEBALL Vancouver vs. Victoria April 27, 28, 29, 30 May 1, 2 WEEK DAYS, 4:00 P.M. SATURDAY, 3:00 P.M.

Ten Acre Farms at \$30 Per Acre Payable \$5.00 Down and \$5.00 Per Month, Without Interest Open meadow land situate in the fertile Bella Coola District, on river and lake and close to two new railroads. Wagon road, telegraph and telephone lines to property. Rich soil, splendid climate. Especially adapted for mixed farming, chicken or hog ranching. Call or write for full particulars before all tracts are sold. J. I. Eakin & Co. 503 Mendenhall Building 16 Hastings Street East VANCOUVER, B. C.

laid—the better it is suited to the delicate machinery—the greater the production. The cost of production is one of the principal items that figures in every factory. If the cost of turning the raw material into finished product is too great, the sale of the product will not bring in sufficient returns to leave a satisfactory profit after the other overhead charges are deducted. In the case of the Leghorn machine, these birds will turn the smallest amount of feed into eggs, where heavier breeds, with their more cumbersome machinery, necessitating greater replacement, need a larger quantity of feed to produce a smaller number of eggs. All this counts in figuring up the year's profits. The Leghorn hen will consume practically one-fifth less feed than some of the heavier breeds, and yet, on this smaller amount of feed, they will produce a greater number of eggs. Their bodies are light and consequently there is less waste to replace. The balance of the energy from the food consumed can be turned into egg production. It is true that the by-product of the heavier breeds exceeds the by-product of the Leghorn. But this amounts to only three pounds of meat, and this by-product cannot be obtained until the end of the usefulness of the birds. In the meantime, the Leghorn machine has been building up an excess profit, over the heavier breed, in three years of maximum egg yield. This alone more than offsets the small receipts from the extra weight of the heavier birds. Besides this, the Leghorn machine has been consuming far less in feed throughout this entire period than the heavier birds. This lowered cost of fuel, or raw material, also builds up an excess of profit over the increased consumption of the heavier breeds. Leghorns mature very much quicker than most all other breeds. The usual period is five months for Leghorns, although some strains mature in less time. This year, the writer's single comb white Leghorn pullets began laying at the age of four months and thirteen days, and this was accomplished entirely without the slightest forcing. They are at it still, and did not, as many predicted, molt at all. This early laying of Leghorns gives them another advantage over the heavier breeds that take from six to seven months to mature. During this

Notes Eggs are 20 cents a dozen in Enderby, and at Victoria, 25 cents. The steamship Senator left port this week with 155 tons of Oriental eggs for San Francisco, which means 2,650 cases, and, as each case contains 360 eggs, the number will thus be about 1,000,000. Local ranch eggs were being sold this week at Victoria as low as 25 cents a dozen as a specialty for Saturday marketers, and many households took advantage of the price to lay in a stock for next winter.

Osborne May See I. B. Osborne, the blind orator who is well-known in Vancouver as a socialist speaker, has a chance of regaining the sight of one of his eyes, both of which were blinded some years ago in accidents. The only specialist who can do him any good, however, lives in Vienna, whither Osborne must go if he is to have a chance. The women of Oakland, California, where he lives, have started him on his way with a little fund and the executive of the socialist party of the United States have arranged a series of meetings for him across the continent. On arriving in England he will have a similar programme prepared for him.

Secretary Duffy to Visit Ontario Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has signified his intention of being present at the Ontario conference of carpenters' unions, which will be held at Chatham on June 30.—Phil. Obermeyer in Hamilton Herald.

JOHNSTON & SALSBUARY The Hardwaremen SUCCESSORS TO McTAGGART & MOSCROP We carry a complete line of MECHANICS' GOODS, including SANDS' LEVELS, FRISCO MASONS' TAPE, STANLEY'S PLANES, LEVELS, etc., STARRETT'S FINE TOOLS, SIMONDS' SAWS, CORBIN LOCKS, SETS. PHONE SEYMOUR 634 7 HASTINGS ST. WEST

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Our Clothing Business has grown to such an extent that it requires all our attention and space, we have therefore decided to clear out our entire stock of Furnishings in the shortest possible time.

Everything in the Furnishing line will be sold regardless of cost.

Space will not permit of all quotations, but here are a few.

- Hats worth up to \$3.00.....\$1.85
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- Arrow and Tookie Collars.....10c
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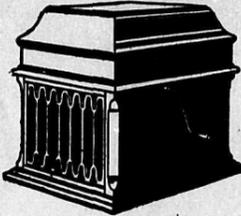
- Odd Trousers, \$4.00 for.....\$1.65
- \$12 Suits, 2-piece.....\$6.25
- \$15 Suits.....\$ 9.50
- \$18 Suits.....\$12.50
- \$22.00 Suits.....\$16.50
- \$30 Suits.....\$21.00

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It is our object to sell the best Clothes it is possible to procure in this day and generation; to have quality of cloth, thoroughness of making, perfection of fit and style paramount in every garment we offer for sale; to sell clothes at the lowest possible price consistent with fair and honest business.

May we show you our new Spring Suits?

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# Removal Notice

We wish to inform our many patrons that owing to the expiration of our lease at 62 Hastings Street East, we have bought out Stetson Tailoring Co., 71 Hastings Street West,

## WHERE WE WILL MOVE ON MAY 1st

and it is to your benefit to know that the amalgamation of these two firms will give Vancouver the Best and Biggest Tailoring Store in Western Canada.

VISIT US AT THE OPENING DAYS AS YOU WILL FIND BARGAINS.

**RAHY & CO.**  
71 HASTINGS STREET WEST

## LABOR EDITORS

### Denounce Prohibition—Are Against Socialist Papers

About 25 editors and managers of the labor press throughout the United States, were present at the convention recently held by the International Labor Press association at St. Louis, Mo. Many important matters were taken up, arrangements made to handle advertising through a reputable agency and to do away with itinerant grafters, officers elected for the ensuing year and another meeting called at the same time as the A. F. of L. convention in Philadelphia next November.

The principal resolution passed was one denouncing prohibition as an invasion of personal liberty and a blow to a great labor organization.

A special provision was adopted preventing the affiliation of socialist papers with the association.

### IS HE STRIKE-BREAKING

New Arrival Wants More Music in Cumberland

The following letter is taken from the "Tipton Herald" of March 7th, 1914. Tipton is in the constituency of Mr. Norton Griffiths, "Empire Jack." The epistle speaks for itself and is a good example of the kind of thing which makes a man glad to forget he ever came from the same country:

Cumberland, British Columbia, Canada.

Dear Sir: I am rather late in writing to tell you that we arrived here safely after a most delightful journey. With reference to the boat "Andania," I must tell you that it is a splendid vessel, and that everything is made comfortable for the convenience of passengers. In my opinion, being the best for scenery, the meals were very clean and excellent and the berths were very clean and comfortable.

The train journey, though tedious, was thoroughly enjoyable and is the sight of a lifetime. I shall never forget it. Canada is a magnificent country. British Columbia, in my opinion, being the best for scenery. After five days' train journey we arrived at Cumberland, and we all got situated at once at a large colliery (The Canadian Colliery, Ltd.). We are all earning good money and the conditions are very good. Food is quite as cheap as in England, with the exception of a few things, being a little dearer, but you get the wages to buy it with. I have saved a considerable amount every month, after I have paid my bills, and to the present I have a little to regret. As soon as I arrived I got a situation at the Picture Theatre here at forty dollars a month for two hours each evening. When I tell you that musicians are well paid here it may surprise you. They will pay enormous prices for them at dances, but there is no talent here at all, and that is the reason I am writing you. Now the case is this: The manager of the colliery where I am employed is very anxious to form a small orchestra (he is very musical and plays the violin very well), and he asked me if I knew of any chaps who would care to come out and who could play the following (one each): Violin, cornet, piccolo or flute, and cello. He assures me that he will find them work at the colliery to suit them. Of course, they don't need to be musicians of the first water, or they would not want to work as well, and if there would be any difficulty with regard to passage we may arrange their fares all right. You know a good many people are scared to leave the Old Country unless there is guaranteed employment offered them, and that is the reason I have put this in your hands.

It is no exaggeration to tell you that if a small orchestra can get together there is a small fortune in it; fact!!! Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD KIRKHAM.

Mr. H. Whitford, High Street, Dudley.

P.S.—I may say the climate is much the same as England, excepting the winter is much drier. We have just had our first fall of snow.

### Building Trades Council Meeting

On April 8th a special meeting of the Building Trades council will be held for the purpose of considering the advisability of continuing the meetings of the council. An attendance of all delegates is requested. R. Dowling, recording secretary.

### Miscellaneous Poems

Ethel Imrie Cuthbertson, the well-known local poetess, has issued another beautiful brochure of miscellaneous poems. This small book is handsomely illustrated, and is really a work of art. A spirit of tenderness and sangunity pervades all through the verses. To quote one:

"Come, smile, always smile,  
When life doesn't please you;  
Just smile all the while—  
Smiles only will ease you."

### Ottawa Machinists

According to a dispatch from Ottawa, the workers in the machinery shops of the Ottawa Car company are threatening to go out on strike. The yearly agreement providing for a nine-hour day expired in January last, and although demands on behalf of the union have been made for its renewal, they have so far been unsuccessful. Another appeal will be made, and if the demand is still refused, it is said that the workers will go out on strike on May 1.

### Lucy Parsons Will Speak

Mrs. Lucy Parsons will speak in the Globe theatre next Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Her subject will be: "The true story of the Haymarket meeting." All workers who have never heard the story of the riot in the Chicago haymarket, which is one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of American industry, should not miss this opportunity of hearing the story from the lips of the widow of one of the martyred men.

### Z. Hickman has taken out his card from the local Typographical union, and has gone to Winnipeg.

### MINARD'S LIME-T CURES DIPHTHERIA.

### DOLL HOSPITAL

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J. J. TAYLOR  
A vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor and executive officer of District No. 28, U. M. W. of A., who still languishes in penitentiary cells at New Westminster for no other reason than his loyalty to his union and wife and eight children.

## TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MEETING NEXT THURSDAY

The next meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will be held Thursday, May 7th, at 8 p. m. Delegates are here reminded of this and urged to be in attendance. The movement at this time of stress and slackness needs the active interest and co-operation of every member who is able and willing to do a share. There is also a natural tendency to "let George do it" when the light nights and summer weather come along. Don't neglect your duty now and then come back later and grumble because someone did not do it for you. Attention to business means wages. Now is no time for lagging.

## IMMIGRATION Department Will Furnish Correct Information

W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, Ont., has written to the secretary of the local Trades and Labor council that the only classes of immigrants who are induced to come to Canada by agents of the department are farmers, farm laborers and domestic servants. Mr. Scott adds: "I may further state that it is the duty of our agents in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States, to furnish correct information to prospective immigrants. I would also point out that the pamphlets which are printed by the department and circulated outside of Canada, specifically state that farmers, farm laborers and female domestic servants are the only immigrants who are encouraged to come to this country. At the same time we admit other classes of immigrants, provided they can pass the medical inspection and otherwise comply with the provisions of the immigration act."

## Edmonton Wages Maintained

Bricklayers and plasterers will be paid 75 cents an hour on all work done for the city of Edmonton this year. This has been decided on by the city council in spite of vigorous efforts of the builders' exchange to knock the wages down to 70 cents per hour.

## Toronto Labor Day Celebration

The Toronto Trades and Labor council is preparing to hold a monster celebration on Labor Day. The programme will consist of the usual parade and entertainments which have marked the doings of the labor people in that city during the past few years on that day.

## Toronto Strikeless This Year

All indications point to a quiet year in Toronto. No strikes are in prospect. The bricklayers were reported as coming out May 1st but they have decided to stay as they are. Painters and decorators report having signed up several shops, and that they are able to maintain wages in spite of slackness.

## Wake Up and Listen!

That eminent eastern organ of erudition and culture, otherwise favorably known to the labor movement as the Hamilton Snooze, takes much comfort and well deserved satisfaction to itself from the fact announced in its issue of April 24th that it now has a circulation of 5,000 copies—weekly!

The day when our own circulation reached that figure remained with us as a happy memory long after the joyful hour had passed into the limbo of things historical and our old friend Samuel's jubilation comes as a breath of youth renewed.

## Pressmen's Conference.

The three locals of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have begun the work of forming a Northwest Conference of Pressmen and Assistants along the lines already undertaken by the Typographical Union. Suggestions for bylaws have been drawn up and will be submitted for referendum vote to the locals in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. The Pressmen are strong for "closer affiliation" and hope ultimately to see union between their conference and that of the Typographical Union, to the end that all the printing trades work in harmony on all questions affecting the craft in general.—Seattle Union Record.

## J. D. Herbert, printer, of Portland, Ore., has arrived in this city and will take up his residence here.

F. R. Inglis, a Seattle carpenter, was in this city on Wednesday. He says work is improving in the Queen City.

Frank Farrington was in the city on Tuesday, and left for Indianapolis, via Seattle, the same day to attend a summoned meeting of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, which takes place on May 4th.

## WAGES CUT

### Affecting North Vancouver City Employees

The city council of North Vancouver have decided to economize since the aldermen raised their salaries \$50 a year. The first men to feel the cut were the ferry employees, who have received notices that on and after May 1st that their wages will be reduced. The average cut will range between \$10 and \$15 a month for each man. This will amount to a saving of about \$8,500 a year for that department. The captains were reduced \$15 a month, ticket sellers from \$87.50 to \$50, the manager \$85, deck hands \$5, mates \$10, and those who are not residing on the north shore are given until August 1st to move over to the north shore. This rule will work considerable hardship on some of the men, as they are buying their homes on the installment plan and cannot afford to pay rent with their limited salary. The police department was also trimmed considerably. The chief was reduced \$25 a month, making him a first-class sergeant in pay, while the constables were all reduced \$5, making a saving of \$200 per month on that department besides dispensing with the services of the clerk. The city engineer was reduced from \$200 to \$150 a month; he is also asked to do the water superintendent's work, as that official has been dispensed with. The assistant engineer has been docked \$25, while the plumbing and building inspectors and road superintendent have all been reduced \$25. The majority of the men affected have worked for the city several years and have established homes here; therefore the council have them at a disadvantage, as they cannot stop work and move away at a day's notice. The salaries of the men in the fire department were cut to \$65 a month.

### Steel Trust Workers' Wages

The average number of employees of the United States Steel corporation during the months of 1913 was 28,906. The average daily wage, including skilled and unskilled, was \$2.85. "Skilled" includes foremen, managers, superintendents, etc. It looks better that way than in the Stanley report.

### NEARLY EVERY UNION HAS—A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons." Half a dozen bosses' men. A fellow with a disease called Roberts' Rules.

A few rounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.

An executive board which is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.

A bunch that's sore on the organizer, composed of men he beat for office, and former scabs he forced to join the local.

A handful of never-will-be-mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get started.

A whole lot of good fellows who stay away from union meetings and let the union go to —

### Chinese Immigration Figures

Official returns of Chinese immigration into British Columbia for the year closing March, 1914, are now available.

From April, 1912, to March, 1913, there entered British Columbia 5,719 Chinese.

From April, 1913, to March, 1914, there entered British Columbia 3,425, a decrease of 2,294 for this year as compared with last.

## B.C.E.R. DISPUTE NOW IN HANDS OF BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

construction of the agreement be carried out by each side." He also briefly reviewed the argument of the company as presented during the course of the inquiry. Mr. Saville dealt with the question of back pay for car cleaners. He contended that the payment of overtime to car cleaners was never intended by the previous board of the company. He maintained that the agreement should be interpreted according to the spirit in which the company conceived it to be framed. He had not proceeded far in his argument before he was interrupted by the chairman saying: "The company cannot blow hot one minute and cold the next. On the other clauses you ask for what you call 'the intent' of the agreement. The board is unanimously against you on this point."

Mr. Glover, coming to the rescue of his colleague, assured the board that their argument was based upon the advice of their solicitor. To this, Board-member McVety responded: "Then, Mr. Glover, I would advise you to change your counsel." Mr. Glover received the advice with the invariable imperturbability which has marked his conduct before the board during the whole course of the inquiry. He then read a lengthy statement dealing with the question of dismissal and claiming that the right to the last word in all cases of dismissal, for any reason whatever, had always been vested in the company. And further said that in cases where investigation had been held, it had been by courtesy of the company, and not by right of the men. So far as he knew, the company would continue to extend the same privilege, and the men might secure inquiry by request as formerly.

### Public Sessions Ended

Chairman Judge McDonald then formally closed the public sessions of the board, which is now considering its findings in private. It is expected that the findings of the board will be available during the ensuing month. They will first of all have to be submitted to the department of labor, by which the board was appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation act.

# Drugs

**AT COST**  
Persons who have profited by the sacrifice of this enormous stock are sure to come again TOMORROW, for we have still further reduced prices for one day only. New, clean, highest-grade merchandise will be practically given away at this store Saturday. If you would be sure of securing what you want, COME EARLY.

## On Sale Saturday

- 35c Cuticura Soap; come early 15c
- 25c Packer's Tar Soap; cut to 15c
- 10c Ivory Soap; cut to 5c
- 15c Pear's Soap; cut to 8 for.....25c
- 50c Pond's Vanishing Cream.....25c
- \$1.00 Newbro's Herpicide.....45c
- 10c Master Mechanic's Tar Soap.....50c
- 20c Snap Hand Cleaner.....10c

### SHAVING SUPPLIES

- 10c Williams' Shaving Soap.....50c
- 25c Shaving Sticks.....15c
- \$1 Gem Safety Razors.....70c
- \$1 Ever Ready Safety Razors.....70c
- 15c Styptic Pencils, cut to.....50c
- \$1.50 Auto Strop Razor.....\$1.25
- \$1 Razor Stropps.....65c
- \$3 Boker Koken Stropps.....\$1.35
- \$2.50 Guaranteed Razors.....\$1.35
- \$1.50 Pocket Knives, I.X.L. and.....85c
- \$2 Rubberettes.....85c
- 60c Rubberset Brushes.....25c

### TOILET REQUISITES

- 25c Ingram's Cold Cream.....15c
- 50c Pompeian Massage Cream.....35c
- 50c Oatmeal Complexion Cream.....30c
- 75c size Odol, cut to.....50c
- 75c Hydrogen Peroxide.....35c
- 50c Hydrogen Peroxide.....25c
- 25c Hydrogen Peroxide.....15c
- 50c Ingram's Milkweed Cream.....35c
- 60c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream.....30c
- 75c Eau de Cologne.....40c
- 25c Talcum Powders.....10c
- 25c Puritan Skin Food.....10c
- \$1 Cyclamen Vanishing Cream.....10c
- 25c Nail Files, new.....10c
- 75c Manicure Scissors.....45c
- 35c Rouge, cut to.....15c
- 25c Tooth Brushes.....15c
- 25c Sanitol Mouth Wash.....15c

### SOAPS

- 50c cake French Toilet Soap.....15c
- 10c cake Purity Soap, 8 for.....25c
- 25c cake Cer-tified Complexion Soap.....15c
- 50c box Armour's Toilet Soap.....35c
- 05c cake Castile Soap, 2 for.....05c
- 75c box Benzoin Cream Soap.....35c
- \$1 box English Lavender Soap.....50c
- 20c cake Kirk's Jap Rose Soap.....10c
- 75c box Imported Violet Soap.....35c

### PATENT PREPARATIONS

- 50c Gin Pills, only.....35c
- 50c Zam-Buk, only.....35c
- 50c Fruit-a-tives, only.....35c
- 50c Cascarets, cut to.....25c
- 50c Syrup of Figs.....30c
- 50c Cough Syrup, cut to.....30c
- \$1.25 Beef, Iron and Wine.....65c
- \$1 Wilson's Invalid Port.....75c
- \$1.25 Wisconsin Wine.....85c
- \$1 Scott's Emulsion.....75c
- \$1 Eno's Fruit Salts.....65c
- 50c Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.....35c

### RUBBER GOODS

- \$1 Household Syringes.....45c
- \$2.50 Hot Water Bags.....\$1.65
- \$3.50 Hot Water Bags.....\$2.35
- \$3.50 Douche Syringes.....\$2.15
- \$1.25 Rubber Gloves.....65c
- \$1.50 Sanitary Syringes.....85c

### COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC.

- 25c Pocket Combs.....10c
- \$1.25 French Combs for.....90c
- 50c Rubber Combs for.....25c
- \$1 Hair Brushes.....85c
- \$4 Hand Mirrors.....\$1.95
- \$2.50 Whalebone Hair Brushes for.....\$1.35
- \$4 Hair Brushes for.....\$1.95
- 60c Mirrors for.....35c
- \$1 Plate Mirrors.....90c

# Wood's Pharmacy

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4-REELS LATEST PICTURES—4  
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## Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen

Take Notice  
All interested in organization are requested to be present at once call at Room 217, Labor Temple, or communicate with  
**GEO. HEATHERTON**  
A. F. of L. General Organizer