THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SIXTH YEAR. No. 181. VANCOUVER, B.C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914 (In Vancouver City, $1.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

HE WORK OF THE CITY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

e Reason Which Gave Birth To Technical Education

etailed Information On Subjects and Class By Director

(By G. A. Laing, Director of Technical Education, Vancouver City, B. C.)

omparatively speaking technical ed-tion is a product of modern times. s a result to a great extent of the reasing specialization in industries. the middle ages the workman was master of a mystery, a secret pro- to which all were barred except e initiated by a long apprentice-. The modern workman is no long- the holder of the key to a secret cess, he is more generally a cog in wheel of some production. It is sel- indeed that one man knows the le of the stages of manufacture in completed product. Moreover the tions between employer and em-ed are no longer so intimate as they e formerly. The guild system meant the boy going to a trade a complete ning in that trade. The boy who such a training nowadays is in a unate position. Most so-called ap-tices are left to pick up their ness as well as they can with the minimum of teaching.

The State Steps in.

he state conscience has been gradu- aroused to the fact that if the entice can get no training through existing system of employment, it the duty of the state to provide training. And the duty was not ly one to the apprentice; it was a to the nation. From the purely mercial point of view it is in the rest of the state that its workmen ld be well trained and well quali- to pursue their occupations. It is duty of the state to see that the ens should be intelligent men and en, and not merely automata, her in the matter of politics or of ness.

was some time before even a dim eption of this duty induced the gov-ents of the different countries to mpt some form of technical train- but at the present time no country ny standing in civilization is with- its technical colleges. It is the r countries which are hampered in establishment of these institutions ly through lack of funds and part- r other reasons, which, as they are nctly applicable to Western Can- are worth while discussing.

Industries Specialize Districts

an old country the specializa- and the localization of industries been developed to a much greater nt than is possible in a new coun- In England for instance, the cot- industry is practically confined to shire and there are towns and whose very existence depends on industry. In Yorkshire the same es as regards the woollen industry little further south to the indus- connected with machine making. llustrate the advantage of this lo- ation, as it affects technical educa- one may take as an example the of Leeds. Leeds is the centre of a woollen industry and the keynote ll the work in that city is to be l in the state of the wool trade. y citizen is to a great extent con- d with the woollen manufactures, r in the textile trades or in the dis- ting trades or in the textile ma- ery construction. In organizing nical education in Leeds, therefore, various classes are grouped around textile industries, and as the facili- for instruction increase more spe- zed training is given in the more cate of the textile processes. Even he university the laboratories which city like, let us say, Glasgow, are ged in engineering, are in this case oted to the study of textile pro- es and machinery, and the students selves design and weave materials which sometimes their own clothes made.

As Regards Vancouver

a city like Vancouver, this special- ion of technical education is im- ible. There is no staple industry ch one may regard as the keynote ndustries of the district. This, how- , although it may increase the dif- ties of organization, is no reason neglecting the work. Vancouver is eat city in a new country and there certain industries which are always ent in a big city and which are es- ial to any new country. And it is these industries that technical ed- ion in Vancouver must deal.

rst then, there are the building allied industries. The board of ol trustees have provided a very course in the building trades. The ses are not necessarily for appren- only. There is a great deal of which can only be appreciated by who already have a practical ac- ntance with some branch of the e. The scheme of education in trades is as follows:

wo elementary courses are provided, e workshop arithmetic and one in building industries. The arithme- course is designed to give a full ing in the arithmetic processes ne- ry for all but the most advanced and the workshop drawing course s an introduction to the drawing ns and the interpretation of blue- s.

Carpentry and Other Courses

three year course in carpentry and ring provides the education which be expected by an apprentice desired to learn the carpentry thoroughly. This three-year e is followed by a course in tural engineering. For this course advisable that the student should more than a smattering of math- s, and, whilst the instructor is red to do what he can for those ave not the necessary mathmati-

(Continued on page four.)

J. W. De B. FARRIS

Solicitor for Vancouver Trades and Labor council, now retained by Vancouver Typographical union to defend the suit brought against the officers and members of No. 226 for $10,000 damages by Robt. Todd.

MINE OPERATORS REFUSE TRUCE OFFER

President Wilson's Three Proposals Will Not Be Accepted

Strike Must Now Continue Unless United States Takes Over Mines

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—The coal mining operators have refused to accept President Wilson's proposition for a three-year truce and the strike, which resulted in seventy-five deaths, may continue indefinitely unless the president takes over the mines or closes them down. John R. Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers to-day issued the following statement regarding the operators' reply to President Wilson's letter outlining an adjustment of the coal strike:

"Concerning the proposition submitted by the president of the United States to the miners and operators, it is unnecessary to say that some of the clauses were of course objectionable to the strikers. But the miners, after giving it due consideration, keeping in mind that it was backed by the influence of President Wilson and in an effort to show the public they desired to be fair, accepted it. The operators, who have taken the public into their confidence so often with statements which were not borne out by facts, continued this policy in their letter to the president when Mr. Welborn said his company was producing 70 per cent. of their tonnage. Records in the Colorado Fuel and Iron office show that that company produced from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1914, but 57.99 per cent. of the amount of coal mined during the same period if 1913. They tell the president that they 'conscientiously did everything to prevent the trouble with their employes and then to heal the breach.' It is possible they mean they tried to prevent the trouble by their importation from West Virginin of deadly machine guns and hundreds of vicious and unscrupulous Baldwin-Felts gunmen or that at Ludlow they were trying to heal the breach? The operators have blundered miserably since the beginning. They have proven to the world who the real anarchists are. When Ethelbert Stewart, representative of Secretary of Labor Wilson, was in Denver *they treated him with utter contempt*. When Secretary of Labor Wilson was here in person his treatment was little better than that of his subordinate. He had hardly left the state before they began to malign him, casting reflections on his sincerity in trying to bring about an amicable settlement. Deliberate attempts were also made to deceive the congressional committee by the introduction of irrelevant and misleading testimony. The federal commission of conciliation, Fairly and Davies, was treated with equal discourtesy. And now, to cap the climax, comes the moumental blunder of them all—they attempt to browbeat and bully-rag the president of the United States."

Angelo Away Home

Joe Angelo spent a happy and busy few hours in Vancouver yesterday afternoon, having been released from a four-year term in the penitentiary after serving thirteen months and two weeks' time. He was met at the immigration offices at the C P. R. wharf by several island miners and local unionist friends. He left for his home in Bridgeport, Conn., last night via Seattle, where an anxious wife and four children await him. Angelo's chief concern seemed to be the failure of the miners on Vancouver island to secure working agreements, which worried him more than his own experiences as a result of the big strike.

A Record Week

Powell River local, No. 142, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, comes along this week with $51—fifty-one subs. for The Federationist for the coming year, being the entire membership. Vernon Typographical union renews seventeen subs. for another year. Hedley Miners' union renews in a body for another year. No less than thirty individual subs. and renewals also received during the past week!

A number of Vancouver island miners sailed for Australia yesterday from this port.

THE MODERN ATLAS.

BARBERS' CONVENTION

Geo. W. Isaac's Away to Indianapolis as Vancouver's Representative.

George W. Isaacs. for thirteen years associated actively with the Vancouver branch of the International Journeymen Barbers' union, left for Indianapolis on Wednesday to attend the 1915 convention which opens there on October 6th. An effort will be made by Del. Isaacs to have the convention authorize a change in the present union shop card, which will bear a specific insignia of Canada, coupled with the present design. Another proposal to be submitted to the convention by Del. Isaacs is one that will appeal with favor to every trade unionist in Canada, namely, that the international executive board pay the per capita tax of the membership in Canada to the Trades and Labor congress, which will entitle every local to send representatives to the annual conventions and thus enlist the support of organized labor in legislative matters. Inasmuch as it has been the custom to give the fourth vice-presidency of the international to a delegate from Canada, at present held in Ontario, Local No. 120 will place the name of Mr. Isaacs in nomination for the position and, along with many local unionists outside the ranks of the barbers, The Federationist hopes to see him return honored with the position.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Company Reduction of Car Service Has Accentuated Unemployment

Members of Division No. 101, Street Railway Employees, are wrestling with the problem of how to make 1,000 men fit into 800 jobs and the situation had been further accentuated by the B. C. E. R. reducing the service some 15 per cent., and by a system of overloading cars during rush hours, in violation of the provincial regulations. The union officers are doing the best they can to cope with the difficulties and are now endeavoring to devise ways and means of dividing up the work among the present membership for the coming winter at least.

B. L. P. Publicity Bureau.

The British Labor party intends to establish a new department—an intelligence department—for collection and indexing of information relating to labor and trades unionist matters, politics and socialism. It is proposed to organize this intelligence bureau under the control of a political and journalistic expert, who will be competent to prepare election literature for the party.

THE BITTER PRICE PAID IN B. C. FOR RAILWAYS

Local Assizes Testify To Frightful Human Toll

Vicious System of Sub-Letting Contracts Still In Vogue

As a human slaughter house the Pacific Great Eastern construction camps, up along north of Vancouver, have already established an unenviable reputation among the working class of the Pacific coast. Every local court assize bears witness to the above statement, **not to mention the hundreds** of cases which never get that far. This week another instance of the vicious system of sub-letting contracts comes to the notice of The Federationist. Eight Swedes, employed on the P. G. E. above Newport, under a sub-contract, worked in the aggregate 2,111 days, and now find that they have averaged a daily wage of $1.84. They figure that they have been cheated out of $10,000. When asked why this was they explained that the engineer in charge had the last say as to classification and from his appeal, under the provisions of the contract, there was no appeal. Powder that costs 75 cents in Vancouver was sold to them, under compulsion, at $3.50, and all other supplies in like ratio. These eight Swedes had had deducted from their meagre earnings $80 for medical treatment that was never provided. And, last but by no means least, they, as sub-contractors, were debarred from an action at law under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act, inasmuch as they were not legally wage-earners, even though broke. Shy clear of railway construction camps!

BUILDING TRADES

Practically No New Building Permits Being Issued and None in Sight

All the building trades, without exception, report trade very dull and prospects for the winter nil. The building permits during the past week amounted to less than $5,000 and there is little or no new work in sight. Building trades unions are busying themselves figuring out what to do. Owing to the long stretch of casual employment most of the members are broke or nearly so. Many of them have payments which they are unable to meet on their homes, and altogether the situation is one that taxes the ingenuity of even a wage-worker, who is usually accustomed to jumping sideways to make both ends meet. Some of the buildinig trades unions are finding it difficult to enforce union conditions on what little work is going on, the employers being ever ready to take advantage of the necessities of workless men to cut wages and increase working hours. The unions generally, however, are doing splendid work in the way of assisting out-of-work members by mutually agreeing to divide up what work there is to do.

BOILERMAKERS FAIRLY BUSY

Nine New Members Initiated at Last Meeting

Secretary Angus Fraser of the local Boilermakers' union reports trade fairly good for the boilermakers, practically all of the membership being employed at least for the present. Considerable work is going on at the plant of the Imperial Oil company, across the inlet from Port Moody. As the result of an official visit from International Organizer Joe Reid, of Portland, where he was business agent for some years prior to his appointment recently by President Franklin, nine new members were initiated at last meeting and there will be more to follow. A number of tanks are to be erected at Newport and also in this locality and if times were even normal the boilermakers would be able to increase their membership to 200. Meantime they are thriving and revelling in McBride's "courage and confidence."

Brewery Workers.

The reports submitted to the convention by delegates at Baltimore show that during the past two years 15,259 new members were admitted to the United Brewery Workers(and the total membership at the present time is 67,551.

WALL STREET WISDOM

INCREASED ACTIVITY of the working class movement, both industrial and political, in Europe during the last ten years, is believed by many to have been *responsible in no small measure for the situation* over there at this time. In Germany particularly, where the movement had assumed such practical political shape as to have more than 100 members in the German parliament, it is believed the ruling class viewed the movement with alarm, they considered it too dangerous to be tolerated any longer, and that war was desirable to break it up and distract attention from it. One often hears such an opinion expressed from the viewpoint of the labor movement. But here is an extract from the "market letter" of the firm of W.W. Erwin and company, members of the New York stock exchange, under date of August 12th:

> We have predicted many great changes, but we have not predicted, nor would we dare to predict, a general European war. Such stupendous folly on the part of our most enlightened nations was, to us, almost inconceivable. We believe that the fundamental cause of the pending monstrous wars which are making a slaughter-*house of all Europe is the rising tide of* political discontent, and the uprising in favor of popular government, and that this discontent is due to unjust economic conditions accentuated by the rapidly rising cost of living.

For us, there is nothing so very remarkable in the statement itself, but the source from which it comes is one of the last from which such an expresion of opinion might be expected. It is significant of the times that an admission of that quality should be publicly made from one of the most conservative centres of modern capitalism. It is one of those straws which, ever and anon, show which way the wind is blowing. Apparently the only difference between the labor movement and the stock exchange is, that the former knows what it knows and says so, while the latter knows what it knows and does not say so—or, at least, only occasionally.

GEO. W. ISAACS

Delegate from Vancouver Journeymen Barbers' union to the international convention at Indianapolis, which opens on Tuesday next.

ROYAL CITY UNIONS FEEL PINCH OF WAR TIMES

Reduction of Forces Being Made by Nearly All Employers

Labor's Civic Representatives Doing All They Can to Help

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 23.—Regular meeting of the local Trades with Pres. H. Knudsen in the chair.

Communications from Westminster Trust Co., re bill; filed. From W. J. Bowser, re Truck act at Fraser mills; received and sections referred to be *looked up by executive committee.*

Reports.

Report of executive committee re Truck act received. Financial secretary Stoney called attention of the members to the slowness of unions in paying their per capita tax.

Reports from Unions.

Typos—About same as last report. Talk of further cut in the Columbian staff.

Plumbers—About the same; going from bad to worse.

Barbers—Cosmopolitan barber shop may be unionized soon through it changing hands.

Bartenders—Slack, one more man laid off.

Cigarmakers—All working; some of them on a limit; outlook very dismal on account of the talk of closing the saloons early.

Musicians—Very quiet.

Moulders—Pretty bad, only one man working; city council had practically signed their death warrant.

Shingle Weavers—Some gone to work at reduced wages, but higher than first offered them; some have gone to the States and some to the jungles.

Engineers—No improvement.

Electrical Workers—About two or three men out of work.

Street Railway Employes—A little worse, more men laid off.

Pres. Knudsen reported that the distillery workers had their wages cut, and would be cut again, so the union men were not the only ones to suffer.

Unfinished Business.

Letter from editor of News-Advertiser re alleged untruthful account of a council meeting. Delegate Flynn admitted that he had been mistaken as to the article appearing in the News-Advertiser and on motion of Dels. Jardine and Maiden the secretary was instructed to write to the News-Advertiser acknowledging the mistake, readmitting their representative to the floor and admonishing delegates to have their evidence with them in the future

Questions.

Del. Stoney—Can the B. C. E. R. reduce service the way they are doing without forfeiting their franchise? Del. Yates, in reply said people do not patronize the cars enough here to have the law enforced on local lines, but the law is being violated on the interurban lines between here and Vancouver. The secretary was instructed to supply information of the violations to Tramway Inspector Rae of Vancouver.

Del. Paulsen—Has the Small & Bucklin Co. a "white" clause in their lease, as he had sen only three white men and one hundred Hindus and Chinamen leave the property at the close of the day's work. Municipal committee instructed to look up clause of the lease.

Del. Stoney said the board of trade had appointed four men on their committee to consider Building Inspector Turnbull's bond proposition, and on his motion three more delegates were appointed to act with Del. Yates on the Trades and Labor Council committee. They are Dels. Hunt, Stoney and Breacher.

Good and Welfare

Under this heading Delegate Maiden brought up the mater of a moratorium on mortgages similar to that proposed in Ontario to pdotect the small home-buyer. On motion of Dels. Jardine and Smith the secretary was instructed to convey the council's request to the provincial government for a moratorium on mortgages and agreements of sale for six months, or until the war is ended.

Yates-Cropley—That the secretary obtain a copy of the Truck act from the King's printer at Victoria. Carried.

Del. Paulsen said that he had asked what work there was on the waterfront that a white man could not do and he had been told by Ald. Goulet, a professed friend of union men, that nobody would pay a white man 50c an hour for washing windows and they would not do it for less. Despite the waterfront lease to the N. P. Ry. he thought the city should keep the street ends.

Del. Stoney said the best way to get rid of such men as Ald. Goulet was to get on the voters' list and vote them out of office. He announced that the list for the city closed on the last day of October and advised delegates to register.

ISLAND UNIONISTS SUGGEST RELIEF WORK PLANS

Once More Ask Government To Do Its Plain Duty

Island Miners' Delegation Want McBride Agreement Endorsed

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 30.—The various committees appointed at last meeting of the unemployed committee of the Trades and Labor council have been very active. The committee to organize the unemployed have secured the names and addresses of over 1,200 idle men. Vacant stores in the centre of the city were secured for registration purposes. The committee named to wait upon the premier and city authorities has carried out its work and presented what was considered a feasable undertaking for the relief of the unemployed. President Watchman of the B. C. Federation of Labor, accompanied the delegation when they waited on the premier on Thursday last to urge the necessity of something being done that would be of a provincial nature, in order to relieve the situation in the outlying districts, and strongly urged the government to connect the unemployed with the natural resources, pointing out that there were thousands unemployed outside of the cities, and suggested that the government go into the timber industry. The following memorandum was offered by the delegation:

Timely Suggestion

"This deputation, representing a joint committee of the Trades and Labor council and other sections of the working people of the city, has, by instruction, cought this interview with you for the purpose of drawing your attention to the very serious conditions of unemployment now existing and threatening to become intensified during the coming winter season, with a view to enlisting your active endeavors in an effort to deal in some practical way with the hardships and sufferings resulting from such conditions of unemployment. As a means of accomplishing that object the deputation submits for your consideration the following subjects, which, if acted on at once or at as early a date as possible, would in their judgment, help meet the problems. It is suggested that—

"No. 1.—That the government undertake immediately works of improvement, such as filling, levelling and grading.

"No. 2—Johnson street bridge: That steps be taken to proceed with this work. In the event of railway companies, expected to participate in the work, refusing to do so, then the government, in co-operation with the city of Victoria, to proceed with the construction thereof.

"No. 3—That the government immediately furnish its promised quota of $225,000 towards the Jubilee hospitall, in order that the hospital board may be enabled to proceed with construction of same.

"No. 4—That the government take such steps to develop the lumbering industry of the province, by acquiring or erecting sawmills, etc., and working timber areas, without depending on private enterprise.

No. 5—That the government commence and carry out certain improvements affecting the Gorge, along the following lines: By the construction of a dam or lock at or near the reversible falls, thus preventing polluted waters of the harbor to enter above such dam or lock, and to make an outlet from the upper waters of the Gorge into Esquimalt harbor, at such point as will be found most feasable, thus preserving the upper waters at the Gorge pure and fresh to the benefit of the community."

Other Committees Busy

The committee to organize and secure relief for the idle workers such as domestic servants, stenographers, retail clerks, etc., has been active and has secured the names of a large number of these workers and have made suggestions to the authorities for their relief.

J. J. Taylor, acting president of District 28, U. M. W. of A., and International Board Mehmber G. Pettigrew were in the city on Wednesday and waited on the government in the interests of the island miners, who have not been given the treatment which was promised under the agreement on which the strike was called off and to protest against the unfair treatment which they are receiving at the hands of the operators.

"Charlie" Geall Killed.

Profound regret is expressed on every hand among local street railway men over the tragic death of Motorman Charles J. Geall, who was killed in the smashup which took place on Wednesday afternoon on Main street in South Vancouver. He was an old-timer, a good unionist and was well liked.

Building Has Almost Ceased.

During September 85 building permits were issued to the value of $42,858. For September last year 161 permits were issued for $1,340,096. For the last nine months of 1913, the permits numbered 1,685, valued at $9,774,038. During the first nine months of this year 1,130 permits were issued, valued at $2,804,489.

Miners' Hall at Phoenix

The Miners' union will build a $10,000 hall in Phoenix, to replace the one that was burned in August.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST
Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Ltd.
R. Parm Pettipiece.....Managing Editor
J. W. Wilkinson.....Associate Editor
Directors: Jas. Campbell, president; J. H. McVety, secretary-treasurer; H. Gibb; G. J. Kelly; R. P. Pettipiece
Office: Room 217, Labor Temple
Tel. Exchange Sey. 7495.
Advertising Manager - M. C. Shrader
Subscription: $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, $1.00
Affiliated with the Western Labor Press Association.
"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY .....OCTOBER 2, 1914

THEY NEED TO READ THE LITANY

HILLCREST MINE EXPLOSION took place on June 19th last, when 189 miners—almost the entire male population of Hillcrest, Alberta—were sent to their last reckoning at a moment's notice. Many and loud were the crocodile wailings of the newspapers at that time. Numerous "eminent" persons—from the majesty of Britain downwards—forwarded through their secretaries, stereotyped expressions of condolence and regret. To the inexperienced or casual observer, it all looked very real. For us—with the memory of many similar occasions in mind—it had no illusions; and we prophesied then that, almost before the sound of the explosion had died away, it would be forgotten by the general public, and a great part of the solicitude expressed for the widows and orphans left behind, would also have evaporated, like any other gas.

* * * *

After the disaster a general relief fund was opened To that the dominion government contributed $50,000, and the provincial government of Alberta gave $20,000. The miners of district 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, themselves started a separate fund out of their meagre earnings of three-day weeks. That brought in the sum of $6,739.20. The Alberta government has appointed a commission to distribute the general fund which contains the contribution of the province. This commission does not contain one representative of the miners, even though all the killed were memebers of the union, and despite the fact that the Alberta government has been asked by the district executive board, the present members of Hillcrest union, and the dependents of the dead miners, to put a miner on that body. The result is, that up to the present the only relief given out by the commission is $25 to every dependent resident in the province of Alberta. Those outside, for any reason whatever, are refused relief. To meet the dire needs of these people, the miners have given $25 to each of them out of the miners' fund.

* * * *

As things are at this moment, the situation is nothing short of a deadlock, due to the callous stupidity of the Alberta government. There is not a shred of reason—either on grounds of economy or otherwise—for such a decision. With the bread-winner gone forever, many of these poor families have had to scatter to the four winds, and in some cases leave the province, in pursuit of bread. Some have gone to friends or relatives in other parts, under the impression that the money which was contributed for their relief would at least prevent them becoming a tax upon the slender resources of those who have befriended them in their bereavement. The miners were desirous of having one central fund distributed by a relief commission containing at least one of their representatives, and were willing to hand over the money collected by them to that fund. But they can see that to do so as matters are, would practically mean that they abandon those dependents who live outside Alberta to the uncharitable decision of the relief committee.

* * * *

So they intend to hold on to their money, and relieve outside dependents as long as it will last, or until the provincial government takes a more comprehensive and human view of the question by extending the benefits of the general fund to all those left unprovided for by the dead miners. We heartily support the miners in the breadth of sympathy and commonsense displayed by them in face of such petty and narrow-minded officialism as they have to contend with, and we feel that will be the view of every man and woman who has a spark of humane feeling in their nature. This is no case where the quality of mercy would be strained by men with minds bigger that those of gnats.

THOUGHTS ABOUT A GIFT HORSE

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, whether it be good or bad, whether we like it or not, is like machinery—it has come to stay. In an age of world-wide commercialism, it is part and parcel of the modern state. It is a system of instruction, whose aim is directly utilitarian, especially in respect to those industries supplying the world's trade In the practical sense of the term, it may be said to apply to instruction which is calculated to make workmen, foremen, managers, clerks and others, more competent units of production in those industries in which they are engaged In the days of handicraft, before the machine played the important part in industry, which it does to-day, technical instruction was received in the ordinary course of apprenticeship The young workman was directly under the eye of his master, and learned the details of his trade during actual working hours. Many causes have combined to change that, and to practically abolish the institution of apprenticeship as it used to be. Chief among those is the influence of machinery, which has, to a great extent, abolished the old type of craftsman skilled in all branches of his work. It has divided many trades into specialized parts and small branches, rendering a knowledge of a whole industry difficult to obtain by a person engaged in the work. Also, the modern practice of "speeding up," and the exclusive attention which has to be given to a single process, leaves but little room for a boy who is expected to be both a learner and a workman at the same time.

* * * *

To offset that, and to keep industry supplied with a certain number of workers having a technical knowledge, the plan has been adopted of instructing the would-be workman, in the principles underlying his work, before he actually begins to practice them in the pursuit of his livelihood. It relieves the owners of industry, who control the state, from the burden of giving that instruction, and casts the onus on the state. In the case of actual workers desirous of increasing their productive efficiency, it provides for instruction in the evening, after work is over for the day. The growing complexity of many industries requires that technical instruction should commence at a fairly early age, and there is a tendency for its claims to infringe upon those of general education to the detriment of the latter. Indeed, it is perhaps considered more desirable that a man should be a highly productive workman rather than a generally well-educated citizen. It is more conducive to restricting his mental outlook to that purview in which it has pleased industry to call him. There is consequently, a marked tendency to force into the public school curriculum, subjects which are calculated to prepare the pupil in a practical manner for his life-work as an artisan. Still, the school authorities of most modern countries seem to have adopted the view, that up to about the age of fourteen, the chief aim of all instruction should be fairly general. After that age, it is conceded that education may be definitely technical or may serve the ends of a higher general education at the option, or according to the ability of the pupil.

* * * *

At the age of fourteen in the life of the average son of working class parents, their economic status has a very important bearing upon his future. In most cases—and especially where there are several other children growing up—the strain upon the family income which has no cash reserve at the back of it, does not permit of him staying at school. He has to turn out to work, and in nine cases out of every ten, probably drifts into the numberless army of human automata which supplies the factories and industries. The minority of those more fortunately situated can continue their studies, and in due course become the directing experts who supervise the productive capacity of that army. In the provision of technical instruction, certain broad lines are observed by the modern state. It regards itself as ultimately responsible, but the carrying out of details is usually left to the decision of local authorities according to their special needs. The higher branches of instruction, such as those which concern the future of an industry, rather than its immediate practical needs, are usually administered directly by the state itself in centralized institutions, or through other channels entirely under its control.

* * * *

In England, such instruction was first provided for by the Technical Instruction act of 1889, which empowered country and borough councils to levy a rate of not more than two cents in the pound for the support of the scheme. By the Education act of 1902 the control of education in general was placed in the hands of county and borough councils The day technical schools are occupied with the teaching of the principles underlying the arts and crafts, and to a certain extent provide for the cultivation of dexterity in the use of tools Evening classes are established for the supplementary instruction of those already engaged in industry or commerce The working class student may pass from the elementary school into the technical or secondary school in some cases by means of scholarships, or may leave school and attend night classes after after his hours of labor On the continent of Europe, the division of secondary schools, in order to provide various types of professional or trade instruction, is carried further than in England, and there is a marked tendency to make continuation classes compulsory up to the age of seventeen. This is the case in Germany which has one of the most modern systems of technical instruction in the world.

* * * *

The entire subject is one fraught with matter and effects of vital interest to the working class. Viewed from the standpoint of education pure and simple it can be accepted as a desirable thing. But to those who have made a fundamental study of the precise economic status of the working class in modern industry, it appears as a cold-blooded business proposition, devised for the purpose of making the worker, as a unit, more highly profitable to the owners of industry. The defect in the scheme is not the technical education itself, but the private ownership of industry in which it is applied. To talk of attempting to stem the tide of its development and application, would be as short-sighted and ineffective as the Luddite riots of the early 19th century; when those who took their name from the idiot boy Ned Ludd, thought they could prevent the machine from breaking into the lace and stocking industry. It is one of the logical phenomena of capitalism, making its appearance in the natural course of the development of the system. The business of the working class is to recognize its economic significance and meaning, and to devise ways and means of hastening the day when the advantages accruing from it can be applied to the improvement and well-being of society as a whole, instead of them being used to make fortunes for the few, at the cost of pauperization for the many.

HANDY ANDY ON THE JOB

MAKE 'EM FIGHT OR STARVE, is the way W. E. Horne, of Victoria, would deal with the army of unemployed in that city, according to a letter of his in the Colonist. He says relief work, making roads and such things, is nothing short of charity, and very expensive charity at that, when the city has to borrow money at the present high rate of interest for the purpose of financing the work Moreover, the dominion government is offering work to all willing comers, so why should Victoria listen to the importunities of the Trades and Labor council? Hear! Hear! Let the gentleman speak for himself, for he hath a right lusty ring to him:

At the present time the dominion, as part of the empire, is out in the labor market asking for workers, empire builders She can only take the young and strong. She offers them, when they get really to work, scanty board and the hardest lodging, and $1 a day, but encourages them to serve her by telling them they are doing a patriotic service, that without them she will be ruined and may cease to be an empire; that she will be very grateful to them, and that she hopes to see them back. In face of this claim of hers for labor, can the city or the province go into the labor market and offer the unemployed more than $1 per day to do work not urgently required to be done, merely to keep them here in this safe place free from want? . . . And, in any case, I submit to you no man under the age of thirty-five should be employed on city or provincial relief work unless he has come up for enlistment and failed to be sent to Europe on grounds of character. I hear it said this should not apply to married men But why not? Is not the protection of his wife and family one of the privileges of every married man? And if he, young and strong, is content to let them be protected by bachelors, what sort of spirit has he? The empire wants all hands she can get to help her There is much to be said for men not leaving work they have, but men under thirty-five, who have no work, and are physically fit, of course they should go. Their wives are promised $20 a month by the dominion; the men can easily double this by allotment, and no doubt there will be other help. So I submit to you that if and when a relief fund is set up, no man under the age of thirty-five shall be employed from it unless he produces evidence that he has attempted to enlist and tried to get to Europe and been found physically disqualified, and that the men employed shall not get more than $7 a week, or $9.66 if married. I dont tie myself to decimal points, but I daressay the idea is plain

That is point blank candor which we can be thankful for Mr. Horne says plainly what a great many of his kind are thinking, but which, for obvious reasons they do not say He is the "terrible infant" in the case, and if only given a few more opportunities like this, he will give the show away so completely that no more performances will be possible Comment is almost superfluous. As the gentleman says, "I daressay the idea is plain." Quite, thank you Mr. Horne. Quite. We looks to you and likewise bows.

Now that we know the Trades and Labor Congress is coming next year, the sooner we start planning ways and means for the reception, the better.

A sign of the times: "Mother of four will do two hours' work for one hours' pay."—Advt. in the Daily Province last Tuesday— and has to advertise for it at that.

FORWARD CLARENCE AND CLAUD

A RECRUITING SERGEANT should get busy amongst the old country employers. Up to the present time the sole duty of those patriotic employers seems to have been to 'facilitate' the entrance of their workers into the army. Surely, they too, are not so cowardly as to remain outside the ranks. They probably are much more physically fit than are their men. They have not had to live in bad houses on bad food like very many of their men. Their physique has not been undermined by insanitary conditions and malnutrition. And moreover, they have got something to lose—something real to defend. There are thousands of young men belonging to the upper and middle classes with nothing to do except loaf about, play tennis and golf, and generally fool around. Why are they not fighting? Many a poor worker has been dragged from his home, leaving his wife and children practically destitute, in order to fight. Why should these useless middle class "nuts" escape? Nothing that has ever happened in English history is so mean and contemptible as the manner in which young workers, many of them the sole supports of their families, have been economically forced into the army by having the choice thrust upon them of joining the army or losing their jobs. It is to be hoped that these facts will burn deep into the memory of the working class.

The boasted credit system of capitalism collapsed in the most miserable fashion when war was declared. This should never be forgoten.

Says Vancouver Sun:—"The French revolution worked marvelous changes among the aristocracy." This must surely refer to the pretty little ways of the "Red Widow." As M. Paris would say: My dear Marquis, kindly oblige the lady by taking your collar off.

It is not often that such a frank admission as the following comes from such an ultra-jingo paper as the Daily Mirror. It is part of an editorial recently published in that journal, and is as follows: "To young men of the middle classes, above all, who have homes worth saving, we appeal. To the impoverished who dares to appeal? Our consciences must warn us that to those who have nothing to fight for the call comes with a diminished force."

The labor movement has pointed out long since that unemployment was rife everywhere in the dominion but the authorities denied it. Now comes our local contemporary, the Sun, thus: "The problem of the unemployed is giving civic, provincial and Dominion authorities much concern at present. Many schemes have been advanced to alleviate the situation which have afforded considerable relief, but as yet no plan has been formulated which deals with the question as a nation-wide problem."

Modern machinery has made a new business of war. It has taken the pomp and pride and circumstance out of it; has banished the blaze of crimson and gilt, has abolished the fanfare and martial array, has set a seal of silence and secrecy over the whole business, and converted battles into wholesale homicide carried out in the grimmest stealth and with the most diabolical efficiency and certitude. In the face of this change in the matter of war it is altogether improbable that it will ever have quite the same kind of clutch upon the public imagination that it once had. The war spirit is strangled by secrecy, as the flower dwindles from want of light.

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m. President, James Delgarns; secretary, P. J. Bolan, Box 26, Trail, B. C.

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

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7.30 p. m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 986, New Westminster, B. C.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnston street, at 8 p. m. President A. S. Wells; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, Box 302, Victoria, B. C. Victoria, B. C.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: Jas. H. McVety, president; Frank Estinghauser, vice-president; G. Bartley, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Miss H. Gutteridge, treasurer; Fred A. Hoover, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; G. Curnock, A. Knowles, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

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

BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120.—MEETS second Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. President, J. Bruce; recorder, E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

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

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. [illegible]—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, Jas. Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

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

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. Walker, business representative. Office Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 3.30 and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 5414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets second and fourth Thursday each month, 8 p.m. Secretary, J. [illegible]con, 871 Hornby street; business agent, H. J. McEwen, room 208. Local 617 meets first and third Monday of each month and Local 2647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 212—Meets Room 301 every Monday, 8 p. m. President, Dave Fink; vice-president, M. Sauder; recording secretary, Roy Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 307, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Room 8 p.m. President, H. R. Van Sickle; recording secretary, J. M. Campbell; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room [illegible]

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 348 I. A. T. S. E.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President H. C. Roddan; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Goodman; recording secretary, A. O. Hansen; business agent, G. R. Hamilton. Office Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.

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

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 3. Meets first and third Wednesday, O'Brien Hall, 8 p.m. President A. Hurry; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter, 183 23rd avenue east; financial secretary, J. Scott, 577 Richards street; treasurer, J. Tyson. Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month in Room 301 Labor Temple.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS', [illegible] Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Gray; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, [illegible] Comox street; recording secretary, [illegible] Dowding, 622 Howe street. Business agent, James Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Temple, room 205, Robt. C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy Ave.; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, [illegible] Grant street; J. Campbell, secording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. [illegible]—Meets Labor Temple second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity st.; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room [illegible]

TAILORS' INDUSTRIAL UNION (International), Local No. 178—Meets held first Tuesday in each month, 8 [illegible] President, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, C. McDonald, Box 303; [illegible] cial sec., K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. [illegible] Meets last Sunday each month, [illegible] p.m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; [illegible] president, W. S. Metzger, secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box [illegible]

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CLASH PREDICTED IN SOUTHERN MEXICO

Carranza Delegates and Zapata Unable to Make Terms

Armed Forces Will Have to Settle the Land Policy for Mexico

According to the last reports from the south the new government of Carranza sent a special commission to the Zapata encampment in the state of Morelos, with the object of discussing terms of peace. The interview took place on September 6th in the city of Cuernavaca, there being present the leader, Zapata, his secretary and other members of the staff. Asked for the conditions on which the Zapata followers would sign for peace, there was a general discussion and some of the propositions of the government were rejected, because among other reasons, the conditions named by Zapata that such agreement could only be completed in his own headquarters or in the city of Cuernavaca. The delegates of Carranza made the suggestion that the conference take place in the capital or in another point between both cities, neutralizing the place between the outposts of both armies. The proposition was refused by Zapata, who stated that the only city that had his confidence for a meeting was Cuernavaca. Another condition of Zapata's was the submission of Carranza and his generals to the plan of Ayala, which contains the platform of the farmers' party. The conditions follow:

Zapata's Conditions

First—The provisional president and all the generals that obey his orders must sign a document, submitting to the plan of Ayala not only in its essence but in all its parts.

Second—An armistice suspending all hostilities under the bases of the delivery of the fortfied town of Xochimilco to the Zapata forces.

Third—The provisional president, Carranza, to resign immediately.

Fourth—A representative of Zapata will take charge of the state affairs, jointly with the representatives of the constitutional party.

Fifth—After fulfilment of the foregoing clauses a conference, in which both sides are represented, will take place in the Zapata headquarters and will have for its object the discussion of the proceedings to carry on the realization of the plan of Ayala.

The Answer of Carranza

"Constitutional Army, First Commander: I have received the report sent me, as the result of your interview with General Emiliano Zapata. Taking into consideration that in that report General Zapata thinks it necessary to reach an agreement that I make declaration of subjection to the plan of Ayala, I beg you transmit my answer to General Zapata as follows: 'Having received the charge of the first command of the constitutional army, in Guadalupe, by delegation of the several military officers that worked with me for the overthrow of the government of General Huerta, I could not resign that commission in order to submit myself to the leadership of General Zapata, or accept the plan of Ayala. I do not consider necessary that submission because I am in the best position to carry on and legalize the agrarian reforms that the plan of Ayala intends not only in the state of Morelos, but in all the states in need of similar measure. If General Zapata and his followers really intend to implant the reform demanded for the welfare of the southern people they have the means to realize it, joining their efforts to those of my government, recognizing my authority, and personally coming to the conference of leaders I have called for the first day of October of the present year, with the object of discussing here the great programme of reforms that this country demands. Thanking you for the efforts on behalf of peace, I remain, yours faithfully'

"V. CARANZA,

"The Provisional President.

"National Palace, City of Mexico, September 7, 1914.

"To Attorney Luis Cabrera anl General I. Villarreal."

* * *

This first failure for a peace agreement in the south shows how the Zapata movement is strongly entrenched and determined on the plan of Ayala. According to the prevailing opinion in the south the plan of Ayala is so deeply engraved in the conscience of the farmers that any change will not be accepted by the communities. The Zapata followers declare that in the state of Morelos and other regions dominated by the troops, the agrarian reforms have already been implanted, or in other words, the lands divided up and the property of many landowners confiscated, and that the only thing necessary now is to repeat the operation in the other states. The attitude of the Zapata followers toward the constitutionalists is a complete lack of confidence. The common people in the southern states look with suspicion upon Carranza, who has refused to make a frank declaration of his political and agrarian plans and they point out that the commander of the constitutionalists' army has taken charge of the executive power of the nation without the sanction of the south. It will only be a question of weeks before the army of Zapata must invade the territory in control of Carranza, who never will grant proper terms with reference to the land question, for the simple reason that he himself is a big landowner and the great number of the constitutionalist leaders are proprietors of extensive tracts of land throughout the republic.

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AN INSIGNIA OF MEN

Wage-workers Should Stick to Their Union.

If ever there was a time when union men should stick to their union that time is now. A union man owes his first obligation to his family. His family owes a great deal to the union, because it cut down the hours of labor and increased the size of the pay envelop. Only thriough the union can these conditions be maintained. That is amply shown at this time, when large numbers are unemployed, in any quarter where unions thrive. True, the one limitation of the union is that it cannot arbitrarily provide jobs. But it does divide up what jobs there are by reducing the hours and days per week worked. It also cares for the sick, buries the dead, and in many cases, provides out-of-work funds. A union card is an insignia of honor and manhood. It is evidence that the bearers have collectively agreed and are obligated by their word of honor to do the right thing by each other. It means also that collectively the possessors are in a large measure responsible for most of the legislation at present enacted in the interests of all wage-workers. Conditions may not be what they should be, but were it not for the unions they would be a great deal worse. Stick with your union and play a Man's part.

SOCIALISTS MUST PAY

German "Reds" Deliberately Shoved into Firing Line

An English labor paper contains an account from one of its correspondents which declares that in the present war there is a fixed policy on the part of German imperialists to sacrifice socialist soldiers as much as possible. He states that for this reason Saxon regiments were selected for the bloody attack on Liege, in which it is said the storming parties were almost annihilated, and that the great majority of the victims were socialists, Saxony being notoriously a "red" province. He further declares that a German government official assured him sneeringly that after the war there would be no socialists left; that the authorities had taken care of that.

The Honor of Labor

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth-made implement, laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the han, hard and coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indecreasibly royal, as of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with his rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man living manlike. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our conscript on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not so unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor, and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable daily bread. The second man I honor, and still more highly, him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable—not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty, endeavoring toward inward harmony; revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all when his outward and his inward endeavors are one; when we can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, who with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return that he may have light, guidance, freedom, immortality? These, two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it liseth.—Thomas Carlyle.

Capital Reigns Supreme.

Many a victim of the present industrial system, which condemns the many to a life of toil for the benefit of the few, has found out, in trying to become a home owner, that the mortgage worked while he slept. Those who have not made the actual experience will take it from the trust company which announces that "neither war nor disturbance of business interrupts the earning power of our guaranteed mortgages." Truly, capital is all-powerful!

A Competent Judge

"I confess, without shame, that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success the most brilliant is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentations of distant families appealing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot, the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation."—General Sherman.

PRINTERS HELD BIG MEETING LAST SUNDAY

Wrestled With Unemployed Problem Among The Membership

Union Wage and Working Conditions Being Maintained by Printers

Last Sunday's two-hour session of the Typographical union, No. 226, was well attended, with all officers present, save Executive Board Member W. R. Trotter, absent as a delegate to the St. John, N. B., convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada. Considerable routine business was submitted by the executive committee, which had held a number of sessions during the month, including the questions of unemployment among the membership, the Todd case, arbitration agreement, and the newspaper agreement which expires December 31st of this year.

In connection with unemployment a number of plans were discussed, but no final action taken. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Wilby and Armstrong, was named by President Pettipiece to report to the executive committee within two weeks, the latter having been authorized to put into effect the recommendations of the special committee.

Chapel reports showed about 25 per cent the membership working short time or not at all.

J. E. Wilton was appointed to fill a vacancy as delegate to the Trades and Labor council.

Reports from delegates to the central labor body and Allied Printing Trades council showed that trade conditions generally were very dull, the building trades being practically nil. The five branches of the printing trades were holding their own in the matter of wages and working conditions but in others this was not the case clearly showing the advantages of a 100 per cent. organization.

Resolutions submitted by Seattle, Wash., and Dallas, Texas, unions, condemning the action of the I. T. U. convention at Providence for voting $10,000 to ex-President James M. Lynch, were filed.

Chicago Typographical union, No. 16, home of the I. T. U. technical school, requires every apprentice to take the course before being obligated as a journeyman. Eventually this rule will no doubt prevail throughout the entire jurisdiction of the I. T. U. The fee charged students is sufficient only to cover expense of course. The full thirty-seven lessons can be had for $23 if paid in advance, or $25 by installments, $2 down and $1 a week until paid. To those who finish the full course with average diligence and proficiency the I. T. U. gives a rebate of $5. The scholarship is perpetual and may be taken continuously or intermittently. This course of instruction is doing a great work in advancing the art of printing and has been a factor in securing increased wages to a large number of students. Those interested can gain additional information by addressing the I. T. U. Commission, 624-632 Sherman street, Chicago, Ill.

What War Means.

"What does all this waste of wealth and life mean? It means one thing, and means it with a vengeance: that every man, woman and child in all the warring nations must toil harder and sweat more and die sooner that the losses may be made good and the interest on these war debts paid. It means less food and poorer food, scantier clothing and colder houses, less schooling and a worse chance; it means, for literally millions of men and women and little children, a decrease of all comforts and even of the necessities of life, and an increase of all hardship and suffering and despair, a widening of the slum and a darkening of the grave."

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BEST IN THE WEST ESTABLISHED 1886

TRADES COUNCIL MET LAST NIGHT

Council Decides to Go into Municipal Politics Next Elections

Proposed Cut of City Laborers' Wages Will Be Opposed.

When the Trades and Labor council convened last night with President McVety in the chair, there was a fair attendance of delegates present, which number was augmented by ten new delegates from various unions. The bartenders, along with the cooks and waiters, again called the attention of union men to the need of patronizing union hotels and restaurants. The annual meeting of the B. C. Federationist, limited, will be held on October 9th, when the council will be represented by the executive board.

M. R. J. Reid, immigration agent notified the council that the order-in-council preventing workmen from entering British Columbia from foreign places had been extended to March 1, 1915.

Delegate Brisbane was appointed to represent the council on the new Women's Unemployment association.

The parliamentary committee came in with a recommendation which may have the effect of changing the policy which the council has adopted for some years toward the question of direct representation on the city council. The recommendation, which is as follows, was unanimously adopted: "That the committee recommend to the central body the appointment of additional delegates to the parliamentary committee, to be representative of the various wards, for the purpose of preparing to take part in tae next civic election." It is likely that unions not affiliated with the council will be invited to send representatives to this enlarged committee.

Delegate Gutteridge reported re the women's unemployment committee. They had collected $900 in cash with the promise of $500 extra if they succeed in raising $1,000 by next Monday. Meal tickets to the value of $275 had also been received and were badly needed for urgent cases.

President McVety left the chair to report on his work on the civic relief committee; also that the efforts to secure the release of J. Angelo, in which the council has taken an influential part, had been successful, and he was released yesterday on the understanding that he returns to the United States. He stated that H. H. Stevens, M. P., had worked hard to secure the release of Angelo. The Trades and Labor council now had direct representation on the civic relief committee.

The committee to deal with a proposed reduction in wages of city laborers will oppose the proposal at the special meeting of the board of works next Monday and also at the city council meeting in the evening.

The musicians announced that a union dance with eight-piece orchestra was now being held every Wednesday evening in Pender hall from 8:30 p. m. to 12 o'clock midnight.

Cigarmakers reported great slackness Laborers complained that unemployed tradesmen were taking their places on city work, through their influence as ratepayers.

The question of sending a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor was reconsidered and referred to the executive board for recommendation to next meeting of the council.

WORK OF CITY NIGHT SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1)

cal training, opportunity is provided in another class for receiving instruction in practical mathematics. This latter course is designed for the benefit of of engineering and building construction and is purposely drafted to exclude all that is not absolutely necessary for practical work. It is not an academic course.

In addition to the courses outlined above there are technical courses in sheetmetal work, in building construction and in quantity surveying. Instruction in architectural drawing and in architecture is also provided.

The engineering courses are similarly designed to benefit students from a city like Vancouver, that is, they are not fixed on a hard and fast basis into which the student must fit himself. The instructors recognize that the population is to a large extent fluctuating, and therefore care is taken to see that every student gets as much advantage out of the course as is possible. Ultimately, of course, the instruction will be organized into definitely graded courses, but that is impossible at the present time.

The engineering courses consist of a preliminary mathematics course already referred to, two years training in mechanical and steam engineering, two years in machine construction and drawing, and finally a two years course in electrical engineering. For this latter course a lecture room and a laboratory have been fitted up at a considerable expense and an equipment costing some six or seven thousand dollars installed. The course will be thoroughly practical and a man who has passed the examination at the end of the second year course will have reason to be proud of his diploma.

Scope of Instruction

It is obvious from the foregoing that the instruction provided is as nearly as possible suited to the needs of a floating population in a new country. It is hoped, however, that as industries arise which will give a more permanent nature to the population, special facilities for studying the trades and occupations concerned will be afforded.

In the direction of the asthetics and art the technical school in Vancouver must do the work of an art school as well, and a full course consisting of elementary drawing and painting, advanced drawing and painting from the antique and from life, and a course in decorative design have already been established. Nor is commerce neglected. The commercial course includes all that