THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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EXECUTIVE OF B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Holds Meetings at Victoria—Workmen's Compensation Campaign

To Secure Legislation Beneficial to Workers of This Province

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22.—The executive meeting of the B. C. Federation of Labor was held on the 12th inst. The only things taken into consideration were the rules for the special convention. But at the meeting held on the 16th, many things were dealt with, amongst which were the question of a policy for the federation and also the question of the Workmen's Compensation act. This is a question which has engaged the attention of various conventions of the federation, but as yet little has been done except that investigations have been made into the various compensation acts of the different provinces and in the states. A special committee was, however, appointed to go into the whole matter of workmen's compensation, and to take such steps as are necessary to carry on a campaign for a similar act in this province which would compare favorably with that of the Ontario act which is supposed to be the best of its kind in existence on this continent. The committee appointed is as follows: Chairman, J. H. McVety, W. J. Dunn and A. S. Wells, and Vice-president Bancroft of Trades and Labor congress consented to act in an advisory capacity on the committee.

Other things dealt with at this meeting were the routing of the men appointed as organizers at the recent special convention, T. J. Shenton being sent to the Boundary country, J. S. Robertson to Vancouver island, Chris. Pattinson and C. L. Dykeman to Vancouver, New Westminster and vicinity.

Questions of finance were also discussed, and the matter was taken up with Vice-president Bancroft as to what congress could do to aid the federation in the present situation.

Local unions will greatly aid the federation by sending in the per capita now due, and locals unaffiliated will assist by affiliating and swelling the numbers up to enable the federation to secure legislation in the interests of the workers of the province.

VOTE ON STRIKE

By British Columbia Federation of Labor

To all organized labor in the province of British Columbia:

At the request of the miners on Vancouver island the B. C. Federation of Labor issued a call for a special convention, which convened in Vancouver on Monday, July 13th, and continued in session until Wednesday, July 15th. The call was to all organized labor, whether affiliated with the federation or not, and about 100 delegates were in attendance. The miners' situation was discussed from all view points, and, after two days' debate, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas—The mine workers on Vancouver island, for 21 and 14 months respectively, have been striking for the right of organization; and

"Whereas—The miners have been assisted the coal operators to help defeat the miners by various ways, such as the non-enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation act, the Deceived Workmen's act and the new order-in-council regarding the immigration into B. C., and by sending special police and militia to act as scab herders; and

"Wheras—the miners have been backed by a powerful organization, and if they should be defeated there is no other organization that can stand against the combined efforts of capital and the government; therefore be it

"Resolved—That this convention assembled advise labor in the province of British Columbia to engage in a general strike, and that the executive be instructed to take a referendum vote immediately, and as soon as the vote is in, action be taken; and furthermore, that four men be sent out by the convention to proagate the idea of a general strike and on an educational tour."

The B. C. Federation of Labor is organized for legislative purposes and has neither power to raise funds for, or to call, a general strike, so that any action taken by your organization is necessarily of a voluntary nature. Central bodies and local unions are requested to forward funds for the purposes outlined above to the secretary of the federation, which will be used in carrying out the programme already outlined. In order that we can follow out the terms of the resolution you are requested to vote on the following question:

Are you in favor of a general strike in support of the island miners?

Votes for.....Votes against.....

The result of the vote to be sent to secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C., not later than August 18th, 1914.

(Seal)

A. S. WELLS,
Secretary-treasurer.

Name and address of Secretary

.....

STREET RAILWAYMEN

Re Sending Delegate to Trades Congress

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 20.—There was a fair attendance at the meeting of the Street Railway Employees last Tuesday evening, and many new and old faces were noticed in the gathering.

The report of the auditors for the past quarter was received, showing 363 members in good standing and a healthy financial condition.

The convention call of the Dominion Trades Congress was laid over till the next regular meeting to ascertain if it would be possible to send a delegate in conjunction with some of the other organiaztions of the city.

Brothers Yates, Holmes, Geddes, Duncan and Humphries were appointed as a parliamentary committee.

Bros. R. Coles and A. Porter were granted three months' leave of absence. The request of the Trades and Labor council to place an assessment of 20 cents per month on the membership for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field for a couple of months to build up the trade union movement in the city was received and the matter will be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Stevens, M. P., says: "Thank God for even a tin-pot navy."

IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

The Annual Festival a Success—Midnight Baseball Game

Elections in August — J. Brooks Socialist Candidate—Plenty Idle

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 1.—On June 22nd this town was en fete, the occasion being the festival of the "Midnight Sun." The midnight "son" is confined to temperate zones and is himself generally intemperate, but the glorious midnight sun is indigenous to the far north or south. Here in Fairbanks we enjoyed twenty hours' sunshine. From now on the days grow shorter, the sun declining about five minutes per day. On September 21st (the Equinox) we get an even break with the rest of the world—twelve hours then being our just portion. From then on, we are short-changed. On December 21st we only have four hours' sunshine—and, oh, such long nights! On the evening of the 21st was played the midnight baseball game. On the following afternoon the sons and daughters of the golden north (juveniles) gave a fine entertainment. In the evening was a parade, some of the floats therein being very original in conception and design, and typically suggestive of Alaskan life and customs. A grand free-for-all ball masque wound up the proceedings.

The election of the Alaskan delegates to congress occurs next August and the local political parties are now busy "making medicine." The present incumbent, Wickersham, is a candidate for re-election on the progressive (sic) democratic ticket. The republican party have not announced their champion as yet. He will assuredly be a trusty and subservient lackey of the capitalistic interests—probably Gilmore, of Nome. The socialist party have agreed on G. Brooks. Mrs. Morrow Lewis is assiduously campaigning on his behalf. Mrs. Lewis intends visiting all the voting precincts in this district. I may say that the socialist party here is hardly making the progress to be desired or commensurate with the valiant efforts of Mrs. Lewis. The delay may be ascribed to factional rivalry and particularly to the fact that the majority of the workers here are foreigners not sufficiently familiar with the language or customs and economic conditions prevailing to be at all interested. In Nome the Miners' union, No. 240, W. F. M., practically dominates politics there on Seward peninsula, but this part of the country containing the majority of the voters, is politically adrift and a prey to unscrupulous political high-binders.

The labor market is glutted. Work is particularly scarce and pay decidedly doubtful. Half of the workers here lose a portion—some all—of their wages every season. The labor lien law affords no protection. 'Tis a cruel joke, containing legal technicalities sufficient to protect at all times the "worker," but not the worked.

The Alaskan railroad commission is here busy on the preliminary survey. Uncle Sam is a "sweater" from afar, reducing wages to $90 per month.

Union Cafes

The culinary crafts report that the London cafe, 438 Main street, and the Delmonico cafe, 708 Robson street, have signed the union agreement.

Patronize the merchant that patronizes your paper.

The master printers picknicked at Bowen island last Saturday. There was a good turnout.

The horse-shoers held their annual outing at Bowen island last Saturday. A most enjoyable time was spent by those present.

THE MINERS' UNION WILL CONTINUE ITS POLICY

Men Vote to Make No Change in Places—Strike Pay Cut Off

British Federation of Miners Offer Assistance Which Is Accepted

The miners of Nanaimo held their regular meeting on Monday night. When it was over and the men were coming out of the hall they were surprised to see some fifty soldiers with fixed bayonets lined up at the rear of the building, and in the bushes across the road in front of the hall a squad of special police also fully armed. This is just about as low and dirty a piece of business that the government is responsible of doing. There were about 1200 miners present at the meeting and they are enthusiastically determined to continue their strike policy, even though the relief pay is cut off. Among the speakers on the Vancouver island strike situation were Messrs. Shenton, Pattinson, Robertson, President Foster, Pettigrew and others. A letter was read from Mr. Farrington in which he stated that $15,000 was to be available immediately for special relief in the strike zone on the island, and that the regular strike pay, on account of financial conditions in the international union, would not hereafter be forthcoming until such financial conditions were changed. The miners accepted the situation in the spirit which was to have been expected in view of the fact that the something of this kind has been in the wind ever since the convention in Nanaimo last month, and in view of the position which Mr. Farrington took regarding the general strike. The meeting, however, unanimously determined to continue its policy as in the past, and the cessation of strike relief will have no effect upon the continuation of the strike.

President White of the U. M. W. has been asked to continue the relief until the 18th of August, when the result of the referendum on the proposal to hold a general strike will be known. Some time ago word was received from the British Federation of miners that whenever the island strikers needed their assistance it would be forthcoming. At that time this reserve was not drawn upon, but in view of developments concerning the International U. M. W., a letter has now been sent to the British organization explaining the situation, and stating that relief for a short time from that source would be acceptable.

LABOR'S LACK

Of Political Sagacity in This Province

Wm. Macadams, an old-time newspaperman of British Columbia, who is now editor of the Edmonton Capital, has this to say on the political situation of this province in a recent issue of that paper:

"Having failed to secure from the McBride government in British Columbia the enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of coal miners, the Vancouver island miners are now calling upon the members of trades unions in the coast province to to take political action to secure the election of an administration which will enforce those laws. The action which they propose is the nomination and election of labor men to the British Columbia house, something which they should be able to do were they to vote solid, as, so it is claimed, 80 per cent. of the vote in B. C. is cast by employees in one capacity or another. But before the labor men in British Columbia can hope to succeed politically they will have to apply a little more common sense to the situation than they have ever done before. With the overwhelming majority of the votes in the province in their hands, and with the McBride government recognized from the first as hostile towards their interests, the labor men on the coast have recorded the magnificent achievement of allowing McBride to secure almost a unanimous legislature. This consummation has been brought about not by any great astuteness upon McBride's part, for he has but little, but by factional differences among the labor men themselves. Socialists, syndicalists, straight-line labor men and radicals have so divided their support that with the exception of a couple of constituencies the victory of the McBride forces was made easy. If the experiences in the coal strikes on the island bring the labor forces of British Columbia to a realization that divisions among themselves over fine-spun philosophies cannot fail to defeat their own ends, it will at least have accomplished some good. When once they realize this and get onto a basis of some working arrangement with the party which is nearest to them, as the labor men have done in Great Britain, they will have no more difficulty with the McBride government."

Left For Providence

R. P. Pettipiece, president of the local Typographical union, left this morning for Providence, R. I., to attend the I. T. U. sixtieth convention, which convenes in that city next month.

ONTARIO'S WORKMENS' COMPENSATION ACT

Vice-President Bancroft Addresses Large Meeting at Victoria

Urges Workers of B. C. to Secure a Similar Law to Ontario

VICTORIA, B.C., July 23.—Vice-president Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, addressed a meeting of trades unionists on Monday evening. It was held under the auspices of the local trades council in the Alexandra club rooms, and ably presided over by C. Sivertz. Mr. Bancroft in a clever and interesting address gave the history of the activities of the workers in Ontario in securing the present Workmen's Compensation act in that province, and showed its advantages over the previous act, pointing out that it embodied the principle "so long sought for by organized labor," namely, that the industry should bear the cost of injury to the men engaged in the industries of a country. He also showed that the idea of compensation acts was not so much to provide compensation as it was to make accidents so costly to the employers, as to prevent them, by the adoption of all necessary precautions and safeguards, and said that if in the province of Alberta where the recent Hillcrest accident occurred, they had had a compensation act which was based on the principles of that of Ontario, it would have been so costly to the employers that they would have been compelled to take all precautions to prevent such a terrible catastrophy. In his opinion these would have been sufficient to have prevented this loss of life. In conclusion, he urged the workers in British Columbia to bend their efforts to securing the passage of a similar act in this province, and to be guided by the experience of the workers in Ontario, and, if possible, secure an act on the same lines, but to better it if it were possible, as there were points which could be improved upon even in the law of Ontario. The meeting closed with the passing of a vote of thanks to the speaker.

The Laurier training ship is now become the Borden Navy.

SEVEN HUNDRED SPEAKERS TAKE THE FIELD

A Free Speech Campaign is Started in Land of the Southern Cross

Three Men Arrested and Speaking Is Still Going Strong

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 3.—For some time past workers in the big industrial waterside town of Port Pirie, South Australia, have been meeting with trouble. A number of the members of the I. W. W. organization have been imprisoned because they tried to promote the right of free speech. But the I. W. W. is resolved that the imprisonment will not deter them in their efforts to have free speech. The I. W. W. here has a large reserve force of healthy lunged speakers, and from all parts of Australia members are rushing to the town of Port Pirie where a free speech campaign will be instituted. Already over 200 have arrived there from Sydney and within a week or two an additional 500 will be there—making in all over 700 speakers in the field. This is the first free sppech campaign that has taken place on a large scale in Australia. A prominent member of the body told me before leaving Sydney, that if 700 were not enough there were 1000 more ready. Some will pay their passages on the boats, others not having the necessary wealth will get there somehow—if they have to beat it in true hobo style. When the campaign opens the speakers will follow one another in turn. If one is arrested, another will take his place until the gaols are full and the authorities are beaten. A member said that such a campaign was carried on in America some time ago, and the fights at Denver, Spokane, Portland, and other places were it is claimed all won by the indomitable spirit of the I. W. W. men. The authorities, after filling the gaols with the arrested men were confronted with demands for a jury trial. They begged the offenders to leave the prisons, but the speakers, true to their claims for justice refused to go. That is what will happen in Australia. The men cannot be beaten. In addition to the speakers, large numbers of men of the organization are flocking to the place to assist in other work, such as union campaigning, etc. In I. W. W. we have men who are not afraid to spend their money to assist those who have gone into the firing line. Those who have not gone to the town to speak are giving some of their wages to the fund for the campaign. One man alone has given £100 in one sum to the fund.

Later—The free speech campaign has opened. Three men have been arrested, but the speaking is still going strong. Each man arrested has demanded a trial by jury.

Union Job

The South Vancouver school board has awarded the tender for the annex to the Ferris road high school to W. J. Prout for $7,809.19. It is stipulated that the union rate of wages will be paid, and to be completed by August 26th.

A. R. Hoerle, member of Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226, will return to this city from Colorado Springs, Col., next week. He has been at the Printers' home for several months and his many friends will be pleased to learn that he has regained his health.

J. Wright, the popular foreman of the Province, returned last week from a sojourn to the Okanagan country. He is now at Bowen island, where his family are camping for the summer.

An interesting letter from T. A. Barnard, of New Westminster, on the subject of prohibition and temperance is held over to next week owing to pressure on our space.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Charles Kelly Killed Instantly While Working

A sad accident occurred last Friday when Charles Kelly, a bricklayer, was killed instantly by the sudden fall of a chimney on which he was working, at the Lord Roberts School, corner Cardero and Cornwall streets. At an inquest held on Saturday at the undertaking parlors of Messrs. Nunn and Thompson, a verdict of accidental death was returned. Mr. Kelly came from Glasgow to this country about eight years ago, first settling in Toronto, where after building a home for himself and family, a fire destroyed everything, leaving them to start all over again. About three years ago he came to Vancouver, but on account of the depression in the building trades he had not been able to get much work. The funeral took place on Tuesday, under the auspices of the local Bricklayers' union at Mountain View cemetery, the Rev. Mr. McKay conducting the services. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. James Haslett, W. Dagnall, A. Hughes, W. Kerr, E. McCall, P. Easton. The obsequies were attended by many friends of the family, also many fellow-workmen, with whom he stood in high esteem. Deceased, who was 32 years old, leaves a widow and three little children, one a baby in arms, to face the world alone.

AUSTRALIA AGAINST IMPORTING HINDUS

In Sympathy With Course Adopted in British Columbia

Canadians Must Keep the Niggers Out of the Country

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 3—In Australia we are anxiously watching the trend of affairs in connection with the proposal to land Hindoos in British Columbia. All our leading newspapers—labor as well as capitalistic—are with the Vancouver people in their efforts to keep the blacks out of a white man's country. The proposal to tow the vessel out of the harbour and hand them over to the Japanese guard outside the three mile limit has been received here with general satisfaction. The presence of the Japanese boats there have a sinister appearance, even if it is but a coincidence that they are there. The Hindoo merchant who chartered the immigrant ship probably went to the Jap mercantile marine with the particular purpose of impressing his compatriots and the B. C. people by the conjunction of such a flag and such passengers, and to many it would appear that the additional presence of Jap warships in the vicinity is disagreeably suggestive of Japan making a show of her naval power for the benefit of the Hindoos. Meanwhile every development will be keenly watched by Australians since this country is equally interested with Canada in what may prove to be a test case of deep empire concern. Like Canada, we in Australia have a "white" policy, and even at the point of the sword we will keep it white. Every child is pledged from its mother's knee to this policy—it is born in their blood. If a body of Hindoos were to come to our shores under like conditions as those appertaining at Vancouver we would take strong action. We in Australia wish the B. C. people every success in their efforts to keep the niggers out of the country.

Members of the Barbers' union wish to call attention to their shop card and request that all workers look for it when entering barber shops.

THE "SWEAT" SHOPS OF VANCOUVER INSPECTED

Report of Miss O'Connor, City Inspector Presented to Health Committee

Some Stores Not Provided With Seating Accommodation for Women

Miss Teresa K. O'Connor, the recently appointed woman inspector for the civic health department, had her first report to Dr. Underhill, medical health officer, read to the civic health committee Monday afternoon. Since May 28, when she entered upon her new duties, Miss O'Connor has visited 135 different places, consisting of shops, factories, laundries, beaches, parks and public buildings where female help is employed. Some of the places have been visited twice and the parks and stores at least once a week. The places inspected by Miss O'Connor employ 2,283 females. Of this number, 1,148 are employed in shops and stores, 314 in corporations, 446 in laundries, 276 in factories and the remainder in other activities of life. Miss O'Connor states that she found sanitary conditions in the larger places, generally speaking, satisfactory, but in regard to the smaller shops, she very often did not find this the case. "I have in mind at the present time," she said, "one sweat shop in particular, which is thirty-nine feet long by eight feet wide with only one window at the front for light and ventilation. In the same room there is a gas stove for heating irons. Six females and five males are working in the shop and there is only one poorly ventilated toilet at the back of the shop for the use of all."

No Seats Provided

Some departments of stores, it was stated, are not provided with any seating accommodation for employees. One store visited, which employs nearly 100 girls, provides no seating accommodation at all, and only three seats were to be seen in the whole store. The report continues that as regards conditions in factories, girls are generally seated when at work when possible, but in laundries the work is done standing. The building is generally hot and on an average, on three days a week, the girls work nine hours a day. In most cases hours are satisfactory and always satisfactory in the larger stores.

Disgusting Practices

Miss O'Connor, in her report, states that she finds a great nuisance prevailing throughout nearly all places where females are employed in the undesirable language is written on the walls of the toilet rooms. "I find this the case at the bathing beaches and in two of the terminal waiting rooms. In almost every case, however, the difficulty is being overcome by repainting the walls."

On motion of Alderman Ramsay a copy of the report will be sent to Mr. Gordon, factory inspector, and also referred to the city solicitor, and the medical health officer as to what course the city should take to eliminate the conditions reported to exist.

A Socialist Candidate

Reference was made in the last issue of this paper to the possibilities of electing a labor representative at Sandon, B. C. Mr. Shilland wishes to correct this statement by explaining that the workers in that riding will only support a straight Socialist candidate.

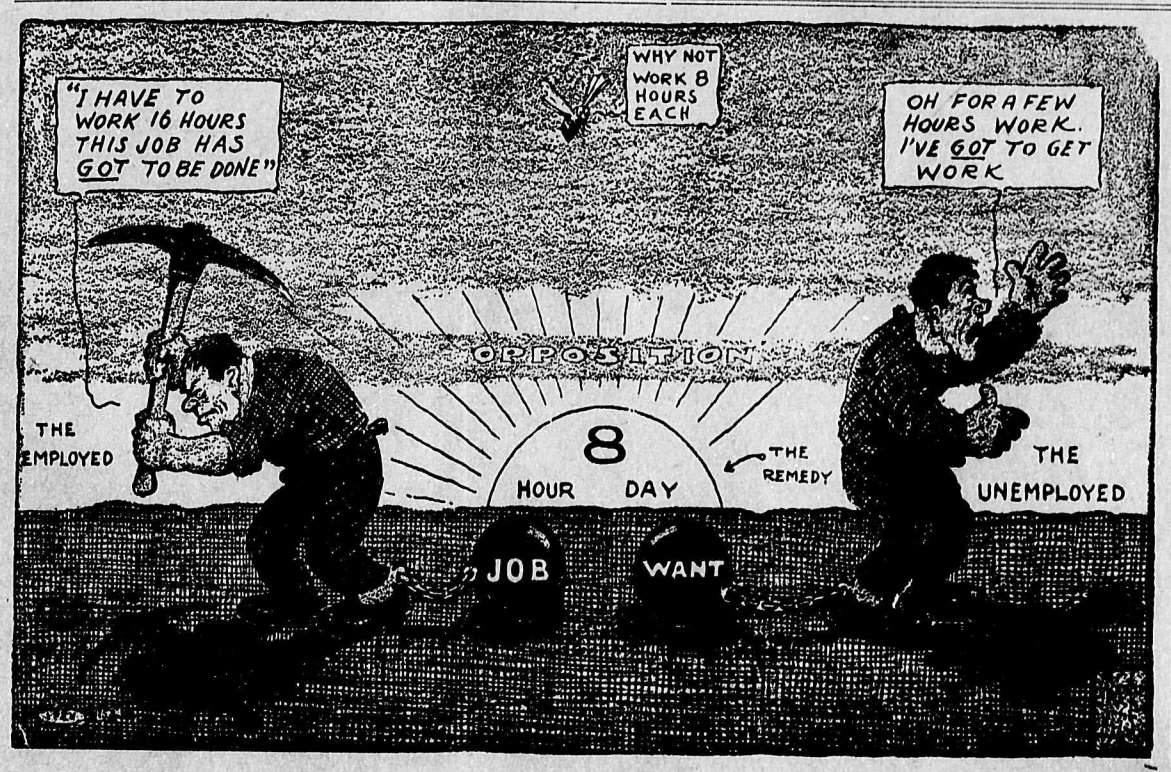
The strike is still on at the Queen mine near Ymir, British Columbia. All miners are urged to stay away until strike is won.

C. P. R. employees held a most enjoyable annual picnic at Ganges harbor last Saturday. There was a large crowd present.

At Sidney Station, Vancouver island, orange trees imported from Japan are showing good growth.

JUDGE MORRISON IS REWARDED FOR VALUE RECEIVED

Premier McBride has appointed Judges Morrison and MacDonald as a commisison to bring in recommendations on which an act can be based for the redistribution of parliamentary seats in British Columbia. The choice of Judge Morrison is a curious one. He is a liberal, and the judge who presided over the special assize at Westminster which dealt with the miners' cases last winter. Just why McBride and Bowser should hand Morrison this plum at this time, while lots of tory lawyers and jurists would have liked it, is something which time may explain. The main thing, however, which McBride wishes to accomplish in the scheme of redistribution, is to so arrange things as to put the only two working-class members of the house out of it. In some way or another Morrison can help to that end. That is most likely why we see this liberal judge with his feet in the tory slush trough.



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VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Election of Officers and Other Business is Transacted

J. S. Robertson of Nanaimo Addressed Council on General Strike

The regular meeting of Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held on Wednesday, July 22nd. In the absence of Pres. Dykeman the chair was occupied by Vice-Pres. Martin.

There was a good attendance of delegates.

Credentials were received for: Stage Employees, D. Day; Bartenders, W. M. Tyson, E. J. Smith, F. Jewel; Carpenters, Theo. Crowl H. Garbutt, A. Watchman D. J Milne; Sheet Metal Workers, H. Brewster, T. Brooks; Barbers, Thos. Nicholson, Walter Signour—and delegates seated. Minutes of last meeting were then read and adopted.

A letter was read from the Premier of New South Wales introducing Miss Harriet F. Powell to the Labor movement, and on motion Miss Powell was asked to address the council. In a brief speech she outlined the idea of the identical interests of the workers the world over, and spoke of the movement in Australia, giving a short history of the movement and how the workers had entered into the political fight as well as the industrial field in that country, and voiced the need for both forms of organization before Labor could stand free. Miss Powell had only arrived in Victoria on Tuesday by the Niagara, and on finding that the boat to 'Frisco did not leave until Thursday she had taken this opportunity to make the acquaintance of the workers in Victoria.

Del. Severtz moved a vote of thanks, and that she be asked to convey the good wishes of the workers in Victoria to the workers in Australia on her return to that country; but Miss Powell said she intended to tour the U. S. A. and Canada if possible. She would not be back in Australia for two years.

Del. Severtz said that he had attended the meeting of the Hospital Board and witnessed the election of officers, but did not appear deeply impressed.

Committee's report adopted.

Dels. Severtz and Fisher, who attended the special convention of the B. C. F. of L., reported that they had expected that the miners on the executive of the Federation would have put some concrete proposals before the convention, and said that in their opinion the failure to do this had resulted in the convention sitting for three days. He went into details regarding the different resolutions submitted, and reported that F. Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades Congress, gave a very interesting address on the Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario. Del. Fisher denied that he had used the terms credited to him by the president. Del. Watchman said that the statement made by Del. Severtz regarding the executive of the Federation not having made a cut-and-dried policy, and said the executive were not leaders, and the executive did not neither could they have introduced a cut-and-dried policy under such circumstances as prevailed at the convention. Del. Severtz, in reply, said that he had no wish to slap the executive, but merely reported the facts.

Report adopted.

Special committee on sending a delegate to congress through Del. Watchman reporting progress.

Report of committee on public meeting addressed by Vice-President Bancroft.

Committee reported meeting held in Alexandra Club, but that meeting was poorly attended by trades unionists.

Report adopted and bills ordered paid. Committee "to give explanation of council's action re financial secretary" to locals. Reporting progress. Letter from bookbinders intimating the were re-affiliating with the council received and filed.

Letter from G. H. Barnard, M. P., re unemployed read and filed. Letter from Painters condemning council for the action taken re financial secretary, was referred to special committee. All trades reported trade as bad with the exception of the Longshoremen, who reported a slight improvement.

Stage Employees reported that non-union men were on Majestic theatre. Carpenters reported exceptionally bad conditions.

Election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:

President, A. S. Wells, Local 2651, Carpenters (acclamation); vice-president, H. King, Street Railwaymen; financial secretary, J. Day, Plumbers; rec. secretary, T. F. Mathieson, Local 2651, Carpenters (acclamation); statistician, C. Severtz, Letter Carriers; sergeant-at-arms, P. Fisher, Longshoremen.

Executive Committee: Dels. C. Severtz, F. Turner, R. W. Nunn, J. L. Martin, with the president, vice-president and recording secretary.

Finance committee: C. Severtz, A. Watchman, W. M. Tyson, H. King, L. S. Weston.

J. S. Robertson, who was elected at the recent convention to lecture on the general strike proposal, was then given the floor, and said in part: The workers on Vancouver Island are in a death struggle with the capitalist class and the battles of the class war are continuous in whatever country the capitalistic system is developed. Outlining the situation on Vancouver Island he referred to the U. M. W. of America in their efforts to build up an organization, and gave a graphic outline of the struggles of the miners to enforce the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and said that the cutting off of the relief from the miners would not break the spirit of the miners on the island, and the fight had only just begun. In an earnest and eloquent appeal he asked for the support of the miners to win their fight, giving examples of where the general strike had been successful and how opinion amongst the workers had changed on this idea. In conclusion he referred to the need of organized labor making a stand for self-protection, as the fight on Vancouver Island was the fight of all, not only of the miners but the organized labor movement for self-preservation.

On the conclusion of J. S. Robertson, a motion was passed asking all locals to arrange for meetings in order that Bro. Robertson could have the privilege of addressing them.

Meeting adjourned 11.30.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

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VANCOUVER ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
F. R. Fleming, Secretary,
Room 212 - Labor Temple

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Large Meeting — Hospital Employees Work Very Long Hours

Vice - president Bancroft Urges the Sending Delegates to St. John

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 23.—The hall of the Trades and Labor council contained the largest number of delegates that has been present for many months, when President Cameron called the meeting to order last night. The real reason for the gathering is a matter of guess-work, probably the election of officers, combined with the visit of Vice-president Bancroft, contributing to the large turnout.

Many delegates who have not been present for months, responded to their names and those who could not come sent substitutes. Credentials were received as follows: J. W. Hunter and J. Helmer were appointed additional delegates from Painters' local No. 495; Chas. Sell, H. Jacobson and A. Pearson, Brewery Workers; H. Schofield, substitute for E. Hunt, of the Bartenders; Bert Chapman, substitute for E. L. Moran; H. Halvarson and J. Yorkson, from the Barbers; A. Michels, Robt. Lee, J. R. Flynn and E. Gill with alternates Schaper, Robinson, Norrison, from the Steam and Operating Engineers.

A letter from Secretary Wells of B. C. Federation of Labor explanatory of the reasons why communications from his office had not been received by the council was read, and ordered filed.

Delegate Gibb reported from the Grievance committee that the matter of the girl working in a licensed house unreasonable hours had been taken up with the president of the Bartenders' local, also with President Walker, of the Cooks and Waiters of Vancouver, who had promised to look into the matter.

Delegate Knudsen and Gibb, who represented the council at the Federation convention, presented reports touching on the matters acted on by that body. The reports were accepted and filed.

The reports of unions as to trade conditions were the same as for months past. With few exceptions the delegates reported decreased memberships and many of those remaining out of work.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Herman Knudsen; vice-president, C. Cropley; general secretary, W. E. Maiden; financial secretary and treasurer, R. A. Stoney; sergeant-at-arms, H. Jacobson; trustees, D. S. Cameron, J. R. Flynn, W. Yates.

The executive committee were instructed by motion to prepare a list of standing committees for the consideration of the council at its next meeting.

Delegate Cameron brought to the attention of the council the fact that the white employees who replaced the Chinese formerly employed at the Royal Columbia hospital, were receiving less wages and to work more hours than the Chinese. As the council with the local council of women were responsible in the main for the change of help, he thought it its duty to lodge a protest with the hospital board and the secretary was so instructed.

Vice-president Bancroft of the Dominion Trades congress then addressed the council, urging the members to see that their organization was represented at the coming convention, if for no other reason than that as the trade union movement was judged by the size of the various conventions of their central bodies, it was their duty to be present and swell the number. The bigger and better the convention the greater the impression made on the capitalistic class.

Bro. Bancroft also gave a brief but interesting address on the workings of the Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario, and in conclusion urged upon organized labor in British Columbia to do their utmost to have as good if not better, law placed on the statute books of the province. At the conclusion of Bro. Bancroft's address he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by a rising vote of all the members present.

VICTORIA CHERRIES A MARKET FEATURE

Higher Prices Are Obtained For These Than For the Okanagan

Chilliwack Produce Small Compared With Other Places—Plenty Fruit

Vancouver, B. C., July 23.

The Vancouver city market, Main street, was well supplied this week with apples, consignments arriving from Whonnock, Hatzic, and Chilliwack. The variety is yellow transparent and the quality first-class. Prices ranged from 1.30 to $1.60 per box. Preserving cherries are still arriving, although in smaller quantities; Victoria lots are the most sought after, and made the best price, $2.50 for 24-pound crate; while the Okanagan 16-pound crates made $1.50.

Sweet cherries are almost finished, and these made $1.50. Peaches were rather short in supply, price $1 a crate. Apricots were eagerly sought after, the supply being far below the demand, price $1 per crate. Raspberries are in short supply and appearances point to the season closing down on raspberries. There is still a fair demand, and there was no difficulty in clearing at $1.20 per half crate and $2 for full crates.

In Carload Lots

Currants did not show up so well in quantity as last week. Blacks were mostly in demand and sold at $2.10 per crate; reds, $1.75; and white, $1.70. Blackberries in half crates, $1.50. Tomatoes are still short, which means that the outdoor variety from the Okanagan and other districts will meet with a good reception. These will be on the market in carload lots at the end of this week or the beginning of next. Prices yesterday, hothouse No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $2; No. 3, $1.80. Outdoor grown, No. 1, $1.50 to $1.60; No. 2, $1.20 for 20-pound crates.

Eggs made a further rise yesterday morning of 1 cent per dozen on case lots, and as the market is firm the tendency is still upward. Present price, 33 cents per dozen. Hens were in fair supply, a nice lot of wyandottes from the island taking first place. They cleared at $9.60 per dozen, while lighter hens made from $8 to $9 per dozen. Ducks are still difficult to sell. Broilers are in good demand, weighing 1½ to 2 pounds. These made from $5 to $8 per dozen.

Chilliwack Beaten

What is wrong with the Fraser Valley farmers? One is tempted to ask that question when the Chilliwack No. 1 train arrives, at the city market. The farmers on this line have the best facilities in the province for marketing their produce, as this train leaves Chilliwack daily, lifting produce all along the line and delivering it right into the market. Yet the quantities received are very meagre.

As a matter of fact, other districts far outstrip Chilliwack in the quantities shipped. It is hoped that the farmers will give this matter their serious consideration, as this train may be withdrawn at any time if there is not business enough to warrant the maintaining of such a service.

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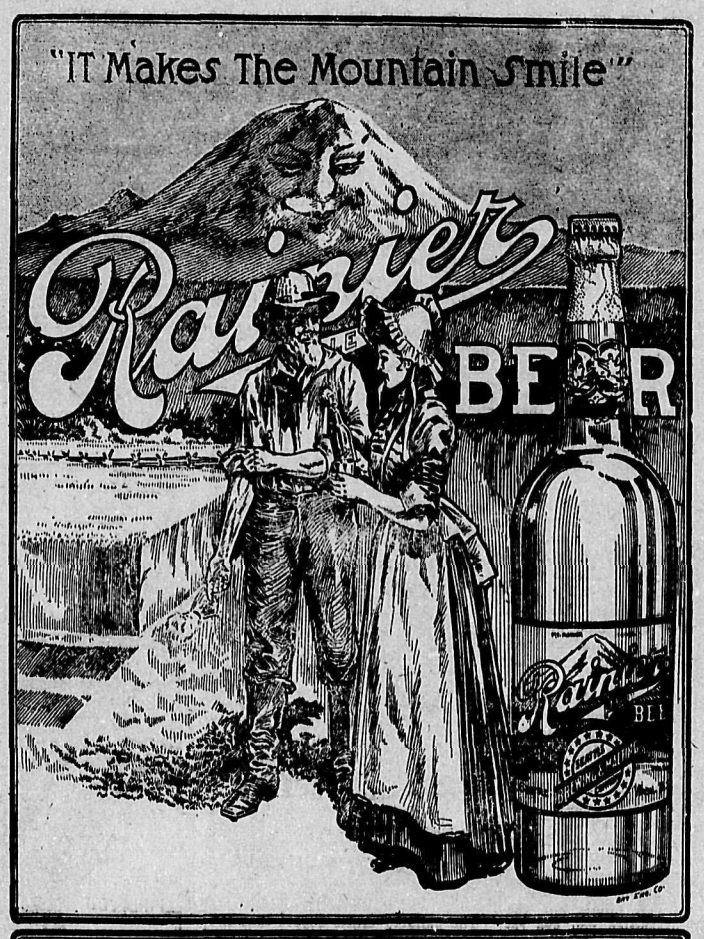

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OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

SIXTH YEAR. No. 172. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1914. SIX PAGES (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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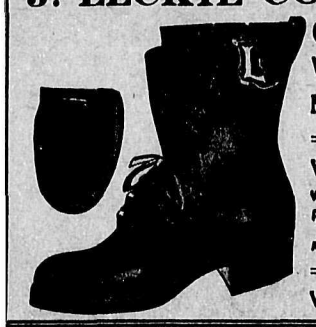

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SEE THE WINDOWS FRANK NEWTON

MEXICANS BURNT AND SHOT DOWN

What Bodies the Flames Did Not Consume the Buzzards Did

"Murder and Plunder Was All We Wanted" Says Soldier

The following letter from William A. Loehrl, a first-class gunner on the battleship Utah, describes the fight at Vera Cruz. As an example of bloodlust it is worthy of persual:

"We more than got peppered by the Mexicans. All those beasts are good for is pot shooting. By pot shooting is meant climbing up high buildings and then firing down on us out of windows. We no sooner had our battalion together than we started in. It did not take long when—bang—down goes one of our fellows with a bullet clear through his head. Death was instantaneous. That worked us fellows up to a savage mood. Kill? Right and left. We put the field guns in the middle of the streets and let fly. We had mercy on nobody, which was proper. Nobody showed a bit of cowardice. Murder and plunder was all we wanted, and we more than gave it to them. For every one of our fellows killed we shot down like dogs about ten Mexicans. It was rather hard for me to kill at the start, but when the fellow next to me was shot through the chest I became as savage as the rest. The fellow that was shot next to me let out a piercing cry and died in about thirty seconds . . . . Firing ceased at about 10.15 p.m. on Tuesday. We had about 150 prisoners, of which we court-martialled about 80 and shot them the same night. That's biz. Show no mercy is our policy now. You have no idea how fast we kill them off. Perhaps you would like to know what we do with the dead ones? We take a horse and wagon and fill the wagon with bodies and drive to the outskirts of the city. There we go to an oil tank, sprinkle crude oil on them and put a match to the pile. Up goes the whole works. What the flames do not consume the buzzards do."

Resolution of Thanks

Following resolution was adopted by Nanaimo local union, No. 2155, U. M. W. of A., at its last meeting:

Resolved—That we, the members of Nanaimo Local Union, No. 2155, United Mine Workers of America, take this opportunity of expressing to our brothers on the American continent our hearty appreciation of the loyal and noble manner in which they have supported the striking mine workers on Vancouver island. And further, that we wish to assure our brother mine workers that we men, at present on strike, are determined to use all the power at our command to establish a militant organization of the mine workers on Vancouver island; be it further

Resolved—That we request that a copy of this resolution be printed in the United Mine Workers' Journal and other labor papers.

Signed on behalf of the union:

[Seal]

J. RATHLEF, President.
WM. WATSON, Secretary.

Demands Abrogation

The Omaha Western Laborer says: Calling the action of the quarter million members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the hundred thousand of the International Union of Steam Engineers and several thousand of the Journeymen Soft Stone Cutters in forming an alliance with the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, whose membership is 80,000, "nothing short of treason intended to discredit and bring into disrepute the laws and prestige of the American Federation of Labor" the building trades department of the federation, at the conclusion of a week's conference in Atlantic City, N. J., issued a statement demanding the abrogation of the agreement. In the event of the non-concurrence within sixty days the conference in resolutions decided to brand them as "Traitors to the American Federation of Labor," calling upon all councils and local unions to withdraw support and aid from those included in the compact.

To Smash "Open Shop."

The Cleveland Citizen, commenting on the alliance of the Bricklayers and Carpenters' international unions, says: The membership will doubtless be pleased to learn that the United Brotherhood recently entered into an agreement with the Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union that will prove a powerful combination to maintain decent working conditions. The agreement is in every respect an offensive and defensive alliance and will soon result in smashing open scabbery into smithereens. It provides among other things that both organizations pledge themselves that locals will not permit members to work with men in the two trades who are not affiliated with the union of their trade. Also all differences regarding jurisdiction and working conditions that cannot be adjusted locally will be settled by the international representatives.

Union Scale

The building committee of the Toronto, Ont., board of education unanimously decided, at a recent meeting, that all specifications for work and contracts must contain a clause that the union scale of wages of the several trades must be paid by the different contractors. The trustees will not trifle with "prevailing rate of wages," or "fair wages," but state plainly what must be done.

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DOESN'T LIKE BEING MINISTER OF LABOR

Hon. T. W. Crothers to Retire From Politics Altogether

Administration of His Department Distasteful to Organized Labor

Says the Winnipeg Voice: Some time ago it was our melancholy duty to announce that no labor legislation would be possible in the session just closed on account of the continued ill-health of Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor. We are now informed that he is to retire from politics altogether; the reason being ill-health, coupled with the fact that he has found the administration of the portfolio of labor exceedingly distasteful. If the honorable gentleman can find any ease in the knowledge that his distaste is shared by others we can assure him that the administration of the labor department under his guidance has been uncommonly distasteful to the whole body of organized labor throughout Canada. His first great chance to make good was in connection with the British Columbia coal miners' strike. He went to the scene of the trouble, had a conference with the masters, gave some fatherly advice to the men, and then took a trip to Europe. We do not expect much of labor ministers of the old party stripe, they lack the main essentials, first hand knowledge and sympathy, but it is the rule to shake the legislative table cloth that we may partake of a few crumbs after Bill and Dan et al have feasted, and in this regard he signally failed.

Liberty

Oh, Liberty! Essence of the gods! Liberty—eternal and divine! The Light which transcends all ages! The goal towards which humanity ever presses! The theme which inspires artists, poets, musicians! The horizon of the scientist and the prophet! The torch of the heralds of peace, brotherhood and justice! The melody of the singers of the new age! The inarticulate cry of the dispossessed, weary, down-trodden masses! The battle-cry of the labor leaders! The vision which has made woman rebellious! The hope of the imprisoned and tortured! The prayer of motherhood! The gift of childhood! The dream of all!

Oh, Liberty! the longing for which has lifted mankind above the beast! The passion for which makes the human blood flow red and warm! The impulse out of which self is forgotten and man triumphs! The rock upon which conscience, love and comradeship is founded! The ideal out of which the brave, the true, the strong new race is to be born! The race which recognizes its solidarity, its unity, its interdependence, its universal kinship!

If a sweetheart, scorn your lover if he does not fight for liberty; if a wife, rest not until your husband espouses the cause of liberty; if a mother, rear your children on the milk of liberty and early instil into their minds and hearts the longing for liberty and the hatred for tyranny and subservience!

Liberty is life and light! Let liberty then be our watchword, our goal, our quest! Yea, our battle-cry and our war song! Our dream by night, and our inspiration by day! Socialism alone can help usher in the glad day.

ROSE HENDERSON.

Machinists' Agreement

The threatened trouble between the Ottawa Car company and its machinists has been averted, and an agreement satisfactory to both parties has been drawn up and signed by the company and local No. 412, I. A. of M. The agreement is published in detail in the July issue of the Machinists' Journal.

OPPOSE DEPORTING OUT-OF-WORK IMMIGRANTS

Labor Officials Disagree With Superintendent of Immigration

President Watters Touring Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

A Montreal, P. Q., dispatch states that labor officials in that city are not at one with W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, who declared his intention to deport unemployed immigrants that have been in Canadian cities less than three years, and have become public charges. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor council, submits that it is ridiculous to lure immigrants to Canada with promises of well-paid work, and a bounty, and then take measures to deport them if, as happened, many of them became public charges through lack of work.

J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, on the other hand, takes issue with his colleague, and holds that deportation of inefficient immigrants is consistent with the federal regulations and policy. Mr. Watters declares that the dominion government pays bonuses only on farm laborers and domestic servants, and that deportation has become necessary because dishonest agents and the transportation companies have brought out immigrants who belong to neither class. He considers that unemployment conditions in Canada are worse than they have ever been before, and that matters are worse on the Pacific coast than in the east.

President Watters is on an educational and organizing tour through Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Last week he left Ottawa for Quebec and will not return again until October 1st. He will remain in St. John, N. B., until after the annual congress, which begins on September 21st.

At Minoru Park

The summer race meeting of the British Columbia Thoroughbred association will be two weeks old on Saturday, and never since the inception of the course in 1909 have the lovers of the thoroughbred been treated to finer sport than that which has featured the opening weeks of racing this season. That the present meeting has the good wishes of Vancouver's citizens is shown every afternoon by the ever increasing attendance. In the grandstand the attendance has been exceptionally large, no doubt augmented by the excellent service which is being supplied this season by the British Columbia Electric railway. Special trains make the run to the course from the city in 25 minuntes, while the last race train is back in town before 6 o'clock. From a racing standpoint it would be hard to surpass the sport as witnessed so far at the Lulu island course. Large fields have been the order throughout, but despite all this, public choices have almost won 40 per cent. of the events, a wonderful percentage on any course. That the judges have taken a stand early in the meeting for clean, upright racing was exemplified last week when they disqualified "Jewel of Asia" after the latter had fouled "Alto Maid." The former was a favorite, too, but it made no difference with the officials. This fact alone speaks volumes for the men who have charge of the racing end, for in their hands alone rest the future of the game here. Never has the racing at Minoru park been of the high order as has been shown to date this season and the success of the meeting from a racing standpoint at least has been assured.

Notice to Secretaries

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send The Federationist change of addresses. It is important that the directory be kept down to date, and such changes will be made cheerfully.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs: I had a bleeding tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

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DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS	$5.95
DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, plain, price	$5.75
TABLE SPOONS	$6.70
TABLE SPOONS, plain	$6.40
SOUP SPOONS	$6.70
BOUILLON SPOONS	$7.90
BERRY SPOONS, each	$1.65
COLD MEAT FORKS, each	$1.40
SUGAR SHELLS	.60
SOUP LADLES, each	$3.60
OYSTER LADLES, each	$2.80
GRAVY LADLES, each	$1.30
CREAM LADLES, each	$1.00
CHEESE SERVERS	.80
PIE SERVERS	$1.80
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK and SPOON combination	$1.80
BREAD KNIVES	$1.70
TABLE KNIVES, hollow handles, dozen	$14.00
TABLE KNIVES, solid handles, dozen	$6.40
TABLE FORKS to match	$4.25
DESSERT KNIVES, hollow handles, dozen	$13.60
DESSERT KNIVES, plain, solid, dozen	$5.95
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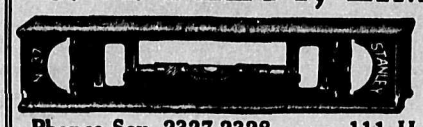

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They can do everything in the line of light cooking, preparing tea or coffee, making toast, preparing eggs, frying chops, etc. You don't want heavy meals during the hot weather and the appliances just meet this demand and make it unnecessary to have a hot fire going.

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FRIDAY.....JULY 24, 1914.

CENTRALIZE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

LABOR CONVENTIONS in British Columbia have been chiefly remarkable up to the present, for preparing a long list of things they wanted—and none of which they ever have got. These gatherings have been a riot of "resoluting," ending in a desert of result. A very wide field of legislation has been covered by the memorials presented to the provincial government by the B. C. Federation of Labor, on behalf of the organized workers of the province during the last four years. Each of the various items has been of more or less importance, otherwise it would not have survived the debate and discussion which took place upon it in convention, before it found its way on to the list But the number and merit of the questions included in the list, did not result in moving the McBride government to action on all or any one of them. The fact that a thing is right and necessary, is no reason at all in the estimation of McBride and Bowser why they should move to carry it out. The beginning and end of all their concern about the matter is: "What will be the political effect of our refusing to do as these people ask?" We realize about as well as most that, with only two members of the working class inside the provincial legislature, McBride does not need to be sparing in his suave contempt for the workers on the outside, who go to him from time to time as "your petitioners ever humbly praying." He has some sense of humor, and we do not think he would lightly surrender the exquisite amusement which he must derive from those periodical pilgrimages of the plaintive proletariat, to whose "ever praying" he ever promises "the earnest consideration of my government."

* * * *

But we do believe the time has come when the labor movement of British Columbia might very well pick out one question, and concentrate all its time, finance and effort on trying to make it law. The workers of Ontario for years did the same as their fellows in British Columbia have done up to now. They too had a long list, over which their finance was spread and their efforts distributed. The result was, that not one of the things they wanted was emphasised strongly enough to impress its importance on the minds of the individual members of the unions. So they got nothing and nowhere until they abandoned that policy and centralized all their endeavors on one thing. That one thing was a Workmen's Compensation act better than anything of its kind in the world, and after four years' effort they have got it. And anyone who will study it with judgment not encrusted with barnacles of prejudice, will have to admit that they have produced something of practical use and benefit to the workers in that province. Vice-president F. Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, made that fact plain enough in the course of his address to the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor last week. It was chiefly by his persistent and able work that the Ontario act became law. The executive of the Federation was not slow in grasping the significance of his statements before the convention. And at a meeting held by them last Friday—at which Bancroft was present—it was decided to commence now to lay plans for securing a Workmen's Compensation act for this province, based on the same principle as that obtained by the workers of Ontario. A preliminary committee was selected, consisting of Vice-president Bancroft, Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells, who had valuable and practical experience in the framing of the present compensation act in Saskatchewan, Vice-president J. H. McVety, who has given much study to legislation of this kind, and Vice-president W. Dunn, whose business has given him a specialized knowledge of the compensation requirements of certain classes of workers.

* * * *

All workmen who have had reason to invoke the aid of the present Workmen's Compensation act of British Columbia—and many who have not—realize that it is practically useless. They know that by the time a workman or his dependents have finished fighting insurance companies and paying lawyers there is nothing left—except a bill to pay. Those who have given deeper study to this question than mere sentiment would prompt, also know that the principle upon which any such legislation is based, must be very carefully scrutinized. Schemes for insuring workmen against the ills and accidents of industry are broadly divided into two kinds—contributory and non-contributory. In one case the workman contributes a portion of his wages to the cost of the scheme. In the other case the cost is borne entirely by industry. It is an economic axiom, held to be true by those who have made a scientific study of a workman's position in modern industry, that his wages express in money terms the power necessary to purchase commodities sufficient to reproduce his bodily and mental fitness. So that any scheme of compensation, to which he is required to make contribution, would result in his wages being lowered beyond the point of maintenance, unless they were deliberately raised to enable him to discharge his new obligation—a thing which would not happen, as long as there was anything he could be deprived of without destroying his productive power. On the other hand, since the value of the product of his labor, over and above what he receives as wages, belongs to his employer, any scheme of insurance, the cost of which has to be taken from that surplus value, is a clear gain to the worker. And any plan of workmen's insurance founded on that principle, should be entitled to the support and approval of both those working men who are economic students and those who are not.

* * * *

The Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario, is based upon the principle that industry should be made to bear the burden of the deaths and disabilities inflicted on workmen by it. The industries of the province are divided into classes and sections. According to the hazard or risk involved in them, so is the yearly wage roll of the employer assessed. The money thus derived will go into a central fund, collected by the state and administered by a state-appointed commission of three, according to a clearly defined scale laid down in the new act. No claimant will have to pay lawyers, or fight insurance companies or go through the procedure of the law courts. The compensation will be paid regardless of whether the injury or death of the workman was due to his negligence or not. In laying down the scales of compensation almost every exigency seems to have been provided for. It is impossible to deal with them all here, btu representative examples are as follows: If a man dies from injuries received at his work, burial expenses not exceeding $75 are paid. Where the widow or invalid husband is the sole dependent they will receive $20 per month as long as they remain unmarried. Where the dependents are a widow, or an invalid husband, and one or more children, a monthly payment of $20 and $5 for each child under 16 years, the whole not to amount to more than $40 per month. If a dependant widow marries the monthly payments will cease, but one month from the day of her marriage she will get a lump sum equal to two years' monthly payments at the rate of $20 monthly. In other words she will get a wedding present of $480, and she still continues to receive $5 per month for each child by her previous husband. Where permanent total disability results from injury, the compensation will be weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been employed. For permanent partial disability the compensation for life is 55 per cent. of the difference between his earning capacity before injury and his earning capacity afterwards. Similar rates and scales, too many to enumerate here, are provided for well-nigh every contingency which might arise.

* * * *

To some it might appear at first glance that the law was chiefly intended to indemnify those injured, or the dependents of those killed. That is not the case. Underlying the whole act is the idea and intent of making compensation for injury and death of workers so expensive to employers, that every provision for reducing accidents to a minimum will be introduced into industry. It is expected that the law will come into force January 1, 1915. A board of experts are now busy assessing industries according to risk, with the result that Ontario employers are rushing safety appliances of all kinds into the factories and workshops so as to get as low an assessment as possible. They realize that their taxes will increase or decrease according to the number of accidents to their employees. It is estimated that the new legislation will cost Ontario industries $3,000,000 per year for about six years and more or less than that afterwards according to the degree to which accidents have been reduced. The most persistent and vicious opponents which organized labor had to face in the fight were the lawyers and the insurance companies, who could see themselves deprived of the handsome pickings which the old system gave them. Summed up in a few words, the new law is the substitution of publicly administered compensation, whereby the injured parties receive the full amount of the awards, in place of the old method whereby the awards were defeated by the insurance companies, or consumed by litigation into which injured workers or their dependants were forced to go. This question will be up before the British Columbia legislature next January. If the workers can only realize the grave and stupendous task which confronts the executive of the Federation, they will give both individual interest and financial support to them in the efforts to obtain for the workmen of this province, a similar compensation act to that attained effort to obtain for the workmen of this province of Ontario.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

THE BOY SCOUT movement is being advertised just now in the city by a poster of exceptional artistic merit. It is skilfully designed to draw the attention of boys, by showing them engaged in the hundred and one outdoor sports and occupations which boys delight in. But there is practically no open sign of the militarist object which we believe to be at the back of the scout movement. That aspect of the venture has been handled with Machiavellian cunning. Many thousands of ordinary superficial thinking parents, allow their boys to join the scouts, not because they hope or expect that the military spirit will be thereby fostered in their youthful minds, but because they believe the exercises and precepts which are the nominal policy of the movement will do the boys good. And if the effect of the training stopped at that they would be right. But it does not, and in the minds of those who originated the idea it was never intended to. For years before Baden Powell came into the public eye through the Mafeking siege, the war office authorities in England had been at their wits' end how to keep up the quantity of recruits flowing into the army without lowering the physical standard required. The effect of industrialism with its concentration of the youth of the nation in the large cities, was reflected in the appalling number of would-be recruits who were rejected for reasons of physical defect. In some of the urban centres the rejections reached as high as 60 per cent., and the shrewd minds of the military authorities were taxed to the limit to find a remedy.

* * * *

It was obvious that the foundation of better men must be laid in better boys. A previous attempt had been made in the form of an organization known as the Church Lads' Brigade, which was made up of boys from the families attached to the Church of England. But that attempt, owing to the religious restriction, was only a part remedy, and not sufficiently wide in scope. It became plain that the basis of such a body must be broader. Baden Powell's name at that time was a household word in England. Out of sheer egotism or naive simplicity, he "put his foot in it" badly during the Mafeking affair, by putting his own head on postage stamps instead of the king's. Official red tape was outraged by that, but Powell was a mob hero, and to retire him from the active army list without making future provision for his talents would not have been popular. So some bright mind hit on the idea of capitalizing the glamor surrounding his name, by making him the central point of the organization of an association for the training of boys, who would, later on, make recruits of adequate fitness for the regular army. It was not necessary that the underlying and ultimate object of the scheme should be seen, lest some parents might become alarmed and withhold their boys. The moving spirits were too adroit for that, but they had taken careful note of the love which most boys have for those things which make up the environment of a soldier's life. They set to work to use that by impressing upon the plastic mind of the young lad, ideas and suggestions whch are calculated eventually to lead to him taking up some form of military service, as a matter of course growing out of the training he has been used to.

* * * *

That is the chief reason why the Boy Scouts are included in processions where the regular military appear in semi-official capacity. The very fact they are there, pleases the innocent minds of the boys. It also plays upon their immature intelligence, by arousing through the insidious medium of suggestion, the desire to emulate their elders. And they look forward to the day when the subtle hint conveyed to them in the wooden staff they carry, shall materialize in a real gun and membership in a real military body. No one can deny that the athletic exercises, the body-building discipline, and the habits of self-reliance and mutual help, which are part of the boy's training are, by themselves alone, good for the boys. But hovering over their drills and enthusiastic labors, is the grim vulture of modern militarism, ever watching and waiting for the day when their fresh young bodies shall have matured to the physique of manhood. Then to be used as targets for the bullet and food for the cannon in wars made by capitalists, whose real interest in seeing them attain to efficient physical manhood lies in the fact that their mental blindness is necessary to the continued enslavement of the class from which they come. It is a scheme conceived with jesuitical shrewdness, to offset the anti-militant propaganda of those who believe that boys' bodies deserve a better destiny than death by a bayonet stab, or a bullet, at the hands of one of their own kind.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT

BAVARIAN WORKMEN, as part of the Prussian empire are meeting with the same vicious opposition as their fellows who live nearer the roaring radiance of the great William himself. An edict has been issued against the unions which, in future are to be classed as "political organizations" and such organizations are forbidden to accept members under the age of 18. The reason for putting the union in that category is that the governing classes fear the effect of the propaganda of the social democrats upon the mind of the youth before he has to do his military service. To offset this action the trade unionists have established night classes which are held by the hundred every night to give instruction to working lads along anti-militarist lines. In their dilemma the authorities are subsidising employers and such capitalist organizations as teach imperialism, pot-house patriotism and the usual anti-democratic fetishes of the "man of blood and iron." They are in for a joyful time.

OUR GLORIOUS EMPIRE

BRITAIN'S GLORIOUS EMPIRE is a some what mixed affair, according to whatever angle it is viewed from. The natives of India, have been generously bombarded by bureaucracy with assurances that it is an inestimable privilege to be a unit in the greatest empire the sun has ever shone on. It is like membership in a union covering all towns in countries situated in every clime. It is only necessary to show your card wherever you go, and you enter at once into full enjoyment of all local privileges. But the Hindoos must have realized the travesty of it all when the British empire came forth last Tuesday to drive them back with cold steel. If they did nothing more, they at least succeeded in demonstrating just how much imperialism is worth. Gurdit Singh is a real stage manager, and the advertisement will eventually be worth the money it has cost to the proletariat of India. It must have been a revelation to them to come here and find a brother Britisher ready with bullet and bayonet welcome. At the very moment the same kind of treatment was being handed to the miners at Nanaimo. When they gathered in their hall last Monday night, brother Britisher was there outside, with fixed bayonet ready to give them as much of it as he was ordered. It must seem a curious commentary on empire, for a Scotch miner to come out here and be confronted by a bare bayonet carried by a lad from his own home town. For crude vindictiveness the Bumbles of Nanaimo would be hard to beat, and it will not be their fault if blood is not spilled in that wretched travesty of a town before the winter is over. Colorado has made them envious, and it looks as though they will not be happy till they get it.

'Tis a tragedy if a lady strays from the path of righteousness "for his name's sake."'

In a somewhat wicked world, virtue has but little exchange value—except in the market places of the dull.

The new Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario was assented to May 1st last. A somewhat significant date.

It is a common thing to hear people say that after the lesson of the Boer war the people could never be led into anything like it again. To listen to the talk circulating through the crowds watching the battle of Burrard inlet last Tuesday, did not bear out any such motion. One week's newspaper agitation, and three special editions will make any average British community repeat all the follies they ever committed in the matter of blood-spilling.

Says the Daily Citizen, England: "The motor car in this country has become one of the dangers to which the common people have to subject themselves humbly." A geographical trifle of 6000 or so miles does not seem to make any difference in this respect between Vancouver and London.

The liberal party held their annual picnic last Saturday. Special items of entertainment were imported. Why it was necessary to go outside to get amusements for the function we do not know. With "Honest John" and F. C. Wade, and the rest, the party itself is an everlasting picnic. It would be a shame to spoil it by trying to take it into politics.

Los Angeles city has appointed a "public defender" to defend prisoners in the city police court, just the same the public prosecutor prosecutes them. Many poor defendants have not money to hire a lawyer, and providing the new officer carries out his duties as they can be carried out, the experiment should be worth watching. We confess to a tinge of scepticism about it. Lawyers are lawyers.

The real reason for the appointment of a federal commission to inquire into the cost of living, probably lies in the fact that at next session of the dominion parliament it is expected a move will be made to raise the wages of M. P.'s from the $2500, which they now get as sessional allowance, to a figure which will enable them to keep their bodies together while they sell their souls to railway promoters.

The demand for education is growing fast. The chief of the Berlin police has announced that he will not grant any more licenses to taxi-drivers unless they can speak fluent English. One of these fine days we shall take the hint and refuse to elect any members of parialment unless they have at least a glimmering notion of the laws of political economy and a nodding acquaintance with the art of decent and humane government. At present we grant political licences to ignoramuses—and worse.

Profit-sharing must be a circle of delight to Ford, the automobile manufacturer. Besides regulating the physical and moral affairs of his employees, he also runs a bank in connection with his factory, specially for their convenience. Deposits have increased enormously during the past six months. The employees put their "profits" into the bank. Ford puts them into the running and extension of his business, and pays four per cent. interest to depositors. So it works out that the employees exploit themselves for profits which they share —with Mr. Ford.

The constitution of Germany is rather complicated for a foreigner to understand. Its essential feature is, however, fairly easily grasped. The Kaiser William is on top because he has the strongest army and has the good old feudal manners which believe in brute force. The German empire was the fruit of the Franco-German war. The rest of Germany gave way to the successful soldier when they crowned the first Emperor William at Versailles. He represented—and his present successor still represents—the uncivilized strength of arms. The rest of Germany has made a name for culture—music, drama, philosophy.

As a contemporary says, in contending for the abolition of senates and "upper houses."

> Experience has shown that democracy is more temperate than the Fathers presumed; and the danger that the common people will confiscate wealth, is at least no greater than the danger that wealth will exploit the common people. So, in the light of democratic experience, there is no valid reason for an upper house with with an absolute veto on legislation.

Just so. "The temperance of the democracy." A more candid critic could easily give it another and more appropriate name.

We have at various times expressed ourselves with cheerful candour on the subject of the Coal Mines Regulation act, but listen to the Nanaimo Herald of last Tuesday, the ultra British, Rule Britannia organ of the American capitalists of the Western Fuel company:

> A man has not to be an Englishman or an English scholar either to get employment in a coal mine or secure a certificate of competency as a coal miner. If an Asiatic can talk English so as to be understood and understand English when spoken to, he is eligible to sit for a coal miner's certificate. The regulations were not designed to restrict employment in the mines to Canadian born, Britishers, or Americans.

Paul Bourget, is a member of the French Academy, which consists of forty very exclusive persons who have agreed to regard themselves as the highest authorities on all matters pertaining to literature and art in France. Giving evidence last Tuesday at the trial of Madame Caillaux he was confounded by her lawyer Maitre Labori, by a quotation from one of his own books. His way of evading the difficulty was by saying "Literature is not life." The answer had to be given so quickly, that it is evident he had no time to be dishonest. Nothing could so thoroughly have defined the attitude of the dilettante litterateur on such a matter. Art, to such, is artifical and divorced from real life. And that is why writers like Zola who wrote of real life in a real way, never enter the ranks of the "Immortals," and do themselves everlasting credit by never wanting to.

When a Hindoo hits a policeman on the head with a piece of coal, that policeman is a hero. The newspapers say so, and that proves it is right. A matter of a year or so ago, policeman were beating citizens over the head every Sunday, to the glory of God by the orders of James Findlay—was mayor, never will be again—for the dastardly crime of being on their own verandahs and doorsteps, or on the street one mile away from a free speech meeting. The policeman were the hitters in that case, but still the heroes just the same. We would like to see this hero business mixed a little more. Incidentally common decency does not permit the giving of a full list of the things which were used as ammunition by the Hindoos last Sunday night. Suffice it to say that it would give a substantial measure of satisfaction to sundry of the luckless wights whose heads were broken over the free speech fight.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Miners' Campaign

To tae working class of British Columbia: Fellow workers: In the near future a referendum vote will be submitted to the organized labor bodies of British Columbia. Organizers are in the field to propagate the general strike. They will get in touch with the unorganized, organized and unemployed. The convention just lately held under the auspices of the B. C. Federation of Labor for the purpose of devising ways and means of assisting the Vancouver island miners, and to consider the unemployed problem and Asiatic immigration, voted in favor of a general strike by a small majority. There were several resolutions introduced proposing common action, and, possibly, the number of resolutions bearing along the same lines, may have been responsible for the small majority. Several arguments were put up for and against the general strike. It was shown very plainly that the sectional strike has outlined its period of usefulness. The Vancouver island strike is a strikeing example of the fact that finance will not always win strikes. It is well known that the wage-slave only gets sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter himself, and for a small section of the workers to pit their financial strength against the wealth of the minority who possess four-fifths of the wealth wrung out of the hides of the workers, is suicidal. Therefore, it becomes necessary for the workers to adopt other means, and the majority of the delegates to the convention were in favor of a strike extending throughout British Columbia. The unemployed were held up as a menace; but it was very plainly shown that the unemployed have not yet filled the mines on Vancouver island, and neither have they joined the militia. It is a pretty good guess that the most aggressive union men are numbered in the ranks of the unemployed. It is a well known fact, too, that when workers are to be laid off, the most aggressive are the first to be fired. Are the unemployed going to stand for that insult to their manhood? Unfortunately there are men in the labor movement who are more of a menace than the unemployed, especially those who are afraid of jeopardizing their meal ticket. No man should starve amidst plenty, and no law or code of morality should stand in the way of a man when he is hungry. If the unemployed are hungry, let them take some of the good things that have been wrung out of the hides of their fellow workers; and perish the thought that they would take the jous of members of their own class. That is left for the mental degenerates who are discharged from the militia or special police. We on Vancouver island have seen the travels of the spineless object that joins the militia or special police when he goes to work as a scab, and many of the scabs on Vancouver island are ex-militiamen and ex-policemen. Agreements were put forward as an argument against a general strike, but it was shown very plainly that the masters still stand by no agreement unless the workers are strong enough to force them. The masters place their own interpretation on the agreements, and in the divided state in which the workers now are, they either have to stay by the masters' interpretation of the agreement or get out. How are the B. C. Electric Railway men fairing with their agreement? And how are the miners of the Crow's Nest pass fairing with their agreement when they had to call a mass meeting at Fernie to devise ways and means to protect their gas committee when they reported gas? If the U. M. W. of A. are defeated on Vancouver island, will the Jingle Pot company keep their agreement? We think not. It has come to our notice that some of the wise guys in the labor movement have said that the time is not propitious and that the referendum will be treated as a joke. How long are the workers going to allow a few self-seeking labor leaders and office-seekers to pull the wool over their eyes. These same gentlemen will tell you that the time is not propitious when a wave of prosperity (?) strikes the country. They will tell you that to make a success of a general strike there must be discontent, and at the present time, when the province is seething with discontent, they say the time is not ripe. Will some one tell us when it will be ripe? Of course, the time is never ripe for the meal ticket seeker, because it is against his material interests. The solution is up to the workers of the province and never mind about these gentlemen with their soft jobs and comfortable homes. We on Vancouver island have been on strike for 22 and 14 months respectively, and the position of our powerful international organization is such that we can expect out relief cut off at any moment. So we are appealing to the workers of British Columbia to help us in our fight against the McBride (mis)administration. We have some of our men in jail who have legally served their sentences, but Bowser is pleasing himself about helping them to get out. So what are you going to do about it, fellow-workers? Are you going to have any say about the way the province should be run, or are you going to allow the coal barons to own the government? The mining act is only enforced, subject to their approval, and no law is allowed to stand in their way. The residents of the village of South Wellington are prevented from using the government sidewalk which they helped to build. The strike-breakers have been armed by the company with rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition apiece. Mr. Bowser says they are justified. These same strike-breakers came up into the village a short time ago, led by company officials, with the avowed intention of driving the strikers out, but there have been no wholesale arrests for unlawful assembly, etc. Oh, no! The scab has a different legal status to the union man. Vice-president Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, stated before the convention that since the strike had been lost in Nova Scotia, the conditions there were deplorable, and a minister of the gospel stated some time ago that people there were eating dog. Do you want the same state of affairs to prevail on Vancouver island? If you do, leave the mine-workers on Vancouver island to work out their own salvation, and if you do not, come out in a body and register your kick against the powers that be, for the time is rotten ripe, the statements of some of the labor fakirs to the contrary notwithstanding. At the same time you will be striking a blow for yourselves. Do not let the capitalist "rags" like the Daily Herald, of Nanaimo, have the laugh on you. Let them see that the workers of British Columbia have got some sting, they they are not hanging on the words of the few self-seekers who are knocking the general strike. If yau want to listen to the still small voice of the Herald and the meal ticket artists, do so and vote against the general strike. By so doing you will throw the Vancouver island mine-workers down and they will have to fight to the bitter end by themselves, and the fight isn't knocked out of them yet. Now is the time to put British Columbia on the map by following the world-wide movement. Don't be afraid of the unemployed scabbing on you—when the mine owners of Vancouver island have scoured the world and haven't got the men they want yet. Yours in the fight.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local No. 872, U. M. W. of A.
South Wellington.
(Signed) Walter Head, Tom Hayton, John R. Barkhouse, Fred H. Shaw.
South Wellington, B.C., July 18, 1914.

Union Restaurants and Cafes

Bergman's Cafe, Hastings street west.
Bluepoint Cafe, 538 Main street.
Boulder Cafe, 11 Cordova street west.
English Kitchen, 30 Hastings street east.
Cordova Cafe, 130 Cordova street west.
Couver Cafe, 32 Hastings street west.
Dominion cafe, Main street west.
Good Eats Cafe, 110 Cordova street west.
Lincoln Cafe, 572 Richards street.
Rainier Hotel Cafe, corner Cordova and Carrall streets.
T. & H. Cafe, 151 Cordova street west.
Oyster Bay Cafe, corner Carrall and Cordova streets.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

ALLIANCE FORMED OF CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS

For "Offensive and Defensive" Under Certain Conditions

Members Will Not Work With Unfair Men to Either Unions

The Federationist has received information to the effect that a joint agreement has been signed and entered into between the officers of the "Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America," and the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." The full text of the document is as follows:

Agreement by and between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of Aemerica and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

First—We agree to a general "offensive and defensive" alliance under the following conditions:

Second—That no member of either organization shall work on any operation where workmen are employed other than those who are in good standing in the respective international unions.

Third—That in all "offensive and defensive" movements no subordinate local of either international union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and determined upon by the presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fourth—No movement of an "offensive or defensive" character shall be countenanced in cases where such would be a violation of existing agreements that have been submitted to and duly approved by the presidents of both international unions as is required by the constitutional laws thereof.

Signing the agreement for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are: James Kirby, general president; Frank Duffy, general secretary.

For the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America: W. J. Bowen, general president; Thos. R. Preece, first general vice president; Wm. Dobson, general secretary.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—30690.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL — Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: W. E. Walker, president; J. H. McVety, vice-president; Geo. Bartley, general secretary, 210 Labor Temple; Miss H. Gutteridge, treasurer; Miss P. Brisbane, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; G. Curnock, F. Knowles, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY, LTD.—Directors: Fred A. Hoover, J. H. McVety, James Brown, Edward Lothian, James Campbell, J. W. Wilkinson, R. P. Pettipiece, John McMillan, Murdock McKenzie, F. Blumberg, H. H. Free. Managing director, J. H. McVety, Room 211.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Monday in month President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. R. Fleming, P.O. Box 66.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS LOCAL No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7.30 p.m. President, H. G. Leeworthy; corresponding secretary, R. J. Adams; business agent, J. Black, Room 320, Labor Temple.

BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 8.30 p. m. President, J. W. Green; recorder, C. E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p. m.

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

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 207. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION No. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in room 206, Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, Wm. Bushman; secretary, George Mowat, Hazelwood hotel, 344 Hastings Steet E.; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1120 Tenth Avenue East.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, F. Barclay, 858 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1161 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office: Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 2.30 and 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

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

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. R. Van Sickle; recording secretary, J. M. Campbell; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

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

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 348 I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second 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. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler.

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

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS', AND Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Grand; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 1023 Comox street; recording secretary, R. 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 Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. Robert C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy Ave.; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8.00 p. m. President, J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second fourth Wednesdays at 2 p. m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p. m. President, Adam Taylor; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street; financial secretary, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

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

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

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

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YOU HELP YOUR FELLOW UNION MEN AND BESIDES, YOU GET THE VERY BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

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KEEP YOUR MONEY HERE AND GIVE A BROTHER WORKMAN A JOB—HE NEEDS IT!

Ask for Paints and Varnishes made by

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Vancouver, July 9th, 1914

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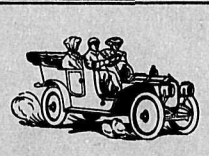
The Union Label, particularly on your negligee shirts (The Master Brand), in addition to the fit and quality of the goods, make them our best sellers.

Your "Buck Brand" Work Shirts are the best values I have ever seen, both for the merchant and the man that wears them. I wouldn't be without them.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN.

(Copy)

WM. J. McMASTER & SONS, LTD.
W. B. THOMAS, Manager Director.



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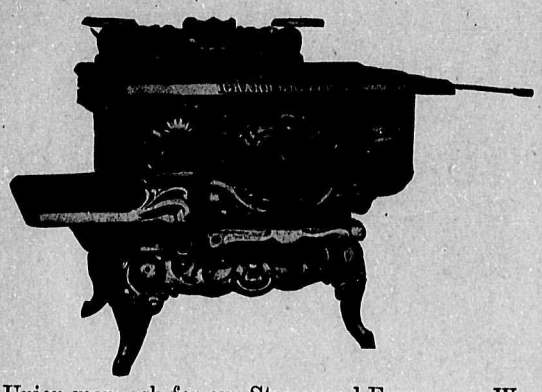

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OF ALL SUMMER MERCHANDISE

OUR THIRD annual July Clearance Sale is in full swing. Sensational bargain features in all summer wearing apparel for women, children and infants. See all of our big show windows for daily snaps. Saunter through our cool, day-light store, the most pleasant shopping centre in Vancouver.

P. S.—We are agents for the famous Standard Patterns, 10 and 15 cents each.

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CAXTON CLUB

Entertainment—Lecture by J. Francis Bursill

The excitement on the waterfront on Tuesday night attracted many people who would doubtless have attended the concert and lecture given under the auspices of the Caxton Club (printers' apprentices). The Hindu question has had a disturbing influence altogether, for it took away the gentleman who helps Mr. J. Francis Bursill with a lantern and the substitute—or deputy—found had a lantern hardly adequate for such a large hall. Still the evening was pleasantly and profitably passed and the attendance was satisfactory. Mr. Thomas Weedon proved immensely popular as vocalist and pianist. Miss E. Crane danced with vivacious grace. Mr. Jules Dahlager proved a clever cartoonist, Mr. W. S. Campbell sang "When the Ebb Tide Flows" and "Thora" admirably. Mr. H. Cowan was a genial chairman and Mr. George Bartley waxed eloquent in moving a vote of thanks to speaker and entertainers. Mr. J. Francis Bursill, the well known newspaper man, known as "Felix Penne," gave an interesting—suggestive—address, illustrated by lantern slides. It was not a lecture, but a "gossip," and several passages should set the young apprentices reading—and thinking! The speaker, who was a "printer's devil" over 50 years ago, contrasted the conditions of the printer's workshop of his early days with the improved conditions brought about by trade unions and combinations for "betterment." He urged young printers to read up the history of their trade, the lives of famous printers and to study well printed books: there were now beautiful examples in the Carnegie library. After showing pictures of the early "block" books, "Felix Penne" went on to speak of William Caxton, "the father of English printing," who brought up as a mercer, "took to" writing and printing and by setting up his press in Westminster Abbey laid the foundation of learning—and of liberty. The improvements in the press by Earl Stanhope, by Cope, Hopkins, Kaenig and others were briefly touched on and Mr. Bursill claimed for the Times the first application of steam to the printing press. Steam now is largely superseded by electricity. All who know the speaker know him to be fond of "artistic" printing and not the least interesting portion of his address were the passages devoted to Willam Blare, Maclise, Walter Crane aand others who, anticipating and cooperating with William Morris, brought about the formation of a school of "art printers" of which this continent has had many illustrious examples, notably De Vinne.

The brief address, the excellent slides whetted the appetite for more and all were glad to hear from the speaker that later on in the year, when the dark evenings are more adapted for Caxton gossip, he will return to the subject, and with a better lantern, show beautiful examples of ancient and modern printers' work. Let us here say that Mr. Douglas, the city librarian, Mr. Alfred Buckley, on the library staff, and others believe with Mr. Bursill that this city must look more in the future to its technical industries and they are ever ready to co-operate with Mr. Bursill in placing before the young craftsmen good examples of printing, book-binding and illustrations.

Later on in the year it would be a good thing to arrange some holiday afternoon for a party of twelve or fifteen apprentices to visit the Carnegie Library with Mr. Bursill as guide. We are sure he will accept that position, and an examination of beautiful books from the Kelmscott press and beautiful bindings by Bedford, Reviere and others can be made very interesting.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

If you are one who doesn't know

the wonders of the Blue Amberol played on an Edison Cylinder Phonograph. Let us show you what you are missing. We've been in business a long time, Mr. Reader. No one knows the talking machine line better than we do. We've watched the Edison develop until to-day we unhesitatingly claim it to be the most perfect on the market to-day. You'll not lose anything by hearing it. We'll arrange terms to suit.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

By MRS. J. A. CLARKE

The regular monthly meeting of the Pioneer Political Equality league was held last Friday in room 302, Empire building. Many important matters were dealt with. The league discussed the possibility of a strong union of the leagues of Vancouver and vicinity and went on record as favoring same.

The members of the Cedar Cottage Political Equality league spent a very enjoyable day last week when they went on a picnic to Gibson's Landing.

The Mount Pleasant Suffrage league will hold its regular meeting Friday night, July 24th, in A. O. F. hall, corner of Main street and Tenth avenue. The public is invited.

The argument that suffrage tends to kill motherhood was clearly disapproved the other day at the liberal picnic when two of the leading suffragists in British Columbia, Mrs. Ralph Smith and Mrs. (Dr.) McConkey, were called upon to act as judges in the baby show. These two ladies, with the assistance of Dr. Christie, not only judged about 60 babies, but handled the affair in such a way that the show was quite a success.

Suffrage Debate

At the debate on Woman Suffrage, held under the auspices of the liberals of ward v. on Thursday last, in Lee hall, the decision was given in favor of votes for women.

Mr. Cook, speaking for suffrage, said that the right of women to vote was founded on justice and equity. In the past might and power had kept woman out of all activity except that which man permitted. Even in reproduction woman performed the greater part. Woman was human as well as man, and just as able to bear her share of the world's work as man, but man had dominated and forced woman into inferior positions. For the sake of humanity woman should be given access to all great questions. She should be allowed to delve, work, and solve. With an education and given political equality, woman would broaden out and get a national outlook beneficial to all concerned. At the present time the state is losing the service of one-half of the intellect of the nation. Women do not serve in the army, neither do men bear children.

Mr. Strain, speaking for the negative, said: "Do women want the vote?" He only knew two women who really wanted the vote. Will they exercise the franchise? Several countries had given the vote, but he had not heard of any great exodus to those countries on account of better conditions. Women already had too much to do. Conditions in Colorado showed that the vote had not done much to help women. In that state the women took clubs to fight with in the miners' struggle. Why did they not use the vote instead? Women did not know enough. In fact, some women did not even know enough to chew gum properly. He had watched several women in the street car and they contorted their faces hideously. The other two speakers brought out several important points. The leader of the affirmative summed up by saying that it was not a moral, religious, or educational question, but one of pure justice. Therefore, women should have votes.

Women in Colorado

When Mother Jones was in the city of Vancouver she told about the nineteen women and children in the great strike district in Colorado who had been burned to death by the thugs employed by Rockefeller. She claimed the women of Colorado who had the vote, had not lifted a finger in protest. Herein Mother Jones was wrong. The women of Colorado not only protested, but demanded that the bloodshed be stopped. It was the delegation of one thousand women voters who demanded that the state militia be called off, that federal troops be brought in, and that the governor, who had the power, take over the mines, if necessary, and see that the men be given a square deal. The governor at first refused, but when he found the women firm he sent the telegram that brought the federals. Of course, the presence of the federal troops does not mean that a cure of the economic conditions existing in Colorado has been effected. However, conditions have been made temporarily better, and some good may come out of the action on the part of the women.

Value of Movies

The American National Woman Suffrage association has decided to have a series of slides made of suffrage cartoons. These cartoons are to be run off between rolls. These slides will first be used in the six states hoping to get suffrage amendments through in November. The national association is well organized and is taking advantage of every possible means to bring the matter of votes for women before the people. A prize of $25 is also offered to the person writing the best suffrage story for the movies. Anyone may enter the contest. Lately quite a number of anti-suffrage plays are appearing in our local picture shows. The women who believe in votes for women and who attend these shows should ask the management to help the cause by not putting these features on. One or two managers have been approached and have promised this.

Anti's and Colorado

The anti-suffragists seem to have a favorite pick at the state of Colorado. Whenever there is an argument on the question, Colorado, is a suffrage state, gets a great share of abuse, and yet this state is really a banner state. Suffrage was granted in 1893, and in less than six years women got through over thirty-two laws directly affecting women and children—laws that should have been on the statute books years before. Some of the laws are: Equal guardianship, raising the age of protection to girls to 18, eight hours for women, compulsory education between 8 and 16 (with exceptions) giving women equal property rights. These and many more laws went into effect. The chief claim of the anti's is that the capital, Denver, is a very wicked city. They forget that Denver is the center of a great mining country into which the men of the surrounding country come to have their so-called "good times;" that the women in this western city are still in the minority and that therefore laws are still man-made.

STRIKE VOTE

Favorable by B. C. Federation of Labor

Following is the roll call vote on referendum on general strike taken at special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, held at Vancouver, B. C., July 13-15, 1914.

	For	Agnst
New Westminster		
Steam Engineers—J.R.Flynn..	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—A. E. Duncan..	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—W. Yates	—	1
T. & L. Council—H. Knudson.	1	—
T. & L. Council—H. Gibbs....	—	1
Elec. Workers—W. Eskin....	—	1
Painters—A. Jorgeson	1	—
Victoria		
U. B. of Carp.—A. Watchman	1	—
U. B. of Carp.—G.L.Dykeman	1	—
A. S. U. B. of C.—A. S. Wells	—	1
A. S. U. B. of C.—Mathieson.	—	1
Gro. Laborers—J. L. Martin..	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—W. H. Gibson..	—	1
Stm. Engineers—J. E. Peacock	—	1
B'hood Painters—F. Harvey..	1	—
Plumbers—Anderson	—	1
Stage Employees—B. Day	1	—
T. & L. Council—P. Fisher...	1	—
T. & L. Council—C. Sivertz..	—	1
Longshoremen—G. Paget	1	—
Cigarmakers—A. Ross	1	—
Machinists—A Herberger	—	1
Vancouver		
Steam Engineers—L. Dawson	1	—
Moulders—C. Cropley	1	—
Jour'men Tailors—McDonald..	1	—
St. Ry. Emp.—W. H. Cottrell.	1	—
St. Ry. Emp.—W. Murray....	1	—
St. Ry. Emp.—W. Kirby	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—A. V. Lofting..	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—J. James.....	—	1
St. Ry. Emp.—R. Rigby	—	1
U. B. Carp.—J. H. McEwen...	1	—
U. B. Carp.—C. Howe	—	—
U. B. of Carp.—W. Foxcroft.	—	—
U. B. of Carp.—G. H. Hardy..	—	—
U. B. of Carp.—J. Davidson..	1	—
U. B. of Carp.—A. McDonald.	—	1
Marble Workers—J. McManus.	—	1
B'hood Painters—H. Grand ..	1	—
Bldg. Laborers—G. Kilpatrick	1	—
Op Plasterers—Alf. Hurry ...	—	1
Plumbers—W. Mundell	—	1
Trades Coun.—W. F. Dunn...	—	1
Trades Coun.—F. A. Hoover..	—	1
Longshoremen—H. Hanning .	1	—
Longshoremen—G. Thomas ...	1	—
Letter Carriers—J. B. Metcalf	1	—
Letter Carriers—F. Knowles.	—	1
Elec. Wrkrs. (Out)—H. Jones	1	—
Elec. Wrkrs. (Out)—H. Hogan	—	1
El. Wrkrs. (In)—Estinghausen	—	1
Barbers—C. F. Burkhart	—	1
Typo.—R. H. Neelands	—	1
Typo.—J. E. Wilton	—	1
Typo.—Geo. Bartley	—	—
Photo Eng.—A. F. Porter....	—	—
Marble Cut. Hlprs.—Cassels..	—	1
Pattern Makers—R. Sampson.	—	1
Machinists—J. H. McVety ...	—	1
Bartenders—G. W. Curnock ..	—	1
Bartenders—A. Lees	—	—
Bartenders—H. Davies	—	—
Sht. Metal Wrkrs.—Hamilton.	—	—
Mov. Pic. Op.—F. E. Goodman	—	—
Stm. Engineers—W. Cherry..	—	—
Lathers—V. Midgley	—	—
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