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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SIXTH YEAR. N[illegible] VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1914. EIGHT PAGES (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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LABOR CONDITIONS AT INTERIOR POINTS

Fairly Satisfactory So Far as Wage Earners are Concerned

The Political Situation — People Tired of the Provincial Government

At Sandon, B.C., there are two unions of the Western Federation of Miners and a local of the Socialist Party of Canada. This is a 100 per cent. organized town where everything is satisfactory so far as labor is concerned, excepting the election of a working-class representative to the legislature. It may be stated, however, that some years ago W. Davidson was elected as a labor member on the platform of the now defunct Provincial Progressive party that was formed at Kamloops in 1903, and it is the intention of the workers to again put forward a labor candidate at the next general election. Since the town began a straight working-class candidate has been nominated to contest the riding. Also there is a live socialist local at Nakusp. A. Shilland, who was a delegate at the special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, held in this citw this week, says that the future promises a safe constituency for a parliamentary labor representative at Sandon. Also there is a fair prospect of obtaining an eight-hour day there for the millmen. Regarding the outlook for mining he states that three promising prospects are being opened up in the Payne group.

H. Elsmore, Phoenix, also another delegate at the convention, says that the working people of his town are very tired of the McBride-Bowser outfit, and will put up an opposition candidate at the next elections. He did not think, however, that it would be possible to elect a straight social-candidate. The Finlanders had a strong Social Democratic local, and there were also quite a few English-speaking socialists, but they were not strong enough alone to win an election. The idea seemed to prevail here that the strongest oppositionist candidate, though he may not be a straight laborite, would receive support to defeat a straight government candidate. A strong effort could be made, however, to nominate a working-class representative, but one would not be nominated without a good chance of winning. He believed that at this juncture the only thing to do was to defeat McBride and Bowser in order to relieve the miners on Vancouver island and to get justice. Where labor cannot elect a candidate of its own, the next best thing to do was to support one who would vote to put the government out of business and support the miners in their strike. And labor could do that much in the electoral riding of Grand Forks, which included Poulson and Phoenix. In the latter town the Western Federation of MIners had a good local union, with about 500 members. Including transients, there were still told about 800 men in this mining camp. At present the state of trade was normal, with not many idle.

The state of trade at Greenwood is normal. The B. C. Copper company is doing considerable development work at Voight's camp in the Similkameen. Outside this there are no new prospects being opened up, excepting that a tunnel is being driven by local men and is now in over 800 feet. The ore is a high grade silver galena, and promises well. This camp is strictly union, with favorable working conditions. Regarding the political situation, W. Phillips, who was a delegate at this week's convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, says that the workers of Greenwood realize that labor cannot accomplish very much in the way of legislation unless it has force and power behind it in the legislature. The wageearners were a unit in opposition to the Victoria government for the way it has treated the striking miners on Vancouver island, and on this issue alone could elect an opposition representative. A straight labor candidate would be nominated if his election were at all possible; but if not, an opposition man of some kind would be supported if he would support the miners of Nanaimo.

TAILORS MEET

Election of Officers—Trade Reported Very Quiet—The Agreements

At the last regular meeting of Tailors Industrial (International) local union, No. 178, the following officers were elected for ensuing term: President, Miss H. Gutteridge; vice-president, A. Beamish; secretary, C. McDonald; treasurer, K. Patterson; sergeant-at-arms, Oscar Gren; outside guard, Dan Lee; label custodian, T. Nordlund; local organizer, C. McDonald. Executive committee—Mrs. Dolk, Miss Morton, Miss Thornton, S. Shanks.

It was reported that S. McPherson, 3 Main street, the oldest-established merchant tailor in Vancouver, had signed the union wage-scale agreement. It may be stated that the tailors agreements all expire on September 30th next.

Abraham's shop, Pender street, was reported unfair.

Trade in general was reported as very quiet.

LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION LAST NIGHT

Vice-president Bancroft of the Trades Congress Addressed Council

President A. Watchman and Secretary A. Wells of Federation Spoke

Vancouver Trades and Labor council convened in regular session last night. A circular from the new miners' union in Butte, stating their side of the recent trouble there was filed.

Credentials were received and delegates seated as follows: Sheet Metal Workers, A. J. Crawford, G. Freeman, and A. Fisher; Tailors, H. Gutteridge; Cooks and Waiters, J. Cummings; Builders Laborers, J. Sully, G. Harrison, G. Kirkpatrick; Painters, W. McGillivray; Bricklayers, R. Norrie; Musicians, J. T. Rundle; Bartenders, P. O'Keefe; Cigarmakers, H. Rhodes, A. P. Teitjen; Street Railwaymen, J. W. O'Connor, F. A. Hoover, R. Rigby; Plumbers, A. Holmes.

The committee appointed to deal with the question of Labor Day celebration had decided that no parade was desirable, but were in favor of holding a huge union picnic. A motion to take a referendum of the unions on the question of holding a parade or picnic be taken, was lost in favor of an amendment that the council favored the idea of holding a picnic. Del. Dunn, as one of the council's delegates to this week's convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor reported on the convention. He recounted the incidents of the convention and said that in his opinion the referendum calling for a general strike would be regarded as a joke in view of present labor conditions. Del. F. A. Hoover, also a delegate to the convention, reported and dealt with the proceedings of the convention, which are fuly reported elsewhere in our columns. The special committee appointed to secure the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for Vancouver in 1915, reported that they were considering a special number of The Federationist, setting forth the reasons why the congress should come here. More complete plans would be submitted at a later date. Barbers reported new members. Tailors had settled their trouble with McPherson on Main street. Bartenders had put cards in the Metropole and Windsor hotels. Inside electricians had received a visit from Vice-president Bancroft and electricians would most likely affiliate with the Trades congress. Del. Dunn, in view of the that visitors were present in the persons of President Watchman and Secretary Wells, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, also Vice-president Bancroft of the Trades Congress, suggested that election of officers be laid over till next meeting. The suggestion was not adopted.

Delegates Walker and McVety were nominated for the office of president. The election resulted in Walker 19, McVety 31. McVety elected. For vice-president, Dels. Dunn, Walker, Pipes and Estinghausen were nominated. All declined save F. L. Estinghausen, who was elected by acclamation. Secretary G. Bartley was re-elected by acclamation. Miss H. Gutteridge was re-elected by acclamation. For Statistician, Dels. Hoover and Herritt were nominated. Result of the election was F. A. Hoover 43, J. Herritt. Del. Sully was re-elected sergeant-at-arms by acclamation. Dels. Trotter, Curnock and Knowles were re-elected by acclamation. The officers were then installed by ex-President Walker.

Vice-president Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was called upon to address the council. He reviewed the new Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario and other legislation in working class interest which has been passed in that province recently. His address was listened to with close interest from start to finish and was accorded a genuine measure of applause at the termination. President Watchman of the B. C. Federation then addressed the meeting. He appealed for the loyal support of all unions for the federation at this period of stress and unemployment. Vice-president Bancroft had shown what had been accomplished in Ontario, and it would be neccesary for the workers in B. C. to fight for it.

Secretary-treasurer Wells, of the federation, was then called upon. He spoke of the better relations now existing among the officers of the organized labor movement. He also expressed satisfaction that the federation now had a larger voice in the affairs of The G. C. Federationist. The paper was the best of its kind that he knew of in this country and deserved the support of the labor movement. He appealed to the carpenters to reconsider their position and affiliate again with the federation. He hoped to see the movement here strive to attain legislation similar to that which had been obtained in Ontario. It was necessary that the workers should establish means to secure the election of workers to parliament.

Council adjourned at 10.45.

Very few white salmon fishermen are out so far this season. Boats only average about fifteen a night.

T. V. Johnston, painter, and family have arrived from Winnipeg, and will reside in future in this city.

Special Convention of B. C. Federation of Labor

The call for a special convention of organized labor of British Columbia, to be held under the auspices of the B. C. Federation of Labor, was responded to, more than a hundred delegates from all parts of the province who gathered in Vancouver Labor Temple last Monday morning. The atmosphere of seriousness which pervaded the gathering from its opening moment to the gravity of the working class situation throughout the province. No time was wasted on plausible platitudes pleasantly told by local notables. The convention plunged at once into the business for which it had gathered. The brief opening address of President Watchman expressed the feeling general throughout the convention, that it was one of the most important gatherings of labor which has ever taken place in British Columbia. The outstanding problem, overshadowing all else the convention had to deal with was the situation of the miners on Vancouver island. The tenacious and heroic struggle made by them for the past two years, despite every measure of deceit and repression used by the McBride-Bowser government has brought them the admiration and sympathy of all sections of the movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Their struggle, present situation, and future hopes, were laid by them before the convention in fullest detail. In its desire to stretch its resources to the limit, the convention was placed between its sympathy for the miners and the appalling condition of unemployment throughout the province. As a practical way out of the dilemma, various proposals were made. These culminated in a decision to take a referendum vote of organized laber throughout British Columbia as to the advisability and posibility of calling a general strike to force more equitable terms of settlement for the miners than that contained in the wretched offer of the operators recently received through Premier McBride. The vote was in the affirmitive by 48 for to 36 against. Four organizers are also to be sent out into various parts of the province to address local unions infavor of a general suspension of work. The mockery of McBride's "White B. C." was condemned at the Wednesday evening session by resolution demanding total exclusion of all Asiatics. The convention was tense with interest during every moment of its three days' sitting, and those who watched and listened carefully believe the future will prove that this gathering is destined to mark an epoch in the struggles of of labor in British Columbia.

(Continued on page 3)

BARBERS MEET

G. W. Isaacs Elected Delegate to Indianapolis

Barbers local union, No. 120, met on Tuesday night, a fair attendance of members being present. After disposing of routine business two applications for membership were received and two candidates elected as members. President J. W. Green submitted his resignation, which was received, and J. Bruce elected to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term. G. W. Isaacs was elected as delegate to attend Indianapolis, Ind., convention of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, which convenes in that city on October 6th next. C. Herritt was elected as an alternate delegate. The members of the local union were much elated over the masterly address of Vice-president Fred. Bancroft of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, who was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for same.

J. Riley, Wm. Blair and F. Johnston, well-known local teamsters, have left the city for south eastern Oregon, where they will go into business as dealers in horses. Mr. Blair graduated when a young man as veterinary surgeon in Vermont.

THE VANCOUVER WAY

In most of the larger cities, where corporations own public utilities such as street railways, the management expend thousands of dollars annually in an endeavor to educate the people to ride in street cars. In Vancouver the management of the B. C. Electric Railway, by raising the fares recently spent, or lost, thousands of dollars in a successful effort to teach the people to walk.

Vice-president Bancroft

Vice-president Fred. Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who addressed last night's meeting of the local Trades and Labor council, will leave for Vancouver island on Monday. He is due to arrive at New Westminster on Wednesday, July 29th. He will deliver several addresses on the Workmen's Compensation act of Ontario while sojourning in British Columbia. He is an excellent speaker and thoroughly understands his subject.

Harry Sibble, the well-known vendor of socialist literature, has left the city on a trip to Vancouver island, thence he will go through the state of Washington, and will not return till the fall.

EARLY CLOSING

By-laws Comes Into Effect July 25th

The early closing bylaw, which had been passed to apply generally to all stores not exempted by the Shops Regulation act, was amended at Tuesday's special meeting of the city council by specifying the retail trades to which it shall apply. The trades specified are men's furnishers and clothiers, grocers, boot and shoe dealers, butchers, drygoods, furniture and hardware dealers. Protests against early closing were made mostly, as pointed out, by men belonging to one race, the Hebrew. Each trade was voted on separately and when the first vote was taken, although the men's clothiers and furnishers had requested early closing, it was granted by only eight votes to seven. Gradually the voting swung more in favor of the exercise of the bylaw. The vote was nine to six when the case of the shoe dealers was considered and it was eight to three when the last trades included in the provisions of the bylaw were reached. The bylaw will come into effect on July 25.

Russians working as longshoremen on the Great Northern docks only receive 25 cents an hour.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Federation of Labor Levies 175,000 Members Two Pence Each

Labor Minister of Mines Is Powerless to Aid the Strikers

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—There is little or no change in the strike that has broken out in the coal industry of New South Wales. One mine has broken away from the other bosses and has done away with the afternoon shift. That was the crux of the whole matter. The men have gone back to work at this mine, and it is thought that now a start has been made the others will gradually back down and give way to the men. Naturally the men are highly elated at the turn of events and claim a distinct win over the proprietors. The large federation of labor has taken a hand in the matter and has struck a levy of 6d. per week on its 175,000 members. This will mean about $3,650 per week without any other contribution from the other states. It is thought when all funds are coming in the men will be able to stand out indefinitely if required. A deputation went to the state minister for mines to see if he could do anything in the matter. Some surprise has been occasioned by his answer that he is powerless to interfere in the whole business. But the whole matter is clear as far as he is concerned. Under the existing law he can only do as the law of the land decides. He may try to alter the law by special act of parliament, but this has been tried without success so far. The fact of the matter is the labor government here have to face a hostile conservative upper house, which is a life-membership chamber, and this chamber throws out any bill that is likely to interfere with the capitalist. The wonder is that labor has done so well against it. It cannot be abolished unless a sufficient number of men are elected to it to out-vote its existence, and this task the labor government are at present engaged in. Thus, under the circumstances the labor minister of mines could do nothing. Yet it is well worth noting that he has not done what tory governments have done, such as passing a coercian act, making strikes criminal and jailing the strikers. He has taken the sensible stand, under the circumstances, of not interfering.

TAILORS' PICNIC

Next Tuesday at Bowen Island

The Tailors' Industrial (International) local union, No. 178, will hold its annual picnic at Bowen island on Tuesday next, July 21st. The steamer Bowena will leave the Union dock at 9.15 a.m., returning at 7.30 p.m. There will be sports, music, etc. Tickets, $1, may be had from the committee or at the boat from any of the committee, namely, C. McDonald (chairman), Frank Dolk, A. Beamish, T. Woods, Dan Lee, Mrs. Dolk, Miss McKinnon, Miss N. Alexander, Miss E. Mitchell, Miss E. Wilkin, or Miss H. Gutteridge, the president of the union.

UNION COAL

Preferred by South Vancouver School Board

Chairman C. M. Whelpton presided at Tuesday night's meeting of the South Vancouver school board over a full attendance of trustees. The chief business transacted was the calling for tenders for coal and the erection of an addition to the high school building on Farris road. It was intimated that the 153 tons of coal must be mined at the Jingle Pot mine on Vancouver island.

Union Organized

H. Knudson, New Westminster Trades and Labor council, received instructions from the International Glove Workers' union to try and organize the workers in the B. C. Grinnell Glove company of Coquitlam, B. C. He was successful in his mission, and now the glove makers in that institution have formed a union. An agreement with the firm to use the union label has been entered into, which expires on July 4, 1915. All working gloves and mittens manufactured in that institution are recommended for purchase by all working men and workingwomen. This is the only union factory in this provinnce.

Among those who attended this week's special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor was Rev. A. E. Cooke, pastor of the Congregational church in this city.

Charley Foster, member of horseshoers union, recently arrived from Chicago, will open a shop here next week. He left Vancouver seven years ago.

The bartenders report that the Windsor hotel, 750 Granville street, has become unionized and employs only union bartenders.

C. P. R. EMPLOYEES ASK INCREASE IN WAGES

Government Board of Conciliation Has Concluded Its Negotiations

Rumored There Will Be Both Majority and Minority Reports

On Monday afternoon at Ottawa the board of conciliation on the case of the C. P. R. employees concluded negotiations. The board comprises D. Campbell of Winnipeg, representing the men, and Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, acting for the C. P. R. western division, and presided over by K. G. Gunn. The members left Ottawa on Tuesday for the purpose of preparing a report. The C. P. R. conductors, trainmen, and yardmen on the western division, which embraces the territory from Fort William to the Pacific, asked for an increase in pay and a revision of the schedule of working rates in August, 1913. The proposition was presented to the labor department of the railway and was considered, but at the end of March, 1913, it was found that the representatives of the men and the company were unable to agree, and the men applied for a conciliation board under the Lemieux act. At the department of labor it is expected that the report will be presented in a few days. It is rumored that the members of the board have failed to agree and that there will be both majority and minority reports.

PRINTING TRADES

Will Hold Picnic Saturday, August 15th

The Allied Printing Trades council decided at its last meeting in Labor Temple to hold the annual picnic at West Vancouver and appointed a committee to make the arrangements as follows: Geo. Mowat, H. P. Allen and H. Neelands. Secretary Roy Fleming reported that the state of trade was very quiet. Vice-president C. Gray resigned and his office will be filled next meeting. President H. NePage occupied the chair and there was a full attendance of delegates.

"FAIR" WAGES

Included in Contracts for University Buildings

C. E. Tisdall, M.L.A., is authority for the statement that "fair wage" clauses will be inserted in contracts for the erection of university of British Columbia buildings, and that none but British subjects would be employed thereon. Mr. Tisdall said assurance to this effect had been given him by Premier McBride.

"PICTORIAL PAGENT"

The official pictorial record of the first Vancouver pageant is most attractively gotten up, and is not only an interesting and artistic souvenir, but is a directory of the citys' chief industries and an evidence of its marvellous growth. A copy of this record sent "down east" or to the old country would do more to show the old people the marvellous vim of the "queen of the coast" than reams of note paper. H. P. Butler, who did much hard work for the pageant committee, is responsible for this admirable production, and whatever could be done by photographic process he has done faithfully and well. The printing was done by the News-Advertiser job department. On sale at 35 cents a copy.

Printers' Board of Trade

The annual picnic of the Vancouver Printers board of trade (employers) will take place to Bowen island on Saturday next. An excellent programme of sports has been arranged, including several events for ladies and children. Prizes will be distributed and light refreshments provided. Tickets entitling holders to special privileges may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. T. J. Corley, 'phone Sey. 3428, or from members of the committee at the SS. Bowena on Saturday morning. Boat leaves at 9.15 a.m.

Murray Reed, an old-time B. C. carpenter, has returned from Fort George. He said when he left there two weeks ago there was talk of a new gold discovery about 50 miles south of the town on the Fraser river. Trade conditions were extremely poor, there being plenty of idle men.

Gordon Kelly, president of the local longshoremen's union, is at present attending the Milwaukee convention of the International Longshoremen's Association. He and G. A. Lane of San Francisco, Cal., are delegates elected by Pacific coast district, No. 38, I. L. A.

C. A. Mitchell, telegraph operator at Hole-in-the-Wall, on the Skeena river, was in the city on a holiday for a few days, and returned on Tuesday for his northern home. He has been in the government service as telegrapher for the past two years.

Tom Masters, old-time carpenter in B. C., left Nelson this week on a visit to the old country.

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THE CITY MARKET CONTINUES FIRM

Cherries in Demand—Over-Supply of Other Small Fruits

Okanagan Peaches Arrive—B. C. E. R. Train From Chilliwack Popular

Vancouver, B. C., July 17, 1914.

Sales at the city market this week were very satisfactory. The attendance was not so large as usual, but the buying was quite up to the average.

Preserving cherries were in keen demand and made $1.75 per crate. Sweet cherries were slower and made $1.50 per crate. Raspberries were over supply and only brought $1.20 per half crate. Black currants are still in keen demand notwithstanding the full supply coming in, price $2.50 per crate. Red and white are not so popular and only made $1.50 per crate.

Kelowna Tomatoes

Tomatoes are in full supply and likely to remain so, as word has been received at the market that a carload will be dispatched from Kelowna next week. The supply yesterday was ample, a specially fine lot being received from Duncan, Vancouver island. Cobble Hill, Mount Lehman and Mayne island also had their quota. Prices, No. 1, $2.00; No. 2, $1.80; No. 3, $1.50. Out-door grown, $1.50 to $1.75.

Okanagan Peaches

Peaches, the first of the season from Okanagan, arrived on Tuesday. These were shipped by Mr. Tait, of Summerland, and were in fine shape, well packed and showing good color. They made $1.10 per crate. Apricots have also started and they, together with peaches, should be in good supply during the next two weeks. Rhubarb is still selling slowly at 60 cents per box.

Poultry are in short supply and making improved prices. Broilers of two-pound weight and pullets are in strong demand.

Finds Favor with Farmers

The B. C. E. R. No. 1 train from Chilliwack, which runs direct into the market, is now finding favor with the farmers and increasing quantities of produce are now being shipped by this train. This concession on the part of the B. C. E. R. was granted only after a good deal of negotiating by the chairman of the market committee, Alderman Trimble, and it is gratifying to the committee that the arrangement has the approval of the farmers as well as their support.

A belated shipment of plants was on sale yesterday from Hammond. The prices of these were rather low, but considering the lateness of the season it was satisfactory to the grower to have them cleared.

EGG-LAYING

Results of Third International Contest

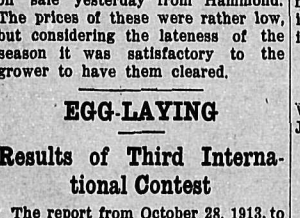
The report from October 28, 1913, to June 27, 1914, of the third international egg-laying contest, held under the supervision of the provincial department of agriculture at the exhibition grounds, Victoria, is as follows: Among non-weight varieties, six birds to a pen, the Ranguiru egg ranch, Otaki, New Zealand, appears first, with 980 eggs laid by white Leghorns; second, A. Easton, Duncan, B. C., 929 eggs, white Leghorns; third, R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, West Kootenay, 846 eggs, white Leghorns. In class 2, weight varieties, six birds to a pen, Mr. E. D. Reed of Duncan, B.C., stands first, whose white Wyandottes laid 909 eggs; second, Tom Barron of Catforth, Lanc., Eng., white Wyandottes, 894 eggs; third, Dean Brothers of Keatings P. O., V. I., white Wyandottes, 890 eggs.

Dogs and Holidays

"When the holidays begin so does the barking, whining and howling of dogs, proving a cruel thoughtlessness in the people who keep them," writes a friend of animals to The Federationist. He continues: "It is a gross cruelty to leave a chained dog to chance, or attention at the end of the day instead of before the family go out to enjoy themselves. Often, too, the poor dogs are left from Saturday to Monday to bark themselves hoarse and drive the neighbors frantic. Will the S. P. C. A. issue a warning."

To make fruit syrups, boil the friut till soft and let it drip through a jelly bag. Put the juice in a preserving kettle, boil and skim it, add a pint of sugar to each quart of juice, boil it five minutes, and skim. Have ready bottles sterilized by putting them in cool water brought to a boil. Fill them with the syrup and stand them in pans of water in the over for ten minutes. Have some boiling juice ready, fill the bottles, put in corks that have been in boiling water, and coat the corks with paraffine. Stand the bottles where no draft can strike them till cool; keep them in a cool, dark place.

UNION HEADQUARTERS



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GEORGE HEATHERTON

Ex-president District No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, Greenwood, who is seriously ill at the General Hospital of this city.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

A Manly Appeal

Editor B. C. Federationist: Having read some press cuttings, letters and circulars that I have received giving accounts of the strike, which has been going on for some considerable time at the collieries in and about Nanaimo, I learn from these circulars that there are some men that formerly belonged to this county black-legging, or scabbing, in the mines where the men are on strike. Without going into the merits or demerits of the strike I would like the Cumberland (England) men that are doing this to accept this message from me:

That I regret to see that so many who were good members of our association have so far forgotten their principles as to do anything of the kind as mentioned above.

I felt inclined, when I read of the men belonging to this county that had been imprisoned and compelled to leave meetings at the point of the bayonet, to have said something very strong, as I know a good many of them are men of sterling character and were always looked upon as good, reasonable and conscientious workmen, and I think, without taking any broader views of the issue, that in itself ought to have restrained these men from blacklegging or doing anything that would give countenance to their own men being subjected to such treatment, but I want the men to take a broader view than that alone, and to understand that the grievance of one worker to-day may to-morrow be the grievance of many and that we, as workers, ought to at all times recognise that whether we be in Vancouver or in England we have the self-same class work still going no, and I strongly appeal to these men to decline to blackleg further, but take their stand with their fellows in trying to establish the right to organize and to gain recognition. Hoping you will insert this in your next issue and thanking you in anticipation.

THOMAS CAPE,
Miners' Agent.

Miners' offices, 12 Oxford street, Workington, Cumberland, England, June 20, 1914.

Noxious Weeds

Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B.C., July 6, 1914.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I would be obliged if you would kindly afford me space, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of farmers and land owners generally in your district, to the necessity for waging a vigorous campaign against noxious weeds, which are becoming so prevalent in many of our best farming districts throughout the province. All provincial constables and forest guards have been again appointed as agents for this department towards the enforcement of the provisions of the Noxious Weeds act. In addition, noxious weed inspectors have been appointed in different districts of the province, whose duties will be to carefully go over their districts, see that farmers and land owners are taking the necessary steps to destroy the weeds growing on their lands, and in the event of non-compliance with notices served on them to institute proceedings against them. The department is determined to use every legitimate effort to have the provisions of the act strictly enforced, and we look for the whole-hearted co-operation of the farmers themselves in this most important matter. I would also draw your attention to the attached statement, which has been drawn up in the department with regard to the noxious weeds which are listed in the act. Methods of destruction are outlined, and I think that the publication of same would be of material benefit to the agriculturists of the province.

WM. E. SCOTT,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., July 6, 1914.

Another Deserter

Editor B. C. Federationist: Kindly publish the following in your valuable paper: Expelled for scabbing—John Wright, formerly a member of this local, has been expelled from membership. This man has drawn in strike pay a total of $811.75 and has now gone back to work amongst creatures of the same calibre as himself.

DUNCAN McKENZIE,
Secretary.

Ladysmith, B.C., July 8, 1914.

Strike Settled

Editor B. C. Federationist: We beg to advise that the dispute with Sweeney & McConnell, printers, 1012 Langley street, which arose some time ago, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and we bespeak for them the confidence and patronage that they enjoyed with your good selves prior to the controversy. Yours very truly,

VICTORIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 201.

Victoria, B. C., July 13, 1914.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Prospects Look Good for Election of Workers' Representatives

Government Against Labor Only Exists on One of a Majority

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—Early in Sept. there will be a general federal election in Australia. At the last election labor suffered defeat by the narrow majority of 318 votes, thus a tory government got in the federal parliament of 75 members with one majority. When they elected the speaker, their majority vanished. They have tried to struggle along for the past fourteen months without passing a single measure or repealing any of the labor legislation. The senate has a labor majority and turned down every bill they sent up. Now they are forced to the country over a measure they tried hard to repeal. The prospects look good for labor this time, and the federal labor party will have the help of the state labor party of New South Wales that swept the polls for labor in the last state elections. Judging by prospects the federal labor party will get home an easy winner.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

By MRS. J. A. CLARKE

In an address before the Mount Pleasant Equal Suffrage league, Mr. Thomas said that though most of the right thinking people of the state of Washington gradually realized the necessity of the vote of the women in order to make conditions better, there was one person who never became convinced on this point and up to the last maintained that woman suffrage was all wrong.

This was the Rev. Dr. Matthews, a man of academic training, one who is able to hold great audiences, and who was endeavoring to work for the good and uplift of humanity.

However, any minister of the gospel can be against women using their influence in the political world is past understanding.

They should be the first in trying to assist in working out the problem of votes for women. Why should not every minister say, "I know the women of my congregation well enough to know they should vote, come, let's fight for it?" If this were done the question would be settled before very long, and Sir McBride and Mr. Bowser would not be turning the women who are petitioning to possess their own children, away. The ministers surely have a responsibility upon them.

But in the case of the Rev. Dr. not only did he not do this, but threw his weight against the women, and as he was a man of wide influence he helped to make the battle much harder.

He put himself as a stumbling block in the way of the women and yet he was willing to accept a large salary that was gotten together mainly by the efforts of those women. He was also very glad to have them sit in the pews that he might have a great audience to listen to his oratory. They could go out of the home to collect his salary or to listen to his sermons, but to go out of the home to vote for purity that the boy or girl might be protected was all wrong.

The inconsistency of the thing should make every woman think.

Does the minister whom you listen to twice a day on Sunday believe in votes for women? If you do not know, find out.

Mount Pleasant Suffrage League

The meeting of the Mount Pleasant Suffrage league, held in A. O. F. hall, cor. of Main street and Tenth aven., was addressed by Mr. Thomas, a member of the executive of ward 5 liberal association. He said he felt he had been a suffragist ever since he was six years old. His father having died his mother was left to run the business of the farm, paying taxes and obeying man-made laws and at the same time caring for a large family. The laborers on the farm, whom she had to direct, had a vote while she could not express herself politically. The injustice of this condition made such a strong impression upon him that though he is a liberal he would vote for the man who stood for women suffrage, irrespective of party. He had lived in the state of Washington for fifteen years, and that previous to the women's gaining the vote it was not safe for a decent man to walk out after dark in a great many parts of Seattle. He likened the evil condition to a great rock under which the vermin was creeping with the good men of the community on the end of a pole trying to pry up the rock that the sunlight of purity might reach and cause the evil creeping things to disappear. However, the men did not accomplish much until the women got the vote and threw their weight on the end with the men. Then in a very short time conditions were made much better and to-day the city of Seattle is a much cleaner city on account of the influence of the women in political matters. He also declared that it was by the women keeping everlastingly at it that finally gained for them the vote, and the only way in British Columbia was to keep on working, using every fair means, making every candidate pledge himself to suffrage, and to keep out of politics. It was not necesary to ask a man whether he was a liberal, socialist or conservative. The question should be, "Are you for woman suffrage? Will you give a written promise to support woman suffrage?" Mr. Thomas not only answered several questions in a very straightforward manner, but showed his appreciation of the cause by becoming a member of the Mount Pleasant Suffrage league.

Miss Mabel Brooks, who has been interested in the woman suffrage movement in New York, spoke of the movement in that city.

Mrs. M. Robertson also spoke for a while showing the necessity of the vote.

The next meeting will be held on July 24th in the A. O. F. hall, corner Main street and Tenth avenue. These meetings are for the public and all are invited.

An executive meeting of the Mount Pleasant Equal Suffrage league will be held at the home of Mrs. Parr, 566 Fifth avenue east, on Wednesday, July 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.

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PROVINCIAL UNIONS

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND Labor Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. President, D. S. Cameron; financial secretary, H. Gibb; general secretary, W. E. Maiden. P. O. Box 924. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7.30 p. m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 856, New Westminster, B. C.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 721 Johnston street, at 8 p. m. President, George Dykeman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 862, Victoria, B. C.

MINERS' UNIONS

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2388, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7496 (unless otherwise stated).

Bartenders—Room 208; Geo. W. Curnock.
B. C. Federationist—Room 217; R. P. Pettipiece.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—W. L. Yule, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—Room 209; Hugh McEwen.
Bricklayers—Room 215; Wm. S. Dagnall.
Barbers—Room 208; C. F. Burkhart; phone Sey. 1776.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—Room 220; John Sully.
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Moving Picture Operators—G. R. Hamilton, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, rooms 29-30, Williams Building, 413 Granville Street. Seymour 2530.
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Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; Seymour 608.
Trades and Labor Council—Room 210; Geo. Bartley.
Typographical—Rooms 212, 213, 214; R. H. Neelands.

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, P. Knowles, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. 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 220, Labor Temple.

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

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

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

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION No. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in room 306, Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, Wm. Bushman; secretary, George Mowat, Hazelwood hotel, 344 Hastings Steet E.; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Tenth Avenue East.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, F. Barclay, 353 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 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 2.30 and 5 p.m. to 6.0 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets second and fourth Thursday 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 233, I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President H. C. Ruddan; 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. Grant; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 10 Comox street; recording secretary, 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, 173 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8 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 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. —Meets Labor Temple, second fourth Wednesdays at 8 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 304, Labor Temple, President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. Allin, P.O. Box 711, Vancouver.

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

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.

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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—306

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

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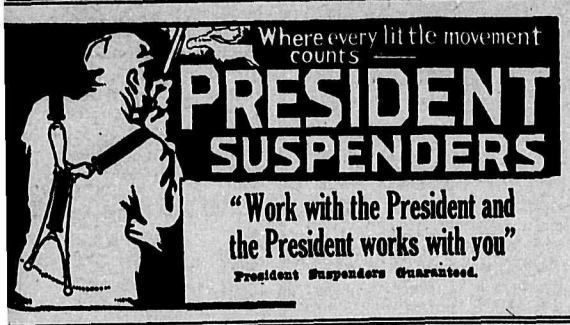

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SPECIAL CONVENTION OF B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

(Continued from page 1)

The special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 o'clock last Monday morning, in the Labor Temple by Jas. H. McVety, vice-president of the Trades and Labor council. The executive officers of the Federation and 110 delegates were present. This attendance was higher than had been expected, especially in view of the fact that the basis of representation was changed at the last convention, reducing the number of delegates each union is entitled to send.

Mr. McVety, in opening the convention and welcoming the delegates, said: "On behalf of the Trades and Labor Council it gives me much pleasure to welcome you to this convention. We have not arranged for the mayor or Premier McBride or any other 'eminent persons' to greet you, as we feel that the most appropriate and sincere welcome we can extend to you is that of the Trades and Labor council. We welcome you also to our Labor Temple, which, after examination, we think you will agree, is no disgrace to the local labor movement. It is an open house to you during your stay, and we trust you will not be slow to avail yourselves of its many conveniences. I shall not attempt to anticipate or deal with any of the business which is likely to come before your convention. Neither shall I detain you by making one of those speeches which are the dread of delegates used to attending conventions. If I understand the reasons which have brought you here, your business is serious, and the sooner you get to it the better you will be pleased."

President A. Watchman, in taking the chair, said: "On behalf of the B. C. Federation of Labor I thank Vancouver Trades and Labor council for the welcome extended us, and for the preparations made for the convention and our comfort. This is probably the most important convention of organized labor which has ever been held in British Columbia, or any other province in this dominion. We are here chiefly to give consideration to the situation and affairs of the miners of Vancouver island and the strike in which they are engaged. The whole matter, in all its phases, will be placed before you by the delegates of the miners, and I trust that you will give it your calmest and most sincere judgment."

The Delegates

Messrs. Sivertz, Shilland, Hoover, Naylor and Yates were appointed as committee on credentials. Following are the delegates seated:

New Westminster

Steam Engineers—J. R. Flynn.
Street Railway Employees—A. F. Duncan, W. Yates.
Trades and Labor Council—H. Knudson, H. Gibb.
International Electrical Workers—W. Eskin.

Victoria

United Brotherhood of Carpenters—A. Watchman, G. L. Dykeman.
A. S. Section U. B. of C.—A. S. Wells, T. F. Mathieson.
Protective Laborers—J. L. Martin.
Street Railway Employees—W. H. Gibson.
Steam Engineers—J. E. Peacock.
Brotherhood of Painters—F. Harvey.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Anderson.
Theatrical Stage Employees—B. Day.
Trades and Labor Council—P. Fisher, Christian Sivertz.
Longshoremen—G. Paget.
Cigar Makers—Alex. Ross.
Machinists—A. Herberger.

Vancouver

Steam Engineers—J. J. Taylor.
Moulders—C. Cropley.
Journeymen Tailors—C. McDonald.
Street Railway Employees—W. H. Cottrell, W. Murray, W. Kirby, A. V. Lofting, J. James, R. Rigby.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters—J. H. McEwen, C. Howe, W. Foxcroft, G. H. Hardy, J. Davidson, A. McDonald.
International Marble Workers—J. F. McManus.
Brotherhood of Painters—H. Grand.
Building Laborers—G. Kilpatrick.
Operative Plasterers — Alfred Hurry.
Plumbers, Steamfitters—W. Mundell.
Trades Council—W. F. Dunn, F. A. Hoover.
International Longshoremen — H. Manning, G. Thomas.
Letter Carriers—J. B. Metcalf, F. Knowles.
Electrical Workers, Outside Men — H. A. Jones, H. Hogan.
Electrical Workers, Inside Men—T. L. Estinghausen.
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Sheet Metal Workers—J. P. Hamilton.
Moving Picture Operators—F. E. Goodman.
News Writers' Union—O. P. Merrill.

South Wellington

United Mine Workers—D. Todd, H. O. Connell, W. Head.

Cumberland

District 28 United Mine Workers—J. Naylor, A. Goodwin, R. Foster, D. McAllister.

Ladysmith

District 28 United Mine Workers—G. Pettigrew, W. Bauld, W. Brown, D. McKenzie, Jas. Currie, Thos. Doherty.

Nanaimo

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United Brotheerhood of Carpenters—J. Kerr.
United Mine Workers—J. Cochraine, J. S. Robertson, W. A. Rose, F. John, T. J. Shenton, R. Moffat, C. Pattinson.

Hedley, B. C.

Western Federation of Miners—D. Sanders.

Sointula

United Mine Workers—B. Karrio.

Fernie

District 18 United Mine Workers—W. Hilton, H. Martin, D. Rees.

Greenwood

Western Federation of Miners—W. Philips.

Sandon

Western Federation of Miners—A. Shilland.
District 6, Western Federation of Miners—H. Elsmore.

Fraternal Greetings

The following telegram from E. P. Marsh, president Washington State Federation of Labor, was read:

"Washington unionists send fraternal greetings and earnest wish that your convention will be the means in some way of bringing success to courageous miners in your province who have battled so long."—E. P. Marsh.

The Miners' Situation

President Robt. Foster of District 28, United Mine Workers of America—which is the Vancouver island district—was then called upon to lay the miners' situation before the convention. He said in part: "As the miners of District 28 are chiefly responsible for this convention being called, I will endeavor to give you a few of the reasons why we made the request. I shall not take up your time by recounting all the efforts to bring this strike to a successful termination. After having tried all the methods within our power we realized, two months ago, that it would be well to have a conference of all our locals to consider the situation. This we did. We have made a fight for the miners of the island such as no other union on this continent could have done, and we were of the opinion that if we met with reverse it would have a very disastrous effect on the entire labor movement of the province. We came to the conclusion that a special convention of this federation should be called, in order that the whole matter might be laid before you so that you could consider in what way you could best help both yourselves and us. If we could secure the enforcement of the law of this province, we could win this strike. But Premier McBride, as minister of mines, has consistently failed and refused to move in that direction. The coal mines act distinctly says that men working in the mines shall be able to read English, so that they may understand the notices posted at the pit-mouth by inspectors for the safety of those working therein. At this time the mines are full of Asiatics and non-English-speaking men, who cannot read a word of those instructions. You may not realize the danger of men of that kind being in the mines, but, as an experienced miner, I can say that a large share of the explosions which occur in mines, like the one at Hillcrest a few weeks ago, are due to just such non-enforcement of the law. As the government will not enforce the law we are of the opinion that a more aggressive policy is needed. Strike-breakers on the island are even now carrying arms and ammunition, although the houses of union men have been searched and all weapons taken away by the police. When we protested to Mr. Bowser on this matter, he replied that if the strike-breakers needed the guns for their safety they would be permitted to retain them, and he would not interfere with them. Many of our men who were sent to gaol have already served their terms, according to the judgment passed upon them by Judge Morrison. He said their sentences would date from the time of their arrest, but Mr. Bowser is causing them to be detained as though they were sentenced from the date of sentence. We have repeatedly brought this to the attention of Attorney-general Bowser, but he refuses to move in the matter. If two of our men are seen standing together on the street in Nanaimo when the strike-breakers are returning from work, they are arrested for unlawful picketing. Bowser says he is justified in taking any action he thinks fit in view of what he calls an unusual situation. The treatment we are getting now is in store for all of you at some future time when you are on strike. The mines are full of Asiatics, and there is not one white fireman working at the mines on the island.

"I will not launch into the political aspect of this matter just now," continued Mr. Foster, "but it does seem a foolish thing for the workmen of this province to be quarreling over slight differences in politics, instead of combining all their forces to fight McBride and his corrupt government. The miners have tried all the methods which industrial action alone can furnish, but still have not been able to produce the desired results. If the laws we now have cannot be enforced then what is the use of laws and striving for more laws? These things should be put up plainly and squarely to the membership of the various unions, so that they may realise the situation in which the whole working class of this province is placed, and thereby devise a solution."

Monday Afternoon Session

With the opening of the session President Watchman called on Chris. Pattinson of the miners, who said: "The fight on the island is a fight for the right to protect the lives and jobs of the miners. We have met with every opposition from the government who have been the willing servants of the mine-owners. This will continue unless the labor movement of this province will take a stand and do something practical. The international office of the U. M. W. of A. has given us magnificent assistance. Men have been shipped to the island from all parts of Canada, United States and England, and in one single night no less than 90 Chinamen were given miners' certificates in violation of the Coal Mines Regulation act. Picketing has been stopped, and I want you to realize that in every country in the world but Canada picketing is a recognized right of the workers. This matter is a vital one and concerns every union man in this country. If the U. M. W. of A. does not win this fight, what chance do you think any other union has against the combined onslaught of capitalists and government? This is not only the fight of the miners, but of all labor in British Columbia. You men cannot afford to stand idly by and see other workers beaten and driven back to servile and non-union conditions. It may be your turn next, and if you have courage and principle you will get behind the miners and help them both for their protection and your own."

Delegate Thomas of the Longshoremen asked what remedy the miners had to suggest.

Del. Martin moved that the executive of the federation send out a pamphlet at the next provincial election informing the public of the action of the government in the strike.

Del. Sivertz thought some method should be adopted which would bring more immediate relief.

Del. Samson said he believed it would be best to hear all views and

(Continued on Page Seven)

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"Unity of Labor; the Hope of the World."

FRIDAY.....JULY 17, 1914.

B. C. F. OF L. SPECIAL CONVENTION

THE SPECIAL CONVENTION of the B. C. Federation of Labor, which gathered this week in Vancouver, will not likely be forgotten by those who attended it. There was no very clear idea beforehand, as to what would happen. It was well understood from the official call, that the position of the island miners would be the main question to be dealt with. But there was a feeling of uncertainty and perplexity, as to how the problem could be tackled in such a way as would produce practical good for the miners in their trouble. That was the feeling which dominated the whole of the first day's proceedings. Every organization, except the miners, seemed to be at a loss as to what might best be done. As the result of that, there was very little expression of opinion from those organizations during the early stages of the convention. That fact was noticed and commented upon several times by various speakers. The executive of the Federation were in no position to make any definite recommendation to the convention. When the miners officials met the executive of the Federation in Victoria on June 25th, they were not in a position to ask for any special line of action, as they had no instructions from the miners. They felt that the convention should be called, and the business of deciding upon any particular policy left to the delegates when they met. With the object of helping the miners to the limit of their power, the executive called the convention, although having no clear idea as to how good results could be got from it. So it was not to be wondered at, that everyone felt a little baffled as to how to go about the job of deciding upon something which would benefit the miners, and which at the same time lay within the bounds of practical possibility.

* * * *

Finally it was decided, by a vote of 48 for to 36 against, to take a referendum vote of the unions as to whether or not they were willing to come out on a general strike to assist the miners to secure an equitable settlement of their trouble. Before that action was decided upon, the merits of the proposal were very thoroughly discussed by the convention. Again it was noticeable that, with the exception of the miners delegates and a few others, the idea did not meet with enthusiastic support. That was not due to any lack of desire to help the miners in any way that seemed practical. But in face of the industrial situation throughout the province, dozens of men in the convention who were willing and ready to do everything which offered the slightest hope of success, had to reluctantly admit that they did not consider a general strike either practical or possible. That feeling was reflected in the vote. Out of the 48 votes in favor, about 20 were miners votes, leaving the votes of the other organizations standing at about 28 for to 36 against. The total vote polled being 84, and with well over 100 delegates in attendance, there must have been about 20 votes which were not polled at all. For those who voted against, it was a painful duty imposed upon them by sheer weight of the facts as they appealed to them. They could see that it was no use allowing sentiment to overbalance their judgment, however bitter the conclusion which that judgment had brought them to, might be. It would only be leading the miners to expect results which were not possible. Political action, as an ultimate solution of the difficulty, was obviously in the minds of many of the delegates, but the one resolution involving any step of that kind, met with a rapid and untimely end. It was felt that it amounted to nothing more nor less than a proposal to help the Liberals defeat the McBride government at the next provincial election.

* * * *

The speech delivered by Frank Farrington at the Tuesday afternoon session, gave the delegates a comprehensive idea of the lavish way in which the tremendous financial resources of the United Mine Workers of America had been used to help the Island miners. After learning that $1,250,000 had been spent in weekly sums of $16,500, and that a higher rate of strike relief had been paid than ever before in the history of the U. M. W. A., no delegate felt that the miners had failed up to the present because of any lack of support from headquarters. Farrington made no disguise of his opposition to the proposal for a general strike at this time. He stated plainly that in face of the number of men out of work in all trades, it was folly to expect help from such a course. On the policy of agreements between miners and owners, he was equally emphatic, and said that beyond question of doubt, their union had only been able to reach the powerful position which had enabled them to give such a huge sum of money to the Island miners, as the result of their agreement policy. For him it was no pleasant matter to have to admit such little progress in spite of the titanic efforts which had been made, and the princely sum which had been expended. But like many others there, of long experience and mature judgment, he had to admit the general strike was in his opinion no proposal which carried with it any promise of success.

* * * *

For our part we share the same views as those delegates who were forced by the hard cold facts of the situation to vote against the general strike proposal in opposition to the admiration which everyone must feel for the magnificent spirit which has been displayed by the miners from start to finish. It is easy enough for the sake of popularity, or personal satisfaction, to express a view which is not an opinion. But in face of the fact that the province is filled from end to end with unemployed workers, we cannot see how a general strike of the few who are working could benefit the miners. The theory behind a strike is, that those who strike shall be able to enforce their demands by withdrawing and suspending that economic power which a demand for their labor places in their hands. For every man who is working in British Columbia today, there are ten men unemployed who would like to have his job, and in many cases they are actually starving. That was amply proved by the reports of delegates from every part of the province. Strikes are won not by sentiment, but by the reserve supply of bread in the cupboards of the working class. It may be a bitter thing to face, but the fact that it is, does not permit of it being ignored. When men are starving they must either eat or die, and their hunger cannot be appeased by expressions of sentiment, no matter how altruistic or exalted those expressions may be.

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The convention, by again going on record in favor of the total exclusion of all Asiatics, did no more than re-affirm the position it has taken up during the past twenty-five years. A great deal of oratory was expended on this topic, but no proposal calculated to produce the practical result desired was adopted. Labor has been "resoluting" on this question for a quarter of a century, and may continue to do so for another quarter, but as long as nothing but that is done, neither the provincial nor federal governments will do anything to keep Asiatics out of Canada. They regard resolutions as an inexpensive safety valve. The only thing they are afraid of is political effort, when it assumes such shape as to ultimately threaten their control of the power of the state.

WHAT DELEGATE FISHER SAID.

DELEGATE FISHER, who came to this week's convention from Victoria Trades and Labor Council, has been done a rank injustice by the News-Advertiser. He is a longshoreman and said in convention that his organization were ready to do anything they could to help the miners except open murder." The News-Ad. reported him as being willing "to do open murder," and that report has been copied and made capital of by the Nanimo Herald, which is ever ready to seize on anything which can be construed as discreditable to organized labor. Delegate Fisher made it his business to point out in convention the morning the report appeared, that the report was false, and condemned the News-Ad. in warm terms for its careless mistake. Things like that gather volume if allowed to pass unchallenged, and for our part we do not intend that Delegate Fisher shall be saddled with the responsibility for such a statement. Such lies do harm both to the man and the movement, and should be nailed down from the start.

HOW CAN SEX HYGIENE BE TAUGHT

THE FEDERATIONIST of a few weeks ago, dealing with the question of including Sex Hygiene in the curriculum of the public schools, has brought several letters from readers. They are practically all agreed as to the need of children being taught sex facts in a sane and healthy way. But they also feel that there is considerable difficulty attendant on the giving of instruction of that kind. The matter involved is so essentially delicate and personal, that it is obvious it cannot be handled in the same slapdash fashion that a lesson in geography might be given. But if, after careful thought and consideration, the conclusion is reached that children are entitled to be taught these things, then it is obvious that a way must be devised of imparting the knowledge in a manner which will bring the desired result, and no more. The result desired, is to impart to the young a knowledge of certain definite facts concerning their development, with a view to enabling them to avoid the evil possibilities which beset the path of ignorant adolescence. Care is needed not to overshoot the mark. Older people will remember that at that period of life when the essential phenomena of sex begin to make their appearance in the growing boy and girl, they bring with them a piquant and lively curiosity as to the meaning of the new experiences. And instruction given in any undignified or clumsy manner, instead of giving better balance and control, would be more likely to end in the production of precocity which might bring results directly opposite to those desired. The happy medium required is, to preserve all the charm and freshness of youth, and at the same time to fortify it with knowledge which will guide it to healthy and self-reliant maturity.

* * * *

If it be granted that sex instruction is desirable, the question arises: Who is to give the instruction? The first thought, of course is the parents, who have the greatest responsibility at stake. But when we face the present-day facts of the case, we cannot believe that the solution of the problem lies wholly with the parents. It would seem that few parents give any such instruction to their children, though an increasing number are using some of the excellent little books which have been written in this connection for both parents and children. The education authorities in charge of the public schools of London, England, are printing 100,000 such books to be given to girls leaving school. Many parents who feel their responsibility keenly, are too shy themselves to be of much actual use to their children in this respect. Moreover, the personal aspect of the case arises too obtrusively in a boy's mind when his father speaks to him on the subject of sex. In ideal conditions, no doubt, sex-instruction should be given at home; but as things are, it also seems certain that it must also be attempted in school. And that it should be linked on to such subjects as nature study and biology, human physiology and domestic science—the connection being left to the wisdom and discretion of the teacher. The gift of speaking effectively about such an essentially delicate matter as sex, is probably rare, and it is perhaps an open question whether the instruction can be best given by the head master or mistress, the class teacher, the teacher of biology, the school physician, or by the loan of books and pamphlets. In either case it is a fact that there are teachers—both men and women—who are giving such instruction very successfully.

* * * *

While agreeing to respect the natural instinct of reserve in regard to sex, teachers will probably admit that it is not a very dignified action to fight shy of the facts when they present themselves in the course of nature studies and the like. Without spoiling good botany and natural history, much may be done to lift the facts of sex from their human and personal setting. Most teachers who are able to give instruction in the life of plants and animals are agreed that the study puts an end to morbid curiosity, and lets the fresh air into the subject. Beyond clearing up the mystery through the medium of botany and zoology, many at present decline to advance. Others, who are perhaps more fully acquainted with the facts associated with youth, are convinced that, for boys in particular, it is necessary to go further.

* * * *

Medical inspection of school children, though not yet in practice everywhere, has shown how much good can be accomplished, and the idea is growing—apart altogether from special economic reasons—that the child has a right to the maximum chance of attaining to bodily fitness. Whatever direct instruction is given, must be carefully differentiated according to the special circumstances of cases. In some of the shameful conditions, arising out of the present day industrial system, the children have nothing to learn of the seamy side of sex. In their case it is necessary to show them that there is another side. In all cases, nothing should be said which will have to be contradicted or unlearned afterwards, for no one can do a child much greater harm than telling it something which it will afterwards discover to be untrue. While there may be good reason for silence or postponement of an answer, there should be no shirking or beating about the bush once an answer has been started upon.

* * * *

In dealing with this whole question, we realize that the more thought and study which is given to it, the more does the need for care and caution become obvious. But we do believe that an attempt should be made to give children a frank, candid, and serious outlook on the main facts concerning the perpetuation of their kind. There is a time to speak, and a time to keep silence, and all instruction must be governed by consummate discretion and concern for each particular case. It would seem, however, that whether sex instruction is given by direct or indirect method, through hygiene or nature study, whether by parent or teacher, care must be taken not to anticipate interest, not to excite, or say what is untrue. It should not be done with a long face to frighten children, but with that gracious wisdom which prompts the desire of the older to help the younger to pass some of life's awkward places. Above all, it should be remembered not to say too much.

THE LITTLE FATHER DIES VERY HARD

IN RUSSIA, at this moment, there is going on one of the most interesting political conflicts of modern times. The Duma has thrown out the imperial budget; and the Czar finds himself with the choice either of tearing up the constitution or of accepting a ministry which has the confidence of the chamber. Return to naked absolutism is out of the question, both because of the blow it would give to Russian state credit and because it would revive revolutionary activities on a scale the government could not cope with. Apparently the only course is to fulfil the constitution. Behind this situation there is a vivid history. Goremykine, the Russian Premier, is the reactionary who was chosen to dissolve the first Duma and to prosecute the majority of deputies who afterwards at Viborg, in Finland, issued the famous Viborg manifesto of protest. In the present Duma the two great groups, the Cadet Party and the Octobrists, command a majority. Goremykine, therefore, entered upon a policy of undermining the parliament's conceded rights.

* * * *

To begin with he refused to answer questions on the acts of the government, thus denying the Duma's right of control. Next, he denied the right of the Duma to initiate legislation. Next, he attacked the right of free speech. A Social-Democratic deputy named Tschaidze was suspended for saying that that group stood for a republic. The twenty-one members of the group who supported Tscheidze, were suspended. Refusing to leave they were driven from the chamber by soldiery at the point of the bayonet. By way of protest 100,000 workmen in St. Petersburg at once struck. At the end of five days the strike was called off because meanwhile the twenty-one deputies had come to an understanding with the Cadets and Octobrists. It is a curious commentary on the ways of the working class. In Russia they are facing Siberia and death in their struggle for political power. In British Columbia they already have it, and it is their delight to surrender it to their delight to surrender it to their masters to be used against them. It illustrates the saying that what the workers get for nothing, they usually value at that figure.

MEN ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE MACHINE

MODERN MACHINERY, and machine methods of production have made it possible for more people to live upon the earth in greater comfort than could have been before the beginning of the 19th century. Luxuries of that day, have become necessities, and things once used only by the wealthy classes have come into general use. The earth can support several times more people than it could before the advent of the steam engine. Yet the old countries of Europe have been crowded, in most parts, for centuries. Their population has increased because the inhabitants have become cleverer in getting food. More food is raised per inhabitant, and, consequently, there are more inhabitants. When this continent was discovered, there were only a few million Indians, at the very most, scattered over the vast territory of North America. Yet, according to the historian Fiske, the continent was, even at that time, crowded. Under the methods of obtaining food then known to the Indians, this continent was then supporting as many persons as it could. If it were possible to deprive the population of North America of every machine and mechanical method known to them, but which was not known to the Indians of A. D. 1500, the population would swiftly reduce itself to about the population of A. D. 1500. The significance of that is somewhat interesting. Steam, coal, steel, electricity, and the specialized uses to which they have been put, are regarded as servants. But they are really masters. We have grown so used to them that we cannot do without them, under penalty of destruction. We are, in cold fact, the descendants not of the persons who gave us physical birth, but of Watt, Faraday, Hertz, Edison, and scores of other inventors. Without the inventions of such men we could never have been born, because there would have been nothing for us to eat. Population goes on, if allowed to proceed naturally, until no more can be comfortably supported. Then the incubus of the machine will be heavier than ever. Nor will it be machines alone which will bind us. They are but symbols of an intricate organization of production and distribution which holds us all in its web. We are the slaves of the organization we have built up. These are some of the reasons which make it impossible for society to revert to the simple economic forms of earlier times. They are also the reasons why legislation to stop the evolution of the principles dynamic in modern capitalism, are useless. The days of a generation ago have gone, never to return. Capitalism of today will explain itself to the people of tomorrow when it has passed like its predecessors into the limbo of discarded economic systems.

Speaking of flags. What about the trades union jack?

The height of statesmanship is represented in England by forcing food upon women who do not want to eat, and by resisting proposals to feed thousands of school children who come to their studies every morning either insufficiently fed or not fed at all.

Joe Martin says the liberals in England are a disgrace, an opinion which he has formed as the liberal member in the house of commons for St. Pancras division. His revised opinion of F. C. Wade, Ralph Smith et al should be pretty nigh unprintable.

Yet another miner killed in the Britannia mines. This time an electrician ground to shreds in the pinion wheel of the ore bucket shaft. Usual "intelligent" jury. Accidental death. These mines are eating up men at the rate of about one a week now. The name Britannia is eminently suitable, as the enterprise is a purely American one.

The city council gave the Catholic Children's Aid society permission to hold a tag day to get funds to defray the cost of the children's keep. They held the tag day; spent the money on buildings; now want a grant from the city at the rate of $1.50 per child per week, amounting to $2000 per year. Cute, eh? And worthy of their best traditions.

McBride knows now that he is not going to step into the shoes vacated by Strathcona in London. The present industrial condition of the province is prophetic of what the future will be like as the result of his policy of handing everything over to financiers during the last ten years. As a politician he would like to get away, but vanity will keep him here till the day of disaster, unless some job suited to his Barnum-like talent can be found for him.

The pageant, with its bluster and vulgarity, has gone. The committee want the city to pay the deficit of $1759. The lumber men, whose profits chiefly come from Oriental labor, also have a deficit of $1100. They want to unload on the city, too. Both these bodies at pageant time bellowed that citizens should be prepared to make sacrifices to ensure the success of the enterprise. This is where they themselves get their chance to make good.

A news item says that some of the miners on Vancouver island are organizing themselves into squads and drilling in military fashion. We have no idea of what their intention may be. But if it is permissible for Carson and his ilk to drill and arm 10,000 men in one part of the empire, why is it not permissible for miners in another part to drill themselves if they so wish? The law will doubtless settle the point with its customary "impartiality and fairness."

Speaking of the damning evidence given by F. Aspinall, inspector of mines, at Hillcrest inquiry, the Nanaimo Herald says:

> Unless the direct statements he has made can be contradicted, a serious responsibility is fastened upon the company and upon the mines inspection department.

If the Herald had a shred of sincerity with regard to mine inspection and safety, it would not need to go to Hillcrest to exercise it. The Coal Mines Regulation act of this province has been reduced to a dead letter in Vancouver island by Premier McBride as minister of mines, during the present strike over there. It was due to his failure and refusal to apply the act that the strike started. Since then his policy has been "to hell with the law, as long as I can help the operators to break the strike." But, through Sam Matson, he has the Herald bought up, body, boots and breeches, so little wonder they can see nothing wrong with the Bowser-McBride administration of the mines department. One thing at least can be said about Hillcrest. The explosion was not due to Chinese who cannot pass the language test, of which there are 1500 working in the mines of the island and right under the Herald's nose.

"George Nathaniel Curzon
Is a very superior person."

So the strain used to run, when the noble Lord Curzon was at Oxford. When the undergraduates at that center of "class" and "calchar"—don't you know—feel constrained to dub one of their tribe a "superior person," then verily he must indeed be a giant of conceit. He has done quite a lot of funny things, besides marrying the daughter of a Chicago slum landlord. Recently he presided at the anti-suffragette meeting in London, and confided to the assembled stupidities that "the anti-women's suffrage cause is in a stronger position to-day than it has been for twenty years." His reason for that opinion was that the public are condemning the "votes for women" agitation. By "the public," he means males of the "knut" type, with forty-five degree foreheads and sans chin, whose garbage minds are the hope of the Liberal government, and the foundation of the "popular" newspaper publishers' fortune. Men to whom every woman is "a piece of skirt" and a potential pleasure-ground for their prurient sport. In a word, the ignorant mob that George despises in his heart, but which, like all his kind, he does not scorn to flatter and use for his political purposes. He welcomed a woman's money as manure for his family tree. Perhaps he is afraid women's votes might want to inspect its roots.

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ROYAL CITY TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

General Conditions of Labor Reported Worse—Union Glove Factory

Employing "Scabs"—Nominations of Officers—Election Next Meeting

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 14.—The attendance at last meeting of the Trades and Labor council was very much below what it should have been, and in order to wake the unions up a resolution was introduced by Delegate Yates that the members present should bring to the attention of their various locals the fact that many delegates were not attending to their duties, and if they were unable to attend the meetings of the council others should be elected in their place.

The general condition of the unions, the fact that many organizations were in bad shape, several having gone defunct, together with a belief that something might be accomplished with an energetic organizer in the field, led Delegate Flynn of the stationary engineers to lay the matter before the council, with the result that the delegates present were requested to bring the matter up in their unions and ascertain to what extent such a movement could be financed. The question will be further considered at the first meeting in August.

Credentials were received from the Cigarmakers for Abe. Kochel, H. Knudsen, W. Wolz and Geo. Dailey.

President Cameron reported that Mayor Gray called the mass meeting to protest against the landing of the Hindoos, as requested by the council, which was a success.

Delegate Knudsen reported for the organization committee that he had interviewed the painters' union and had been informed that they had never contemplated withdrawing. He also reported, acting under instructions from the executive of the B. C. Federation, having visited the Grinnel glove factory at Coquitlam and organized the eligible employees into a glove makers' union. The factory was now a union house and entitled to use the label. He urged the members present to report the matter to their unions and those needing gloves to patronize the products of the factory whenever possible. The B. C. Grinnell glove factory is a union firm and is entitled to the support of organized labor.

The municipal committee reported they had the matter of harbor work and building of the dredge under consideration and asked for further time which was granted.

The city clerk acknowledged the receipt of the request of the council for the employment of day labor on the Sapperton sewer, and it had been filed for further reference.

A letter was read from Vice-president Fred Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, stating he would be in the city this month.

The convention call of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada was read. The convention will be held beginning Monday, September 21, 1914. On motion action was deferred until the first meeting in August.

A letter was read from Jingle Pot Local, No. 2824, U. M. W. of A., conveying their appreciation of the council's action and heartily endorsing the same, in sending a protest to the Nanaimo city council in filling that city with militia and hired thugs on May 1st to intimidate the miners in holding their May-day celebration. —Filed.

Trade conditions were reported by the delegates to be in about the same or, if anything, a little worse. The Barbers delegates requested that the council take some action in regard to the Japanese and other Orientals who kept open until all hours of the night, and were a great detriment to their business. On motion the question of bringing an early closing by-law to the attention of the city council was referred to the municipal committee. The matter of Japanese running elevators in buildings in the city was brought up by Delegate Lee of the stationary engineers, and it was also referred to the municipal committee to look into and report.

The plumbers brought to the attention of the council the matter of the employment of scab labor by subcontractors on plumbing work in the buildings being erected by the Dominion Trust and Royal Bank of Canada. The building trades committee was instructed to investigate and report.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing six months were made as follows:

President—Delegate Yates of Street Railwaymen and Delegate Knudson of the Cigarmakers.

Vice-president—Delegate Cropley of the Moulders and Delegate McLean of the Street Railwaymen.

General secretary—Delegate Maiden of the Typographical union.

Treasurer—Delegate Gibb of the Typographical union.

Sergeant-at-arms—Delegate Jacobson of the Brewery Workers.

Trustees—Delegate Cameron, Retail Clerks; Delegate Knudson, Delegate Yates, Delegate Iverson of the Timber Workers; Delegate Flynn of the Stationary Engineers.

The nominations will be closed at the next meeting, when the officers will be elected and installed.

On motion the election of the various committees was made the first order of business after the installation of officers.

The call for the special convention of the B. C. Federation, to be held in Vancouver on Monday, July 13, 1914, was read and Delegates Gibb and Knudson were elected to represent the council by acclamation.

Delegate Maguire inquired as to the hours of employment on city work and was informed by President Cameron that all civic contracts contained a clause for eight hours being a day's work.

Delegate Maiden enquired as to whether cutting brush for government work on the river was being done by piece work or day labor. Delegate McLean promised the desired information in a day or two.

Delegate Mackie enquired if it was possible for the council to take up the question of a girl being compelled to work fourteen hours a day in a licensed house. On motion the grievance committee was instructed to investigate and report.

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DARE

"Il nous faut de l'andace, et encore de l'andace, et toujours de l'andace."
—Danton.

Tho' all the kings of Christendom unite,
To quench in blood the torch of liberty,
Not ours to count the odds; that we must fight,
For fight we must, no matter what they be;
Let cowards preach the gospel of despair,
Our part is "now to dare."

What tho' to-day the tide of battle flows
Against us and our lines are sore beset,
Let us but come to death grips with our foes!
The tide must turn, and we will triumph yet!
But be that as it will, our course is plain—
To dare, "and dare again."

Witness our blood on every field,
Hath written there the doom of kings and powers,
Lo through eddying cannon smoke's revealed,
Beyond their guns, their palaces and towers,
Our mission is to plant our banners there,
Till then, 'forever dare."
—JACK DAVIDSON.
Vancouver, B. C., July 2, 1914.

He Preferred Savages

A convention of the North Western Federation of Indians met in Tacoma last week. Philip Howell, an educated red man, severely condemned civilization in a speech today, referring to "crime running rampant."

"The struggle between capital and labor," "the 25,000 women following an immoral life," and the "sweat-shop," and "child labor" conditions. "If these be civilization, give me back my savagery," he asserted.

Stranger (to young lady behind the counter of general store in small inland town): "Have you silk underwear?" She (shifting her gum to other side of her mouth): "On $4 a week, in this dead hole? I should say n-o-t! Do you think this is New York?"

LABOR PARLIAMENT AT VICTORIA MEETS

New Delegates — Hospital Board re "Fair Wage"—The Unemployed

British Subjects vs. Foreigners—Trade Very Quiet —Strike Settled

VICTORIA, B. C., July 15.—President Dykeman occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council, when there was a good attendance of delegates. Credentials were received and accepted as follows: Longshoremen — P. Fisher, J. Wirm, Albert Nelson and A. C. Moores; Amalgamated Carpenters — F. Turner; Painters — A. Dobbs, F. Barbour and J. Beckett.

Under officers' reports Delegate Sivertz, statistician, gave his report which showed an improvement in the attendance of delegates during the quarter ending June 30th. Report adopted, the president thanking Delegate Sivertz for his efforts.

Delegate Martin reported for legislative committee that May 24th celebration committee had let their printing to the nine firms and that some of the work went to Sweeney & McConnell. Adopted.

Secretary Sivertz, chairman of the special committee on public meeting at which J. B. Osborne spoke, reported that in absence of the president, Delegate Wells occupied the chair and that a good meeting was held. Report adopted.

Delegate Sivertz reported the special committee that interviewed the hospital board re "fair wage" clause and that dominion "fair wage" clause was inserted in the contract. Report was adopted.

Special committee on the question of unemployment reported that the city council and provincial government had been interviewed regarding what steps they would take. Premier McBride admitted the importance of this question and pointed out the amount of public works being carried out in the city. He also pointed out that there was a considerable amount to be spent on the Indian reserve in the very near future. The mayor had said that they realized the situation but pointed out that when the present council took office they were faced by the present financial stringency, and that they had to be guided by these things and that the city council would do the best possible to alleviate the distress.

Delegate Day said the premier had stated that the work on the Indian reserve would be commenced at once. The mayor was going to adopt the method of seeing if the employees on city work were on the voters' list to prove that they were British subjects. A special committee had been appointed by the city council to look into the question.

Considerable discussion took place on this question, specially regarding British subjects and foreigners, in which several delegates said they did not consider the question of nationality should enter into the matter of men securing work on civic works, but that men resident in Victoria and vicinity should be employed before others are brought from the mainland.

The report was adopted as progress and the committee instructed to take further action.

A letter from the Machinists' union disapproving the action of the council for demanding the resignation of the financial secretary was received and a committee appointed to explain the council's reasons for so doing. Committee — Delegates Wells, Sivertz and Mathieson. Other letters received on the same question were dealt with in a similar manner.

All trades reported trade very quiet.

Typos reported that the trouble with Sweeney & McConnell had been settled.

Delegates C. Sivertz and P. Fisher were elected to attend the special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor. Delegates Mathieson and Hardy, alternates.

Adjourned at 11.45 p. m.

"Just foolin'" like, young Hogtoff said to Deacon Grubbs: "Cheer up, deac., there's no hell." He replied: "You're pop'll find there is next election."

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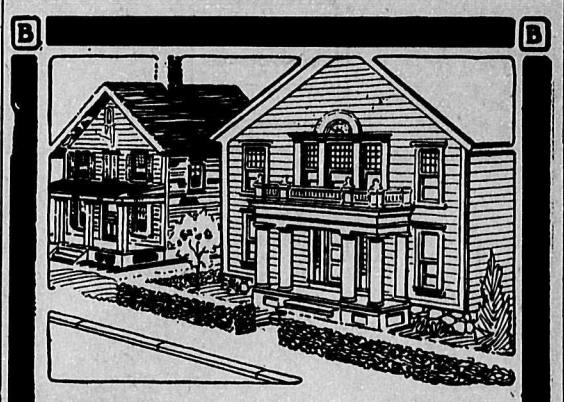

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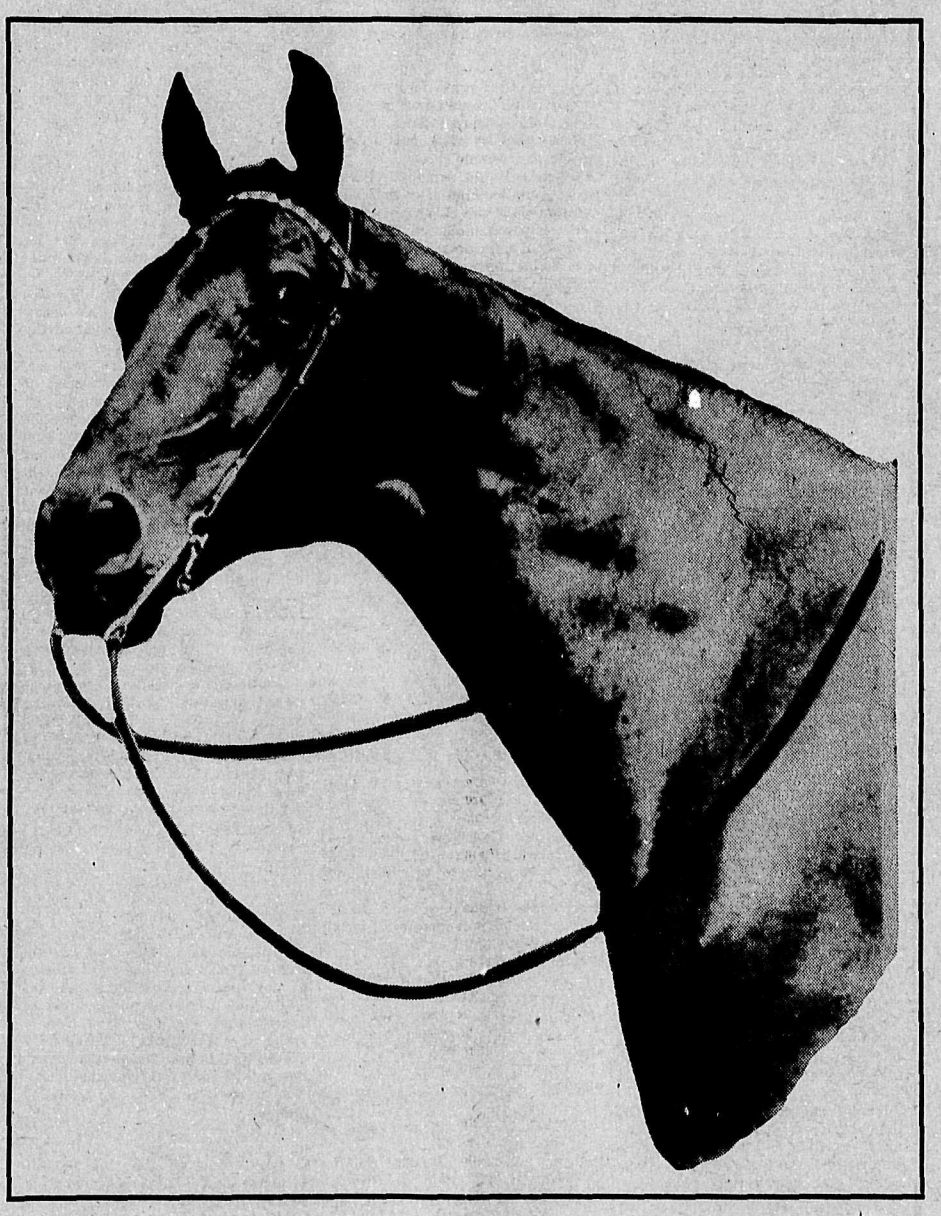

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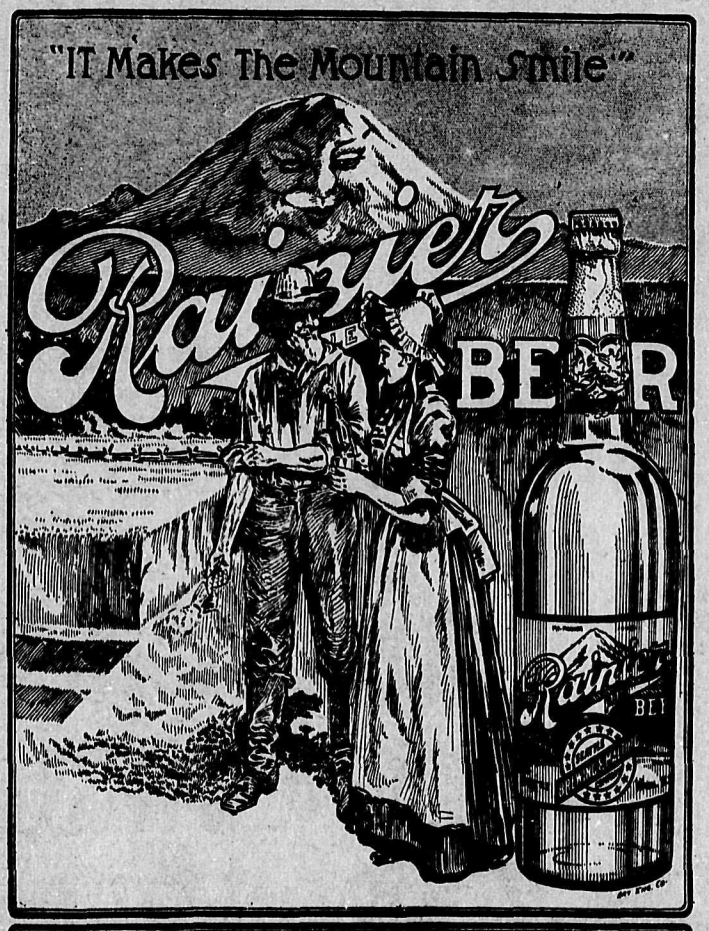

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SPECIAL CONVENTION B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

(Continued from page 3)

arguments first, then try to form a plan of action.

On motion of Del. Rees, the motion was laid on the table.

Del. Dykeman moved that a committee of five be appointed to bring in some definite proposal on which convention could act.

Del. Pettigrew was of the opinion that the matter should be thoroughly discussed first so that the committee would have something to guide them.

Del. Thomas said that he considered a general strike was needed so that the men who handled the coal on the water-front could be called out.

Farrington Invited to Speak

At this time Frank Farrington, international board member in charge of the strike, was invited to speak. He said, in part: "Three years ago the miners of Vancouver island began to take steps to secure the assistance of our organization. I was sent to look over the situation and on my return recommended that the U. M. W. of A. should accede to their request, and that course was adopted. But the powers that be determined otherwise. As soon as it was known that the island miners were a part of the international labor movement the companies began a settled policy of discrimination against them. This came to a head when the men got together to form plans for their protection. Owing to them working on various shifts it was not possible for them to all meet at one time unless they took a day off for that purpose, which they did. When they went back to work the following day they were told to take their tools out of the mines and were locked out. That policy was pursued in all camps. The U. M. W. of A. did not start the trouble. As a matter of fact they were not prepared at that time to make a move. They wanted bigger membership before doing so. Notwithstanding that, the international office of our union came to their help financially and has paid a higher rate of relief on the island than has ever been given to any district before by the U. M. W. of A. Afterwards a general strike of all miners was called. It has been said by Mr. Crothers, federal minister of labor, that we did not ask the use of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act. That is not true, and if Mr. Crothers had been sincere he could have used his powerful office to prevent the strike continuing, but it has since become plain why he did not. At the last session of the dominion parliament a telegram was produced from Mr. Coulson, who was at that time a mine manager on the island. That telegram says that a board of inquiry would not be necessary as the men could not secure the support of the U. M. W. of A., and would have to return to work, and that their appeal for the inquiry was only a desperate move. The miners have invoked every influence which might be expected to bring an equitable settlement, but without result. Every influence of the coal companies, backed up by the provincial and dominion governments had used in the effort to defeat the miners. Up to the present they have been defeated by political power. If it were not for Chinese labor and the prevention of picketing the strike would be won by now. You can and should profit by their experience, to meet similar contingencies in the future. We have nothing to be ashamed of or to apologize for in this strike. The U. M. W. of A. has paid out $16,500 every week in relief to the miners of the island. If you feel that you are in a position to bring this trouble to a satisfactory issue for the miners, do it. But do not do anything to place yourselves in a similar position."

General Discussion

Del. Foxcroft advocated a general strike, which he said he had always believed was the right move to end the trouble.

The motion to appoint the committee was laid on the table.

Del. Fisher moved that a referendum, calling a general strike should be submitted to the unions.

Del. Davidson seconded, not because he felt much good could come from it, but because he wanted to see the convention do something definite.

At this time the convention went into committee of the whole.

Del. Wilton said his experience in Australia had taught him that political action was necessary, that being the method adopted there after the general strike of some years ago had proved a miserable failure.

Del. Sivertz did not think political action alone, without industrial organization, would solve the problem, but felt that the miners had been right in wishing to take common council with the rest of the movement.

David Irvine, the treasurer in charge of the strike funds, was invited to take the floor and did so. During the course of his speech he corroborated the statements of both Mr. Farrington and President Foster.

Letter from Imprisoned Miners

Secretary-treasurer Wells at this time read a letter from the miners now in jail, calling attention to the fact that their sentences had already expired.

On motion the secretary was instructed to wire the minister of justice at Ottawa, calling his attention to the position of the men in jail, also to wire Attorney-general Bowser requesting that action be at once taken to release them.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The whole of the miners' delegates present arranged to hold a conference among themselves on Monday evening.

Tuesday Morning Session

Upon the opening of the convention Delegate Pettigrew said that the miners had decided that they would hold no meetings outside the session of the convention. The convention then went into committee of the whole.

Delegate Thomas—The miners have told us what is happening on the island. We know that men, women and children have been shot recently in Colorado, and the same class power which is responsible for that, will do the same here. In my opinion we have to choose between a general strike, or, by our refusal to call it, we shall endorse the miners going back beaten.

Del. Todd—This strike has failed in spite of the splendid backing we have had. It has been a strike of a section of the workers, and has proved that the sectional method of striking is a failure. Unionists are fighting unionists. Carpenters from Victoria are building the new tipple at South Wellington. But if anyone here thinks the miners are beaten, I want them to know that we are not beaten by any means.

Del. Naylor—Three weeks after his election as president of the union, the company commenced to discriminate against him. He was put in a "place" in the mine where he could not make wages. His case was only one of many. When the strike started the Chinese came out also, but were told by special police that they could either go back to work or get out of Cumberland. The chief of police told him he would arrest all men found picketting. He replied that it was a privilege of all British workers to picket. Later, other excuses were found by the police to stop picketting. Strike-breakers were brought into Cumberland, and the union shipped 50 per cent. of them out again. He could say, without fear of contradiction, that there were not more than three white miners working in Cumberland mines to-day. Referring to his arrest he said he was not in Cumberland when the disturbance took place, but pleaded guilty on the advice of his lawyer because he was given to understand that by so doing, men who were charged with more serious offences would be treated with greater leniency. He was of the opinion that a general strike of all workers in B. C. was necessary. If it failed it would show the need of other methods.

Del. Shenton submitted the following statement to show the approximately correct state of affairs in the island mines:

Total number of men employed by the Western Fuel Co. before the strike for the year 1912.....	1,351
Employed in and around the mine at present	746
Total tonnage for the year of 1912	576,797
Tonnage to-day at the rate of 746 tons per day at the rate of 301 days to the year....	224,546
The Canadian Collieries during year 1912, normal tonnage per day	2,898
At Cumberland at highest point since the strike	1,200
At Extension	300
Loss to the company per day is ..... tons	1,398

At South Wellington mines 364 men were employed before the strike, and the tonnage per year was 139,000. The highest point reached since the strike is 211 men per day with 375 tons output. In concluding his statement he made an impassioned appeal for a general strike.

Del. Cropley, of the Vancouver Molders, said that if any member of their union was working as a strike-breaker, he would either have to stop doing so or be expelled from their organization.

Del. Robertson said that the offer received recently from the mine owners, through Premier McBride, meant unconditional surrender, and was an insult to the common intelligence of any labor community. Like the preceding speakers he favored a general strike.

Del. B. Kaario, from Squamish, said no white men were working there now, but Chinese were.

Del. Moffat was of the opinion that more effective measures were needed, and said that the miners would fight without finance if necessary. He had seen many strikes, but never one in which such high relief pay had been given. The miners of the United States had behaved magnificently to them. This strike had shown that long strikes were no use. Other methods were needed.

Del. Dykeman said that last fall the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Victoria had offered to go on strike any time to help the miners. They had voted for that by 154 votes to four.

Del. Johns said he was working at Jingle Pot mine under the agreement which the company had signed with the miners. He was convinced Premier McBride wished to defeat the miners so that he could drive all socialists off the island. The men at Jingle Pot were ready any time to throw up their agreement and come out with the rest of the miners.

Del. Pettigrew during the course of a comprehensive speech in which he traced the course of the strike since its commencement, made a strong appeal for a general strike.

President R. Foster said that the men who had broken away from the union, to go strike-breaking, were chiefly English-speaking men.

Del. Robertson pointed out that the miners had dealt fully with the situation and he felt that more expression of opinion was due from delegates of other unions.

Dels. Fisher and Thomas, of the Longshoremen, spoke against the practice of unions having agreements and again favored general strike.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported.

Credentials were received for W. E. Walker, of Vancouver Cooks and Waiters, and for V. R. Midgley, of Vancouver Lathers.

Convention adjourned until 2 p.m.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

With the opening of the session, Del. Fisher introduced the following motion:

"Whereas—It is contended by this convention that the failure of the miners to win this strike would mean the downfall or organized labor in B. C.; therefore be it

Resolved—That the executive of the federation take a referendum vote of all organized labor in this province at as early a date as possible for the calling of a general strike."

It was decided on motion that the vote should be taken by roll-call.

Del. Fisher, speaking to his motion, said he had listened attentively to opinions of miners and gathered that in order to win their strike they needed more help. Conditions were very bad, he knew. In Victoria men were living on one meal a day. He added, in parenthesis, and with a very significant glance at the press table—"I said one meal per day, not three." It was practically impossible now to get a job in Victoria unless you belong to the militia or the conservative party.

Del. Davidson, who seconded the motion, said he did so with a mental reservation, and more because he wanted to hear the motion discussed than anything else. The motion was not good enough. It was only like whipping the devil round a post. Delegates should speak and vote as they were prepared to do in their unions. If they thought a general strike was expedient and necessary then let them go to their unions and say so.

Del. Rees, international executive board member for the Crows Nest district, believed in the principle of a referendum vote. But he felt that the question should be thrashed out in convention. He had been through the strike in the Crows Nest pass, which lasted eight months. He had also seen other long strikes, but never any good that came out of them. Was this talk of general strike the last straw? Was there not another method more effective? In his district while the miners had every sympathy for the men of the island, yet the industrial conditions prevailing would not permit of them striking. He did not believe that the unemployed and the unorganized could be relied upon to help. And at the present time they were far more numerous in B. C. than union men with jobs. The fact that they were not organized proved their apathy, and he did not think men on one meal a day could be expected to win any strike. He considered the workers would have as much chance against drilled and armed militia as he woud in the fight ring with Jack Johnson. He concluded by saying it was not a question of what they wanted to do or would like to do, but a question of facing the industrial condition of the province as it is today and in his opinion it made a general strike impossible.

Del. Sivertz at this point introduced a lengthy amendment, which in substance was: That the unions should be appealed to for funds, also that the Trades and Labor congress of Canada should be asked for $2000. The money to be used to carry on a campaign of education and organization which would be entrusted to four members elected by the convention, and they would work under the direction of the executive board.

Del. Pattinson opposed the amendment and wanted more immediate action.

Del. Sivertz said the federation was only a voluntary organization and had no power to call a strike. He pointed out that unions had agreements and policies which made their constitutions such as would take years of educational work to change. No matter how desirable it might be a general strike at this time was not possible owing to the industrial conditions prevailing in the province.

Del. Gray said the miners of the Crows Nest pass had on agreement which was not very effective, and in many cases their executive board had found it best to let local unions have little strikes of their own from time to time to bring them the results which their agreement sometimes delayed. The time for agreements had gone by. Many men in his district owed more money to the stores than they had drawn in wages. He wanted a general strike.

Del. Martin of Fernie said the general strike was the last desperate resort and he did not think it could succeed.

Del. Midgeley was surprised the executive of the federation had not come out with some definite proposal. If the call for a general strike which was issued last October had been allowed to go to the membership without opposition from miners' officials he thought it would have brought better results. In his opinion conditions were more favorable then, but as they are now it would be useless to attempt a general strike. Delegate Sivertz's proposal was the only practical one. We needed more education to get to the roots of such trouble as this. He would like to see the trades congress contribute the money asked as he felt it was a shame they should have so much in the treasury. The miners were influenced too much by mere sentiment. What had to be faced was hard, cold fact, unpleasant though it might be. The only general strike which had been successful was in Belgium, and that took a whole year to prepare.

Frank Farrington was given the floor and during the course of a lengthy speech reviewed the strike and the policy of the U. M. W. A. in general. He said their strength had been built up by the policy of having agreements, and he was opposed to the general strike as he always had been. The laws of his organization were not made by officers, or any one part of the members, but by the whole 400,000. Any section of the union which was willing to abide by the decisions and laws laid down by the majority would be welcome as a part of their union and would receive their financial support. But no part would be permitted to break their laws and still enjoy the support of their international treasury.

Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session

Del. Cropley rose at the opening to again announce that molders would not allow any of their members to work as strike-breakers on the island.

Del. Naylor said that in spite of all which had been said, the miners had more than a fighting chance. He quoted figures from the Canadian Mail of last April 14th containing an account of the meeting in London of

(Continued on page 8)

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SPECIAL CONVENTION B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

(Continued from page 7)

the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd.

The report of June 30, 1913, said, "Owing to the strike on the company's property we have been unable to earn more than working expenses and have a debit balance for the year of $343,100."

Del. Wells said the miners position was due to apathy of workers. The executive could not go further than the unions could go. There were 70 per cent. unemployed in the building trades. In a general strike it was very necessary to have the support of all men in the transport industry. Railroad brotherhoods had shown no interest or taken any active part in the movement of the province. It was no use depending on the unemployed. A strike was only effective by men stopping work, but unemployed were not working. He moved an amendment: That the executive of the federation be instructed to take a referendum vote on the question of a general strike, and that they be further instructed to raise funds in such manner as they deem best to carry on an education campaign before and during the time the referendum is being taken. And this convention to elect three members of unions affiliated with the federation, to carry on the educational campaign under the direction of the executive. The executive to call the strike, if adopted by the referendum vote, at such time as they consider advisable.

Del. Pattinson made the following amendment: Whereas, the mine workers on Vancouver island for 21 months and 14 months, respectively, have been striking for the right of organization, and whereas the government has assisted the coal operators to help defeat the miners by various means, such as non-enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation act, the Deception of Workmen act, and the new order-in-council, and by sending special police and militia to act as scab herders, and whereas the miners have been backed by a powerful organization, and if they should suffer defeat 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 B. C. to engage in a general strike, and further that four men be sent out by convention to propagate the idea of a general strike and on an educational tour.

Del. Pattinson made an emphatic speech in support of his resolution.

Credentials were received for Carl Jorgensen from New Westminster painters.

Del. Foster said only four or five delegates outside the miners had spoken on the question. The information which Mr. Farrington had of the state of affairs on the island was given to him by the speaker, and he characterized as false any contradictions of the information given to the convention by Bro. Farrington. "I am on the island all the time and not one act have I performed which has not been endorsed by the miners," said the speaker. "I am aware," he continued, "that the whole membership on Vancouver island is in favor of this proposition —the taking of a referendum vote on a general strike in B. C."

Delegate Foster then turned to the necessity of drastic action to help the miners on Vancouver island. It was not to drag down others that the miners advocated a general strike, but to help the situation and the movement as a whole.

Bro. Farrington was given the privilege of the floor for fifteen minutes to answer statements which had been made which he claimed reflected upon his integrity. "It has been said," he commenced, "that this difference of opinion can be settled on Vancouver island. It cannot be settled on Vancouver island," he claimed. "The statements have been made here before delegates who will carry the information back throughout the province and must be answered here."

It has been said that I didn't say to the miners at the Nanaimo convention what I have said here. It isn't true. I told the miners as frankly what I have told you. It has been said that the information about the condition of affairs is not correct. I stand on that information again this morning."

Del. McEwen again urged, as far as he was personally concerned it did not matter which way the vote went, as he expected to leave the country in three weeks.

Del. Knudsen, one of the vice-presidents of the federation, said that, much as he would like to see it otherwise, he did not think the call for general strike could be of any success.

The question then being put, the substitute motion of Del. Pattinson, calling for a referendum vote to be taken on the question of a general strike, was carried by 48 in favor to 36 against. Somewhere around twenty delegates did not poll their votes owing to absence from the convention or other reasons.

Del. Wilton's resolution was then taken up as follows:

"That the B. C. Federation of Labor pledges itself to do all in its power to defeat the McBride-Bowser administration at the next provincial election, and that it organize and carry on an educational campaign to secure the defeat of every conservative candidate put in the field and thus strike an effective blow at those who have proved themselves to be the enemies of labor.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Upon opening of the session Del. Fisher asked if the Wilton resolution was in order.

President Watchman ruled that it was.

Del. Rees moved to table the resolution, and upon vote it was thus disposed of by 44 in favor to 18 against.

Upon motion of Del. Davidson convention went into committee of the whole to consider ways and means of putting the decisions of convention into practice.

Del. Ellesmore moved that the four organizers sent out to address unions on the general strike proposal should be members of the U. M. W. A.

Del. Samson moved that one be elected from each of four districts.

Del. Martin moved that they be elected from the whole convention.

Del. Martin's proposal was carried.

The following were nominated to go out as organizers: G. Pettigrew, C. Pattinson, J. Reece, R. Foster, C. Sivertz, J. L. Martin, G. Dykeman, J. Goodwin, J. Robertson, J. T. Shenton, J. Naylor, H. Knudsen, J. Fisher, A. S. Wells, A. Watchman, W. Symonds and G. Thomas.

Dels Watchman, Wells, Foster, Sivertz, Symonds, Naylor and Knudsen declined nomination.

On the ballot being taken the voting was as follows: Dykeman 48, Fisher 23, Pattinson 45, Martin 20, Goodwin 30, Shenton 41, Robertson 36, Thomas 28.

G. Dykeman, C. Pattinson, J. T. Shenton and J. Robertson were elected.

A motion was made and lost that delegates be assessed $2 each to defray preliminary expenses of organizing.

Vice-president Bancroft of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, was asked what financial assistance might be given by the congress. He was not prepared to make any statement or promise until he had consulted the rest of his colleagues on the congress executive.

Del. Thomas moved that the Trades and Labor congress be asked to donate $1,000.

Del. Foster moved that the Miners' Defence committee in Nanaimo be asked for a loan of $500. This being added to the motion the joint proposal was carried.

Del. Foster moved that the organizers be paid bare expenses. The motion carried.

Del. Burkhart took the floor and made an earnest appeal to the delegates to patronize the union label and the four organizers were instructed to bring this to the attention of the unions they visited. The control of the organizers was vested in the executive of the federation.

Vice-president Bancroft was called up to speak and delivered a splendid address dealing with the new Workmen's Compensation act in Ontario, which has become law largely through his efforts. In Ontario the workers decided four years ago to devote all their efforts to securing the act. A commission was appointed, at the request of the organized labor movement, to go fully into the whole question. After four years the bill became law. It was based on the principle that industry should bear the cost of compensation. The chief opposition came from the private insurance companies, and British Columbia workers would find that they would meet with same opposition. Vice-president Bancroft left no part of his subject untouched and at the conclusion of his address a standing vote of thanks was extended to him by the whole convention.

Wednesday Evening Session

President Watchman called the convention to order at 7.45 and announced that the question of unemployment and Asiatic immigration had still to be disposed of.

Several resolutions were submitted reviewing and emphasizing the deplorable conditions prevalent throughout British Columbia, and asking for various schemes for the alleviation of the unemployed problem.

Delegate Goodwin, Cumberland, deprecated palliative measures and said the workers must wage war against the wage system.

Del. Naylor, Cumberland, said if resolutions would solve the labor problem, with unemployment it would have been solved long ago.

Del. Pettigrew, Nanaimo, said the social ownership of the means of life was the real solution, but meantime something must be done if the present standard of life were to be even maintained. He advocated more agitation and protest meetings.

Del. Robertson, Nanaimo, referred to the government immigration policy which had flooded the labor market to its present deplorable state. Unemployment could not be solved under capitalism. The workers must organize first, lessen the hours of labor and make ready for mass action.

The motion submitted by Del. Martin, Victoria, carried.

Asiatic Immigration

Del. Sampson, Vancouver, dealt with the question of Asiatics, scored the inconsistencies of the labor press and unionists themselves. Even the Vancouver island miners themselves, in days gone by, had assisted in the introduction of Orientals.

Del. Naylor, Cumberland, had been instructed by his local to vote for Asiatic exclusion.

Del. Pettigrew, Nanaimo, said it was the business men who were now anxious to see the Hindoos and Asiatics excluded.

Del. Head, Wellington, looked upon the Asiatics as a menace to working men in British Columbia.

Del. O'Connell, South Wellington, submitted a resolution asking the government to place a tax upon the employers of Asiatics.

Del. Wilton, Vancouver, reviewed the attempts in the past to have the government pass exclusion laws dealing with Asiatics and charged the legislators with hypocrisy. If the workers really want to effectively deal with the question, unionists themselves must be disciplined. No use asking the government to do anything. A fine should be imposed by unions upon members patronizing Orientals.

Del. Fisher, Victoria, pointed out that Chinese owned a large number of hotels and boarding houses, though operated by whites. If the fines could be collected the Federation would soon be a wealthy institution.

Del. Martin, Fernie, felt no headway was being made and thought discussion should cease.

Del. Foster, Nanaimo, expressed himself as being in favor of the workers telling Premier McBride to go to blazes, and that they themselves take such action as would contribute to that end.

Del. Rees, Fernie, urged that no matter where the Orientals resided the problem remained the same. The co-operative commonwealth would not come to Canada alone. Orientals should be taken into our unions and the same pay demanded for them.

Del. Davidson, Vancouver, said the question must be dealt with politically, and that the Federation had refused to do so.

Del. Dykeman, Victoria, said a Chinaman was not to blame for being a Chinaman.

Dels. Paget and Sivertz, Victoria, spoke, the latter referring to the fact that 2132 Chinese had been admitted into this province since the passing of the federal order-in-council (Dec. 8, 1913), a further contribution to McBride's boasted "White B. C." The next move must be emigration of whites from B. C. in search of jobs, which, indeed, was already taking place.

Del. Martin, Victoria, felt that the unions must soon make a more progressinve move to meet present-day conditions. Exclusion would not solve the labor problem.

Del. Robertson, Nanaimo, said the Orientals should be organized. They were of use to the employers because they were cheap; they were of service to the government because they had no vote.

Del. Cochrane, Nanaimo, said the Orientals were non-assimilative.

Del. Thomas, Vancouver, saw nothing the convention could do in the premises.

Del. Pattinson, Nanaimo, moved that the convention go on record as in favor of total exclusion of the Asiatics. This was seconded in many places. In support of his motion, Del. Pattinson said the employers had introduced them; they had no vote, and they were lowering our standard of living. The motion of reaffirmation of organized labor's many such declarations during the past twenty-five years, was carried almost unanimously.

A motion prevailed instructing the secretary to publish a record of the roll-call vote taken during the day in The B. C. Federationist and the District (Fernie) Ledger.

Secretary-treasurer Wells urged the delegates to press for further affiliations and support for the federation.

Vice-president McVety said the federation should at once begin an agitation and campaign for a new workmen's compensation act in B. C., fashioned after that of the new act in Onario.

President Watchman took advantage of the closing moments of the convention to review the proceedings of the three days' sessions and urged the delegates to carry out the expressed wishes of the majority. He asked the unionists of B. C. to keep in touch with the secretary-treasurer, to support their official paper, The Federationist, and whenever they had a suggestion to offer to either, to assist the workers in the battle for industrial freedom, to do so unhesitatingly.

The business of the convention being concluded adjournment sine die took place at 10 o'clock.

G. W. ISAACS

Ex-president G. W. Isaacs, of the local Barbers' Union, elected delegate to the Indianapolis convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, which convenes on October 6th next.

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