THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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NEW REDISTRIBUTION GIVES VANCOUVER THREE MEMBERS

Split Up into Vancouver Centre, Vancouver South and Burrard

B. C. Will Have Thirteen Constituencies Instead of Seven

The new redistribution act gives British Columbia thirteen seats instead of seven. Five constituencies are added to Manitoba. Four are taken away from Ontario, three from New Brunswick and one from Prince Edward Island. Alberta and Saskatchewan gain additional representation.

British Columbia's thirteen single member constituencies are described as follows:

Comox-Alberni

1. The electoral district of Comox-Alberni, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Alberni, Comox and all that portion of the provincial electoral district of Richmond bounded on the east by the east boundary of the said provincial electoral district of Richmond from the northeast corner thereof, thence southerly to the northwest corner of the provincial electoral riding of Dewdney, thence in a southwesterly direction to the south of the east branch of the Squamish river at the head of Howe sound, thence in a southerly direction along the easterly shore of Howe sound to Burrard inlet.

East Kootenay

2. The electoral district of East Kootenay, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Cranbrook, Fernie, and Columbia.

West Kootenay

3. The electoral district of West Kootenay, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Nelson city, Slocan, Rossland city, Slocan, Kaslo and Revelstoke.

Nanaimo

4. The electoral district of Nanaimo, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Cowichan, Esquimault, Nanaimo city, Newcastle, Saanich and the Islands.

New Westminster

5. The electoral district of New Westminster, comprising the provincial electoral districts of New Westminster city and Delta and all that portion of the provincial district of Richmond lying south of Burrard inlet excepting the municipalities of Vancouver city, South Vancouver and Point Grey.

Westminster

6. The electoral district of Westminster, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Dewdney and Chilliwack and all that portion of the provincial electoral district of Yale adjoining the provincial electoral districts of Chilliwack and Dewdney, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast corner of the provincial electoral district of Chilliwack, thence easterly along the international boundary to its point of intersection with the westerly boundary of the provincial electoral district of Similkameen, thence northerly following said last-mentioned boundary to the northwest corner of the said provincial electoral district of Similkameen, thence in a straight line westerly to a point on the north bank of the Fraser river, one mile east of the village of Yale, thence following a straight line to the northeast corner of the provincial electoral district of Dewdney.

Vancouver Centre

7. The electoral district of Vancouver centre, comprising Ward I of the city of Vancouver, together with Stanley Park and Wards II, III and IV of the said City of Vancouver.

Burrard

8. The electoral district of Burrard, comprising Wards V, VI, VII and VIII of the City of Vancouver and that portion of the electoral district of Richmond, which lies within the following described limits:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the provincial electoral district of Dewdney, thence in a southwesterly direction along the easterly shore of Howe sound to Burrard inlet, thence in an easterly direction along the northerly shore of the north arm of the said Burrard inlet to the northerly extremity of the said north arm, and northerly to the point of commencement.

Vancouver South

9. The electoral district of Vancouver south, comprising the municipalities of South Vancouver and Point Grey.

Skeena

10. The electoral district of Skeena, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Skeena and Atlin.

Victoria City

11. The electoral district of Victoria city, comprising the provincial electoral district of Victoria city.

Cariboo

12. The electoral district of Cariboo, comprising the provincial electoral districts of Cariboo, Lillooet, Kamloops and Yale, excepting that portion of Yale contained in the electoral district of Westminster district as the same is above described and including the whole city and district municipality of Salmon Arm.

Yale

13. The electoral district of Yale comprising the provincial electoral district in Okanagan, excepting any portion of the city or district municipality of Salmon Arm which may be contained therein, and the provincial electoral districts of Similkameen, Greenwood and Grand Forks.

S. F. Folson, a well-known printer of Nelson, B. C., was in the city last week renewing old acquaintances.

EMPLOYMENT SHARK FRATERNITY SCHEMES

"United Workmen's Club" Selling Stock for Three Dollars

Members Pay Fifty Cents a Month as Dues—Great Expectations

The "employment shark fraternity," like wage-earners now-a-days, find it hard to make both ends meet. One of the "gang," through necessity, has hit on a new "skin" game. He has an office on Carroll street, almost opposite to Hick's layout—the high Mogul of the E. S. F. On one window is written the "Canadian Employment Agency;" on the other "The United Workmen's Club." I had a talk with the old fellow who runs the joint. He is the boss directorate, owner and a German Jew, at least I think he is of that persuasion. He looks it and speaks it. He has a good thing in the United Workmen's club. You can't get a job off the board unless you join the club. You pay three dollars to join and fifty cents a month. He told me the three dollars was for stock in the club and you might sell your three dollars worth for far more coin when the club pays the dividends, which, he says, it will.

What You Get

You get no receipt for your money, and no pretty stock certificate like you do when you buy oil shares at Calgary or Pitt Meadows. You receive a membership card, however, with your name written on it and this constitutes your receipt. To pay the dividends, he expects to have eight thousand men paying in fifty cents a month. He reckons he can pay office expenses out of that, and if there is anything left over, he will divide with the eight thousand members. Simple, isn't it? "And suppose," he said, "that we can get a liquor license, although, perhaps, we may not succeed, members would come here for their booze and we would declare more dividends." Asked about the jobs, he said that the shareholders who are in first will get the first pick. There are so many now-a-days that a man has quite a variety to pick from. He has a lot hanging on hooks and takes them down for your inspection. After going out to a job, if you so desire, you can

Come Right Back

pick off another from the hook and make a stab at that. No waiting. No more worry. The unemployment problem solved! The first shareholder or member of the club has first pick, always. The eight thousandth one also has his pick in his regular run. I presume the boss, directorate and owner of the club has the usual privileges of the E. S. F., if there are not always the requisite amount of jobs he can make a few. They tell me Hick's, across the street, is green-eyed about this club of the old fellows', and is trying to think up a "skinnier" game, but has had to go slow of late. Lots of poor suckers are paying in their three dollars. Some get a job for that amount and are consequently two dollars out of pocket. Some don't get a job at all, but have an eye on the dividends to come.

Should Get Wise

It is about time the working class got a little wise to themselves. The old country is showing us what to do. They don't put their money into "employment shark fraternities" there. They use it for organization purposes and have the government falling over themselves giving the workers concessions. If the British Columbia worker would unionize, organize and use his brain a little, vote intelligently for his own interests, his wife and babies wouldn't be going hungry as some of them will this winter, right here in Vancouver. Let's wake up and put some of these blood-sucking employment agencies out of business for a starter and make the city run one only. Is there any reason why employers can't telephone to the labor centre for workmen—The Labor Temple?

L. D.

SURGEONS SELECTED

By C. P. R. Medical Association for B. C.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway Medical association has appointed its surgeons for British Columbia as follows: Vancouver—Dr. Worthington, Dr. McLachlan, Dr. A. W. Hunter; Coquitlam—Dr. Davies; Mission—Drs. Stuart and Fraser; North Bend—Dr. McCaffey; Ashcroft—Dr. Wightman; Merritt—Dr. Williams; Kamloops—Not yet made; Salmon Arm—Dr. McPherson; Vernon—Drs. Morris and Arbuckle; Revelstoke—Drs. Sutherland and Hamilton; Golden—Dr. Taylor; Field—Dr. Gordon; Greenwood—Dr. McLean; Grand Forks—Dr. Kingston; Trail—Dr. Thom; Rossland—Dr. A. B. Chandler; Nelson—Drs. Rose and Hartin, Drs. Borden and Vigneux.

Fishermen's License Fees

In the current number of the B. C. Gazette notice is given by Hon. W. J. Bowser, commissioner of Fisheries, that the following tax is imposed upon persons taking salmon in the following modes: By means of a gill net, $5 per annum; drag seine, $25; purse seine, $50, and trap net $25.

Where Were the Mothers?

New York city decided recently to have a "baby week." Therefore Mayor Mitchell at once called into conference the Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Men's league and the Merchants' association.

TYPICAL SCENE IN B.C. LUMBER YARD

LONDON STRIKERS DISPLACE THE CONTRACTOR

Theosophical Society Gives Headquarters Job to Workers Direct

Mrs. Annie Besant Will Not Accept Work Done By Non-Unionists

At the time the big strike of building tradesmen which is now on in London, England, broke out, the Theosophical society had let a contract to the well-known firm of Cubitt and company for the building of new headquarters for the society at a cost of $500,000. The outbreak of the strike cancelled the contract. Mrs. Annie Besant, the leader of the society, was a very active worker in the socialist and trade union movement before she took up theosophy. At the outbreak of the strike she was in India, but came to England immediately and would not allow any work to be started with non-union labor. In conjunction with her two fellow trustees she communicated with the strikers through the London building trades federation committee, and offered to open up the work with union workmen at the wages for which they were striking. The offer was at first refused. Later, she and a deputation from the strikers went over the works, and the matter was further discussed. They asked her to give them a written promise that she would employ only union labor on the work. This she did, the promise covering all workmen from the foremen downwards. The building industries federation then decided to undertake and supervise the job. On June 4th, 50 men started work on the job, and now 150 are employed there. The foreman on the job is well-known in the London building trades as a thoroughly efficient man at his work. He was one of the few who refused to destroy his union card at the behest of the contractors, and lost his job in consequence. He says in an interview, "There is going to be no scamping this job. It will not be a convalescent home for anyone, but will be a credit to the workmen of London. We intend to do away with the contractor altogether and will prove we can do it. Every man here is a trade unionist." The trustees of the society have since been over the job in company with the architect and express themselves as thoroughly satisfied.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORKERS

Bridge Work Active in the Province—Two Accidents

The local bridge and structural iron workers are to be congratulated on their activities these hard times. They initiated five new members at last meeting—twenty-one since the first of the year—and there are sixteen applications pending. They have members on all bridge and steel structural work in the province. While the job at Lytton is nearing completion, the Hope bridge will soon start, and the Pitt river work is in full swing. They have also been fairly lucky, despite the dangerous nature of their employment, in having so small a number of accidents, which speaks well for the careful safeguarding of life and limb by those having the work in charge, as well as the competency of the men themselves.

There have been two accidents lately, though, but no lives lost. James Halliday, 28 years of age, a native of Prince Edward island, was hurt a week ago at Sable river, Vancouver island, by having a car stake falling on him from a bridge. He was taken to the hospital at Nanaimo, but is able to be around again. Joseph C. Howells, transferred from Seattle, had a leg broken in three places and three ribs fractured while working on the Trail job on June 3rd. He was on a crane girder at work out of sight of the engineer, who backed up the crane with the results noted above.

ISLAND MINERS MEET AND CONSIDER PEACE PROPOSALS

Frank Farrington, International board member of the U. M. W. of A., called at The Federationist office yesterday. Proposals for a settlement of a strike on the island have been made to the miners this week by the mine owners, through the medium of Premier McBride. A convention of delegates from all the coal camps was held in Nanaimo Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The proposals and the general situation were thoroughly discussed in all aspects. The decision of the convention will be submitted to a referendum vote of the whole of the membership of the U. M. W. of A. on the island to-day. It is expected that the result will be known on Monday next.

BIG LABOR CONGRESS FOR VANCOUVER NEXT YEAR

B. C. F. of L. and Victoria Council Join Vancouver to Land Convention

Routine Business Occupies Attention of Central Labor Body

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will receive assistance from other B. C. central labor bodies in its effort to secure the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. At last night's regular meeting of the local labor parliament a letter was received from A. Watchman, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor and chairman of a special committee named by Victoria Trades and Labor Council, assuring Vancouver unionists that they would receive the enthusiastic support of Victoria.

A resolution emphasizing the acutenesss of unemployment throughout Canada, drafted by Montreal Trades and Labor Council, appealing to the federal government to do something at once to alleviate the serious situation, was heartily endorsed.

A number of letters received indicated that many local unions were responding to the call for funds to assist the Plasterers' union in carrying the "Sleuter" appeal to the higher courts.

Upon the recommendation of the parliamentary committee it was unanimously agreed to accept the offer of J. B. Osborn to speak this evening under the auspices of the council.

Reports from unions showed a general slackness in trade, with many still unemployed.

Messrs. McMaster and Thomas addressed the council in an endeavor to interest the unions in co-operating with them by purchasing shares, also the union-made overalls and shirts manufactured by the firm. The proposal was referred to the executive to report upon at next meeting.

Moses B. Cotsworth addressed the meeting briefly on the proposition of changing the calendar from 12 to 13 months and that the odd day be declared a public holiday.

A motion submitted by Del. Trotter dealing with the question of Orientals was discussed at some length, but no action taken.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT

Under the auspices of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, in

LABOR TEMPLE

AT EIGHT P. M.

Speaker

J. B. OSBORN

"The Blind Orator"

Subject

TRADES UNIONISM

Admission Free

Everybody Welcome

NORTHERN B. C. HIT BY A GENERAL DEPRESSION

Conditions in and Around Smithers, B. C.—Outlook Gloomy

Plenty of Idle Men—Should Assist the Prospector

SMITHERS, B. C., June 15.—Things in general are not very bright here at present. For the past two months the track east of this point has been in bad shape through washouts, etc. This has been the cause of dullness with the restaurants—one taking only $7.50 cash in three days, with a butcher's bill of $6 for one week. Wages for a dish-washer, $40; cook, $100; waitress, $42. The new hotel has secured its license after a struggle of five months and a couple of petitions. The barbers earn good money, especially on Saturdays—one Saturday recently three men averaged $28 apiece. This, however, is an exception. There is no building going on and the lumber yard is idle, mill closed down, and an agent quit. Ranchers who have anything to sell find they have to compete with imported truck. Hay is down to $15 a ton, with plenty on hand. The moving picture show is losing money every night. Butchers, baker and tailor—business fair to middling. Gents' furnishings are doing absolutely nothing. Even the three Chink laundries are having keen competition. Several ranchers who have mining claims have left for the hills, thus creating a fair business for powder vendors, tool steel and grub. Teamsters are barely breaking even, with some idle. The painters are doing a little—very little. The G. T. P. has done nothing as yet in regard to fixing up the yards or building a station. It is understood that the company is waiting to bring material through from the east.

Assist the Prospector

What this part of British Columbia needs is a party that will formulate as a plank in its platform: "Assistance to prospectors." The valley proper is more of a pasturage proposition than it is agriculture. It takes a year or more to get the sourness out of the soil. In this respect it is similar to the Queen Charlotte islands, but has not the fine climate of the islands. Then again in places there is from a foot to three feet of decayed leaves and moss, which requires heavy manuring and plenty of draining. The benches are sandy, and are fit for roots that go deep into the ground, such as carrots, turnips, parsnips and such like. Early frosts, however, will retard ranchers until the place is more densely settled. The health of the place is excellent.

Road work, cruising and construction of trails, etc., are for the henchmen of the conservative party. There are large numbers of American settlers in the country, who are as full of progressive ideas as a dog is of fleas, and of course are a constant source of great annoyance to the "flag-wavers." No man should come in to this part of the country without ample means. All others should stay away, as there are lots of idle men. All land for many miles around is held by speculators and can only be had at stiff prices through real estate brokers.

IT ONLY NEEDS MEN TO POINT THE WAY TO POWER

As Regards Labor Representation for British Columbia

Workers Must Have Better Conditions and More Money

[By J. E. Wilton, Chairman of Labor Representation League]

Under all forms of government the ultimate power lies with the masses. It is not kings nor aristocracies, nor land owners, nor capitalists, that anywhere really enslave the people. It is their own ignorance. Most clear is this where governments rest on universal suffrage. The workingmen of the United States may mould to their will legislatures, courts and constitutions. Politicians strive for their favor and political parties bid against one another for their vote. But what avails this? The little fingers of aggregated capital must be thicker than the loins of the working masses as long as they do not know how to use their power.—Henry George.

I have travelled and lived in many countries and in all have I studied the political life of the people. In some you see the people taking hold of the power that is theirs, in others you see them striving to do so, and in yet others you find them apathetic—but in every case, I believe, it only needs the men to point the way and the result will easily be achieved. In no place is the need greater than in British Columbia to-day, and in no place is the time more ripe for us to get together and prove our strength. We must have representatives in order to enforce our demands on the legislature and administration, and to succeed in remedying the abuses under which we now struggle. Organized labor, welded together, can do much, and they will carry with them the unorganized element who to a great degree depend upon us to lead the way.

Must Get Power

All of us are helpless when opposed by an absolute and capatilistic government. But political power working hand in hand with organized labor, gradually increasing in strength until the reins of government are theirs—the actual producers—is the only safeguard and hope of the workers. We certainly have the numbers—votes, if polled as they should be—that will place in the local house from the city of Vancouver, at least four representatives. And a solid labor vote throughout the province, provided the present government do not succeed in disfranchising the miners, would give us a majority in the house. Then why will you send one capitalistic representative to Ottawa, and five to the provincial house? And if we proceed along sane and constructive lines, we will get hundreds of votes outside the ranks of labor.

Asiatic Question

We have to take decided action on the Asiatic question, and rid the city of Chinese, the fisheries of Japanese, and the lumber industry of Hindus, and we must give to shop women and girls, and the men, too, better conditions, better homes and more money; stop land speculation, and put settlers where trees now only grow, and many other things which the present government do not intend to do and never will do, even if we leave them there for another twelve years. We have given them many opportunities to deal with the Asiatic trouble—we have told them through the royal commission what the shop and office employees want—and all we get is a reply that later on they

Will do Something

and even if ultimately they do that something, it will most likely be worthless so far as the workers are concerned, or if they do enact a law—they will see to it that its provisions are not carried out, as is the present Factories act, and other so called labor legislation. Many things await our attention, and while we enact beneficial legislation, we must also provide for an incurrupt administration. We must see that the laws are properly enforced. At present anyone can evade them, as at Nanaimo the only laws that were enforced in the recent struggle there were the laws of oppression.

We are getting ready as fast as we can. Come along and help us. If we cannot agree on all things, we'll compromise, and fight on the main issues against those who never will help us.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance With Operating Engineers

The Bricklayers and Masons met Tuesday night and discussed the provisions of the recently ratified agreement between their international and the international of the steam and operating engineers. Secretary L. Dawson, of the local engineers appeared on behalf of the latter organization. This agreement is a defensive and offensive alliance between the two bodies, and calls for a paid-up card on all jobs where they are employed together. The matter was thoroughly threshed out, and fully explained by the various speakers. The union also donated $50.00 to the Plasterers to help finance the appeal of the Sleuter case to the supreme court of the province.

Fed.'s Representation

Arrangements have been made with W. E. Denning, of Prince Rupert, B. C., to represent The Federationist in that city.

CAXTON CLUB MEETS; ENTERTAINMENT JULY 21

J. Francis Bursill Will Assist the Printers' Apprentices

To Entertain Their Friends—Program Committee Appointed

The Caxton Apprentice club, comprised of apprentices to the typographical art in this city and vicinity, held a very enthusiastic meeting in typographical headquarters Wednesday evening last. There was a good attendance and President Albert Laing conducted the meeting. The club has been holding meetings twice monthly during the winter months in the old high school building, Cambie street (by courtesy of the school board), where they have been lectured on trade matters by qualified members of the union, as well as employers. During the summer meetings will be held monthly.

To Hold Attention

At the meeting it was decided to give an entertainment and lecture on Tuesday evening, July 21st, in the Labor Temple. F. A. Bursill (Felix Penne), who was in attendance, kindly consented to give his lecture, "The Printing Press from Caxton to William Morris." This address will give a clear and educative account of English books and printing from the inception of this art on British soil to the present, and will be of interest to not only the young but to all lovers of the beautiful in books. The lecture will be illustrated by numerous slides showing the ancient "block books," specimens of early printing, bindings and illustrations, a slide will show a copy of the first British newspaper (published in Queen Elizabeth's time) as well as more modern specimens. The lecture will occupy about one hour, and both before and after the lecture a mixed musical programme will be rendered, there being plenty of talent available in the club, the typographical union and its friends.

Committees Struck

After full discussion, participated in by members of the club, the president of the union and other members, the following committee of arrangements was named: C. W. Pettipiece (secretary of the club); J. S. Hesson and E. H. Humphrey (vice-president). The committee has entered enthusiastically upon its duties and will have tickets on sale in the various printing offices in a few days, and will arrange a varied programme of musical and vocal selections. All those who take an interest in education, and those who wish merely to be amused, can not afford to miss this entertainment and lecture. Also this initial movement of these young spirits will be awaited with interest by all those who look to the higher technical education of its workers as the great desideratum for the manufacturing and commercial upbuilding of the community and nation.

Technical Education Needed

Germany realized this years ago, and to-day her superb system of technical education is building up a manufacturing nation which is challenging Great Britain in markets of the world. Great Britain has recognized this and is developing and putting into practice a system of technical education; Canada, also, is forging ahead along these lines. The International Typographical union has a course of supplementary technical education, which is sold to members and apprentices at less than cost. This course has been copied by various foreign governments in its entirety. The school board of this city is doing valuable work along these lines. The Caxton Apprentice club is the practical expression of these ideas among the growing generation of printers in Greater Vancouver.

Victoria Plumbers

The plumbers' union of Victoria, B. C., has been granted a dispensation to reject clearance cards for 90 days. Plenty of men idle.

Strike Breaker Fined

Dominic Belle, a Nanaimo strike breaker, who was a walking arsenal, was arrested Sunday afternoon by Sergeant Latimer. On Monday morning he was fined $20 and costs by Magistrate Shaw.

License Board Against Chinks

The license board at its last regular meeting passed this resolution: "That this board go upon record that it favors the employment of white labor in hotels, and suggests that the hotel owners replace Chinese with whites wherever possible."

Attending Boilermakers' Convention

James Sheriff, local No. 191, Vancouver, is attending the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship-builders and Helpers of America now in session at San Francisco, Cal. He is on the committee on officers' reports. The convention will close its sesion to-morrow.

Tailors Withdraw Label

The local tailors' union has withdrawn the label of the organization from S. McPherson of 432 Main street. The reason given by the tailors is that McPherson had a signed agreement with them covering hours and wages; and that he was found to be paying his tailoresses from $2 to $4 less per week than the scale agreed upon. The tailors wish all unionists to take note of this and act accordingly.

A. E. Robb, one time president of the local Typographical union, came down from Prince Rupert and took in the pageant celebration.

EAT UNION-MADE BREAD

BREWER'S X-L BREAD

Has the Union Label on Every Loaf

INSIST ON HAVING IT

AT ALL GROCERS, or PHONE HIGHLAND 573

EVERY UNION MAN IN VANCOUVER SHOULD PATRONIZE
LABOR TEMPLE CLUB AND POOL ROOM

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Hotel Regent

Absolutely Fireproof. Local and Long-Distance Phone in Every Room.

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Phone connection in every room. Hot and Cold Water in every Room. :-: European Plan

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THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL Rooms Elegantly Furnished Classed with the best transients

75c. up; weekly, $3 up. 656 SEYMOUR STREET

TWO OLD OFFICIALS ORGANIZATIONS AMALGAMATE

Labor Commissioners and Factory Inspectors Join Forces

"Association of Governmental Labor Officials of U. S. and Canada

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors was held at Nashville, Tenn., June 8th to 12th. After much debate to consolidate with the International Association of Labor Commisisoners, a special joint committee was appointed to arrange for articles of agreement. The members of it were as follows:

For the labor commissioners—J. A. Starling, of Texas; Frank A. White, of Maryland; John S. B. Davie, of New Hampshire; J. W. Newman, of Kentucky; James V. Cunningham, of Michigan.

For the factory inspectors—Oscar F. Nelson, of Illinois; Charles R. Gordon, of Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. Graham Rogers, of New York; Thomas B. Kearns, of Ohio; John J. Walsh, of Indiana.

The recommendations of the joint committee were concurred in by the members of the convention and the name for the new organization was adopted, namely: "The Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada."

With the amalgamation of the two old organizations it was decided to admit to membership all federal, provincial, state, county and municipal officers administering labor laws. The result of this proviso will be not only a larger membership, but also a wider scope of operation.

The following officers were elected: Barney Cohen, Illinois, president; M. L. Shipman, North Carolina, first vice-president; C. R. Gordon, Vancouver, B. C., second vice-president; Miss M. E. Haas, Ohio, third vice-president; John S. B. Davie, New Hampshire, fourth vice-president; J. J. Walsh, Indiana, fifth vice-president; John T. Fitzpatrick, Missouri, secretary-treasurer. The convention agreed upon Detroit as the next meeting place for the annual convention.

UNIONS IN ITALY

To Co-operate With the Socialist Party

The congress of the Federation of Italian Trades Unions recently held in Mantua was attended by about 200 delegates. The matters which occupied the chief attention of the delegates were the social-political demands of labor and the question of methods. Finally a resolution was passed by a two-thirds majority supporting the methods of the "modern" or "free" trades unions and confirming the basis of co-operation between the trades unions and the socialist party, giving both organization complete antonomy.

Do You Get It?

A subscriber writing to The Federationist this week wishes his paper to be sent to Steveston, which he describes as "this outpost of the Mikado."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

LABOR BUREAUX

Private Ones a Menace to the City

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 17.—The Trades and Labor council has recently had several complaints lodged with it regarding the workings of private employment agencies in this city. At a recent meeting it was stated by delegates from the Laborers' union that the few employers of labor who were doing anything at the present time, when needing help for short periods, instead of patronizing the municipal labor bureau, were placing their orders with the private agencies, thus compelling needy workmen to pay $1 for the privilege of working, in some instances, only half a day, when they could get their orders filled at the labor bureau for all the men needed free of charge to themselves or to the men.

The municipal committee took this matter up with the city council at its last meeting and suggested that if the city fathers had not the power to withdraw the licenses from the private agencies entirely, they could raise the license fee to such a degree as to make the business so unprofitable that the employment sharks would be compelled to relinquish the business to the municipal labor bureau. The royal commission on labor had recommended the government to make it compulsory on the part of municipalities to establish municipal bureaux, and if that recommendation is favorably acted upon little good would be accomplished, unless the parasites who feed upon the necessities of the worker out of a job and looking for what casual work he could pick up, were driven out of business. The viewpoint of the committee from and trades council was heartily concurred in by the aldermen present, most of whom favored supporting the labor bureau in every way possible. After some discussion the matter was referred to the bureau committee to investigate and report on the best method possible to bring about the desired result—the abolition of the employment agent sharks.

LABOR PRESS

Russian Persecution—Some Pointers for Bowser

For two years the Russian Labour Press has been successful in holding the field in spite of indescribable persecutions. The "responsible editor" of a St. Petersburg labor party has recently appeared in four actions. The court came to the conclusion, however, that the actual editor was not identical with the editor given in the publication as responsible editor, and ordered that the identity of the actual editor be ascertained upon which he should be prosecuted among with the responsible editor. A press act is now being discussed in the Duma which may only be described as an execeptive law against the labor press. A certain paragraph of this law stipulates that a grammar school education and certain certificates are necessary to those who would become editors. Further deposit of 3000 rubels will be enforced for the guaranteeing of payment of any fine which might be inflicted. Where are the Russian labor papers to look for such a sum, beginning work, as they invariably do, with a few rubels? This will not mean the destruction of the labor press, but only that still greater sacrifices will have to be made at the altar of the emancipation of labor.—A. Grigorjanz, St. Petersburg.

DANISH DEPUTIES

Voted in Favor of Woman Suffrage

A constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women and removing all property qualifications for the exercise of the vote has been passed by the lower house of the Danish parliament, by a vote of 102 to 6. The amendment also deprives the crown of the right to nominate twelve members out of the sixty-six members of the upper house and amends the system by which the remainder are chosen. Under the present system two-thirds of the electoral college which chooses the members of the upper house represent the wealthy class, only one-third remaining to represent the rest of the country. The amendment was sent by the deputies to the upper house, but the conservatives there absented themselves and prevented a vote. The premier has announced that the government will urge the king to dissolve the upper house as a result of this action, on the ground that the obstruction was unconstitutional.

Tax-paying women and the wives of men who pay taxes have had the municipal franchise in Denmark since 1908.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Discussed by Baptists of Saskatchewan

At the recent Saskatoon convention of Baptist churches for the province of Saskatchewan, Rev. D. G. Ross, of Moose Jaw, president of the conference, spoke on the attitude of the church towards social questions. He stated that the organized labor was alienated from the Church was one that had to be looked squarely in the face by the churches. The claim of the working classes that the Church was for the rich and the policy of religious instructions was dictated by the wealthy must be refuted, he said, and the truth made known that the fullness of the earth was for every one of God's creatures.

Will Raise Poultry

F. J. Lee, recently of Fort George, is preparing to go into poultry ranching on a rather large scale just south of New Westminster and has purchased eight acres of land formed by the Scott road and the B. C. E. R. tracks, with the Scott road station on the property. The new owner will proceed to clear his holdings at once and will erect buildings on a model scale for the poultry industry.

Electrical Workers

Since the settlement of the late trouble between the two factions of the electrical workers, things in this organization have been progressing very favorably under the aegis of the A. F. of L., despite the futile efforts of a few disgruntled erstwhile members of the old factions. Guerilla warfare does not pay in labor circles any better than it does in other fields of activity.

WANTS NEXT YEARS' TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION

Washington Union, No. 101, a Century Old in 1915

"Boosters" Will Lend a Hand to Land the Conclave

The year 1915 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of Washington, D. C., Typographical union, No. 101, as an organization of members of the "art preservative," and at its last meeting the union went on record as desiring to celebrate the event by entertaining the 1915 convention of the International Typographical union. The delegates to this year's convention at Providence, R. I., will make the effort to have the convention brought to Washington along with committees appointed by the president for that purpose. The "boosters," composed of delegates to former conventions, will also take a hand in landing the convention.

Los Angeles, Cal., is also in the face for the convention, with splendid chances of landing the coveted honor.

RAILWAY YARDS

P. G. E. to Prepare for Them at Squamish, B. C.

The Squamish, B. C., Standard says that the Pacific Great Eastern will shortly commence work in preparation for their railway yards on the Yekwaupsum Indian reserve at Squamish. It is the intention to clear about fifty acres, and this may be taken as an indication that the railway intend to build the yards as soon as possible. This will take up some of the surplus labor in that town.

Robt. Dinsdale, formerly a member of the local Bricklayers union, is now located at Reading, Pa.

NOTICE

To the general public: Although we, Local 872, U. M. W. of A., South Wellington, V. I., are not asking for any donations of clothing, etc., we take this opportunity of requesting any individuals who may be disposed to solicit contributions for our wives and children to just obtain the official sanction of the local. We are adopting this measure to protect the general public against any imposter who may solicit in our names.

D. W. RICHARDS,
President.
HY. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.
South Wellington, B.C., June 16, 1914.

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SPEAKS ON ASIATIC IMMIGRATION QUESTION

H. H. Stevens, M.P., Introduces Bill to Amend the Act

Reasons for More Stringent Regulations Not Being Adopted

On June 8th last H. H. Stevens, M. P., introduced a bill to the house of commons to amend the Immigration act, re the further restriction of Asiatic immigrants to this country. Discussing the bill he said that the house and the country are well aware of the difficulties which we have been encountering for a number of years past in dealing with immigration from the continent of Asia. At the present time we have three methods of dealing with this question. Japanese immigration is controlled by an amicable arrangement between the two governments; Chinese immigration is subject to a head tax of $500, and Hindoo immigration comes under an order in council which provides that immigrants can only come by direct route to this country. This provision has for some time more or less effectively stopped this immigration. However, there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction. It has been recognized that the regulations now in force are more or less of a temporary character, and there is a general demand throughout the country, especially in the province from which I come, that the dominion government shall take some definite and final action towards the regulation and restriction of Asiatic immigration. The objections to exclusive regulations are based largely upon the desire of this government, and the people of Canada as a whole, not to do anything which might offend the dignity of other peoples by specifying exclusion. In this sentiment I heartly concur, but it appears to me, and I think the events of recent years, especially those of the last month or so, have amply demonstrated that this is a case where we have to choose between two evils. One is the possibility of causing some slight offence to these people from across the seas, and the other is unrestricted Asiatic immigration into this country. We cannot go on with the temporary expedients which have been in force for the last few years. There are other reasons why more stringent immigration regulations have not, up to this time, been adopted. For instance, there is the imperial reason, and it is one which is of very great importance, but in that regard I would like to point out a principle which I think we should hold more dearly than any other principle of government, and that is that we, the people of the dominion, or the people of any overseas dominion, or, to carry it further, the people of any country, have a right to control the immigration into their own country. I base my proposal on the principle that it is our right to control immigration into this country. We are not bound to extend the privileges of our country to every one who cares to come. It is not a right on the part of immigrants to enter this country, but it is our right to restrict whatever immigration we desire. For this position I have a very high authority. Lord Curzon, in discussing the Hindu immigration problem, has declared that: "The common rights of British citizenship cannot be held to override the rights of self-protection conferred on a self-governing colony." That is exectly where I stand. I urge upon parliament and upon the government to take a firm stand upon that principle. I am simply offering this explanation to the house, as a reason for the introduction of this bill. The bill provides for an amendment to section 3 of the Immigration act, which is the clause under which we exclude certain classes of people, for instance, the physically unfit, etc. I purpose by this bill to add a clause to section 3 of the Immigration act, which will exclude all natives and naturalized citizens of countries in Asia, south of the 50th parallel of north latitude, provided, however, that this clause shall not apply to any country the government of which has a specific arrangement with the government of Canada. In other words, we fix the principle of excluding immi- bill upon the attention of the government of a country in Asia wishes to enter into arrangement with our government in order to protect their national dignity, we leave the door open for them to do so. I urge this bill upon the atention of the government, and if possible I should like to see it passed this session. Possibly there may have to be representations made to the home authorities with respect to it, and if it should be found consequently impossible to pass it this session, then I urge upon the government that they should make strong recommendations to the home authorities, with regard to this very important matter, so that this bill may pass at the next session.

Motion agreed to, and bill read the first time.

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FORT GEORGE LAND

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Among the great numbers of land notices published in the B.C. Gazette, the following are proposed purchasers of lands situate on north east bank of the Finlay river, a few miles upstream from Fort Graham, Fort George land district, in the district of Peace River. The aggregate area of land to be purchased amounts to about 81 square miles, or an acreage of 51,840. In each and every instance John MacDonell acts as purchasing agent for the applicants. The first 76 names apply for 640 acres each: August Delrien, Rudolph Schnoter, Stephen Campbell, James McDonald, Joseph Kessier, William Morrell, William Mills, David Feilds, Patrick James McGovern, John Cockton, David Elder, Charles J. Eggley, Duncan McGillivray, Sidney Kearney, Edward Prowse, Henry Parker, John P. Smith, Charles B. Westley, Patrick Charles Norbeck, Thomas Adam Anderson, James W. Flaherty, Hugh Smith Main, John Anderson, Thomas Wilson, Melvin Gill, Vernon D. Dennison, Thomas Buchanan, Davis Donaldson, Charles Cahalin, Thomas Baird, Edward M. Oliver, Bert Foote, Joseph Morgan, Peter Hyland, John Shaw, Paul Ray, Daniel McCarty, Angus McGillivray, Tom Snowden, Wilfred M. Rutherford, Harry N. Chemier, Henry Eggley, Martin O. Lund, John Stevenson, William Morrison, Archie Buchanan, Patrick J. Donohoe, Finlay Robertson, George Morrison, James Green, Peter Boardman, William Wilson, George Blatchford, William Chamberlain, Thomas Doyle, James Sutherland, Joseph Whiteman, William Smith, Malcolm James Morrow, Hugh Murray, Daniel F. Campbell, James J. Loudon, Joe Browen, Michael Patrick Ryan, John Cerr, Charles Werner, Michael McDonald, George Hamilton, Henry W. McGregor, Freeman William Ferguson, Charles George Muller, Peter Jacobson, John Noyes, Thos. Thompson, Joseph White, Hartford B. Seeley, Arthur S. Percy (480 acres), George Nash (320), John Foley, (320) Carroll, Charles (320), William Williams (160), James Kelly (480), John Bowes (480), Frank Clayburn (160), Lauchlin McLeod (480).

PANAMA EXPOSITION

Contractors Employ Union Labor Exclusively

It is a source of much satisfaction to organized labor in general to learn that up to the present time all state and foreign nation commissions to the Panama Pacific international exposition have awarded contracts for their buildings to firms employing union labor exclusively. This has been done of their own volition, as the agreement entered into between the Panama-Pacific international exposition company and organized labor, as represented by the San Francisco Labor council and the Building Trades council, only stipulated that union labor should be employed on such work as was actually done under the direct supervision of the exposition company, and that the employment of union labor on state and foreign nations buildings should be optional with the various state and foreign nations commissions.

SWITZERLAND

Warns Emigrants Not To Go To B. C.

The Swiss Confederacy Emigration Board at Berne, Switzerland, has issued a warning against emigration to British Columbia, because the conditions of labour are unfavorable. A second warning advises girls about to seek positions in South America to get their contract testified by a notary and the consul, otherwise they cannot bring any claim into the law courts.

Only Soldiers Need Apply

No man will be employed on the new drill hall at North Vancouver unless he belongs to the engineer (militia) corps.

Industrial Unions

Brewery workers are organized along industrial lines, and the miners have extended their jurisdiction to take in every man in the coal and copper digging industry.

New Union

The newly-formed Vancouver Stationary local, No. 560, of the steam and operating engineers, is now fairly on its feet. L. Dawson as organizer is busy along organization lines. The men are enthusiastic, but the pinch of hard times is being felt. However, a hopeful sign is that the first and second class men are beginning to feel the need of a craft organization. There were two initiations and four applications at the last meeting on June 10.

Old Cy Young has got hitched up at last to Widow Sparks. She was attired in a beautiful blue trousseau with artistic trimmings and he was pretty well spruced up for the occasion.

Tom Fowler, of Cowville, is making himself useful as well as ornamental as he passed through this vicinity Sunday, with his new auto filled with neighbors.

Doctor Luke was called in to see Mrs. George Jones yesterday. He gave her several doses of powerful medicine and thinks she cannot survive.

The Eureka brass band sprang from ambush at the Hog Hollow church Sunday morning and serenaded the congregation while they dozed.

BARTENDERS' PICNIC SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

Large Attendance at Dalkeith, Strathcona Park —King's Weather

Refreshments in Plenty—Music and Dancing—The Prize Winners

Dear "Curley":

To the Union of Bartenders:
My thanks I wish to render
For the pleasant day I spent with friends,
The beer was nutritious,
The sandwiches delicious,
And the music was most cheerful to the end.

The weather so delightful,
The ladies were not spiteful;
And their charms just worked like wonders with the men;
I would not be surprised, sir,
If Cupid's pranks made things stir
While they wandered to and fro from out of ken.

There were others joined in dancing
Whilst others were romancing,
And others singing both in and out of tune,
And I know all will remember,
Whether a guest or a member,
That glorious Sunday afternoon in June.

O you for "Broken Hills"

—W. D. SYM.

Vancouver, B. C., June 15th, 1914.

The annual picnic of Bartenders' local union, No. 676, was held at the Delkeith grounds, Strathcona park, on the north arm of Burrard inlet on Sunday last, a large crowd participating in the festivities of the occasion. To say that it was a success is a mild way to apply the term. To begin with, there were plenty of refreshments for everyone, the children being especially well looked after, and in this regard the bartenders maintained their record as being splendid hosts—in a class all by themselves. The Bartenders Own orchestra, with W. Tietjen as leader, rendered lots of music to the delight of all. There was dancing and sports of all kinds, as the programme will show. North Vancouver No. 1 ferry made two trips from the city during the day and returned finally at about 8 o'clock. The day was very warm, but then the picknickers forgot all about that. There were not many old-timers present. Among them was "Dick" Fraser, the Nestor of bartenders of Vancouver. He had returned from a trip to Fort George just in time not to miss the picnic, having attended every bartenders' outing, annual or otherwise, held by the boys of Vancouver. "Jack" Simpson, T. Marshall, "Jack" Stewart, "Curly" Curnock (to whom the poem above was addressed), Wm. Matson, Wallace Eggert, Harry Pike, P. Meagher, "Billy" Smith, Frank McCann, A. Call and other Vancouver "old boys" were also present. Much praise is due the committee who worked both in and out of season to make things so pleasant. It comprised: Frank Lavigne (president), G. W. Curnock (secretary), Charles Leer (chairman), W. Horribin, P. O'Keefe, Art. Woodward, Wm. Mulhall, Frank Hastings, F. Fernandez, "Levi" Bonnin. The committee wish through The Federationist, to tender thanks to the patrons and contributors of refreshments and prizes. Following programme of sports was carried out:

1. Bartenders' race—First, J. Campbell; second, W. G. Rattray. Two ties were run.
2. Egg and spoon race—First, Miss M. Wierner; second, Miss Catterer.
3. Fifty yards (girls)—First, Miss M. Wierner; second, Miss Catterer.
4. Sack race (boys)—First, M. Maddock; second, J. Bleigh.
5. Fat man's race—First, J. Campbell; second, J. O'Brien.
6. Egg-and-spoon race (girls)—First, Helen Syrotuck; second, Rose Grundy.
7. Fifty yards—First, Miss M. Wierner; second, Miss J. Hamilton.
8. Nail driving race—First, M. Maddock; second, L. Johnson.
9. Fifty yards (boys)—First, Robt. Shouse; second, W. Shaw.
10. Thread-the-needle race—First, Miss Wierner, run by J. W. Ward; second, Miss Rattray, run by W. J. Young.
11. Three-legged race (bartenders)—First, W. B. Horribin and J. McCorbie; second, G. W. Curnock and W. G. Rattray.
12. Fat ladies' race—Mrs. Rattray, Miss McLaughlin.
13. Shot-putting—First, D. D. Clark; second, L. Johnson.
14. Nail-driving race—First, Miss Shouse; second, Miss Slorah; third, Miss Curran.
15. Tug-of-war—First, Ironworkers (Captain, H. B. McNown); second, Bartenders (Captain, W. G. Rattray), Harry Rogelet, referee.
16. Quoit contest—First, James Doyle and W. G. Rattray; second, W. R. Flemming and D. J. Seymour. Official measurer—Art Woodward.

Starter—J. F. Johnson. Judges—George Kelly and Wm. Curran.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.00.

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Three burner	12.00
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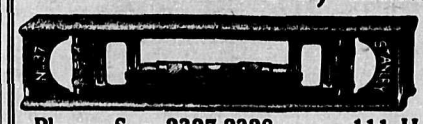

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SEX HYGIENE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SEX HYGIENE, and the question of whether it should or should not be included in the course of instruction given to the older pupils in public schools, has been brought very much to the front of late. The matter was recently considered by the educational authorities in charge of the public schools of London, England. They decided against its introduction. More recently, and locally, it appeared in the form of a request made to the South Vancouver school trustees to introduce such a course of instruction in the schools under their jurisdiction. The B. C. Western Catholic, which is the official organ of the Roman Catholics in this district, denounces the proposal thus:

> "Against the introduction of this foul subject into the schools, every catholic citizen of South Vancouver must protest as forcibly as is possible for them to do. Catholic parents will not have the pure minds of their children contaminated by such filthy teaching as sex hygiene, and must fight such a proposal to the bitter death."

Such a pronouncement leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of emphasis. But it need not prevent parents from considering the matter for themselves, especially those who are free from the intellectual bondage which abandons the mental training of children to men and women whose vows of office preclude them from ever being parents.

* * * *

Hygiene, as defined by Webster's dictionary, is "The system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health." So sex hygiene means the promotion of sex health. And the teaching of sex hygiene must mean the teaching of the facts about sex in a healthy way. With the object of putting healthy knowledge of this subject into the minds of those who are instructed. Therefore, to oppose such teaching is equal to saying that, instead of children learning sex facts with a view to making them healthy-minded, it is better that they should grow up with unhealthy minds in regard to such an important matter. The casuistic answer which might be expected to such argument is, that the instruction of children in sex matters is the exclusive duty and privilege of parents. But that would be no method of escape for the B. C. Western Catholic. If sex hygiene is a "foul subject," and "filthy teaching," then it would be just as wrong to teach it to children in the home as in the school. We disagree entirely with our religious contemporary on this question, because we believe that if the views which they express are to prevail, they will be conducive to the perpetuation of a particularly disastrous type of ignorance, which is responsible for a vast amount of human misery and unhappiness. The outside world may not know the cause, on account of its essential privacy. Yet there is not a fully-grown man or woman, that is observant and intelligent, who has not known one or more cases where a timely knowledge of the cardinal facts of sex feeling would have saved some youth or girl from years of future unhappiness.

* * * *

Pray what is there about this question of sex that it should be treated with so much secrecy? Is it not the most powerful of all influences which mould the lives of men and women, both as individuals and communities? Will it not always be on this earth as long as human beings are? Does it not make life difficult enough as it is? Is it not better to encourage the dissemination of sex knowledge in a healthy way, so that instead of men and women being the playthings of nature, they can use their natural powers instead of those powers using them? Of what use is any human knowledge unless it is applied to the purpose of making the lives of human kind more tolerable and happy? The instruction of children is supposed to be for the purpose of enabling them to go through life as healthily and as usefully to themselves as possible. And the teaching which is given to them should be founded on the longer experience and sounder judgment of their parents. That is the debt of the old to the young. Because the young do not realize, while they are young, that they are born at the wrong end of life, they do not see that those elemental forces, which need the soundest of judgment to control, are most active within them at that time of life when they have the least judgment, because they have not had the experience to bring it. When they grow older they find out that life is so arranged that, by the time a man has to die, he has accumulated about half enough sense to know how to live.

* * * *

Parents, however, do know those things, and from their own experience. And if they are honest with themselves, they know how valuable a knowledge of the salient facts of sex, sanely and healthily imparted to them, would have been in their early teens. If children are not thus taught, does anyone think that they don't try to penetrate the veil of morbid mystery in which this question has been shrouded? If so they are wrong. What is more, they know they are wrong, for they belie their own experiences. Children, if left to themselves, will delve into such things for themselves. And in nine cases out of ten will get their information on these important facts of life from older and corrupt companions, who are what they are because they were once like the youngster who comes to them seeking information. "Pure minded" catholic youths will do that just the same as any others, because within them, stronger than the threat of purgatory, is the elemental urge by which Nature has chosen to perpetuate our kind, and which makes them want to know. And they have a right to know and be taught by clean-minded men and women who value child life higher than the dry rot of a religious dogma which will die in the day when it ceases to be able to transform the innocence of childhood into the ignorance of bigotry. If it is right to teach children what the stars, millions of miles away, are made of; and if it is right to teach them what the earth, and the plants and flowers which grow upon it are made of, then, surely, it is right to teach them what they themselves are made of. Wise and honest men will not seek to direct the eyes of children into the clouds while they see pitfalls in abundance spread about their youthful path. We are convinced our contemporary is not wise; and we also know that they are not—well, not as subtle in method as they usually are when dealing with matters involving the course of education in the public schools.

ISLAND MINERS' SITUATION

WHILE WE ARE not in a position at this present time of writing, to speak with official assurance, yet we have good reason to believe that negotiations have been opened up, through government channels, between the mine-owners and officials of the miners who are on strike on Vancouver island. Nothing can be known of any proposals which may be made by either side until the miners' convention has been held. During the past week the subject of a settlement at an early date has been the main theme of discussion in the coal camps. A feeling of expectancy and eagerness for news has been aroused in consequence. If matters are indeed in the position which we believe them to be, this is the time for the miners to be super-cautious as to what stories they believe. *If the coal owners could produce a stampede* of the miners at this time they would be glad to do it. While it was known last week that the officers of the miners were in consultation with government officials in Victoria, a forged telegram was received at the headquarters of the miners in Nanaimo. If the contents had been taken for truth—as they might well have been—the effect would have been disastrous from the men's point of view just at this time. Local officers, however, wisely chose to await the personal confirmation of their district officers. On their arrival in Nanaimo the trick was exposed. There have been many incidents of late which lead us to believe that the mine-owners on the island—most likely with the covert sanction and assistance of the government—are trying to press the issue to a settlement. The cases of assault on strike-breakers and damages to pit-head property, which have happened this last few weeks, have been freely blamed upon the miners by some newspapers on the island. We firmly believe that these things have been deliberately done—in some cases with the knowledge of the mine-owners—by hired secret service men who make such work their business. It was much the same at the time of the I. W. W. trouble on the C. N. railway grade a couple of years or so ago. The government paid out $7,639.40 for special police "work" in connection with that trouble. When it is remembered that the Pinkerton National Detective agency has also been paid $14,152.59 by the government for secret service work during the last five years, we begin to get a little light on the probable source of these recent outrages. A provincial general election is due in the next two years, and we are certain that if McBride could settle this coal strike by paying either the Pinkerton or any other thug agency $50,000 out of the public treasury, he would gladly do it. There is nothing in his whole official career which he regrets more than his failure to exercise the influence and power of the government to bring about a settlement in the very early stages of the trouble. This strike has cost too much in suffering and money for the miners to be tricked into accepting some settlement in a moment of excitement, which they would regret with more mature judgment. We would offer to them just a few suggestions, as from men who have been in similar circumstances. Keep your own counsel; instruct your officers; then trust them without criticism until they return to report; if they have been fit to take charge of your interests during the trouble they are worthy of your confidence today. Never at any time since the strike began have the officers of the miners been more entitled to the unanimous support of their membership than now. Now is the time to give it them. Criticisms, if there are any, can wait.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

RENEWED ACTIVITY on the part of the militant section of the women's franchise movement, has produced a situation in the political and social life of England, which is without parallel. The fight is being waged with a persistency, and an abandon of heroism which leaves no room for us to assume that they are in anything but grim earnest. Yet we confess that, from a strictly working class standpoint, the objective scarcely seems worth the sacrifice which is being made to obtain it. We want to be clear on the point. And out of the disgraceful mass of misrepresentation which has been heaped upon the women by the press of England, we want to grasp the essential of the issue at stake. As we understand it, the women of the militant suffragette movement, want votes for the women of Great Britain on the same terms as votes are now held by men over there. The parliamentary franchise there is not the same as it is with us. Here all male British subjects, 21 years of age, are entitled to vote, providing they have been in the province six months, and in the electoral district one month, previous to registration. There is no property qualification. It is adult male franchise. In England the franchise is on either a property or an occupation basis. The chief part of the voters are either owners, tenants, or lodgers. Of these the property owners have the most permanent advantage and the franchise is to a very great extent a property franchise.

* * * *

Bearing in mind the quarter from which the militant suffragette movement is drawing a good deal of its financial support, the question arises as to how far the working-class women would be benefited if the movement achieves success. Would the women of property, once having secured the vote, leave the mass of working-class women who could not qualify on the present basis, to fight it out for themselves? Or would they use their new power to secure the franchise for all women and all men? In a word, is it the real object of the present movement to bring about the complete political emancipation of property, or persons? We see no reason to think that the propertied women of England, as a class, would feel as anxious to secure the vote for their cooks and housemaids as they are for themselves. If our surmise should be true, then what is the use of working-class women and men assisting in the present movement? Would it not be better to concentrate all effort on the adult franchise movement and be done with it at one time? There still remains the further question of knowing how to use the vote correctly in the working-class interest. The fact that the majority of men do not know, does not alter the case, except to make it more serious.

* * * *

That is the purely class aspect of the present situation in England. The treatment which is being meted out to the women is a separate matter. Englishmen as a race are all the time roughly divided into two groups. One group is bellowing to the world at large about the great basic British liberties of free speech, free press, free thought, freedom of religious worship, and all the rest of the things which men, who were as great as these braggarts are small, gave their lives for years ago. The other group is busy trying to restrict, stamp out, or prevent the extension and application of those liberties. They profess to be chivalrous and considerate to women. And so they are, until the women show a desire to stand on their own feet and claim the same human rights as men. Then they begin to babble all the childish twaddle about "weaker sex," "innate physical inferiority," and all the rest of the worn-out humbug which an Englishman can use to perfection when he has neither argument nor sense to use one if he did have it. First he tries coaxing and cajolery. Then he orders. Failing in those tactics he becomes what he is in nine cases out of ten—a cave man. Then he brings out his club to get by fear and force what he cannot get by favor. English women are largely to blame for it. For ages they've made themselves valets to their men folk. Now they are reaping the result in the policeman's fist, forcible feeding, newspaper villification, and every other form of indignity and insult which can be used. But apart from the merits or demerits of the object for which the militant suffragettes are fighting, if the men had only half the ingenuity and spirit, things could be done that would be really worth while.

GREATER UNIONISM IN BRITAIN

THE YEAR 1915 is likely to be the most important in all the history of the labor movement in Britain. For the first time all the agreements which the coal miners have with the owners, expire at once. They have already served notice that they want increased wages, and the field is clear for a fight if necessary. But this time it will most likely be with very much greater chance of success than at the late general strike. That seems to have been a practice bout. The real fight is yet to come, but not with the miners alone. The plan for simultaneous action by the miners, railwaymen, an dtransport workers, has been advanced another step towards completion. In its present form it provides for *mutual support in time of threatened trouble.* It does not fuse the three organizations into one, but it will be the beginning of the end of the three organizations as separate bodies. Joint action on the industrial field will ultimately prove the wisdom of only one union for those engaged in these three ocupations. Administration would be cheaper, action would be quicker. And if there is any truth in saying that to be prepared for war is to preserve peace, then more power will bring more results with less strikes. The step taken is in the right direction. To attempt to actually fuse the three unions into one as a first move, might only put back the ultimate success of the scheme. Men are human, not mathematics.

INDIA AND AN EMINENT ECONOMIST

SIR GEORGE PAISH is the editor of the Statist, a ponderous journal, edited in London, for the purpose of proving by statistics that "God's in his heaven and all is right with the world." Now, according to those who know, there are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies, and statistics. George is a statistician. And not one of the three-for-a-penny variety either. In fact, Reynolds' Newspaper describes him is "one of the greatest living authorities on economic problems"—so, of course, that settles it. George is used to being taken notice of, and in his paper last Saturday he expressed his strong disapproval of the action of the Canadian government in not allowing Hindoos to come into this country as freely as they like. He says "We had hoped for a truer imperial spirit on the part of Canada," and "it is the duty of the Indian government to form and carry out a great scheme of Indian colonization within the British empire." In saying that, he is trying to serve his employers in two places at once. His employers are British capitalists who have money invested in both Canada and India. In India for years they have bled the black races white for profit. They have organized one part of the teeming proletariat of that country into a vast industrial army to produce wealth for them. They have organized another part into a native army of 160,000 men to keep their fellow-countrymen in subjection with the assistance of 74,000 white soldiers. Yet there are more natives in India than British capital can profitably exploit. The population in 1911 was 300,000,000, of workers alone, kept in order by a military bureaucracy assisted by religious missionaries.

* * * *

The supply of workers which is left over, after capitalist and military bureaucrat have all they need, has for years been one of the chief problems of British administration in that country. These people will not go away and die quietly in out-of-the-way places. They have a plague every few years, and die off in millions of famine and disease. The famine causes the plague, and the plague might make a serious depletion of that portion of the populace which is so profitable to their British masters. Besides that, it is not a healthy country for the white tyrants themselves when the plague is on. It disturbs things all round. So there is little wonder that "eminent economists" should advise a scheme for getting a lot of the natives out of India. And it is little wonder that a lot of them want to get out without waiting for skilled advice on the matter. Our "eminent economist" solves the question for his masters by advising them to transfer this surplus supply of labor power to Canada, there to produce wealth for them from the natural resources which they already own. That is what the "imperial spirit" means. For our own part we know the Hindoos have their troubles. We do not oppose their coming here because they are Hindoos, but because they are cheap labor. In due time they will work out their own problem in their own country in their own way. The mutiny of 64 years ago was largely inspired by religious fanatacism. The coming mutiny will be inspired by the desperation born of a century of economic oppression heaped on the people of India by their British taskmasters. That is why the British sanction and encourage all the racial and religious differences which exist in India. Divided thus they are an easy prey, but united by their common misery for the purpose of expelling their common enemy they will be an altogether different quantity to deal with—and George knows it.

The pageant has gone. The poverty is still here.

One of the most hopeful features of the recent general strike in Italy was its pronounced anti-clerical character.

Why didn't the lumber merchants send their Hindoo team drivers along with the other exhibits they put in the pageant?

The trades and labor council should consider it a compliment that it was not invited to take part in last Friday's pageant.

The Nanaimo Herald says: "It is the duty of the state not to suppress strikes, but to see that both parties to the dispute observe the law and keep the peace." Sam Hughes, minister of militia, says: "Strikes are incipient civil war and should be suppressed as such."

A British snob is the real dyed-in-the-wool article. Even in sport he is the "superior person." At the coming Henley regatta no one will be allowed to compete "who is, or has been, a mechanic, artisan, or laborer, or engaged in any menial labor." Poor forked radishes. It is to laugh.

"It would have been a great mistake to exclude Mother Jones from British Columbia," says the News-Ad. That is why Vancouver Trades and Labor Council moved so quickly to upset Bowser's petty tyranny in trying to keep her out. The News-Ad. had no opinion on the matter until it decided to put the best face on its disappointment by making a virtue of necessity.

The city council last Monday night gave a local iron firm a contract, despite the fact that the price tendered was 22 per cent. higher than was offered from outside. The reason given for the preference was that it would encourage home industries. When it comes to buying laborers the sentiment is reversed. If they can get dagoes from outside at 22 per cent. less wages than a white city resident they welcome them.

President Wilson in a recent newspaper interview on the Mexican situation says "I challenge you to cite me an instance in all the history of the world where liberty was handed down from above." His money is safe on this continent. The only thing done to liberty from above is not to hand it down but to pound it down. When they don't succeed in the pounding process they turn about and take the credit to themselves.

The Wall Street Journal is the iatest of the advocates forced into the peace movement by economic sagacity. In a recent issue it says.

> War may mean activity, and prosperity for the few, but it never meant anything but loss to the many. The ammunition manufacturer, the tent maker, and the armorer, rejoice when the big head-lines flare in the papers, but the nation at large foots the bills. Peace means the construction of wealth, war means the destruction of it.

What they really mean is, that the capitalists have to pay the money part of the bill, and they would like to wean the people away from the war lust so as to relieve themselves of a financial burden. The destruction of lives never worried them, but the business of paying for it does.

One of the most pitiful sights we have ever seen was in the pageant last Friday. An artistic method by which the city authorities chose to demonstrate "our progress," was in showing the difference between the size of the garbage collecting *department to-day and* twenty years ago. On a float typifying the conditions of twenty years ago were old and bearded servants of the department, gravely guarding a dilapidated garbage can. As a collection of scavenging decrepitude the group could not have been excelled. As long as a sight like that can pass through two miles of streets and 50,000 people, without protest or molestation, the minority of men and women who are disgusted at such a spectacle can make up their minds that they have more than a life's work in front of them to implant a sense of human decency in the ignorant, gaping mob.

Says Victoria Daily Colonist: "The term 'human rights' is exceedingly vague and capable of many definitions. Property rights are more clearly defined." If our contemporary goes in for much of that kind of thing, the public accounts of this province may not in future be likely to contain the record of so many payments for government advertisements and printing by the Colonist and other papers controlled by Sam Matson. From the first, we have pointed out that the root cause of the coal mining trouble on the island lies in the fact that the McBride government refused, out of deference to the property interests of the mine owners, to put into force those provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation act which would protect the lives of the miners. Human life in this province, when contained in the carcase of a workman, has no right, except the final right to starve when property has no further need of it. Incidentally, people who claim "rights" must be prepared to establish them for themselves. Not leave the job in the hands of their "masters" as the working class of British Columbia have done up to now.

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WANT ROYAL CITY SELL ITS BOND AT HOME

Labor Delegation Discusses Matter with the City Fathers

President Cameron Outlines Plan—Mayor Grey Is Favorable if Legal

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 17.—On Monday evening the municipal committee of the Trades and Labor council appeared before the city council in regular session, and petitioned that body that in the issuance of bonds by the city that they be issued in such denominations that small investors could purchase them and thereby invest their savings to a much better advantage than by placing them in savings banks at a small rate of interest.

D. S. Cameron, president of the council and chairman of the committee, which also comprised Secretary W. E. Maiden and James Mackie, was the principal speaker and said his organization believed that although the present system of disposing of the city bonds might be good business for the financiers of the old country it was extremely bad business for the city. They wished the city council to issue the city bonds in such denominations as would permit of the ordinary working man or woman investing his savings in them. There was no better investment than the bonds of New Westminster.

He would like to draw attention to the fact that the city of San Francisco was in the same position as New Westminster and for some time had been unable to dispose of its bonds. They adopted this system and in seven months' time sold over the counter bonds to the extent of six million dollars. Other cities had gone in for the counter system. Mr. Cameron said he had been unable to get at the amount of money lying at the credit of workingmen of this city in savings bank accounts, but he was sure there were thousands and thousands of dollars in the city that working men would rather invest in city bonds than lodge their money in the savings banks. He realized that probably they would encounter considerable opposition from the latter quarter, but it was in the best interests of the city to retain this bond money. The Trades and Labor council did not expect for a moment that the total issue would be taken up by the citizens, but they should have the opportunity of investing their savings in that particular way. He had a copy of the certificate issued by the city of St. Paul redeemable at sight. The sinking fund committee sell these bonds, which represents an interest in a particular bond, and all the holder has to do is to present the certificate at the treasurer's office and the money with interest, is refunded. Mr. Cameron did not think it good business to sell the bonds of this city 15 per cent. below par. As to the interest on these bonds, he believed four per cent. was quite sufficient; five per cent. was too much, especially considering 15 per cent. of the bonds went in brokerage fees and incidental expenses. St. Paul had made a success of the venture; they had sold over the counter in seven months to the extent of nearly three and a half millions.

Means More Civic Interest

If the council would make this scheme possible citizens would take a greater interest in the city and it would prevent the tying up of work like it was when they were faced with financial depression last year, and provide work. He suggested a joint meeting with the finance committee of the council.

Mayor Gray pointed out that they had no power to use the sinking fund in the manner suggested by St. Paul's example. They could issue $10 bonds to-morrow, but could not redeem at sight. He did not think the provincial government would give them that power. The union of B. C. municipalities had asked for that power but beyond receiving the assurance of the government's "earnest consideration" nothing had been done. They must remember that in St. Paul's case most of their bonds were for a short time, from seven to ten years. The council did try to sell some $100 bond issues and a few were bought—$5,000 he thought.

The clerk—One party took $5,000.

Alderman Dodd asked whether that sinking fund must remain in the bank for thirty years, and was it not possible to redeem the bonds before the thirty years were up.

The mayor—It is put in the bank for a specific purpose, to redeem particular bonds.

Alderman Dodd's Plan

Alderman Dodd suggested that they could issue the local improvement bonds in $10 denominations. These local improvement bonds would bring in an annual revenue and as that came in it could be put into the general debenture sinking fund and the money would thus be available to redeem these small bonds at sight. This revenue would replace the money taken out of the general sinking fund.

Continuing, Alderman Dodd said it was a matter worthy of serious consideration. St. Paul city was at first down in the mouth and doubted the success of the scheme when it issued these small bonds. Now they do not wait for $1,000; they go after the small amounts. Let the city take the matter up with the government and see if they could not get the necessary power.

The mayor—There is no question of our being favorable to issuing $10 bonds and redeeming them at any time if we have the power.

After further discussion the matter was referred to the finance committee who will meet the Trades and Labor council committee and a committee from the local council of women, who had a letter before the aldermen indorsing the proposition. The Progressive association have also taken the matter up and will likewise have a committee present at the meeting with the finance committee.

CITY MARKET

Thursday, June 19th.

This week's market was well supplied with poultry, young chickens and young ducks. Also there was a good supply of strawberries, gooseberries and tomatoes. Sales were good. New potatoes were a feature. Following is a list of local prices:

THIS WEEK'S PRICES:

Apples		
Royal Jenette, No. 1, box		@ 1.75
Royal Jenette, No. 2, box		@ 1.50
Ben Davis, No. 1, box		@ 1.75
Ben Davis, No. 2, box		@ 1.50
Cookers, box		@ 1.15
Vegetables		
Potatoes, sack	$ 1.50	@ $ 1.75
New Potatoes, lb.		@ .06
Carrots, sack		@ 1.00
Parsnips, sack		@ .75
Rhubarb, box		@ 1.00
Head Lettuce, doz.		@ .25
Radishes, per doz.		@ .25
Special Hot House Tomatoes, lb.		@ .20
Crates,	$ 2.00	@ 3.50
Cherries	.10	@ .15
Straws, crate	1.75	@ 2.00
Gooseberries, crate		@ 2.00
Eggs		
Local new laid, doz.		@ .35
Wash., new laid, doz.		@ .28
Poultry		
Young hens, doz.	$10.00	@ $12.00
Heavy hens, lb.		@ .21
Pullets, doz.	9.00	@ 12.00
Broilers, doz.	5.00	@ 9.00
Ducks, doz.	8.00	@ 10.00
Feed		
Hay, ton	$14.00	@ $16.00
Straw, bale		@ .50
Oats, ton		@ 28.00
Wheat, ton		@ 36.00
Bran, ton		@ 28.00
Shorts, ton		@ 30.00
Beef		
T-bone and Porterhouse steaks, lb.		@ $ .25
Round steak, lb.		@ .20
Pot roast, lb.		@ .15
Pork		
Leg and loins, lb.		@ $ .22
Shoulder, lb.		@ .15
Chops, lb.		@ .22½
New Season's Lamb		
Legs, lb.		@ $ .30
Loins, lb.		@ .30
Fore quarters, lb.		@ .20
Chops, loin, lb.		@ .30
Finest Local Beef.		
Best cuts, lb.		@ .25
Ribs, lb.		@ .20
Pot Roasts, lb.		@ .15
Lamb, legs, lb.		@ .22
Lamb, loins, lb.		@ .20
Lamb, shoulders, lb.		@ .14
Pork, legs, lb.		@ .22
Pork, loins, lb.		@ .20
Pork, shoulders, lb.		@ .15
Sausages, lb.		@ .12½
Fresh Fish.		
Halibut, lb.		@ .10
Salmon, two lbs.	.25	@ .25
Ling cod, lb.		@ .10
Rock cod, lb.		@ .10
Red snapper, lb.		@ .10
Soles, lb.		@ .10
Smelts, two lbs.		@ .25
Herring, lb.		@ .05
Whiting, lb.		@ .10
Skate, lb.		@ .10
Smoked Fish.		
Kippers, lb.		@ .10
Kippers, three lbs.		@ .25
Bloaters, lb.		@ .10
Bloaters, three lbs.		@ .25
Halibut, lb.		@ .15
Filleted cod, lb.		@ .15
Black cod, two lbs.		@ .25
Eastern haddie, 2 lbs.		@ .25
Kippered Salmon, lb.	.10	@ .15
Shell Fish.		
Crabs, two		@ .25
Clams, lb.		@ .05

RETAIL PRICES.

Following are cash prices for delivered staple commodities by local dealers:

Beef, sirloin steak, best, lb.		@ .25
Beef, medium, shoulder, roast, lb.	.15	@ .18
Veal, roasting piece from forequarter, lb.	.15	@ .20
Mutton, leg roast, lb.	.17	@ .25
Pork, fresh, roasting piece from ham, lb.	.22	@ .25
Pork, salt, short cut, Canadian mess, lb.		@ .18
Breakfast bacon, smoked, best, not sliced		@ .25
Fish, fresh, good quality, Salmon, lb.		@ .15
Lard, pure leaf, best, lb.		@ .15
Eggs, strictly fresh, doz.		@ .30
Eggs, packed, doz.		@ .25
Milk, delivered, quart		
Butter, dairy, in tubs, lb.		@ .28
Butter, creamery, prints, lb.		@ .35
Cheese, local, Canadian, old, lb.		@ .30
Cheese, local, Canadian, new, lb.		@ .25
Bread, white, 1½ lb. loaf		@ .06
Flour, ordinary family, 25 lb. bag		@ .85
Rolled oats, standard, 7 lbs.		@ .35
Rice, good medium "B" brand		@ .08
Beans, common, dry, hand picked, lb.		@ .06
Apples, evaporated, lb.		@ .12½
Prunes, lb.		@ .12½
Tea, black, Ceylon, Pekoe, Souchongs, lb.		@ .40
Tea, green, Japan, good common		@ .50
Coffee, roasted, Rio or Santos		@ .40
Potatoes, local, sack		@ 1.50
Vinegar, white wine, xxx qt.		@ .25
Starch, laundry, lb.		@ .08
Sugar, cane, granulated, in 18 lb. bags		@ 1.00
Sugar, cane, yellow, in 17 lb. bags		@ 1.00
Coal, Penn. good anthracite, stove size, delivered, ton		@18.00
Coal, bituminous, delivered, lump, ton		@ 7.50
Coal, bituminous, delivered, nut, ton		@ 6.50
Coal, bituminous, delivered, pea, ton		@ 5.25
Dry cordwood, cord		@ 6.00
Blocks, load		@ 3.50
Mill ends, load		@ 3.00
Slabs, short lengths, load		@ 2.00
Slabs, four foot lengths, cord		@ 2.50

Appoints a Press Committee

Vancouver local No. 397 of the steam and operating engineers, at their meeting on June 3 elected the following press committee to place the news of its organization before the public: Messrs. William Byatt, W. B. Morrison and L. Dawson. Business is reported fairly good in this organization. There were six applications and four initiations at the last meeting.

SONNET (ACROSTIC)

Out of the black despair of ages past,
Reborn with all the fire and force of youth;
Grown strong and brave, and strenuous of the truth;
And justice unto all men; standing fast,
Not weakly yielding; but with forces mass't
In linked battalions; in the combats with
Zealous to put their manhood to the proof;
Exulting in the thought, that now at last
Dawns the glad day so long desired of men;
Long looked and prayed for; since some dateless date;
Arriving now, portentious, big with fate;
Big with the promise of a glorious WHEN;
On with the fight, then; on to victory; then
Regain, rebuild, rejuvenate the state.

—JACK DAVIDSON.

Vancouver, B. C., June 15, 1914.

ROYAL CITY WORKERS WANT DAY LABOR ON SEWERS

Will Employ Local Men — The Electrical Workers —Labor Bureau

Allege City Council Was Sending Its Work Out of Town

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 16.—Not much outside of the routine business occupied the attention of the delegates present at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council last Wednesday evening, but there is every promise that the next session will have several matters of importance brought before it.

Owing to the fact that the municipal committee has considerable business in hand and that two of its members were not able to attend its meetings, Delegates Cropley and Stoney were added to the committee to fill out its quota.

Re Day Work

Delegate Ald. Dodd called the attention of the council to the fact that the city fathers were about to enter on the work of the construction of the Sapperton sewer, and as considerable opposition had developed in the board to having the work done by day labor, he suggested that the best interests of the workers would be conserved by having the municipal committee take that matter up once more with the city council and urge that body to carry out their pledge to have the sewer built by day labor by local people. On motion the committee were so instructed.

Credentials

Credentials were received from the street Railwaymen for John Geddes, Wm. Moodie and Wm. Patterson in place of Bros. Kenyon and Cameron, resigned.

Will Employ Local Labor

A communication was received from Nicholson & Cummings, contractors on the Dominion Trust building, stating they would employ local labor on the structure as far as lay in their power, but they had not control over sub-contractors.

Electrical Workers

A somewhat lengthy communication was received from the Pacific district council of electrical workers, calling attention to the efforts of certain individuals to organize a dual union of electrical workers in opposition to the regularly constituted body affiliated with the American Federation of labor. On motion the letter was referred to the electrical workers' delegates for consideration and report.

Labor Bureau

Delegate Yates reported that the grievance committee had investigated the matter of the hiring of laborers by the B. C. Transport company through private employment agencies, instead of the municipal labor bureau, and said that President Fader of the company had informed him that he always went to the bureau for laborers whenever he needed them, and that the job complained of was done by two men who had taken it under contract and who hired the help. Mr. Fader stated he had secured some skilled help through the bureau who were not satisfactory, and at the present time he wanted a camp cook at $50 a month and board to replace a Chinese as he did not want to employ Orientals when white men could be had.

B. C. Electric

Delegate Yates gave a brief synopsis of the findings of the arbitration board in the dispute between the B. C. electric railway men and the company. While the published report was authentic in its details, it was as yet unofficial, as the labor department had not acted on the report of the arbitrators. The findings of the board were on the whole satisfactory to the men.

Complaint was made to the council by street railway employees' union that it was the practice of post office employees to send bundles of their official journal to the depot instead of delivering them to the house addresses of the members. On motion a committee consisting of Delegates Yates and Dodd was appointed tointerview the postmaster and see if the matter could not be attended to and the mail delivered in the proper manner.

City Work Done Outside

A somewhat acrimonious debate was precipitated by Delegate Cropley, of the molders, over the alleged fact that the city authorities were sending work out of town which should properly be done here. The assertions of the delegate that between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of work had been sent to Seattle was disputed by Ald. Dodd, who insisted that it was the policy of the municipal administration to purchase all its supplies in the city whenever possible, and delegate Cropley was invited to show grounds for his complaint. The delegate promised to have the proof on hand at the next meeting. The council then adjourned.

Making Good Progress

New Westminster local, No. 543, of the steam and operating engineers, is making fairly good progress in organization work these days. They have been employing L. Dawson, business agent of Vancouver local, No. 397, one day each week, who has visited all plants in that locality, and who states that those engineers not already affiliated will soon be in the fold, as they feel the need of organization. This local has recently elected A. Michel as secretary, vice Mr. Saunders.

Abolish the Senate

Canada might very well abolish the senate. It cannot be depended upon to check hasty legislation or prevent sectional legislation. We would be much safer with a single chamber and direct legislation.—Calgary Albertan.

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Our terms are $50, to $150 cash, and the balance payable at the rate of

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These payments include interest. There is no mortgage to assume.

When you buy from the Northern Securities, Limited you buy from "the Owners;" and our reputation is a guarantee that you will receive fair, honorable and lenient treatment in case of unforeseen circumstances arising.

Furthermore, these homes are not thrown together by contract but built by ourselves by day labor. Elimination of contractors' profits enable us to offer the above terms.

Remember these houses are located inside the City Limits. The lots are all cleared, and the streets graded, with sidewalks, electric light and city water.

Let us show you these homes, then you can take your choice of either continuing to pay rent or of being your own landlord.

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I. T. U. ELECTIONS

Officers Were Elected for Two Years

The recent International Typographical union elections resulted as follows, when officers were elected for two years: General President—Marsden G. Scott, New York; general vice-president—Walter W. Barrett, Chicago; secretary-treasurer—John W. Hayes, Minneapolis; agent Union Printers' home—J. M. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; delegates to A. F. of L.—Frank Morrison, Chicago; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; T. W. McCullough, Omaha. Trustees for Union Printers' home—Anna C. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Thos. McCaffey, Colorado Springs; Geo. Nichols, Baltimore, Md.

Prison-made Brooms

The Federationist is informed that prison-made brooms are being sold in this city, so ask for the union label when purchasing a broom.

London "Old Boys"

The "old boys'" reunion at London, Ont., will take place on August 3rd next. Quite a number of Vancouverites, formerly residents of the Forest City, will be there.

Gone to Toronto

H. P. Wand, a popular member of the local Bricklayers' and Mason's union, is now working in Toronto, Ont., according to a letter just received in the city. Mr. Wand has served, with satisfaction to all, as fire chief of South Vancouver and Cranbrook. He carried with him the good wishes of his friends and associates here to his new field of endeavor.

The Book of the Pageant

"The Book of the Pageant of Vancouver, B.C., 1914," contains 128 pages, handsomely illustrated, with cover. The letterpress is ably written and compiled by J. Francis Bursill, the organizing secretary. As editor and writer he stands in the front ranks of journalism. His writings breathe that spirit of optimism at once so convincing to the reader. His associate, E. A. Paige, the director of the advertising section of the book, is also one of the best known newspaper men on the coast. Taken all in all, the work of these gentlemen is most creditable and merits the highest praise of the citizens. It is on sale at 25 cents.

John Dryden, of Bellingham, Wn., was in the city on Tuesday. He says carpentering work is at a low ebb in that city.

CAREER OF UNIONS IS NOW ABOUT ENDED

To Be Effective Today They Must Have More Jurisdiction

"Lake Land" to His Fellow Workers on Results of Unionism

GREENWOOD, B.C., June 16.—I wish to draw the attention of workers to their welfare as producers of everything that is needed in this world, and of which their share is but a very small portion.

In years gone by our fathers started the trades union movement which was effective during its career that is now about ended. The union of to-day, in order to be effective to the highest degree, must have more jurisdiction, larger scope and greater unity, all of which has been advocated for some time. Although both trades and industrial unionism has done considerable good for the worker in past years, the benefits, privileges and better conditions we are at present enjoying, it is surprising to note the absolute indifference of the worker and his lack of appreciation for his labor union's past work. He comes here from the old country, and gets a job at what looks to him to be a good wage and short hours. But it never enters his mind that someone in the past had to fight hard for the conditions that he has come to enjoy. Many of the above are governed by indifference, but a great many more are governed by the selfishness of enjoying that which they get for nothing.

Misrepresentation

Others, again, listen to what every Tom, Dick and Harry has to advise against the union officials whom they usually term "that bunch of socialists." There is an assistant superintendent here who is continually playing upon the simplicity of such members, and telling them that their dues and assessments are being used to buy collars and cuffs and cigars for the union officials, and the poor, misguided simpletons swallow it like so much cake and milk, and laud him to the skies as being a great friend for putting them wise. And, as a side issue, they keep his booze bill down for him as he is in a position to hire them or fire them as he thinks fit. Poor unfortunate youths, don't they know the power they have, or are they afraid to think about it?

Union Only Protection

Fellow workers: Remember that so long as your employers can keep you from your union the more secure they are themselves in knowing that you are not getting wise to the fact that you are doing the work and they are drawing the money you are making. You stay away from your union meetings, you don't know half the business that is going on in the working world, and the few who are men enough to stand up for their convictions and attend to their meetings, and do whatever they can to help the cause of the worker and fight your battles, are the first men you jump upon if anything should be done that does not coincide with your ideas. If you attended the meetings of your local and heard everything discussed from all sides, you would either be in accord with whatever came into effect or you would at least have the privilege of a dissenting voice. How long do you think it will take you to better your conditions if you are not united, or how long will you maintain the conditions you have already got? If the masters can keep you separated, they can slaughter you one at a time just as they choose. I appeal to you for your own sake as well as mine, to settle down seriously once in a while and use your chunk of thinking matter. LAKE LAND.

Not So Loud

"Do you care for Browning?" asked the poetical man with the long hair of the conspicuously dressed lady at his right. "Not so loud, please," whispered the woman. "My husband has an awfully jealous disposition."

SUFFRAGISTS

(After Walt Mason)

The suffrage dames,
Who play the games
Just like the whiskered fellers;
Who bravely stand,
And votes demand,
May all be city dwellers.
The squawky ones
Behind the guns,
Their homes have good attention;
Some work in stores,
Do other chores
Too numerous to mention.
Some city wives
May idle lives
Of ease and sloth be leading;
A suffragette
Makes cake, don't fret,
And bread when it is needing.
"Anti" with vim,
Pulls hubby's limb
For rhino for her spending;
And spends her days
In useless ways,
At scandal teas unending.
The farmers' frauss
Have hens and cows
To send them to the bug-house;
They sure fix coops
With no joy-whoops
O'er the life that they espouse.
Some sells their ducks
And earn some bucks
To buy ten yards of gingham;
They sell hen fruits
To buy their boots
For just what they will bring 'em.
Sure, farmers' wives
Lead toilsome lives,
And not one hour of pleasure;
The city ways,
Not slothful days,
Might give that hour of leisure.
Who drive to town
In modest gown,
Behind old Prince and Polly;
Have faces worn
By hardships borne,
They vote not nor are jolly.
Some drive to town
In fancy gown,
In brand new automobile;
With faces bright
With a new light,
And vote just as they feel.
For equal rights
For man and wife fights
Every brave and true man;
And countries where
The vote is there,
Shared both by man and women;
No suffrage dames
Need play their games
Just like the whiskered fellers;
They've bravely stood,
And their votes wooed,
Both town and country dwellers.

—M. E. SPILLMAN.

B.C. Municipal Bonds as a Permanent Investment

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MONTREAL QUEBEC LIVERPOOL
New S.S. "Laurentic" (15,000 tons), new S.S. "Megantic."
First Class, $92.50 Second Class, $53.75 Third Class, $32.50
ONE CLASS (II.) CABIN SERVICE
Express S.S. "Teutonic" (Twin Screw Steamers) S.S. "Canada"
583 feet long ($60.00 and up). 514 feet long (3rd class $31.25 and up)
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16,000 tons, 600 feet long (Rate $53.75) 13,000 tons, 460 ft. long (Rate $52.50)
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THERE IS EVERY ASSURANCE THAT WELL NO. 2 OF THE PIT MEADOWS OIL WELL LTD., WILL BRING IN A GUSHER

ERTY AND SEE THE DRILLING IN OPERATION

SHAREHOLDERS A SQUARE AND SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY VANCOUVER PEOPLE

A large excursion party of interested speculators visited the Paterson oil well Wednesday and were very much enthused over the outlook. The party left Vancouver on B. C. Electric cars and were joined at Westminster by another large party, from which place the party boarded the Pay Streak, a large river steamer, and made the trip to and from the well in record time. At the well the drillers were driving away as fast as possible and from indications one cannot help but be impressed with the ultimate success of the drilling. It will be remembered that Well No. 1 had reached the oil sands when the drill was lost on account of water. This trouble has been overcome in well No. 2, which is down nearly 1200 feet and the drill is making fast time. About 28 feet was drilled Wednesday in about three hours. Oil seems to be almost assured in paying quantities at Pitt Meadows, and Vancouver people should be the ones to profit by these operations. It means more to Vancouver than any other industry, as not alone will money be made from investments in oil stocks but the finding of oil near Vancouver will add a hundred-fold to the manufacturing and labor conditions, offering employment to thousands of men. Those at the head of the company are putting their own money into the proposition and every safeguard is made to protect the small investor.

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Straight crepe middy waists, in white, with mercerized sailor collars and cuffs. Fine value at $1 each.

Fancy pique middy waists with Raglan sleeves, sailor collar and laced front with pocket. Splendid style and excellent value at $1.75 each.

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