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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TRADES COUNCIL MEETING LAST NIGHT

The General Strike Proposal Was Laid on Table

Protests to Federal Government Against Soaring Food Prices

The Council's regular meeting convened at 8 o'clock last night. Credentials were received for the following, who were seated: F. James, Street Railwaymen; E. C. Appleby and G. H. Gibson, Laborers; W. Randall and H. P. Allen, Press Assistants.

The circular of the B. C. Federation of Labor relative to the calling of a general strike to assist the miners of Vancouver Island, was on motion laid over until Bro. Chris Pattinson of the mine-workers had been given an opportunity to address the Council.

Delegate Nagle, reporting for the committee appointed to take up the question of holding a Council picnic on Labor Day, said the committee, in view of the conditions prevailing, recommended that the Council take no action with regard to the celebration of Labor Day. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Reports of unions were less favorable than ever. Delegate Nagle, for the painters, said that 33 of their members had been laid off from the few jobs in town last week. Delegate Curnock reported that the Empire Cafe on Hastings street had put a union card in that house. Sheet metal workers reported half their members out of work.

Delegate Hoover, for the street railwaymen, reported that they had accepted the award of the recent board of conciliation. The company, however, refused to adopt the findings of the board, and matters were again at a deadlock. The company still claimed the right to dismiss men for alleged dishonesty, without an inquiry to prove or disprove the charges brought against them. A mass meeting of street railwaymen will be held in Oddfellows' Hall, Sixth avenue and Main street, at 12:30 Saturday midnight, when the position of affairs would be considered.

Chris Pattinson, of the miners, was then given the privilege of the floor for ten minutes. He reviewed the causes of the strike, and stated that in his opinion, if the miners were defeated it would be a disaster to the entire labor movement of the province. He closed his earnest address with a fervent appeal for a general strike of all workers to force an equitable settlement for the miners. The vote on the question of a general strike was then taken. On motion, it was laid on the table.

The following resolution was moved and adopted:

"Resolved, that in view of the present crisis through the Empire, and the stringency through which Canada is passing and still going, this, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, learns with grave alarm the sudden jump in prices for the necessities of life, such as flour, sugar, meats, etc., which must further reduce the sustenance of life to thousands British Columbia homes, and this Council appeals to Sir R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take steps as in the wisdom of the government seemed advisable to stop the greed of such interests responsible for such unwarranted and criminal increases."

The following committees were appointed:

Parliamentary — R. P. Pettipiece, printers; W. F. Dunn, Electrical workers; W. Pipes, bricklayers; C. E. Herriott, barbers; W. E. Walker, waiters & cooks; A. J. Crawford, sheet metal workers; F. Janes, street railway men; G. Kilpatrick, laborers; A. J. Malscord, musicians; J. Brooks, machinists; F. Partridge, moulders; T. McHugh, horseshoers.

Organization—John Sully, W. E. Walker, W. Nagle.

The parliamentary committee will meet each second and fourth Thursday in the month in room 210 Labor Temple, at 8 p.m.

The attention of the Council was called to the fact that a celebration was to be held at the Exhibition on Labor Day, and on motion it was made plain that the organized labor movement was in no way connected with or concerned in the celebration.

Government Labor Bureaus

"It would be better for organized labor, and for all labor if all fictions were dropped and the fact faced that thousands of mechanics and laborers have come, are coming and will come to Canada from the old world, and that a system of government, would be face to face with ganized by the Ontario government so that work and workers may be brought together. One great advantage of this would be that the government of the province, instead of being in its present state of irresponsibility as regards unemployment, would be face ta face with conditions, whatever they might be —would have the problem always before it, and would have the best of all reasons for stopping the influx of workers when there is not work to do."—Toronto Star.

Col. R. T. Lowery, whose wit and originality has made him famous in western journalism, has recently became proprietor of the Princeton Star. He will continue in the even tenor of his way and continue to throw out the usual "dope" to an admiring public. Keep at it, colonel, you will yet run an "ice organ" in the other place.

At Everett the shingle weavers are in the throes of a big strike in three mills and about 300 men being affected. The strikers will win.

MASS MEETING OF STREET CAR MEN SATURDAY NIGHT

A mass meeting of the Street Railwaymen of Division 101 will be held in Oddfellows' Hall, corner of 6th Avenue and Main street, Mount Pleasant, tomorrow (Saturday) night, at 12.30 midnight. The business will be to consider what action shall be taken regarding the Company's refusal to accept the offer of the street railwaymen, to settle the dispute between them and the company, in accordance with the award of the recent board of conciliation, which considered the matters in dispute between the two parties. It is of vital importance to every member of the street railwaymen's union, that he should be present at this meeting. For that reason all members should make every effort to be there, so that they may be correctly informed as to the outcome of the negotiations which have been going on. Late cars have been arranged for.

TO CONTEST EARLY CLOSING

Retail Merchants Protest Against the By-law—Form an Association

A meeting of representatives of the drygoods, boot and shoe and gents' furnishings merchants of Vancouver was held Tuesday evening in the Labor Temple, to protest against the recent early closing by-law passed by the city council. A resolution condemning the by-law as arbitrary, injurious and needless was unanimously passed. It was also decided to form immediately an association under the name of the Vancouver Retail Merchants' association, and a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps to find out the best means of contesting the by-law.

PRESENTATION

To J. B. Rannie Upon His Retirement From the B. C. E. R.

Gathered on Monday evening in the board room of the company's offices, some 50 members of the B. C. Electric Railway company's office staff made a farewell presentation to J. B. Rannie who has resigned the position of Vancouver traffic agent. The address was made by F. R. Glover, who presented a handsome case of household cutlery and a fishing outfit, consisting of rod, reel and basket. Those present signed the illuminated address. They testified to the esteem and good friendship in which they held Mr. Rannie. Mr. Rannie said that though his service in the company had been long and arduous, it had been made pleasant by the friendly associations and help he had received.

Cement Sidewalks a Surprise

After an absence of seven years in the eastern states, Jack McDermott has returned to British Columbia. He was one of the early cement workers in this city, and says he never dreamed of seeing so many cement sidewalks in Vancouver.

Off to the Old Country

W. J. Walton, bricklayer, left last Friday for a year's sojourn in England. For many years he was the popular sergeant-at-arms of the local bricklayers' union. His many friends wish him bon voyage.

COMBINATION OF TWO MINER'S UNIONS FAVORED

Merger Proposition of the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M.

Debs Lauds Moyer for His Stand in the Butte Trouble

[Special Corresspondence]

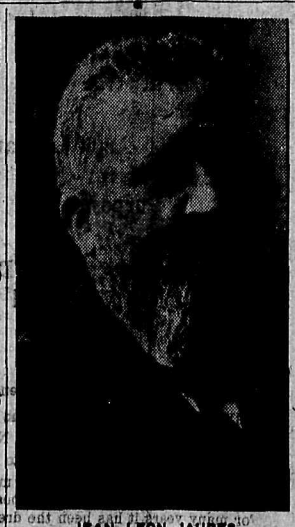
DENVER, Aug. 4.—The proposed amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers of America, to form what will be the mightiest body of organized labor in the world, was favorably reported to the convention of the W. F. of M. by the special committee appointed to consider the project. The report embodies a resolution for a referendum vote of the members on the proposition. The convention therefore postponed action. It is stated that amalgamation of miners in the metal and coal industries is favored by the leaders of both miners' organizations. The United Mine Workers have already taken favorable action on the merger proposition, and at its recent convention the executive committee was empowered to appoint a committee to take matters up with the heads of the Western Federation of Miners. That a merger of the two organizations will be perfected within less than a year is the opinion of John McLennan, president of the Colorado district, United Mine Workers of America, and Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. If the plan is adopted close to 600,000 laboring men in all portions of the United States will be affiliated. At present there are nearly 500,000 members in the United Mine Workers of America, and the Western Federation has a membership of more than 80,000 men.

The Federation adopted a resolution denouncing Mayor Duncan, Butte, and the Montana Socialist, a newspaper, for the circulation of a statement that President Charles H. Moyer had asked for the state militia as a result of his troubles in Butte, June 23rd. During the two-hour debate which preceded the vote, Moyer denied he asked for troops when he met Governor Stewart. It was finally decided to hold the paper and Duncan responsible and a committee of five was named to investigate. A communication from Eugene V. Debs lauded Moyer for his stand in the Butte trouble and blamed the I. W. W. for the rioting.

Cumberland Mines Close Down

Mines No. 8 and 9, at Cumberland, have been closed down, owing to the fact that the unskilled non-union miners have got the workings into such condition that the mine can no longer be worked at a profit. These are the chief mines in Cumberland and the action of the company in closing them has given rise to much comment.

"Bill" Lang, linotype operator, "blew in" the other day from Anacortes. In future he will stay home, as he likes the climate of Vancouver better than anywhere else on the coast.



JEAN LEON JAURES

The famous socialist meinber of the French parliament, who was assassinated last Friday.

BOY IMMIGRATION

To New South Wales Must Stop

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 18.—It has been discovered that the N. S. W. immigration agent in England has been advertising in the English newspapers for boy immigrants. As the policy of the labor party is against this, some straight talk has taken place between the party and the premier. The premier has said that if the advertisements are true they are inserted without the sanction of the government, and says he will take steps to see that the advertisements are cancelled. Unfortunately one office in England represents two Australian states and one of the states, Victoria, (a tory state) is in favor of boy immigration. It is thus the misunderstanding has came about. The labor party is against boy immigration and will not allow the government to have anything to do with it. The whole trouble lies, of course, with the agents, who work on a commisison basis, and get paid by results. They are thus not too particular how they get the immigrants here so long as they come. It is the old story of deluding the people here and when they cannot get work they crowd into the cities, and swell the ranks of the unemployed there. The premier in answer to a question put to him by the writer says he will take immediate steps to have boy immigration stopped for all time as far as New South Wales is concerned. It is to be hoped so.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

Will Meet on August 18th—War Tax Possible

An Ottawa dispatch on Wednesday states that the government has decided to summon parliament to meet on August 18th, to deal with the war situation. It is possible it may be asked to impose a war tax.

Australian Miners Request Funds

Coal miners affiliated with the Miners' Federation of New South Wales are on strike, and the following appeal for aid has been sent to England. "Three thousand miners idle. Funds urgently required."

W. E. Farrell has left the city for Toronto, Ont., and will not return till next year. He was a delegate from the bricklayers' union to the local Trades and Labor council, well-known and popular with his fellows.

A GENUINE EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS EXPECTED

Laborers Arriving from the Construction Camps to Go to War

Prefer Chance of Being Shot Than Starve Next Winter Here

Along the "skid road" (Water, Powell and Cordova streets) small groups of European laborers, who are gradually arriving from the construction camps, may be seen these days from early morn till late at night, discussing the war situation. The Federationist reporter learned from some of them that they expected to go to the front, and, in fact, one Austrian who spoke very good English, said that he would sooner take a chance at being shot than to try to eke out an existence in British Columbia next winter. This appears to be the general sentiment prevailing among the men loafing around these quarters. So far the news of the huge war has not reached to the far interior construction camps, either along the North Thompson, where the Canadian Northern is being built, or midway on the P. G. E., between here and Fort George, where it is stated that some 7,000 men are working. As soon as the "glad tidings" penetrate the wild wildernesses of this province, it is predicted that there will be a real exodus of foreign laborers to the coast who want to get a chance to return "home." A contractor said that he did not propose to let his men get hold of any of those "red letter" newspapers containing the news of the big trouble, as if they did he would be up against it hard trying to finish his job before the wet weather sets in, because they would quit work immediately and come to Vancouver in the hope of getting out of the country.

BRICKLAYERS MEET

Will Call Special Meeting to Vote on Proposed Sympathetic Strike

Vice-president W. J. Kerr presided over a good attendance at the regular meeting of the Bricklayers' union held in Labor Temple on Tuesday evening. After disposing of routine business, President Foster of the Miners' union, Nanaimo, was given the floor, who spoke at length of the miners' strike situation on Vancouver island, and urged the necessity of organized labor supporting the men in their present trouble. It was decided that a special meeting of the union be called for the purpose of taking a vote on the sympathetic strike as proposed by the B. C. Federation of labor.

New Chinese Paper

The Chinese socialists of Vancouver have followed the example set by their comrades in San Francisco, and started a Chinese socialist paper.

It is said that the circulation in the United States and Canada has already reached the 50,000 mark, and is constantly increasing. There are Chinese socialist organizations scattered throughout the country in all the large cities, which are raising funds for the third revolution, which is expected to take place in August or September.

SPECIAL ARTICLES ON COMPENSATION SHOULD BE STUDIED

The series of articles on workmen's compensation by Jas. H. McVety, which are now appearing in The Federationist, are especially commended to the attention and study of our readers. Premier McBride has definitely announced that a new workmen's compensation act is to be introduced at the next session of the legislature. The quality of that act, when it finally reaches its place on the statute books, depends to a large extent upon the knowledge and information concerning such legislation, which is possessed by the mass of the workers in British Columbia. If they know what constitutes a good act and what is a bad one, it will go far towards producing an act of real use to them. Otherwise a meaningless jumble may be expected, which will be no better than the present act. For that reason, these articles are being prepared far, and published by The Federationist, with a view to the workers being in possession of correct information on this matter when the time comes for using it.

MUNICIPAL WORK

South Vancouver Expenditures Have Given Employment to Citizens

S. B. Bennett, municipal engineer for South Vancouver, reported to the board of works on Tuesday that over $200,000 had been expended in improvements in the district since January and that over $240,000 had been invested by private individuals. Following is a summary of Mr. Bennett's report: "Construction of Central Park tank, $30,000; water department expenditures for extensions, etc., $10,000; paving of Main street already expended, $90,000; balance to be allowed, $410,000; paving of Bodwell road, $10,000 expended; balance allowed, $61,000; oiling of twenty miles of roadways at $90 per mile, $1800; rebuilding of Fraser road, from River road to bridge, $3,000; the expenditure of over $60,000 for grading and clearing of roadways, laying of sidewalks, drains, etc., in the various wards, making a total of $204,800, which has been spent by the municipality since the first of the year for public improvements, 50 per cent. of which has been returned to the people of this municipality in the employing of home labor."

SEWER CONTRACT

Papers Signed on Monday—Price is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

On Monday the Burrard Peninsula joint sewer board completed and signed up the contract for the Central Park extension of the China Creek sewer, with Messrs. Hodgson, King & McPhalen Bros., contractors, who were successful in the bidding when the tenders were opened two weeks ago. Work on the proposed sewer will begin at once, and as soon as the contractors get their plant assembled and necessary preliminary work done, a large number of men will be employed. The contract price at which the work was let is $300,000. The next highest bid was $322,000 and the board's engineer put in his estimate at $340,000. The contractors are practical men of wide experience.

Fred Fowler, an old-time Vancouver typo, and ex-alderman of North Vancouver, and Mrs. Fowler have returned to this city after a four months' trip to Great Britain and a sojourn on the continent.

CANADA MILITIA ACT COMPULSORY IN ITS TERMS

All Men Between the Ages of 18 and 60 May Be Called Upon

Certain Exemptions Are Provided For in the Act

The provisions of the Canada Militia act may not be very familiar to readers of The Federationist. Under certain circumstances it provides for compulsory military service. Clause 10 says:

"All the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of 18 years and upwards, and under 60, not exempt or disqualified by law, and being British subjects, shall be liable to service in the militia provided that the governor-general may require all the male inhabitants of Canada capable of bearing arms, to serve in the case of a levee en masse."

The following exemptions are provided in Clause 11:

The following persons only shall be exempt from liability to service in the militia:

Members of the King's Privy Council of Canada; judges of all courts of justice; members of the executive councils of provinces; deputy ministers of the federal and provincial governments; clergy and ministers of all religious denominations; telegraph clerks in actual employment; officers and clerks regularly employed in the collection of revenue; wardens and officers of all public prisons and lunatic asylums; members of the naval militia; members of the police force and fire brigade permanently employed in incorporated cities, towns and villages; professors in colleges and universities and teachers in religious orders; persons disabled by bodily or mental infirmity; the only son of a widow being her only support; pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation.

Clause 15 gives the various classes of the militia, and the order in which they may be called out, thus:

Order of Drafting

Clause 15 gives the several classes of the militia and the order in which they shall be called out.

The male population liable to serve in the militia shall be divided into four classes:

The first class shall comprise all of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class shall comprise all those of the age of thirty years and upwards but under forty-five years, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class shall comprise all those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under 45 years who are married or widowers with children.

The fourth class shall comprise all those of the age of 45 years upwards, but under 60 years.

These said several classes shall be called upon to serve in the order in which they are referred to in this section.

When a man has once been drafted he is forced, under penalty to serve, according to clause 114, which reads:

Penalties of Refusal

Once a man has been drafted he is compelled to serve. Clause 114 provides as follows:

Every person of whom information is required by any officer making any roll, in order to enable such officer to comply with the provisions of this act, who, when applied to by such officer:

(a) refuses to give such information; or

(b) Gives false information; or

(c) Refuses to give his own name and proper information; or

(d) Gives a false name or false information; or shall

(a) For such item of information demanded and refused;

(b) For each item of information falsely stated:

(c) For refusing to give his own name or proper information; or

(d) For giving a false name or false information; incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Clause 516 is as follows:

Every man drafted for service in the militia who refuses or neglects to take the oath or to make the declaration hereinbefore prescribed, when tendered to him by a justice of the peace or by any commissioned officer duly authorized for that purpose, shall on summary conviction before two justices of the peace be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and for every subsequent neglect or refusal to a further imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

Information Wanted

Andrew Milne, native of Dundee, Scotland; about 28 years of age, dark complexion, last heard of about nine years ago, sailing as steward, also as fireman, is inquired for by his relatives. Address A. S. Milne, 1122 Rose street, Grandview, Vancouver, B. C.

Bricklayers in San Francisco are paid 87 1-2 cents an hour.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

[By Jas. H. McVety]

The writer has already shown that as long as industry was conducted on a small scale, and the employer worked with his men, or was himself the manager, his personal negligence could in many cases be established, thus making it possible to recover damages for injuries arising through such negligence, by utilizing the common law.

With the development of the factory system, between 1870 and 1880, and the ever-growing expansion of the scale on which all industries were conducted, it became increasingly difficult to bring home individual responsibility to the employer. As industry passed largely into the hands of corporations, where the actual owners took no part in the industry, the difficulty became almost an impossibility. The employer was not liable to a servant for the negligence of a fellow servant, and consequently, in the majority of injuries, was not liable at all. As has already been stated, the Employers' Liability act of 1880 was the result of grave discontent and inability to recover under the common law.

The foundation of the employers' liability was, however, still based on negligence, and it was not until 1884 that any departure towards what is now known as "workmen's compensation" was made—first, be it said, in Germany, Austria following in 1887 and Norway in 1894. England passed its act in 1897 and numerous amendments have since been made, mostly towards the extension of the scope of the legislation.

These acts were a complete revolution in the law of employers' liability. Employees coming within the scope were given the right to compensation for injuries, wholly irrespective of any consideration of negligence or contributory negligence. It was, of course, much more limited in its scope that the act in force in England to-day, but for the classes of labor covered, it practically compelled the employer to ensure them against injury.

Since the year 1897 the growth and development of legislation dealing with the compensation of workmen injured in industry has been mose rapid, in fact, some 42 countries have now passed legislation, which, although differing greatly as to method and amount, follews the principle already outlined.

The British Columbia government passed an act in 1902 which became effective in May, 1903. It was patterned generally after the English act, but many of the better points were omitted and they have not since been inserted. Credit is due to James Hawthornthwaite for securing its passage, unsatisfactory as its provisions were to him.

It applies to railways, factories, mines, quarries, engineering work, and building, which exceed 40 feet in height and are being constructed or repaired by means of scaffolding or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by mechanical power is being used for construction, repair or demolition. Electrical workers, except on electric tramways, loggers and men engaged in land clearing, and a large proportion of the building trades do not come within the scope of the act. Fancy anything more ridiculous that to pay compensation to a workman who breaks a finger on a building 41 feet in height and pay nothing to the dependents of the man who falls from the top of a building 39 feet high and breaks his neck.

An injured workman received nothing for the first two weeks of disablement and half wages, not to exceed $10 per week afterwards. The person injured pays all doctor and hospital bills out of the $8 or $10 allowance per week. In case of death the dependent receives three yearrs' arnings. but not less than $1000 or more than $1500, the allowance for death being almost the same as that of England where a dollar goes as far as two or three in this province. If the worker is partially disabled and after a time is able to earn a small wage at some other occupation, the employer is entitled to a revision of the scale of payment. After six months of weekly payments, and regardless of the condition of the injured person, the employer can demand the acceptance of a fixed sum, and in case of inability to agree upon the amount, it is fixed by arbitration.

Although drawn with the object of reducing the cost of litigation, the limitations as to scope has necessitated many expensive suits for the purpose of preventing the establishment of adverse decisions, the case of Kruz vs. Crows Nest Pass Coal company, where the company refused compensation because the dependents resided outside the province, being carried by the miners, assisted by organized labor generally, to the privy council.

Employers quite naturally protect themselves against claims by insuring their employees in insurance companies, and this policy means that claimants, with little or no experience in such matters, are forced to fight their claims with the experienced lawyers employed by the insurance companies. If the claimant fights his own battle, he invariably loses some or all of the compensation to which he is entitled, and if he employs a lawyer the cost is deducted from whatever is received from the insurance companies.

First, the injured one receives nothing for the first two weeks, pays his own mdical and hospital fees and receives no compensation often for weeks afterwards, or until he fights it out with the insurance company. Even if successful the rates of compensation are based on those prevailing in England and entirely inadequate to meet the cost of living in Western Canada.

Between the ridiculous limitations, the absurdly low scale of payments and the difficulty and expense of collecting such amounts as are legally due, the British Columbia act is about as obsolete a measure as there is in force in any of the 42 countries which have already passed legislation based on the same principle.

Revolutionary as the present method of compensating workers injured in industry was considered in 1897, another change has already occurred. In a number of states, notably Washington, the administration of compensation has been taken over and administered by a board of commissioners, each industry being taxed according to the number of killed and injured workers it produces, the state collecting the taxes and paying the compensation direct, without legal process and the various expensive entanglements such processes involve. Ontario has just passed legislation along similar lines, with, however, many improvements over the Washington system.

In a subsequent issue the salient features of the Ontario and Washington acts will be dealt with.

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THIS WEEK'S MARKET REPORT SHOWS ACTIVITY

Tomatoes in Demand—Big Supply of Fruit—Eggs Higher

Poultry Sold at From $6 to $10 per Dozen at Market

The city market had a good supply of fruit and produce this week, and a large number of buyers were present. Several lines were very much in demand, notably tomatoes. These were quickly sold. Eggs also took a jump yesterday. They had been selling slowly at 32 cents a dozen but the keen demand forced them up three cents a dozen.

The poultry section is now very large, and yesterday was no exception, splendid lots of birds being offered from the islands and the Fraser valley. Light hens made $6 to $8 per dozen, while heavy hens made from $9 to $10 per dozen; broilers sold well at an average price of 20 cents per pound. Ducks were in smaller supply and made 50 cents each. Eggs 35 cents per dozen.

Apples are in large supply with a limited demand and only the best packed and graded are selling at anything like fair prices: Duchess, $1.20 to $1.40; Transparents, $1 to $1.50, while other lots are selling at from 80 cents to $1. Blackberries are in large supply and, while so far all lots offered have been cleared, there is a feeling that consumers have been surfeited with raspberries and are not keen for blackberries, crates sold at $1.25.

A lot of apricots, No. 2, from Kelowna, were offered and snapped up at 90 cents and $1 per crate, these being loose pack. Peach plums are selling at 90 cents to $1 per crate, while cooking plums only realized 80 cents per crate. Tomatoes are short supply, with a very strong demand for hothouse. These made, No. 1, $2.50 and $2; No. 2, $1.90, and No. 3, $1.50 Outdoor Summerland, $1.50 per crate; Kelowna, $1.30.

Potatoes are selling slowly at $20 per ton, but this will soon give place to higher prices in sympathy with southern quotations. New hay sold at $14 per ton and old at $11; straw per bale 40 cents; young hogs $4 to $5 each; veal 15 cents per pound; butter 28 cents per ponud.

MARKET AND INDUSTRIES

Local Council of Women Do Not Intend Using Stall

On Monday afternoon the civic markets and industries committee were notified that the Local Council of Women did not see any way to success in bringing producer and consumer together under the plan adopted by the committee and endorsed by the city council. The members thanked the committee for the offer of a stall at the market but did not avail themselves of it.

Industrial Commissioner J. R. Davison reported that during July he had sent detailed answers to inquiries regarding woollen and knitting mills, trunk and cigar factories and auto accessories and motor truck manufacturers.

Another matter mentioned by the industrial commissioner was that he had contracted for advertising space in papers in the old country and in Eastern Canadian publications for the purpose of showing the opportunities offered in British Columbia.

Rents of market stalls for July amounted to $525, commissions to $589.44 and weigh scale fees to $3.85, a total of $1,118.29. The falling off in the rents was due to the fact that the two fish companies were not now occupying portions of the building. Consignors were reported to be more than double the number for July, 1913, although consignments were small.

International Egg-laying Contest

The report from October 28 to July 27 of the third international egg-laying contest being held under the supervision of the provincial department of agriculture at the exhibition grounds, Victoria, B. C., is as follows: Among the non-weight varieties, six birds to a pen, the Ranguira egg ranch of Otaji, New Zealand, came first with 1,107 eggs from white leghorns; second, A. Easton, Duncan, B. C., 1,033 eggs from white leghorns; third, R. W. Chalmers, of Thrums, West Kootenay, 958 eggs from white leghorns. Among weight varieties, six birds to a pen, Tom Barron of Catforth, Preston, England, came first with 1,013 eggs from white wyandottes; second, E. D. Read of Duncan, B. C., 1,102 eggs from white wyandottes; third, Hall & Clark, Fowl Bay, Victoria, 1,006 eggs from white orpingtons.

Field Crops of Canada

For this year it is estimated that 11,203,800 acres are under wheat in Canada, namely, 10,230,500 acres in spring and 973,300 in fall wheat. The acreage of oats is placed at 10,811,000; that of barley at 1,604,000, while hay and clover occupies 8,206,000.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The city building inspector's report for July shows that during the month, 119 permits were issued, valuer at $139,001.

For the corresponding month last year, 153 permits were issued, valued at $441,085.

The total number of permits for the first seven months of 1914, is 967, valued at $2,532,250.

The total number of permits for the first seven months of 1913 was 1350, valued at $7,559,339.

The meaning of these figures, from a building tradesman's point of view, is too plain to need further comment.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO OPEN STATE COAL MINES

Over 40,000 Acres of Land Acquired for That Purpose

Will Expend $350,000 in Development Work and Equipment

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 18.—The labor socialist government of New South Wales does not intend to always depend on the plute coal mine owners for coal for state purposes. For many years it has been the dream of the labor party to have a state coal mine. At last this has been realized. The government for some time past has been carrying out boring experiments in various parts of the state, and has at last settled on a site on the blue mountains, within 100 miles of the state capital. Over 40,000 acres of land have been acquired and the boring shows that coal can be reached at a depth of 250 feet. According to the bore, the coal is very good. There is a top seam of four feet eight and a half inches, and a bottom seam of about eight feet. The bottom seam coal contains about ten per cent. of ash—which is by far the best coal in the locality. It is thought that it will take from eighteen months to two years to finish the development work, and arrange the railway sidings. It is expected to take about 1600 tons per day out of the mine when finished. The government is also arranging for two other coal mines in the state. The one mentioned above is on the western field, and will serve the railways in the western part of the state. It is expected that soon the government will pick the sites of mines for the south and the north coal supplies of the state. In the present case, it is expected that the cost of the mine will run into about $350,000.

RAILWAY UNIONS

Advance Rapidly — Membership Over 300,000

For the last three months the question of war or peace between all the railroads west of Chicago and their engineers and firemen has been waiting for an answer, writes Henry M. Hyde, in the Chicago News. The number of railroads involved is ninety-two. The two unions number more than 50,000 members. It is understood that the men are asking changes in working rules and direct increases in pay which the railway estimates would, taken together, add 40 per cent. to their payrolls. Whatever the outcome of the pending struggle there are few things more significant and interesting than the change during the last ten years in the position and attitude of the four great unions of railroad employes. Then they were comparatively weak, poor, quarreling among themselves, anxious to propose arbitration to railroad managers, who frequently declared they had nothing to arbitrate. Today they are immensely strong, with a total membership of well over 300,000 men in the United States and Canada. Each of them—the union of engineers, of firemen, of conductors and trainmen—has millions of dollars in its treasury. The trainmen alone have a balance of $3,000,000, with about $1,000,000 of this amount in their strike fund. The engineers own a skyscraper in Cleveland and have other large interests. They pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in life and accident insurance to their members and conduct homes for the aged and crippled in their ranks. Ten years ago the unions of engineers and firemen were at swords' points. When after long years of apprenticeship a fireman was finally promoted to the other side of the cab the engineers' union declared that he must give up his old affiliation and absolutely quit the firemen's union. This rule resulted in bitter feelings and much friction. Now that has all been patched up. Not only that, but a working agreement has been reached by which all four unions stand together in making their demands on the railroads. Up to 1900 when the officials of a railroad union went before the officials to ask for changes in conditions or in wages their chief weapons were threats and heated oratory. Now they employ accountants and statisticians to analyze complicated railroad statements. They come into a conference nowadays with expert witnesses, who have prepared charts and diagrams which show the increase in the cost of living, the rate of railroad earnings to investments and all the factors which enter into the discussion of the situation. In the matter of arbitration the position of the railroad companies and the unions is exactly reversed. In the old days it was the unions, then comparatively weak, which pleaded that their requests be sent to arbitrators; now it is more often the railroad managers who are quick to suggest arbitration.

"Parm" at the 'Peg

"Parm" Pettipiece, Vancouver, editor of the British Columbia Federationist, was in Winnipeg on Monday en route to attend the convention of the Typographical union at Providence, R. I. Speaking of the recent skirmish to keep out the shipload of Hindoos he said that the labor men refused to get excited about the matter at all. While the ship was laying off in the bay the Trades and Labor council held two meetings and the subject was never broached. About five years ago the capitalists brought in 3,000 Hindoos for the purpose of further reducing wages and even scabbing on the Chinamen. They got nicely stung, and are now determined that there shall be no more brought in.—The Voice.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER OUTLINES HIS POLICY

Some Seventy Measures for the Forthcoming Parliamentary Session

Will Eliminate the Middlemen as Far as Possible

[Special Australian Correspondence]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 18.—The labor premier of the state of N. S. Wales delivered his policy speech the other day. Many things were dealt with, in all some 70 measures are to be taken in the forthcoming session. State industries, land legislation and works on a huge scale are some of the matters that will be dealt with. Underground railways for Sydney and an overhead bridge for the harbor, and cross-country railways and duplications are also to find a place for consideration. Speaking of the cost of living, the premier said that the government would take strong action in making living cheaper, and intended to eliminate the middleman as far as possible. He would also take action to deal with any monopoly that tended to raise the price of commodities. A fair rents bill is to be brought in, fixing the rental of houses by law. The policy of building garden cities is to be furthered, and drastic alteration in the industrial law is talked of. There will also be a workers' compensation act, government labor exchanges with no charge for registration, universal Saturday half-holiday, early closing and eight hours a day. The death penalty is to be abolished, and imprisonment for life instituted in its stead. The labor party is against the taking of life. Legislation is to be made allowing for women to take their place in the parliaments of the country, and a state ironworks is to be established. The capitalistic papers are strangely silent on the speech, finding no fault with it. Which is a good sign.

HARRY SIBBLE

On His Rounds Through Vancouver Island and Washington State

Harry Sibble, the well-known vendor of socialist literature, was in the city yesterday and told The Federationist that he had attended the socialist convention recently held at Port Angeles, Wash. There were about 500 delegates present from all parts of Clallam county. They nominated a full ticket for the coming fall elections, among these being nominated was Editor Boomer of the Port Angeles Free Press for congressman. His friends say that he stands a good chance of being elected.

The other day Harry attended the Seattle meeting of that well-known philosophic anarchist lecturer, Emma Goldman. He was loud in his praises of Miss Goldman's lecture, and says that she is a much abused lady by the capitalistic press, and that she should come to Vancouver. She also lectured in the hall of the Portland city library to a large audience.

Big Goose Egg

Six inches long and nine inches round, an egg laid by a goose at Highley Bridge, Oakford, Devon, weighs three-quarters of a pound.

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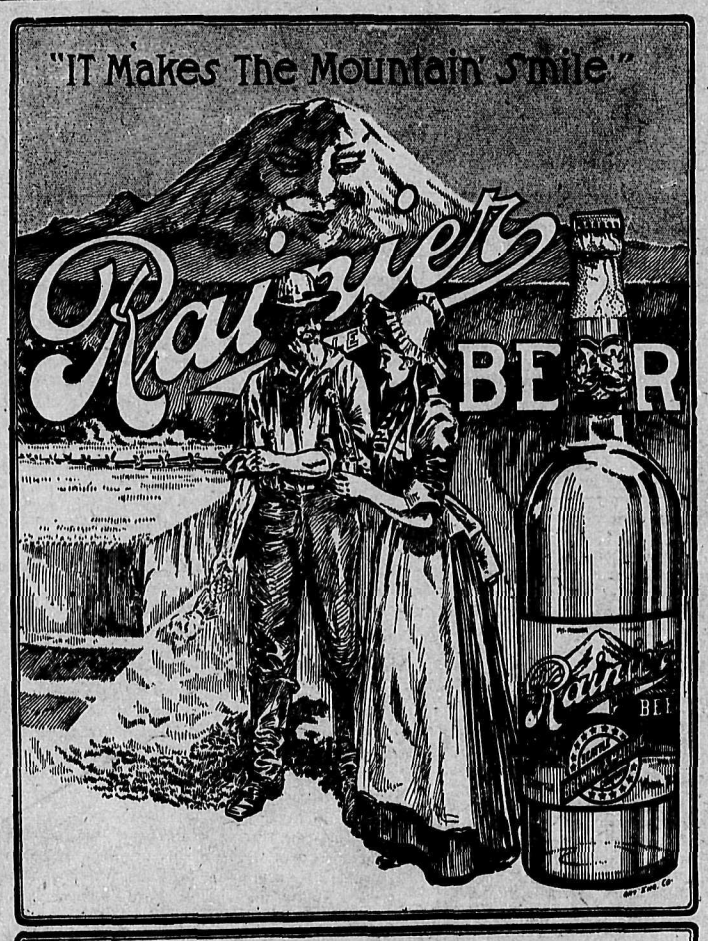

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SEE THE WINDOWS FRANK NEWTON

A BUDGET OF NEWS FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Trades and Labor Council Meets—Dry Dock vs. Wages

Carpenters' Union Holds "Smoker"—Waterfront Trouble—Briefs

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., Aug. 4.—The local labor parliament convened in regular session on Tuesday evening. A large attendance of delegates were present to welcome the newly elected officers to their respective positions, those present being President Anthony, Vice-president Nichol, Secretary Fred Enworth, Treasurer Thompson, Warden Shelton, Auditors Wm. Peck and Geo. Waugh. Communication was received from the musicians, covering an oversight on their part, on the payment of dues. The letter being satisfactory, the fee tendered was accepted.

Under the heading of "new business" a motion was introduced relating to the payment of Organizer O'Brien for his services as organizer in cases where his time had been spent without success. After a lively and thorough discussion the motion was lost.

A standing committee on the union label was a theme of much interest. Finally on the motion of Delegate McDonald, Typographical union, who explained that the local typos already had a standing committee of that nature, that better results could be obtained if the secretary were to notify all affiliated locals of the strong necessity of appointing such committees. A motion to that effect carried. The campaign of increased effort, to thoroughly organize all workers in the different crafts of the city was again brought to the forefront by Delegates Nichol of the carpenters and Peck of the typos. This time the centre of attraction were the barbers. Delegate Nichol explained that there was one union barber shop in town displaying the union shingle, and he did not think it would take very strong efforts to organize the rest if proper methods were adhered to.

Delegate Peck stated that there was already a rate war going on, and cited two particular instances where prices had been reduced, which would have a strong effect in producing results.

Organizer O'Brien came in for some criticism from the delegate for his non-attendance of the council's meetings, and it seemed to be the concensus of opinion among the delegates that he should make it a matter of duty to be present at the meetings of the council.

The report of Delegate Nichol in regard to the progress of the new laborers' organization was received with satisfaction, and it was with unanimous consent that every assistance would be given the new union by the council to ensure its getting on a sound footing.

On motion of Delegate McDonald the secretary was instructed to write to the different states and provinces where the system of state insurance for workmen was in operation, with the idea of becoming conversant with the working of such acts, with the view of organizing a strong campaign to fight for more progressive and humane measures in the way of a workmen's compensation act to be adopted in place of the obsolete one with which we are now governed.

Delegate Waugh brought up the question of getting a proper set of by-laws drafted for the guidance of delegates. The present state of affairs as explained by the delegate, tended to bring about confusion. The following committee was appointed: Delegates Peck and Nichol.

The council adjourned at 10 p. m.

The Dry Dock

Things are not going any too smooth at the dry dock, which fact does not create much surprise to those who are in any way acquainted with the powers that control the destinies of its erection. On the last visit of Fairwage Officer McNiven his attention was especially directed to the conditions of open violation to the "fairwage" clauses, which are supposed to be inserted in all government and semi-government public works, and which usually are a dead letter unless the workers themselves are determined to see that they are enforced. Numbers of men take but little interest in affairs concerning their own welfare. They look with an air of indifference on the activities of their brother workers who are striving to create and build up institutions or, using a more common place name, labor unions, for their benefit and protection. Self-sacrifices are made by the few in order that these institutions raised as they are on blood and sweat may become a power in the land for their mutual protection and advancement of better working conditions.

It is no small wonder that these organized workers on whose shoulders rests the enforcement of the "fair wage" law, hesitate sometimes when they see its non-enforcement through the servile and apathetic attitude of the unorganized who are the barnacles in the path of labor's progress, ever ready to grab the fruits of the labors of those whose efforts are directed to obtain a better standard of conditions. Yet while organized labor has hesitated momentarily, it has never shirked even when the knowledge was apparent that some men who would participate and enjoy the fruits of its exertions, would not contribute to the fountain from whence those blessings flowed, but rather, in Shylock fashion, would in ghoulish glee still continue to exact the pound of flesh from his brother in toil, whose monthly dues are paid from his all too meagre wage. It is not the meaning of this article to infer that all men working around the dry dock are of such caste but rather a more charitable view, that the air of indifference predominates. But, like the brightest day, it draws to a close to chilly air of night. Such were the conditions manifest when the manager of the dry dock can without a murmur of dissent put to work at a scale below that required by the wage clause, a gang of men to do work which formerly was paid for by a higher wage. It is to be hoped that the air of indifference will give place to solid reasoning on the part of those while yet unaffected to look with more concern on conditions which surround them, and take their place alongside those who are striving to build up the labor movement for their mutual protection.

Carpenters' Union "Smoker"

Under the auspices of the carpenters' union, a thoroughly enjoyable "smoker" was held, which proved once again that the artists of the saw and plane have lost none of their old-time skill in providing a capital evening's entertainment for their membership and friends. Invitations were issued to all the different organizations to send representatives, which were well responded to. Songs, stories and recitations were well rendered by the following artists, who won well-merited applause: Messrs. Massey, Fletcher, Killeen, McLean, and Thody. Addresses were given by W. E. Denning and Mr. Ewen. The evening's entertainment which was presided over by President Nichol, was brought to a pleasant conclusion at 11 o'clock p. m.

Trouble on the Waterfront

Considerable dissatisfaction is being evidenced by the local longshoremen, which, unless a straightening out of affairs takes place very rapidly, will culminate in a serious labor dispute. The controversy in question is in relation to the discharging of the lumber consigned for the city, the shipments in question totalling approximately 2,000,000 feet. When tenders were called for handling same it was found that no provision was made to ensure payment of the current rate of wages, or to enable the local longshoremen, who, like other residents of the city, have to depend on their muscle and brawn to earn a livelihood, a chance to earn it. It seemingly has been customary to inject into all other contracts a provision similar to a fair-wage clause; but seemingly the longshoremen have been treated as a negligible quantity not deserving of consideration. When the matter was brought to the attention of the board of works, with much sorrow and lamentation it sought the opinion of the city solicitor, who could never at his best be regarded by labor in a friendly light. This worthy who can find innumerable "jokers" to act on the contrary side to the extent of inferring that it is a doubtful question of inserting the eight-hour work-day clause in a civic contract, and in the present controversy states that it is too late to alter the provisions in a contract even if it has not been signed, but notwithstanding the absence of a written opinion, or the validity of an unsigned contract, the longshoremen are not so easily bamboozled out of what is their just right.

News rBiefs

According to information given out by Mr. Cox, government architect, tenders will be called for the erection of the power plant in connection with the erection of the government building. Work on the excavation is nearing completion.

From Bella Coola comes the news that sockeye salmon fishing looks flourishing. The pack up to date is a record one; only once has it been exceded.

The finance committee reported that it had taken up the matter of "wildcatting" in oil stocks with the government agent, and he reported the matter to the attorney-general.

The city council has awarded tenders for pipes and valves for the waterworks extension. The B. C. Waterworks Supply company got the contract for valves and the Mausman Tube company was awarded the tender for the pipe.

According to the report of a prominent G. T. P. official, 1,500 men are still employed on ballasting and trench work between Prince Rupert and Fort George. The Canadian Bridge company has gangs employed in the erection of steel bridges. The last rock cut is supposed to be finished on or before August 10th.

The new municipal act compels all work undertaken by the local improvement by-law to be let by contract. The work of building new sidewalks and sewers will be done under this heading, which eliminates day-labor, though provision is made in the contract for the eight-hour day.

Carterhall, Nfld.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs:—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,

W. A. V. R.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Editor B.C. Federationist: Throughout modern civilization human society is in the throes of a life and death struggle — an irrepressible conflict of interests. The two hostile forces whose material interests clash are capital and labor. Capital with all the coercive powers of government on its side—police, militia, judiciary—are ever ready to defend and perpetuate the cruelest and most diabolical system of slavery in human history.

Ready to crush into submission every attempt on the part of labor to organise in their own defense. Ready to club, shoot, and imprison the wage workers, who demand better working conditions, and a little more of the product their labor creates, in the form of wages.

Ready ever are the tools of the employers of labor, to quench with human blood, the fire of revolt, kindled by intolerable conditions. Ready to stifle at all times the hopes and aspirations of labor to raise themselves out of the hell's nightmare of wage slavery into the sunlight of nature, to a freer and a nobler life.

An industrial battle has been in progress for the past 22 and 15 months respectively on Vancouver island. The striking mine workers are fighting for the right to have an organization, knowing well that therein lies their power to make the coal operators respect the laws on the statute book which demand that coal mines be kept in such a condition of safety that the lives and limbs of those who produce coal will not be endangered.

Coal must be produced at a profit. The less expense incurred in producing coal the larger the margin of profit. To keep air ventilating apparatus in proper order so as to have the mine as clear as possible from noxious and dangerous gases, though conducive to the preservation of the lives of the mine workers, is detrimental to the interests of the coal barons, because it lessens the margin of profit. Profit first and last. Human life is no consideration whatever.

In order to protect themselves the mine workers desire a real live labor organization. Therein lies their crime. For this their women and children have been insulted, the men themselves subjected to brutal assaults committed by the lickspittles, tools and agents of the coal companies.

Shootings, imprisonments, maladministration of justice in the courts, maltreatment of the strikers in prison, causing the death of one of their number, and loss of health to others, has been the order of the times on Vancouver island. And all because they belong to a labor union and are determined to fight for what they are entitled, to the bitter end.

The striking mineworkers have put up a gallant fight, and they have been loyally supported by their brothers throughout the United States to the extent of $1,250,000, but to what avail? This: that money in itself is not sufficient to win a strike in these modern times.

Something else is wanted. The "solidarity" of the workers, mark that word, engrave it upon your memory, and analyse with your intelligence. Solidarity. It means the conscious application of the combined power of the working people, who recognize the identity of interest of all ranks of labor, independent of nationality, creed, or color, and who are ever ready and willing to put that power in operation against the enemies of labor, to wrest from them concrete advantages, thereby bettering their conditions in life, strengthening their position as workers, building for the future, by whatever rights they can take and hold through the "power" of their organization.

The striking mine workers know that they have a fighting chance to win. They also realize that the fight they are waging is also the fight of labor in this province. If their union goes down to defeat before the combined forces of financial interests and government, it means that the ranks of labor in British Columbia will be depleted to the extent of thousands of members.

It means also that the same forces employed to defeat island miners will be used against every other organization that engages in a future struggle. Chinese, Japs and other forms of cheap labor will be used as strike breakers, who will be defended loyally also patriotically by hired police and militia, to the detriment of their own fellow citizens.

Will organized labor in British Columbia stand by their fellow workingmen in this their hour of trial? Will organized labor realize that ever-changing conditions rearrange the relationships of human beings, creates new ideas, molds new opinions, and calls into being new forms of action? The time has arrived to-day when the rank and file of labor in British Columbia must determine "that an injury to one is the concern of all" is to be a mere phrase, or a concrete fact, a living force, to make of the labor movement in this province a virile power for human progress.

Working men in British Columbia, in you alone lies the power to bring the coal strike to a successful issue. The strikers, their wives and little ones look to you and if in their interest you decide to take action in a general strike, if you decide to test your combined strength, decide to assert your manhood, you can by fighting, help your striking brothers to win the right of organization with all that that implies, the right to belong to a real live international union. Furthermore, you will strengthen the position of labor in British Columbia and earn the respect and commendation of your fellow workers in the labor movement throughout the world.

JAMES S. ROBERTSON.

Nanaimo, B. C.

The government printing office at Washington is now 100 per cent union.

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FRIDAY.....AUGUST 7, 1914.

WHY THIS WAR?

WHY DO THE HEATHEN SO furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing? What is the matter with the world? Two short weeks ago, most of the chief nations of the earth consisting of many hundreds of millions of men and women, were at peace with each other. Now they are out with every instrument of death which human ingenuity can devise, with the object of killing one another. Why is this? How has it come about? What is the reason for it? As far as we can see the only answer is: "Because they have been told to put themselves in that frame of mind." Yes but "told." Who told them? Who or what is the power or authority which exercises right of life and death over the people? We thought this was the age of democracy, when the "people" said what should be done and *what should not.* "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Have the people told the people that the people must go out and slaughter the people?

* * * *

No? Then this talk about the people ruling themselves must be no more than a lying platitude. And there must be some other power in the world, which decides when the people shall embrace each other and when they shall tear each other to pieces, a power before which the people are prepared to abase themselves, body, soul and spirit, without any regard to the question or whether they are right or wrong. Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do as they are told—and never mind what for. Certain kings, princes, politicians, financiers and other international scoundrels, have reached the place where they cannot grab those things by diplomacy which each wants, so now they bid the common people murder each other to settle the quarrel for them. And when its all over they will take the meat and leave the people the bones—the bones of millions of the people's dead.

* * * *

That in itself would not be surprising. The amazing part of the business is, that the people seem willing to fall in with them. Men by the hundred, who would not think of buying a $100 piece of real estate without first seeing it and examining the title to find out if it was a good proposition; are offering themselves and their lives to the war monster, without any *question or query as to whether* the work which will be required of them is fit to call a real man's work. Women, who would not buy half a pound of cheese without first sampling it and satisfying themselves that they were getting value for what they were giving, are willing to give their sons for slaughter, without any thought as to whether the *object of the war* will justify them forgetting the pains of child labor, and the years of careful nurturing which have been necessary to bring their children to the maturity which, in their estimation apparently is only fit for cannon food.

* * * *

And after all, what is the war about? Honestly, can any ordinary citizen tell another what is the cause of it? The newspapers say it is racial struggle between Slavs and Teutons. The ignorant deluded mob on both sides may not like each other—because they have been told they must not—but we shall require some proof that they would want to tear each other's entrails out without strong encouragement from above, and without systematic education in racial animosity with its concomitants of military murder and rapine. We are told Britain must go into the fight to help Rusia. Mark *you* Russia, above all others. Russia which has sent thousands of the best men and women that ever trod this earth to Siberia to eke out life in a lingering death—and is still doing it. Russia the great arch-enemy of human freedom, and whose name stands to-day among the nations as the master tyrant of the age. The same Russia that only three weeks ago was shooting workmen down in the streets for having the audacity to go on strike. The same Russia whose prisons are even at this moment gorged to the point of pestilence with clever men and brave women, whose only crime is that of desiring to place in the hands of Russian workers even the meagre constitutional privileges which are possessed by workmen in Britain. It cannot be anything but a reactionary reason which takes any nation into partnership with the Czar and his corrupt brood.

* * * *

We realize, as every observant person will, that anything we may say, to suggest that reason, commonsense, and calm judgement should be used to come to a conclusion regarding this miserable muddle, will be little more than wasted effort. The mob, caught up in the maelstrom of militarism, thinking only the thoughts and speaking only the things put into its mind by the newspapers, is an absolutely hopeless quantity for the time being. Prudence has no place in this scheme of things, and must bide her time till the day of reckoning comes. When the people recover from this intoxication, floundering back to sanity and soberness like a drunken man trying to piece together the hazy happenings of the night before, they will realize the price of war and empire, as they have done before at the close of previous big wars.

* * * *

Their dead will lie by the thousand in nameless graves, their living will be maimed, crippled and diseased. And the heroes of yesterday's field, where will they be? If we want to find them, the likeliest place to go will be the workhouses, where so many of the Crimean war and Indian mutiny veterans ended their days. We do not forget the years following the close of the Boer war. High priced food, unemployment, want and destitution, were the portion of the poor. And what advantage had they derived for the part they had played, and for the 22,000 of their dead which went to fatten carrion crows of the veldt. In spite of the fact that it was a lie—and time proved it so—there was a reason given for that war. But we can see no reason for this one. It is the supreme human folly of all the ages, and in the fulness of time history will justify our opinion. Until then, truth is preferable to popularity.

JAURES IS DEAD

JEAN LEON JAURES, who was assassinated in Paris last Friday, was perhaps the most impressive personality in the socialist and labor movement of continental Europe. With the death of Bebel, it is generally conceded that Jaures became the foremost parliamentary exponent of the principles and policies to which they were both devoted. His wonderful powers as an orator, coupled with a keen political sagacity which never failed to grasp opportunities of bringing prestige to his party and support for its policies made him one of the most loved, most hated, and most respected members of the chamber of deputies. So far as can be learned, he met his death at the hands of a maniac, obsessed with the idea that the part recently played by Jaurez in defeating the proposed three years military service law, was such as entitled his murderer to aplace among martyrs. There is no proof that the act was officially inspired. But it may be safely assumed that the final exit of Jaures from the deadly drama which is being enacted in Europe today, will give intense secret satisfaction to the militarist and reactionary forces whom he had given so much reason to fear him.

* * * *

Jaures was at the very height of his physical and mental powers. Born at Castres, in the province of Tarn, in the south of France, he was only 55 years of age. He took his degree as associate in philosophy in 1881, and in 1883 was appointed to the chair of philosophy at the university of Toulouse, but resigned in 1885 when he was elected to the chamber of deputies, as republican member for the department of Tarn. In 1889, after unsuccessfully contesting Castres, he returned to his duties as a professor at Toulouse. That marked the first phase of his political career. In 1892 came the great strike of the miners at Carmaux, as the result of the dismissal of one of their number, a socialist named Calvignac. Jaures espoused the cause of the miners with all his innate enthusiasm, and the following year was elected as a socialist to the chamber, and remained so to his death.

* * * *

During those early days the Dreyfus scandal monopolized the political arena in France. Jaures, Millerand, and Guesde were the most prominent socialist deputies in the chamber. Guesde took the view that the Dreyfus affair was *no concern of the socialists.* Jaures was of the opposite opinion and supported the action of Millerand in joining the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in 1899. Political and militarist corruption, coupled with anti-semiticism, lay at the back of the Dreyfus scandal, and Jaures believed that the cause of democracy would benefit by the exposure of it. The stand taken by him, split the socialists into two camps for the time being. On the one hand were the so-called impossibilists, led by Guesde, and on the other the so-called opportunists headed by Jaures. The fight between the two sections was kept going until the international socialist congress in Amersterdam in 1903, peace was proclaimed there and has lasted till now. The only real division in the working class movement of France today, is the socialist school on the one hand, and the syndicalist on the other.

* * * *

In 1904, Jaures founded the socialist daily paper L'Humanitie. In 1905, the French socialist groups held a conference at Rouen. The causes which led to the split having passed away, the two groups came together headed by Jaures and Guesde. They ceased the coalition with the radicals and became known as the unified *socialist party, with a collectivist program.* In 1906 Jaures was re-elected for Tarn, and that year the party supported the anti-clerical group in the chamber which severed the Roman Catholic church from the state. The policy of Jaures has been what is usually known as that of the opportunist school, as differing from the strict Marxian method, although the Marxian school in every country outside France has not been lacking in approval of his accomplishments. That may be due to conviction, or to the fact that most prophets have honor in countries other than their own, or that distance lends enchantement to the view, or that critics outside France have the good sence to rely upon the socialists of that country to tackle their own problems in their own way.

* * * *

Be that as it may, Jaures was a great man, not as the modern mad world of militarism *deems great, but in the light of justification* which the fury-born sanity of the future will shed upon his character and achievements. The working class of the world, and particularly that of France, could ill afford to lose him even by the ordinary course of mortal luck. More especially now, when all Europe is in the grip of a general war which bids fair to be the crowning human folly of all time, his wise counsels and vast experience were needed. Under normal conditions, his passing would have attracted world-wide interest, but with the thunder of death and devastation drowning every voice of reason and sanity, he has gone to his long rest scarcely noticed, except by those of the cause to which he gave the best of his life and power.

* * * *

As to the perverted wretch whose mad hand has done this vile thing, let the authorities have him and do with him as they will. He is their child whose bastard brain is the morbid product of their corruption. They will know how to appreciate him privately no matter what their public disposition of him may be. History will place him and the age from whose womb he came, in their rightful place on the scroll of human progress. So will the ultimate dispassion of time bring its meed of recognition and justice to the name of Jaures and his work, which will live in the memory of the future-folk to remind them of a giant who labored for working-class freedom and emancipation in an age when half the world went mad.

FROM GUILD TO TRUST

IN THE DAYS of the guilds, and later in the days when the small shopkeeper and small manufacturer were the dominating factor in industry, some kind of personal relationship existed between the employer and the employed. The apprentices and journeymen were intimate with the master. He was made acquainted with their needs and understood their desires and aspirations. When, however, in the course of economic evolution the joint stock company arose, and capitalists were enabled to have shares in a concern and draw dividends on their shares, although having no knowledge of the business and no acquaintance with the workers employed, another set of conditions prevailed. The owners of the means and instruments of production became more and more detached from the workers, although controlling the means by which they lived. The old intimacy faded away. The employing class, as a class, were no longer made conscious by personal contact of the fact that those who produced the dividends were human beings, and the workers slowly came to be regarded as just mere profit-making machines.

* * * *

Now, in these days of trusts and combines the chasm between the two classes is wide and deep. The employing class is entirely remote from the actualities of life as they exist for the toiling millions. The masters—the owners, who are largely sleeping partners or shareholders—do not know how the workers live or aught of what they aspire to. On the other hand, they employ managers to herd them together in mines, factories, and mills, there to remorselessly grind out profits.

Only a small percentage of the employing class takes even the most cursory interest in the huge industrial undertakings which yield them their wealth. How many railway shareholders, we wonder, know anything about the working of the railway systems? And, as with the railways, so with other concerns.

The vast majority of the employers spend their time in enjoying all the delights and extravagancies with which *our modern civilization* has surrounded them.

* * * *

They are satisfied to draw their rent, interest, or profit on the duly appointed occasions and to leave the undertakings in the hands of agents and managers. Well fed, well educated, carefully tended, surrounded with every conceivable luxury, they no longer perform any useful function in society, but live vain, useless, parasitic lives at the expense of those who toil.

No pride of race, no question of creed, or color, no patriotic sentiment is permitted to stand as a barrier to profits. Your member of the employing class, careful and unscrupulous, will probably be interested in commercial undertakings in France, Germany or America, as well as in Great Britain. "It will never do," he says, "to have all my eggs in one basket." There are in existence, as evidence of this, great stock-jobbing firms, who guarantee a "safe" investment and a continuous "income" by spreading the capital deposited with them over a number of countries and in multifarious enterprises. The employing class is utterly indifferent as to who produces its profits, no matter whether it be Chinese coolies, Indian ryots, Mexican peons, or British workmen, so long as it gets them. Who, indeed, are the largest holders of Egyptian bonds, Russian bonds, Mexican oil shares, African and South American rubber shares, cocoa plantations, sugar plantations, and so on but English capitalists?

* * * *

The employing class is an international class which has no country and no race, and when, in order to profitably dispose of costly armaments some of its members try to stir up race hatred, this fact should be borne in mind.

As a class the employers are callous and cruel. Many a man does as an employer what he would never do if he gave free play to his natural instincts as a man. Imagine, for instance, the dreadful horrors of a great strike in which women and children actually die from suffering and starvation. No man in his right senses would willingly occasion all that misery and privation, yet the employers fight the thing *through to the bitter end. Not only so,* but there have been occasions when the employers, in order to maintain their domination, have deliberately shed the blood of workers.

* * * *

The real history of the past 100 years, as a matter of fact, is simply a record of conflicts between the employing class and the working class. Bloody, desperate, full of gloom and tragedy, we trace them up from the field of Peterloo, through the Luddite struggles, through the Chartist agitation, through the early days of trade unionism, when to be a member of a union was to be considered a member of the criminal classes, through the magnificant working-class battlers of the 'eighties, which began with the great dock strike, up to these days of industrial "unrest," strikes and lock-outs, turmoil and strife. Insurgent, unconsciously groping for better conditions, beaten back time after time to their holes and hovels, starved and crushed and tortured, the workers rise again and again to rid themselves of oppression.

The "Coal Age" says that labor conflicts are likely "to plunge the world into needless penury." We would like to know what it *thinks about the secret diplomacy, the scheming* politicians, and the schemers of Europe, who are ready to kill half the people on earth, and reduce the other half to poverty and destitution to satisfy their insatiable lust for power.

A report recently issued, dealing with the affairs of the French daily socialist newspaper L'Humanitie shows the paper has now attained a daily circulation of 150,000. It has 14,000 annual subscribers, notwithstanding that subscription in this way implies a levy of 60 cents over and above the price for which the paper can be bought from the newsvendors. When the paper was enlarged to six pages, less than 10 years ago, there were only 4,000 annual subscribers.

The workers have made great sacrifice for their paper. Two years ago there was a loss of $58,860, which was almost completely covered by subscriptions. This year the loss will not be more than $15,000. The improvement is partly due to an increase in advertisement revenue, but is mainly the result of larger sales in consequence of the energy of members of the party.

Candour—truth with the bark left on it.

A new definition of the word "bean" is: "The end piece which some people have instead of a head, a solid ivory ball."

They are all in the right. They are all praying to the same God, and invoking the prince of peace on behalf of the biggest battallion. They are all thrice armed with a just cause.

No deep-sea going ships are allowed to leave Vancouver harbor. What would have happened if the Hindoos could have managed to hang out their little trouble for another two weeks?

The "ultra scientific" people who believe that human affairs can be regulated with a rule, a line, a compass, a level and a few mathematical formulae, must be getting an "eyeopener" these days.

As the Daily Province of last Monday says:

The army of the unemployed can now have a chance to fight for a living.

With the choice of certain starvation or possible death, it is not to be wondered that some embrace the lesser of two evils.

Nanaimo Herald is afraid that the coal mines of Vancouver island may fall into the hands of "foreigners" if a big war starts. Most of the money invested in them, like that of the Western Fuel company, is already "foreign," so what is there to worry about?

A Nanaimo visitor informs us that the following story is current in Nanaimo. That officers of the police and militia forces state that the miners' strike and the various incidents arising out of it have been responsible for the withdrawal of 600 men from the militia forces of the province.

Capitalism is as haughty and brutal in New Zealand as elsewhere, as Henry Holland, the editor of the "Maoriland Worker," has discovered. He urged soldiers and sailors not to shoot men, women and children during the recent waterside strike. The powers that be called it sedition.

The British government prosecuted Edward Shaw, manager of the Senghenydd colliery for seventeen breaches of the Coal Mines Regulation act *whereby 430 miners lost their lives on* October 14th last. He has been fined $120 altogether. That works out at about 26½ cents per miner's life. Even McBride might envy such a record as that.

An international congress, concerned with social christianity, takes place at Basle in September. The Archibishop of Canterbury and other churchmen are supporting the congress. Many would rather hear of action nearer home, but doubtless a movement for the serious and practical christianising of Britain will really arise some day.

Says Victoria Daily Times:

Every war produces its army of Ananiases, but there always is one who stands head and shoulders above his fellows in the illimitable field of mendacity.

There's no reason for the Times to be jealous. The mendacity which leads to wars, does far more damage than that which is abroad when they are once started.

When some militarist manaic assassinated Jaures, the French Government appeals to the people to remain calm, and not to seek forcible reprisal. When some purblind fanatic, who thinks fit to call himself a socialist, kills a prince or eminent politician, no such appeal to reason issued. Rather would they see the ignorant mob wreak vengeance on socialists, who know that silly people who kill a prince only make way for another of his kind, without altering the capitalist system in the least.

The newspapers are slopping over with admiration for the way in which the big noisy politicians in Great Britain have quit nagging each other in face of the European war situation. They say it points to an united nation. What it really points to is, that as capitalists and property owners, they are all in the same pot, and in face of a danger which threatens their common material interests they line up as one man, just the same as they do against the *workers at time of strike. If the workers of all* countries were as class-conscious as a body, as their masters, their could be no war.

Says the News-Advertiser:

"As far as possible, the materials used in the erection of the new British Columbia university will be those manfactured in this province."

So is the result of the visit of the Manufacturers' association to W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, summed up. Further:

The members are pleased with the treatment which they received at the hands of the attorney-general whom, they state, showed himself entirely in sympathy with the views of the association and promised to see that the specifications favored British Columbia products.

It has been considered almost certain that the government in the erection of the university buildings would patronize home industry and with the assurances given by Hon. Mr. Bowser there is no longer any doubt. The manufacturers believe that this decision will mean almost $1,000,000 to the producers of the province.

We are not particularly concerned about the antics of these people in pursuit of their petty, economic interests which they profess to base on patriotic grounds, but it is amusing to compare the foregoing with the following from the News-Advertiser of five weeks ago. They then said, speaking of the labor on the university job:

"The contract excluded Oriental labor, but it did not require the laborers to be British subjects, and we shall be much surprised if such restriction shall be imposed upon any contract given by the University board or by any public body in this province, or elsewhere in Canada."

Well, well it is to laugh.

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Found Bodies of Thirteen Persons in Now Famous "Hole"

The first relief party allowed to enter the Ludlow tent colony after it had been stormed, burned and looted by the Colorado militia and the mine guards of the coal companies two days previous, was composed of some red cross nurses, a reporter and the Rev. Randolph Cook, of Trinidad, Colo. John McLennon, president of the State Federation of Labor, was also of the party, but was arrested on his arrival and detained by Major Hamrock until the party returned to Trinidad.

In a letter to a friend in Vancouver, who had solicited him to express some of his impressions of the Ludlow massacre for publication in The Federationist, Rev. Mr. Cook writes that owing to the intense feeling in the district he has consistently refused to give out any of the details as he saw them for publication, preferring to wait until a time when a statement of facts will serve a good purpose. He enclosed clippings, however, and vouches for the truth of the following story, told by one of the eye-witnesses, and published in "The Christian Socialist":

"We left Trinidad about a quarter after two o'clock, and arrived at Ludlow about three-thirty o'clock; we were met by militiamen, who escorted us within the lines, where we were directed to the officer in charge, Major Hamrock. He received us very *graciously, and detailed an escort* from his men to accompany us. We spent a few moments looking about the colony, and then took a stretcher and went up into the field about a quarter of a mile, where we found the body of Charles Costa, where he had been shot on Monday and allowed to lie there, from 'about three, or four o'clock' Monday, until about four-thirty Wednesday afternoon. The flies were eating out his eyes; I noticed, also, that his trouser pockets were turned wrong side out, and remarked about it to the company of five, who had gone out in the field to search for the body. This indicated that the body had been looted beyond doubt. We carried the body down to the road, and placed it in the dead wagons, which had arrived by this time.

"We next approached the 'hole,' which has become famous in a day, to all the struggling masses, and infamous to all future history of Colorado. This 'hole,' is, approximately, about 5½x5½x5½ feet in dimensions, of irregular shape, and would contain about 150 cubic feet of air; the entrance of this 'hole,' or 'cave,' was about thirty inches in diameter, thus allowing one person to pass in or out at a time.

"In this hole we found the bodies of thirteen persons, two women and eleven children; the children ranged in age from two months up to twelve years, as near as I could guess, though some of them may have been older.

"All were burned and charred; one little fellow's leg was burned so badly that it came unjointed at the knee, the severed part hanging only by the skin on the under side of the leg; the women were about to become mothers and this will indicate something of the horror of this experience, which is unprintable in some of its details. After loading the bodies in the dead wagons, fourteen in all, we returned to Trinidad."

The way in which public opinion is crystallizing in the United States is shown in another clipping enclosed. It would seem to again demonstrate that tyranny develops within itself the seeds of its own downfall:

"Burned bodies of women and children, lying huddled in a ditch;

"Women and children with their hands and arms shot off while trying to obtain water;

"Militiamen found guilty by a coroner's jury of deliberate massacre of these wives and children of striking miners;

"Hired assasins paid by the money of Colorado mine companies to 'protect their property';

"Strikers under arms, fighting for their lives and homes;

"A network of gilded wires reaching from the slaughter-hole at Ludlow to 26 Broadway, New York;

"And a saintly young man, teaching bible-classes in the Fifth avenue Baptist church, posing as a protector of the workers, murmuring 'My conscience acquits me';

"*These were the figures in the lurid* tableau which smote upon the eyes of the American people during the fortnight past, when the horror of great darkness which hung over the Colorado war lifted the glare of burning homes.

"The storm of fury which burst forth thereupon marks the crystallization of a crisis. A nation's rage struck upon the head of John D. Rockefeller, jr., like a scorching tornado; and he cowers in his palace at Pocantico hills afraid even to play golf; for the brand of Cain burns on his forehead.

"Clerks of the Standard Oil company were penned in their offices all day, under orders, forbidden to go out to lunch. Almost no one will enter the building at 26 Broadway, because they would have to pass a line of six persons, quietly walking up and down with crape on their arms, in mourning for the Colorado dead."

"The crisis, though averted for the present, is only postponed. We are seeing the coming-to-pass of what has long been prophesied; for the concentration of capital has reached a point now where it must shortly precipitate the strife. Intervention by the government cannot solve the problem until it first has been decided who shall own the government. And the battle is coming to an issue on the question of organized labor."

Indian Motorcycle Fair

Editor Federationist: You are hereby officially notified that the Indian Motorcycle strike has been settled. The Metal Polishers and Buffers International union and the Hendee Manufacturing Company, makers of the Indian motorcycle, have amicably settled their grievance. This settlement was effected July 31st, and has met with the unanimous approval of the Metal Polishers and Buffers International union, the strikers themselves, and the Central Labor union of Springfield, Mass. This company has also adjusted their differences with the Building Trades council. Any grievances that may arise in the future will be referred to a board of arbitration. The splendid assistance of organized labor made this settlement possible; we hereby extend to you and the Vancouver labor organizations our sincere thanks for your support. Kindly give this all the publicity possible that the Indian motorcycle is again fair to organized labor. Again expressing our gratification, and with best wishes for your continued success, we remain fraternally yours,

T. M. DALY,
International President.

Attest: CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
General Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1914.

Royal Yachts and Soap

B. T. Rogers, the sugar king of Vancouver, who has been spending a lot of money trying to persuade the people not to buy sugar refined in China, objected before the board of harbor commissioners against being taxed $40 per year for stabling his yacht on Burrard Inlet. He said that owing to the fact the yacht club had the prefix "Royal" attached to it he very much doubted if the commissioners could tax the members. Commissioner Sam McClay said that the word "Royal" before Yacht Club did not amount to any more in his estimation than the word "Royal" before Soap works.

"Parm" at Toronto

Parm Pettipiece, the editor of the British Columbia Federationist, was a caller at the Labor Temple during the past week. He is on his way to attend the International Typographical union convention, which opens in Providence, R. I., on August 9th. Parm is looking pretty good and lost no time in getting in touch with old friends in the labor movement. He says that things are very dull throughout the west and that Toronto looks decidedly busy in comparison with some of the cities he came through. He expected to put in two or three days in the Queen City.—Industrial Banner.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1914-15: President, A. Watchman; vice-presidents, W. F. Dunn, Jas. H. McVety, G. H. Fraser, J. W. Gray, H. Knudson, J. J. Taylor, B. Simmons. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Box 1638, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS LOcal 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7.30 p. m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnston street, at 8 p. m. President, George Dykeman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 303, Victoria, B. C.

MINERS' UNIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7405 (unless otherwise stated).

Bartenders—Room 208; Geo. W. Curnock.
B. C. Federationist—Room 217; R. P. Pettipiece.
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Brotherhood of Carpenters—Room 209; Hugh McEwen.
Bricklayers—Room 215; Wm. S. Dagnall.
Barbers—Room 208; C. F. Burkhart; phone Sey. 1776.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—Room 220; John Sully.
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Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; Seymour 505.
Trades and Labor Council—Room 210; Geo. Bartley.
Typographical—Rooms 212, 213, 214; R. H. Neelands.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

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

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil.—Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. R. Fleming, P.O. Box 46.

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

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

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

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

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION No. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in room 205, Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, Wm. Bushman; secretary, Ed J. Cook, 1050 Robson Street; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Tenth Avenue East.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, F. Barclay, 253 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1161 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office: Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 2.30 and 5 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Grand; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 1023 Comox street; recording secretary, R. Dowding, 622 Howe street. Business agent, James Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. Robert C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy Ave.; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, secording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

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

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

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONal Local 897—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

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

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 1 p.m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger, secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands. P. O. Box 66.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BEST IN THE WEST ESTABLISHED 1890

IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED RAILROAD STRIKE

Joint Statement Issued by Two Presidents of Unions Concerned

Why Men Refuse to Arbitrate and Ask for Higher Wages

Regarding the question of a strike in the railroads running westward from Chicago and Fort William, the following brief joint statement has been made by W. S. Carter, president fireman and engineman, and W. S. Stone, chief locomotive engineer:

"In October, 1913, committees, representing all locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers on western railroads, presented a request to their respective managements for an increase in wages and improved working conditions, accompanying such request with the usual notice, required by existing schedules, that within thirty days the schedule would be opened for these revisions. Immediately the railroad managements served notice on the enginemen's committees that all existing schedules would be terminated within thirty days, thus, for the first time in the history of railway wage negotiations, taking from railway employes schedules that had required more than thirty years, in many instances, to build up.

"The railroads then proposed that a "service period" be substituted for the mileage basis of pay, a basis long in effect on practically all railroads. Negotiations between committees representing the railroads and the enginemen culminated in both of these committees submitting revised propositions, the railroads insisting upon a modified form of their "service period" and the enginemen insisting upon retaining the mileage basis of pay and allowance for extra work as in the past.

"Upon submitting the matter to the engineers, firemen and hostlers employed on western railroads it was learned that by an almost unanimous vote the proposition of the managers was rejected and a strike approved, also upon the supposition that the federal board of mediation and conciliation will propose arbitration, as directed in the present federal law, the engineers will necessarily reject any proposition to arbitrate, because in all recent arbitrations railroads have repudiated arbitration awards and have not been bound thereby."

Labor Costs Less

It is a fact that the railroad companies are more prosperous than employees, yet they pay less to labor now than in former years. The statements, issued by railroad officials showing how the outlay for labor has increased, have become commonplace, and they create the impression that a large part of the financial woes of the transportation companies is due to the demands of railroad employes for higher rates of pay. A few moments' examination of the facts, however, soon shows how unwarranted these statements are. An analysis of the operating performance of the carriers at once discloses the fact that the railroads by using larger engines, heavier equipment and by adding to train loads have developed a remarkable increase in efficiency of employes, and while adding to the labor of the wage-earner have reduced to a striking degree the labor cost of conducting transportation. An examination of the annual reports of 53 western railroads to the interstate commerce commision shows, that for 1,000 traffic units handled in 1890 the cost of engineers and firemen was 86 cents as contrasted with only 59 cents in 1913. In other words, these representative western roads were enabled to transport 1,000 passengers and ton miles 27 cents cheaper last year than in 1890, or, to reduce their engineer and firemen cost of handling traffic 31 per cent. In the light of these facts, the sham of the claim of the railroads that increased operating costs have been due to added outlays for engineers and firemen is apparent.

Produce More and Earn Less

The Great Northern railway is in an enviable financial and physical condition, and its operating performance is the admiration and envy of railroad officials throughout the country. How the productive efficiency of the employes has contribuetd to the prosperity of this company may be seen from the following figures:

In 1900 the Great Northern transported 1,722,683,402 ton miles and in 1913, 7,634,056,449 ton miles an increase of 5,911,373,047 or 343 per cent. This feat was accomplished by increasing the tractive power of its locomotive, the capacity of its freight cars and the movement of a larger number of loaded cars per train. The net result of this remarkable progress in operating efficiency was the growth of the average revenue freight train load from 321 tons in 1900 to 635 tons in 1913, or an increase of 98 per cent. During this period the number of freight train miles advanced only 140 per cent. Measured in terms of traffic handled, the productive efficiency of firemen and engineers employed by the Great Northern during this same period also showed a gain of 44 per cent. In the face of this remarkable operating performance, however, there was an actual decrease in the revenue train miles made by each engineer of 1,259 miles, or 7 per cent, and by each fireman of 40 miles, or 27 hundredths of 1 per cent.

Men Paid Less

The effect of the operating achievement of the Great Northern was attended by a decline in the earning ability of its firemen and engineers. The modern locomotive is an intricate piece of machinery which requires a high standard of mechanical skill in the men who operate it as well as great physical endurance on the part of firemen. Notwithstanding the fact that each engineer and fireman hauled more ton or passenger miles in 1913 than 1900, owing to their labors, their earning power actually declined in the face of a greater output per man because they were not able to make as many miles in 1913 as in 1900.

As a consequence, they have asked for higher rates of pay in order to maintain their accustomed standards of work and life. They believe they should receive a greater measure of participation in the profits of their own labor, and it may be added that this productive efficiency and harder work for firemen and engineers on the Great Northern railroad also obtains on the other western roads now anticipating a strike.

Cause of Impending Strike

Out of every one hundred engineers promoted, exceedingly few enter the cab of a locomotive as a regular passenger engineer, and not many become a regular freight engineer, thus indicating the terrible rate at which the work of selecting cuts into the great numbers of men who seek employment on locomotives. This rapid work of elimination is brought about by the exacting physical examinations that men working in engine service are subjected to, together with the large per cent. that are killed and maimed, and those who find themselves unable to withstand the hardships and exposures of the service. Increased responsibilities have piled upon the engineman in proportions to the sizes and weights of engines and trains and further exactions by way of improved safety appliances which have also added to the labor and responsibility of the engineman.

Surprise Tests

With the advent of the block signal, and other appliances, many railroads have introduced a system of surprise tests that add materially to the already nerve-racking work of enginemen. In this connection it should be understood that enginemen do not object to such practical tests as will demonstrate their efficiency and their desire to observe the rules. These increased burdens, together with the greatly increased cost of living, were the causes that induced the enginemen in the western territory to make certain requests upon the managers of the western railroads. These requests carried moderate increases in rates and some improvements in working rules that have for their purpose the standardization of wages and working conditions, which were to be revisions and additions to the present schedule and rules governing enginemen in the western territory. When these requests were submitted to the managers of western railroads, instead of meeting their enginemen and handling these requests as had been the custom in the past, they terminated all agreements in the western territory and submitted a proposition of the general managers' committee.

Favors Strike

This having been done, the vote of the men is practically unanimous in their rejection of the general managers' proposition. much as locomotivemen deplore a strike, they gave this unanimous expression in the honest belief that the very life of their organization and the wages and conditions that had required thirty years to build up was at stake, and that this strike vote was their only weapon of defense against an impending disaster in the form of a sweeping reduction in pay by the elimination of rules that would make possible abuses that would be unbearable.

The last general movement of the engineers and firemen in western territory was consummated during the year 1910, at which time about a ten per cent. increase was granted, and it is a fair estimate that living expenses during the past five years have increased twenty-five per cent.

Workingmens' Homes at Regina

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation at Regina has taken steps toward the erection of a block of workmen's cottages at a cost of about $100,000 in block 216. It is expected that three hundred men at least will be employed in erecting these cottages, which will be rented to tradesmen and mechanics. The houses will be quite modern in every respect, containing seven rooms and bath and heated by hot air furnaces.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND MINER'S STRIKE QUESTION

The Situation Reviewed in a Practical Way by a Unionist

Past Methods Adopted Were All Right, But They Are Now Obsolete

The strike situation on Vancouver island and its outcome ought to cause the labor unions in the province of British Columbia to ponder and study how the outcome may affect them if they allow the strike to continue as it is without coming to the assistance of the strikers. One thing is sure, the methods used to help defeat the island miners will be used against any other body of trades unionists if they are forced into a strike to maintain or better their conditions. Other organizations, under similar conditions, will have the same forces to contend with and fight. Each union man ought to ask himself, what chance his organization can stand against the combined forces that will be arrayed against it, if it is compelled to fight single handed?

The one great lesson the Vancouver island strike is teaching is, that the labor unions by their sectional methods of fighting, are not strong enough to meet the contending parties on an equal footing. If this be true, and it is, what ought to be the attitude of labor? It ought to solidify its own forces, concentrate its power so that it will be on an equal ground. We have the power, if we would but put it into action. Everyone admits that we will have to do it some day for our protection and advancement. If that is so, why not let us start now? If the principle of organizing into crafts and industries is good, will it not be better to extend that action to cover all crafts and industries? If it has been good to assert ourselves as unionists of a craft or industry, it must be logical to assume that it will be much better to assert ourselves as a class. In fact, if we want to preserve our existence we must use different methods than those which have been employed in the past. Capital is getting more powerful and forming greater combinations; labor must do likewise if it is in line with evolution. We must be up to date and use advanced methods similar to our opponents. What would anyone think if Britain went to war with weapons that were used twenty-five or fifty years ago? People would say she was crazy. Rightly so. So it is with the union movement. It must use the modern implements of warefare on the industrial field. The methods of the past were all right at the time, but not now. We must fall in line with modern progress and adapt ourselves to it. The Vancouver island strikers are appealing to their brother unionists to help them in the time of need, and at the same time the union movement will be advanced. If the coutcome of this struggle on Vancouver island is bad for the miners it will be bad for all other unionists. A weakening for one section of the labor movement of this province means a weakening of the rest. It means that he rest will be more easily destroyed. For that reason organized labor ought to come, and no doubt it will, to the assistance of the Vancouver island men, and at the same time strengthen themselves.

The island miners have faith in their brothers coming in a practical way to their help, and if ever any section needs the assistance of the miners that will be forthcoming in a practcial manner. C. P.

Japanese to Michigan

Calumet, Mich., dispatch says that investigation of the proposed invasion of the upper peninsula by a colony of Japanese truck gardeners from the Pacific coast, which has caused considerable comment throughout the state, reveals that they will settle near Chatham, in Alger county.

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