THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SIXTH YEAR. No. 79. VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914. SIX PAGES (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

VANCOUVER WANTS 1915 CONVENTION OF LABOR CONGRESS

P. M. DRAPER

Secretary-treasurer Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, of Ottawa, Ont., who will be "on the job" at St. John, N. B., at the thirtieth annual convention, opening on the 21st inst.

VANCOUVER UNIONS SEND GREETINGS TO ST. JOHN

British Columbia Unions Want the 1915 Convention in Vancouver

No Section in Canada Needs More the Influence of Labor's Congress

"To the officers and delegates of the thirtieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which assembles at St. John, N. B., commencing September 21st next, the unionists of British Columbia send greetings, and were it possible, through printed words they would give you a strong grasp of the hand with the prayer "speed the day when the wage-workers of Canada will safe-guard their interests as do the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by securing more representatives in the legislative bodies of the Dominion."

The problem of wealth production has been solved. It now remains for the workers to assert their political power to the end that they may conserve human rights and abolish barbarism in a world crazed with profit-making.

Vancouver's Congress Committee

The committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, comprising delegates R. P. Pettipiece, chairman, F. L. Estinghausen and John Sully, appointed to "boost" Vancouver as the meeting place for the thirty-first annual convention of the congress, has arranged with The B. C. Federationist to make this issue an official invitation to bring Canada's annual moveable national labor body to this city.

The West Needs The Congress

In doing so, it may be stated that no other gathering can do so much to build up the unions and infuse new life into the organizations of the working class as that of the congress.

In spite of the world's greatest of wars, now that the Panama canal has been opened, there will be thousands of immigrants who will arrive next year on the Pacific coast from the old world, as well as from all parts of the continent.

It is the duty of the workers of Canada to insist that the 1915 convention of the congress shall meet in that part of Canada where its work will result in the most good, and that place should be Vancouver, B. C.

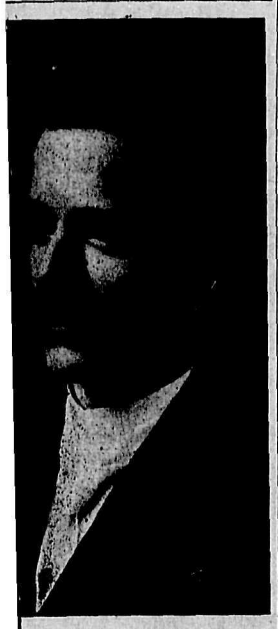
Joined East and West

When the congress, in 1906, met at Victoria, the unions of this province suddenly started to increase in numbers and the membership to expand to an extent far beyond the expectations of even the most optimistic of the workers in the cause of Labor, that it is believed a revival in the work of organization would ensue were next year's convention to come to the coast.

Come and Give a Lift

British Columbia has suffered more during the past few years from strikes than any other province in the dominion, consequently it is felt that the congress would be of great assistance in restoring confidence in the different labor bodies.

In drawing these greetings to a close, the hope is expressed that the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will come to the Terminal City.



W. R. TROTTER

Western Canada representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who has been east for the past month. Mr. Trotter will be the lone delegate from Vancouver Trades and Labor council, and upon whom rests the responsibility of landing the 1915 convention for this city.

A PERSONAL APPEAL

Delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, St. John, N.B.: Vancouver wants the 1915 convention. Nearly all the international unions of the continent will meet in the west in 1915. The opening of the Panama canal, the big Panama exposition at San Francisco, the completion of two Canadian transcontinental railways to the coast, and a pending general election in British Columbia, are some of the events that will impose responsibilities upon the delegates to the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. This, for reasons that will become patent when labor's representatives learn first hand of the true conditions among the workers of the west. The big world's fair will ensure cheap transportation rates. Vancouver unionists will do the rest. We have the finest labor temple in Canada in which to house the convention. There is ample hotel accommodation, and it can safely be left to the local congress committee to look after every phase of caring for the delegates, including a daily morning paper for the week. Vancouver wants the convention. And if the delegates at St. John will decide in our favor there will be nothing left undone to make the 1915 convention write history. If you don't believe it ask Delegate Trotter. He dare not come back without the convention.

R. PARM. PETTIPIECE,
Chairman.
F. L. ESTINGHAUSEN.
JOHN SULLY,
Congress committee.

Says Shorten the Yardstick

Another advocate of the shorter workday has appeared. C. E. D. Wood, a former editor of the Pacific Monthly, a foremost lawyer of the United States, in testifying before the Commission on Industrial Relations at Portland, Oregon, last week, stated that the only remedy he knew for present social conditions was a reduction of the working day to four hours, in order to provide work for all the unemployed. This idea is rapidly coming to the front as the only successful solution to the problem of chronic unemployment.

Will J. Johnson, engineer, of Seattle, was in the city this week. He will leave next Tuesday for Chicago.

COLORADO'S COURTS A CESSPOOL OF INJUSTICE

Mine Owners' Paid Assassins Go Scot Free While Union Men Suffer

Notorious Thugs Employed In the Strike Zone as "Peace" Officers

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 5.—Colorado's courts and juries of injustice are at it again. When one considers the outrages of the strike, the findings of the grand jury become all the more ludicrous. Two hundred members of the United Mine Workers have been indicted for murder in Las Animas county, where nine thugs were killed when they attacked the strikers; 150 strikers have been indicted in Boulder county for the murder of one man; 150 men have been indicted in Fremont county for the murder of one man. In other words, 500 members of the United Mine Workers have been indicted for killing eleven men while protecting themselves and their families from the murderous onslaughts of an army of uniformed ruffians imported by the operators. Members of this same army of paid assassins deliberately and with premeditation shot down in cold blood or cremated thirty-four members of the United Mine Workers. Among these were eleven little children, whose drawn and distorted roasted bodies were found in a hole after the massacre at Ludlow. Not one of the one thousand thugs who perpetrated these outrages has been indicted. Walter Belk, a notorious Baldwin-Feltz thug, who was under indictment for murder in West Virginia, came to Colorado in the summer of 1913. He was at once made a deputy sheriff. On August 16 he and George Belcher, another assassin, walked up to Gerald Lippiat on the streets and killed him. Belk is under indictment for murder but released on bond. This alleged murderer was one of the two "peace" officers who served the warrants for murder on the 200 strikers.

FRED BANCROFT

Vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, of Toronto, who will be present at the thirtieth annual convention in St. John, N. B., beginning a week from Monday.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY SWEPT ON TO VICTORY

Has Secured Good Working Majority in Both House and Senate

Programme of Labor Will Be Carried Out Under Premier Fisher

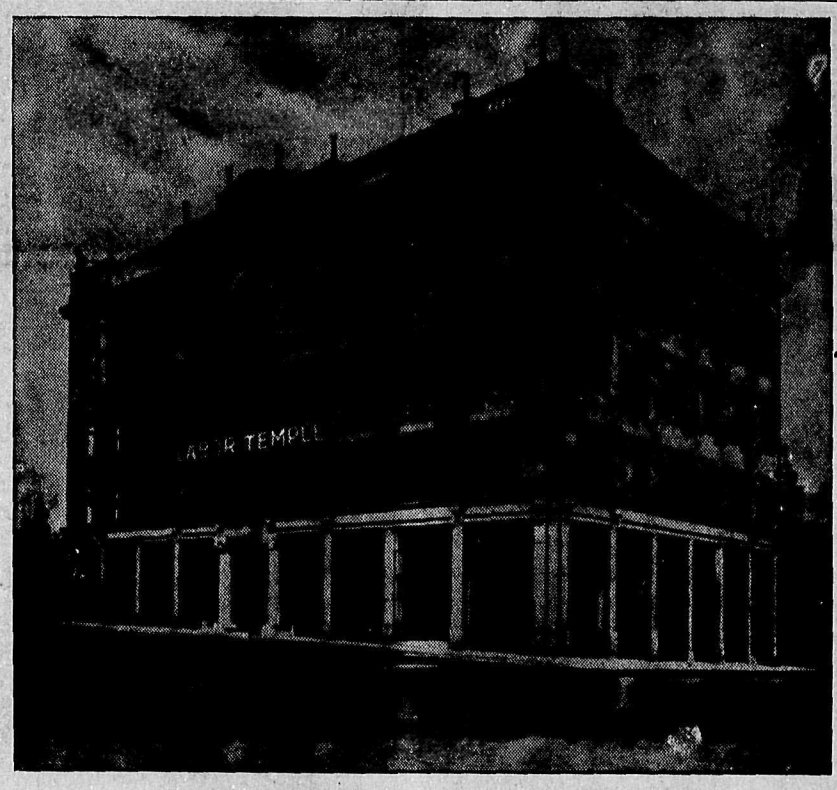
Advance reports from Australia indicate that the labor party made good in the elections held there last week. The dissolution of the federal parliament, necessitating the present elections, was unique in the history of the commonwealth, being a double dissolution, both the house and the senate being dissolved because the senate rejected a bill which aimed to prohibit preference for unionist employees in government services. The parliament had lasted about a year with a Liberal majority in the house and a labor majority in the senate. The result was virtually a deadlock.

The Federationist's special correspondent at Sydney, W. Francis Ahern, must be credited with having supplied a fairly accurate forecast of the result, published in these columns two weeks ago.

Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, the former labor premier, is expected to head the new ministry, and with the substantial working majority now ensured will be able to carry out a number of undertakings proposed by the labor party.

JAMES C. WATTERS

President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, of Victoria, B. C., who will preside over the thirtieth annual convention, which opens at St. John, N.B., on Monday, September 21st.



VANCOUVER'S QUARTER-OF-A-MILLION DOLLAR LABOR TEMPLE.

Amply provided with halls and committee rooms suitable for housing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada 1915 convention in September next.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA CONVENTION, ST. JOHN

The central labor bodies and the local trades unions throughout the length and breadth of the entire dominion should, if necessary, put forth an extra effort to be represented at the coming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will convene in St. John, N.B., next month, suggests the Industrial Banner, of Toronto. This convention, without question, will be the most important gathering of labor representatives ever held in the history of the Canadian labor movement. The problems raised by the advent of the war in Europe and unemployment throughout the country makes it necessary for the congress to get down to serious business in the interests of the working classes throughout the length and breadth of the dominion.

The I. T. U. and Arbitration

The Tacoma typo. delegate to the Providence, R. I., convention, in his report to his local union says: ". . . It is sufficient to say that the opinion of the executive council was expressed unequivocally upon any dispute arising where even though a local union had no arbitration agreement yet when the publisher expressed a willingness to arbitrate any question arising in scale disputes, etc., the executive council would take the position that the locad union be compelled to accept arbitration, Mr. Hays stating for the benefit of all delegates present that that would be the policy of the executive council in the future."

Big Sunday Mass Meeting

At a public meeting, held under the auspices of Winnipeg Trades and Labor council last Sunday evening the principal speaker was Thos. Van Lear of Minneapolis. Van Lear is the business agent for Machinists' District 32, which includes the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and a number of other railroads. Other speakers were W. R. Trotter, organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Joseph V. Johnson, president of the central labor body.

Federal Government Will Assist

The federal government, through the emergency banking legislation passed last session, has been able to make arrangements to assist Canadian provinces, cities and municipalities whose finances have been dislocated by the war. This assistance will permit necessary public works to continue and should be of the greatest value in helping the unemployment problem this winter.

No More New Bartenders

The Vancouver Licensing board, at its last meeting, decided not to issue any new bartenders' licenses this year, except to old residents or married men with families dependent upon them. This because of the large number of unemployed mixologists.

Machinist Congress Delegates

J. A. McClelland, international vice-president, and D. McCallum, district president, will represent the Machinists at the Trades and Labor congress of Canada convention to be held in St. John, N. B., a week from Monday.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST WILL BE LESS

A Few Well Known Westerners Will Journey to St. John Convention

Frank Farrington Will Be Present to Represent U. M. W. of A.

Delegates from the far western part of Canada to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will gather in St. John, N.B., a week from next Monday morning, will not likely be as numerous as in recent years. That is in no way due to less interest in the work or affairs of the Congress. The very plain fact of the matter is that unions cannot afford to send delegates on such an expensive journey. Financial resources are heavily taxed for relieving pressing needs of members. That work must have first call on funds.

However, the west will still be there, if in numbers a little reduced. W. R. Trotter, who will represent Vancouver Trades and Labor council—and incidentally do his utmost to bring the convention here next year—needs no introduction to the members of organized labor in any part of Canada. From Vancouver, the Street Railwaymen will also send one delegate, H. Barritt. Victoria Trades and Labor council may also send one. Besides those, District 28, United Mine Workers of America—which means the miners of Vancouver island will be represented by President Robert Foster. The international representative of the United Mine Workers of America will be Frank Farrington, who was the international officer in charge of the strike on the island. It will be seen from the foregoing that the dulcet notes of the west will not be entirely missing from the debates of the convention.

ALDERMAN R. A. RIGG

Secretary-Business Agent, of Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council and an active officer in the labor and municipal life of the Wheat Belt Centre.

SLOCAN MINING SLUMP

Silverton W. F. of M. Secretary Says Mines Are Laying Off Men

A. S. McPhee, secretary of Silverton Miners' union No. 95 W. F. M., says industrial conditions in the Slocan camp are bad in the mining industry. "In view of the present stagnation in mining operations around here, the mines are all or practically all closed down. Those that have not closed down completely, have laid off the great majority of their men. The Van Roi mine has laid off all its force."

Toronto "Patriots"

For a real illustration of what "patriotism" is not, even among "business" men, the action of the Toronto street railway company easily takes first place. Quite a number of the employees enlisted for active war service. The company, however, was taking no chances. The management insisted that they must pay in full for their street railway uniforms before leaving the city. The uniforms were then, in at least a few cases, turned over to colored conductors employed in their stead. And yet there are wage-workers in Toronto who fail to get the moral.

I. B. of M. of W. E. in Convention

The tenth biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees convened at Winnipeg last Tuesday morning and will probably adjourn tomorrow. Org. Trotter of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is in attendance, with a view to securing a reaffiliation.

A Haircut for Two Bits

The union barber shops of Vancouver have reduced the price of a haircut from 35 cents to two bits. The "cut" was officially endorsed at last Tuesday night's meeting of the local Barbers' union.

But That's Different

A government that can so easily raise fifty millions of dollars as a mere preliminary in aiding the mother country in the present European struggle can assuredly find means to successfully cope with the present situation that confronts it at home and within its own borders. Most assuredly the time has come to act.—Industrial Banner.

Will Go to Australia

The labor party victory in Australia last week has caused quite a few Vancouver unionists to decide to leave for Sydney during the coming month. They reason that the conditions can scarcely be worse than along the Pacific coast at present.

CONTROLLER JAMES SIMPSON

Who has occupied the highest positions within the gift of organized labor in Canada, and will attend the St. John convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as a delegate from Toronto's central labor body.

KHAKI ELECTION FOR B. C.

Org. Trotter at Winnipeg Handles B. C. Situation Without Gloves

"If you want to find a place where the workers are nearer the harrow than in British Columbia you will have to find a worse place than Russia," was one of the statements of W. R. Trotter at the Winnipeg Trades and Labor council last week, says the Voice. The province, he stated, was in the hands of a crowd of international financiers beyond compare. With an act which forbids the employment of Asiatics in the mines they also have 1500 of them working in and about the Cumberland coal mines, and the premier of the province was the minister of mines. The miners' strike is over, but the men are not at work. There is no market for the coal. Strike-breakers have been enfranchised in the hopes of defeating the socialists at the next election. The province had been on the eve of a general election, but the jolt which the Manitoba electors had administered had sent a cold shiver down the official spine. But the war came along, and now there is a prospect that they will have a khaki election in the coast province.

Gloomy Outlook for Unemployed

Reports from unions, especially among the building trades, still show more cards being withdrawn than received. Work is growing even scarcer and the outlook for the winter is punk, very punk. Many men, some with families, have been idle for weeks with still no prospects. Union conditions have been demoralized in many cases. The unemployed situation is serious. There must be at least 15,000 idle men in what is known as Greater Vancouver.

W. J. Lamrick, former president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, has returned to the city from Seattle, Wn., after an absence of over seven years.

THE
MOLSONS
BANK
Capital and Reserve, - $8,800,000
85 branches in Canada
A general banking business transacted.
Savings Department
Interest allowed at highest current rate
East End Branch
150 HASTINGS STREET EAST
A. W. Jarvis, Manager

The Royal Bank
of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869
Paid-up Capital . . . $ 11,500,000
Reserve 12,500,000
Total Assets 190,000,000
WE ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IN OUR
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
One Dollar will open the account, and your business will be welcome be it large or small
FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

THE INCORPORATED 1855
BANK OF TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $11,176,578
WAGE-EARNERS
Keep your savings in the Bank of Toronto, and watch your deposits and interest added by the bank grow to a most desirable bank balance. The financial strength of this long-established, well-conducted institution ensures safety for your money, and you will receive every courtesy, and your account careful attention.
Assets $60,000,000
Deposits $51,000,000
Main Office—
406 HASTINGS ST. WEST
(Near Richards)
Branches—
Cor. Hastings and Carrall Sts.
New Westminster
Victoria
Merritt

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund - - $2,617,333.33
Head Office in Canada:
ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
H. B. MACKENZIE - General Manager
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
Special attention given to Savings Accounts on which Interest is allowed from date of deposit.
Open a Savings Account and add to it every pay day.
Drafts and Money Orders sold
VANCOUVER BRANCH
W. Godfrey, Manager.
NORTH VANCOUVER BRANCH
J. R. Chapman, Manager.
KERRISDALE BRANCH
D. Neil, Manager.

PANTAGES
Unequalled Vaudeville Means
PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE
THREE SHOWS DAILY
2.45, 7.20, 9.15 Season's Prices:
Matinee, 15c.; Evenings, 15c., 25c.

BERRY BROS.
Agents for
CLEVELAND CYCLES
The Bicycle with the Reputation
Full line of Accessories
Repairs promptly executed
635 HASTINGS ST. EAST
Phone Highland 566

Make that Watch to Appleby, 566 Seymour West, Cor. Pender and Richards, for high-class watch, clock and jewellery repairs. All cleaning and mainsprings jobs guaranteed for 12 months.

DON'T ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST
Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Ltd.
R. Parm. Pettipiece - - - - Managing Editor
J. W. Wilkinson - - - - - Associate Editor
DIRECTORS
Jas. Campbell, president; J. H. McVety, secretary-treasurer; H. Gibb; G. J. Kelly and R. P. Pettipiece
Office: Room 217, Labor Temple.
Tel. Exchange Sey. 7498.
Advertising Manager - - - - M. C. Shrader
SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per year; in Vancouver city, $2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, $1.00
REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster - - - - H. Gibb, Box 934
Prince Rupert - - - - W. E. Denning, Box 531
Victoria - - - - - - A. S. Wells, Box 1538
Affiliated with Western Labor Press Association

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

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1914

WE WANT THE 1915 CONVENTION

SINCE the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in convention in Calgary in 1911, the feeling has been steadily growing and cultivated that the 1915 convention of the congress should be held in Vancouver. At all the conventions held since 1911, "Vancouver for 1915" has been the claim presented by one or another of the delegates from the West, and there is every reason to believe that the sentiment finds general favor throughout the trade union movement of the dominion. The year 1915 will see the exposition opened in San Francisco to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal, which is without doubt destined to have an important effect upon the status of the workers of the entire Pacific coast. By that time it is likely that the transportation of emigrants from Europe *via* the canal to various parts of this west coast—including British Columbia—will be in full swing, and the practical aspects of the problem will be more than evident and ripe for the consideration of organized labor.

* * * *

The American Federation of Labor convention will be held in San Francisco in 1915, one month after the congress meets, and the two bodies in their respective spheres of jurisdiction will have to deal with this immigration difficulty, which will be common to both. If the future of labor in the west develops along the lines predicted by those who have given careful thought to the question, the impetus which the opening of the canal will give to the industrialization of the Northwest, will justify the representatives of organized labor in coming to the west to see and hear for themselves. Further than that, whilst the congress has not loomed large in the minds of the mass of western workers up to the present—owing to the fact that most of its meetings have been held in the east, where the industrial life of Canada is chiefly centered—yet if it is to meet with that appreciation from the west which its usefulness deserves, it will be essential that we should see its gatherings in our midst a little oftener in future.

* * * *

The $250,000 Labor Temple, which the workers of Vancouver have erected for their housing and accommodation will be able to seat the convention when it comes. The Trades and Labor council is doing all in its power, in face of adverse economic conditions, to make its invitation to the congress effective. W. R. Trotter, who will represent the council at this year's convention is perhaps more widely known throughout the organized labor movement of the dominion than anyone else from the west, and will doubtless present the claims of Vancouver in such fashion as will leave nothing lacking on his part to bring the convention here in 1915. As will be seen from this issue, the B. C. Federationist is making special effort to set forth the reasons why Vancouver should be chosen. With better times we could have done bigger things, but that does not reduce the sincerity of our desire to have the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meet in Vancouver, and on behalf of the local organized labor movement, we again assure the congress of the genuine welcome which has been promised it on behalf of Vancouver for the past four years.

A. B. C. AND HOW WE GOT IT

COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION, like many other things which have come within reach of the working class during the past thirty years, did not necessarily spring from the innate generosity, or kind-heartedness, of those who were in possession of the legislative power which established it as a part of the life of civilized nations. It is part and parcel of a group of reforms due to "enlightened self-interest"—to use the term which has been specially invented to describe things of that kind. Those who feel sufficiently interested, or curious, to trace up the why, and wherefore, and general antecedents of it, and to note the stage of the world's industrial evolution at which the demand for it began to receive serious attention at the hands of ruling class of that time, will see that the responsibility for its parentage lay with the necessities of that class. It did not arise out of a desire to make the lives of the workers bigger, and better, and brighter, by placing within their reach things of mental culture and delight which they had formerly known nothing of. If it has had that result, the effect is more incidental than intended. The principal object sought was, to improve the common intelligence of the workers sufficiently to enable them to use the improved machinery and methods of wealth production, which were then so rapidly displacing the old methods and machinery, which had been used in industry up to that time, thereby placing at the disposal of the owners of that new machinery a more efficient and productive type of workmen. In that way, and for that reason, education in the "three R's" became an accepted and integral part of the political economy of manufacturing nations.

* * * *

The wise ones of that day could see that the profitable results to be derived from the application of mechanical power to the processes of manufacture, could not be fully realized without a larger measure of common intelligence on the part of the human equation in the new order of things. It will be readily seen that the realization of that fact arose from utilitarian instincts, and not—as some gushing souls would have us believe—from altruistic motives. Let it be plainly understood that we are not here dealing with all the effects or outcome of this change. We are merely occupied at this point with trying to discover and enunciate the principle which was responsible for it in the first place. Like many other things, in a somewhat complicated world, it had its origin in the minds of men who neither speculated nor cared what it might eventually lead to. It was one of those reforms containing dynamic possibilities which permit of no denial, and which cannot be diverted from their logical purpose when, in due time, those possibilities make their appearance. When the ruling class gave to the working class the opportunity to learn how to read and write, they released a power which could not be restricted to the narrow limits in which the givers of that power sought to use it. It carried with it a cumulative possibility which, sooner or later, was destined to bring results absolutely undreamed of by the merchant mind which fathered its birth. That which was conceived in "enlightened self-interest" must result in enhanced social consciousness. It stimulated the thought power of millions of men, and at the same time vested them with the ability to transfer and exchange their thoughts, one with the other, in such fashion as must ultimately lead to that social action for common good, which is greater or less in any community according to the degree of education and the amount of ignorance contained in that community.

* * * *

Still, there have been very many and material compensations by the way, for the parents of compulsory edcuation. And when their day shall be done, they will have no just cause to regret the bargain which, in their time, they made with the posterity which put their gift to larger uses than the original donors intended. The introduction of free compulsory education not only equipped industries existent at that time with better trained and consequently more productive workers. It practically created some industries, and in nearly all cases, widely increased the scope of others. Most modern journalism and literary production of all kinds, owe their existence to the free education which has taught the children of two decades to read. We might almost add "and to write," but the doubtful merits which attach to much of the product covered by the latter verb, come too close to home for us to insist on a general appreciation of proficiency in the production of it. However, while opinion as to its value may vary, the fact is plain that a general ability to read has made the newspaper business. In the same way it is responsible for the production of the millions of magazines and other publications which issue from the great publishing houses. Much of that matter may not contribute anything intentionally or directly to the real progress of the world. But before it became possible, one of the greatest of all battles for human advancement had to be fought and won—the battle for liberty of the press to express the thoughts of men of all degrees and kinds of opinion ab out anything and everything under the sun. Free education opened the field for the investment of a vast amount of money in the printing industry. The material gain which the owners of that money could see would be theirs if liberty of the press was secured, spurred them on to make the fight which was made and won.

* * * *

The fact that it cleared the way for the publication of vast amounts of wordy sewage, does not obscure the still more important fact that it also opened the gates of publicity for printed thought, which will have abiding effect upon the destinies of men, when the ability to distinguish good from bad in literature shall be more general than it is now. And when we watch with contempt or pity, the way in which the mass of men can be, and actually are, manipulated by the "yellow" press, it is good to recall the millions upon millions of the world's best books and literary classics, the publication and sale of which have only been made possible by the general knowledge of how to read which has been put into the hands of the common people. There is no need to gush, or to be unduly elated over the value of free education. Like adult suffrage, it has its drawbacks, in many ways, from a working class standpoint. The main thing in each case is to devise ways of using the principle secured, in the interests of the workers. To ensure that, let it ever be remembered, that neither of those things were given to the working class out of any desire to advance the material interests of the workers. If that is kept in mind, supported by a knowledge of why it is true, and how it came about, these things which in many instances are now a bane, can be intelligently guided into channels where they will be a boon of boundless possibilities for future good of the working class.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN GERMANY

STRICT CENSORSHIP of all accounts as to what has happened in Germany since the outbreak of war, has, so far, effectively prevented the outside world from learning what policy has been adopted by the social democrats. Considerable surprise is expressed in many quarters that the big membership of the social democratic party was not able to prevent the war. We know that they were the bitter opponents of the military regime, and gave vigorous expression to their horror of war right up to the very eve of its inception. We also remember that the party rejected the idea that war by Germany could be frustrated at the actual time of outbreak by revolutionary action or general strike, because neither were believed to be possible in such a state, where the armed power was in the hands of those who desired the war. It is interesting, while everything is so shrouded in mystery, to go back a little, and recall some of the facts which were brought forth within the past few years when this question was being considered by the social democrats. A certain General Bissing, in 1910, issued a secret order which by some mysterious route found its way into the office of the socialist paper Vorwaets. It revealed the plans which the government, protected by martial law, had made to deal with such a contingency in time of war. All the socialist members of parliament, all secretaries of socialist organizations, and editors of socialist papers, were to be immediately arrested and placed under lock and key. A curtain of silence has been drawn along all the German frontiers, and if such action, as is outlined in the order has been taken, we have no means of knowing it.

* * * *

August Bebel, the late leader of the socialists, commented on the proposal of General Bissing, when addressing his constituents at Hamburg in March, 1911. He said:

> This would be the greatest folly that the authorities could commit, because it is these very men who are anxious to keep the masses back from ill-considered action. If they are arrested, the excitement among the masses will become very great, and disturbances will break out at the first opportunity. The fatal thing about the plan is, that the army too contains a large number of socialists. Do they intend, while the active army is engaged on the frontiers, to leave the guarding of the socialists in the hands of the Landstrum?

The question caused considerable amusement, because the Landstrum is chiefly composed of the older generation of the civilian working class population which contains the highest percentage of avowed socialists. They, according to the report of the party executive at the last annual congress, contributed no less than 1,085,905 dues paying members, and 1,488,245 permanent subscribers to the party newspapers. Speaking again at Hamburg later in 1911, Bebel said, on this same subject:

> Our rulers think that the same enthusiasm will reveal itself, in a future war, as in 1870. They have made the calculation without the host, and the host are we. And we are getting more numerous every day. That we are making more and more socialist soldiers every day, is known to all the sparrows on the roof. The gentlemen above us may find this unpleasant; but it is so. We have whole regiments, whole brigades from the big towns. Inquire among the engineers, among the artillery, go wherever intelligence is needed, and you will find socialists. When once, in 1905, I referred Prince Bulow to these facts, and declared that behind every war in the future there lurks a revolution, he frankly admitted it and said, "That is precisely the reason we do not make it."

Going over these statements afresh, and in face of the fact that we know really nothing of how this spirit which Bebel speaks of is working out under test, it is impossible to form any reliable opinion of the present policy of the German social democrats. One thing is certain, that Bebel knew his party better than any one outside his country did or does, and all we can do is to wait until we have true information.

* * * *

With the latest statistics of the party's affairs before us, it seems impossible that the social democrats have had, or will have, no influence on the war. They are represented in the Reichstag by 111 members, elected by a vote of 4,250,299—that is, more than one-third of all the votes cast in the election. They have 9,059 members on the various municipal councils, and publish 91 daily papers. In 1913 they held 12,877 public meetings and distributed 45,282,382 leaflets and pamphlets, and closed the year with $450,000 as the annual income of their central treasury. In addition, the social democratic trade unions, organized in 50 large associations under one central body, had a membership of 2,500,000. The number of trade councils affiliated with the party is 717 with an average membership of 1000. These conduct 581 libraries, 98 reading rooms, and 421 educational committees. Taking all these things into consideration, and bearing in mind the consistent anti-militarist policy which has been spread among the working people of Germany for years through the medium of this vast machinery, it seems folly to assume that it will have no ffeect on this war madness of the military junkers. If the party had lined up solid with the war policy, it strikes us as being more than likely that the German government would have gladly blazoned the fact from one side of the world to the other. As we have heard nothing, it would at least be cautious to suspend judgment until we really know.

If you were in Russia you would grouch because you had no right to vote. Here it is different—providing you are on the list. Have you seen about that?

News item: "The wealthy people of Ghent, Belgium, are leaving for England." The poor are not mentioned in the dispatch. Doubtless they have been sent on ahead, to ensure their safety before Papa Bourgeois could make up his mind to leave.

It was true Labor Day weather again last Monday. About four out of every five years it is wet. Why are the workers satisfied with a day selected for them from the year's leavings? Think of it now, compared with May 1st, when all nature is bursting with the new life of the year. The imagination which tolerates September as Labor Day month is, in itself, ominously significant.

Did you read any of the "appropriate labor sermons," as delivered last Sunday, and recorded in last Monday morning's paper? A most delightful and varied exhibition of the scientific axiom that the ability of an organism to survive, consists in its ability to adjust itself to its environment. Part of the "adjusting" would appear to consist in keeping the tongue firmly fixed in the cheek, then the rest will doubtless suggest itself as a matter of course.

One of the red letter days—literally red—of the labor movement, slipped by unnoticed a few weeks ago. August 16th was the anniversary of the infamous Peterloo massacre, in England, which occurred at a period when the greatest distress was prevalent as a consequence of war, taxation, dear food and low wages and was the outcome of a determined demand for parliamentary reform, the city at that time being without representatives. A demonstration, attended by some 80,000 people, was held on St. Peter's field, to peaceably petition parliament to redress their grievances. The authorities, however, had taken precautions for the suppression of the meeting, and having caused the Riot act to be read, turned the cavalry upon the defenceless multitude. Canon were also placed in the principal streets, and the artillery given orders to fire. The resulting casualties were appalling. The agitation for reform, however, in no way diminished and was continued until the representation of the city was effected by the Reform act of 1832. Upon the site of this tragedy now stands, appropriately enough, the Free Trade hall, so familiar to trade unionists and delegates to other congresses held in Manchester—the city which with some degree of justifiable pride claims to have been the birthplace of most of the reform movements developed during the past century.

Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, while addressing the Commonwealth club at a dinner at San Francisco in honor of the commission last week, said: "Intelligent understanding, justice and love, will alone end the conflict between capital and labor." It is almost a crime to insist on making a man accept the blame for his after dinner speeches. But we wonder whether the gentleman ever wondered if we wondered what wonderful wonder of wonders would fix this little matter. In any case our heart goes forth in gratitude for the enigma solved; and at the same time, bearing in mind, as it were, so to speak—well, well, there you are, isn't it? Eh? Well, then!

One of the gentlest of poets saw Nature "red in tooth and claw." Indeed, so harmless was he that, in an age when court jesters had been abolished because they could no longer charm away the black dog of state worries, he was made the royal poet. Nor is there peace in Nature. A forest or a meadow is a battlefield, wherein plant, flesh, fowl, and creeping thing all struggle with each other for the right to live. The beauty of the earth is only won by pain and retained with sorrow; for the state of nature is the state of unceasing war. The only animal on earth which might be free from the universal curse is—Man. The hard-fought fight, and the victory which he has bought with blood, have taught him the mysteries of Nature's inner shrine. And that is his destiny; to bring knowledge and peace for the future out of the ignorance and war of the past.

No Need To Pay
WAR Prices
Buy at the . .
'Red Arrow' Stores
Our Full Stock of Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats and Furnishings were all purchased in the best world markets prior to the outbreak of war and their fare did not cost us one cent more than had the war not taken place, not even for extra freight or insurance, as they are now on our shelves.
Our Customers will get the full benefit of this good business foresight and planning. You need not pay one cent more if you buy at these stores.
UNION MADE GOODS
You will find in our stock good, honest "Union Made" Shirts, Overalls, Gloves and Workingmen's Clothing at good, honest prices.
English Waterproofs, guaranteed to keep you dry. Prices range $8.50 to $25
3 Leading Overcoats
The Chesterfield for the conservative man; modern length, in grey, brown, black and mixed colorings at .....$15 to $25
The shorter, close fitting, belted back overcoat, in blue, grey and mixed Churchills, Tweeds and Naps. The prices range from .....$20 to $40
The New "Bolmoccon," the last word in young men's top coats, made with the "Raglan" shoulder and very full skirts. In fancy mixed colorings. Prices, from .....$20 to $30
Men's Suits that are tailored so as to retain their shape and appearance. Prices at .....$10 to $30
Also Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Socks, Ties, Etc.
Look
for the Big Red Arrow Sign.
J. N. Harvey
Limited
125-127 HASTINGS ST. W.
Also at 614-616 Yates St., Victoria.

PHONE SEYMOUR 9086
AT IT HERE SINCE 1900
DOW FRASER TRUST COMPANY
We Pay
4%
Interest on Deposits
Subject to Cheque
Credited
12 Times a Year
We give special attention to Naturalizations.
DOW FRASER TRUST CO.
122 Hastings St. West.
Vancouver, and McKay Station, Burnaby, B. C.
Close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

City Auction and Commission Co.
Cash paid for houses and suites of furniture or Auction arranged. Satisfaction guaranteed, prompt settlements.
ARTHUR E. BETCHLEY
Smythe and Granville Streets
Auctioneer Sey 2873

Phone Sey. 221 Day or Night
Nunn, Thomson & Clegg
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS
520 Richards St. Vancouver, B. C.

HARRON BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 3486. North Vancouver — Office and Chapel, 122—Sixth St. West, Phone 134.

FURNITURE
By all means come and see our splendid large new stock of furniture. "Everything but the girl" for your new home.
GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS
Hastings Furniture Co.
Limited
41 HASTINGS STREET WEST

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.
UNDERTAKERS
Refined Service
1040 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.
Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons

Day & Night Calls Phone Bay. 843 Parlors & Chapel 2306 Granville St.
MACK BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS
Vancouver British Columbia

The Allied Printing Trades
of the City of Vancouver, respectfully request
Merchants, Manufacturers, Lawyers, Fraternal Societies, Clubs, Unions, Etc., to have the
UNION LABEL
Put on their Printing, such as Circulars, Briefs, Records, Books, Posters. It is a guarantee of superior workmanship. This label is endorsed by all trades and labor unions in Vancouver and vicinity.
VANCOUVER ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
F. R. Fleming, Secretary,
Room 212 Labor Temple

Free Guaranteed American Silk Hosiery
We Want You to Know These Hose
They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.
OUR FREE OFFER
To every one sending us 50 cents to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free:
Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any color, or
Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colors with written guarantee.
DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.
INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
21 Bittner Street
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

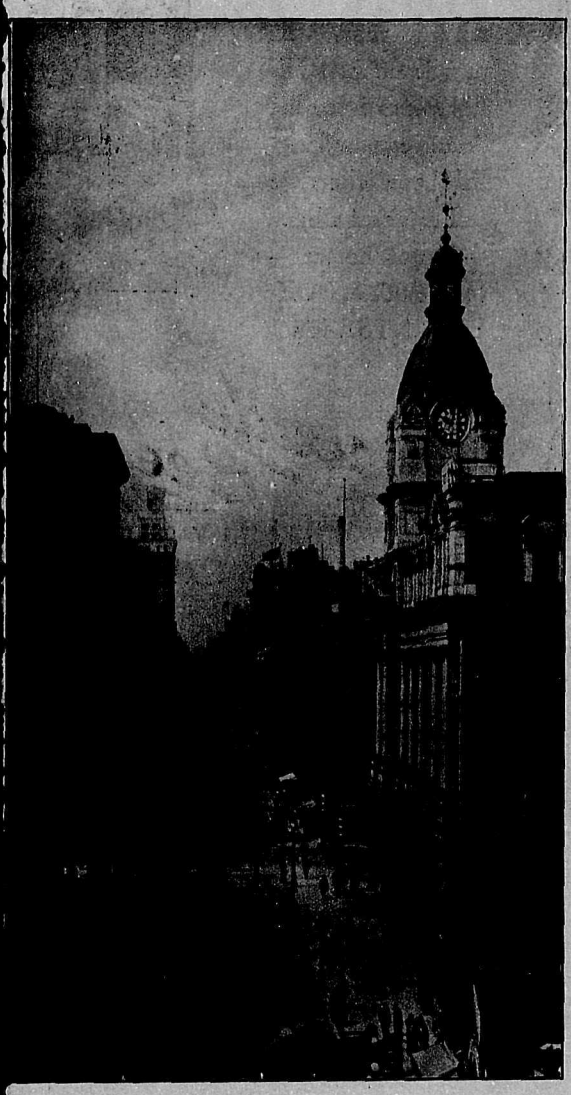
OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

SIXTH YEAR. No. 179. VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914. SIX PAGES (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA



nville Street, looking south from old C. P. R. Depot (Cordova Street). First Building (on right) is Postoffice. In distance (on left) is Vancouver Block and Clock Tower.

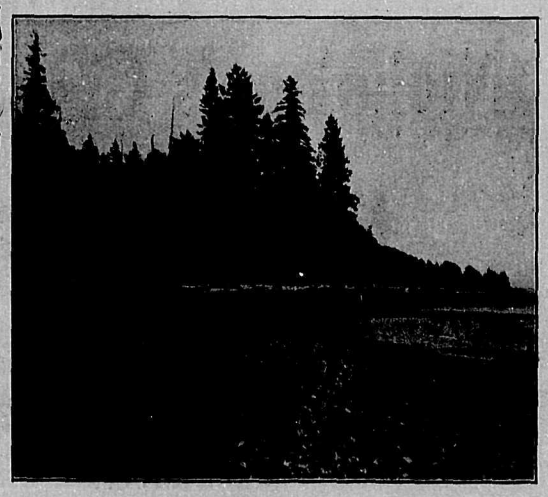
New C. P. R. Station

Vancouver has one of the finest assenger depots on the continent, hat of the Canadian Pacific railway. t is equipped with all the very latest nd most modern devices for the omfort and convenience of the travelling public, besides providing offices for the officials and staff of the ompany. This stately pile forms he central portion of the terminal nprovements of the C. P. R. in Vanouver. Another station, which eets all the requirements of the ombined passenger and freight serice of the C. P. R. has been contructed on the new pier substructure, the location being such as to llow of easy interchange of passeners between the railway and steamrs. The improvements at the C. P. R. also include the construction of wo steel viaducts on Granville and Burrard streets over the tracks so as o eliminate the crossings at grade over the railway tracks. These viaducts pass over the tracks between the city and pier and wharves.

Another viaduct (Harris-Georgia streets) is being built over C. P. R. tracks.

Mixed farming, fruit-growing, vegetable growing, poultry-rasing, dairying, stock-raising, and truck-gardening are carried on successfully in the province.

British Columbia fruits—apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes and peaches—have won the highest awards at exhibitions in Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the United States.



West Vancouver

Fishing Industry

During 1912-13 an average of 778 men were employed on vessels and tugs; 7,969 on fish boats; 6,881 in fish houses, freezers, canneries, etc., making a total of 15,628, of which only about 25 per cent are whites, the balance being Asiatics and Indians.

VANCOUVER

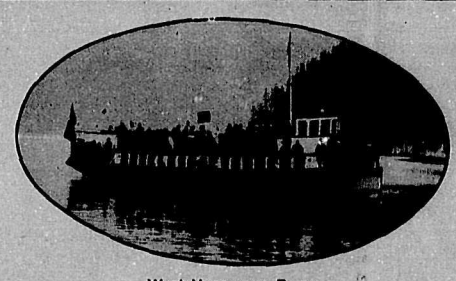
AT THE POINT where the Canadian Pacific railway terminates on the southern shore of Burrard inlet flourishes the city of Vancouver. Its position, both from the standpoints of commercial utility and beauty, is unique. It commands the key to the trade on the Pacific and is also the outlet for the products of the vast interior districts. Along the northern shore, as far as the eye can see, are snow-capped mountains, with heavily-timbered and shaggy sides, varying in hue with every hour, sloping towards the sea; craft of all kinds crowd about the docks; to the west lies Stanley Park and more blue, shimmering water, with perhaps a sea-going vessel bound for the Orient or the south seas; to the south is the Terminal City itself.

Here the tourist will find numerous and varied attractions which will occupy several days' time. Stanley park, the Marine drive, Capilano, Lynn and Seymour canyons, the salmon canneries at Steveston, the largest in the world, and numerous other trips which will give an insight into the prominence of Vancouver as a commercial and tourist center.

Facts About Vancouver

Assessment, $377,113,933. Bank clearings (1913) were $605,899,710. Vessels entered port (1913), 2,776; tonnage, 2,381,816 (foreign trade). Customs receipts, $9,294,500. Three bathing beaches. Area of parks, 1500 acres. Twenty-five public schools, two high schools, 15,000 school children. Sixteen chartered banks, 47 branches; building permits, 2,030, value $10,423,197; seventy-six churches; post office returns, $519,000; five theatres; opera house in course of construction; miles of paved and macadamized streets, 192. Large improvements on the harbor are being made by the government.

Lynn Creek Falls, North Vancouver, Near Forks



West Vancouver Ferry

VANCOUVER PARK SYSTEM

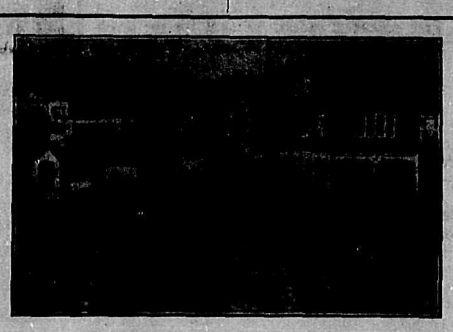
Taking Vancouver's park system as it is to-day, it is greatly to be doubted if there is another city on the American continent whose population is well catered for in parks and open spaces, and few of the citizens realize that for every 128 of population there is one acre of open space or park. The generally accepted basis is 250 of population per acre, which is admitted to be the ideal one. In tracing the history of the city's parks, you will find that Stanley park was the first to be acquired by Vancouver, when in 1887 it was leased for use as a park by the dominion government. Then followed a further grant to the city by the provincial government in 1889 of Hastings park, though it was not until recently that this was developed for park purposes. The same year saw a further extension in the system when Clark park was dedicated to the city by E. J. Clark, at that time a resident of this city, but who afterwards resided at Toronto. It was scarcely to be expected that such gifts as these valuable lands should continue to be the means of supply for the city park system, for in 1902 the

First Purchase of Land

for parks was recorded, when Cambie, Harris, Powell and Bridge street grounds were acquired for playgrounds, and so on, from time to time up to the present, land has been acquired as opportunity—and funds—permitted, with the result that to-day Vancouver has a system of parks which is ample for the city's present needs. As showing the enormous strides which have been made during the last five years, during which period the city has been beautified by a chain of neighborhood floral parks, a sum of about $1,250,000 has been expended on development and acquisition of land for park purposes, as compared with an expenditure of $359,500 from 1887 to 1907. Dealing with the city's resorts from the tourist's point of view, Stanley park and the bathing beaches are the chief attractions—Stanley park, on account of its world-wide fame, being always the centre of interest.

A World Possession

In the course of his address before the Canadian club, T. H. Mawson, of London, England, the world-renowned landscape architect, said: "I want to tell you that in Stanley park you have a possession of which you are only the custodians. It is something more than a place of interest; it is a world-possession. If you go to any public school in England and ask what is Vancouver's greatest asset, they will at once and instantaneously say, 'Stanley Park,' because it is known to every schoolboy in the old country."



Ferry Landing, Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver

Elbert Hubbard's View

Elbert Hubbard, the great lecturer and writer, says concerning his visit to Vancouver, B. C.: "Stanley park at vancouver is a tract of about 1000 acres of virgin forest that is within the city limits. I know of no park in the world to rival it in growth of trees, plants, vines and flowers. There are parks and parks, but there is no park in the world that will exhaust your stock of adjectives and subdue you into silence like Stanley park at Vancouver."

As Seen by Curtis

William E. Curtis, the well-known traveller, says: "In all my travels I have never seen a more unique or attractive park than this."

It is not surprising, therefore, that if Stanley park can call forth such utterances as these we are proud of it, or that people from all parts of the world come to visit it. Its beauty and its charm lies in its naturalness, for nature has indeed been lavish in her gifts. The endeavor of each successive park board has been to keep it in all its primeval grandeur, and though roadways, paths and trails have been made from time to time, and many important improvements have been effected to make it more accessible to the public, today we have the evidence of the fulfilment of their efforts.

Bathing Beaches

The city bathing beaches, English bay, Second beach, and Kitsilano beach, are among our chief assets. Large sums of money have been expended from time to time in improving the beaches and in the provision of the most up-to-date bath-houses for the accommodation of bathers, so that it is not surprising that Vancouver has earned the reputation of possessing the finest bathing beaches on the Pacific coast. The park commissioners have been alive to the fact that to increase the popularity of the beaches and to encourage tourists to Vancouver they must keep pace with the demands made upon them. Such work is bound to win approbation from citizens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AREA AND POPULATION.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,610 square miles, with a total population (census 1911) of 392,480.

According to a government report on labor organizations, British Columbia is credited with having over 250 unions, with an aggregate membership of over 20,000, of which Vancouver has 80 unions and some 7,500 members; Victoria, 45 unions and 2,500 members; New Westminster, 20 unions and 1,000 members; Nelson, 15 unions and 500 members; Nanaimo, 4 unions and 2,500 members.

The total value of the output of manufacturers in 1912-13 was about $70,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being, Vancouver over $16,000,000 and Victoria about $5,000,000. The average annual yield of the other industries is: Minerals, $25,000,000; lumber, $13,000,000; fisheries, $8,000,000; fruit-farm products, $8,500,000. There are extensive coal lands and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $450,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of $12,000,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principle exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal cities.—Capital, Victoria; population (1913), 67,000. Other centres are: Vancouver (225,000); New Westminster (20,000); Nanaimo, (8,300); Nelson, (4,500), and Prince Rupert, (5,500).

British Columbia's climate secured site of Dominion observatory.

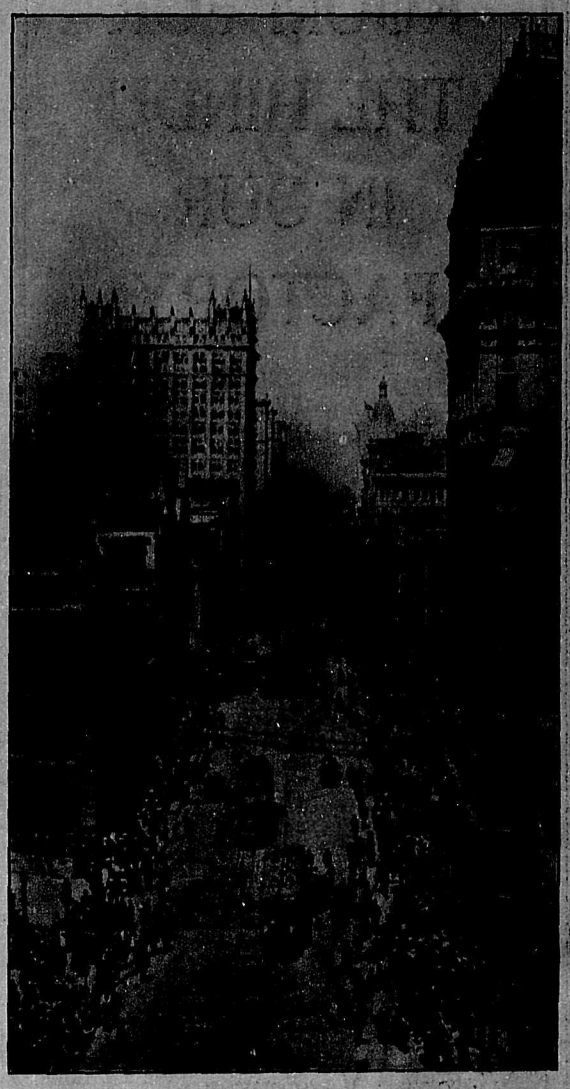
The University of British Columbia is now in course of construction.

Manhood suffrage prevails and voting is by ballot.

The great majority of the population is Anglo-Saxon, chiefly British.

Serious crime is at a minimum in the province, both in the cities and country.

British Columbia's educational system is second to none in North America. Schools are free, well-taught, numerous and undenominational.



Hastings Street, looking west from Cambie Street. The Clock Tower in the distance is that of the Postoffice.

"AMBITIOUS CITY" OF NORTH VANCOUVER

This thriving city of 10,000 population was incorporated in 1907 and is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, three miles from and opposite to the City of Vancouver. It has an excellent tramway and electric light and power service. The ferry boats, municipally owned, afford excellent service and gives exceedingly cheap fares to Vancouver. Its principal industries are shipbuilding and repairing, iron works and saw mills. The city is splendidly equipped with public and private schools, churches, theatres, hotels and public parks. The place has splendid waterworks and sewerage systems, about 560 miles of graded streets, of which 135 miles are already macadamized, and it has 475 miles of cement and plank sidewalks. There are several banks, all kinds of stores, theatres, hotels, etc. The Pacific Great Eastern railway, a branch line of the G. T. P. R., has its terminals here. Situated by the sea at the foot of the Coast range of mountains, with a southern exposure it makes a beautiful residential district.

Lumber

The lumber industry of the Province is not in as satisfactory condition as during 1912. The total amount of lumber produced in 1913 was 1,105,000,000 feet, against 1,226,000,000 in 1912; 750,000,000 feet were sawed by the mills on the coast, and 355,000,000 feet by the mountain section of the province. Of this product, 935,000,000 feet entered Canadian domestic consumption, and 46,000,000 feet were exported to foreign countries. This leaves a balance of 124,000,000 feet still in stock, with a dull market to look forward to. The removal of the duty on shingles and lumber by the United States has already stimulated the lumber trade of Eastern Canada, and will likely tend towards the opening of markets for British Columbia.

White Cliff, Howe Sound, West Vancouver District, B. C.

British Columbia Salmon Catch, Showing 40,000 Fish.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamer Niagara entering Burrard Inlet to Port of Vancouver, B. C., from Sydney, N. S. W.

NO ROOM FOR THE HINDU IN OUR FACTORY

We Don't Employ Asiatics!

BOYS—When you want any Paint, Stain, Enamel, Varnish, Wall Finish, White Lead or anything else in the Paint Line, demand goods made by us.

WE GUARANTEE THEM

BRITISH AMERICA PAINT COMPANY, Ltd.

Victoria Vancouver Calgary Edmonton

Wherever a little more comfort counts

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

"Work with the President and the President works with you"

President Suspenders Guaranteed.

J. LECKIE CO., LIMITED

SHOE MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture every kind of work shoe, and specialize in lines for miners, railroad construction, logging, etc.

VANCOUVER - - B.C.

What Everybody Should Know

MEN'S NEW NOBBY SUITS can be bought at BRUMMITT'S from $10.00 up to $30.00 And they are worth more

HATS, bearing the union label, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

SHOES, all makes and prices, bearing the label, at "live and let live prices, $2.00 up to $6.00

CHIPPEWA SHOES at $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00

W. B. BRUMMITT

18-20 CORDOVA ST. W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND

Splendid opportunities in Mixed Farming, Dairying, Stock and Poultry. British Columbia Grants Pre-emptions of 160 acres to Actual Settlers

FREE

TERMS—Residence on the land for at least three years; improvements to the extent of $5 per acre; bringing under cultivation at least five acres.

For further information apply to

Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria

EVERY UNION MAN IN VANCOUVER SHOULD PATRONIZE

LABOR TEMPLE CLUB AND POOL ROOM

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE TERMINAL CITY

Notwithstanding the fact that the year 1914 has been oneof general depression throughout the continent, the unionists of British Columbia are holding together in good shape. With the exception of a few isolated cases the labor organizations here have maintained their status and prestige as going concerns. The members seem to realize—although not being able to do very much so far as improving labor affairs are concerned—the necessity of presenting a solid front at this juncture and during this period of hardships through which the unions are now passing. The old adage that "you cannot keep a good man down," is well exemplified in the further fact that organized labor as in the past will continue in the future to do business in British Columbia as elsewhere. The following is a list of labor organizations in Vancouver:

Trades and Labor Council.—President, James H. McVety; Vice-president, F. Estinghausen; General Secretary, Geo. Bartley; Treasurer, Helen Gutteridge; Statistician, Fred. A. Hoover; Sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; Trustees, G. Curnock, F. Knowles, W. R. Trotter.

Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.—President, J. Bruce; Secretary, C. F. Burkhart, 208 Labor Temple, Vancouver, B.C.

Blacksmiths, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.—President, Wm. Marshall; Secretary, Albert Hillyard, 2252 Fifth avenue west.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 194, Brotherhood of.—President, F. W. Jewitt; Secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe stret.

Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.—President, F. J. Milne; Secretary, Geo. Mowat, Hazelwood hotel, 344 Hastings stret east.

Brewery Workers, No. 281, International Union of the United.—President, R. G. Myles; Secretary, Frank Graham, 2266 Twelfth avenue west.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—President, Jas. Haslett; Secretary, Wm. S. Dagnall, box 53.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 97, International Association of.—President, William Yule; Secretary, A. T. Martin, box 1196.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2605, (Amalgamated section).— President, ; Secretary, J. Muirhead, Collingwood East.

Carpenters, Vancouver District Council of.—President, Geo. Hardy; Secretary, James Bitcon, 209 Labor Temple.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2646 (Amalgamated Section).—President, Horace Rayner; Secretary, C. H. Wilcox, 252 Thirty-eighth avenue east, South Vancouver.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 617, United Brotherhood of.—President, Geo. Hardy; Secretary, C. Scott, 209 Labor Temple.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2647, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamted Section).—President, J. A. Key; Secretary, G. F. Read, 1517 Union street.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2645, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—President, W. Garriock, 1628 Mahon avenue; Secretary, J. C. Donaldson, 235 Seventeenth avenue west, North Vancouver.

Cement Workers, No. 140, American Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Chas. Winters, 587 Richard street.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.—President, G. Wood; Secretary, T. H. McQueen, 72 Water street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 621, International Brotherhood of.—President, H. R. Van Sickle; Secretary, F. L. Estinghausen, 207 Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers' Union of America, No. 213.—President, Sam Cawker; Secretary, W. F. Dunn, 207 Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 26, International Union of.—Secretary, A. H. McKay, 1536 Bismarck street.

Engineers, Amalgamated Society of (Machinists).—President, W. Irvine, 1572 Gravely street; Secretary, A. Atherton, 4 Oxford terrace, Cedar grove.

Floor Layers' and Finishers' Union, No. 753 (U. B. of C. and J.).—Secretary, A. E. Horton, Nelson road, Alta Vista, Burnaby, Vancouver.

Garment Workers of America, No. 160, United.—Secretary, Helen Jardine, 4617 Sophia street, South Vancouver.

Glass Workers' International Association, No. 40, Amalgamated.—Secretary, Alex. Hunter, 3636 Fraser street.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Secretary, J. R. Milne, 939 Seventeenth avenue east.

Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, No. 254, International Union of Journeymen.—Secretary, T. McHugh, 2045 Pine street.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Internationl Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676.—President, P. J. O'Keefe; Geo. W. Curnock, box 424.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, No. 28. — President, T. W. Brown; Secretary, W. E. Walker, 203 Labor Temple.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, No. 65, International. — President, G. H. Gibson; secretary, J. C. Hammitt, 873 Cambie stret south.

Home and Domestic Employees' Union.—President, Lillian L. M. Coote, 202 Labor Temple.

Industrial Workers of the World. No. 322.—Lewis Rondeaux, 34 Cordova street.

Secretary and Business Agent, R. Hamilton, 100 Loo block.

Musicians, No. 145, American Federation of.—President, J. Bowyer; Secretary, H. J. Brasfield, 1245 Twenty-first avenue east.

Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 12. —President, Barney Goss; Secretary, Orland P. Merrill, 1047 Twelfth avenue west.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 138, Brotherhood of.—President, H. Grand; Secretary, R. Dowding, 308 Labor Temple.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—President, Robt. C. Samson; Secretary, Thos. Smith, Labor Temple.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, No. 170, United Association of.—President, W. Barton; Secretary, H. J. Colborne, Labor Temple.

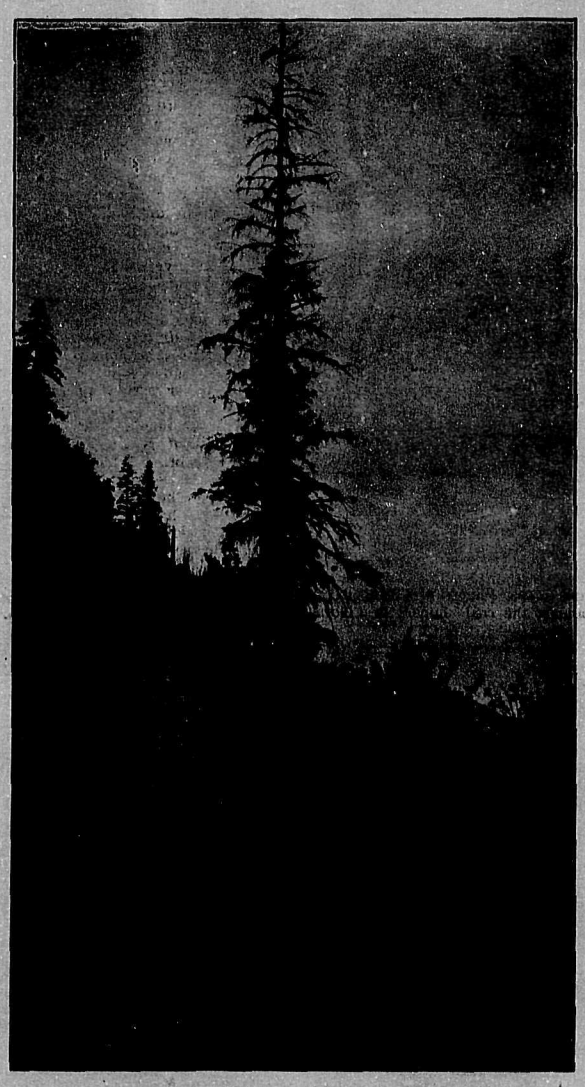
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 54, International.—President, H. NePage; Secretary, Arnold F. Partie, box 1717.

Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, No. 89, Operative.—President, Harold Read; Secretary, D. Scott, 577 Richard street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 8, International.—President, George Plaff; Secretary, H. P. Allen, Vancouver Heights P. O.

Printing Trades Council, Allied.—President, H. NePage; Secretary, F. Roy Fleming, box 66.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—President, Thomas Mitchell; Secretary, A. E. McCorville, box 243.



Marine Driveway, Point Grey, Vancouver.

Lathers, No. 207, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—President, Geo. Morris; Secretary, Victor R. Midgley, box 1044.

Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 37.—Secretary, H. Clapton, Earls Road P. O.

Letter Carriers, No. 12, Federated Association of.—President, John Metcalfe, No. 48 letter carrier; Secretary, Robert Wight, No. 22 letter carrier.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.—President, A. E. Iliff; Secretary, A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific street.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 656, Brotherhood of.—Secretary, G. R. Thomas, 1484 Tenth avenue west.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-57, International.—President, William Wahinee, North Vancouver; Secretary, Fred. H. West, Stanley Park Bridge.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-52, International.—President, J. Mahone; Secretary, H. Hanning, 146 Alexander street.

Machinists, No. 182, International Asociation of.—President, A. R. Towler; Secretary, Jas. H. McVety, 211 Labor Temple.

Maintenance-of-way Employees, No. 167, International Brotherhood of. — Secretary, Alb. B. Hammond, 4818 Knight street.

Marble Workers, No. 92, International Association of.—President, F. W. McManus; Secretary, Frank Hall, Janes Road P. O.

Marine Engineers, No. 7, National Association of.—President, Andrew T. Ray; Secretary, E. Read, 232 Thirteenth street west.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 280, Amalgamated Sheet.—President, John Fraser; Secretary, Harry Spear, Room 208, Labor Temple.

Miners, No. 216, Western Federation of.—President, J. Woodside; Secretary, R. P. Pettipiece, 217 Labor Temple.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.—Secretary, Dan Brown, 135 Sixteenth avenue east, Hillcrest Terrace, suite 3.

Moving Picture Operators' Union, No. 348.—President, H. C. Roddan;

Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.—Secretary, G. W. Hatch, 761 Beatty stret.

Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—President, W. H. Cottrell; Secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 58, Brotherhood.—President, A. F. Wolfe; Secretary, P. Higgott, Collingwood East P. O.

Seamen's Union of America, International.—Agent, W. S. Burns; Secretary, Archie King, box 1365.

Saw Smith's National Union, No. 9. —Secretary, Jas. D. Crosier, 1217 Hastings street.

Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, No. 7, International Union of.—Secretary, Geo. Heatherton, 210 Labor Temple.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, No. 21 (U. B. of C. and J.).—Secretary, William Whyte, 3662 Pandora street.

Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Secretary, O. S. Pinney, box 711.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 397, International Union of.—President, Geo. Riley; Secretary, Leslie Dawson, 1816 Cotton drive.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America, No. 88, International.—President, Charles Bayley; Secretary, A. Birnie, Labor Temple.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen — President, Peter Tainsh; Secretary, John Campbell, box 1047.

Tailors' Industrial Union, No. 178 (International). — President, Helen Guttridge; Secretary, C. McDonald, box 503.

Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, No. 63, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.—Secretary, A. Jamieson, 54 Fifth avenue east.

Typographical Union, No. 226, International.—President, R. P. Pettipiece; Secretary, R. H. Neelands, box 66.

Upholsterers' and Trimmers' International Union of North America.—President, J. Durant; Secretary, W. Johnstone, 615 Helmcken street.

If you are one who doesn't know

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

THE

KENT PIANO CO. Ltd.

558 GRANVILLE ST.

We want to know

why a man will pay $2.00 A DOZEN PINTS for his American or English beer when we sell as good a beer — if not better — for $1.00 A DOZEN PINTS. It's

Cascade Beer

BREWED AND BOTTLED IN VANCOUVER BY

VANCOUVER BREWERIES Limited

Vancouver Heights Grocery

3640 HASTINGS STREET EAST

THE POST OFFICE STORE

Best of everything at lowest prices.

Groceries, Hams, Bacon, Garden Seeds, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Tea Rose Tea, Reid & Millar's Sausages and Head Cheese.

Every morning we receive a shipment of berries from McDonald's Ranch on Keats Island. They are delicious.

Telephone your orders. Our delight is to serve you.

W. R. McMURRAY

PHONE HIGHLAND 585L

Nicholson's Gin

is perfectly pure and palatable

IT'S REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING

TRY IT FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE. WILL DO YOU GOOD.

ALL RELIABLE DEALERS SELL IT

STOVES and RANGES

EVERYTHING FOR THE KITCHEN

Mount Pleasant headquarters for Carpenters' Tools and all kinds of Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

W. R. OWEN & MORRISON

Phone Fair. 447. 2337 Main Street.

101-4 BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING

602 Hastings Street West

DR. BRETT ANDERSON, Dentist

Operates by the latest, most scientific and painless methods

Specialist in Crown, Bridge, Plate and Gold Inlay Work

HOURS 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

75 Per Cent. of your Summer Cooking can be done with Electric Household Appliances just as well as with a kitchen range and with much greater comfort and convenience.

Electric Household Appliances are ready for operation, day or night, on an instant's attention to connecting the cord with the household socket.

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

Electric Household Appliances cost only a few cents per hour of continuous operation. To prepare an ordinary meal takes but a fraction of an hour. They are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

SEE OUR FULL LINE OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Carrall and Hastings Street **B.C. ELECTRIC** 1138 Granville St. Near Davie

New Petticoats
Inexpensively Priced

Fashioned along the most correct lines, carefully made and finished. Some splendid values at very modest prices. See these;

At $2.95—Petticoats of soft silk, in emerald, sky, brown, prune, mustard, ivory, national blue, saxe, iron grey, navy or black. French styles with deep accordeon pleated flounces.

At $3.50—Attractive Satin Petticoats, in stripe effects, made with deep pleated flounce and shown in such shades as saxe, dark brown, purple, grey, navy or black. Specially good value.

At $3.95—Petticoats of fine messaline silk, in shades of navy, saxe blue, pink, prune, emerald, royal, brown, mustard, white or black. This is a particularly good style, and much better than ordinary value at the price quoted.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED
575 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.
Phone Seymour 3540
Store Hours 8.30 to 6 p.m.
Saturdays Included

Keep the Children Healthy

by sending them out in the fresh air these fine days. There's nothing better for keeping them exercised than wheeled goods.

Our stock of WHEELBARROWS, AUTOMOBILES, EXPRESS WAGONS, PERAMBULATORS, IRISH MAILS, ROWING WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, SIDEWALK SULKIES, is easily the finest and most comprehensive in the city and the prices are right.

Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd.
325 HASTINGS STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.
BEST IN THE WEST ESTABLISHED 1886

Did You Get Yours This Morning?

BRAID'S BEST COFFEE

WM. TURNER 906 Granville St. Next to the Market

—DEALER IN—

New and second-hand China, Crockery, Furniture, Hardware and Stoves. Furniture moving and shipping. Telephone us when you have furniture for sale. Highest prices paid.

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 3745

25% OFF ALL TRUSSES THIS MONTH
RED STAR DRUG STORE.
53 Cordova Street West Vancouver, B. C.

RAINCOATS
FOR THE RAINY SEASON

This is the time of year when a good raincoat pays a man a large dividend on the investment. We are showing some of the best raincoats made, and they are very reasonably priced as all our garments are.

Raincoats and Slipons, Rubberized or Rainproofed Gaberdines and Tweeds in Shades of Tan, Brown and Gray or plain Black. Good liberal length. $10.00 and up.

A good raincoat is worth far more than its cost in the way of clothes protection.

SHOP OF FASHION-CRAFT
THOS. FOSTER & CO., LTD.
514 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone Your Printing Order
—TO—
SEYMOUR 4490

Phone Seymour 8708
DIXON & MURRAY
CARPENTERS, ETC.
Office and Store Fitting. General Jobbing
Office and Shop:
1066 DUNSMUIR STREET

Specialties:
White Wheat Bread
Choice Family Bread
Wedding and Birthday Cakes.
We Use Union Flour.

BELYEA'S BAKERY
ALL KINDS OF CAKES, PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY
Hot Drinks and Lunches
All Goods Fresh Daily.
508 GRANVILLE ST.
Tel. Sey. 7164.

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND ITS WORK

THE department of labor of Canada was established in the year 1900 by the statute known as the Conciliation act, enacted in that year. This department has come most prominently into the public eye, however, for many years past because of its connection with common misapprehension exists that industrial disputse, and a somewhat it was established expressly for the settlemnet of industrial disputes, or, as has been sometimes, with even less ground, suggested, for the "prevention of strikes." A slight investigation of the terms of the statute mentioned and of public documents bearing on the subject will show that this is not the case, and it may be remarked that a department of labor, in any country, which proved itself able to "prevent" strikes, or able to adjust all industrial disputes as a matter of course, would be a highly profitable national investment. A glance around the world will show that there is in every country which has claims to be considered progressive a department or bureau of labor, and usually a minister of labor, though the title is sometimes merged with that of another portfolio. A glance around the world is, however, hardly needed to be assured that none of these countries have succeeded in eliminating industrial disputes in the shape of disastrous and recurrent strikes and lockouts.

HON. T. W. CROTHERS
Minister of the Federal Department of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

A Land Without Strikes

Some years ago, for a short time, New Zealand was described frequently in literature of the day as "a land without strikes," because a law was at that time on the statute books which prohibited strikes or lockouts. Industrial disputes continued, of course, in New Zealand, and many disputes were settled without strikes; in other cases no laws or authorities could prevent resort to the strike or lockout. It is but a few months ago since the whole dominion of New Zealand was torn with bitter dissension and strife regarding a dispute involving many thousands of workers and affecting every leading city of that dominion necessitating the enrolment of special police and mounted troopers, drawn by the thousand from the farmers of the country. At about the same time the same situation prevailed in South Africa, and few Canadians will have forgotten the newspaper dispatches of a year ago recording the extraordinary strike disturbances in Dublin and the powerlessness of the authorities to deal effectively with them. The disturbances which during the past year have been reported among the copper miners of Michigan and among the coal miners in Colorado and in West Virginia belong to the same category. The share of such troubles which, during many years past, has come to Canada would suggest that this country, by comparison, has been a favored land.

Prevention of Strikes

No doubt the ministers and departments and bureaus of labor in all these various countries and in other lands which have suffered only in a lesser degree have done their best to aid in the prevention of strikes and lockouts and in the adjustment of these troubles when they have not been averted; each country, too, doubtless has used such laws and such methods as have seemed best to its authorities, and it may be reasonably assumed that the efforts of those in authority have not been without good effects. Did the machinery available in different countries for conciliation purposes cease operating, we may be sure the situation as to industrial disputes would take a distinct turn for the worse. Probably only those behind the scenes know the full extent of the skilful and effective work done by experienced officials in the adjustment of industrial disputes which sometimes seem hopeless of settlement without a strike or lockout.

The department of labor of Canada was then, as stated, established under the Conciliation act. The term "conciliation" here had a special significance. The statute itself was modelled closely on the lines of the British act enacted a few years earlier (1896).

Voluntary Conciliation

In England and Scotland certain trades, especially the great textile and coal industries, had for many years availed themselves of a system of voluntary conciliation boards to assist in the adjustment of differences occurring from time to time between employer and employee and in the making of new working agreements. When these conciliation boards had exhausted their efforts to procure a settlement, and no agreement was reached, a strike or lockout was the only resort, and, as we know, strikes or lockouts were all too frequent, and it is not clear that in the present day the number of strikes has not, in spite of all efforts, actually increased. The British Conciliation act sought to aid in the promotion of such conciliation boards and to place the machinery of the boards, if possible, on a more permanent and more closely organized basis. The system in vogue in Great Britain at the present time still makes an extensive use of voluntary conciliation boards, but the establishment of an idustrial commission, under the presidency of Sir George Askwith, has materially changed the methods of operation.

The conciliation act of Canada, as appears from official statements published about the time of its enactment, was designed to promote in Canada the establishment of voluntary conciliation boards of the same type as those which had long existed in Great Britain.

Statute Remained Inactive

The general scheme of voluntary conciliation boards, as outlined in the Conciliation act, did not, if one may judge by results, appeal to the temperament of the people of this country. No boards of the nature contemplated were established, and the statute, from this point of view, remained inactive. A system grew up, however, of the deputy minister of labor intervening in disputes where both parties were agreeable to his acting as mediator, and the records of the department show that in this way the settlement of a good many disputes was materially hastened.

The Conciliation act of 1900, it will be understood, did not contain any compulsory powers. In 1903 the Railway Disputes act was passed and its administration vested in the minister of labor. This statute gave somewhat larger powers, in so far as concerned disputes between railway companies and their employees, the minister of labor establishing a board on application, in due form, from either party; if either party refused to recommend a person for appointment to the board, the minister had power to appoint without recommendation, as in the case of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, enacted some years later. The board or committee so established had powers of enquiry, etc., also closely resembling those established under the later statute.

To Secure Settlements of Disputes

The Railway Disputes act did not provide a system of compulsory investigation, but the manifest object of the act was to secure a settlement of disputes before the occurrence of a strike or lockout. The machinery of this statute was not called into active use, and only one board was constituted under its provisions prior to the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act.

The two statutes which have been discussed above were in 1906 consolidated and became known henceforward in the revised statutes of Canada as the Conciliation and Labor act. Neither act was amended in consolidation and the consolidated act remains on the statutes.

In 1907 parliament enacted the act formally entitled "the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, 1907," but more commonly known as "the Lemieux act," the statute being thus named after the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, who, as minister of labor of the time, piloted the bill through parliament. This act somewhat enlarged the responsibilities of the administrators. Its provisions applied only to certain industries, namely, mines and industries connected with public utilities, the act expressly naming as within that term "railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works."

Boards of Conciliation

The statute provided for the establishment of boards of conciliation on the application of one party to a dispute, as in the case of the Railway Disputes act of 1903; but the new statute differed from the Railway Disputes act in making it unlawful to bring about a strike or lockout (in the case of public utility industries) unless and until the dispute in question had been dealt with by a board, and the new act named penalties for infringement of these provisions. The new statute contained also provisions whereby the parties to a dispute could agree together before a board to have their agreement made mutually binding (by rule of court), but the statute did not give any powers for forcing either party to accept the findings of a board. Nor, it may be noted, does the Industrial Disputes Investigation act give its administrators power to establish a board save on application by one of the parties to the dispute concerned.

This statute has been a subject of much public discussion and enquiry. The act has been sometimes described hastily as "a compulsory arbitration law," but this implies a misapprehension of its spirit and intent; the statute may be more accurately described as a compulsory investigation law, in so far, of course, as concerns the classes of industry to which it expressly relates.

In Operation Seven Years

It may be here noted that the act contains a section by virtue of which its provisions may be utilized for industrial disputes generally, provided the parties respectively concerned in a particular dispute mutually agree to have the dispute so dealt with.

The act has been in operation for seven years. In 1909-10 an amending statute was passed, slightly modifying the machinery as originally established, but not changing the general character and scope of the statute. Statements issued by the department show that the disputes dealt with under the terms of the Lemieux act, to give the statute its more common title, average about twenty-five yearly, and during the seven years or so of its life had, as reported on July 30, 1914, reached a total of about 175. No dispute can be brought under the formal operation of the statute save on a sworn declaration that a strike or lockout is imminent, and, save in certain cases, that power to declare a strike or lockout has been obtained. The registrar's yearly reports show that in about ten per cent. of the cases dealt with, the threatened strike or lockout has not been prevented. In eighteen cases the employees have gone on strike after the dispute had been before a board, and it may be remarked, in the majority of these cases the working agreement ultimately reached has been closely, if not wholly, on the lines recommended by the board.

Important Strikes Dealt With

The disputes dealt with under the act have been largely those identified with the coal mining and railway industries, the latter industries being, of course, subdivided into numerous important classes. There have been also many disputes in the metal mining industry and several disputes have affected the longshoremen of different cities. Numerous difficulties have occurred also between street railway companies and their employees.

The most important strikes occurring after the disputes have been investigated before boards of conciliation and investigation have been as follows:

(1) Strike of C. P. R. machinists in western Canada in 1908; (2) two coal mining strikes in Nova Scotia in 1909-10-11 (a strike at Springhill lasted from August, 1909, to May, 1911); (3) strike of Grand Trunk railway conductors and trainmen in July, 1910; (4) a strike of street railway employees at Winnipeg in December, 1910; (5) a strike of Grand Trunk Pacific machinists in 1911; (6) two strikes of metal miners in Ontario and British Columbia respectively, in 1912-13.

Some Prolonged Strikes

There have been, in industries to which the act expressly applies, several disputes in which no board was established prior to cessation of work, and sometimes where no board was established at all, where however prolonged strikes have occurred. The absence of an application from either party explains the non-appointment of a board before a strike commenced. The more notable of these strikes have been the following: (1) Coal miners in eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta in 1907; (2) metal miners in Ontario, 1907; (3) coal miners in eastern British Columbia, 1909; (4) coal miners at Inverness, C. B., in 1909; (5) longshoremen, etc., at Fort William in 1909; (6) coal miners in eastern British Columbia in 1911; (7) coal miners on Vancouver island, 1912-13.

In some of these disputes, after work had ceased, the employees called for a board, and in each case a board was established; the enquiry which resulted did not bring a direct settlement, but no doubt was of substantial service to that end.

With regard to the penalty clauses of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act it may be remarked that the dominion government is understood not to have undertaken in any case to enforce the same, whether as against employers or as against employees, and such proceedings as have taken place in the court have probably been at the instigation of one or other of the parties involved in a dispute.

Some Judicial Decisions

Statements by the department show that proceedings in court have not been frequent, and few judicial decisions have ben reported. One of importance was that made by a Quebec court during 1913, which set forth, in effect, that a board of conciliation and investigation cannot be established on behalf of persons who have ceased work, the relationship of employee being held to have ended.

The foregoing discussion of the three tsatutes bearing on industrial disputes, all of which are administered by the department of labor, will show the intimate relationship of the departmnet with this difficult question. To those who have themselves come into contact with industrial disputes, it will be known, however, that apart from formal procedure under acts of parliament, officers of the department have lent their aid on numerous accasions to restoring good relations between employer and employees and done so cordially, becomin gmost efficient and successful in the work. Much effective work done along these lines cannot be recorded and does not appear in departmental reports, but is none the less known and appreciated by those who have felt the good results.

Outstanding Features

Before turning for a moment to aspects of the work of the department not involving a direct connection with industrial disputes, we may note the additional outstanding features in its development down to the present time.

At the time of its establishment in 1900 the department was placed in charge of the postmaster-general, who became minister of labor for certain purposes. The department of labor did not rank as a cabinet portfolio until 1909, when a new statute gave it this dignity. The postmaster general who had ben successively ministers also of labor were the Honorable Wm. Mulock (now chief justice of Ontario), Sir Allan Aylesworth, who later became minister of justice, and the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux. In January, 1909, the Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., was appointed to the cabinet as minister of labor, and held that office until the retire-

(Continued on page 6)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Westminster Trust Company
Capital, $1,000,000.00 Reserve Fund, $[illegible]
Subscribed, $[illegible]
We have MONEY TO LOAN on improved property.
Estates managed for out-of-town and city clients. Payments collected and forwarded or invested. We act as agents only for the purchase and sale of real estate.
Deposits accepted and interest at 4% allowed on daily balance.
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT
Head Office:
Columbia and Begbie Street, New Westminster, B. C.
J. J. Jones, Managing Director
J. A. Bechtel, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE S. BOWELL COMPANY
Successors to Gibbs & Bowell, Ltd.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
PHONE 405
405 COLUMBIA STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

UNION HATS AND OVERALLS at
J. E. BROWN & CO.
618 COLUMBIA STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

THE POPULAR PRICED, EUROPEAN PLAN
HOTEL RITZ
VICTORIA, B.C.
FORT ST., AT DOUGLAS
RATES 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00
C. J. LOVEJOY, MGR. FREE AUTO BUS

BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES
BY SMOKING THE OLD RELIABLE
Kurtz's "Pioneer" Cigars
YOU HELP YOUR FELLOW UNION MEN AND BESIDES, YOU GET THE VERY BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories—Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this stamp.
All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
J. F. Tobin, Pres. C. L. Blaine, Sec.-Treas.

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
Florists and Nursery Men
THREE STORES IN VANCOUVER
48 Hastings St. Phone Sey. 965 | 401 Granville St. Phone Sey. 8727 | 782 Granville St. Phone Sey. 9013
VICTORIA STORE, 613 VIEW ST.
GREENHOUSES
51st Ave. and Main St. Phone Fairmont 796. | Victoria, B. C. | Hammond, B. C. Long Distance Phone 17

Abbotsford Hotel
921 Pender St. West Phone Sey. 5860
Fireproof Vancouver, B. C. European
Rates $1.00 a day up
J. M. McLUCKIE, Proprietor. First-class Grill in connection

Lyle L. Mills, Proprietor EUROPEAN PLAN Frederick A. English, Manager
HOTEL EMPRESS Hot and Cold Water in Every Room. 150 Rooms Connected with Baths.
Phone Seymour 1507; 6388-9 235 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C. Strictly Modern and Absolutely Fireproof

PENDER HOTEL
612 PENDER STREET WEST
New, Modern, First-Class Steam Heated, Electric Lighted
Vancouver Seymour 1266
Rates $1.50 per Day and Up.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL Rooms Elegantly Furnished Classed with the best transients
75c. up; weekly, $3 up. 666 SEYMOUR STREET

Free Bus to and from all Trains and Boats. Electric Elevator
HOTEL IRVING Cor. Columbia Ave. and Hastings Street
McPHAIL & MACKENZIE, Proprietors
European Plan.
Hot and Cold Water and Telephone in every room. Rooms with baths, single or en suite.

Latest Addition to Vancouver's Up-to-Date Hotels
Hotel Regent
Absolutely Fireproof. Local and Long-Distance Phone in Every Room.
Abundance of Light and Heat. Cafe in Connection
RATES $1.00 PER DAY UP
Attractive Rates to Permanent Guests
COTTINGHAM & BEATTY Proprietors

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

SPENCER'S

RAIN'COATS

FOR MEN

$7.75 EXTRA!!

For $7.75 we have a coat that you will find a difficulty in matching at $10 elsewhere. It is wool faced and wool backed, full length, roomy, thoroughly ventilated, strapped and stitched, and the most desirable shade of fawn. Of course we have coats at higher and lower prices, but if you want a raincoat with every essential for rendering first class service you must not overlook this coat at $7.75

David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY OF

BUCK BRAND

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

J. N. HARVEY, LIMITED
Wholesale and Retail
Arrow Clothes, Hats, Men's Furnishings, Trunks, Bags and Travelling Goods
125-127 Hastings Street West, Vancouver
614 and 616 Yates St., Victoria

(COPY) Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9, 1914.

Messrs. Wm. J. McMaster & Sons, Ltd.,
1176 Homer Street, City.

Gentlemen: In answering your enquiry of to-day's date. Yes, I should know something about overalls as I have been studying them closely and selling them for more than twenty years. I regard your "Mac's Mogul" Overalls as one of the very best lines made on the continent to-day, the fact that we have you put our "Red Arrow" trade mark in addition to your own label on those you make for us should give you our opinion of the line. Best of all they are made in Vancouver by Vancouver workmen and should be supported by all. We need to keep more of our dollars at home.

Yours very truly,
J. N. HARVEY, LTD.
Per J. N. Harvey, President.

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

After Adam had partaken of that fruit—whether it was an apple or a nut makes very little difference—he made certain discoveries which caused him to sew fig leaves together to cover himself with.

Some tailors to-day are using the same crude methods in making clothes.

I believe in keeping up with the times, using modern methods in the making of stylish up-to-date clothing, saving you 25 per cent. in price of production, while paying the highest wages to my tailors.

S. McPherson, Sr.
MODERN PRICED TAILOR
432 Main St., Vancouver

COAL! COAL!!
Special Reduction to Small Consumers
WELLINGTON LUMP now 40c. per Sack of 100lbs.
Quantity Guaranteed. Prompt Delivery.
Macdonald Marpole Co., Ltd.
427 SEYMOUR ST. PHONE SEY. 210

Mr. Union Man

Are you eating Union-made Bread, are you helping to maintain the Union Standard of living by using goods produced by Union Labor?

BREWER'S X-L BREAD

has the Union Label on every loaf, and in quality and flavor it is unexcelled.

Phone Highland 573 and we will call at your house.

BREWER'S XL BAKERY,
Corner 4th Avenue and Commercial Street.

UNDERWEAR

MEN'S SALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR
At 50c. and 75c. per garment.
BRITANNIA
Light Woollen Underwear—just right for this warm weather
LIGHT WEIGHT UNION SUITS
From $1.00 per Suit up.
B. V. D. UNDERWEAR
With Short Sleeves and Knee Length Drawers, 75c. per garment.

CLUBB & STEWART, Ltd.
Tel. Sey. 782 309-315 HASTINGS STREET W.

The Labor Department and Its Work

(C ntinued from page 1)

ment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration in October, 1911, being then succeeded by the present minister, the Honorable T. W. Crothers, K. C.

We may now look briefly at those aspects of the work of the department that do not figure in the public eye always with the same prominence as does its connection with industrial disputes.

The Labor Gazette

Reverting to the Conciliation act it wil be found that one of its most important sections was the provision for the establishment of the Labor Gazette, a monthly journal in which were to be published statistics and general information relating to industrial matters. The journal was published first in September, 1900, and has ben published monthly from that date. The Labor Gazette is published at a nominal charge, but it is understood that the department places on its complimentary mailing list the names of numerous public authorities and institutions which are obviously interested in industrial matters, and includes in this list the name of each trades union secretary, and the Labor Gazette is furnished in this way to secretaries of all trades unions in the country. The Labor Gazette prints a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation act month, by month, and includes also statements of all strikes and lockouts during the month preceding publication, statistics of industrial accidents, and, generally speaking, information of all important industrial events. Frequently articles written as a result of special research appear also in its columns. Special correspondents are appointed at all important industrial centres in the country and send in monthly reports as to local conditions, furnishing also a monthly statement of retail prices, these last named statistics forming part of a tabular statement appearing monthly in the Labor Gazette. The journal averages about 150 pages monthly, and circulates about 13,000 copies.

Fair Wages and Inspection

A feature of the work of the department not specially indicated in the Conciliation act is what is known generally as the fair wages and inspection work. This arises from a resolution passed by the house of commons in 1900, provided that wages paid for work done on a contract controlled by a dominion government department or aided by the dominion government should not be less than those current in the trade, etc. As the outcome of this resolution the practice was established of including in government contracts schedules of wage rates current at the time in the place where the contract was to be executed, and below which wage rates paid for work done on the contract should not be allowed to fall. The administration of this resolution has become a most important branch of the work of the department, certain officers of which are required to furnish each year several hundred wages schedules, covering practically every part of Canada and necessitating travel and close and careful enquiry. During the last two or three years the officers employed on this work have had placed on them also important duties in connection with the protection of workmen employed in railroad construction, requiring the inspection of railroad camps. There are at present five officers engaged constantly in these important duties.

Stationed at Vancouver

The representatives of organized labor had for some years pressed on the minister of labor the desirability of the appointment of special fair wages officers for western Canada, and the suggestion was not unfavorably received. In 1912 the first step in this direction was taken by stationing at Vancouver an experienced officer, who has been able to do effective work in western Canada. The growth and rapid development of western Canada, and the increased duties of this branch, have required the appointment of additional officers and later an officer was appointed to have headquarters at Winnipeg. These officers, apart from their regular duties, are also frequently in a position to lend asistance in the settlement in their earlier stages of industrial disputes, thus preventing many a dispute from becoming a strike.

Much attention has been given in the press during the past few years to the statistical work of the department. In 1909 the department published a report on wholesale prices in Canada, the contents of which were regarded as bearing an intimate relation to the cost of living. About the same time began the monthly publication in the Labor Gazette of an index number designed to show fluctuations from month to month of wholesale prices, from which might be deduced the trend of the cost of living.

The Value of Reports

The "Wholesale Prices" reports have been published annually from 1909, and have excited wide attention in the press. This branch of departmental work has shown considerable expansion during recent years, and the increasing experience of the officers in the new work undertaken has greatly added to the value of the reports published.

A further expansion of departmental work is seen in the publication of special reports in other lines. In 1912 was published the report "Labor Organization in Canada, 1912," covering an aspect of industrial matters which had not previously received close attention from any quarter. The report gave the fullest information respecting the general scheme of trades union organization in Canada, and served also as a detailed directory of trades unions. This report has now become an annual publication and has been received with special welcome by Canadian labor leaders, and by all who are interested in informing themselves as to the general trend of labor organization. A further special report published at the beginning of the present year was that showing strikes and lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1912, with interesting analyses as to causes, time losses, etc. This report is similar in character to those printed periodically by the British labor department and by labor departments of other countries.

Investigation of Combines

The statute enacted in 1910, known as the Combines Investigation act, was placed under the charge of the minister of labor. This act was designed, as its full title indicates, to "provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies and mergers." The act became law on May 4, 1910. The statute seeks to attain the desired end by securing the establishment of a board for investigation of charges suggesting that by unfair business methods the public welfare suffers. The board is established by the minister of labor on the order of a judge who receives from six or more persons an application for the same backed by statutory statements, and the judge takes action after having satisfied himself by preliminary examination into the matter. One board has been established under this act, that is the case of the United Shoe Machinery company of Canada.

In 1910 the royal commision on industrial training and technical education was established, Dr. W. J. Robertson being chairman. The commission made an exhaustive enquiry on the subject, visiting every part of Canada and travelling extensively in the United States and in different countries of Europe. The report, which fills four large volumes, was issued from the press some months since, and has been widely distributed by the department. What governmental action may result from the report is understood not yet to have been decided, but the minister of labor stated at the recent session of parliament that the matter had been taken up with the provincial governments.

Departmental Activities

It will be evident, therefore, that the departmental activities include many lines of work not directly related to industrial disputes, but the work done in these different branches none the less bear indirectly in the same direction and permit the department to act with greater effectiveness and efficiency. Official reports of the department, and statistics and information gathered by its officers, more and more frequently appear as important elements in the adjustment of difficult disputes, and if industrial disputes in Canada during the last few years have been less severe than in other countries, as the closest investigation proves to have been the case, the department of labor may well claim to have rendered substantial service in helping to bring about the enviable condition.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

FOR RENT—9 room house, also 7 room house, modern, every convenience, close in. Call 1237 Burrard street for particulars. apt. 1

Stock Dinnerware
We have a fine selection of open stock dinnerware patterns. You can purchase these as you require. Sold by the dozen or by the piece.
MILLAR & COE 120 Hastings St. W.

Phone: Fairmont 810
Patterson & Chandler
Manufacturers of
MONUMENTS
Vaults, Curbing, Etc.
Office and Works:
Cor. 16th Ave. and Main St.
Branch Office: 40th & Fraser Aves.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Boo! Not Here—Not There!

"How's business?"

"Hush! Speak not irreverently of the dead."

And to bring the crisis nearer home Manager McVety has rented the Labor Temple hall this week for a convention of the Pacific Northwest Undertakers' Association. It's enough to cause even a labor editor to shudder.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

BUY BONDS

Put your money into high-class bonds paying 7 per cent. per annum.

We will sell bonds—par value $100.00 each—on terms.

$10 Cash and $10 Monthly

Salesmen Wanted

Royal Financial Corporation, Ltd.
Paid up Capital and Surplus over $800,000.00
708-714 ROGERS BUILDING
Vancouver, B. C.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Social Democrats Resolve

Editor B.C. *Federationist*: Resolved—That we, members of Nanaimo local Social Democratic Party of Canada, reaffirm our allegiance to the International socialist movement and in accord with it our protest against war as a reversion to barbarism, and in itself a proof of the sham and hypocrisy that underlies our socalled civilization. We charge capitalism, as a result of its competition for markets, annexation of territory and lust for power, is a breeder of war. We further protest that it is the members of the working class who at all times are the sufferers from war. They are slaughtered by thousands, their wives and children are made widows and orphans, while millions of other workers are made homeless and destitute. War, what insanity! Has the time not come to question the right of all this waste, destruction and human suffering at the behest of an idle few? Millions for war, while the masses are pinched and suffer from want of homes, clothing and food. Millions of strong men denied the right to self-support, while weak women and children are compelled to work. Militarism is supported and war approved by all the institutions of the modern state. Marx stated that the mode of production existing at any historical period determined the laws, the politics, the religion and the social relations of that period. How otherwise can we explain the present anarchic and criminal acts and utterances of the representatives of the present irresponsible ruling class. A society such as the present built on economic injustice must be sustained by physical force, hence for its defence, both within and without, the growth of police, military and naval armaments, which, if continued, must end either in war, bankruptcy or social revolution; The workers in the growth of the socialist movement have given evidence of their growing intelligence. The absurd plea that has so often been urged, that "preparation for war was the best guarantee of peace," has proven utterly fallacious. If it is wrong for one man to take the life of another, how much greater is the crime when a few men are the cause of hundreds of thousands being slaughtered? Fellow workers, war offers only suffering and death for you and yours. We close with the exhortation of Karl Marx: "Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

Nanaimo, Sept. 5, 1914.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

HEADQUARTERS
Hotel Lotus
VANCOUVER, B.C.
In the heart of the retail district. Absolutely fireproof and modern in every respect. Cuisine unexcelled. European plan, $1 to $3 per day. FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS. Owned and operated by The Provincial Hotels Company, Limited.
HOWARD J. SHEEHAN, President

Men's $5.00 Boots

TO SELL FOR $3.75

Five styles to choose from, all right up to the minute in style, and every pair built for comfort and service. Four different makes of uppers to choose from—Gunmetal Calf, Mahogany Tan Calf, Box Calf and Viscolized Chrome Kip, finished with stout winter weight, Goodyear welt, sewn soles. Every pair is guaranteed by the Hudson's Bay Company to give the same service and satisfaction as though the standard price of $5 was being paid for them. A good chance to buy a pair of winter boots at a saving of $1.25 a pair.

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. DUNSDON, STORES COMMISSIONER
GEORGIA AND GRANVILLE STREETS

CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST COMPANY 1907

Corporate Trustees Cannot Become Insolvent

Never forget that an Individual Trustee might become insolvent; but the affairs of Corporate Trustees are open to all the world, so that you can choose a safe Corporate Trustee.

An Individual Trustee might in ignorance commit a breach of Trust for which he would be held responsible but not have sufficient funds to make restitution. This would result in heavy loss to the beneficiates.

This Company is very unlikely to make mistakes, but if it should do so, it has ample funds to refund any money lost.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE 839 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Patrick Donnelly - General Manager

WESTERN CANADA LIQUOR CO.
LEE R. BARKLEY, Agent
137 WATER STREET