THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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HIKE-ING FROM CAMP TO CAMP ALONG THE P.G.E.

Looking for Work — No Prospects—Days Without Food

Only Eight Cents a Day—"John" Chinaman Competes in Business

[Special to The Federationist]

LILLOOET, B. C., July 8.—There are hundreds of men hike-ing from camp to camp along the line of construction of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, looking for work. They tramp from the Squamish to Lillooet, thence on to Clinton, Quesnell and Fort George. They keep coming and going on prospects, with no definite object in view. There are Poles, Austrians, Slavonians, Italians, Americans, Canadians, principally navvies, although many mechanics are included in the great army of unemployed. They sleep out at night in the sage-brush, or in the bush. I know of many instances when the unfortunates have gone three and four days without food, excepting maybe a few berries they picked along the rail. The road-houses refuse to give them "hand-outs," because, say the proprietors, it would put them out of business if they would "give up" every time they were asked to. A farmer told me that an average of 50 a day passed by his ranch—both ways. I have seen men on the point of exhaustion, and would work for anything to get something to eat. Nearly all construction is done as station work.

Twenty-five Cents an Hour

The contractors sub-let the work to gangs on the understanding that they pay a stated price a yard for moving earth or rock, and that no man shall be paid more than 25 cents an hour no matter how good a workman may be. When the men do get their pay cheques, they must go afoot 24 miles to the pay master to get them cashed, because the pay cheques are non-negotiable. The wages paid by contractors are not at all commensurate with living expenses. Those who can, travel in motor stages, the fare charged being excessive. Meals at 50 cents; lodging at hotels and road houses cost $1 or $1.50 a room. To sleep in a lousy bunk house costs the 25 cents. At Clinton there are men lying around hoping in vain to earn enough to get out of the place. Last month there were 800—all willing to do anything. The best any man can possibly earn in a month, after paying for his keep, is $28, if he happens to have steady work. This is the way contracting business is the latest skin game extant with workingmen, who are always on the losing end. While some "station" men do come out ahead, yet the majority of them do not make wages. Some can come out in debt after a month's hard labor. A gang of eight able-bodied Austrians, after working on an average of twelve hours a day for three months, got only

Eight Cents a Day

Once. It is reported that "Pat" Welsh's warehouse, at the head of Clinton lake, three miles out of Lillooet, cleaned up to $35,000 a month from stores supplied to camps along the P. G. E. R. Some contractors complain, while they charge $1 a day board, that their dining-rooms do not pay. A critical examination of their books would show that the feed of their horses is credited to dining-room account.

At Lillooet several places of business have closed down, and are moving along the line as construction is completed. There is very little doing in mining. It is generally conceded that the only people who get any money out of the business are promoters and contractors, and very little filtering into the hands of the working-man who put their earnings into circulation. The Chinese are getting quite a foothold here.

"John" Competes

The hotels and restaurants employ them as cooks and domestics. There are two restaurants owned and conducted by Chinks, while three general stores, two laundries and several gardens belong to these slant-eyed individuals. Business men are now complaining of Chinese competition, but, as a matter of fact, it serves them right because just as long as the Chinese were competitors in the labor market, they encouraged John every time possible. But since he now undercuts wages, because he will not work for whatt the white navvies get, and is now in business for himself, the white merchants complain. I say let them bother.

Licenses for Bartenders

The new liquor license by-law of Prince Rupert, B.C., provides among other regulations for the issue of licenses to bartenders, which are to be compulsory. The licenses may not be issued to women. All holders of licenses must be 21 years of age and British subjects or residents of Canada for three months. The by-law also deals with the issue of wholesale, retail, restaurant and special liquor licenses and provides penalties for offences.

Will District No. 6 Withdraw?

The District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners is voting on the question of whether or not the district shall withdraw from the B. C. Federation of Labor.

B. C. F. of L. Convention Monday

The special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor will convene in Vancouver Labor Temple next Monday morning at 9 o'clock. At this time it is apparent that the gathering will be representative of the labor movement all over the province. Credentials are already in for delegates as far north as Prince Rupert, and as far east as Nelson.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the numerical strength of the convention, but there is every evidence that it will not fall short of the expectations of the executive officers of the Federation.

A notable visitor present will be Vice-President Fred. Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who is coming straight through from Toronto to Vancouver in order to be here in time for the convention.

A special meeting of the executive officers will be held on Sunday evening next to take up the agenda of the business of the convention.

Officers of the island miners have been visiting meetings of the local unions in Vancouver and elsewhere during the past week and have met with an attentive and cordial reception.

The problems confronting the convention are the gravest yet faced by organized labor in British Columbia. The sole business of the gathering will be to consider and solve this problem, and with its deliberations centered on that issue, it is to be hoped that a practical and practicable solution will be found.

NANAIMO CLERKS JOIN PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

Legislation Necessary to Control Hours of Employment

Nanaimo Clerks Had Better Conditions Than in Any City in Canada

Dan W. Poupard, general secretary of the Retail Employees' Association of British Columbia, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo. He said that his organization was growing in strength every day. At the Black Diamond city the members of the Merchants' Employees' association met on Wednesday night to consider the advisability of affiliating with this body. Upon a ballot being taken it was decided that a local branch of the provincial organization should be formed. Secretary Poupard said that the Retail Employees' organization of British Columbia was formed for the purpose of obtaining a weekly half-holiday and a limitation of hours by means of legislation and that the policy of the organization was to carry on its work in such a way that the best relationship might be retained between employer and employee. In all their endeavors, he said, they had always taken into consideration the intimate relationship which must exist between man and employer in the retail trade and because of this if for no other reason it was most desirable that the present good feeling shall continue. In reference to the effort of the clerks in Victoria and Vancouver Mr. Poupard said that they had it clearly demonstrated that legislation controlling the hours of employment in stores was more than desirable and that employer and employee were agreed on this point. The claims of his organization was that in order for effective appeal to be made to the provincial government it was necessary for the request to come from the retail employees in every part of the province. He also pointed out that the advantages of organization were many and he directed the attention to the influence exercised by the professional associations towards the efficient and high moral conduct of their members. The doctors, solicitors, dentists, architects and other bodies had by organized effort brought their professions to a high degree of perfection and there was no reason in the world why the retail employees should not raise their occupation to a much higher standard. Mr. Poupard further stated that retail clerks of Nanaimo enjoyed conditions not equalled in any other city in Canada. He was very favorably impressed with the local conditions in the stores and with the fine type of employees with whom he had come in contact during his all too brief visit.

Naturalization Act

As a result of a misunderstanding that has arisen as to the new naturalization act, the state department at Ottawa is issuing a special circular on the subject, directing attention to the fact that the new law is not in effect, but will be only on January 1st next, while with respect to people living here at present and up to the first of the year, the old law will apply for three years yet. Heretofore naturalization was granted in court by judges. Under the new law the judges will certify as to the evidence of qualification, while the certificate will be issued by the secretary of state.

General Organizer P. W. Dowler, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, arrived in the city on Tuesday from Seattle, in company with General Executive Board Member W. A. Cole, of San Francisco, Cal.

"Teddy" Bryanston, an old-time teamster of this city, has left for Los Angeles, Cal., where he will reside in future. His many friends wish him success in his new field of activities.

W. S. Armstrong, a well known old-time printer of this city, and one-time president of No. 226, went to Kamloops Wednesday night. He will go to work on the Sentinel of that city.

B. C. FEDERATION

Executive Board Held Meeting Recently

At the request of the members of district No. 28, U. M. W. of A., a special meeting of the executive of the B. C. F. of Labor was held recently in the labor hall, Victoria. Only the members of the executive resident on the coast were in attendance, as there was no time to call the other members and the expense of same was not thought warranted, under the conditions. President Watchman wired them to secure their views. President Foster, of District 28, gave the executive the reasons for the miners asking for a special convention, stating that the miners had, by a large majority, voted in favor of the idea of a convention, and that they desired that organized labor should be consulted on their behalf. Representative Irvine also gave his ideas as did International Board Member G. Pettigrew. After considerable discussion the executive decided that they would call a special convention to convene in the labor temple, Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, July 13th. Members present: President Watchman, Vice-president B. Simmons; executive members, W. F. Munn, H. Knudson and J. H. McVety, and Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The Following Figures Tell Their Own Story

The building permits for June as reported from the Vancouver building inspector's office are as follows: Total number of permits issued for June, 1914, is 128, valued at $572,265. During June last year 195 permits were issued, valued at $908,881. For the six months ending June 30, 1914, the permits numbered 848, valued at $2,393,249. Last year for the six months ending June 30, the permits were 1197, valued at $7,118,256.

Allan Studholme Re-elected

Allan Studholme, the labor member for East Hamilton, in the Ontario legislature, was re-elected in the provincial elections held last Tuesday, by a majority of over a thousand votes.

FAVORS DEPORTING INDIGENT ALIENS

President Watters of Trades Congress Supports Proposition

Should Be Returned at Expense of Transportation Companies

The Ottawa Citizen says: "The declaration of Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration at Ottawa, that the unemployed Ukranians in Canadian cities who have been here less than three years, and are public charges, should be deported, should the municipality make the request, has engendered widespread discussion. Not only in the dominion, but in Great Britain has the problem been talked of, and Mr. Scott's action is criticized freely. Various opinion as to the wisdom of this course have been expressed, and the prevailing feeling seems to be that the government should carry out their proposal. Among organized labor this latter opinion is generally held. The whole matter will be gone into at the St. John convention of the dominion Trades and Labor Congress in September. J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is of the opinion that the action of the government in deporting these men is absolutely consistent, and he states that the dominion authorities only paid bonuses on farm laborers and domestic servants, and that deportation became necessary because dishonest agents and transportation companies often brought people here masquerading under these guises who were of neither class. They should be returned at the expense of the companies which carried them to Canada."

STREET RAILWAYMEN ATTENTION

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 8.—The meeting of the Street Railway Employees' union, to be held in the Labor Temple next Tuesday, July 14, will probably be one of the most important held by that organization for some time, for not only will the report of the committee now interviewing the management of the B. C. E. R. in regard to the enforcement of the award of the board of conciliation in their dispute with the company be up for consideration, but many other matters of great interest to the members will have to be acted upon. It behooves all members having their own interests as well as that of the organization at heart, to be present, so the officers can get an intelligent idea of the wishes of the membership in carrying on the work of the organization. Every member off duty on that evening is earnestly requested and should by all means be present.

Dist. Inspector Condemns Hillcrest

Damning evidence bearing on the recent disaster at Hillcrest, Alberta, wherein 200 coal miners were killed by explosion, was given at the inquiry last Wednesday. Mr. Francis Aspinall, district inspector of coal mines, with jurisdiction over Hillcrest, was on the witness stand. He said that the mine was very gassy and dusty, and that as far back as July, 1912, he had condemned the ventilation system used. His examination of the mine since the disaster had satisfied him that it was in even worse condition than before, apart from the effects of the explosion. His evidence practically meant that the reversing of the fan in No. 2 level, and the working of too many men in the sections was a direct violation of the Coal Mines Regulation act. Asked as to his opinion of the fire bosses' testimony that they could not say how many miners were working in each section at the time of explosion, he said they were lying. His investigation had satisfied him that there was gas present, and poor ventilation in No. 2 level when the mine blew up. As to the actual way in which the explosion was eventually caused, he could not be certain.

STRIKE SETTLED

San Francisco Pressmen at Work Again

The strike of the printing pressmen and feeders in San Francisco job shops, which has been on for more than a year, is settled. The details of the settlement will be made public shortly, as action on the tentative agreement will be taken at special meetings of the Franklin Printing Trades association, the Printing Pressmen's union and the Pressfeeders' union. This week representatives of the San Francisco labor council, the Typographical union and the Franklin Printing Trades association held a conference, at which the terms of settlement of the strike were agreed upon. It is understood that the terms of settlement are entirely satisfactory to the employers and the unions involved.

RANNIE RESIGNS

B. C. E. R. Traffic Agent for the Vancouver Lines Leaves for Chilliwack

J. B. Rannie, traffic agent for the Vancouver lines of the B. C. E. R., after serving the company for about 25 years, has resigned that position, and will remove to a ranch, just south of Chilliwack, where he will reside in future. Mr. Rannie entered the employ of the B. C. E. R. company in September, 1889, and has since been constantly employed in connection with the traffic or transportation departments. His first work was in the reconstruction of cars, intended to be horse-drawn, into cars equipped with electric motors and later he served as motorman and conductor. In those days the only through city line was on Granville street as far south as Drake street, then to Main and Front streets. On Powell street the line ran from Campbell avenue, connecting with the main line at Main street. Mr. Rannie acted as motorman until 1900, when he was appointed to the position of traffic superintendent on Vancouver lines. In 1911, he was appointed traffic agent in connection with Vancouver lines and held this position until yesterday when his resignation took effect. His late fellow-employees wish him every success in his new field of operations.

UNSKILLED LABORERS AMALGAMATE IN ENGLAND

Commence With Four Hundred thousand Members Will be Doubled

Annual Income One Million—Fighting Fund Half a Million

Advices from London, England, state that the second of Great Britain's giant labor organizations came into existence on Wednesday when a conference of representatives of unskilled labor approved a scheme whereby the general laborers' national council and the national transport workers' federation amalgamated into a national union. The laborers' council represents eight unions, enrolling general laborers. It is urged that the object is to lessen the number of industrial conflicts. One chief consideration, however, is the formation of central funds. With the commencing membership at four hundred thousand the proposal is that a levy shall be converted into a first fund of $200,000 to meet trade union liabilities. A minimum subscription of two pence per week is to furnish an annual income of nearly a million dollars, and the establishment of a central fighting fund of half a million dollars is contemplated. It is expected that with little effort and within a short time, the 400,000 membership will be doubled.

AMALGAMATION

Of British Miners and the Freight Handlers

A London, Eng., dispatch says that the amalgamation of the trades unions goes steadily forward. Following closely upon the working agreement between the miners, transport workers and the railwaymen, with a total membership of 1,350,000, which has now been finally settled, the General Laborers' union, which has an immense organization spreading all over the country, has been admitted to the amalgamation. Thus practically all the unions, whose members mine coal or handle the freight of the country are in one organization. This is the reply of the workers to the combination of the employers of the country, but it is only part of what the trades unionists aim at. They are working for a general amalgamation of the lesser skilled or general labor. At present the workmen are faced with an alarming growth in the employment of cheap Chinese and other eastern labor, chiefly at the great ports, where Chinamen and Indians are arriving in increasing numbers, and they project some drastic action, either political or direct, to put a stop to this competition.

JAMES PATRICK

Secretary Locomotive Firemen Dies Suddenly at His Residence

Members of the "brotherhood" are deeply grieved to hear of the sudden death of one of their most esteemed members—James Patrick, 1183 Homer street, financial secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Thursday evening last "Jim" was apparently in perfect health, attending a meeting in the Labor Temple. The next morning his friends were shocked to hear of his sudden demise from heart failure. He had been one of the stalwarts of his union, and it will indeed be hard to replace him. The Federationist joins with the many friends of the late Mr. Patrick in expressing sympathy with his widow and two children in this their hour of bereavement.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Monday afternoon, under the auspices of his union.

Bricklayers

There was a good turnout of members at Tuesday night's meeting of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International union, No. 1. During the month of June eighteen members took out their transfer certificates and left the city. Only about one-third of the membership reported as working.

A BUDGET OF NEWS FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Industrial Activity Shows Signs of Hopeful Conditions

State of Trade—June Building Permits Total $31,915

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., July 8.—The outlook for the next few weeks in regard to increased industrial activity, in so far as the building trades are concerned, shows signs of more hopeful conditions than hitherto existed. The outlook does not, however, warrant an influx of those who follow that particular calling as a means of earning a livelihood to come here. Most of the big jobs are nearing completion, which will allow of sufficient men, with the already large waiting list, to be available to fill all positions on any future work contemplated.

The building permits for the month of June show a total of $31,915, which does not include the contract for the erection of a new school house, the estimated cost of which is $18,800.

According to advices received from Hazelton, tenders are being called for the erection of government buildings, post office and telegraph offices at that point.

Owing to the bad behavior of the weather man, many of the salmon fishermen have been experiencing strenuous times in being detained from getting back to the canneries.

Work along the waterfront from a longshoreman's standpoint is none too brisk, and could in no sense be regarded favorably. Very little freight is being conveyed by the vessels calling in here in comparison to what is usually carried at this time of the year.

There is no demand for general laborers. Those who are here find it exceedingly difficult to obtain employment.

Around the Unions

The carpenters' union report increased activity, but all kinds of carpenters on the waiting list.

The structural iron workers are still fairly well employed with the erection of the dock.

Typos—All members of the local union are working full time.

Electrical workers are fairly busy.

Stationary engineers report favorably—though things could be better.

Longshoremen—Quiet.

Issues Neat Blotter

The Prince Rupert Typographical union have issued a useful and attractive blotter, which is being distributed around town. It bears the imprint of the Premier Press, has a celluloid top and a good pad of blotting paper. The inscription advises the use of union printing, and gives seven good reasons for doing so.

News Briefs

As a result of a visit from the provincial dairy inspector, ten animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The animals infected were ordered destroyed.

During June, fish to the extent of 22,418 hundredweight has been handled at this port, which at the average value of five cents a pound, means $112,090. The quantity taken included 874,600 pounds of salmon, 10,000 pounds of cod, and 1,357,200 pounds of halibut.

Mr. Robertson, who was employed around the drydock, met with a severe accident that necessitated his removal to the city hospital. As far as can be ascertained no bones were broken, though on account of the severe shaking up he is liable to be injured internally.

Eighty tons of decayed herring were ordered removed by the city council, sitting as a board of health. The herring in question had been allowed to rot owing to a tangle between white and Japanese interests which involved seizure by the sheriff, and finally, as stated above, the whole catch was condemned and consigned to the incinerator.

The Northern Telephone company has announced that they will commence the construction of a telephone line from Hazelton to Skeena Crossing, connecting up all the principal mines in and around the two Hazeltons.

Tenders are to be submitted the beginning of next week for the erection of the oil storage tanks for the use of the G. T. P. steamship company.

B. C. F. OF L. DELEGATES

Instructed By Sec.-Treas. Wells as to Transportation

Sec.-Treasurer A. S. Wells, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, writes: "All delegates to the special convention of the B. C. of L., to be held in Vancouver on the 13th, when purchasing transportation tickets should only purchase one way first-class tickets, and secure standard certificates, which must be handed to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation for signature before obtaining return tickets, in order to obtain a reduction of fare, and in order that this may affect those coming from a long distance all delegates, no matter what distance they have to come, should avail themselves of this opportunity, and thereby enable those delegates coming from long distances to secure their transportation as cheaply as possible."

G. N. Prouse, plumber, Portland, is visiting relatives in this city. "Gus" has not been in B. C. for five years.

HE THAT IS WITHOUT SIN AMONG YOU—

LIFE'S DAILY DRAMA has a nasty habit of thrusting its details, every now and again, through the thin crust of social secrecy which veils some of its ugliest aspects. There is a very efficient conspiracy known as respectability. Its mission is to maintain the rule of sham and makebelieve at all costs. If it seems necessary to stifle social truth in the course of the business, then the end is considered to justify the means. Never mind about morals as long as manners are all right. The most important thing to remember in life, is to keep up appearances. For heaven's sake do not have and accident and tell the truth; even though the very foundations of human society round about are rotten with humbug and pretence. No "really nice person" would do such a thing. It is so "low." Yet life is very real—really. And in spite of the veneer of artificiality with which modern civilization has covered it, ever and anon its realities insist on being seen and heard. Neither is it necessary to resort to the fictions and figments of the novelist to stimulate imagination of what may be. Real life is a palpitating record of blood-red facts, demanding the attention and consideration of the intelligence of men and women who are human enough to be real, and wise enough to be honest. One, which is characteristic of thousands like it, came out in a case heard in the courts recently. It was an abortion case involving the death of a married woman. The husband is press reported to have made the following statement:

> He said he was out of work at the time and he and his wife had a baby 18 months old. His wife was anxious to go out to work to keep them from becoming destitute.
>
> It was a choice of possible death or certain destitution—and she died.

* * * *

No particular emphasis need be laid upon one particular case. Any fully grown man or woman, who is honest enough to be honest with themselves, knows well enough that such tragedies are being enacted every day within the silence and privacy of society's domestic life. It is questionable if there is one doctor in a hundred who is not requested many times in the course of a year to violate the law and the ethics of his profession in this particular way. The daily life of the average wife of the average working man, is one everlasting worry lest she should be what is known in the plain language of such occasions, "caught again." Yet it is not because working-class women are any more desirous than others of eluding the natural course of matrimony. It is the dreadful anxiety of another mouth to fill, another little human responsibility to be clothed and nurtured, while the family income is already too small to provide sufficient of the decencies and comforts of life. Added to that is the daily dread of every working-class woman that night may bring a "lay-off" and find her husband without a job, by which grace alone can little mouths be fed.

* * * *

Nor is this fear confined to what is known as the working-class. The growing insecurity of employment in all branches of mental and physical labor, is responsible at the bottom for these unnatural methods of escaping the responsibility of children whom parents know they have not the means to properly rear and start out in life. "Socialism will destroy the home." Indeed! Of all the rank iniquities which spring from the muck heap of modern capitalism, this stunting and strangling of child-life is one of the worst. In a sane system of society, where men and women could always be certain of being able to secure the decencies and comforts of life in return for their labor, such monstrosities would not be. Human nature is naturally human enough to be human if it has a fair opportunity to be so. Two thousand years of Christianity! "Feed my little ones." What a mockery it all is!

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PREVENT OR PROVIDE MEANS TO SETTLE FUTURE STRIKES

Group of Bills To Be Submitted to Congress Next Fall

Colorado Strike Proven a Social and Economic Disease

[Special Correspondence]

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—That the Colorado strike is to form the basis for a group of bills to be submitted to congress next fall, the purpose of which is to prevent or provide a means of settling future strikes, seems to be a certainty according to advices received in the strike zone from Washington. Probably never before has an industrial struggle been marked by such a wanton slaughter as that at Ludlow on April 20th last, and likewise it is doubtful whether in any strike state officers have openly prostituted themselves to the corporations. Thirty committees have investigated the strike. None of them have accomplished any results as far as a settlement is concerned, because none seem to have had any authority to accomplish that end. As long as the federal troops are in the field, peace will reign in the Colorado strike district, but if they are removed it is certain that the strikers and their families will suffer the same abuse and intimidation at the hands of the state militia and the mine guards as they did before. One thing is certain, that the operators will never cease their war of extermination against the strikers until some federal power is found to make them agree to a meeting and a settlement. There is more publicly-owned coal land in Colorado than in Pennsylvania and John D. Rockefeller will continue his greedy, bloody battle to obtain this land until federal intervention is possible. The public generally agrees that a battle between capital and labor such as the Colorado strike has proven, is a grave social and economic disease just as dangerous to the national health as tuberculosis.

CAXTON CLUB

Printers' Apprentices Will Hold Entertainment

A committee of printers' apprentices, comprising C. W. Pettipiece, James Hesson and E. Humphrey, has arranged everything for a successful entertainment and lecture by J. Francis Bursill (Felix Penne) entitled "The Printing Press from Caxton to William Morris." The affair will be held in the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, July 21st, at 8 p.m. The first half of the entertainment will be devoted to vocal and instrumental music, then the lecture will be given, illustrated with many lantern slides, and will conclude with another half hour of varied items. Two hours of thorough enjoyment are promised for the nominal admission fee of 25 cents.

Tveitmoe and Others Released

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, W. J. McCain, J. E. Ray, R. H. Hquilihan, F. Sherman, and H. S. Jones, all charged with complicity in blowing up the Times building in Los Angeles, and other structures, were released last Friday. The cases against them were withdrawn by the United States District Attorney on the grounds that he had no evidence to secure conviction.

Philip Snowden, M. P., Coming

News reports state that Philip Snowden, labor M. P. in the British house of commons, is coming to Canada this month.

AMERICAN'S HEADQUARTERS
Hotel Lotus
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A. S. WELLS
Secretary-treasurer of the British Colu mbia Federation of Labor, which will convene in a special convention on M onday morning next in Labor Temple, Vancouver.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

By MRS. J. A. CLARKE

PROVINCIAL FEDERATION

The various suffrage leagues of Vancouver are considering the proposition of uniting in a provincial federation with other leagues throughout the province.

At the present time the five leagues within the city limits are united in a body called the Central Parliamentary committee.

There is no doubt that a provincial federation is desirable and necessary. If it can be brought about it will be quite a help in producing unity of action.

Pioneer Political Equality League

The next meeting of the Pioneer Political Equality league will take place on Friday afternoon at 3 p.m. July 17, in room 302, Empire building.

The public may attend this meeting.

Central Parliamentary Committee

The Central Parliamentary committee will not meet again until the last Tuesday in August, unless a special meeting is called.

Owing to the hot weather there will not be a great deal of activity in suffrage matters during the next two months.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

The next meeting of the Mount Pleasant Equal Suffrage league will be held Friday, July 10, at 8.15 p.m., in A. O. F. hall, Harris block, corner of Main street and Tenth avenue.

Mr. Thomas, a member of the Liberal association of ward v, will be the chief speaker. Mr. Thomas helped with the woman's campaign in Washington and is well informed on the suffrage question.

It is hoped the public and members will attend and thus show appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Thomas.

BROADER ACTION OF WOMEN.

During the past month several incidents occurred that clearly proved woman should have the power to vote. These effect the welfare of childhood and therefore future generations. For instance, the exhibit of British Columbia products held recently in this city might have been of great commercial benefit to the province. Patriotic people might demand goods made here; but there are other points beside commercialism and patriotism to consider: First, mothers must consider if these products are pure. A lady, walking about the booths, noticed an article of diet on sale that a canvasser had left a sample of at her home. As a mother she was anxious to know what ingredients composed it, and so enquired. She was simply informed that an inventor never told his secret. If mothers were awake to the fact that today everything is made for profit, and for that reason the manufacturer puts up every article as cheaply as possible, never considering the health of the nation, only as he is compelled to, then would they demand to know what were these mysterious sample packets composed of; also they would desire the vote so they could enforce better pure food laws. They should know whether those engaged in the manufacture of B. C. goods have been fairly compensated for their labor. Buy B. C. goods, by all means, if they are pure and made under proper sanitary conditions with a square deal to the producer.

A PARADOX.

A Montreal daily press despatch announces that 10,000 unemployed able-bodied men are walking the streets of that city unable to obtain work. At the same time in the local newspapers I read that the boosters, who took part in the pageant parade, are seeking relief from the city treasury. Are we all losing our balance in this 20th century or is it this unnatural greed for wealth? Now, with regard to this pageant: These men who wanted to have it—whose motive was to thrust their goods before the public eye—should certainly pay their own expenses. What has the public to do with advertising? People at the present stage of evolution have all they can do to live and get the bare common necessaries. If the city fathers who have been put in office to look after the public money are not advanced enough to take better care of it, than throw it away on pageants so that certain individuals may have scope to exhibit their wares, then it is time the people woke up. There is no money with which to buy goods when there are thousands of people idle in every city of the world. The money monopolists have everything there is worth having. How can the workers buy when every thing has been taken from them? It is only when they have money that merchants and manufacturers are able to sell them goods. Since average employers always want things cheap themselves, this state of affairs applies to every one else likewise. The pageant would have been a bigger success if that 10,000 idle men could have been imported to give it the finishing touches. Natural law is not asleep; it has always stepped in when we get so far, and surely the signs of the times are pointing to a great change. Civilization is no different than a fever. All the doctors in the kingdom must stand aside while Dame Nature takes possession of the patient. They may help and do all they think to be right, but natural law does its work. When women get votes they will try and straighten these things out.—L.P.

ITS UP TO THE WOMEN.

August Bebel, the great socialist, was the first person to make the statement that "a nation can be no greater than its women." And "Mother" Mary Jones, that champion of human liberty, in the speech she made in Vancouver recently, said the same thing. She said: "It's up to the women!" No one can doubt that this is a period of awakening for women. The feminist movement is here, and a most decided factor to be reckoned with. There is no use trying to sidetrack it, for it must be considered sooner or later, and why not now? There are people who say that the woman's movement is in reality only a part of the great economic problem which all are facing today; but while economics, with its widespread bearing on almost every phase of aur social existence, of necessity plays a large part in this question, there is another side which is equally as important. There is no use in denying the fact that sex-oppression is a decided reality, even though it may take the form of a mistaken kindness, and the false ideals of women, which have been cherished so long, are at fault in this. But any influence which prevents the fullest development of the individual is undoubtedly oppression—how ever well meant. These ideals, until very recently, prevented a woman from receiving anything but the most rudimentary education, and consequently many women are held back from an active interest in the affairs of life outside the four walls of their homes. Thus women themselves are keeping back the advance of the world in almost every possible way. To be sure we have outgrown the code which produced the early Victorian lady, who, to judge from the contemporary literature of the period, must have divided her time between "fainting and bursting into tears." There is a long road to travel yet. The idea of looking on women as property is very deeply rooted, and it will take more than a change in our economic system to bring about a revolution in this habit of thought. It will be a slow growth, but ideals must change along these lines in order to have lasting progress. Anti-suffragists hold that women can mould the nation through their children. A very truth! And that is exactly what they have been doing. Are not the unthinking masses today but a reflection of the mental inactivity of their mothers? Who can doubt that the influences which surround us in our most impressionable years largely determine the kind of men and women we shall become? And who can consider that it is time wasted to see that the mothers of the generations to come are wakened out of their legarthy and made to lay hold on life and realize their responsibilities? It must be done eventually, and it is not going to be an altogether easy thing to undo the work of centuries, but if each one of us will do what we can as the opportunity arises to drop a few "truths" into the minds of those we meet, we may accomplish more than we think. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."—Aileen Tutty.

Then What About the Miners?

The principle of internationalism in labor organiaztion in Canada has been criticized freely from time to time, but the criticism falls to the ground before the unanswerable fact that on this continent nothing is more widely internationalized than capital. It is estimated that there is at least a billion dollars of United States capital invested in this country, and the policies governing the investment and operation of this wealth are directed from American centres. There are many millions of Canadian capital in the United States, in fact, if there is one field in which national boundary lines have been obliterated it is in the field of investment of capital. It is manifestly absurd, therefore, to advance seriously the contention that the principle of internationalism in trades unionism should be restricted or prohibited. As far as the general public is concerned we fancy its economic well-being is not likely to be injured any more by international labor organizations than by American-controlled trusts.—Victoria Times.

The Miners' Psalm

The mine owner is my master; I know only want.

He maketh me to go down in deep mines; he leadeth me beside the rich ores.

He thinketh not of my soul; he leadeth me in paths of danger for his profit's sake.

Yea, though I strike for more of the products of my labor, I receive only evil; for thou art with me; thy gunmen and thy militia they are after me.

Thou preparest a court-martial before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou bruisest my head with clubs; my blood runneth in the street.

Surely poverty and misery shall follow me all the days of my life, if we allow private ownership of mines forever.—R. K. Janes, in Appeal to Reason.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS LOcal 496—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7.30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren. P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnston street, at 8 p.m. President, George Dykeman; secretary, Thos. F. Mathison, box 302, Victoria, B. C.

MINERS' UNIONS

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2233, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

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

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

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m. President, F. W. Perrin; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 36, Trail, B. C.

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

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

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

Bartenders—Room 208; Geo. W. Curnock.
B. C. Federationist—Room 217; R. P. Pettipiece.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—W. L. Yule, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—Room 209; Hugh McEwen.
Bricklayers—Room 215; Wm. S. Dagnall.
Barbers—Room 208; C. F. Burkhart; phone Sey. 1776.
Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers—Room 220; John Sully.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 203; W. E. Walker; Tel. Seymour 3414.
Electrical Workers (outside)—Room 207; W. F. Dunn.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 207; F. L. Estinghausen.
Engineers (Steam)—Room 216; Ed. Prendergast.
Labor Temple Co.—Room 211; J. H. McVety.
Longshoremen's Association — Office, 145 Alexander street; H. Hanning; tel.: Seymour 6359.
Moving Picture Operators—G. R. Hamilton, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, rooms 29-30, Williams Building, 413 Granville Street. Seymour 2530.
Plasterers—Joe Hampton; Tel. Seymour 1514.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; Seymour 508.
Trades and Labor Council—Room 210; Geo. Bartley.
Typographical—Rooms 212, 213, 214; R. H. Neelands.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Misrepresentation

Editor B. C. Federationist: An editorial of the Trinidad Free Press, dated July 1st, referring to a settlement of the miners' strike in British Columbia, said that while all of the demands were not granted, yet the mine owners of that region met the representatives of the union on a "give and take basis" with the result that an agreement was reached. Such statements as these are utterly false and misleading as they have a tendency of influencing miners from all parts to leave their jobs and come to British Columbia to work under the "supposed agreement" which many will have read about, providing the Trinidad Free Press is widely circulated. In all fairness to the striking miners of this district I request that this contradiction be published in your paper. That at no time since the inception of this strike on Vancouver island have the mine owners met the representatives of the union on a "give and take" basis, and that no agreement has been reached. That we are still on strike and likely to remain for a considerable time, which was demonstrated by the miners of this district two or three weeks ago when a referendum vote was taken and was carried by a majority of approximately 1200 votes to continue. In justice to the striking miners of Vancouver island who have fought so long, who have sacrificed so much, and who are still determined to suffer for a principle, we ask all miners to disregard such alluring statements made by Trinidad Free Press and other papers as there is no foundation to such statements.

JOHN McALLISTER,
Secretary-treasurer of District No. 28, U. M. W. of A., Vancouver island,
Cumberland, B. C., July 7, 1914.

C. P. R. Pension Fund

According to a statement just issued outlining the operation of the pension fund of the C. P. R., there is nearly $750,000 standing to the credit of the fund. The pension system was instituted twelve years ago and during that period large sums have been disbursed for the benefit of former employees. There are now 605 pensioners on the list. Last year the C. P. R. contributed $125,000 to the total amount of $169,329 paid out.

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VANCOUVER UNION

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

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY, LTD.—Directors: Fred A. Hoover, J. H. McVety, James Brown, Edward Lothian, James Campbell, J. W. Wilkinson, R. P. Pettipiece, John McMillan, Murdock McKenzie, F. Blumberg, H. B. Free. Managing director, J. H. McVety, Room 3.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.—Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. Fleming, P.O. Box 68.

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

BARBERS' LOCAL No. 120—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p.m. President, J. W. Green; recorder, E. Herritt; secretary-business agent, F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

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

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

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in room 205, Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, W. Bushman; secretary, George Mowat, Hazelwood hotel, 344 Hastings Steet; secretary-treasurer, H. Perry, 1130 Teraulay Avenue East.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, F. Barclay, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union—Meets first Friday in every month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office, Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10.30; 1 p.m. to 2.30 and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 3414.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 213—Meets Room 201 every Monday, 8 p.m. President, Dave Fink; vice-president, M. Sander; recording secretary, Roy Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Room 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

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

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

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 233, I.A.T.S.E.—Meets every second Sunday of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President H. C. Roddan; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Goodman; recording secretary, A. O. Hansen; business agent, G. R. Hamilton. Office, Room 100, Loo Bldg. Tel. Sey. 3045.

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

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 3—Meets first and third Wednesday, O'Brien Hall, 8 p.m. President, G. Dean; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter; financial secretary, D. Scott; treasurer, I. Type; business agent, Joe Hampton, Phone Sey. 1514.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS', AND Decorators', Local 138—Meets every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, H. Gray; financial secretary, J. Freckleton, 1 Comox street; recording secretary, J. Dowding, 622 Howe street. Business agent, James Train, Room 303, Labor Temple.

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

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8 p.m. President, J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

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

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

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

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

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES Local No. 118—Meets second Sunday of each month at Room 204, Labor Temple. President, H. Spears; recording secretary, Geo. W. Allin, P.O. Box 711, Vancouver.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 3 p.m. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger, secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—[illegible]

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

SIXTH YEAR. No. 170. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1914. EIGHT PAGES (In Vancouver City, $1.50) $1.50 PER YEAR

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Commences Saturday, July 11

ANY SUIT

UP TO AND INCLUDING $30.00

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The first week of the sale will commence on SATURDAY, JULY 11th, and continuing until the following SATURDAY, JULY 18th. Every suit up to and including $30.00 will be placed on sale at $18.00.

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.
514 GRANVILLE STREET

CANADA'S PATENT OFFICE NEEDS INVESTIGATION

It Is Hardly Fit for One of the South American Republics

Permits Powerful Trust to Drive the Poor Man to the Wall

[By H. W. Charlton, B. A. Sc.]

There are not many roads at the present day that lead to sudden wealth, obtained honestly and fairly, but some undoubtedly do exist. Among these the discovery of new and valuable machines and processes deserves to be mentioned. The inventor does not deprive anybody of anything he possessed before, he simply adds to the world's supply of useful knowledge and reaps his just reward. Recognizing this, the most enlightened countries have established well equipped patent offices and enacted liberal patent laws. They recognized that making inventions was the poor man's hope and the country's salvation. It has been stated by the highest authorities that the commercial pre-eminence of the United States and Germany is directly traceable to their excellent patent systems. In view of all these facts, a true Canadian naturally wonders if our own system is a credit to us; and, on investigating, he discovers to his sorrow that this is far from the case. He discovers an office permeated with inefficiency, totally lacking in modern methods and, though probably unintentionally, robbing the public. One that is taking the poor inventor's money without giving him an adequate return.

No Protection Nor Rights

Very many do not realize that the simple granting of a patent by the government does not in itself afford any protection or give any rights. A patent protects a person only when his device or invention is absolutely new. The highest function of a patent office is to point out to the inventor the true state of the art, and if the device which he has conceived has been thought of before, to let him know so that he will not further waste his time and money on it. The patent office should be the inventor's guide and a sympathetic adviser to help him in every way in his noble endeavors. It should not be an office administered by cynical civil servants whose only desire is to be disturbed as little as possible, men who are quite content to allow the poor inventor to waste his money providing they are not inconvenienced. Inventions are seldom the result of a sudden inspiration, they are rather the climax reached after a lot of intelligent and painstaking labor. Inventors are seldom men of independent means and every dollar usually counts with them. To rob an inventor is one of the cruelest things that any government can do.

Poor Man Driven to Wall

An inefficient patent office undoubtedly robs him. It does not give his case the proper treatment, and as soon as his discovery is published it permits the powerful trust to come in and practically get a similar patent with a few minor changes. Litigation follows and the poor man is driven to the wall. The Canadian patent office, as at present administered, is simply piling up litigation for the future, and the experience of the past has clearly shown who will bear the burden. Why should Canada, whose technical and educational institutions are of a high order, have a patent office hardly fit for a South American republic? It lacks a proper library, as the officers in charge appeared to be prejudiced against one. Even many of the valuable exchanges that did reach the office have been burnt. The pending applications, although supposed to be guarded with great care and kept secret, are left in semi-public rooms. A couple of years ago seventeen completely vanished, and it is supposed that the char-woman burnt them, this having happened once before, and as it was the custom to keep many in waste baskets which sat around on the floor.

Neglect of Duty

Instead of the examiners being instructed and cautioned to do their work conscientiously and carefully, they are practically given to understand that the man who can pass the greatest number of cases with the fewest kicks from outside is the best official. There are a large number of cases that are allowed by the office when they have scarcely been looked at. There are very many more illustrations of the sinful conditions existing in the patent office, but it is hardly necessary to refer to them. The important point is that it is the duty of fair-minded and advanced Canadians to use their influence to bring this institution into a proper condition. Hon. Mr. Burrell, under whose charge it has been placed, has marvelously improved the experimental farm system, and is undoubtedly capable of doing the same for the patent office. He is personally not responsible for its present condition, but, in justice to Canada, should submit it to a searching investigation by a free and fearless investigator.

FRED. BANCROFT

Vice-president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, of Toronto, who will arrive in Vancouver on Sunday morning next in time to attend the special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

IDLE FOREIGNERS

To Deport Those Becoming Public Charges

A Montreal dispatch this week states that thousands of the unemployed in that city are in imminent danger of being deported to Europe as a solution of the out-of-work problem, was frankly admitted by the immigration authorities here to-day. The drastic measure which W. D. Scott, immigration superintendent at Ottawa, has adopted, namely, to deport all foreigners of less than three years' residence in Canada who are out of work, and are charges or have been charges on the community, has been specially inaugurated for the benefit of Montreal and other large cities. The local immigration authorities state that they will probably round up the hordes of unemployed in the cities and they will be deported holus-bolus.

RAILROAD WORKERS

Recognize the Value of Able Men

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, discussing the labor organization report, says that union workers know the value of able men as well as great corporations. Among the chief offices in the organizations the premier position in point of emolument is that of president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has an annual salary of $10,000. The president of the Order of Railway Conductors is paid $8,500, and the chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen receives $8,000. Salaries of $6,000 and $5,000 are paid by the Railway Telegraphers and Locomotive Firemen. Subordinate officers in these organizations are said to be proportionately well paid. But the record of these brotherhoods shows that their chief officers are men who would probably have worked their way to much better paid positions if they had been open to promotion by the railway companies. A prolonged strike has hardly been known to some of these organizations whose interests, nevertheless, are well protected. Large payments made for death and sickness benefits are made possible by prudent management. It is true that these bodies have certain advantages over most other labor organizations. They are highly trained men and better paid than most organized workers. It would be impossible for a large company to replace its locomotive engineers with non-union men. They have great power and the statesmen at their head seem to understand exactly how far it may be prudently and wisely employed.

BARTENDERS

Elect Officers for Ensuing Term—Delegates to B. C. Federation

At the last meeting of the local Bartenders' union, following officers were elected for ensuing term: President, P. O'Keefe; vice-president, G. A. Kelly; treasurer, C. R. Leer; secretary and business agent, G. W. Curnock; inspector, W. Rattray; guard, J. Curran; trustees, F. Funk, J. A. Smith, W. Eggert; delegates to joint executive board, F. Lavigne, P. O'Keefe, H. Hutber; delegates to Trades and Labor council, G. W. Curnock, J. A. Smith, J. Stuart, C. Leer, H. Davis.

Delegates to special convention of B. C. Federation of Labor, C. Leer, H. Davis, G. W. Curnock.

Agent Curnock reports that a union card has been placed in the Hotel Metropole.

An application for membership was received.

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COLORADO STRIKERS CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY

New Declaration of Independence—Will Continue Struggle

Good Example of the Lust for Blood of the Gunmen Militia

[Special Correspondence]

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—The strikers throughout Colorado on the Fourth of July celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the declaration with games and speeches, a typical safe and sane Fourth. But it was a new declaration of independence they celebrated—a declaration that they will forever be free from the oppression of the lawless Colorado coal operators; that they will never again be influenced by pre-election pledges to elect corporation tools to office who in times of industrial war will use every arm of the state government to crush the worker; that they will continue their struggle here in Colorado until they obtain those constitutional rights which their forefathers embodied in the declaration of independence and fought to secure just as the striking coal miners are doing here in Colorado. Here is a good example of the lust for blood of the gunmen militia who perpetrated the Ludlow massacre of the innocents. Fully two score officers of the National guard of Colorado are planning to resign on account of the Ludlow war. You say at once: "Why shouldn't any decent man resign from a militia which would murder and cremate innocent women and children?" But that is not the reason they are contemplating withdrawal from the guard. They do not care to belong to any National guard which would arrange a truce and prevent the complete extermination of the strikers, and they say that there were several officrs in the guard who were not quite blood-thirsty enough to kill more than nineteen men, women and children. What do the people of the country think the striking coal miners can expect from such a bunch of blood-thirsty lickspittles of capital if they are ever returned to the strike zone?

Free Labor Bureau

Recently a delegation of trades unionists called on Minister of Labor Crothers at Ottawa, Ont., to urge the establishment throughout the dominion of free labor bureaus, to take the place of private establishments, and remove many abuses which have developed under this system. The government official indicated that he was in sympathy with the proposal, and that while he had investigated the English plan, his department would continue investigations in the hope of supplanting the private concerns and their swindling practices with bureaus controlled by the government.

A. K. Smith, bartender, who has been laid up in the Burrard Sanitarium for the past two years, is convalescent and again at home.

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

FRIDAY.....JULY 10, 1914.

THE TAYLOR SYSTEM is the scientific expression of capitalism's disgust that workmen should still be to a certain extent human. Despite the fact that machinery and modern collective methods of production have organized the workers to a point where waste is almost eliminated, the keen scrutiny of Mr. Taylor could still detect many ways in which applied science could effect yet more economies for the owners of industry. The latent energy of a ton of coal, can be calculated and traced through all its transmutations, to the place where it is expressed as motive power in the machine. It can be so nicely gauged, that nothing is wasted by the generation of energy in excess of what is required to fashion marketable commodities from raw material. Thus, insofar as the part played by the machine in production is concerned, applied mechanics can solve questions of economy. But there still remain many functions and processes which have to be carried out by human hands. Among these, are such as the movements of men operating machines, laying bricks, shovelling, and so on. And it is to those actions that Mr. Taylor applied his curiously acute intelligence. Among other observations, he watched laborers shovelling ore at the Bethlehem steel works. He came to the conclusion that a great deal of the human labor power put forth by them was wasted, owing to the fact that their movements were too human, and not sufficiently machine-like. He inquired what their wages were, and learned that they got $1.25 per day. To them he caused it to be announced that he could raise their wages to $1.90 per day. To the directors of the steel trust he revealed the reasons for his apparently unsolicited generosity.

MR. TAYLOR'S SYSTEM AND ITS RESULTS

* * * *

He noticed that some of those laborers used shovels which held 22 lbs. of ore. Others used shovels which held only 16 lbs. He found that 19-lb. shovels would give the best results, especially if different shovels were used for different kinds of work. To an ordinary person, the business of shovelling looks—well, it looks like shovelling, and nothing else. But Taylor dissected the art of shovelling into a number of very definite and different motions on the part of the shoveller, from the moment he thrust his shovel into the heap, up to the point where he released the contents. To Taylor's observant eye, those shovellers were an undrilled, undisciplined, shovelling rabble, engaged part of their time in making themselves tired without producing work done, equivalent to their depleted energies. So he had them trained and instructed in his system, which, summed up briefly, means the maximum of production with the minimum of movement. After three years' experimenting, 140 men did the work formerly done by 500. The normal daily output per man was raised from 16 to 59 tons. The transport expenses were reduced from 0.291 to 0.138 per ton. And the wages of 140 men were raised from $1.25 to $1.90 per day.

* * * *

These results have been cited and advertised as beneficial both to the workers—i. e. those who are left—and their employers. It is quoted as a triumph in the application of improved technical methods. Those who have been through the mill know better. Taylor is using up the last shred of the muscle and ability of the worker, who soon wears out under the system. He prides himself on the higher wages paid to the workers—some of them. But it is obvious that the profit of the employer is immeasurably greater. The five hundred shovellers received at the commencement, $625 per day. The 140 at the finish received $266—a saving to the company of $359, or about 115 per cent. And so with other kinds of workers. Thirty-six girls, trained in expert automatic movement, tested for quickness and sure eyesight, performed the labor previously done by 120 girls. Mr. Carnegie, feeling the prod of the devil's trident through nether garments, may well seek conscience calm and fire insurance in free libraries. But what of the unemployed thrown on to the human scrap-heap of surplus labor? All this labor-saving means more men out of work, and a standing menace of starvation to those who still meet the approval and requirements of Mr. Taylor. Comparing the aggregate wages of the proletariat in any given country, with the accumulated and constantly increasing wealth of capitalists shows the actual human and social results of the system. The capitalist exploitation of scientific and technical achievements puts the great mass of the people under a yoke infinitely more brutal than the dependence of the savage on Nature. Mr. Taylor is doubtless a very bright young man, and richly deserves the open-armed welcome he has received from the captains of industry. But the final fact to be faced in the logical working out of his system will be a hungry horde of breadless, workless workers, imbued with the spirit of the cave man by the fundamental human urge of self-preservation.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is dead. The British press, liberal and tory alike, speaks of it as the passing of "a great statesman." There used to be two terms used in England which, applied to anything, signified cheapness and shoddiness. One was "made in Germany, and the other was "made in Brummagem." Brummagem was the slang name for Birmingham. Chamberlain was member of parliament for west Birmingham. When Joseph left the screw-making business to enter municipal politics in Birmingham, he was considered worse than a radical. But, like his biblical namesake, his coat was of many colors, and changed with the political wind. He meant to be premier some day, just the same as Lloyd-George does now. He could see that Home Rule was going to smash the liberals in the 80's. So he helped in the process, which resulted in the liberal unionist party, which in turn became a part of the tory party. That thew him into the arms of the Cecil family, of which Lord Salisbury was the head, and also premier of Great Britain. They despised Joe, but they were afraid of his political cunning and his scorpion tongue, so they tolerated him and gave him the office of colonial secretary. The post was only a second-class cabinet job up to then. But before Joe had finished with it, he wrote its name and shame in letters of blood on the pages of world history. He made it the tool of the crowd of cosmopolitan Jews who owned the diamond and gold mines of South Africa, and who manipulated the stock exchange. For their benefit, 22,000 shilling-a-day fools left their bones on the veldt, so that Joe's friends could swamp the Rand with Chinese labor afterwards, which they did. When the war was over, a commission was appointed to inquire into the peculations of the patriots who managed and supplied the army commisariat. Army officers and contractors had lined their pockets by dummy deals involving fodder that never grew, horses that never stood on legs, and bad bully beef which was too putrid when delivered to give even to soldiers. The report made quite a sensation and looked like being bad politics for Joe. But he was equal to the occasion. The day after the publication of the report, he launched his famous tariff reform scheme—and the report fell flat. The trick was typical of Joe. He was a hard fighter and a good loser. He believed in himself—a pardonable fault in a statesman, but a fatal impudence in a mere politician like Joe. He had a tremendous demagogic power, which moved the shallow in all grades of society by the million. He was in every respect the embodiment of Brummagem and its co-relate, imperialism.

GONE TO JOIN THE 22,000

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY as practiced in Europe—or, for that matter, anywhere—is a very deep and subtle game. It is a political and financial gamble in which the lives of the common people are the stakes. The essential secrecy of its methods, demands that the outward appearance of things shall not betray the underlying deceit. The business of providing those appearances is one of the most important parts of the art of diplomacy. Unless we are much mistaken, a typical instance of this occurred a week or two ago. The heir to the throne of Austria, and his wife, were shot to death by a crazy young Servian. His name was hardly known before he was described by part of the jingo press as an anarchist, and by another part as a socialist. That is the customary practice with regard to such incidents. Those who have studied European history of the last 50 years know that when the present emperor of Austria dies—he is now 84—there is likely to be a bloody scramble for the possession of Austria. When that time comes Russia will be a noisy claimant. If the real inside story of the recent murder were known, it would very likely be seen that the diplomats of the "little father" were at the bottom of the trouble. The murdered heir was considered "a strong man," he was also a Roman Catholic. To have him out of the way would remove him as a possible factor to be reckoned with when the scramble comes. In 1877 Russia went to war with Turkey. By the treaty of Berlin in the following year, Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the military control of Austria. In 1908, without any previous announcement or warning, Austria formally annexed those two states altogether. Since then the inhabitants—especially the Servian part, which is Protestant—have looked upon Austria as a brigand and oppressor. So when the heir of the despot goes to Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, it presents a fine chance for fine diplomacy. A protestant youth is fired by fool patriotism to kill the man whom he regards as the enemy both of his country and his religion. He is satisfied, so is foreign diplomacy. And the whole thing is publicly explained by blaming it on the anarchists or the socialists.

DIPLOMACY, ANARCHISM, SOCIALISM

* * * *

The vacuous-minded public, whose only mental pabulum is the yellow press, readily believe the story. It saves them the trouble of thinking, and they do it the same as they do everything else—because they are told. Anyone who has taken the trouble to study socialism, or to gain a knowledge of modern anarchistic thought, knows well enough that the killing of persons is not part of their policies. It is quite true that various regicides and assassins have proclaimed themselves anarchists at different times. Any 'ism" on earth is likely to have a sprinkling of extravagant hot-heads among its followers. But people who are mentally balanced will not condemn the belief because a fanatic has claimed it as his. If a parson is found to be the father of his housemaid's baby, sane people do not assume that all parsons are seducers of housemaids. Neither anarchists nor socialists are interested in a modern king, either as a person or as a figure-head. To kill him only means that another like him will be put in his place, while the real oppressors are still there behind all the silly mummeries of their regal puppet. A king comes to the throne because he has the misfortune to be the son of his father. A queen is usually a queen because, for eugenic reasons, she has been chosen as a likely woman to perpetuate a dynasty. No man, or woman, with intelligence, plus a sense of humor and freedom, would exchange places with them. Socialists and anarchists have those senses, and for that reason do not bother their heads about royal persons.

* * * *

Socialism and anarchism are agreed on one point. That is, that before mankind can be free, the economic system of our time, which is known as capitalism—with its attendant condition of wage slavery for the masses—must pass away. After that, their ways diverge towards different objectives. The socialist says the mental and physical workers should control the state. The anarchist says the state is an abomination and should not be at all. The socialist believes in attaining his end by conquest of the political power of the state. The anarchist abhors politics as being one of the arch enemies of mankind. Both of them believe that "the one far-off divine event" is inevitable, by reason of the fact that modern capitalism, like the economic systems which have preceded it, contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Their mission is not to kill persons, but to propagate principles, and to educate peoples. They believe that what the working-class cannot secure by their brains, they will never obtain by their bullets. History has furnished sufficient and convincing proof of that, for the streets of every European capital have, at one time or another, been littered with the workers' dead and drenched with their blood. The common enemy is ignorance, without which, neither international diplomacy nor the yellow press would be possible.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL elections last week were fought out by the old political parties on the drink question. The liberal slogan was "Abolish the bar," while the tories, as their opponents, logically stood for "The right to get drunk." Ontario, like every other province in the dominion, is full of unemployed. People are starving in Toronto and other cities. But that question occupied no place in the campaign of the old brigade. They want to send people's souls to heaven hereafter by act of parliament, even though their bodies go to hell now by the same route. Even supposing the liberals were really in earnest over this question of forcing people, by law, to be sober, experience of similar attempts elsewhere should prove to them that it cannot be done. Unless the people of a community wish to voluntarily adopt the policy of abstaining from alcohol, no law or legislature on the face of the earth can force them to it. The manufacture and consumption of it may disappear from the surface, but down below, it goes on just the same, in every illicit way that human ingenuity and cunning can devise. There are some things, which people who are addicted to them, will move heaven and earth to obtain—and alcohol is one. Moreover, it is a peculiar attribute of mankind that, immediately they are told they will no longer be permitted to freely obtain something which has previously been easy to get, they want it all the more. It at once assumes a value and importance in their eyes which it did not have before. Experience proves that, where increased restriction has been put upon the sale of alcohol, consumption of it has not been reduced but increased. Typical instances of that may be seen in various places in England and Scotland, where the local authorities have adopted the plan of making the saloons close early on Saturday nights. Police reports are to the effect that the law is eluded by purchasing liquor in larger quantities before the saloons and stores close, and that in consequence, there is more home drinking. There is only one place for the individual who thinks he can stop an Englishman from getting his beer, or a Scotchman his whisky, if they make up their minds to have it—and that is the madhouse.

SOBRIETY BY ACT OF PARIAMENT

* * * *

Many well-meaning souls believe that the drink evil is due solely to the fact that the manufacture and sale of it are carried on for profit. So they advocate municipalization or nationalisation of the industry. That might possibly result in purer forms of liquor, and less adulteration, but it would not necessarily reduce the amount consumed. Indeed some who now refrain might consider the purity guarantee of the state, on the bottle, as encouragement to them to start drinking. In Russia, since 1895, the manufacture and sale of vodka, or Russian brandy, which is the chief intoxicating drink consumed by the masses, has been a government monopoly. Yet so fearfully have its ravages affected the national physique, that the further production of it is to be stopped. The most notable attempt to combat the drink evil by sane and common sense methods is what is known as the "Gothenburg System," as used in Sweden. It is designed to enable local authorities to control liquor sales and profits. But it has not been a success, as is admitted by E. A. Pratt, himself a teetotaller, and the author of an excellent work, "Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway and Denmark." It is well worthy of the careful study of those wishing to acquire knowledge of this question, based on actual and practical experience.

* * * *

No intelligent man or woman, whether abstainers or not, believes that alcohol is necessary for the human body. Indeed those who have had the most experience of it, are the most emphatic in their advice to others not to start using it. Still, unless it is very moderately used, or totally abstained from, as a matter of intelligence and and common sense, laws to force those habits are about as much use as buying a 10 cent broom to keep the tide from coming in.

* * * *

In our opinion, the main factors responsible for the immoderate use of alcohol are ignorance, poverty and overwork. If the Ontario liberals had produced a programme to eliminate those three evils, they would have been getting at the causes, instead of bawling about the effects of drink. But they can be safely relied upon not to do that. All they want is to force total abstinence down the throat of the worker because they think he will thereby be a more efficient producer of profits for them. The workers do not stand in need of any special laws to force them to be sober. They compare more than favorably with any section in the community. If they were only as intelligent as a body, as they are sober, they would remove the chief causes of the drink evil, such as poverty and all its attendant circumstances. The causes removed, would take the effect with them.

THE Y. M. C. A. OFFICIALS are publicly bewailing the fact that the building of their new headquarters is at a standstill, and they are not able to pay contractors for material supplied. So they are appealing to the public for funds to enable the building to be finished because it is such a boon to the men of the city. We believe the Labor Temple is a boon to the men of the city, or at least that part which is intelligent enough to feel that a rise in wages is more likely to be got by forming a union than by praying to heaven. What would have been the result if the trade union movement had asked the public to pay for the building of the Labor Temple? What would have happened if the money for material had not been forthcoming when the temple was built? Would supply men, to save the temple for union men, have waited? Rather would they have seen it go out of existence. The Y. M. C. A. is a useful friend to the employer of cheap labor. The Labor Temple is not. Hence the tender mercies vouchsafed to the former.

FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED

Soleless shoes for the rich are just coming into fashion. The poor have had them for a long time.

The ruling classes throughout the world are being "shown up." Military holliganism in Germany, political and police corruption in the U. S. A. and France, ecclesistical corruption in Spain—the tale is everywhere much the same. In Great Britain? Well, the average elector there is such a foolish person that it is scarcely necessary to be corrupt to win his vote!

The Hindoos would like to stay, but they are going because they have to. Hundreds of white workers would like to go. But they are staying because they have to. They have not the price to get out with, and no prospects either. If the Hindoos only knew it, they are having a valuable favor forced upon them by being obliged to forego the experience of spending next winter in Vancouver.

Poor little Lucile Spocord, of New York, who is four months old, is to cost $500 a week to rear. Her daddy has appealed to the courts for a grant to enable him to do the job properly, and the courts have upheld him by agreeing that it cannot be done for any less sum. Little wonder there is a "bread line" in New York. To furnish Lucile's $500 per week, thousands like her will lack mere bread.

"Our Bobs" waxes very wrath in the British house of lords at the mere thought that the army should be used against "their fellow Britons" in Ulster. We have never heard him raise any objection when the army was used to help defeat "fellow Britons" on strike. If the Home Rule squabble does nothing else, it has been a very valuable lesson to the workers by showing where these precious patriots really stand when circumstances force them to show their hands.

If the mine owners on Vancouver island have got all the men they need; and if they are really in the position to be absolutely indifferent whether the miners vote to stay on strike or not. And if everything is going along as satisfactorily in the mines as the Nanaimo Herald says it is, why does the Herald devote editorial space day after day advertising the fact that there is any trouble at all? It looks much like a very sick man continually assuring his anxious relatives: "I'm all right; I'm all right; there's nothing the matter with me."

A few weeks ago the German Emperor and his puppets performed strange deeds of autocracy in Alsace-Lorraine. They allowed swollen-headed soldiers to make themselves ridiculous in many ways. If one wants to be really ridiculous a military uniform is of the greatest possible assistance! However, now the emperor is reaping his reward. At the municipal elections which have just been held the social democrats have been successful all over the place. Emperors and soldiers are really our best propogandists. Perhaps it would be a blunder, after all, to abolish the army and the monarchy.

Three workmen at Berlin have been sentenced, two to 18 months, imprisonment and one to a year's imprisonment, for painting the words "Red Week" on the base of the monument of the German Emperor at Charlottenburg. The sentences, says the Berlin correspondent of l'Humanite, in reporting the affair, have filled the German working-class with astonishment. They are admittedly the effect of political vindictiveness, for to justify them the court itself and the class press in Germany have magnified a mere freak into a challenge to "law and order"—that is to say, to class power and class possession.

A few years ago it was one of the favorite jokes of exhausted socialist orators to say that one of these fine days the capitalist would claim the air as his private property. The statement has come true. A French landlord has now brought an action in the law courts, claiming damages from an aeroplane company for sending its airmen flying about over his head. If he wins his case, probably the next step will be claiming damages because somebody has breathed in the neighborhood of his property. Then the day will come than men will be made dukes because they own so much air. Then the single air tax league will start work.

They say that a gang of ruffians has been discovered in the south of Russia which will undertake a murder at any sum ranging between one and ten pounds per victim. The employer is guaranteed again detection. Now that sounds very horrible; and so it undoubtedly is. But the moral blame, and the evil effects that follow this trade, are really very slight compared with the endless horrors that follow professions that are considered harmless. The capitalist system, industrially and politically, is conducted by hired men who must surely know that the blood of the victims is on their hands. We are very childlike in the way we get our moral values out of all proportion. Many a bishop, by being afraid to preach the gospel of his peaceful faith, has been guilty of more blood than all this gang in Sevastopol.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish Nationalist and euologiser of millionaires, confesses that, now the Home Rule bill is practically passed, he does not mind admitting he has had "many moments of misgiving" during the last three years whether it would get through after all. It will probably be the real people of Ireland—and not the political bosses, who call themselves Nationalists—who will now have the misgivings. The democracy of Ireland will now be under the political control of the sort of men who were among the bitterest enemies of the transport workers of Dublin, for example. The conquest of Ireland's freedom has begun, not ended. She has been handed over by English capitalists to Irish capitalists. That is about all.

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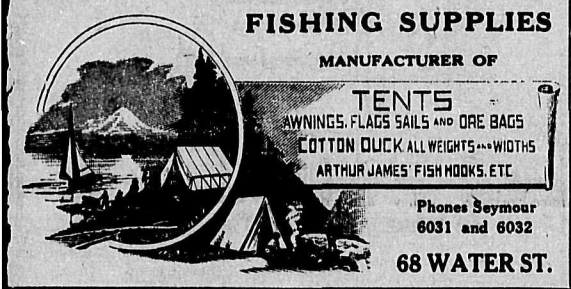

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PROPOSED HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Sam McClay Speaks on the Policy of the Commissioners

Committee Appointed to Go Thoroughly Into New Regulations

On Monday afternoon a meeting was held in the board of trade rooms under the auspices of the navigation committee of the board of trade. C. E. Tisdall, M. L. A., was chairman. There were present, among others, Harbor Commissioners Cotton, McClay and Fullerton; Capt. Nicholson, of the G. T. P.; Capt. Peters of the C. P. R.; B. T. Rogers, sugar refinery; Major Hulme, of the Royal Yacht club; Capt. N. Thompson, Capt. Stewart, H. H. Stevens, M. P.; Ald. Ramsay and others. After a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed to go further into the question of harbor regulations and charges with the harbor commissioners. Several speakers wanted to know what returns of the shipping, lumbering and other interests in the city were going to get for the revenue which the commissioners were raising for the harbor board—which the navigation committee estimated at not less than $150,000 a year. In reply to some of these questions, H. H. Stevens, M. P., said: "We have under way at the present time in False creek a contract costing $1,000,000. Mr. Peters has spoken for the C. P. R., who own a large portion of that property, a work that will increase the utility of that property beyond estimation and that will help tremendously all the numerous handlers of building supplies, etc. In the first narrows, where formerly a channel of only 400 feet wide had been, there will now be one 1,450 feet wide and 35 feet deep at low water, made at a cost of $1,500,000. Also we have finished a channel 20 feet deep and 250 feet wide, giving to the numerous mosquito fleet in Coal harbor a splendid entrance, and we have removed one of the most dangerous obstacles to navigation—the Parthia shoal. In addition, we are building a government wharf that will be equal if not superior to anything on the Pacific coast, as it will be 850 feet long and 300 feet wide." Mr. Stevens also expressed himself as totally opposed to compulsory pilotage. Three distinct departments entered into the port charges, pilotage, wharfage charges and handling and harbor dues. The commissioners had no jurisdiction over the pilotage or the wharfage. The chief discrepancy made out by Captain Nicholson against Vancouver was under the heading of wharfage and handling charges, which were 50 cents and 25 cents. "It is not my business to say to the wharf owners here that they are charging an unfair rate, nor do I suggest it," observed Mr. Stevens, "but, as far as I am concerned, and after giving some study to the question, I shall certainly hold out for a lower charge in connection with any docks the government may operate here. We intend that the charges shall be reasonable."

Harbor Commissioner S. McClay, replying to the various objections to the levying of harbor fees and tolls, submitted a great mass of statistics bearing upon many points taken exception to by the shipipng interests. "My idea of a ship to be charged on coming into the harbor to discharge cargo—(we have no docks but wharves)—is that of the average 3,000-ton common carrier, drawing 22 feet of water, and not a 6,000-ton steamer as has been suggested by Capt. Nicholson," said the commissioner. At Los Angeles $15 was charged for berthage — four days $78.52—and pilotage $370. Take the steamer Charlotte, which was 1,999 tons, it cost the C. P. R. at Seattle, $664 a year; at Vancouver, $299. The speaker emphasized two points: (1) That the new dues in Vancouver were lighter than at any other port on the Pacific coast; (2) That the wharfage charges at this port were heavier than at any other on the Pacific. At Los Angeles the charges were 54 per cent. dearer than in Vancouver; at San Francisco, 151 per cent. dearer than they were here; at Portland, 75 per cent. dearer; at Seattle, (if ship used private wharf) 62 per cent. dearer, and 92 per cent. dearer if vessel docked at the harbor commissioners' wharf; at Montreal, 100 per cent. dearer, and at Quebec, 48 per cent. dearer. Mr. McClay also said that it cost 25 per cent. more for towage of logs from Squamish and other up-coast points to New Westminster and the Fraser river than to Vancouver. Logs gave more trouble than ships in the harbor. In fact, the lumber industry would use the whole harbor. Regarding wharfage rates the commissioner pointed out that the Vancouver charges were 900 per cent. more than at Los Angeles on bricks per thousand, 400 per cent. more on general merchandise. Vancouver was 646 per cent. dearer than Seattle in wharfage charges on brick and 100 per cent. dearer than Seattle on general merchandise. The commissioner quoted a rule in a local firm's wharfage charges: "When wharfage charges on freight discharged or loaded by vessels other than coastwise steamers, do not aggregate $100 the balance of this amount will be collected from such vessels as a dockage charge."

B. T. Rogers objected to private yachts paying $5 and Commissioner McClay said that the Yacht club had leased its waterfront from the dominion government for a period of 21 years, at the small rental of $30 per year. The area occupied by the club upon which the rental was calculated, on the proper established basis, would be $4,125 per year.

Mr. Rogers contended that yachts were not revenue producers to their owners, like cargo ships, and therefore should be free.

Mr. McClay said that the Empress of Asia had a royal ensign, and he did not care if it had the Royal soap ensign, it would pay its three cents a ton. Although a yacht of the Royal yacht club fleet was no revenue producer, as stated, it had just as much right to pay a tax as a commercial scow. At the city of London 32 cents a ton was charged; at Bristol, 27 cents; at Liverpool, 32 cents. At Belfast for every new ship that left the stays the owners paid the harbor commissioners seven cents a ton. That was what the big new White Star liner paid. He did not believe that three cents a ton was going to drive away any ships from the harbor. He declared that "the Grand Trunk Pacific wharf is illegally placed where it is and it is illegally constructed." Referring to the Saxonia case at Victoria, Mr. McClay also stated that "this vessel was said to have 150 tons for Vancouver, this being the case, she would lose approximately $135 if she came to Vancouver—even if no harbor dues were charged at all." By further comparative statements of charges paid by the Princess Charlotte at Vancouver and Seattle, gave Vancouver the advantage by $64.15.

B. T. Rogers said that Mr. McClay was trying to justify the actions of the board by saying private wharfage charges were excessive, and that two wrongs did not make a right. He said that the commissioners still had not stated what they were going to do with all this money that they intended to raise—probably $150,000—to which Mr. McClay replied that for the year 1913 they had only raised $957.50.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

MINERS TAKE NOTICE.

Editor B. C. Federationist.—Most of us realize that their is something wrong with the system under which we are living, and those of us, who are sufficiently interested in the material welfare of the world's workers, who study the present economic system are fully cognizant of the fact, that the conditions of the worker are becoming more unbearable day by day. Some small portion of the workers fully realize their class position, and this portion are striving to educate their less fortunate brothers. We can see a concerted effort on the part of the master class to crush the awakening economic knowledge of the workers, for it is a well-known fact in the ranks of the capitalist class that the only thing that stands between the misery and poverty and degradation of the present day and the universal happiness of mankind is economic ignorance on the part of the workers and the policy of the master class is to keep the workers in subjection. ance.

They do this in multitudinous ways, when they see evidences of an awakening intelligence they try to lead the intelligent movement into harmless channels, failing this, they try the driving stunt, and as the workers are ever gaining more economic knowledge, the iron heel is more frequently used. We, on Vancouver island have felt it for a considerable time now. We find in glancing back through the history of the labor movement, that the masters first opposed it and fought it most bitterly, but, when the workers came back smiling after every defeat, with renewed vigor, the masters saw the movement had come to stay, and so changed their tactics, their frowns were turned to smiles, and they hailed the trade union movement as the latest benefactor to mankind, or, in other words, seeing they could not head it off they attempted to lead it into harmless channels. This leading job was given to Marcus Hanna, a prominent capitalist and he had the Civic Federation formed and tangled the leaders of the trade union movement in it. He outlined a policy for the Trade Union movement to follow, he said: "the trade union movement must be a labor movement pure and simple; it must shun socialism as destructive of trade union ends, and to this very day that policy is followed by the conservative union. This friendly attitude of the master class is no new thing, for when any movement springs into existence for the betterment of the oppressed class, the ruling class always try to head it off into harmless channels. We see, in looking back in past history, that the christian religion was essentially a slave doctrine, and Constantine, the Great, seeing that it tended to cause his power to wane, he embraced it and altered it to suit his own ends. We see in the present day, capitalist politicians throwing out sops to the workers in an attempt to turn them aside from their ultimate goal. We see the philanthropists of the capitalist class with their petty profit-sharing schemes and model colonies in a vain attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers, but the rebel workers are "from Missouri" and they know only too well, the true function of the master class, and their willing tool, the modern state. We known that the masters are parasites on the backs of the workers, and they are determined to keep on their backs by hook or crook. We have, on the one hand, this determination of the masters, and on the other hand the determination of their lackeys, the McBride government and the subsidized press to fall at the feet of the masters and take their share of the blood money. It is well-known that the miners of Vancouver island have returned too working-class representatives to the provincial legislature. These two members, constituting the sole opposition to the lick-spittles of the Canadian Collieries company, McBride & Co., therefore, it does not require a Sherlock Holmes to find the two-fold reasons for the refusal of the coal barons to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, assisted in this attempt by their willing tools, McBride, Bowser, Limited. The masters don't want the U. M. W. of A. It is too strong, and the McBride combination want to see the men scattered by the favorite methods of the coal operators, so that McBride's threat to drive the socialist over the Rockies can be put into effect. The mines are now full of a mondescript element, so that his friends, the coal operators can pick out the competent men they require, fire the incompetent strike-breakers, and chase the McBride opposition off the island, but it won't work, for the men are determined to get a square deal or fight to the last ditch. During the strike, the operators, through their paid press, have put forward several stock objections. The first objection was that they would not tolerate the intrusion of a foreign union, that argument has been worn threadbare, McBride himself stated that the demands of the men were just and he would do all in his power to help them; he said that all the talk about the intrusion of a foreign union was bosh, of course he didn't say this until he thought the strike was broken. There was another stock argument about a vote not having been taken of the men who were called out on May 1st, 1913, but the vote has been taken recently and has broken that argument flat. We have seen many of our brothers railroaded to jail for daring to rebel against the authority of their masters, but the coal barons can break any law that stands in their way, as evidenced by the fact of their being enabled to engage strikebreakers from Missouri to work in the mines at South Wellington in direct contravention of the criminal code. They did this and escaped scott free. In the near future, a convention of the workers is to be held to consider ways and means of keeping the mine workers in their fight against combined capital, the workers of this province have got to realize that the defeat of the miners is their defeat, they have got to realize that an injury to one is the concern of all. We say, have got to, because natural laws work just the same in society as they do in organisms, consequently, as organisms must adapt themselves to changing conditions or die, so must labor adapt itself to its ever-changing economic condition, or perish. We must fight collectively or die individually. If the powerful U. M. W. of A. cannot force the masters to come to terms, what chance have the less powerful unions in the struggle for existence. We have seen that in the first stages of industry, when the individual capitalist owned the small factory, a local union was sufficient; later on, with the further branching of capital into larger industries, the workers branched out into larger organizations and formed the craft unions with which we are still blessed? to the present day. Capital hasn't stopped branching out; they have formed their joint stock companies, and finally, the trusts, and we see the same trust owning grocery stores and coal mines, and as we see the master class uniting in a solid body to fight the workers, the necessity arises for the workers to fight along the same lines. Capitalism has taken on the form of the octopus, whose tentacles reach everywhere, so that it behooves the workers to either sit up and take notice, fight for their very lives, or else lie down at their master's feet and let him walk on them, so, fellow workers, what are you going to do about it; are you going to let their little sops deter you in your march for freedom? Are you going to let your brothers in adversity go down to defeat without doing your share to prevent it? Do you realize what it means to be discriminated against? To have to leave your homes and everything you hold dear in search of pastures new? For that is what will happen on Vancouver island if the coal barons accomplish the end they are seeking. If you wan't all this to happen, do nothing, but if you want to prevent it (which lies in your power) get up on your hind legs and make a noise like men; let your slogan be: "The World for the Workers" and to hell with the shirkers.

Press Committee,
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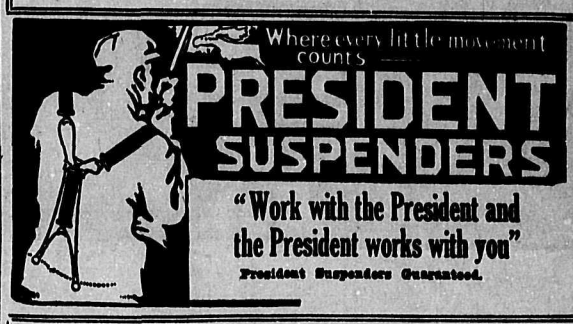

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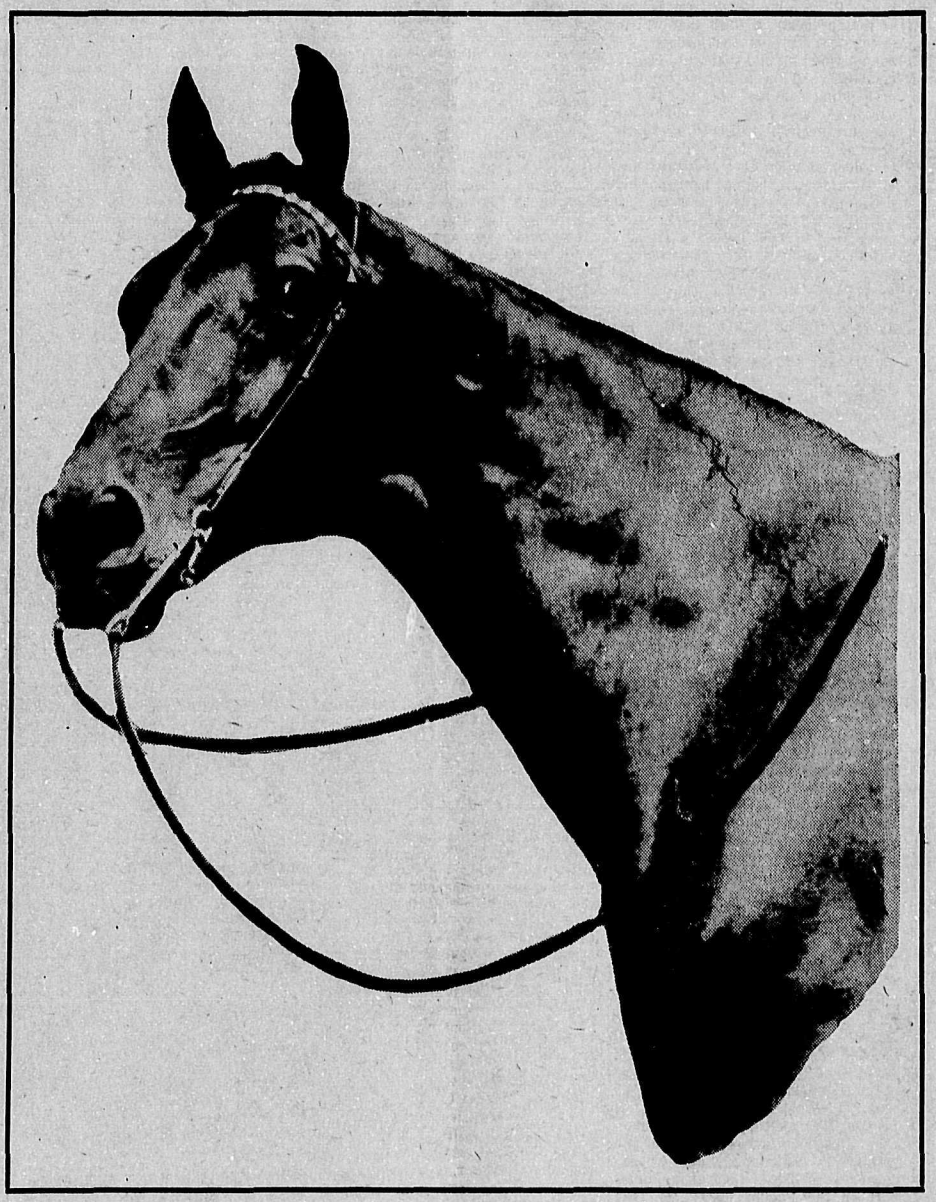

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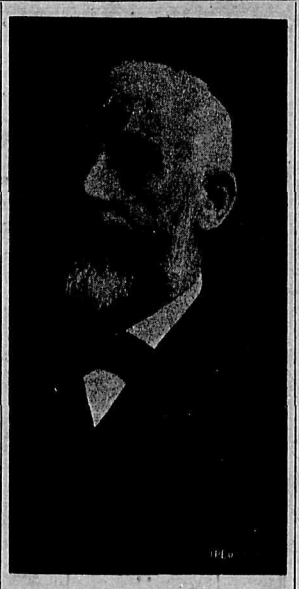

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The Labor representative of East Hamilton, Ont., who was re-elected by over 1,000 majority.—Still the only Labor member of the Ontario legislature.

LOOK FOR THE CARD

Official List of Union Bars in the City of Vancouver

Business Agent Curnock has supplied The Federationist with an official list of the union bars in Vancouver, which should prove of special interest to the union delegates who will be in the city from all over the province during the coming week, in attendance at the special convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor. The list reads:

Alexandra	Granville Palace
Alhambra	Great Northern
Astor	Horseshoe
Atlantic	Imperial
Austins'	Irving
Balmoral	Klondyke
Barnard Castle	Leland
Barron	London
Blackburn	Lotus
Bodega	Main
Boulder	Manitoba
Burrard	Melbourne
Canada	Metropole
Carlton	New Fountain
Cecil	Palace
City	Patricia
Clarence	Panama
Columbia	Pender
Connaught	Rainier
Cordova	Regent
Crown	Royal George
Cunningham	Sherman
Dominion	St. Francis
Dufferin	St. Regis
Edward	Stanley
Empire	Stratford
Empress	Tourist
Europe	Waverley
Fairmont	West
Globe	Yale
Grand	Windsor
Grand Union	

Union Restaurants and Cafes

Bergman's Cafe, Hastings street west.

Bluepoint Cafe, 538 Main street.

Boulder Cafe, 11 Cordova street west.

English Kitchen, 30 Hastings street east.

Cordova Cafe, 130 Cordova street west.

Couver Cafe, 32 Hastings street west.

Dominion cafe, Main street west.

Good Eats Cafe, 110 Cordova street west.

Lincoln Cafe, 572 Richards street.

Rainier Hotel Cafe, corner Cordova and Carrall streets.

T. & H. Cafe, 151 Cordova street west.

Oyster Bay Cafe, corner Carrall and Cordova streets.

THE VANCOUVER CITY MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE

Cherries Were a Leading Feature This Week—Sales Easier

Prices Are Very Satisfactory—Poultry in Good Supply

Vancouver, B. C., July 9, 1914.

The leading lines in the market this week are cherries, preserving and sweet, large quantities arriving from all districts with the Okanagan leading. The market has now recovered from the lull caused by the holiday, and sales are much easier. Prices for cherries, $1.25 to $2 a crate; boxes 65 cents to $1 each. Tomatoes were scarce this week, and advanced to $2.50 a crate for No. 1's and $2 for No. 2's. We expect out-door tomatoes next week.

Rhubarb is arriving in surprisingly large quantities and prices have dropped to 60 cents a crate.

Poultry are still in good supply, and prices are satisfactory. Eggs are making 32 cents a dozen, with an upward tendency. Potatoes are selling slowly; new, $1.75 a sack; old, $1.25 to $1.50 a sack. Other prices are: Red currants, $1.50; black currants, $2 to $3; raspberries, $1.70; veal, 17 cents; honey, per dozen bottles, $2.40; hay, old, $12 a ton.

RETAIL PRICES.

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

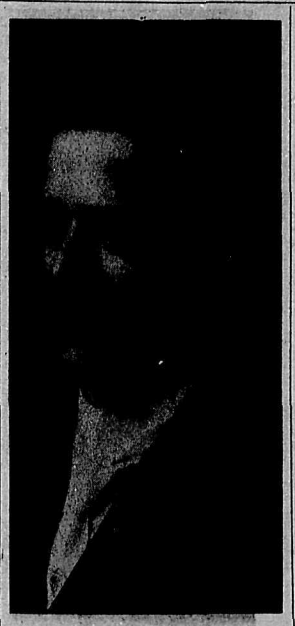
Beef, sirloin steak, best, lb.		@	.35
Beef, medium, shoulder, roast, lb.	.16	@	.18
Veal, roasting piece from forequarter, lb.	.15	@	.25
Mutton, leg roast, lb.	.14	@	.25
Pork, fresh, roasting piece from ham, lb.	.22	@	.25
Pork, salt, short cut, Canadian mess, lb.	....	@	.18
Breakfast bacon, smoked, best, not sliced	....	@	.25
Fish, fresh, good quality, Salmon, lb.	....	@	.15
Lard, pure leaf, best, lb.	....	@	.15
Eggs, strictly fresh, doz.	....	@	.30
Eggs, packed, doz.	.30	@	.40
Milk, delivered, quart	....	@	.28
Butter, dairy, in tubs, lb.	....	@	.28
Butter, creamery, prints, lb.	.30	@	.35
Cheese, local, Canadian, old, lb.	....	@	.25
Cheese, local, Canadian, new, lb.	....	@	.20
Bread, white, 1½ lb. loaf	....	@	.06
Flour, ordinary family, 25 lb. bag	....	@	.85
Rolled oats, standard, 7 lbs.	....	@	.25
Rice, good medium "B" brand	....	@	.05
Beans, common, dry, hand picked, lb.	....	@	.06
Apples, evaporated, lb.	....	@	.12½
Prunes, lb.	....	@	.12½
Tea, black, Ceylon, Pekoe, Souchongs, lb.	....	@	.40
Tea, green, Japan, good common	....	@	.50
Coffee, roasted, Rio or Santos	....	@	.40
Potatoes, local, new, 12 lbs.	....	@	.25
Vinegar, white wine, xxx qt.	....	@	.25
Starch, laundry, lb.	....	@	.08
Sugar, cane, granulated, in 18 lb. bags	....	@	.90
Sugar, cane, yellow, in 20 lb. bags	....	@	1.00
Coal, Penn. good anthracite, stove size, delivered, ton	....	@	18.00
Coal, bituminous, delivered, lump, ton	....	@	7.50
Coal, bituminous, delivered, nut, ton	....	@	6.50
Coal, bituminous, delivered, pea, ton	....	@	5.25
Dry cordwood, cord	....	@	6.00
Blocks, load	....	@	3.50
Mill ends, load	....	@	3.00
Slabs, short lengths, load	....	@	2.00
Slabs, four foot lengths, cord	....	@	2.50

Women's Council and Market

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Market and Industries committee, appointed to confer with representatives of the Women's Council in regard to their co-operation with the city market, was held on Monday, July 6th. Present: Aldermen Trimble, Ramsay, Market Clerk McMillan. The meeting was called to discuss market questions with Mrs. McNaughton and Mrs. Unsworth of the Women's Council, they however, telephoned their inability to be present. The matter was then discussed and the sub-committee beg to recommend to the Market and Industries committee that having received correspondence from the superintendents of the city markets of Calgary and Edmonton, outlining how these markets are conducted, and the part taken by women in the operation of same, and after due consideration we recommend that the Women's Council be invited to establish a stall at a nominal rental, in the city market, for the purpose of selling direct to the consumer; said stall to be under the supervision of the Women's Council, and that the market clerk will co-operate in every way possible to make the undertaking a success.

To can beets: Wash young beets, and leave on an inch of the stems. Boil them till tender, drop them a moment in cold water until yo ucan rub off the skin, pack them tightly in jars, set these on a rack, fill the jars to overflowing with boiling water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each jar. Put on rubbers and covers loosely, set the jars in a kettle of water that partly covers them, and boil them for three-quarters of an hour. Then tighten the covers and let them cool in the kettle. Carrots may be canned in the same way.

Peas as the French cook them: Melt an ounce of butter in a saucepan, add a quart of peas, shake them over the fire for a minute or two, and pour in as much boiling water as will just cover them. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, the heart of a lettuce finely shredded, three young onions, and a leaf or two of parsley. Simmer all gently over a slow fire until the peas are tender. Put them in a hot dish to keep warm, remove the onions and parsley, thicken the sauce with the yolks of three eggs (not allowing it to boil after these are added), and pour it hot over the peas.



W. R. TROTTER
Vancouver Typo-unionist, who will leave shortly for eastern points in the interests of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada annual convention which meets at St. John, N. B., on Monday, September 21.

OTTAWA WORKLESS

Hundreds of Men Look for Work

On Saturday Superintendent of Immigration W. D. Scott at Ottawa was waited upon by a delegation representing four hundred Ukrainians, now out of employment in Ottawa. They were told that the department could do nothing in the matter of obtaining employment, except in cases where farm hands were needed. As the demand for this class of workers in Eastern Ontario is at a minimum, there is little chance that any will be placed in jobs on the land. Regarding transportation to the old country, they were told that if the men who were found to be public charges and had been in this country less than three years, the steamship and railway companies which brought them here would be called upon to pay the immigration passages back to whence they came. Also a gathering of several hundred again flocked to the charity office in search of work. No jobs were available, however. Food has been distributed each day for the last week.

HAPPY JAPAN

Labor Party Suppression Is Foolish Says Capitalist Press

The Japan Times of June 20th, contains the following comment on the action of the Japanese government in suppressing the recently formed Japan Labor party. "The home office issued an order Wednesday suppressing the Japan Labor party, which claims to have 1,200 members. It is explained that the government does not see much harm in the existence of the "party," as its members are all men of neither education, nor influence, but has ordered its dissolution in pursuance of the established policy to prevent the growth of socialistic bodies and in order to serve a warning on others of influence who may be thinking of organizing. The explanation is unsatisfactory in the extreme. If harmless, why not leave it alone? If nondescript in its composition, it could not have set an example to others. It is reported, however, that the party has declared against the present government as an enemy of workingmen, party organs that go the length of charging Count Okuma and his ministry with being enemies of the nation.

"War on socialism has failed in Germany, and in fact in all other civilized countries, and we fail to see how it could prove successful in his country alone. In any case, the worst feature of the government's policy is that it must suppress a comparatively harmless body for fear of the growth of harmful organizations. The suppression in this sense can not but be unnecessary interference with the people's liberty, which must have the effect of turning those harmless men into positively mischievous agitators. That is precisely what has happened in the West. The government could not make a more foolish error than to suppose that it was the fate that befell a body of anarchistic socialists a few years ago that has since silenced that class of agitators. It is, on the contrary, the intense odium and antagonism of the public, which was horror-stricken by the infernal nature of their crime, that has compelled them to keep the peace. The government may always depend upon it that there is enough loyalty and patriotism in the country, without its interference, while no amount or interference on its part will completely put an end to the malcontents, who are found in more or less numbers in all countries and in all ages. It is a most unwise policy—fear of these few will serve as encouragement in others to join their ranks."

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(Signed) JEFFS & CO.,
Per C. E. JEFFS, Mgr.

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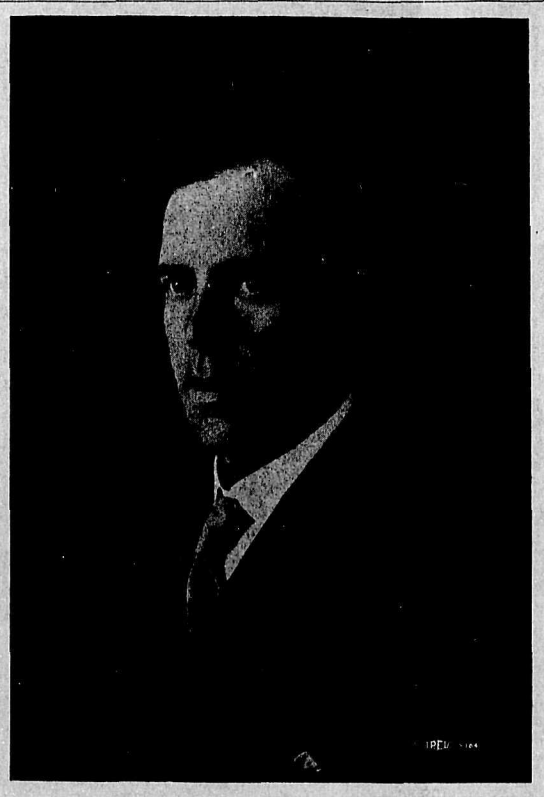

A WATCHMAN
President of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Victoria, who has summoned a special convention for Monday morning next in Labor Temple, Vancouver.

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LABOR VS. CAPITAL; ONLY TWO REAL INTERESTS

It Is Futile for Individuals to Fight Their Own Battles

Time Has Arrived to Forget Party Politics as They Exist

Editor B. C. Federationist: Times are hard—very hard. There are more unemployed this summer than there has been for some years. On every hand we hear the cry: "If it's like this in the summer, what will the winter be like?" God only knows! But this is the time when organized labor should get busy. People have leisure to think now—if they have any "think" in them. A few years ago, when there were lots of employment, they thought in their selfishness that there was no need to organize as there was plenty of work. Anyone who could handle a spade could get a job on the roads, and a man who knew the difference between a hammer and a saw could get a job as a carpenter. But now, highly skilled mechanics are walking the streets begging for work and cannot get it. Surely this should be a lesson to the men to get together and do something. I often wonder how long the working classes will take things so quietly. It seems to me that they will bear anything. When will they arise in their might and say, "We will have no more of this!" Just imagine! Not only can a man not get a decent wage for a day's work, but he can't even get it. He must starve unless he gets help—charity. Who wants charity, anyhow? The man worth his salt scorns it, and says, "Give me the right and chance to work. Away with your charity." The man who wants charity is not worth it nor the name of man. If the workingman would but realize the futility of trying to fight his own battles individually; if he would but get together with his fellow-workers and stick together, there might be some good done. But just so long as the organized workers are having petty differences and quarrelling amongst themselves, just so long will the capitalist grind them down—and it serves them right.

Take the case of a local labor body: Lately the carpenters' unions have amalgamated. That was a step in the right direction, for it must be better to have one big organization than two smaller ones. Then evidently they felt so big that they seceded from the trades council. I have tried to find a reason for this by questioning some of the members of that organization. Some of them say that it was to get even with one of their members who would thus lose office. [I should think that he must feel highly flattered to think he was so important. I should be getting a "swelled head" if I were he.] Others claim that the carpenters never benefitted by their association with the council, but if either of these reasons are correct it is contemptible to think of. I do not believe the former, as I think any body of men would have more sense than to sever connection with so important a factor as the Trades and Labor council just to spite one man, and I think it is greatly to be regretted that such stories are afloat. It certainly does not reflect much credit on the carpenters. As for the other reason, they certainly would not get any good from the council if that was all they were looking for. It is up to them as part of the council to work for the good of organized labor as a whole. Then there is the granite cutters: They refuse to affiliate because the council did something to displease them. How can organized labor expect to do any good while they are wasting their time and energy over such petty discussions as these. The fact is, they cannot rise above their own personal environment. We shall never do any real good until we put aside such trivial matters. We as carpenters, bricklayers, or members of any other craft, first and foremost, must remember that we are fellow-workers, and that every worker's cause is ours. Pettey differences must be cast out entirely. We must all work for the common good.

What's the use of a few bricklayers striking for better conditions when all the other building trades are working? What's the use of one little bunch of garment workers striking when, in the next street, another bunch are working overtime to fill the orders the others are losing? What we want is for all contracts and agreements to end on one and the same day. Then if one branch of the united workers (not one trade or craft) cannot get their just demands, let everyone cease work until they do. What's the use of a few striking? If they do, what happens? What happened on Vancouver island? Your chums and brothers, perhaps, who have been gulled or dazzled by a bit of gold braid and fancy dress—[talk about women for vanity! Just show some men a brass button and see them run]—into carrying a gun and calling themselves soldiers, are ordered to shoot down and goad the strikers into frenzy. Supposing all the workers had ceased work simultaneously, how would the so-called soldiers have gotten to the island? A universal strike could not last a week.

If the workers would realize their power, they could have things all their own way. We hear some people say: "But look at the suffering and poverty caused by strikes." We all know that. But look at the poverty and suffering there is around Vancouver to-day. I have been among it during the past winter. People have starved and gone cold through no fault of their own. Men have lost what little they have managed to gather through years of economy. Children have cried in vain for bread. Women have died through poverty right in this prosperous city of Vancouver—the metropolis that gives such kindly welcomes to the Chinese and Japs, while white men and children starve.

I would sooner suffer while striking for better conditions than be forced to suffer because I could not get work at any rate. If it came to the worst I would die fighting and that's better than being murdered by inches. I hope the present depression will be a lesson to us all. Get ready and don't trust too much to good times. Organize and elect men of the working class to represent you. The time has come to forget party politics as they exist to-day. There are only two interests in these days, namely: labor and capital. Take your stand now. Never mind about political party bias. What has it done for the worker? Never mind about religion—does it feed you? Has it ever done you any real good? Does it really exist for the benefit of the working class? No! A thousand times no! You must take your stand on the side you belong and must fight to the bitter end for your rights.

R. L. G.

OPINIONS

Of Some Subscribers Regarding The Federationist

Every mail brings to this office either new subscribers or renewals. Generally they are accompanied with comments on The Federationist, written in encouraging terms. Among those received are the following:

W. E. Denning, Prince Rupert, sent in a list of subscribers last week.

"I know of no labor paper published in the United States that compares with The B. C. Federationist."—John Lund, Portland, Ore.

"Enclosed please find list of one thousand names and addresses, and send them The Federationist for one year."—Secretary of Street Railwaymen's union.

Prince Rupert subscriber writes: "The editorials in The Federationist alone are worth the price of subscription to any man—especially if he has to depend on a job for a livelihood."

Dan W. Poulpard, of Victoria, general organizer of the Retail Clerks' association, says: "The Federationist is the best labor newspaper I know of. I appreciate the editorials very much."

". . . Regarding the moral instruction of wage-workers, The Federationist in one issue is of more value to humanity than all the other Vancouver papers put together. Send me the paper for another year," so writes Jerry Brown.

The status of labor on this coast has been high or low in proportion to the estimate placed upon it by the workers themselves. How can the conditions of labor be improved if workingmen do not read a paper and keep posted on the trend of labor affairs . . . . Enclosed you will find list of ten new subscribers," writes P. G. W.

G. S. P., city, writes: "I read the market reports in The Federationist every week. My wife and myself attended the market one day last week and noted the prices of farm produce there. We then compared them with the store rates, and convinced ourselves that The Federationist was right in its contentions. I send names of five more subscribers."

"You, no doubt, know how very hard it is to teach workingmen and workingwomen the easy A. B. C. of trade unionism, and I know of no medium whereby union organizers could gain ground faster than by the liberal use of The Federationist. Labor unions should subscribe in a body. Enclosed please find money order for twenty-five subscriptions."—G. B., Revelstoke.

W. A. Cole, of San Francisco, Cal., member of the general executive board United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is in the city on business connected with his organization.

O. O. Beer, an old-time typographical artist of the Northwest, came in the other day from Denver, Col. Mr. Beer is well know to many printers up and down the coast. He will stay during the racing meet.

Fred. Hollow, deputy foreman on the Hotel Vancouver building, and member of the Bricklayers' union, left the city last week for Cornwall, England, where he will remain till next spring.

Thos. Masters, member of Nelson Amalgamated Carpenters union, paid a visit to The Federationist on Thursday. Tom is an old-time Vancouver laborite, having been one of the founders of the local Trades and Labor council. He leaves for Leamington, Warwickshire, England, next week on a four months' holiday.

Low: "I went to a phrenologist's last week." Sue: "Oh, what did he tell you?" Low: "Well, I can't understand. He coughed a little and then gave me back my money."

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