THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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ANDREW FURUSETH AT THE RECENT CONVENTION

Notable Speech Which Made Profound Impression on His Hearers

Historic Survey, Proves that White Sailors Are Quitting Sea

The speech of Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, at the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, made a profound impression on those who heard it, and has been very much commented upon since then. Many Federationist readers have inquired if the address could be secured. It cannot be obtained in full, but following is an account of it, and containing the more important passages:

The question I bring before you is one of supreme importance to you as making part of the British Empire. It was by seamen that the Empire was built, and it will have to be maintained by them. The sea power is everything to you, and if you lose that power you will lose everything.

In studying the development, of the past thirty years, it is not only you but the Caucasian race that is losing in the sea race and therefore in their sea power. This will not be lost altogether, but will go to other nations. It is the rule that the nations that have furnished the men have afterwards owned the tools. You have seen seamen around the dock at their worst and have given the seamen who went to sea the name they had earned around the dock. You have not seen him at his best and cannot understand his life.

The Seaman's Cradle.

Mr. Furuseth then made an historic reference to seamen and pointed out that in the days of Babylon they were nothing but chattel slaves. They were next heard of around the Mediterranean basin.

In the Roman period the seaman was a free man and a member of the college to take care of transportation. Then the seamen of Rome met the seamen of Carthage and the result was inevitable. The freer men have always had the better in the physical argument called war. Similar conflict occurred in the Mediterranean again and the men with the greater freedom won.

If you go to the institutions on the coast of the Baltic, among the Norsemen you will find that sea power was developed in absolute freedom. The relation of men to master was the same as their relation to the burgomaster or mayor of the town. The freedom of the north followed along the shore of France, Britain and Spain, meeting with the slave system of the Mediterranean. The concept of individual freedom of the north developed the statutes of Oloron, from which came the British law that developed the sea power of Great Britain.

The Status of the Sailor.

The seaman was tied to the ship and the ship was tied to him, but he was free in port, the freest of all labor people. Men on land were serfs, tied to the manor, but the sea developed a body of men who were able to defend their vessels from pirates, attacks of men, and the forces of nature.

There were sent to sea the kind of men that manned the fleets of England to meet the Spanish armada. Spain had more guns and men than England, but British seamen had changed vessels, had great mobility, and English vessels circled around and destroyed the armada.

The best blood of England reconstructed rigging and helped England to come off victorious. The boy with love of adventure would seek the sea. He could make enough to support a family. In 1803-4 and 5 seamen had five guineas a month. He was on a par with mechanics and was superior economically, to the average man on shore.

The Sailors' Position Today.

The French revolution came along and wiped out serfdom and as men learned to mobilize for freedom, wages doubled and trebled but seamen's wages have stayed as they were.

Sixty per cent. of the men at sea are under the law of common hazard. Twenty per cent. are held to the vessel by the open yawning jail. Twenty per cent. are unemployed and unable to follow the trend of modern society. Slavery was abolished in the West Indies and the slave who set foot on British soil was free.

A seaman who sets foot on British soil in violation of contract is delivered back to his master. Slavery had been abolished in Brazil and Russia but seamen got nothing out of freedom although he fought to get it for everybody else. Employers of seamen have power to call upon peace officers on land and sea to force their employees to go back on the ship.

If a man gets dissatisfied with his work he cannot leave. The marks of the chains are upon them and there is an effort to put some of them on you. They may look like ornaments but we want to lift them off and we want to look all men in the face and say we are free and you have no right to rob us of our freedom by law.

Owners Fight Improvement.

The shipowners have been fighting the Seaman's bill. Those of Britain and other countries have asked the parliamentarians to protest against the bill. When you touch a shipowner on the Pacific the shipowner in the Mediterranean feels the touch.

Having lost out in the United States congress there has been a furious attack made on the bill by the shipowners. This legislation provides that men employed on American vessels shall have the right to one-half their wages and leave the vessel. If they do not leave the vessel they will get all their wages when they arrive at port.

The bill will come into operation on November 4, and will apply to foreign vessels about July, 1916.

White Sailors Leaving Sea.

As conditions became worse white men began to leave the sea. What so-

(Continued on page 3)

WM. H. YOUHILL

An active member of Vancouver Typographical union, who returned home from the war zone last week, on leave, and who attended last Sunday's meeting of Local 226.

VICTORIA BREWERY WORKERS REJOIN INTERNATIONAL

Absence of Five Months was Terminated Last Wednesday Night

Local Unions on the Coast About to Negotiate a New Agreement

VICTORIA, Nov 3.—That the international trade union movement, after all, is the only safe hitching-post for wage workers to tie to has been once more demonstrated. After being away from international affiliation for the past five months, the Brewery Workers of the Capital City have voted to return to the fold. At a meeting of the ex-members of the old local, held in Foresters' hall here this evening, the decision was made by an aggregate vote of nearly four to one.

The president of Vancouver Trades and Labor council, R. P. Pettipiece, acting for the international executive board of the Brewery workmen; the president and secretary of Vancouver local of the Brewery workmen, Messrs. Miles and Austin respectively, were present and addressed the meeting, along with President A. S. Wells of the local central labor body.

It is expected that the charter will have been restored and the status of the old local with its various affiliations arranged in time for the next meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

It is understood here that the Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo locals are now negotiating a new working agreement, carrying with it a number of improvements for the membership. The re-established Victoria local will await the outcome and then ask for the same schedule.

Carpenters' New President.

William L. Hutcheson is the new general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Hutcheson was first vice-president of the United Brotherhood, and upon the death of James Kirby, who was general president, according to the law the first vice-president becomes president.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN U. S.

Massachusetts Wage Commission Sets Minimum for the State.

The minimum wage commission of Massachusetts has made two decrees with regard to female employees working in laundries and retail stores within the state.

Laundry Workers.

No experienced female employee of ordinary ability shall receive less than $8.00 per week and no employee of ordinary ability shall be deemed inexperienced who has worked in laundries for one year.

Wages of learners and apprentices:

	Per week
Employee of 9 months' experience	$7.50
Employee of 6 months' experience	7.00
Employee of 3 months' experience	6.50
No one of ordinary ability to be paid less than	6.50

A worker of less than ordinary ability may be paid less than the prescribed minimum wage provided that certain sections of the act are complied with.

Retail Clerks.

Minimum wage for experienced workers above 18 years of age	$8.50
Inexperienced workers above 18	7.50
Minors between 17 and 18 years	6.00
Minors under 17 years of age	5.00

In order to facilitate the enforcement of both these orders female employees in these occupations on leaving their situations are requested to receive a card showing how long they had worked in that establishment.

British Delegates to A. F. of L.

When the convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes in San Francisco next Monday morning, there will be present Ernest Bevin and Chas. G. Ammon, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, who bring the greetings of some three million organized workers of the United Kingdom to the two million organized workers of the United States and Canada, affiliated with the American organization.

VANCOUVER LABOR COUNCIL BUSY LAST NIGHT

Fishermen Affiliate; Municipal Employment Bureaus Favored

Government Subsidies for Privately Owned Ships Were Denounced

A good attendance of delegates was present at last night's meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor council when Vice-President R. P. Pettipiece took the chair.

Fishermen Affiliate.

The local union of halibut fishermen, numbering 100 members, applied for affiliation. The request was acceded to, and a very cordial welcome extended to the new delegates, who then took their seats along with a number of other newcomers from other unions.

Committee Reports.

The executive committee recommended that the services of temporary business agent John Sully be dispensed with. The recommendation was adopted.

The parliamentary committee reported that they had discussed the matter of private employment agencies, and the fraudulent practices of some of them. The committee recommended that the council take action to have private employment agencies abolished, and municipal agencies established, under civic control. It was further advised that the provincial government be asked to establish a department of labor which could handle this matter in rural districts.

The proposal which has for some time been before the board of trade, that the Dominion government be asked to subsidize the building of ships to have their home ports in British Columbia, formed part of the report of this committee, it was decided that the council would oppose the subsidizing of ships, whether they were intended to carry white crews or not. On this point, Delegate Trotter voiced the prevailing sentiment of the meeting. He said he would rather see all the lumber in British Columbia rot—considering that most of the workers in the mills are Orientals—than support any proposal to subsidize ships to such a product to other countries; no matter if the ships were manned by white crews.

The next meeting of the city council will be attended by a committee from the trades council, to support a proposal to have city aldermen elected at large instead of by wards. Delegates Trotter, Sully and Knowles were selected for the duty. The secretary was instructed to circularize the unions requesting each to send one delegate to augment the committee, which has in charge the campaign of the candidates who will contest on behalf of the council at the coming provincial election.

Under the auspices of the People's Forum the council has arranged with Dr. Westbrook, principal of the British Columbia university, to address a public meeting in the Labor Temple, Sunday evening, November 14, at 8.15, on the subject of "The People's University."

Ex-business agent Sully reported on his duties for the past two weeks. He had visited the submarine works at Barnet. He had not been able to verify the report that a large number of men had been laid off and workmen from the United States engaged in their places. Some dispute had taken place at the works. A number of workmen had claimed time and quarter for overtime, the claim had been refused and the men discharged. Two or three men from Seattle had been engaged as platers. Delegate Sully reported further that Mr. W. Nicol, proprietor of the Province newspaper, was having his house painted by non-union German painters.

Sheet metal workers reported a visit from Organizer Kennedy. They had visited shops and held an open meeting, which was attended by a number of non-union men, and good results were anticipated from these efforts. Brewery workers reported on the affairs of their union in Victoria, a full account of which appears elsewhere in these columns.

H. Spear, a member of the local union of stage employees, who is now in San Francisco, was given credentials to represent the council at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in that city. A motion by Delegate Crawford, to supplement the credentials by a grant of $30, was defeated.

Secretary-treasurer Miss H. Gutteridge drew the attention of the council to the conditions under which girls work in the candy factory of Ramsay Brothers, particulars of which appeared in a signed article by Miss Gutteridge in last week's issue of The Federationist. It was decided that a committee, consisting of Delegates Gutteridge, Sully and Pettipiece should interview Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., with the ultimate object of having the federal department of labor conduct an investigation into this matter.

Addrdessing Soldiers' Mail.

In view of the number of union men who have enlisted, the following particulars for addressing mail are published:

(a) Regimental Number .....
(b) Rank .....
(c) Name .....
(d) Squadron, Battery or Company ...
(e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit) Staff appointment or department...
(f) Canadian Contingent .....
(g) British Expeditionary Force .....
(h) Army Post Office, London, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

A municipal, a provincial and a federal election will take place during the next few months. Unless YOU are classified with the Indians, lunatics and propertyless women, register at once. Do it now or hold your peace on election day!

THE CHRONICLE OF CRITICISM AND COMMENTATION

Shadow and Substance of Wage Raises and the Price of Living

Munition Slaves Supply Sinews for the War for Freedom

[By W. M. C.]

According to a report of the United States department of labor, just issued, covering a period from 1907 to 1913 inclusive, the average weekly earnings of workers around blast furnaces increased 11%; in Bessemer plants, 16%; and in bar mills, 8%; while the average weekly working hours decreased 2 or 3%.

Facts and Fallacies.

Comparing these items with the venomous screeds found in the newspapers and magazines railing against the exorbitant demands of labor in that they are ruining business; running it out of the country; eating up all the profits, and other heinous offences against the good patriots that charitably provide them with jobs, maimed limbs, occupational diseases, and adulterated food; the details don't seem to jibe somehow.

It would be interesting to know the rise in the cost of living during this period; but the report does not give it. However, its a safe bet that the rise in wages is a lap or two behind the rise in the cost of living; and losing every lap—especially since war prices have loomed large on the horizon. Taking all departments of the steel and iron industry covered by this report, the average hourly pay of common labor,—and comdustries—rose to the dizzy heights of 18 3-10 cents per hour. For a 10-hour day, and 6-day week, this is about $11 per week—and no allowance for sickness, etc. What the workers do with all this wealth is one of the wonders of the world!

The Juicy Bawbee.

There's a rumpus in church circles in the "Land 'o Cakes and Whusky." Some clergymen there have been unpatriotic enough to their kind and country and cloth, as to make a noise because volunteer army chaplains are drawing their regular church salaries, plus their army pay (£1 per day and all found). They even went the length of pointing out that many of these double-salaried saints don't even go to the back of the front; but do their "bit" for K. and C. in the home barracks. Jealousy, gentlemen, jealousy! and professional at that! Why, most anybody

WILLIAM BLAKE

This poet and painter might be regarded as the forerunner of William Morris and Walter Crane in being the poet-artist of labor. As a craftsman he loved his art, and as a poet he wrote "Songs of Experience" through every line of which there breathes a democratic spirit and a claim that labor shall not only have the means of living, but leisure and opportunity to enjoy the sweets of life.

would be only too willing and glad to "kill the Kaiser with their mouths" at that price.

Near-Rebel Carsons Says.

As an aftermath of the confiscatory raid upon the "Labor Leader" the other day, Sir E. Carson was asked in the British parliament if he had himself read the pamphlets ordered to be destroyed, and could he say from his own experience that they were "poisonous." To, which the honorable gentleman replied, "I have read some of them, and may I say that the German papers have described the 'Labor Leader' as a wholesome study." (Loud laughter.) Then they all arose and joined in the 'Hymn of Hate.'"

The Gentle Muse.

Apropos of the "Back to the Land" campaign, here are a couple of verses which hit it off somewhat pertinently. The author has been sentenced to censor the Harmworth periodicals for the duration of the war, as the extreme penalty.

"I hear thee speak of a bit o' land,
And a cow for every laboring hand;
Tell me, dear mother, where is that shore,
Where I shall find it and work no more?
Is it at home this promised ground,
Where the acres three and a cow are found?
Is it where pheasants and partridges breed?
Or in fields where the farmer is sowing his seed?
Is it on moors so wild and grand
I shall find this bit of arable land?"
"Not there! not there, my Giles!"
"Eye hath not seen that fair land, my child,
Ear hath but heard an echo wild—
The nightmare of an excited gorge,
That dreamers have like 'Welshy' George.
Far away, beyond the ken
Of sober, practical business men;
Far away beyond the sight
Of men whose heads are screwed on right;
Where castles in the air do stand,
Behold the cow and the bit of land!
'Tis there! 'tis there, my Giles!"

The Westminster Horrorcle.

"The one thing which threatens serious trouble on this question (conscription) is the suspicion of some working people that the compulsion demanded for the army is to be used in the workshops." Thus saith the Saturday Westminster. "Prezactly!" as Dan Leno, of revered memory, would have said.

How Munitions Act Works.

To prove that the suspicions of these ignornut working people are utterly unfounded, here are a few samples of the Munitions act at work upon several men who didn't happen to be at work. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Elswick Works, Newcastle, on the job.

H. Earl was charged before the court with having absent from work three times without permission. On Tuesday he had buried his father-in-law; and on the following Sunday, his son; these being two of the dates on which he was absent. Fined £1.

Henry Holland, charged with being absent. Absence due to pains in the eye, he having lost on eye in the navy. Fined 10s.

Arthur Smith, charged with creating a disturbance at the works, was fined in his absence. It transpired afterwards that he had received no summons. The gist of the charge was that the foreman had addressed him in an improper manner, and he resented it.

Why Not Work Through?

Cases similar to these are very numerous. The employers, knowing a good thing when they see it, are not slow to use the act for purposes of intimidation, and having men summoned and fined as a "horrible example" to the others.

Recent cases show clearly that numbers of workmen, with new laws to right of them, and new punishments to left of them, hardly know which way to turn, lest this or that turning should prove to be the wrong turning. The men are strongly opposing what they term "the slave clauses of the act"; and all indications point to trouble unless they are repealed. All Prussians do not live in Germany!

LOCAL TYPOS HELD MEETING LAST SUNDAY

W. H. Youhill Back from the War Front Received a Rousing Welcome

Printers Will Increase Dues to Extend Their Colorado "Home"

A well-attended regular meeting of Vancouver Typographical union No. 226 was held on Sunday, Oct. 31, all the officers being present and in their places. Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Youhill, who left Vancouver with the first Canadian contingent a year ago last August, and who is home on three months' leave of absence, was in attendance. He was given a rousing reception by his fellow members, all of whom expressed their pleasure at his safe return.

An entertainment is being arranged by the executive committee to be held at an early date, at which it is expected Sergeant Youhill will give some of his experiences while on active service.

Delegate Trotter gave a very interesting report of the proceedings of the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held here recently.

Mr. L. Manning was initiated into full membership, and Mr. F. W. Mattix into two third membership.

After amending the local bylaws to provide for election of officers in May of each year instead of November, the present officers were asked to remain in office until May, 1916.

Typographical union offices are being moved from rooms 212-214 to room 206, Labor Temple.

It was reported that an amendment to International Typographical Union law providing for an increase of five cents per month for dues, had carried by a substantial majority on a referendum vote, taken on October 20. This increase is to enable the trustees of the Union Printers' Home to further extend the hospital facilities of that institution so as to be able to deal more promptly with applicants for admission.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Del. George Hardy Elected Chairman to Succeed John Sully.

Geo. Hardy was elected chairman of the parliamentary committee of Vancouver Trades and Labor council, to succeed John Sully, at Wednesday evening's session. There was a fair attendance of delegates, including some of the Labor candidates at the forthcoming provincial elections. Municipal and provincial election matters were discussed by the committee at some length, which will result in a few recommendations to be made to the central labor body. The next meeting of the committee will take place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, when every union in the city should be represented.

Saw Trouble Coming.

By an order issued by the Canadian Copper Co., Sudbury, Ontario, effective November 1, all smelter and surface employees will hereafter work an eight-hour shift instead of ten and twelve hours, the rate of wages for the shorter hours to be the same as for the previous long hour shift. In such departments where the new order cannot immediately be put into force, a corresponding increase in pay per hour is announced. For some time previous to the recent provincial enactment underground employees of this company have been on an eight-hour shift. The new order will increase the smelter and surface employees by upwards of three hundred.

Fred Bancroft Calls Here.

Fred Bancroft, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the American Federation of Labor convention, which meets in San Francisco next Monday, passed through Vancouver yesterday on his way south, accompanied by Mrs. Bancroft.

This cut is interesting in a labor paper because it is a recruiting picture which appeals for the woman and the child, and in the present war women and children have indeed been victims. It is interesting also because the artist is Dorothy Stanley, widow of Henry M. Stanley, the man who found David Livingston. Dorothy Tennant as she was before she married the explorer, used her pencil and her skilful paint brush to depict scenes amid the slums, and her art did as much as the eloquent pen of Sir Walter Besant to wake up the powers that be to the necessity of improving the sanitary conditions and the entire environments of what are called the laboring classes. Lady Stanley is not only a clever artist, but the friend of labor and social reformer.

PROHIBITION HAS NOT PERFECTED THIS STATE

Much Be-Lauded Kansas Is Prohibition But It Has Some Defects

Proves Workers' Problem Is Deeper Than a Mere Liquor Question

The state of Kansas is a "prohibition" state which is often pointed to as an example worthy of emulation. Regarding this a statistical analysis is concluded by former United States commissioner of internal revenue Royal E. Cabell, with the following series of questions:

As to Longevity.

If prohibition is the cause of a wonderfully low death rate, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why has Topeka, the capital of Kansas, a death rate higher than that of 17 capital cities in states in which liquor is lawfully sold, and its death rate is exceeded by the rate in only eleven capital cities in registration areas, four of which are in prohibition states?

And Varied Violence.

If prohibition prevents death by violence, whether by accident or design, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why do the registration cities in the state of Kansas show a death rate from this cause higher than the death rate from the same cause in the registration cities in twenty-eight states in which liquor is lawfully sold?

Homicide Flourishes.

If prohibition prevents homicide, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the homicide rate in Kansas higher than the homicide rate in fourteen out of the 23 registration states, attention being called to the fact that of these fourteen states having a rate of homicide lower than Kansas, in 12 of them liquor is lawfully sold?

And Suicide, Too.

If prohibition prevents suicide, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the suicide rate in Kansas higher than in twenty-one states in which liquor is lawfully sold?

The Connubial Contract.

If prohibition makes homes happy, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the annual average divorce rate in Kansas higher than the divorce rate in 29 states in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why the higher rate of divorce to wives on account of drunkenness and cruelty, and why the rapid rate of increase in the number of divorces?

Make 'Em Go.

If prohibition is a benefit to the church, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the percentage of church members in Kansas lower than the percentage in 37 states in which liquor is lawfully sold?

Juvenile Delinquency.

If prohibition saves the boy and the girl, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of juvenile delinquency higher in the state of Kansas than in 16 states in which liquor is lawfully sold?

That Explains It All.

If prohibition improves the mental status of the community, and prevents insanity, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of insanity in Kansas higher than the rate of insanity in sixteen states in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why the tremendous increase in the rate of insanity in Kansas in recent years, although so many counties report no insane, and why should it cost Kansas nearly one million dollars annually to care for her insane, juvenile delinquents, imbeciles and epileptics?

If prohibition eliminates crime, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of prisoners confined for grave and lesser homicide higher in Kansas than in 24 states in which liquor is lawfully sold, and for general offenses higher in Kansas than in nine states in which liquor is lawfully sold?

Poverty Just the Same.

If prohibition prevents pauperism and produces prosperity, and is the cause of thrift, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the pauper rate in Kansas higher than the pauper rate in ten states in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why is it that Kansas has a smaller proportion of its citizens with savings accounts than 37 states in which liquor is sold, and why is it that the savings accounts of the relatively few Kansans who have them average only about one-half of the average savings accounts of the rest of the country?

And, finally, even in the matter of education, in which Kansas makes a splendid record with respect to literacy, why is it that she is equalled by one state and surpassed by four others, in each of which liquor is lawfully sold?

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Best Meeting for Some Time Deals with a Variety of Matters

Boilermakers Allege That Aliens Are Now Being Imported Here

Victoria Trades and Labor council met last Wednesday evening with President A. S. Wells in the chair, and a very fair average attendance of delegates.

Violating Lord's Day Act.

For some time the council has been trying to have Sunday work stopped at the chemical and explosive works on James Island, and Attorney-General Bowser has been reminded that such work is in violation of the Lord's Day act. At the above meeting, this matter was again up for discussion, but no decisive action has been taken as yet by the responisble authorities, according to the committee which reported on the question.

Soldiers and Aliens.

The council may appoint representatives on the Returned Soldiers' committee, and the Unemployed Soldiers' committee, if after consideration the executive board deems such action desirable. It will be decided at next meeting.

Boiler-makers reported that alien workmen were being imported to the submarine works at Vancouver from Seattle through Victoria. The secretary was instructed to notify Vancouver Trades and Labor council of this, with a view to it being taken up with the department of immigration at Ottawa, as a violation of the order in council forbidding the entry of workmen from foreign countries into British Columbia.

Reports of Unions.

All building trades delegates reported trade very bad—in fact that there was none. Typos, street railway men and longshoremen said trade was almost fair with them, but the plumbers said they still were locked out.

A special committee was appointed to go to work on the framing of a new constitution for the council to govern itself by, as the present one is constantly leading to misunderstanding and confusion.

Meeting Was Good One.

Before the meeting terminated, President Wells was called to the special meeting of the Brewery Workers, which is reported elsewhere in these columns.

The council meeting itself was one of the best which has been held for some time, and in view of the appalling conditions which prevail in Victoria, the local men consider they have every reason to be pleased that organizations are holding together and showing as much activity as they are.

After This, the Deluge.

The workers should not be led into extravagances becauseof the present prosperity due to war orders in the United States. Both the individual members of unions, and the unions themselves, should cling to their money for the reaction that is bound to come shortly after the close of the war. If such a policy be not adopted grief is sure to follow. Employers that now yield to demands easily will fight stubbornly to re-establish old conditions, and the workers must be prepared to battle just as strenuously to maintain them, and this can only be done by husbanding every resource, both in our organized and individual capacities. Remember these words of warning and do not lightly cast them aside.

Ottawa Munition Strike.

Machinists and other workmen employed in the 12-inch explosive shell department of the Westinghouse Machine company walked out of the plant last Monday after their demand for a readjustment of the working scale had been refused.

Socialist Presidential Candidate.

The socialist presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the 1916 campaign in the United States, are to be chosen by a referendum vote of the party. The nominations will all be in by December 10.

This is probably the first time in the history of any political party in America that the candidates for president and vice-president have been chosen by referendum. This is the first time it has been tried by the socialist party. It is expected that this move will arouse considerable interest in the socialist campaign.

Jack McMillan Writes.

Jack McMillan, a former member of the local union of painters, and business agent of the Building Trades council, is now a member of the 31st battalion of the Canadian contingent. He writes to say that he is just about to leave with the regiment for "somewhere in France." He wishes through The Federationist, to be remembered to all who knew him here.

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BANK OF TORONTO
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FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 5, 1915

ARISTIDE BRIAND, who has just stepped into the shoes of Viviani as premier of France, has a distinctly interesting record as a politician, and one which has engaged the close attention of the students of proletarian history in Europe. Born in Nantes in 1862, of a bourgeois family, like many others of the middle class who have attained political eminence, se set out with a very fiery programme, which has gradually cooled as he reached the various altitudes en route to his present day position.

FORTUNE'S TURNING WHEEL.

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He originally wrote for the anarchist journal Le Peuple, later going to the Petite Republique. He left the latter to found L'Humanitie in co-operation with Jean Jaures. Briand took a prominent part in the formation of labor unions, and eventually became one of the leaders of the French socialists. In 1902 he entered the chamber of deputies after several unsuccessful previous attempts to get there. From that time onwards, he became far more occupied with the practical work and political intrigue of parliament, than with the abstract exposition of plans for proletarian emancipation which had engrossed much of his time until then.

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This led to much dissatisfaction among his former associates, and eventually resulted in his exclusion from the unified socialist party, in March, 1906. He was always enamored of the idea of officially separating the church from the state in France, and was perhaps more responsible than any other individual for ultimately bringing that about—a political feat which he accomplished without smashing the old parties up right and left.

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By that time his name had become anathema in the organized labor world of France, and particularly with the syndicalist school. Then came the outstanding act of his career, insofar as his relations with the labor unions is concerned. In 1910 a general strike of railway employees all over France, threatened to spread to other industries.

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The postal workers were about to join in, and a political crisis was caused. To meet it, Briand issued a call to all army reservists in the affected industries, to join the colors; under the usual penalty which failure to obey such orders would meet with in France. The plan worked, and the strike collapsed. As a politician he belonged, in the eyes of the socialists, to the reform school; as opposed to the stand taken by Jaures.

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Of course, since the war broke out, most of these definitions have gone into the melting pot in France—and for that matter, other countries, too—and doubtless no one in all battle scarred Europe today, ponders with more quiet cynicism upon the amazing turns of Fortune's wheel than Premier Aristide Briand.

THE UNITED STATES government is being urged by a certain section of the influential press of that country to plunge into a very pretentious scheme of armaments. As an initial step in this plan of "preparedness," it is recommended that the modest sum of $500,000,000 be appropriated by next session of Congress. President Wilson, according to authoritative news dispatches has expressed himself as favoring the principle of the proposal, but does not appear to have made up his mind as to how far to go into it just now.

WANT TO BUCKLE SAM'S ARMOR ON.

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He will probably know more about that later. Politicians do not think for the public; they only tell it what it would it thinks when it has made up its mind on that point—otherwise it would not know. Incidentally there is to be a presidential election in the United States next year, and it is more than anyone aspiring to the nomination of the Democratic convention would be wise in doing, to declare himself on the armament question until the caucus has given his "dope." But there is already one grape juice and olive leaf candidate in the field and—well, there cannot be two presidents.

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But anyhow, that's all by the way. The big question for the curious and analytical is: Why is it considered necessary by any considerable body of men in the United States that the country needs to greatly augment its armaments? Are they afraid of attack? If so, when, and by whom? No one could start on the job except one of the big European powers; and without shadow of doubt there is not the slightest chance of that taking place at present. The only one which might be likely to want to attack would be Germany; and even taking into account the military versatility of that nation, it hardly seems as though it will be able to transfer its main activities to this side of the Atlantic for at least a generation or two.

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By the time the United States could be in a "prepared" state, the war will be over. All the big powers, from a military standpoint, will be exhausted. So what can these American capitalists who are advocating increased armaments have at the back of their minds? Do they fear for the repayment of their loans? Do they think that the present political makeup of some of the powers is likely to be tossed into the melting pot of revolution, with consequent danger of their indebtedness being repudiated?

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In that case, does a handful of Wall street money sharks and international usurers, hope to use the bodies of one or two millions of ordinary American citizens as debt collecting agencies whose chief equipment is bayonets and bullets. That may be what they intend; for, as things are going today, it seems very likely that the United States will in future be the great creditor nation, with all Europe for its debtors. In plain terms, that means that perhaps a hundred or two super-rich American financiers will be the creditors. The balance of the people of the United States will have no further material interest in the proposition than goes with the distinction of belonging to the same nation.

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We cannot see in what way these proposed militarist plans of a comparatively few big American capitalists are going to benefit the great mass of the common people of the States. But it can plunge them into the insane game of continually piling arms on arms, until the logical day arrives with its logical result, as it has done in Europe. Surely such a lesson will have some sobering effect even in face of the noisy campaign which these armament manufacturers are organizing.

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It is they and their usurer friends who want to lead the United States into this, the maddest business ever devised in the maddest of ages. To them it is the psychological moment. The mind of the world is obsessed with war. The factories of the United States are choking with munition making appliances, which are destined to the scrap heap of superseded capital once the war is over, unless America can be nationally deluded into keeping them going.

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Not one of the "preparedness" advocates has yet been heard to say that the States should nationalize its armament industry. If they had the regard for the safety of the country which they profess to have, they would at least have done that. But with them, it is all a question of taking advantage of the moment to organize a stupendous national scare to bring them profits. If there is any real democracy at all, in a country which is always assuring the world that it contains more to the square mile than any other, now is the time for the common people of the United States to show it—or get ready to eventually have an experience like that through which Europe is going today.

THE MISSION of the working class—if it has one other than to illustrate to posterity the limit of human stupidity in the twentieth century—is to save itself, and the first business of its would-be saviours is to try and get a correct estimate of their class. Nothing is easier than to climb on the hind legs and brazenly assure an audience of workers that they represent the cream of intelligence and the salt of the earth, for the simple reason that being neither, they will the more readily believe both. What we are is not our fault since we are in no way responsible for the parental preliminaries which are the cause of our being here. Coming of ancestors who are slaves, it is but natural that up to now the workers have not done anything half so well as those things they were told to do.

MESSIAHS APPLY HERE.

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But with the knowledge of how to read and write, and how to exchange thoughts and ideas tending to the improvement of their condition, has come a wider outlook on life and a more spacious conception of the possible destiny of their class. Increased literacy and intelligence have opened the floodgates of yearning and aspiration for a larger and fuller life, and the problem of the working class today is how to organize that new force and marshall its efficiency to produce the desired result as quickly as possible.

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The mere cramming of the cranium with the terms and phrasecology of some particular school of economic thought, so that when the head is shaken it sounds like a tin can with stones inside, is no proof of ability to grapple and deal with the practical difficulties of the question as it confronts us. The world as we find it is the given quantity from which the solution of the problem has to be extracted, and out of the fabric of the old order the new one has to be woven; and in spite of the desire of some for violent and sudden readjustment of the social and industrial relations of men, nothing will ever be accomplished by such means which is not in danger of being itself swept aside by similar methods.

WE DO NOT REALIZE the real value of anything that happens until it has taken its place among the sum total of our experiences, and by the time experiences have been ours Youth has passed on its joyous way. Youth has been sung by minstrel and poet for ages, but the eternal tragedy of mankind is that it is born ever young, and each unit is replete with all the possibilities of folly and failure, which have tripped the footsteps of its ancestors on their march from cosmic slime to boiled shirts and picture shows, and by the time a man has to die he has gathered just about half enough information to know how to live. If the scheme of things had been so arranged that men could take up the threads of life where their fathers laid them down, the race might advance in worthier fashion, but it is not so, and perchance the gods are satisfied, lest men should become even as they, knowing good and evil.

THE PRICE OF WISDOM.

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It is true that each generation slightly alters the pattern of the social fabric of its time, and the aggregate of those changes is the measure of the real and abiding progress which is made by the human family in its journey to—well, who knows? That is on the knees of the gods, and 'twere too curious to meddle o'er much with such matters for "he that increaseth wisdom increaseth sorrow." But what youth lacks in experience it possesses in enthusiasm and that abounding belief in everything which is only fully attained by those who know nothing—including themselves. The precocity of youth and the faith of the fanatic are twins begotten of the loins of well-intentioned ignorance wandering at large in the highways and byways of a world which only smiles at the bubbling vitality of the former, the while it builds prisons to save itself from the latter.

MACHINERY'S HISTORY, and the application to industry during the last one hundred years is the history of the working class during that period. Labor organization as we know it, is the human reflex of applied mechanics and the discovery of steam with its application to the processes of production, marks the dividing line between the age of hands and the age of machines. The use of machinery has facilitated the production of all those things which men need for their daily life, a hundred fold. Whereas formerly one man's labor would scarce suffice to satisfy his own wants, today by the help of the machine he can produce in one day more than a hundred of his kind can consume in a month.

MECHANICS THE MOLDER OF MEN.

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The result is that, while more wealth is created, less men are needed in the process of its creation. That is the explanation of the paradox of unemployment coupled with the fact that the workless are wanting the cardinal necessities of life not because they are not able and anxious to produce them, but because they have produced too much. It is the explanation of the starving multitude, divorced from the products of their labor. But the fact that less men are needed does not make the needs of men less, and whatever arguments may be put forward by apologists desirous of justifying the present day economic system, the natural fact remains that all men are entitled to food, clothing and shelter. But it is also a fact that while machinery has made the production of those things easier and more rapid, yet it is harder for the workers to obtain them, and it becomes obvious that there is some difference between those who make and those who take.

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The fairy wand of science has been waved over the land and all the powers of earth and air have been rendered subservient to the purposes of man. The advantages of invention, however, are the privilege of the few—and that few does not by any means include all the inventors—and the problem of this and coming generations is how to put the mass of the people in correct relation with the natural resources of the earth and the agencies whereby the needs of men are produced and distributed. As it is today, these things are passing into the hands of a minority which grows more powerful with reduced numbers, and unless the signs of the times belie themselves, the day is fast coming when society will be divided into two camps.

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On the one hand will be a small minority owning and controlling all the means of life. On the other hand will be the multitude of the masses, owning nothing, and lacking everything. In that day, human hunger, the most elemental and basic instinct of human kind, may prove the motive force which will declare the new economic principles which shall make the mass of the people the possessors and not the slaves of machinery. As owners of the machine and administrators of its products, "the proportion of men to the output" will mean time for healthful leisure and culture. Today it means the haunting fear of a breadless morrow because men are so many and jobs are so few.

THE MUNITIONS ACT in Britain was calculated from the first to cause vexation and friction which would ultimately lead to trouble. We said so at the time, and from the look of British newspapers it seems we were not far wrong. The bother is mostly due to what have become known as "the slave clauses" of the act. These practically make a man a bondslave who works in one of the state controlled factories, and subject to all the petty annoyances which small-minded officials vested with a litle brief outhority can visit upon those under them.

IT WILL BRING TROUBLE.

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So we see in each day's paper accounts of workmen being hauled before the local "beak" to say why they stayed at home to bury grandpa, or blew their nose without consent of the foreman or some such charge as being absent from work without permission. The result is that organized agitation against the act is growing, and unless some of the Prussian-like provisions of it are cut out or ignored, there will be strikes in the munition factories, act or no act.

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At least we believe so, and hope so, too. The act in the first instance, depends for its success upon being able to bully individual workmen into submission, after trade union officials have thrown away most of the economic weapons which trade unionists have been struggling years for. When it comes to a body of determined men who know what they want, and do not intend to take anything "just as good"—like the south Wales miners proved themselves to be—then the government can very conveniently suspend the act because it was frightened as to the result of trying to enforce it.

* * * *

The Welsh miners showed the way. Let the munition workers imitate them if it seems necessary to do so in order to save themselves from methods which belong to the system of a Prussian drill sergeant, rather than a nation which is supposed to be fighting to down such practices for ever.

Politicians are all very much in favor of democracy—as long as it does not work at it.

From an exchange we learn that a society has been formed in New York known as the "New York Society to Lower Rents." Now isn't that nice? And you know, there's really no harm in it after all.

Most street car companies suddenly develop a very serious regard for the physical safety of the general public when the jitney first makes its appearance. Considered in the light of their previous attitude, this is positively "touching."

A few thousands of property poor individuals in this western country, who would be delighted just now to get a job at $1 a day, are beginning for the first time in their lives to learn the difference between the value and the price of land.

This is Guy Fawkes Day. Wonder if he would have felt inclined to change any of the famous arrangements he made for the British parliament if he had been alive today. Almost seems as though, like many another notable man, he was born before his time.

This war has shown that neither preparedness nor lack of preparedness insures either peace or success in war. No nation can be strong enough to insure peace unless it is stronger than all the rest of the world. At every point the paradox of militarism and capitalism is maturing, and that means their collapse.

The International Moulders' union, by a vote of about nine to one, at a recent referendum election, decided against amalgamation of all metal trades in one union. King Canute once sat on the seashore and commanded the tide to recede and cease wetting his august feet.

Speaking of Lord Derby's new recruiting plan in Britain, a news despatch says it "appears to be a great success. Establishments of all kinds are giving up young and skilled men who can ill be spared." Wonderful how British capitalists rise to a sense of duty once they are shown what they should do.

The war has had the effect of rending the international into shreds, and it should never be reconstructed upon its former foundations. The war has revealed to us how extremely nationalistic were its various component parts, and has taught us that in the future true internationalism must be preached with much deeper understanding and greater emphasis.

Governor Dunne of Illinois has appointed President Walker, of the State Federation of Labor; President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Raymond Robins members of a commission of nine to investigate unemployment in that state. There now, it's to be hoped the eminent gentleman's action will be a lesson to unemployment not to do it again.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco next Monday. It is expected that this gathering will have the same far-reaching and important effects upon the social and economic status of the workers of the American continent as have previous functions of a similar kind.

The true farmer is not interested in the increasing prices of land, for he wants to keep his little farm; he is interested in getting a square deal in the social exchange of products. Really, the farmer could almost haul his product to market in a topbox and bring back what he gets in exchange in a wheelbarrow, for he only thinks he owns his land. Those who control the market virtually own the land.

There are some who vote for the old political parties, knowing exactly what they do. They clearly perceive the reason for their vote and their reason is all sufficient. We do not blame anybody for voting for the old parties when his interests demand the support and perpetuation of those political parties. But these parties would be back numbers long ago if they were supported only by this class of property owning voters.

Under a system of competition, or the doing of things individually, men are weak. Acting collectively they are strong. That lesson is taught by nature. A single honey bee that would compete with all others, would fail. Acting with a thousand of his fellows he would succeed. An individual ant that would insist on going it alone on the principle of every fellow for himself would soon be a dead ant. Co-operating with all his fellows he is provided with a good home, plenty to eat and lives to a good old age.

Land is sold at a price that represents a discount of the possible rents of such land for a term of years, taking into consideration the prevailing rate of interest. When rent, profit and interest have disappeared, land will have neither value nor price, on the market, though it will have use-value, which is another thing. Just to the extent that profits of landlords, speculators and loan sharks can be lessened, just so much drop the prices of land and increase the number of actual owners of homes.

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BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424, phone Sey. 4752; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

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

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, A. Campbell, 73 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1751 Howe street.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 meets room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p. m. President, Sam. Cawker, 557 Templeton Drive; recording secretary R. N. Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, room 205. H. Nightscales, president, 276 Fifty-sixth avenue east; Jos. G. Lyon, financial secretary, 1721 Grant street; J. Campbell, recording secretary, 4869 Argyle street.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:30 and 8 p. m. President, Jos. Hubble; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin; 166, Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p. m. President, Francis Williams; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording sec, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial secretary, K. Paterson, P. O. Box 503.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, R. Parm. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. S. Metzger; secretary-treasurer R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

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VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p. m. President, A. S. Wells; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

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BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 496.

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CONSCRIPTION IDEA NOT WELCOME IN AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Premier Is Against More Compulsory Service

Labor Unions All Over the Continent Register Their Protests

[By W. Francis Ahern]

The advocates of compulsory service in Australia, which is plainly conscription under another name, received a rude awakening, when they read the views of the labor prime minister of Australia as given out to a deputation in Melbourne recently.

Premier Is Opposed to It.

He declared that he was irrevocably opposed to conscription, and said that the federal government had no intention of extending the provisions of the Defence act to allow of service outside of Australia.

If any change were to be made in the policy of the government, it was for the people to say by a decisive vote—not for the government. It is not the policy of the government, he said, to announce its intentions through a coterie of agitators for a particular aim, but it would declare its policy through its own official channels, as it has always done.

Not to Be Stampeded.

What persons have said on the public platform in favor of conscription must not be understood to mean that they have spoken for the labor party or the government.

I, said Mr. Fisher, am the only person who can speak on this matter for the government, and I shall not allow outsiders to announce what our policy should be. Outsiders cannot bring in conscription by public meetings.

Our country is the freest in the world, and it is not our intention to bring in conscription at any time. What I and my fellow men are against, and what every worker in Australia is against, is that men should be trained by vested interests to fight against nations or parts of nations at the will of a few people, instead of the whole.

A Federation of Nations.

The only system of world government worth thinking of was a congregation of nations, with the establishment of international courts to determine in equity the rights of the nations; with power to punish nations, just as individuals were now punished for violating the law.

"I am irrevocably opposed to conscription in any form, and I am sure my colleagues are of the same opinion. Before the government does anything in the matter, it will give the people who put us there a chance to decide the matter for us."

Labor Unions Protest.

At a large meeting of trades unionists affiliated with the Trades and Labor council of Sydney, N. S. W., the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting of working class citizens protests against conscription in any form, and trusts that the federal government will not be misled by meetings held by the privileged class advocating compulsory service, as the operations of the War Precautions bill prevents workers from fully discussing questions involved, and that the anti-trades unionists are taking advantage of the situation when the voice of democracy is stifled."

Anti-League Formed.

Throughout Australia a large anti-conscription league is being formed, while public meetings on its behalf are being held, and literature being distributed among the workers.

Press Comment Crystalizes.

The official organ of the Australian labor party (The Australian Worker) sums up the matter pretty plain in the following words: "If the promoters of the universal service league have not read the signs of the times aright, and to profit by the perusal, infinitely worse will assuredly follow.

"It has seen how the British Trades Union Congress, representing over 3,000,000 workers, emphatically told the British government that the British workers will do their share so long as they are not driven by conservatives who have been labor's enemies, not since the outbreak of war, but long before the war was thought it.

"No seer's wisdom is needed to deduce the meaning of their answer to the tory scheme for conscription. And here in Australia, organized labor has denounced conscription in no uncertain way. The working class will have none of it. Consequently, to attempt to foist it on the nation is a direct invitation to a controversy which will cleave society in twain. Does the universal service league want the sort of trouble that ought to be avoided at all costs? If it does, it is certainly going the right way about getting what it wants."

Sums Up the Position.

"This about sums up the position as it really appears in Australia. We have reached a position at which we must either accept this "new" idea or offer a bitter opposition to it. As we cannot accept it, and be true to our pledges as unionists in every sense of the word, there is nothing else for us but a bitter warfare against the idea. And it is bound to come, unless the matter is dropped now, once and for all.

In common with other bodies, the unionists affiliated with the Trades and Labor council of Melbourne, Victoria, have passed the following resolution: "That this meeting is in entire opposition to the objects set forth in the manifesto of the universal service league, and urges the people of Australia to resist to the utmost any attempt to foist compulsory service upon them."

All Round Opposition.

Generally there is all-round opposition to the cry for conscription put up by one section of the community in Australia. We have only to look around and see who comprise this eager minority.

The persons calling for conscription are those interested in huge capitalistic ventures, trusts and combines, federations of employers and so forth. These persons who have from times immemorable been the bitter foe of the working masses, do not want conscription for any other purpose than to weaken the working masses, and undermine the trades union strength of the country.

Persistence Means Trouble.

Happily the working men of the commonwealth are seeing this matter in its true light, and unless the matter of urging conscription is dropped there is bound to be very serious trouble in the near future.

Personally, I think, following on the prime minister's pronouncement against the movement, and the fact that he says he will not allow outsiders to dictate the policy of the labor government the whole matter will fizzle out. Which is the best thing that can happen at this point.

To pursue the matter further will mean the dividing of the community into two groups hostile to each other, and where the matter would end then is something I do not care to put forth at this date.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated).

Bricklayers—Wm. S. Dagnall, Room 215.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207.
Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prendergast.
Halibut Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344L.
Longshoremen's Association—G. J. Kelly; 10 Powell Street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; phone Sey. 508.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Rooms 212-13-14.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th Avenue W.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths — Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 732 7th Ave. East.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Room 215, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Baratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 207; F. L. Estinghausen.
Engineers—E. Prendergast, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Halibut Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Horseshoers—Labor Temple.
Lettercarriers—Robt. Wight, District 68.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—C. Howard, 607 Davie street.
Local Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood. Tel. Sey. 1348R.
Longshoremen—J. G Kelly, 10 Powell Street
Machinists—J. H. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—L. E. Goodman, Labor Temple.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206 1-2, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 3611.
Pressmen—P. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Eleventh Ave. East.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 243.
Street Carmen—A Robb 420 Nelson Street
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1047.
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—James E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province. City.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 132.
Trades and Labor Council—Geo. Bartley, Room 210 Labor Temple.
Typographical—R. Neelands. Box 66.
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THE PRINCE RUPERT TRADES COUNCIL IN SESSION

Question of Nominating a Labor Candidate Is Not Decided

Maintenance of Way Men Formed a New Local Union Up There

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Oct. 31.—A well-attended meeting of delegates to the Trades and Labor council met in Carpenters' hall, for their semi-monthly session, on Monday evening. President McDonald presided, and the usual routine of business was attended to.

Complaints were received from the Cooks and Waiters' regarding the employment of non-union help by the Hotel Prince Rupert, and the Savoy hotel. It was explained by the delegates representing the culinary trades, that the hotels complained of were paying considerably less wages than were payable under union conditions. They asked that the council take the matter up by having a committee wait on the employers in question. Their request was complied with, and the following delegates were appointed to serve on the committee: Dels. Thompson, Anderson, Nichol.

Proposed Labor Candidate.

The question of a labor candidate was again up for discussion. It was decided to refer to a future meeting, pending a full report by the legislative committee, who were instructed by the council to gather all available data on the subject.

Maintenance-of-Way Men Organize.

If success is judged by results the efforts of Organizer West, representing the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, showed that another notch had been gained by organized labor by his success in laying the cornerstone of a new lodge of his organization at Prince Rupert. In response to his efforts, a good representative meeting of track-men and men engaged in the bridge and building department of the G. T. P. Ry. Co. met in Carpenters' hall, Friday evening, when the pioneers of the new lodge were initiated.

Organizer Denning in a brief address, congratulated Organizer West on the success of his efforts, and in a few well-chosen remarks, dwelt on the necessity of organization. The officers elected to govern the destinies of the young lodge were:

President, J. Gillis.
Vice-president, M. Thomas.
Past-president, G. Rudderham.
Secretary, J. Nuttal.
General agent, H. J. Smith.
Chaplain, J. Williams.
Warden, Bro. Doherty.
Conductor, Bro. Kelly.
Sentinel, J. Smith.
Outer sentinel, Bro. McIntyre.

Andrew Furuseth's Speech

(Continued from page 1)

ciety can keep itself alive on those conditions? As the new concept of freedom came into the minds of the boys, men left the sea. The English men have been quitting the sea. Out of two hundred and fifty thousand about one hundred thousand are Orientals. As insurance became a gamble, from 1909 and 1914 more than five thousand human lives were lost in passenger vessels alone. The late Joseph Chamberlain stated that when a ship is lost the owner and merchant may get more than they lose.

Our Seaman's law was taken from England. We tried to improve it again afterward. If they had been permitted to go on all the time Englishmen would have left the sea and you would have been helpless in the hands of your enemies. We want you to call the attention of the government of Canada and of the United Kingdom to the law passed in the United States.

This is not the time to start agitation, but when the war is over we shall expect you to do as we have done. "Take the devil by the beard and say you want to know what he is up to."

Provisions of New Law.

The Seaman's law gives seamen of the different countries the right to get wages and clothes, etc. If employers realize that they may have to pay all eventually but only half when the men leave the ship they will prefer to pay the half. The law will wipe out the conditions which provide for arrest of seamen wishing to leave a vessel. At the present time if a vessel came into San Francisco a captain could pick a man out if he didn't want him, but if he did want him he kept him by force.

What do you think would be the condition if the Maintenance of Way men were compelled to contract to work for a year and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for quitting work individually and collectively before that time? It would be the sewage of humanity that would take your jobs. I have spoken to men in Liverpool who looked like proverbial hooligans and the same night I spoke to eight hundred in Wellington hall. These men have lost all and they set the wage under which seamen must work. These men set the pace, and when we go on the vessel we must do the work for the Orientals. The real Englishman is quitting the sea and I glory in his action. He wouldn't be a real Englishman if he didn't.

Driving White Sailors Out.

The American has left the sea long ago. Everything is arranged to drive the white man off the ocean, and then will pass the sea power of the white race. We have been making the fight in all countries, we are few and we have no votes because our men are on the sea. We have no appletrees to shake for the benefit of politicians. We are up against the shipowners of the world.

His Closing Appeal.

"We come to you as blood of your blood, and bone of your bone, and appeal to you as the women and men of Canada, to bring our desires to the attention of the governments of Canada and of the British Empire, so that the sailor may again be free, and the slavery of the sea be banished for ever. If this is not done, sea power will not vanish; but it will pass into the hands of other nations as it has done before in history for the same reasons; and with its passing will go most of the things which make for progress in a world which can ill afford to sacrifice any one of them."

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GOOD CLASS WOOL COAT-SWEATERS FOR MEN

Men are buying them at Spencer's because, in spite of the scarcity, this store has a plentiful quantity and, furthermore, they were bought before the tremendous advance in wools, which is the despair of merchants who are having to buy now, and which places these Spencer coats outside the pale of competition.

We have a coat to suit your purse because our stocks are complete, but everyone seems to want these better grade wool coats.

AT $3.50 — A medium heavy-weight, warm, serviceable coat that will give splendid wear; V neck, in plain brown and tan, trimmed with brown.

AT $3.95—Heavy all-wool coat sweaters, with shawl collar, in plain brown; also smoke, trimmed with maroon and grey trimmed with green.

AT $5.95—Heavy pure wool coat sweaters; Norfolk shape with shawl collar, in dark crimson; a superb garment.

AT $5.50—A heavy pure wool coat in the ordinary style with shawl collar, in crimson, brown and grey.

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Corner Homer Street Vancouver, B. C.

HOTEL REGENT Absolutely Fireproof. Local and Long-Distance Phone in Every Room. Cafe in Connection. Rates $1.00 per day up. Attractive Rates to Permanent Guests.
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You Can Save Money
BY USING
Tango Street Car Tickets
8 Rides for 25 Cents

THIS IS HOW IT WORKS OUT

32 Rides at A 5 Cent Fare	32 Rides on Tango Tickets	Your Saving On $1 Investment
$1.60	$1.00	60c.

Tango Tickets Are Now On Sale

They are sold by conductors on the cars, at the B.C. Electric Salesrooms, Carrall and Hastings streets and 1138 Granville street; the Company's Interurban Terminals at Hastings and Carrall streets and south end of Granville street bridge; Depotmaster's Office at Main and Prior streets; Mount Pleasant Car Barn, Main street and Thirteenth avenue, and at the places of business of the following firms throughout the city:

HASTINGS STREET—
Woodward's Dept. Stores (Drug Dept.) Abbott Street Corner.
Spencer's Dept. Store (Cashier's office, Information Bureau and Exchange Desks), near Richards.
Wood's Pharmacy—Seymour Street corner.
Campbell's Pharmacy — Granville Street corner.
Owl Drugstore—Main Street corner.
Harrison's Drug Store—Near Carrall street
MAIN STREET—
Browne & Beaton, Druggists, Pender street corner.
Law's Drugstore — Harris street corner.
CORDOVA STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Abbott street corner.
POWELL STREET—
Owl Drugstore — Dunlevy street corner.
DENMAN STREET—(English Bay)
Terrence Drugstore — Davie street corner.
GRANVILLE STREET—
Hudson's Bay Co. All departments Georgia street corner.
Gordon Drysdale's (Notion Counter) near Dunsmuir.
Owl Drugstore — Dunsmuir street.
Harrison's Drugstore — Robson street corner.
Browne & Beaton, druggists, Davie street corner.
Pill Box Drugstore — Nelson street corner
Law's Drugstore — Davie street corner
Harrison's Drugstore — Pender street corner.
FAIRVIEW—
Harrison's Drugstore — Granville street and Seventh avenue.
MOUNT PLEASANT—
Law's Drugstore — Near Broadway
GRANDVIEW—
Campbell's Drugstore — Broadway and Commercial Drive.
STANLEY PARK—
Mitchell's Confectionery— Georgia street entrance.

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

Great Sale of Men's BOOTS

Actual $6.00 to $9.00 values, selling for

$4.75

—every pair is of the wanted kind—made by reliable manufacturers in the United States and Canada—right up to date in style; made on the London and New York flat recede toe lasts, in black and tan, and on the popular medium high, round toe last in box calf, gunmetal calf, tan Russia and viscal calf, with double soles, half double soles, rubber soles and viscolized waterproof soles with rubber heels. Every pair perfect, and sold to our patrons with the same guarantee of satisfaction as though the regular price was being paid for them. Sale price..... $4.75

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

The Price to Pay for Good Clothes

We advise you to pay at least $20 for a suit or overcoat; not because of the $20 we may get, but because of the clothes you will get.

Semi-Ready Tailoring is satisfying thousands of the best dressed men.

Semi-Ready clothes sell as low as $15 and as high as $35. At every price the full value is in the garment.

Suits for men and young men, $15 to $35.	Full Dress Suits, $25 to $50.
Overcoats for men and young men, $15 to $40.	Morning Coats, $25.
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	Tuxedo Coats, $18.
	Special Orders—in 4 days.

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Gold Crowns, 22k	$4.00
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Porcelain fillings, each	$1.00
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Teeth extracted free of pain.

All work guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

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To The Trades Unions of British Columbia

Despite the industrial depression and financial stringency we feel we should make a special effort to increase the circulation of The British Columbia Federationist, official organ of the labor movement of Vancouver and Province of British Columbia. To this end we ask the various labor organizations to take up the question of subscribing for The Federationist by means of the payment of a per capita tax on each member of ten cents per month, to be collected from each member when he or she pay their monthly dues. We feel confident that hundreds of trades unionists would be willing to pay for the paper in this way, and would support a movement in your organization along that line.

If the labor organizations of the city would take this matter up and get their entire membership on the subscription list of The Federationist, the added circulation would give the paper a standing in Vancouver that no other paper could possibly have. The amounts collected from the members of your union could be forwarded to The Federationist office monthly, or at such times as are mutually agreed upon, and the papers would be sent to the home of each subscriber. In this way a labor paper can be made the power it ought to be in this city and province in building up the movement industrially and politically.

Have your organization take the matter up as speedily as possible and let us know your decision in the matter.

B.C. Federationist, Labor Temple Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

UNION OFFICES

This Official List Of Allied Printing Offices

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL

BAGLEY & SONS, 151 Hastings Street	Seymour 316
BLOCHBERGER, F. R., 319 Broadway East	Fairmont 203
BRAND & PERRY, 620 Pender Street, West	Seymour 2578
BURRARD PUBLISHING CO., 711 Seymour Street	Seymour 8580
CHINOOK PRINTING CO., 4601 Main Street	Fairmont 1874
CLARKE & STUART, 320 Seymour Street	Seymour 3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., World Building, Sey. 4636-37	
COWAN & BROOKHOUSE, Labor Temple Building	Seymour 4490
DUNSMUIR PRINTING CO., 437 Dunsmuir Street	Seymour 1106
EVANS & HASTINGS, Arts and Crafts Bldg., Seymour St.	Seymour 5650
GRANDVIEW PRINTERS, 1448 Commercial	Highland 741L
JEWELL, M. L., 341 Pender St.	Seymour 1444
KERSHAW, J. A., 539 Howe St.	Seymour 8674
LATTA, R P., 333 Gore Ave.	Seymour 1039
MAIN PRINTING CO., 3351 Main St.	Fairmont 1988
McLEAN & SHOEMAKER, North Vancouver	N. Van. 53
MOORE PRINTING CO., Cor. Granville and Robson Sts.	Seymour 4543
NEWS-ADVERTISER, 301 Pender St.	Seymour 1028-41
NORTH SHORE PRESS, North Vancouver	N Van. 80
PACIFIC PRINTERS, World Building	Seymour 9592
PEARCE & HODGSON, 518 Hamilton Street	Seymour 2928
ROEDDE, G. A., 616 Homer Street	Seymour 264
SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 317 Cambie St.	Seymour 6509
TERMINAL CITY PRESS, 2408 Westminster Road	Fairmont 1140
THOMSON STATIONERY, 325 Hastings W.	Seymour 3520
TIMMS, A. H., 230 Fourteenth Ave. E.	Fairmont 621R
WESTERN PRESS, 323 Cordova W.	Seymour 7566
WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., 331 Dunsmuir St.	Seymour 3526
WHITE & BINDON, 157-159 Cordova St.	Seymour 1215

Write "Union Label" on Your Copy when You Send It to the Printer

STATE INSURANCE IN VICTORIA IS SUCCESS

Department Was Created to Handle the Workmen's Compensation

In Competition with the Old Companies Balance Shows Credit

[By W. H. Ahern]

The state of Victoria, Australia, established a government insurance department on September 7, 1914, mainly to carry out the work necessary under the Workmen's Compensation act.

Experiment Was Justified.

Although it entered a field that had been held for many years by private insurance companies, the first balance sheet, now just issued, shows that it has justified its existence. The profit and loss account shows that claims have been paid amounting to $9480, and others aggregating $5550 are still outstanding. Unearned premiums are put down at $71,860. The net premiums received amounted to $137,510, after allowing for reinsurance, rebates and refunds.

Premiums Cheap; Policies Liberal.

A balance of $21,225 is carried forward, which represents the profit for the year. In other words, the government has saved this amount to the people, besides giving the people a fairer deal than they would have got from the private companies. The premium rates charged by the Victorian state government are the cheapest in Australia or New Zealand, and from what can be seen, the policy issued by the government is about the most liberal we have in the southern hemisphere.

He That Loveth a Book.

He that loveth a book will never be without a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself as in all weathers, so in all fortunes.—Isaac Barrow.

WOMEN NEED VOTES

Their Domestic and Industrial Interests Require Political Power.

[By Flora M. Beals]

"Enough to live on and to raise workers to take our places"—this is the value of our labor power, if we are wage workers.

But "woman's work" is unpaid labor. It has no recognized standard of value. The "enough to live on and to raise more workers" to take her place must therefore be included in the wages of her mate.

Inequality of Wages.

The difference in the pay checks handed out to the man and to the woman working together, performing the same tasks proves this to be true. Society concedes his right to build and people his nest by making provision for it—(though usually inadequate.) She is supposed to work a few years, "and then"—to enter upon an indefinite period of dependence for herself and potential family. The wages which the man and the woman receive at the end of the week's work bear silent witness to this fact.

Both Are Necessary.

The home is impossible without both the masculine and the feminine attributes. Man furnishes the raw material for its construction—woman's skill erects the structure. Both contributions are essential. The one must compliment the other. Why should not society recognize them at their true worth? Why should not both have their standard of value?

Will equal suffrage change this condition?

Women's Votes Alter Things.

One of the "first things" to be done in the countries where woman has been granted the ballot was the equalization of wages for like service of the sexes in the government employ.

The ballot is simply a tool which shall enable woman to carve from life the better destiny of her children. She is thus using it in the places where she is allowed the opportunity. She needs more light, and with broader vision will come the greater conception of her relation to society.

Labor Temple Directors' Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., will be held this evening in room 211.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

A municipal, a provincial and a federal election will take place during the next few months. Unless YOU are classified with the Indians, lunatics and propertyless women, register at once. Do it now or hold your peace on election day!

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 particularshesdETAOINUNTAWD

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

W. H. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

THE UNION LABEL HAS MANY AND VARIED USES

Stands as a Guarantee of Humane Working Conditions

Is Public Assurance Against the Evils of the Sweat Shop System

[By Walter McArthur]

Uses of Union Label to Trade Unions.

It is invulnerable to the injunction, the lockouts and the blacklist.

It facilitates organization by increasing the demand for the products of organized workers.

It constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union products.

It protects the trade union against attack by constituting the purchaser an indirect employer.

It is the most economical agency of trade union work, its cost being little compared to its results.

It is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trades unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

Uses to the Employer.

It is the best medium for advertising.

It is advertising that costs nothing. The union pays for it.

It guarantees full returns on the outlay in the form of increased business.

It enlists the support of unions, their members and friends.

It insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

It saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it rarely deceives the purchaser.

It signifies merit in the article—the merit of good, clean workmanship—as well as decent treatment of employees.

Uses to the Public.

It is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and in practice.

It directs and concentrates public sentiment against the evils peculiar to certain industries and against the evils common to many industries.

It is the medium through which the public may enforce its power or arbitrament between employer and employee.

It is the inspiration, the guide-post and the rallying point of the energetic and conscientious women in every community. It makes possible the Women's Union Label league.

It is peculiarly adapted to the nature of that factor which typifies the highest morality and controls the purchasing power of every commodity, to wit, the mistress of the household.

It appeals not to force, but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed; but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well-doing.

It organizes the purchasing power upon lines of decent conditions for labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

It is an appeal to principle—principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

It is the "in Hoc Signo Vinces" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from sweat shop and tenement houses and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty.

Ask always for Union Label products.

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS
Labor Temple Vancouver

When in Need of Printing, or Book-Binding Try Us.

Telephone Seymour 4490

ASIATIC EXCLUSION TO COME BEFORE THE A. F. OF L.

Question Will Be Raised by the California State Delegates

Japanese Delegates May Expect a Good Deal of Opposition

The question of Asiatic exclusion will be one of the main topics of discussion at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in San Francisco next month.

The matter will be introduced by the California delegates, who will ask that the American Federation of Labor at the next session of congress to attempt to have the Chinese Exclusion act amended so as to include all Asiatics.

From California State.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted at the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention instructed to introduce same and work for its adoption by the A. F. of L. convention.

While desiring the exclusion of all Asiatics, the California trade unionists, as represented by the California State Federation of Labor, express themselves as willing to do all in their power to assist the Japanese in their own country to organize.

The Japanese Delegates.

This explanation was made by the delegates who introduced the Asiatic exclusion resolution in the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Santa Rosa two weeks ago, where two Japanese, B. Suzuki and S. Yoshmatsu were seated as fraternal delegates from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan. Two weeks ago the San Francisco Labor Council, by a tions which favored admitting to this tions which favored admitting to the U. S. A. a limited number of Asiatics each year and provided for their naturalization, although but a short time previous the Labor Council accorded a hearty welcome to the Japanese representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan.

Will A. F. of L. Seat Them.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the American Federation of Labor convention will seat the fraternal delegates from Japan. B. Suzuki, one of the delegates, recently visited Washington, D. C., where he interviewed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and some of the members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. Suzuki himself does not know whether the credentials of he and his colleague will be received by the A. F. of L. However, he was much pleased with his interview with President Gompers, who is well-known to have said that if it is agreeable to the California trade unionists the Japanese delegates will be received by the convention.

B. De Weile Has Enlisted.

Bert De Weile, at one time secretary of the Greenwood, B. C., union of the Western Federation of Miners, well-known as a socialist in that district, is now in camp at Shorncliffe, England, he having enlisted for service in the Canadian contingent. Before taking up the work of metal mining, Mr. De Weile had served several years in the army.

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