THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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CONSCRIPTION AND DEMOCRACY DO NOT AGREE

How the System Started and How It Has Worked In Antipodes.

Munition Blunders Due to Official Ineptitude, Not to Workers.

(By W. M. C.)

In the midst of a national register in Britain, and rampant conscription talk, a brief glance into their origin, operation, and effects, especially in regard to organized labor, is both timely and desirable.

Prussia Started It.

According to the "Huddersfield Worker," conscription was originally started by the first king of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great, 200 years ago. France was the first to feel its effects, and bear its impress, by external pressure.

France Adopted It.

When in 1792, the French people were attacked by an Austro-Prussian aristocratic coalition for having dared to introduce a free constitution, they had to improvise an army of defence which was at first voluntary. As the war went on they first resorted to a Requisition, then to a National Organization and a National Register, which ultimately made it possible to introduce a law of conscription in 1798. The French workers have never taken kindly to this law from its inception, and robust penalties had to be contrived and enforced to bring them into line.

Australia and New Zealand.

Coming nearer home, during the last three years there has been a determined and increasing opposition of the youths of Australia and New Zealand to compulsory military training. For the two years previous to the European war, figures issued by the Australian Defence department showed that, to secure a strength of 130,000, it has been necessary to prosecute in nearly 28,000 cases, and to imprison in military places nearly 6000 trainees. In New Zealand, with one-fifth of Australia's population, 10,245 prosecutions had taken place in 3 years—7030 of which occurred in 1913.

Not Popular With Workers.

To put it mildly, conscription is an extremely unpopular institution with the workers; and wherever it has been tried has met with strenuous opposition requiring the expenditure of vast sums of money to suppress. While one of the advantages claimed for the conscript system is that it saves pay, it is a costly experiment in other directions. As the late Mr. Arthur, Labor member for Bendigo, Australia, recently pointed out, "Canada is paying 3s. 1d. per head of the population for its defence, whereas Australia is paying £1 4s. now, with the prospect of £2 per head in a very few years. We cannot do it; and it will be a crime to attempt it.

Dardanelles Commander Says—

Sir Ian Hamilton, late adjutant-general at the war office, and presently in command at the Dardanelles, has the following to say of conscription: "Were rulers and governments always unambitious and honest, conscription might be actually, what it so often professes to be, a guarantee of peace. Unfortunately, history is one unbroken series of events tending to show that governments can very easily impose upon their people. * * * The fact of the matter is that a voluntarily enlisted army possesses greater staying power than the force of a nation in arms. * * * Let the British workman undertake a duty of his own free will ,and no one will be at greater pains to execute it thoroughly. To the authoritative command, "Fall in!" his inclination (not always repressed), is to retort, "Fall in yourself, and be d——d to you." * *

"I myself deny, and ever will deny, that to force food down a Briton's throat with a stomach-pump will give him an appetite for dinner. * * * War is essentially the triumph of one will over another weaker will. Are we to imagine young men whose elders, safe from service themselves, have passed a law compelling them to serve willy-nilly—are we to imagine them animated by the same moral force as young men who have joined the colors from sheer love of them? If so, then all I can say is, Napoleon must be wrong, and the ideal which has guided British theory and practice for centuries must be wrong, and doubly wrong."

The Noisome Northcliffe.

All of which shows a vast difference of opinion between the military authorities, and the aristocratic clique whose mouthpiece Lord Northcliffe is, with his ring of fifty newspapers. And all indications show that they will only yield to Northcliffe as a last resort, if public opinion should swing round to insanity and allow Northcliffe to dictate to the war office.

The Harmless Bill.

And the National Register Bill is apologized for on the ground that it will do no harm. And the "new statesman" calls it "an elaborate fraud."

Trades Unions Opposed.

Trades unionism and conscription are irrevocably opposed to one another, and cannot long exist side by side. The one or the other must go. Nor can conscription mix with democracy in any shape or form.

Lights on Shell Shortage.

Here is something for the mental digestion of those sap-heads who think that shell shortage is due to the slacking and boozing of the British workers.

In a letter to the press, Lowden Macartney, a Dundee machinist, and member of the A. S. E., writes as follows: "Towards the end of May a squad of Dundee artizans were sent to Newcastle by the local war munitions committee to be initiated into the art of making explosive shells at the works of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. The squad numbered 35 in all, and the terms were the local standard pay, 19c per hour, plus overtime, subsistence pay, and travelling expenses. They put in four weeks at the Armstrong works, drew their pay all right, some of them even putting in a little overtime, but did no work, never made a shell.

Unskilled as Instructors.

There were other men from various parts of the country, about 138 altogether, in the same predicament, drawing full pay, all busily engaged in doing nothing. Eventually a few of them were placed beside handymen (laborers) at machines, ostensibly to learn how to operate them; but as they had acquired this knowledge during their apprenticeship, they refused to participate in the farce, and were left alone." After repeated "kicks" about the continued inactivity, they were sent home. On arriving at Dundee they were informed that, having broken their agreement, they would not get engagements at the government factories, and would have to shift for themselves.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S SITUATION UNDECIDED

The dispute between the B. C. Electric Railway company and the members of the Street Railwaymen's Unions of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, has reached a perplexing stage. No one can say just what will happen in the next week.

Situation Looked Critical.

During the past week matters moved apace, and last Tuesday it was felt in labor circles and among the public generally that, unless the company agreed to better terms in the matter of wages than the majority award of the recent investigation board called for, a strike would take place.

The Strike Vote.

Actual figures are not available, but it is understood that the vote of the men, as to whether they would strike if necessary, was overwhelmingly in favor of doing so. It was assumed, of course, that International headquarters would furnish the requisite finances.

Sent to International; the Reply.

The result of the vote was sent to the International, with the request for endorsation of a strike. On Wednesday afternoon reply was received that the International executive board could not accede to the request. The chief reasons given were the adverse industrial conditions prevailing in Western Canada, due to trade depression and the effect of the war.

How the Big Meeting Received It.

This reply was read to a 100 per cent. attendance of the men at a mass meeting in the Imperial theatre, Vancouver, last Wednesday midnight. It met with a storm of disapproval and adverse criticism.

Company and Committee Met.

During the afternoon previous, through the endeavors of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., and Mr. J. McNiven, the representative of the Dominion government Labor department, an interview between the company management and the men's executive committee was arranged for. This meeting took place about 6 o'clock in the evening.

There were present Mr. G. Kidd, the general manager; Mr. Goward, the Victoria manager; Mr. W. G. Murrin, the general superintendent, appeared for the company; Mr. J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labor council; President J. Hubble, of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railwaymen; Mr. Yates, and Mr. Fred Hoover, the business agent, represented the men, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P.

Company Offered Amendments.

On behalf of the company, the following amendments to the award of the board of investigation were offered: The amendment relating to the period of the agreement provides that the term of the agreement shall be until six months after the cessation of the war, and further provides that this term be not less than twelve months or more than twenty-two months from September 1, 1915.

Clause 1 Provides Union Recognition.

The amendment relating to clause 1 of the agreement reads:

The company recognizes the employees' union or association, and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with same. The company agrees that all employees affected by this agreement shall become and remain members of the association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head. The mere fact, however, that an employee has ceased to be a member of the said employees' union or association shall not entitle the said employees' union or association to demand such employees' dismissal from the company's service, but the question of whether the employee should be dismissed from the company's service shall be referred to the general manager for decision, and in the event of his decision not being considered just and equitable by the employees' union or association, the company agrees to refer such question to arbitration.

A referendum vote of the street railwaymen on the question of accepting the two foregoing modifications of the award is being taken today.

Final Decision Yet to Be Taken.

Until that vote is taken, and a final decision arrived at, it is not to be considered by any means that the dispute is at an end for the time being.

Without the endorsation and financial support of the International, the situation is made very difficult. But in any case, the street railwaymen will protest against the terms of the majority award.

MACHINISTS' PROGRESS

International Report Shows Great Gains in Recent Months.

The past month has been one of the most successful in recent years, is the report just issued by the International Association of Machinists, from its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The eight-hour day without wage reductions has been secured in the following plants:

Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company with 10 per cent. wage increase.

Bliss Company, New York City, and the Remington Arms Company, Ilion, New York.

Scott Printing Press Company, Hall Printing Press Company, Vitaphone Co. Bosch Company, all of Plainfield, N. J.

Bullard Machine Tool Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., grants a 50-hour week with a 10 per cent. wage increase.

Pond Tool and Machine Company, of Plainfield, N. J., with a 25 per cent. wage increase.

Sauer plant of the National Motor Company, Plainfield, N. J., with a 20 per cent. wage increase. This also applies to this concern's Mack Truck Co. Allentown, Pa.

The National Tool Company, Boston.

The Wheeling Can Company, Wheeling, W. Va., has signed a union shop agreement which calls for a 37½ cent minimum.

The strike at the American La France Fire Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y., has been setted on a compromise basis.

Mr. Wand Again Convalescent

H. P. Wand, an active member of the Bricklayers' union, who has been a patient in the General Hospital for the past month, where he was operated upon, is again taking his place in Labor Temple circles and receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon his early recovery. Mr. Wand will be chairman of the Congress convention sub-committee whose duty it will be to meet incoming trains upon the arrival of delegates on and about the 20th inst.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN AUSTRALIA

Experience of the Various States With Industrial Disputes Act.

Southern Continent Finds Problem Perplexing As Others Do.

(By W. F. Ahern)

Of late much has been said in the American press regarding the conciliation and arbitration acts of Australia, and its working amongst the trades unionists. I here give a comprehensive outline of the system and its achievements in the settling of industrial disputes.

What It Arose From.

It must be remembered that in the various industrial arbitration acts now in force in Australia, provision is made for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes by four methods: Conciliation, arbitration, registration of industrial agreements, and the prohibition of strikes and lockouts. In the matter of conciliation, attempts were generally made in the earlier acts to initiate a system of voluntary conciliation, but these had no power to compel the parties concerned to attend. This form of conciliation was not successful.

How It Operates.

The railure led to the adoption of conciliation by means of compulsory conferences for which provision is now made in the arbitration acts of the various states as well as in the commonwealth legislation.

It should be observed that in the two states of Victoria and Tasmania, where the board system alone is in force, there is, of course, no special provision for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes either by conciliation or otherwise, though in the latter state strikes and lockouts on account of any matter in respect of which a board has made a determination are prohibited.

Thus power to summon compulsory conferences obtains in the commonwealth and in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia. In New South Wales provision is also made for voluntary conciliation by means of conciliation committees.

Experience of New South Wales.

In New South Wales the principle of voluntary conciliation was first introduced by the trades disputes conciliation and arbitration act of 1892. This act had the defect that it could not compel either party to submit its case to arbitration, and that no provision was made for the enforcement of an award. Thus only one case was heard under it, and it fell into abeyance at the end of 1894.

In 1899 the conciliation and arbitration act came into force. The minister was authorized in case of existing or probable trade disputes to direct enquiry into the cause, and to take steps to procure an amiable settlement. In the event of failure, the minister had the power to direct a public inquiry, or appoint an arbitrator.

This act also proved abortive, and in the act of 1901 no provision for conciliation was included. This latter act, besides the settling of disputes, had power to fix minimum wages, hours and conditions of labor. By the act of 1908 an industrial court and a board system was introduced, with no provision for conciliation.

The 1912 Arbitration Act.

The industrial arbitration act of 1912 had provision for the creation of more ample conciliation tribunals. These are of two kinds. In the first place a special commissioner is authorized to require the attendance of any persons to meet in conference on any matter likely to lead to a strike or lockout, or where no boards having jurisdiction had been

(Continued on Page Four)

Reservations for Delegates

Delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention here next month who desire hotel reservations made for them should at once communicate with the chairman of the committee, R. P. Pettipiece, Labor Temple.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Will Endorse Proposal to Elect City Aldermen At Large.

Short, Busy Session Deals With Many Matters of Routine Business.

An average attendance of delegates was present when Vancouver Trades and Labor council was called to order at 8 o'clock last night. In the absence of Secretary Bartley, his duties were temporarily undertaken by Vice-president Pettipiece. A number of new delegates were received into the council. The American Federation of Labor wrote asking for a list of any local organizations not in affiliation with the council.

Delegate Pettipiece reported on the preparations being made for the reception of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, full details of which appear elsewhere in our columns. All willing to help in this work are asked to do so by attending the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in 213, Labor Temple, next Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The campaign of the cigarmakers to promote the consumption of local made cigars, will be pushed forward this afternoon at a meeting with the hotelkeepers' association.

Under reports from unions, Delegate Hoover of the street railwaymen, reported on their situation, which is dealt with at length on this page. President McVety said he had been very busy since last meeting, using his best endeavors on behalf of the street railwaymen and the longshoremen.

During the time this order of business was in order a large number of delegates took part in discussion of the street railwaymen's situation, evincing very keen interest in the men's relations with the company at this time. The delegate from the cigarmakers said only six of their members were working. They had conducted a very vigorous canvass of hotels and cigar stands to promote the sale of their products, but up to the present their efforts had not met with any appreciable amount of success. More trade union support could and should be given. Bartenders reported the Astor hotel as unfair to them.

Sheet metal workers reported only one or two members working. Plumbers were still locked out, and very slack. C. P. R. machinists are slack, but the general demand for machinists is very brisk all over the dominion.

Delegate Sully of the laborers, referred to the work to be done by the Canadian Northern Railway company on False Creek. He pointed out that when the agreement between the city and the company was made, it provided for the payment of wages on the same basis as that for civic workmen. He believed the council should endeavor to have the work started up as soon as possible. He also referred to Alderman Crowe's plan to have city aldermen elected at large, instead of by wards. He moved that the council do endorse the plan, and urge that it be put into practice in time for the civic elections next January, as he believed that it would facilitate the election of working men to the city council. Delegate Nagle felt it would be wise to delay action until Alderman Crowe's motion had been adopted. Several other delegates favored this view. Councillor Welsh, of South Vancouver, expressed the belief that elections of aldermen at large would be good from a working class standpoint, but he favored delaying action until the motion had been adopted by the city cuncil. Delegate Sully's motion, on being put to the uestion, was adopted by a good majority.

Delegate Welsh said it was the intention of a concern to start up a submarine building works on the Burrard Inlet at Barnet. Sheet metal workers reported being there and found building work in progress, but no mechanics were needed there for a week or so. The name of the firm was the British Pacific Engineering Construction company, limited.

A general discussion took place respecting the duty of union men to demand the union card and label at all places of business where they spent money.

Harvesters Idle on Prairie.

Over 17,000 men have been brought west on harvesters' excursions from the east, and it begins to look a though it would be some problem to find work for all. From various points come reports of large gangs of men idle, with more men coming in all the time. Whether the railways or the government is responsible for this is not for us to say, but it will probably be the cities that will get the privilege of keeping these men during the winter, if they fail to get work.—Saskatoon Saturday Press.

R. A. STONEY

International Typographical Union representative for British Columbia, of New Westminster, who will attend the Vancouver convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as a delegate from Local No. 632.

THE MAKING OF PEACE

Proletariat Must Move or Die of Slow Hemmorrhage

The durability of whatever peace terms are finally fixed upon in Europe will depend, says the San Francisco Bulletin, on the ability of the various peoples to understand each other. The classes now controlling the governments of the great powers can never, by themselves, make an enduring peace, for if they had had the sense for that they would have prevented the war. The end of militarism must be decreed by the democratic will of Europe.

Proletariat Must Act.

There must be compromises. Hatreds must be thrust out. Those who have been appalled by certain barbarities must remember that such acts are those of a clique, not of a nation. The savage military parties are on top, and riding the nations hard, but the peaceful, civil parties, rebellious under enforced silence, are biding their time. Superficial events are the chaff of contemporary history. The proletarians of Germany, France and England must choke down their hot resentments or perish by slow hemorrhage; they must do it and they will. They will eventually find a basis for peace, and woe betide Kaiser, Czar or aristocracy that dares to oppose the final adjustment.

THE CULINARY WORKERS

Want Business Agent Graham Retained By International Office.

The regular weekly meeting of Local No. 28, Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' union was held on Friday, Aug. 27th, President Cumming in the chair.

With the exception of routine matters, the only business of importance transacted at the meeting was the adoption of a resolution submitted by the executive board of the local asking the general executive board at international headquarters, to again appoint Business Agent Graham, as local special organizer, for a month or two or until conditions become a little more like normal than they have been for some time. Speaking to the question, the secretary of the local executive board, made it abundantly clear that unless the general executive board acquiesce in the request contained in the resolution or render Local No. 28 some other measure of material assistance, which will be equally as beneficial, the possibility of the culinary workers' union continuing to be an active factor in the local labor movement was too remote to be worth considering.

The question of nominating a delegate or delegates to represent Local No. 28 at the forthcoming convention of the rades and Labor Congress of Canada, was laid over for one week. Most of the houses under the jurisdiction of Local No. 28 report very poor business, a state of affairs which is daily becoming more acute.

Bricklayers Get Agreemnt.

Ottawa bricklayers and stonemasons have secured a 3-year renewal of their agreement with the contractors which had expired on April 30th. The old contract called for a wage of 55 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The contractors offered 40 cents an hour for a nine-hour day and later offered 45 cents an hour. A deadlock resulted, and a further offer to renew the agreement for five years at the old terms was rejected. Negotiations were continued, however, with the result that the agreement calling for 55 cents an hour for an eight-hour day has been renewed for three years. About 250 bricklayers and stonemasons were affected.

Labor's Palmy Day.

The heyday of the medieval English laborer came after one of the great calamities of history—the Black Death. The Black Death cut the laboring population almost in half, but it naturally left the land intact. The result was that farm laborers passed at a bound from the status of serfs to that of free workingmen.

"A great part of the people," said the preamble of a royal ordinance issued at the reuest of the employing classes of the day, "late died of the pestilence, (and) many, seeing the necessity of masters, and great scarcity of servants, will not serve unless they may receive excessive wages."

But the king might as well have ordered the wind to stop blowing. English laborers, in spite of their employers' opposition, gained a new access of freedom.

A NANAIMO MINER WRITES OF NEW ZEALAND

Tells About the Notorious Non-Union Camp of Huntley.

Unionists Are Determined to Change Its Reputation For It.

The following letter from the mining camp of Huntley, in New Zealand, has been received this week by The Federationist from one of the miners who went through the Nanaimo strike. He is well-known in the labor movement here, but for reasons which will be obvious after reading his letter, we do not publish his name. His epistle contains many things which will be interesting to miners in particular, and to readers generally. He says:

Huntley Scabbiest Camp.

I am in the mining camp of Huntley, about 4½ hours from Auckland. This is known as the scabbiest camp in New Zealand, and it is well named. I don't intend to go into details about prices, etc., but I am having my first experience of compulsory arbitration.

First Result of Compulsion.

After the big strike of 1913, when special police and soldiers were used all over New Zealand, scab unions were formed under the industrial arbitration courts act, which unions have in most cases been captured by the old time unionists. We have succeeded in ousting the scab officials in Huntly, and have now got a good bunch of men on the executive, including a number of old countyr miners among whom is your humble servant.

We can't do much, the rules and award drawn up by the 15 scabs that formed the union with the aid of mine managers, and passed by the courts, bind us hand and feet. But the men are determined to fight victimization, which is rife in Huntly, as far as possible, by publicity both in the labor press and by socialist and labor men in the legislature.

Reinforced by Union Miners.

A bunch of good union men have drifted into Huntly. Some of them from Nanaimo and other places in Canada and the United States, also Australia and the West Coast of New Zealand. They are determined to bring Huntly into the limelight. For instance, they passed a motion to have the Maori Land Worker, the only labor paper in New Zealand sent to every member of the union, and paid for out of the funds of the union.

Forming Miners' Federation.

A movement is on foot to form a New Zealand coal miners' federation, a ballot will be taken on the pithead, Huntly in August for or against this federation. The labor movement in New Zealand can be likened to a hive of bees, whose honey has been robbed from them. They are deligently working under adverse conditions, gathering up the fragments that were shattered by the Massey government with the aid of special police and soldiers in 1913.

"Whiter" Country Than Canada.

One thing I will say about New Zealand, it is still possible to form unions, with certain restrictions. It is a white man's country to a greater extent than Canada. I have not seen a Jap or a Chinaman doing manual labor yet a few Chinese laundries, etc. By this I don't want to give the impression that the workers are any the less slaves than elsewhere, but when you see white men working as section hands and living comfortable, you seem to think there is something in government ownership after all.

Socialism and Unionism.

I have come to the conclsion that the only logical part socialism can play under present conditions is on the educational and parliamentary fields. I think this trying to mix socialism with unionism is a grave mistake. It has caused lots of trouble in the United States and Canada, and also in New Zealand. Trade unionism in my opinion deals absolutely with present conditions, while socialism belongs to a future state of society. To mix them only confuses the minds of the general body of wrkers.

New Zealand and the War.

As far as I can judge, New Zealand is standing the ravages of the war far better than any other country, although there are lots of unemployed. Most of these are outside workers, and as the spring advances outside work will be more plentiful. But not on as great a scale as past years, owing to the war.

First impressions of this country to a Canadian or American are very pessimistic. Indeed, everything seems about 100 years behind the times, and it makes you feel disgusted. One misses the push and go of the Canadian and American ideas and practices, but then again competition is not so keen.

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Savings Department
Interest allowed at highest current rate

The Royal Bank of Canada
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Reserve 12,500,000
Total Assets 190,000,000
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
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THIRTEEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

THE INCORPORATED 1855
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Deposits.. .. ..$41,000,000
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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World."
FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1915

STREET RAILWAYMEN could not very well act otherwise than they have done, in face of the International's decision that it was not advisable to enter into a struggle, involving considerable financial expenditure, at this time. How far that decision was justified we cannot say, because we do know all the reasons which may have led to it. But we do know that it has caused keen disappointment locally, especially as we understand that the vote of the men in favor of not accepting the majority award of the board of investigation was a very definite one.

SITUATION RAILWAY STREET

* * * * *

The award was not one which, in our opinion, the street railwaymen could afford to accept in the form in which it was handed down, unless obliged by sheer pressure of circumstances to do so. True, it has since been modified in a way which is important from a union standpoint, and in a way which is to the benefit of the organization. But it is not to be expected that the men will consider the concession valuable enough to counter balance a direct cash reduction in wages. It is a thousand pities the matter ever had to come up at such a time as this with the labor market in the condition it is in. But with the situation which confronted them at the meeting last Wednesday night they practically had no option than to do what they did.

* * * *

LABOR DAY NEXT MONDAY, had its origin in the United States. In 1882 the Knights of Labor paraded in New York. They repeated the performance in 1884, after which, the day was officially accepted by the powers that were, as a suitable day upon which labor might be safely permitted to appear before an admiring populace, all bedecked in its badges of servitude. Canada later adopted the idea.

MEANING NEXT MONDAY.

* * * * *

So far as we can discover, this is the only instance on record of the Canadian government voluntarily recognising the international relations between the workers of the North American continent. In the estimation of many, a great deal of importance attaches to the day, as the one day in the whole year when organizations of workmen should parade circus fashion, and make public exhibition of their strength or weakness, just as the case may be.

* * * * *

The whole hearted way in which thousands of trade unionists do this, leaves no doubt of their sincerity in the business. But we freely confess—even at the risk of mortally offending some of the "pure and simples"—that many of the functions which take place on Labor Day are a heavy tax on one's sense of humor. For one thing, the day was established not so much by labor as for labor.

* * * * *

The season of the year which was selected was significantly distant from the day chosen by that portion of the workers which was best informed as to the precise function of the working class in industry. They chose a day for themselves. They did not adopt one which would have met such ready acceptance at the hands of their rulers. Their choice was May 1st. The demonstrations which they held, and the sentiments which they expressed were not such as might be expected to call forth the approval of those in authority.

* * * * *

Gradually, in the minds of governments, May 1st came to be looked upon as a kind of danger spot for them. And it is not to be wondered at, that they look with favor on a Labor Day as far removed from May 1st as possible. As a symbol, they do not mind Labor Day at all. But if it should ever acquire the meaning which might be given to it by a working class well informed as to their true position in the economic system of their time, there might be a different story to tell. Just for the present at any rate, there does not seem to be much pressing danger of that.

READERS WHO RECOLLECT our editorial of August 13th, dealing with the case of a Miss Kimball, a young school teacher, charged with having caused the death of her newly-born child the day after its birth in hospital, will be pleased to learn that we have received the following letter from Mr. I. I. Rubinowitz her counsel. He says:

THE CASE OF MISS KIMBALL.

A great deal of public interest is being evinced in this case, and a number of representative women engaged in social movements in this city have been in communication with me ,and are taking a very active interest on behalf of Miss Kimball.

Such action is along the lines we advocated in our editorial, and whether it is due in any measure to our suggestion or not, we do not mind as long as the case is not allowed to slip into neglect for lack of interest in the proper quarter.

AS WE EXPECTED, the blundering arrogance of Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, has brought the South Wales coal miners again into a striking frame of mind. His decision of the points in dispute, is just an impudent attempt to bamboozle the miners out of the concessions promised a few weeks ago by Mr. Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, the two members of the cabinet sent down to Wales to arrange a settlement. Into the bargain, he also refused to meet a committee of the men to lay their objections before him.

MINERS MEASURE RUNCIMAN.

* * * * *

One of the disputed points was whether any increase in wages at the present time was to be regarded merely as a war bonus or as a permanent advance. Mr. Runciman decides "the new agreement is applicable only to the abnormal conditions prevailing during the war, and is not intended to form a precedent ,or to apply to normal times." The rest of the award is highly complicated and technical ,strongly suggestive of the fine Italian hand of employers' attorneys. Even Vernon Hartshorn, one of the miners' officials who advised them to delay further before striking last time, admits that the award is useless to prevent a strike.

* * * *

Among other blunders, the entrusting of the settlement to a man of Walter Runciman's training by the government, is not the least. He knows nothing of miners, or any other working men, from actual contact. Whatever else may be said of John Burns, his predecessor, he at least did not suffer from that defect, and it is likely that he would have had enough political sagacity at any rate not to have goaded the miners thus far.

* * * *

Runciman got his education and class bias at Cambridge university. Since then he has held a number of political offices for which keen observers have never been able to discover his ability. He has always been regarded as one of the fortunate "superior" young men in parliament. As president of the board of agriculture before the war, he was also a shareholder in Cammel, Laird and Company, one of the shipbuilding firms in the armament ring. His whole training has unfitted him to deal with men like the miners. They have evidently decided to train him.

THE DOUKHOBORS are to be prosecuted at the instance of the provincial government, for breaches of the law. One of the offences charged against them is, that they decline to send their children to the public school at Carson, Grand Forks. It seems that unless the Doukhobors send their children to the school it cannot be kept open, because there are not enough children among the other white settlers to make up the minimum number of ten, which is the least a school can be operated with. So in order that public educational facilities may be available for the other children the government seeks to enforce the attendance of the Doukhobor boys and girls.

THEY WILL NOT BEHAVE

* * * * *

Now we should like to feel that those other kids were not being deprived of the chance of going to school. But why the Dukhobors should be forced to send their children to a kind of school which they do not approve of, is something we are inclined to sympathize with them about. We feel pretty certain we should not like to live among the Doukhobors. In fact, we feel just about as certain on that point, as we do that the feeling would be reciprocated by them. But we have a suspicion that this school business is just being used as a pretext, to make the Doukhobors show a deference for the government which they may not be disposed to do voluntarily.

* * * * *

We seem to remember a famous visit paid to these people by Mr. Bowser, the attorney-general, and Mr. Ross, minister of lands. They went to tell the Doukhobors how to conduct their lives. When they got there they found the Doukhobors had solved that question a great deal better for themselves, than the government has done for the rest of the people of this province. Even the kindest newspaper reports of the visit could not fail to show that the Doukhobors "had it all over" both of them. We believe those people then said that the reason they did not wish to send their children to the public schools was because, for one thing, they did not want them to be taught jingo and militarist ideas and ideals. There was not then any indication that the Doukhobors fail to give their children a good grounding in the three "R's," and other knowledge, which would enable them to take their places in the world beside their own kind without glorifying the killing of men.

* * * *

So it will be interesting to watch how that part of the prosecution goes. The other part deals with the law which requires those operating steam boilers to have certificates of efficiency. The Doukhobors have boilers on their farms but, it is alleged, no certificates. It is a good law which requires that men operating steam boilers should be of certified efficiency. Quite a number of those holding the certificates, just hold them, but they do not attend the boiler. They have Japs and Chinamen and other inefficients doing that in lots of cases. Mr. Bowser's inspectors can tell him this if he will ask them. Perhaps they have already told him. If they have not, others have. To those who know how the law works out in actual practice the only difference in the case of the Doukhobors is, that they have not gone through the formality of getting a certificate. If they had their record in most things leads us to think that the man holding it would be the one handling the boiler. But, as in the other case, we strongly suspect that this is just a pretext, a means to an end. And that end is, to make the Doukhobors feel the official power of the law of British Columbia.

THE INDUSTRIAL Relations Commission, which has been inquiring into industrial conditions in the United States for some time past, has issued a report known, for purposes of distinction as the Manley report. It is signed by Frank P. Walsh, J. B. Lennon, J. O. Connell and A. B. Garretson. This commission has several times been in the fierce light of publicity during its inquiries. Its work en route has attracted a great deal of attention. But it is safe to say that all its previous doings will be eclipsed by the report which has just been issued.

THE "FRIGHTFULNESS" OF PEACE.

* * * * *

The document is a damning indictment of capitalism, and its ravages on the national life of America. We wish we had the space to publish it in its entirety. But we haven't. However, summarized, it says this: One-third of all the working class of the United States are poverty stricken. Thirty-seven per cent. of wives and mothers of the working class are forced to do laborious work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door; $500 per year is the average income of half the wage earning fathers.

* * * * *

Less than $15 per week is the average wage of two-thirds of male adult workers. Nearly half the women workers earn less than $6 per week. Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in thirty-seven per cent. of workers' homes. Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich. Nearly twenty per cent. of the school children of the country are underfed and under nourished. One out of every twelve bodies buried in New York goes to Potters Field. Need for supplementing the family income forces two-thirds of all children to leave school before graduating, and only ten per cent. go through the high school.

* * * * *

Of all the workers in "basic" industries, one-fifth are out of work all the time. Forty-four families have annual incomes equal to the wages of 100,000 working men. Industrial conditions are responsible for the biggest crime problems. And so the report goes on from one nauseating disclosure to another, tracing the devasting trail of industrial iniquity from one end of the land to the other. Wherever the probe was stuck in the stink came out. The whole industrial fabric of the States is rotten.

* * * *

The real point is, what will be done about the report? After its nine days' wonder, will it go the way of similar documents? What was done about the Stanley report on the conditions in the works of the steel trust? it raised a hullabaloo at the time. But nothing came of it, and beyond the sustained interest which only sociological students take in such matters, it has been forgotten. And the tragedy of it is that those who forget such things most are those most materially concerned.

* * * *

So far as one can judge, the only chance of good coming out of the present revelations depends upon whether the workers of the States are able and inclined to acquire sufficient political power in congress, or to organize themselves for revolt outside of congress in such manner as will throw the fear of revolution into the place where the hearts of their industrial masters should be. Looking at the situation from this distance, they do not seem likely to do either of those things.

* * * *

In that case, when the first flush of interest has passed away, this Manley report will be no more than just another classic contribution to scores of other documents of its kind. Sentiment may revolt at the idea. But past experience—a good deal of it the bitterest disillusionment—will prevent most of those who have spent years in the movement for the betterment of working class conditions from gushing unduly about the report. The tragedy of the working class is its seemingly unlimited capacity for suffering, and patient submission to the incubus which it is destined by birth to carry from the cradle to the grave.

The Victoria "Week" puts it very plainly this way, in speaking of recruiting:

> If compulsion is necessary, it can surely be applied by the government, by municipal councils, and by employers generally. They owe it to their country to save it from conscription by applying the compulsion which is within their control. The old text book by which the Christian world is supposed to regulate its life and conduct has it, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." A modern paraphrase might well be, "If a man will not fight, neither shall he live."

Anyone who cannot understand that will not be helped by comment.

"Solidarity," says the I. W. W. in Dakota, are "taking in many new members even at the start." We believe it.

Last session of the provincial legislature of British Columbia passed a "Noxious Weeds Act." But the government is still in office.

Jitney bus drivers in Bridgeport, Connecticut, are refusing to carry strike-breakers and non-union workmen during the strike there.

The more you increase your points of contact with which you must reckon, the more you multiply your battles against misconception, slander, envy and malice.

Wonder if "Bill" Mackenzie told Premier McBride last week-end when he was to hold that provincial election. If he lets many more week ends go by, the end of it will be such a weak end there will be nothing to it.

Georgia is so near to Mexico, that the United States will have some job on its hands to convince some of the inhabitants of that country, that its intervention plans are for the purpose of introducing civilization. Why not start on Georgia first?

Vancouver "Sun" says the British government has decided to stand no more "nonsense" from the South Wales miners. The "Sun" does occasionally reveal its real attitude to the working class, even though it does happen to be via the medium of a "head writer."

Practically the only town, city or settlement in British Columbia, from whence distress and poverty are not reported is the Doukhobor reserve. They may have funny ways. But it's pretty certain they don't think much of ours when they learn we have women and children starving among us.

The newly-elected Manitoba Liberal attorney-general says he cannot name a specific date when prosecutions will be commenced against corruptionists in the late Conservative government. He refused to deny that the ball might be started rolling in a week or two. It looks like another "saw off." Anyway, what else did anyone with a grain of intelligence expect.

A real live lord, Lord Norbury, is working in an English ammunition factory for 14 cents per hour. The idea of one of his species eaning anything has so struck the "news sense" of newspapers and others that he has been photographed and "moviegraphed" galore. The idea would seem to be to impress the public with the notion that when such a one gets busy on war work, it is time for everybody else to do the same. Like most of his tribe, he has but little sense of humor or he would not have let a camera get within a block of him at his sacrificial labors.

Medicines and Alcohol.

Dr. Menas S. Gregory, director of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue hospital, New York, says, in an interview in the New York Tribune, that "the American people spend $500,000,000 annually on patent medicines." It is estimated by the United States internal revenue department that there are manufactured in the United States between three and four hundred of these so-called "tonics," "stomach bitters" and "nervines." Many of these have big sales in prohibition states and local option districts. Here are some of the patent medicines and the amount of alcohol contained in each, says the Tribune, "according to labels in the possession of the department of agriculture in Washington": Buchu Juniper Compound, 16 per cent. alcohol; Electric Brand Bitters, 18 per cent. alcohol; Peruna, 18 per cent; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 18 per cent; Rexall's Rheumatic Remedy, 18 per cent; Paine's Celery Compound, 19.85 per cent; Wine of Cardui, 20 per cent; Hankin's Remedy, 22 per cent; Hall's Great Discovery, 43 per cent; Hamlin's Wizard Oil, 65 per cent alcohol.

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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, 78 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. A. Graham, business representative. Office: Room 206, Labor Temple. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 10; 2 to 5 p. m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Seymour 8414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets in room 209, Labor Temple, second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. President, G. H. Hardy; secretary, F. L. Barratt; treasurer, W. T. Taylor. Local No. 217 meets first and third Monday of each month, and Local 2647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

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HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON Laborers' union, No. 65—Meets first and third Friday of each month, Labor Temple. President, E. C. Appleby, 1410 Pendrill St.; secretary, George Harrison; business agent, John Sully, room 226, Labor Temple. All laborers invited to meeting.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. President, J. McIvor; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

PLASTERERS' OPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89 — Meets every first and third Wednesday in the month in room 301, Labor Temple. President, A. Hurry; vice-president, A. Berentsen; corresponding secretary, Joe Cornish, 1809 Eleventh avenue east; financial secretary, George Montgomery; treasurer, Harold Reid.

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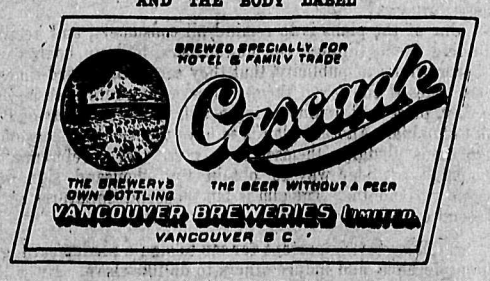

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DELEGATES WHO WILL ATTEND CONGRESS CONVENTION

Partial List Labor Officials Who Will Meet Here September 20th

Additional Names During Week Looks Most Encouraging.

Below will be found a partial list of the delegates who will be in attendance at the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, which meets in Vancouver on Monday, September 20. This list will be added to and corrected, as information is received by The Federationist:

Fraternal Delegate from American Federation of Labor—Harry J. Conway, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, Lafayette, Ind.

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada—John W. Bruce, Toronto.

International Printing Pressmen—Thos. Hines of Vancouver.

International Typographical Union—Samuel L. Haddon of Toronto.

Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America—John Sully of Vancouver.

International Journeymen Tailors' Union—Francis Williams, of Vancouver.

International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—E. O'Dell, of Hamilton, Ont.

International Journeymen Barbers' Union—H. Halford, of Hamilton, Ont.

International Brotherhood of Carpenters—J. Marsh, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths—W. J. Bartlett of Winnipeg, Man.

International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators—A. E. Scott of Winnipeg, Man.

International Association of Stonecutters—A. Gosselin of Winnipeg, Man.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—H. Irwin of Edmonton, Alberta.

International Association Brass Finishers—J. Daly of Montreal.

British Columbia Federation of Labor—President A. Watchman, Victoria.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—Jas. H. McVety, Miss H. Gutteridge and R. P. Pettipiece.

Vancouver—Typographical Union, No. 226—W. R. Trotter and George Bartley.

Vancouver—Machinists' lodge, No. 182—John T. Brooks.

Vancouver—Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 617—Geo. H. Hardy.

Vancouver—Plumbers' Union—Councillor F. W. Welsh, South Vancouver.

Vancouver. — Letter Carriers — Fred. Knowles.

Vancouver.—Sheet Metal Workers—A. Crawford.

Vancouver—Bookbinders, Local No. 105—F. Mansell.

Vancouver—Theatrical Stage Employees—F. Harrington.

Vancouver—Tailors' Union, No. 178—C. McDonald.

Vancouver—Builders' Laborers' union, No. 65, Geo. Harrison.

Vancouver—Street Railway Employees, Division, No. 101—F. A. Hoover, W. H. Cottrell, A. V. Lofting, Geo. Hamson, Jas. E. Griffin, W. Murray.

Vancouver—Brewery Workmen, Local No. 281—A. Sykes.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council—A. S. Wells, Christian Sivertz and John Day.

Victoria—Street Railway Employees, Division No. 109—Wm. Nunn.

New Westminster Trades and Labor Council—P. Paulson, H. S. Walsh and W. Yates.

New Westminster—Typographical Union, No. 632—R. A. Stoney.

New Westminster—Street Railway Employees, Division No. 134—Ralph Jamieson, A. F. Duncan and Arthur Rowell.

Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council—S. D. McDonald, William Thompson and M. Ruddersham.

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Edmonton—Maintenance-of-Way Employees (C. N. R.)—S. Magga.

Edmonton—Cooks and Waiters.

Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council—R. A. Rigg, M. L. A., and President H. Veitch.

Winnipeg—Machinists, No. 122—R. Russell.

Winnipeg—Bartenders—F. W. McGill.

Winnipeg—Machinists, No. 189——

Winnipeg—Street Railway Employees, No. 6—A. Gammack.

Winnipeg—Steamfitters, No. 479—P. Cann.

Winnipeg—Maintenance-of-Way Employees (C. N. R.)—Fred. Floxjdale.

Winnipeg—Maintenance-of-Way Employees (G. T. P.)—Robt. Noyes.

Winnipeg—Typographical union——

Souris, Man.—Souris Lodge, No. 174, International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—J. Bridle.

Saskatoon, Sask., Trades and Labor Council— ——

Prince Albert, Sask., Trades and Labor Council—J. Davis.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Maintenance-of-Way Employees (G. T. P.)—A. E. arker.

Portage la Prairie — Maintenance-of-Way Employees (C. P. R.)—H. Langridge.

Portage la Prairie — Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Toronto—District Trades and Labor Council—Fred Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; James Simpson and Mr. Ralph.

Toronto — Garment Workers — Fred Bush.

Toronto—Typographical—Geo. Murray.

Toronto—Machinists—W. Nichols.

Montreal Trades and Labor Council—Messrs. G. R. Brunet and J. Foster.

Montreal—Shoe Workers—Del. Lesperance and ——

Montreal—Brotherhood of Carpenters—A. Martel and J. E. Vigent.

Montreal—Machinists—J. A. McClelland.

Montreal—Shoe Workers—G. Lesperence and ——

Montreal—Sheet Metal Workers—T. Bertrand.

Ottawa—Typographical Union—P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Mythical "Public."

The public is supposed to be neutral, while employer and workingmen lean to the one side and the other. In reality, the "public" is a rather nebulous body, so shot through with competing interests as to have no real existence. The public's representatives furnish the gambling venture in any investigating commission or arbitration board.

Their affiliations are more likely, however, to be with the employing side than with the workingmen. Few workingmen become "prominent" enough to be appointed on commissions, except as representatives of their own interests. A workingman would never be chosen to represent the neutral public, but it would not be thought out of the way to select a corporation lawyer, who lives by favor of great employing corporations.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Congress Anti-Conscription.

A resolution declaring against compulsory military service will be submitted to the coming trade union congress.

John Hodge, M. P., acting chairman of the Labor party, has called a special meeting for Sept. 13 to consider the question of conscription. He says that a complete canvass of the labor members of parliament has shown that they are all decidedly hostile to compulsory military service.

Street Carmen's Convention.

The fourteenth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will be held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning Monday, September 13th. This convention promises to be one of the most important in the history of the association, as many matters of importance will be brought before the delegates, and much interest is being manifested.

Congress Convention Committee

Chairman R. P. Pettipiece and Secretary Brooks have their work cut out for them for the next three weeks in connection with the reception and care of the delegates to the 1915 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which convenes in Vancouver two weeks from next Monday, September 20. In the work, however, they are being loyally supported by a live committee. At Wednesday evening's meeting reports of sub-committees all indicated that they were doing their duty and would be prepared for the work ahead of them. At the next meeting, Wednesday, September 8, 7:30 p. m., it is expected that all the sub-committees will have completed their work, or at least all that can be accomplished prior to the arrival of the delegates.

Council Helps Cops.

Ottawa police constables and detectives to the number of 90, as the result of agitation on the part of the local Trades and Labor council and the press, have had their working time shortened from seven days per week to six days per week.

No woman was ever kissed "against her will." There is a look of warning in a woman's eye that freezes the most audacious man's impertinence into stone and makes his conscience strike through and button right up the back.

LABOR PROGRAMME AS SET FORTH BY A. F. OF L.

Preserves Autonomy While Encouraging Closer Federation.

Seeks to Further Unionists' Interests Through the Legislature.

From the inception of the American Federation of Labor it has taken the stand that while unions for the various trades and callings must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same organization. And it is the aim of the A. F. of L. to strengthen that bond by organization, and by education and inculcation of the feeling and consciousness of unity of interest and solidarity to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. It seeks to organize the yet unorganized workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the permanently located and the migratory.

The A. F. of L. holds that whatever a man may be so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man or to advantage himself at the cost to another, and seeks to maintain this standerd regardless of how any toilers may happen to be employed, he is a man. Though the A. F. of L. does not advocate strikes, yet it encourages them when all other means to obtain justice for the toilers have failed. It urges that the workers when struck, strike back as best they can. Though strikes do not always win, even those alleged to be lost at least induce employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget; namely, that Labor is the most important factor in production and entitled to a voice in the question of wages, hours and conditions under which work shall be performed.

The A. F. of L. stands as the most potent factor in all our country in defense of the right of free assemblage, free speech, and free press. It endeavors to unite all classes of wage-earners under one head through their several organizations with the purpose in view that class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished and that moral and financial support may be given to all. It aims to allow in the light of experience the utmost liberty of each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood practice of the identity and solidarity of labor.

The A. F. of L. establishes intercommunication, creates agitation and educates not only the workers but the educators. It is in direct correspondence and conference with the representative workers and thinkers the world over. It urges the interests of the toilers in congress, state legislatures, municipal legislative bodies, administrative offices, and judicial agencies. It initiates measures in the name of labor and liberty, and decides upon acts according as they benefit or are calculated to injure the masses of the people. It has secured vast relief from burdensome laws and government officials. It seeks and will achieve freedom and justice for all. It encourages and has largely achieved the interchange of ideas, ideals and methods. It seeks to cultivate mutual interest, and to secure united action to announce to the world the wrongs and burdens which toilers have too long endured. It voices the aims and hopes of the toiling masses. It asks and demands the co-operation of the organizations, co-operation and affiliation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The A. F. of L. endorses as basic these economic principles: That no trade or calling can long maintain wages, hours and conditions above the common level; that to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized; that lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the skilled, whther organized or unorganized; that generally organization of skilled and unskilled workers can be accomplished only by united action—federation; that the history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity for the union of individuals and that logic implies a union of unions—federation.

The A. F. of L. urges the concentration of efforts to organize all the workers within the ranks of the organized, fair and open contest for the different views which may be entertained upon measures proposed to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such federation, so great a scope, and so free a forum as within the ranks of the A. F. of L., and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought. The A. F. of L. affirms as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that the working people must organize, unite, and federate, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics. In the language of the late William E. Gladstone, "trades unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy."

The A. F. of L. stands unalterably for the abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude and devotes its time and efforts to make every day a day of a better life.

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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)
Torrence 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.

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Our Gents' Furnishings Department is now prepared to supply all your military requirements in the regulation make and color.

KHAKI MILITARY SHIRTS, with two loose collars, two pockets, shoulder straps, etc., in cotton poplin cloth; full and roomy. This is the shirt which we have supplied to the various detachments from Vancouver. Sizes 14½ to 17½. Price.....$3.00

Ties to match above shirt made from same material. Price, each....75c.

KHAKI SOISETTE MILITARY SHIRTS—Very light weight, good wearing cloth, with a silk appearance; two loose collars and tie to match. Complete for.....$2.50

KHAKI FLANEL SHIRTS of the heavier weight. Suitable for the cooler weather, with two pockets and collar to match. Sizes 14½ to 17½. Price.....$2.50

KHAKI HANDKERCHIEFS, in Irish linen; full size. Price...2 for 25c.

PURE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Hemstitched; regulation color. Each .....50c. and 75c.

MILITARY GLOVES—Dent's make. Good wearing quality; guaranteed. Tan shade. Price, pair.....$1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

MILITARY SUSPENDERS—In strong, durable elastic webbing and real leather ends. Price.....50c. and 75c.

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KITSILANO	Cor. Fourth Avenue and Yew Street
MOUNT PLEASANT	Cor. Eighth Avenue and Main Street
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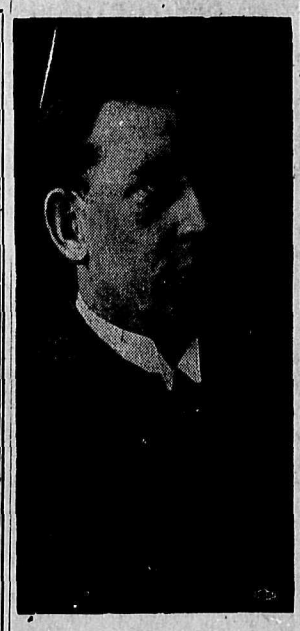
To The Trades Unions of British Columbia

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.



"Dave" Cameron, ex-president of New Westminster Trades and Labor council, recently appointed to board of directors of the Royal Columbia Hospital.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page One.)

constituted. If he is unable to adjust the matter, he refers it to the government.

The matter is then referred to the court, which proceeds to investigate the matter and make an award. Up to Dec., 1913, 142 cases were dealt with. Stoppage of work was prevented in 83 cases, while stoppages were curtailed in 56 cases. In only three cases did conciliatory efforts fail.

Since March ,1914, the operations of the special commissioner have been materially limited by a judgment given in the court that since strikes and lockouts are forbidden under the act, a board cannot hear an application from employers locking out their men, or from men on strike, though of course the parties had power to confer voluntary.

The act of 1912 also provided for conciliation by committees consisting of two men from each side ,and a chairman appointed by the government. These are not, however, compulsory conferences, and have no power to enforce an award. If an agreement, however, is reached, it is registered under the act.

What South Australia Did.

In South Australia the conciliation act of 1894 was the first act in Australia having compulsory powers. Although the principles of this act have now assumed considerable importance, the act itself proved abortive.

In the case of a dispute, the act compelled a compulsory conference, which could settle the matter or make an award and enforce it. But only one matter came up for hearing, and many disputes were too small to be taken under teh act. But many cases were settled by voluntary conferences.

By the act of 1911 the president of the arbitration court could compel a conference, and should it prove abortive, he could refer the matter to a court. To the end of 1914, nine compulsory conferences were summoned—six before stoppage of work and three after. Three were settled, two by agreements, and one by an award of the court.

Poor Result in West Australia.

In West Australia by the act of 1912, the president of the arbitration court can summon a compulsory conference, and refer the dispute to a court. An earlier act had provision for voluntary conferences, but it was repealed later on, as it proved abortive.

The act of 1902 provided for the voluntary reference of disputes to a board of conciliation, but the board does not appear to have been over successful in settling disputes, since a large number had to be passed to the court for final settlement.

Under the compulsory provisions of the act of 1912, seven conferences were dealt with up to January, 1915—five before stoppage of work, and two after. Two resulted in industrial agreements, and in the case of the other five, the conferences were abandoned, and the former conditions resorted to.

Queensland Peace Act.

In Queensland, the Industrial Peace act of 1912 made provision for compulsory conferences. Any agreement arrived at was registered in the court, and became an award.

Up to February, 1915, ten such conferences were summoned—six after work was stopped, and four before. In nine cases agreements were reached, and in one case the conference failed, and an industrial board was appointed to deal with the dispute.

Where It Came From.

England's outflow of surplus capital, according to a recently printed estimate, amounted in ante-bellum days to a billion and a half dollars a year. At the same time at least ten per cent of England's population, according to reliable estimates, lacked the necessities of a healthy life, and at least twenty-five per cent were well below the poverty line. The so-called surplus stood for bread that hungry English children were not allowed to eat, for open tracts of land that English workingmen, cooped up in tenements, were not allowed to till or cumber, and for an economic system which impoverished workers in order to load down shirkers with an embarrassment of riches.

Mother Jones Coming.

"Mother" Jones, noted organizer of mine workers, now 84 years of age, has informed J. G. Brown, president of the International Union of Timber Workers, that she will be in Seattle about October 1st to turn her attention to organizing shingle mill, sawmill and lumber camp laborers. She will speak in lumbering towns of Washington, Oregon, California and perhaps British Columbia.

July Labor Report.

During July industrial and labor conditions showed little change from those of June, according to the monthly summary issued by the labor department. The usual midsummer lull, the report says, was apparent in many lines of industry, and, if anything, conditions were quieter than in the previous month. The recruiting in Canada of some 1700 mechanics for work in munition factories in Great Britain had the effect of diminishing the supply of this class of workmen in the Dominion, and the effort to fill the scarcity improved opportunities of employment for skilled workers in metal and similar trades. Harvesting operations which became fairly active in some localities by the end of the month also afforded additional opportunities of employment.

There are many styles of flirtation—simple and complex, all-silk and imitation, full-length and abbrevated—each with a different label, but all with the same design.

He Cools Down

"Every time I see grandfather's sword I want to go to war."

"Well?"

"But every time I notice grandfather's wooden leg I cool down."

"Dave" Cameron Hospital Director.

"Dave" Cameron, well-known in New Westminster labor circles, and a late president of the Trades and Labor council of that city, has been appointed on the board of directors of the Royal Columbian hospital. The labor men of the Royal City requested such an appointment a year ago.

Cheerful Building Figures.

During August, fifty building permits were issued in Vancouver, valued at $55,320. During August last year, 78 permits, valued at $229,381 were issued.

For the eight months of this year ending August 31st, 475 permits, valued at $1,293,351 were issued. For the first eight months of last year, 1045 valued at $2,761,631 were issued.

Yet Bread Is Higher.

The biggest drop in the price of flour at Ottawa since the war began took place this week, when the price per barrel on number one patents was marked down 75 cents, making the price per barrel now $6.25 and $6.30.

The last fall in price was June, when it dropped from $7.30 to $7.00. The highest it reached during the last 12 months was $8.30 per barrel. The price at the beginning of the war was $5.80, so that if flour comes down another 50 cents it will have fallen to the level of prices before the war.

Flour has dropped all over the Dominion, yet Vancouver bakers have just raised the price of bread. And the city council helped them. Why?

"What did Rastus git married for?"

"Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."

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Some Questions and Answers Concerning the B. C. Consumers' League

1. What is the B. C. Consumers' League?

The League is an organization made up of many of the most representative people of Vancouver and vicinity. Any resident of B. C. may become a member, and the constitution provides for sections or branches throughout the Province. There are no dues or fees.

2. What persons are conducting the League's affairs?

The president of the League is Mrs. J. C. Kemp, who for many years has been a leader in public service organizations in this Province; the vice-president is Mrs. Ralph Smith, who is also very well known for public-spirited work; the treasurer is Mr. James Hart, secretary of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association; the secretary is Mr. J. Herbert Welch, writer, editor and publicity specialist. Represented by two members each on the Board of Directors are the Women's Forum, Local Council of Women, King's Daughters, Vancouver District W. C. T. U., South Vancouver Women's Forum, Women's Institute of Central Park, Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Industrial Bureau, Retail Merchants' Association, Retail Grocers' Association.

3. What are the objects of the Leaegue?

To encourage B. C. production in industrial, agricultural, mineral and all other useful lines.

To promote the preferential buying in B. C. first, of the products of B. C.; second, of Canada; third of the British Empire in general.

To bring the producer and consumer more closely together for purposes of mutual benefit.

To insist upon healthfulness and purity in foodstuffs, and the maintenance of high standards in all B. C. products.

To safeguard the interests of B. C. consumers.

To influence consumersr to pay cash, or if not, to pay bills promptly.

To influence consumers to shop as early as possible, and to regulate their buying so as to make deliveries as few as possible.

4. What is the special need for the League in B. C.?

The huge sum of $22,000,000 a year, or above $70,000 on each business day, is being sent out of the Province for agricultural products such as are grown here. Nearly as much is being sent away for manufactured goods. The immense amount of money leaving the Province day after day and year after year is enriching other centres at the heavy expense of British Columbia. There is urgent need to stop this.

What practical, patriotic work can the League accomplish?

The League can arouse the consumers of the Province to the great importance of keeping in local channels of circulation as much as possible of the money now going out, and can influence thousands of individual consumers to give the preference in their buying to B. C. products, thus bettering the market for articles made or grown here; stimulating industry and agriculture, increasing the opportunities for employment, both for those here and for the soldiers when they return from their heroic defense of British institutions; and, in general, bringing about in B. C. a new area of progress and prosperity.

6. What are the League's chief plans for accomplishing these purposes?

One of the plans is to remind all consumers, and keep reminding them, through the newspapers, bulletin boards, and other mediums of publicity, that they can change hard times to good times if enough of them will give the preference in their buying, price and quality being equal, to the products of British Columbia. Another plan is to have thousands of consumers sign cards pledging themselves to give this preference. A campaign is under way to obtain five thousand signatures within two months. The aim is ten thousand signatures before the end of the year.

7. Why is it important for me to sign a pledge card, give the preference, and induce others to do likewise?

Because the League needs your aid in this big, vital work for more B. C. production and prosperity.

League offices: 183 Pender street west (Industrial Bureau Building). Telephone Seymour 4242.

J. HERBERT WELCH,
Secretary.