THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

EIGHTH YEAR. No. 48 — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916 — (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

TRADES UNIONISTS IN PRINCE RUPERT ARE ACTIVE

Will Endeavor To Secure Municipal Representation At Next Election

Central Labor Body Taking The Initiative and Will Make Itself Felt

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 25.—The Prince Rupert Trades and Labor council has taken the lead in the forthcoming municipal campaign. At a special meeting called on Tuesday night, the legislative committee presented a report which included a call for a "get together" meeting on Friday, Nov. 24. It was felt that there were many who while not able to claim affiliation with the central body, were entirely in accord with its aims and principles, and by widening their field of operations, greater force could be brought to bear for the benefit of the city and the workers in particular. This meeting, which was presided over by S. D. Macdonald, president of the Trades and Labor council, was well attended, and lasted well on to midnight. It was decided to name the organization the Prince Rupert Municipal Movement. As the chairman stated in his opening remarks it was the desire, for once at least, to drop all partyisms and pull together for the benefit of the citizens as a whole.

The planks of the platform, such as adherence to the principle of municipal ownership, the Saturday half-holiday, the broadening of children's education, and the removal of the G. T. P. railway's strangle-hold on industrial sites along the Prince Rupert waterfront, day labor system, etc., were reaffirmed and supported.

The question of the weekly half-holiday was debated for more than an hour, with the result that the feeling was overwhelmingly in favor of Saturday.

W. J. McCutcheon, on motion of Ald. Geo. Casey, seconded by W. E. Thompson, was unanimously elected chairman of the movement, and H. O. Roberts was elected secretary pro tem. It was decided to select a committee of five, with the privilege of adding to same as the business of the organization necessitates. The following were chosen: J. J. Anderson, A. W. Edge, J. C. Gavigan, Ald. Geo. Casey and W. E. Thompson. It will be the duty of this committee to adopt further planks in the platform taken from the suggestions at the meeting, and prepare a slate of candidates for the coming election.

The methods, secretive and others, of conducting the business of the city, came in for severe criticism at the hands of Ald. Casey, ex-Ald. A. W. Edge and other business men present. Ald. O. H. Nelson, chairman of the finance committee, made an attempt to defend the actions of his colleagues on the municipal board. He may have satisfied himself that he was right, certainly not the meeting. Thus ended the first meeting with the "get together" spirit in Prince Rupert's history, and it starts off under very favorable auspices.

Central Body's Labor Hall.

The Carpenters' hall, the home of organized labor since the pioneer days of Prince Rupert, has been taken over by the Trades and Labor council for the duration of the war. Owing to business depression and the fact that many of its members are serving the colors, the local carpenters' union, at one time the strongest organization in the city, finds its membership not sufficiently strong to properly attend the catering of the building, and a mutual agreement was entered into whereby the central body took over the management the first of the month.

Active Unionist Dead.

Word has just been received of the death of John O'Brien, at North Portal, Sask. "Jack" was one of the early strugglers in Prince Rupert, and took an active part in all things which tended to benefit the working class. He held the position of official organizer for the American Federation of Labor prior to his leaving for the prairies, a couple of years ago. He leaves a widow and five small children.

Another Peace Casualty.

Seldon E. Stebbins, an electrician, well-known in Prince Rupert, was killed at Anyox, B. C., on Nov. 11, where he has been in the employ of the Granby Co. for the past year. The news came as a great shock to the many who knew him here, as he had been paying the city a visit only a few weeks previous to his death. He had worked as an electrician while the dry dock here was under construction, and it was during this period he became an active member of the Prince Rupert Trades and Labor council, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Deceased was 33 years of age. The funeral was held at Anyox from the English church, six of his fellow linesmen acting as pallbearers, while a large gathering of sympathizing friends filled the church. His remains were forwarded to his former home in Troy, New Hampshire, U. S. A., for burial.

Organizer Reid, of the Boiler Makers, will reach Vancouver during the coming week from Victoria.

"Eddie" O'dell, organizer of the Shoe Workers, writing to President McVety of the Trades and Labor Council, compliments the council on the organization of the local shoe workers and states that the international has a strike fund of $350,000.00 to take care of future disputes.

D. McCallum, the Machinists' organizer held a meeting at New Westminster last night to give a number of machinists an opportunity of "getting in" before the new charter is closed up. Election and installation of officers will take place as soon as the charter is received.

THERE IS NO CONSCRIPTION IN DOMINION OF CANADA

How a Big Mining Company Fosters Patriotism and Aids Recruiting—Some Light Thrown Upon Methods of Capital in the Game of Squeeizng Profit from Labor — Advantage Taken of Conditions

OF COURSE everybody anywhere near Vancouver has heard of the Britannia Mines, located on Howe Sound, but a few miles away. During the last few years hundreds of men have passed back and forth between this city and this slave pen of modern capitalism. They are continually going and coming. The conditions of slavery at these mines are so revolting to every principle or instinct of manhood and self-respect, that few are sufficiently devoid of spirit to submit to those conditions for any great length of time. It is only that sort of human labor that is utterly callous and indifferent to the coarsest of treatment that will stand for any extended period of service under the conditions that prevail at Britannia. The consequence is that a continual stream of men is leaving and a similar stream is flowing in to take the places thus made vacant. Like many other of the delectable slave plantations that are making British Columbia famous as the land of ideal capitalist exploitation, the conditions at Britannia are so repulsive that workers will only consent to go there as a sort of last resort, and as a rule with no intention of staying any longer than is actually necessary in order to get hold of sufficient money to enable them to make a get-away to some more attractive and promising locality.

A Patriotic Concern.

It is alleged that more than one hundred men have been discharged from Britannia, during the past few weeks, because they refused to make contribution to the patriotic fund, satisfactory to the mining company. It is a matter of common knowledge that this sort of practice is openly and ruthlessly indulged in by these Britannia labor skinners. As everything at Britannia Beach is the property of the company, there is nothing for the worker to do but take his medicine, with the assurance that there is no power in British Columbia to which he can appeal against such brutal and cowardly treatment, at least with any hope of relief. Nothing can be more contemptible than for one man or set of men to use their power of property, of employment, for the purpose of compelling others to surrender their hard-earned and meagre resources for any purpose whatever, either patriotic or otherwise. But it is just the sort of thing that has always been done by masters in their dealings with enslaved workers. It is a poor patriotism that depends upon such methods for its existence, and it is a poor country to fight for, that will not only tolerate such treatment being accorded to any one within its borders, but protects and encourages those who indulge in it.

Other Queer Things Done.

There are many other queer things happening at Britannia. No one can long work there, who has a family, unless that family is brought to Britannia to live. Cases have come to our attention where men who had obtained employment at the mines, preferred to leave their families in Vancouver. As soon as the fact was determined that they would not move to Britannia, their services were promptly dispensed with. It is evidently one of the company's prerogatives to be allowed to extract whatever profit may be possible from supplying slaves and their dependents with whatever they may wish to purchase. It is a prerogative that this delightful capitalist combination will not allow itself to be deprived of. It is a well-known fact that no person working at Britannia is allowed to purchase even the smallest amount of merchandise elsewhere than at Britannia. That means purchasing from the company, of course. Such being the case, it is easy to understand the why and wherefore of the entire matter. Some might be simple enough to suppose that goods might reach a resident of Britannia through His Majesty's mail without interference, but such person does not know the Britannia mining company. The inviolability of the mails is as much of an unknown quantity to the Britannia company, as far as the mail of its slaves is concerned, as it is with the Entente Allies, where the mail of its enemies is concerned. All mail that goes to Britannia is contraband, and consequently liable to seizure and scrutiny. And that is exactly what happens to it. Not a slave at Britannia dares to have a copy of The Federationist, or any other Labor or socialist publication, come to him through the mail. Nor is it safe for him to have in his possession any evidence of ever having had anything to do with a labor organization, or any labor disturbance. It is an open secret that the personal belongings of employees are subject to search at any time the company tools chance to find the employee's back turned. And woe be unto he who is found to be in possession of a union card or other incriminating evidence. That there are many other interesting and cunning little practices indulged in by this precious company and its staff of vermin. And the tale of these will be told in good time. It is sufficient to here remark that there is not a force, nor an interest in British Columbia, at the present time, that dares even to epen its mouth in the way of protest against the doings of this and similar aggregations of capitalist high pirates, outside of the Labor movement. The harried victims of rapacious capital at Britannia and all other slave pens of the province, have not a friend in British Columbia, outside of themselves and the other members of their class. Government, press, pulpit and school are all against them. All are nursed and suckled and sanctified and blessed by that capitalist monster of property that draws its never ending increment from the brutal and merciless exploitation of slaves. And all are its faithful puppets, apologists and valiant defenders.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION

District Secretary Announces Organization of Union Stevedoring Co's.

J. A. Madsen, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast District International Longshoremen's association, announces that the organization of union longshoremen's stevedoring companies on Puget Sound, at Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, was nearing completion, and that the new concerns would enter into competition with present non-union operating companies.

ORGANIZED LABOR TO ORGANIZE POLITICALLY

Aggressive Element in Toronto Labor World Determined to Have Party of Their Own.

The aggressive section of Toronto Labor forces, last Monday decided to form a party for independent political action. The platform of the party will be public ownership, abolition of the senate, abolition of property qualification for aspirants to municipal office, abolition of deposit for candidates for parliamentary representatives, equal suffrage for men and women, proportional representation, eight hours day and the adoption of the initiative and referendum system. The question of the name of the new party will be settled at the next meeting.

NELSON TRADES AND LABOR CENTRAL BODY

Legislators Who Turned Down Workers' Demands Gladly Serve Other Interests.

NELSON, Nov. 27.—At the last meeting of Nelson Trades and Labor council on the recommendation of the mayor, Dr. Rose, M. P. P., (who would have been a cabinet minister if Bowser had succeeded in bamboozling the people again), gave notice of a motion to amend the city bylaw to give a reduction of licence fees to the liquor men of Nelson. No doubt the great politicians above mentioned have proven to the people the side they stand on.

When the working men here asked for their former rates of wages to be given back to them, those same cheap politicians handed them a lemon by turning them down. But when the booze element made the appeal for reduction of fees, those same two saints very obediently bowed quickly to the worshipping shrine, which has proven a source of comfort and refuge for their aspirations in the past.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION

Boot and Shoe Workers Will Have a Local of Over 100 Members.

With the employees of the Leckie Shoe Co., Ltd., as a basis, there will shortly be in existence in Vancouver a local of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

A well-attended meeting of the Leckie employees was held last Saturday afternoon, at which the question was discussed and formal application made to the union for a charter. This application has been forwarded to the headquarters of the organization at Boston, Mass., and as soon as it is received, the local will proceed to put its affairs on a permanent working basis.

The temporary officers now in charge of the organization are as follows: President, Alf. J. Harraway, 2263 Sixth avenue east; vice-president, Henry J. Lucken, 70 Twentieth avenue east; secretary, Tom Cory, 132 Templeton drive; treasurer, Wm. Benham, 1365 Pender street west.

The organization will take in not only the employees of the Leckie factory, but also all journeymen working in the many shoe repairing shops of the district. Good work is already being done in lining up these men, and it is expected that the new local will start with fully 100 members.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA

According to the annual report of the Department of Labor, there were at the close of the last fiscal year, 933 labor unions in Canada, only 482 of whom have reported their membership to the department. These 482 unions report a total membership of 60,867. Of 126 unions in Montreal, only 37 have reported to the department. They claim a membership of 10,767. Sixty-two out of 110 unions in Toronto have a membership of 13,273; thirty-eight out of 80 in Winnipeg have a membership of 5813. Vancouver has 58 unions, of whom 39 report a membership of 4557; Edmonton 43 unions of whom 28 have a membership of 1954; Calgary, 37 unions of whom 24 have a membership of 1769; Regina, 27 of whom have 844 members, and Saskatoon, 23 unions, of whom 14 report 514 members.

Barbers for Two-Platoon System.

At a meeting of Local 120 of the Journeymen Barbers' union, held Tuesday evening, the proposed two-platoon system for the Vancouver fire department was endorsed, and it was decided to send a letter to the city council notifying that body of the union's views on the matter.

FAR FROM THE FIRING LINE

Peace Hath Its Horrors As Well As War.

It is with a feeling of profound sadness that one reads the casualty lists from the battlefront in Europe. The horrors of war are supposed to be unknown to us who remain at home, far from the field of strife. Here dwelleth peace. The tramp of armed men going forth to kill and destroy is not heard. The tempest and turmoil of battle is to us but a nightmare and a dream. Nothing of that kind is going on here in Canada, oh, no. During the last year, 836 work people were killed in Canadian industries, while 4949 were injured as a result of accidents. The mining industry was responsible for 169 fatalities, the railways for 117 and agriculture, 94. There does not appear to be any reason why a Canadian workingman should refrain from enlisting for the war, through fear of losing his life or becoming crippled. The risks of staying at home and working seem to be about as great as those of going to war. If he goes to war and is killed, his name is placed upon the roll of honor, and a pretense at fuss is made over his demise. That may not have much of a cash valuation, but at any rate it is just that much more than he would get if killed at home in peaceful industry. It is well worth thinking over.

A. F. OF L. TO MEET IN BUTTE, MONTANA NEXT YEAR

Baltimore Convention Concluded Sessions Sunday Night Last

Organized Labor Opposed to All That Makes for Militarism

THE BALTIMORE convention of the American Federation of Labor, which has been in session for the past three weeks, adjourned late Sunday evening. Its deliberations were of unusual interest for even these unusual times.

Western trade unionists will be pleased to know that Butte, Montana, was chosen as the meeting place for next year's convention.

All the old officers were re-elected without opposition.

The report of a special committee, appointed to prepare a statement on the principles upon which the Federation declares its position with respect to "militarism" and which vigorously opposed military training in schools, was adopted unanimously. The resolution in part reads: "We are unalterably opposed to any form of physical training or any quantity of mental education which would tend to inculcate the spirit of militarism."

The Voice, Winnipeg, just to hand, says: "Things have been running nicely for the American Federation of Labor recently. Its prestige and political strength have been wonderfully improved as a result of the presidential election. President Gompers, carrying to its inevitable conclusion his policy of 'Supporting friends and opposing enemies,' which he formulated as an offset to socialist agitation in the councils of the Federation, went neck and crop into the campaign. There would have been nothing doing in the way of Labor legislation if Hughes had got to the White House, but seeing that this was just avoided, the A. F. of L. ought to count as much as the democratic party in the delicate operation of steering congress for the next four years. In a way it was Gompers' success as much as Wilson's, and it is once more a case of good fortune favoring a redoubtable fighter."

The United States Steel corporation has announced a **general raise of wages.** Does anyone imagine this labor-hating crew has experienced a change of heart? **Or does it fear that all workers in the** steel industry may join with the miners now organized in the next fight with their exploiter? Does the Steel Trust wish to exculpate itself before working its murderous will upon Sam Scarlett, Joe Schmidt and Carlo Tresca?—Harrison George.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 3—Moving Picture Operators; Bartenders.

MONDAY, Dec. 14—Boilermakers; Electrical Workers; Brewery Workers; Tailors.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5—Amalgamated Carpenters; Railway Firemen; Cigarmakers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6—Plasterers; Tile Layers; Press Feeders.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—Trades and Labor Council; Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8—

ALDERMEN DO THE USUAL SIDESTEP ACT

Refuse to Consider Petition Representing Nearly 8000 Electors

Firemen Will Continue Campaign and Confident of Victory

THE MANNER in which the electors of Vancouver are behind the city firemen in their effort to establish a two-platoon system for the fire department, was shown in a striking manner when the signatures to the petition requesting the city council to take such action were totalled on Wednesday morning. It was found that 7941 electors had endorsed the idea, thus making the petition the strongest popular request which has ever been presented to the mayor and aldermen. The number will be over 8000 when all the petitions are in, as some petitions which were in the hands of canvassers, were not available when the total was computed.

The strength of the petition will be seen at a glance, when it is stated that there were only 10,486 votes cast for mayor at the civic elections last January, the request thus representing 80 per cent. of the electors who take enough interest in civic affairs to cast their votes.

The petition was placed in the hands of Mayor McBeath on Wednesday morning with a request that it be placed before the fire and police committee at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and thus secure expeditious action on the subject.

Aldermen Do the "Sidestep" Act.

Despite the strong petition of the firemen, in view of their support by about 8000 electors, the fire and police committee practically turned down the request, and refused to refer it to the council for consideration, the ordinary action in such a case.

The discussion at the meeting showed that Ald. Kirk, who had previously opposed the consideration of the matter in a vigorous manner, and done everything in his power to lessen the number of signers to the petition, had been busy around the city hall. When the city solicitor was not at the moment available, it was Ald. Kirk who came to the front and volunteered the information that the taking of a plebiscite, even when requested by such a petition as was presented, was illegal and that, should the aldermen approve such a course, they would be rendering themselves liable, explaining that this view was taken by the city solicitor when he interviewed the official on the subject. Later, in the meeting, the city solicitor appeared and personally stated this view to be the case.

Plebiscites of a Similar Character.

Neither the city solicitor, Ald. Kirk nor any alderman sitting around the table could explain how it was that in the past plebiscites on many questions have been put up to the electors in connection with the civic elections. One case, some years ago, was on "all fours" with the two-platoon proposal, as it covered the question of the establishment of an 8-hour day for board of works employees. This was carried by a large majority and, guided by the decision of the electors, the civic board of works made arrangements for such an arrangement when preparing its estimates.

But, as the aldermen were deaf, dumb and blind to the arguments put forward by the firemen's representatives, as well as to the strength of the petition on the table before them, the petition and application was withdrawn by Mr. Richardson, of the firemen's two-platoon committee, who then left the room stating that the matter would be again brought forward.

Firemen Will Keep Up Campaign.

Yesterday morning Mr. Watson, chairman of the firemen's committee, said that the two-platoon question was still very much a live issue, and that the campaign for the holding of a plebiscite on the subject and arrangements for the plan being adopted next year would be continued with unabated vigor. Legal advice was now being secured as to the position of the firemen, and as soon as this opinion was received, the subject would again be brought forward.

"And," continued Mr. Watson, "the firemen are expecting the hearty support of organized labor in whatever move we may take to secure a reasonable working day for the firemen. Through The Federationist we would express our thanks to the many union men who signed our petition and would ask both them and others to lay low for the moment but to rally to our support when the time comes. And it is going to come, too," said Mr. Watson, with emphasis.

Mr. Watson said that he was unable to understand the viewpoint of the fire and police committee in dealing with the petition. "When a mere request from the firemen for a plebiscite was turned down," he said, "we were disappointed, but not surprised. But the turning down of a petition signed by 8000 electors is an action of a distinctly different character."

Petition Was Representative.

"In the work of preparing the petition, the firemen acted in a fair manner. They sought the names of electors only and, had they accepted signatures from all who were willing to put down their names, the petition would have been far stronger. They also were careful in their literature to distinctly state that the plan meant some increase in the fire department estimates for next year, this amount being given at a higher mark than will really be the case. And, even then, we had no difficulty in getting the signatures. Why, a more representative petition never went before the city council. It embraced prominent business and professional men and representatives of every line of trade or calling followed in Vancouver. Personally, I don't see how a council could, with justice, turn down such a strong request.

"Well, the firemen now know that they have behind them the support of the voting public, and that the electors do not approve of the men at the halls working 21 hours per day for six days of the week. The names of those 8000 electors attached to our petition mean that the public is behind us in our battle and that means we are going to win our fight."

Prominent Citizens Interested.

Mr. Watson stated that during the week he had called by request upon a number of prominent citizens, including representatives of women's organizations. At these conferences he had explained the work of the firemen at present, and the merits of the two-platoon system. In every case he had received assurances of co-operation and requests for detailed information on the question. He said that he would be glad to meet any citizen or organization for the discussion of the subject, and that arrangements would be made for firemen to attend meetings of ratepayers' associations or other organizations, if desired to explain the matter.

"Let organized labor keep its ear to the ground, and come to our aid when it is needed. And that call will come in the very near future," concluded Mr. Watson.

APPLICATION FOR A RECOUNT AT FORT GEORGE

John McInnis Will Contest the Election of Tory Candidate

Petition May Also Be Filed Alleging Illegal Acts Committed

PRINCE GEORGE, B. C., Nov. 28.—John McInnis, the socialist candidate for this constituency at the late election, yesterday took the necessary steps to contest the election of W. R. Ross, late minister of lands in the Bowser government. An application for a recount was filed with the county court registrar of this county, on behalf of Mr. McInnis, and this will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The recount cannot be made until the ballots are sent on to the county court judge, which should be within the next few days.

Ross Is from Fernie.

There have been rumors floating around of numerous illegal acts committed, and corrupt practices indulged in for the purpose of ensuring the election of Ross. Should the recount result in the confirmation of Ross' election, it is rumored that a petition will be filed against his election, upon the ground of illegal practice. This man Ross is from Fernie. His record, along the line of corrupt election practice in the Fernie district, is unique. So much so, in fact, that it is more than likely that the reason for his not running there at the recent election, may have an intimate connection with that record.

Purged By Fire.

It is related that at a certain election at Fernie, not many moons since, the election of this man Ross having been brought about by such notoriously corrupt practices, a contest was made and a recount demanded. While this matter was pending, a fire broke out in the court house, and the ballot boxes that were supposed to hold the incriminating evidence that would invalidate the election of the enterprising Ross, were destroyed. This, of course, made a recount impossible. Though it would at first glance appear to be a sort of dispensation of providence that had thus, as it were, purged the political gentleman by fire, there are doubting Thomases round and about Fernie even unto this day, who are impudent enough to presume that providence had nothing to do with starting the blaze.

Saved By Shipwreck.

At the next election, and in the Fernie district, a similar resort to illegal and corrupt practices was indulged in for the purpose of again seating Ross in office. A recount was demanded, but certain ballot boxes were this time lost through the capsizing of a canoe in which they were being conveyed to the seat of justice. As these particular boxes were the ones supposed to contain the incriminating evidence, it will never be known whether Ross was as crooked at that election as everybody around Fernie knew he was, or not. If he was, it may well be said that he was saved by shipwreck, from the wrath of justice. In view of these Fernie events, it is up to "Jack" McInnis and his friends to hide all the matches and scuttle all the boats after the recount. Otherwise they will be left in the race. Ross is a high-class politician of the capitalist type. To be sure he is a conservative, but even at that he is amply qualified to take first place among those valiant Liberals who so successfully purified the political atmosphere of Vancouver at the recent election.

Tram Work Unsuited for Women.

The trade unionists of Great Britain have declared that tram work is "unsuited for women, both from a moral and physical standpoint." In the report of the A. F. of L. fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress, we find the following significant statement:

"The congress endorsed a resolution calling for a revocation of the order licensing women to act as conductors on omnibuses or trams, these licenses having been granted as a war emergency measure. Surprise had been created by the contention that these licenses were issued for all time. It was felt that on peace being declared all such licenses should automatically expire on the date for which they had been issued. It had been found that the industry was entirely unsuited for women, both from a moral and physical standpoint."

INCREASED COST OF NEWS PRINT NOT JUSTIFIED

Typographical Union Joins In Asking Government To Step In

Next Meeting Will Be Held On Sunday Afternoon, December 17

An exceptionally well attended regular meeting of Vancouver Typographical union was held on Sunday afternoon last, in Labor Temple. President H. C. Benson was in the chair, and all officers were in their places, with the exception of Vice-president W. R. Trotter, who was absent owing to illness.

One of the most important matters dealt with was the adoption of a resolution bearing on a question which is very far reaching in its effect, and is of great importance to both newspaper publishers and employees engaged in the printing and allied crafts.

The manufacturers of white news print paper in Canada have signified their intention to increase the price of their output to Canadian newspapers by 60 per cent. on January 1, 1917. Existing conditions and cost of production do not in any way justify such an advance in the price of this commodity, and it is common knowledge that rather are the declared dividends of paper manufacturers for 1916, and the prospective earnings for 1917, almost unprecedented.

In order that the attentoin of the proper authorities may be drawn to this conditio of anffairs the following resolution, addressed to Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, premier, and Hon. Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, at Ottawa, is being endorsed by the Typographical unions throughout the Dominion, in an effort to, if possible, prevent such unwarranted advance in the cost of news print paper, viz.:

"Whereas, the papermakers of Canada have stated that the price of white news print paper will be increased by 60 per cent. on January1, 1917;

"And whereas, such increase is not justified by the increased cost of the manufacture of said paper.

"And whereas, such increase, if allowed to be put in force, will be detrimental to the newspapers of the whole of Canada, and would force many newspapers to cease publication or to amalgamate—thereby displacing many members of the printing and allied crafts.

"Resolved, that the Dominion government be petitioned to take such action under the War Measures Act of 1914 as shall assure to the publishers of Canadian newspapers a full supply of news print paper at a fair price, to be fixed by the hon. minister of trade and commerce, or the hon. minister of finance.

"And further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, premier, and Hon. Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, asking them to take immediate action."

The next regular meeting of No. 226 will be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17, at the usual time and place. This advances the meeting two weeks earlier than ordinarily, and is done on account of it being deemed inadvisable not to hold the meeting during Christmas or New Year holidays.

VICTORIA TRADES COUNCIL IN SESSION

The High Cost of Living a Subject for Mandatory Investigation.

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—At last night's meeting of the Central Labor body it was decided to ask the City Council to conduct an investigation and that organized labor should be represented on the investigating body.

The secretary was directed to write to the City Council asking the latter to undertake an investigation as to the causes of the increased cost of living under the Federal Order-in-Council, and suggesting that organized labor be represented on the investigating body.

The resolution of the Trades Council was as follows:

Whereas an Order-in-Council has been passed giving power to municipal bodies to investigate the high cost of living;

And whereas said municipal bodies have to obtain permission of the Provincial Attorney-General to prosecute;

And whereas the workers are the ones to suffer the most from the increased cost of necessities of life and are not represented on these bodies, which are in the main composed of men interested in the selling or production of these necessities;

Therefore be it resolved that is is the sense of this Trades and Labor Council that this should be made the subject of a mandatory investigation, and that commissions should be appointed in the various districts to hold fall inquiries forthwith;

And be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the leaders of the Government and Opposition.

Another resolution bearing on the same matter was as follows:

"Where the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life is making it impossible for the worker and his family to exist;

And whereas the Government has not yet shown signs of taking any serious action in this matter;

And whereas the Opposition has not yet offered any advice or shown any sign of having seriously considered this most pressing question;

Therefore be it resolved that the Victoria Trades and Labor Council condemn both the Government and the Opposition for their neglect in this matter;

And be it further resolved that we recommend to the membership of the affiliated unions that they consider seriously this neglect at the coming elections.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....December 1, 1916

THERE ARE many animals in this world. Some are supposed to be more or less intelligent. Others, we are told, are guided merely by instinct. Just where the dividing line between intelligence and instinct is to be found, is not altogether clear. All of the so-called lower animals, and these are supposed to be guided solely by instinct in all of their activities, appear to follow one common line of action. They all gather food or provide shelter, for one purpose only, and that is for their own use. Hampered no doubt by instinct, and "cribbed, cabined and confined" in their activities because of lack of intelligence, they have not been permitted to venture forth into the realms of the higher life that is apparently only to be explored and realized by creatures of superior attainments and God-like intelligence. But it is worthy of note that these humbler members of the animal tribe never perish from starvation in the midst of plenty. If they do suffer from hunger and lack of shelter, it is due to a lack of the things requisite to their comfort and well being, and not because of a plethora thereof. It has been noticed that among the lower animals there prevails a pronounced disposition towards some semblance of a communal life; some sort of mutual aid in the accomplishment of that which is perchance beyond the power of the individual to accomplish alone, but which is essential to the common welfare.

THE WISDOM OF WORLD TRADE.

* * *

But when we enter into the realm of man, how different the tale. Reason and intelligence now hold sway. Nothing is left to the blind and uncertain chance of instinct. The folly of gathering food, etc., for the purpose of satisfying the wants of those who gather it, is no longer indulged in. In fact the grossly material plane of existence is abandoned, and this prince of all animals—man—proceeds to drink deep at the spring of spiritual things, by seeking food, clothing, shelter and all other things to sell, and not to eat, to wear or to enjoy. True it is that this particular animal and his regime of intelligence brings forth the startling anomaly of starvation and misery in the very midst of plenty and abundance, but that is quite evidently the distinguishing hall mark between instinct and intelligence. A veritable laurel crown upon the brow of man, typifying his superiority over all others of animal kind. Instinct may be all right in so far as satisfying the gross material demands of the stomach is concerned, but it requires intelligence of a high order to fully appreciate the intoxicating delirium of buying and selling; the soulful uplift of heaven-ordained trade and commerce.

* * *

Just as an indication of how much better it is to be guided by intelligence and reason than to be left to the uncertain chance of instinct, the British Isles now furnishes a case in point. England has been boastfully referred to as the "smithy of the world." A few millions of highly intelligent persons have been busily engaged there for some centuries in producing goods to be sold in a world market. These worthy performers have not been for a moment interested in producing anything for their own use. Their sole purpose has been that of swelling the volume of trade and commerce. That they have existed at all has only been incidental to the main purpose and can be accounted for in no other manner than by admitting that they were absolutely essential to the carrying out of that purpose. The purpose would fail if they were not allowed to absorb some slight noruishment. Even spiritual attainments cannot be made without sacrifice to things that are grossly material. Were it otherwise, spiritual accumulation would be more rapid and the materialistic conception of history have no foundation in fact. Now this business of being the "smithy of the world," has worked out fine. As a result of the interruption of the world's trade and commerce caused by the war, the inflow of necessary grub and other such vulgar requisites to animal existence, has been so seriously interfered with that the prices of many things have become all but prohibitory. Spuds, for instance, are as high as $7 per sack, and other things in proportion. If the war continues long enough, it looks as though the wise Britisher will eventually arrive at a condition that could be no worse, even if he had no intelligence and only half as much instinct as a woodchuck. Needless to add that matters are much the same in the rest of the belligerent countries. All are obsessed with the worship of trade, and those which have not already placed themselves in the precarious position of England, are doing their best to get there. When the people of any section of the earth become so crazy for trade and so lost to common sense as to place themselves in the position of depending for their food and other necessaries, upon the people of other lands, they are about ready for the madhouse, anyhow. And it looks as though Europe might quite properly be termed a crazy house, right now. If the world spectacle of trade and commerce, with all of its anomalies and horrors, is to be taken as a triumph of reason and intelligence in shaping the affairs of man, it should be a matter of thankfulness to the lower animals that they have remained true to instinct, and have never yet contracted the higher distemper.

PATRIOTISM, SUGAR AND RECRUITING.

THE EFFORTS of The Federationist to swell the "patriotic fund," by calling the attention of the managers of the fund to the probable location of large quantities of cash, seems to meet with the approval of a large number of people. This office is in daily receipt of expressions of approbation of our policy, and the hope that it will be persistently followed up. That the Granby pirates were impelled to loosen up on $15,000 for the fund, as recorded in our last issue, has caused many a chortle of satisfaction, and high hopes have been expressed that at least three or four times that amount would eventually be pried out of B. T. Rogers, the B. C. sugar baron. It will be remembered that we called attention to that distinguished gentleman's absent-mindedness along patriotic lines, last week. By so doing we hoped to aid in shaking him down for the benefit of the fund, but up to date have met with no success. Perchance he is even more absent-minded than we thought to be the case. But while the fund has not yet been enriched by any further cash donation from the Rogers direction, there are signs that the patriotic leaven is working in his heart, in such a manner as to lead to the hope that a violent eruption of cash from his wallet may eventually inundate the fund, greatly to the joy of its sponsors, as well as to the recipients of the patriotic loaves and fishes.

* * *

The most encouraging sign we note is that on a recent date Mr. Rogers very kindly gave the recruiting officers permission to hold a recruiting meeting at the refinery. He did, for a fact. True, the meeting was held between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p.m., thus being held on the employees' own time. Not for a moment would we be so captious as to presume that the selection of this particular hour for the meeting was the deliberate work of Mr. Rogers, and for so base a purpose as to avoid any interruption of the flow of sugar to his pocket, even for a few fleeting moments. To so infer would be to suggest that the patriotic duty of aiding in recruiting was a secondary consideration to that of conserving the flow of sugar to the Rogers' pocket. Far be it from us to draw such an inference. Probably the noon hour was the most satisfactory time for the recruiting officers, as the human animal is known to be far more amenable to reason upon a full stomach, than an empty one. When gorged with the average workingman's lunch, the prospective recruit should be easily persuaded. But at any rate, that Mr. Rogers was kind enough to allow a recruiting meeting to be held on his premises goes to show that he is not altogether devoid of real patriotism, and gives reasonable grounds for the hope that such patriotism may eventually find expression in a copious volume of the coin, the sugar, the real stuff, poured into the patriotic fund, wherefrom the widow and the fatherless may be fed and comforted, to the greater glory of the empire of sugar, of steel, of pork and of plunder in general. Will the collectors for the fund please follow the tip?

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR COAL BARONS.

IN THE United States there is mined more coal than in any other country on earth. Vast coal deposits are found all over the eastern half of the great republic, and many prolific fields are located in the west. Like everything else, the price of coal is at present very high, and continually going higher. To countless thousands, almost within sight of the very mines from which millions of tons are brought forth, the price of coal is well-nigh prohibitive, and the outlook for the winter is far from assuring. Terre Haute, Ind., is located right in the midst of the coal fields of the Hoosier state. The price of coal has reached such impossible figures that the city, acting through the mayor, has leased a coal mine and is operating it for the purpose of supplying the needs of the citizens, in the line of fuel. By the use of horses to haul the coal to town, the city has been able to deliver the coal to its citizens for $2.75 per ton, as against $6 previously charged by the dealers. From this may be obtained a glimpse of the possibilities of loot that lie snugly ensconced beneath the eminently respectable mantle of the business of exploiting slaves and converting the plunder into coin of the realm or good solid bank accounts. This venture of the city of Terre Haute into the realms of business, and its resultant economy to the users of fuel, might be taken as a most valuable tip to be followed by others. If that principle was applied to all industries, and was followed out to its logical conclusion, slavery would be brought to an end, and its resultant evils of poverty, misery and war be sent along with it into oblivion.

* * *

Western Canada also has its troubles over coal, and it has those troubles with ever-increasing frequency. No sooner is one row ended than another breaks out. No sooner is one dispute settled and the sores healed, than another arises and the old sores are again torn open and bleed afesh. It is not so long since that a vicious and prolonged row occurred over on Vancouver Island, the bitter memories of which are still with us. And now that age-long conflict of interest between employers and employees, between slaves and masters, breaks out in open rupture between the operators and the miners of the Eastern British Columbia and Alberta coal fields. The miners, finding their wages insufficient to enable them to cope with the increased cost of living, demand something in the shape of an advance, or an investigation of the high cost of living, with a view to finding some way to meet it. As the companies have refused to comply with these very reasonable demands, the men have laid down their tools. And there you are, and what are you going to do about it? The quarrel may, or may not last long, but of one thing we may be certain. No matter how it may be patched up, nothing will be settled, nothing will remain patched. The same old cause will bring a recurrence of the same old trouble. The irrepressible conflict of interest between master and slave, exploiter and exploited, will still be doing business in the same old way. But even though the victory be only a transitory one, we sincerely hope the workers win all of their demands, and then some.

* * *

Of course the interruption of coal mining operations for any length of time will work hardship upon that long-suffering and habitually neutral ass commonly termed the public. And yet again, of course, the ass will bray, but let him bray. That is about all he seems capable of doing with any marked degree of efficiency, and to many it has appeared that he seldom, if ever, knows what he is braying about. But, as the News-Advertiser of this city says, "The Fernie strike, like the recently threatened strike of train hands on the Canadian Pacific, is a public matter. * * * It must not last, for that would endanger the fuel supply of the prairie country for the coming winter. If the trouble cannot be settled otherwise, the public will have to take control of the mines and operate them." And we quite agree with the esteemed News-Advertiser in this matter, although we are not unduly impressed with the ability of the public to successfully indulge in anything more revolutionary than braying. But for the News-Advertiser to take such a stand is at least an evidence of progress, and we hope will be followed out to its logical conclusion. That conclusion must be that there can never be peace and safety in human society until the production and distribution of all necessary things shall have been taken under the hand and control of the organized forces of society and operated for the common good of all, instead of for the profit and aggrandizement of the few, as at present. And we fail to see any other way out of the difficulty. Do you?

Prof. Clow of Wisconsin, in a recent address before some Churchmen's club, said he "believed the warring nations would make laws whereby husbandless women might bear children and thereby rear a new generation to take the place of those slain." And we never knew that a law was necessary for that purpose.

With wages and working conditions for mechanics better in the east than throughout the west of Canada, it seems like wasting money for British Columbia employers to be advertising in the eastern daily press for men. Most of the work in British Columbia is being done by Orientals, and the remaining ones are working, for the most part, at Oriental wages. Under the circumstances it is easy to understand why there is no immediate rush for "the Gateway of the Pacific."

Governor Ferguson of Texas is evidently a man of good, sound sense as well as being an astute politician. He declares he does not want the price of foodstuffs reduced. If such prices are reduced it would be at the expense of the farmer, and he "is not willing the farmer should lose any of his well-earned prosperity." There is good sound logic in that. It will tend to hold the farmers' vote in the Ferguson column. Besides this the governor has a quarter of a million dollars worth of Texas farms himself. He is therefore competent to judge as to what is good for the farmer.

The British socialist, McLean, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, by the Edinburgh superior court. He was charged with "making speeches interfering with recruiting, and apt to cause a rebellion." When lead out of court, the people in the gallery cheered McLean three times, and the crowd sang the "Red Flag." The judge ordered them to stop and threatened to have the gallery cleared, but the police were powerless to cope with the crowd. The song was continued to the end. Four of the singers were arrested and fined for insulting the court. From this distance we do not see how they could have done so, no matter how good their intentions.

It is said that these are the days of the most rapid accumulation of capital that the world ever saw. While it may be true that the big masters of industry and commerce are gathering in the simoleons with accelerated speed during these glorious days of war and civilization, the common wage gentleman should by no means be overlooked. That he, too, is making hay while the sun of prosperity shines, may be gleaned from the following news item, culled from an eastern exchange: "An order for 200 men for railroad work was filled by the public employment office Monday. The men were for the Erie road. The work is for all winter at $2.25 per day, transportation thrown in. Board to be $3.50 per week. Forty woodsmen were also sent to Northern Wisconsin, at $35 a month and board. Fifteen men were sent to the Southwestern Wisconsin lead mines at $2.50 per day." Small wonder that millionaires are becoming common in a land where such fabulous wages are paid. It is inevitable. No other result could be reached. Honest now, how could it?

When Mr. Gompers and his delegation from the A. F. of L. convention were over to Washington the other day, exchanging piffle with President Wilson, the latter worthy said: "What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country. * * * The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought that they were at odds at one another." That ought to be an easy job, and if he tried hard enough, no doubt he would win. To be sure, there is little room for class divisions in a country where evrybody has an equal chance with every one else to become a millionaire. Also to become president, if we might be allowed to mention it. It takes just about as much common sense to become the one as the other, provided the signs of the zodiac are favorable. The brand of piffle exchanged need not be mentioned, as there is but one kind and everybody from the cattle country knows what that is. It is exceedingly cheap.

DOWNFALL OF TURKEY UPRISE OF SPUD

It seems that the toothsome turkey, the "piece de resistance" of the Thanksgiving banquet, has been thrust into the background and the place of honor has been seized by the humble and erstwhile modest potato. With spuds in England at $7 per sack, and every indication of their eventually reaching that price on this side of the water, it looks as though the meek and lowly were about to inherit the earth.

New York, Nov. 27.—A harvest of potatoes, gathered at the Church of the Stranger, will be distributed among the poor on Wednesday as a Thanksgiving offering. At the request of the pastor, worshippers who attended the church services yesterday were requested to drop at least one potato in barrels placed near the door. The collection was large enough to pack fifty or sixty baskets.—Daily press telegraphic.

The recipient of charity may henceforth enjoy the privilege of carving a potato upon each recurring Thanksgiving Day, instead of wrestling with a tough and ancient fowl. It is easier to digest, and that will help some. Less trouble to cook them, too. What is the matter with a potato "tag day?" For every dime surrendered let one good respectable spud be given to the deserving poor. Push the good work along. If the price of potatoes goes too high, make it a half spud, in each case.

Sincerity is the most compendious wisdom and an excellent instrument for the speedy dispatch of business; it creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labor of many enquiries, and brings things to an issue in a few words; it is like traveling in a plain beaten road which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byways.—Addison.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. McKinnon; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 604 Georgia street.

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

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. No. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, R. N. Myles; secretary, Frank Graham, 2256 Twelfth avenue west.

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, 1151 Howe street.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE Pacific—Meets at 437 Gore avenue every Tuesday, 7 p.m. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1152 Powell street; recording secretary, R. N. Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 10 Powell street. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. Geo. Thomas, business agent; Thomas Nixon, secretary.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Small; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 211 Labor Temple. Seymour 7495.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERators' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. C. Lachance; business agent, W. E. McCartney; financial and corresponding secretary, H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 345.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America—Vancouver and vicinity.—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4860 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street. Phone Bayview 2698L.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; vice-president, R. E. Rigby; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2651 Trinity street; 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 secretary, C. McDonald, Box 503; financial secretary, H. Nordland, P. O. Box 503.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1916-17: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-presidents — Vancouver, John Brooks, E. Morrison; Victoria, C. Siverts; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158; Rossland, H. A. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Head; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crow's Nest Valley), A. J. Carter. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, G. Taylor; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, J. J. Anderson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 3.30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Wm. Iven; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, S. Portray; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

ORGANIZED LABOR COMPANIES.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST, LIMITED—Meets at call of president, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. Directors: James Campbell, president; J. H. McVety, secretary-treasurer; A. Watchman and A. S. Wells. R. Parm. Pettipiece, managing director, Room 217, Labor Temple. Telephone Seymour 7495.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PHOENIX BEER

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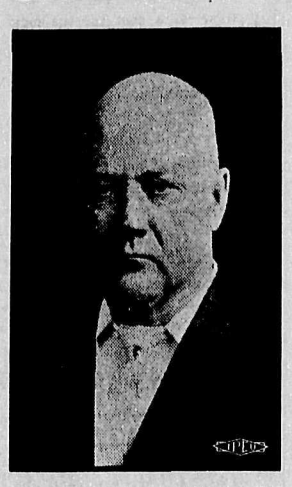


"The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery"

[BY E. T. KINGSLEY]

In response to a widespread demand, The Federationist has reproduced the article which appeared in its Labor Day issue, under the above caption.

This little booklet of 64 pages contains a wealth of information regarding the economic basis of capitalist society, and the position occupied by the working class within it.

It clears up much that has long confused, not only the workers themselves, but many others who have given thought to the vexations and anomalies of modern civilization.

It is invaluable to every student of social phenomena, and especially to every member of the working class.

In lots of less than 100 copies, per copy, 10 cents postpaid.
In lots of 100 or more, at 5 cents per copy.

The B. C. Federationist

Labor Temple, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The purchase in quantity is recommended to individuals, trade unions, Labor and other organizations, for distribution among members, either for sale or otherwise.

BOWSER'S REIGN OF TERROR NOW AT AN END

Augean Stables at Victoria Cleansed, Purified and Sanctified

Oxen and Filth Swept Into Oblivion By Political Purity Flood

THAT BAD MAN Bowser, who for the past twelve months or so has officiated as premier of this province, has at last been shorn of power, and every lover of political purity and worshipper at the shrine of good government, is now entitled to heave a sigh of relief at the fortunate delivery of the province from the horrors of the past. Although Bowser was in power for less than a year, he succeeded in accumulating to his credit the responsibility for more political and kindred infamies than ever fell to the fortune of any political adventurer before, in so short a time At least this is according to the published record of his turpitude and other proclivities, as vouched for by those well-known advocates and promoters of political purity and good government, the Liberals. As the mighty Hercules cleansed the Augean stables in which 3000 oxen had been stabled for thirty years, by merely turning a couple of good-sized rivers through the stables, even so have the government stables at Victoria been cleansed by the purifying flood tide of the Hercules of Liberalism. In the former case, the filth alone was washed away, the oxen remained. In the latter the filth makers have been drowned out, while it remains for time to tell whether the filth has been likewise disposed of. The new, and let us hope, good government battalion of law manufacturers and purveyors, has officially announced as follows:

Premier and President of the Council—H. C. Brewster.

Attorney-General—M. A. Macdonald.

Minister of Lands—T. D. Patullo.

Minister of Mines—W. Sloan.

Minister of Finance—Ralph Smith.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. J. H. King.

Minister of Agriculture and Railways—John Oliver.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education—Dr. J. D. McLean.

The Future Looks Bright.

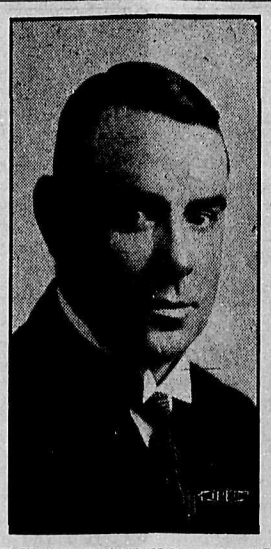
With this splendid array of talent at his disposal, the new premier should find little difficulty in ushering in an era of political righteousness and seemly conduct upon the part of public servants, that should prove a striking contrast to the "reckless, arbitrary and corrupt" regime of recent years. Of course, there will be much to do before the wrongs perpetrated by the wicked agents of the past can be righted and turned into veritable blessings for a sanctified and purified future. But, judging from what little we already know of the talent selected for the job, we feel sure it will be done and done well. For instance, everybody feels sure that there has been no small amount of crooked work done in this province in connection with elections, during the past. It is easily within the memory of most of us that the wicked Conservative party has been frequently accused of illegal practices, in order to elect its candidates. And there has been a great deal more than mere suspicion to justify the accusation, in many cases. Of course, we all know that nothing better could be expected of that political bunch, anyway. Now that it has lost out and the reins of power have fallen into the hands of decent political gentlemen, the time is ripe to fix things up so as to make it impossible for the wicked, dishonest and corrupt to again indulge in their pet proclivities, even should ill-fortune and the wiles of the devil again prevail over the forces of political righteousness at some future election time.

Might Give Attorney-general a Hint.

It would be well if the new premier would give his attorney-general a suggestive hint about getting busy and devising ways and means to forestal any illegal and corrupt election practices in the future, that might suggest themselves to such venal and unscrupulous persons as might be in a position to wrongly use them for the purpose of personal gain, or for that of furthering the ambitions of designing politicians, and perhaps office-seekers. The new attorney-general, being a legal expert of considerable experience, and doubtless having gained something of an insight into the methods of political chicanery and deceit, through close observation and study of the McBride and Bowser practices of recent years, should be eminently qualified to deal intelligently with the matter. In fact, who in the province should be better equipped for the task? And echo answers, who?

Other Suggestions Might Be Made.

Many other suggestions might be made, but it is perhaps not necessary that The Federationist should make them. They will doubtless be discovered by Mr. Brewster and his ministers. We believe Mr. Brewster is not unconnected with the salmon canning industry of British Columbia. Such being the case he will, no doubt, get busy at once in uncovering and dealing with the monstrous iniquities that have been perpetrated upon the people of this coast, more especially the fishermen, through the manipulation and monopolization of the fishery resources, by the cannery and allied interests. It may occur to Mr. Brewster that these iniquities have been made possible only by means of collusion between the piratical interests mentioned and governmental agencies that were not always of the Conservative faith, however strange it may appear to be. The new minister of mines, Mr. Sloan, might be prompted to make inquiry into the real facts of the daily life experiences of the miners at some of the mining slave pens of the province ,as for instance at Britannia Beach. If so he should be warned to approach those sacred precincts with due caution and becoming reverence, for otherwise he is apt to receive the invitation that is said to have been accorded the recruiting officer that approached a certain British Columbia slave plantation for the purpose of obtaining recruits for His Majesty's forces. He was curtly and promptly told to depart hence, forthwith and at once. He "beat it" with commendable despatch. Otherwise he would undoubtedly have been thrown off the wharf. The minister of mines had better be careful where he goes, and for what purpose.



GERALD GRATTAN McGEER, M.P., was born at Winnipeg, January 6, 1888, twenty-nine years of age next month, and arrived at the coast with his parents before he could walk. He is a son of the late James McGeer, pioneer settler of Vancouver. Here young McGeer attended the public schools till he reached the high school, when owing to a disagreement with teachers he left school (but not his studies) and went into a foundry to learn the trade of a moulder. McGeer was a delegate from the Moulders' union to the local Trades and Labor council, which latter body he represented at the Quebec convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in 1909. Later he sojourned to the Old Country, visiting Ireland. He stayed at the home of his late father in the county of Wicklow, near the border line of Kildare. Returning to Vancouver he entered the law firm of Harris, Bull, Hannington & Mason, in 1911, as a clerk, and was duly called to the bar of British Columbia. As a law student he became president of the Vancouver Law Students' society, and was even at that time regarded as a most capable and accomplished debater. "Jerry," as he is familiarly called by his friends—and they are legion—is a self-educated young man, untiring in his zeal and indefatigable in his work. Since the death of his father, he has resided at home with his widowed mother. Two brothers are at the front. Mr. McGeer is a progressive Liberal, with a bright future as a public man, and the electors of Richmond will not be disappointed in his being returned as their representative in the local assembly. G. B.

From Parm's Potato Patch

THE Hyack Cayon Vindicator youngman is responsible for this report: Down at the Dew Drop tavern the other night, a lot of old codgers were on the bust. They'd been busy all day jobbing one another on horse deals. And as usual old Hank Allen came out on top—having cleaned up a couple of hundred dollars. Hank has been notorious as a horse trader for years, which everyone knows, and why any one should go up against his game remains a puzzle. Old Cy Perkins, Jasper Jenkins and Bill James put up a job on Hank. They started in on a drinking bout, till finally Hank became stone drunk. Then they carried him off down the canyon, and laid him out to sleep off his jag. In the meantime they went to the swamp and got some "drum-sticks," soaked them in oil, for torches. On the way back they went to Hank's barn and got a few bunches of straw and scattered brimstone over them, which they put in piles pretty close to snoring Hank. When he began to come to, they lit the straw, and likewise the torches. Hank gradually woke up. When he did so he evidently thought he had died. He sat up and looked somewhat amazed at the fires all round him and snuffed the brimstone. He exclaimed: "In hell—just as I expected it would be."

LETTERS TO THE FED.

London, Ont., Cigarmakers Busy.

Editor B. C. Federationist: On Oct. 16, Cigarmakers' local union, No. 278, of London, Ont., sent out circulars to all local unions, trades assemblies, etc., in Canada, explaining our recent trouble with the firm of Vallens & Co., and at the same time asked for assistance in our struggle, and we are pleased to state that we have been assured of the support of organized labor from coast to coast, and we desire to thank your union officials and your members generally for their efforts on our behalf, and to urge for a continuance of the same, as we propose to keep this agitation up until we win this victory which means so much to the cigarmakers and in fact every trade union in Canada. If your locals have not taken action on this strike in our behalf, we urge you to get into the game as quickly as possible and have your committee visit the dealers in cigars and let them know that there is trouble between Vallens & Co. and organized labor, and that the products of this firm do not bear the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' union, and that you, as union members, cannot and will not accept it, for just as good a smoke can be obtained for the same money that does bear the Blue Label.

Special Blue Label Committee.
London, Ont., Nov. 26.

AN EPITAPH

(On a tombstone at Gunwallow—near Henstone—in Cornwall.) It may be read four different ways.

Shall we all die?
We shall die all.
All die shall we?
Die all we shall.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GET THE HOOK

Judge Hook Hooks it Into Them By Knocking Out Eight-hour Law

How Labor Is Bamboozled By Misleaders and Reactionaries

[By John L. Martin]

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 26.—From present indications, those who were doped into thinking that the democratic administration had given the 8-hour day to the American railroad employees, are likely to get the "hook." At all events a judge by that name, has handed it to them—the hook. By a recent decision in the United States district court, Judge W. C. Hook has declared the Adamson 8-hour day law unconstitutional, and directed the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, who brought the suit to enjoin the law from going into effect. The matter will now go to the supreme court, which meets on Dec. 4. By the time it passes through "the old curiosity shop," those who were so absolutely certain about the 8-hour day being an accomplished fact are likely to have their enthusiasm completely frozen.

It was a happy thought on the part of the democratic administration that the 8-hour day bill which was to pacify the railroad workers, was not to become law until after the election. It was a testimony to the "good politics" of that party. The politicians who framed the bill and voted in favor of it, knew full well that a bill embodying a modern idea such as an 8-hour day, would not be acceptable to the ancient-minded fossils on the supreme court bench. They, therefore, so fixed it that it would give them that sunny smile of confidence, so necessary for fooling the workers previous to election. Had there been any possibility of the supreme court being in favor of the bill, some of the railroad magnates, and prominent business men back of the democratic party, would not have allowed the bill to pass congress. They knew, or at all events, had an idea that the ship would not make port through the courts, but so long as the people saw the ship sail that satisfied the political ambitions of that party. The party had to do something to counteract the effect of the Chamberlain army bill, whereby the president was empowered to draft men into the army, and which was virtually conscription. That bill, with other bills which had received the opposition of the workers, had to be covered up with something, and the bill referred to has proven to be a good mask. Of course, they were fully cognizant of the fact that the trade union movement of the country was in safe hands. They were fully aware that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who while opposed to unions talking politics, has never failed to show his party bias when the democratic party needs his assistance. Notwithstanding that, however, something had to be done to justify themselves in the eyes of the workers. Samuel Gompers before the recent campaign, said: "In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom and humanity." President Wilson, it is true, forced the 8-hour bill on congress, but would also have forced a bill similar to the Canadian "Lemon" act, were it not for the opposition of Samuel Gompers and others. Now that the election is over, and the enforcement of the 8-hour day hangs in the balance, and the possibility of a strike of railroad workers if it is not enforced, President Wilson, the alleged "friend of labor," now urges the passage of a bill to prevent strikes. Thus labor finds itself in a nice old predicament, thanks to its leaders, more correctly called "mis-leaders." If the Canadian "Lemon" act finds an opening on the statute books at Washington; and if the supreme court finds the 8-hour day not in accordance with its ancient traditions, and declares it unconstitutional, the railroad workers will find themselves confronted by a tough proposition. They will find then, that not only will the 8-hour day be outlawed on American railroads, but also their chief weapon of industrial protest. The alarm clock will then sound for newer courses of action. To strike, in the face of such handicaps, would be out of the question, unless such strike would be in the nature of a nation-wide industrial protest, which is impossible at this time, owing to the sadly neglected education and organization of the workers. What the newer courses of action will be is a matter for time to tell.

One thing is sufficiently ecident. The old policy of industrially organizing the workers on one hand, and politically disorganizing them on the other, will have to be discarded. There is a lot of "unfinished business" to be attended to in the Labor movement. One item is the cleaning up of the forces making for reaction, which is necessary before any progressive movement can be made. The necessity for this will be forced home to the workers before very long. That it will be a painful task is perfectly true, But such will have to be done. The "disrupters" of modern trade unionism are not the advocates of more progressive policies, but those who stand pat on the old ideas. The main "disruptor" of the Labor movement is the tendency to kill progressive action and intelligent organization. Unless this "disrupter" is speedily removed, the trade union movement will continue to have "unfinished business' 'to attend to.

"TWIN BEDS" COMING

"Twin Beds," Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo's laugh festival, is scheduled at the Vancouver opera house Dec. 4 and 5. This funniest of all plays kept New Yorkers in a delirium of laughter for one solid season, and has already reached its second year in London. "Twin Beds" comes under the direction of A. S. Stern & company, and every one who sees it will sleep well afterwards and rise in good humor in the morning. Clean, wholesome laughter is very healthful; it makes the blood circulate, and it housecleans the mind of peevishness, discontent and boredom. "Twin Beds" will make your sides ache with laughter from curtain rise to drop. It is cleverly written and well staged. Manager Rostein appreciates the liberal patronage of members of organized labor and their friends.

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LABOR TEMPLE

SMALL GOSSIP FROM STREET RAILWAY CIRCLES

Street Car Men Are in Favor of Two-platoon System for Firemen

Nomination of Officers for Pioneer Division 101, on Dec. 13

ALTHOUGH THE last meeting of the Street Railwaymen was poorly attended, those present got through with a good deal of important business. Two more members have enlisted for overseas, and were granted indefinite leave of absence, while several requested leave for three months.

Two representatives of the newly-formed Civic Firemen's union requested and were given leave to address the meeting with regard to the two-platoon system. After receiving President Cottrell's apology for the uncomfortable overcrowding of the hall, Messrs. Hatch and Moore gave a few interesting details as to their mission and the workings of the fire department. They were assured of our support, and no doubt the firemen will win their case when the bylaw is submitted to the ratepayers, who are just beginning to realize that the present fire department system is an ideal piece of inefficiency. Having come to the Street Railwaymen's union for support, the firemen will now realize that the only strictly union form of transportation is the street car system. 'Nuff sed.

News has just been received of the death of two members of this local, who went to the front some time ago.

Opposed to Jitneys.

Bro. Duckworth, we are pleased to know, is back to work again, after being off more than three months, the result of being struck by a jitney and having his leg broken in two places. On account of the circumstances connected with the accident, Bro. Duckworth has to foot the entire bill himself, with the exception of a sum generously granted by the company toward the hospital account.

We take this opportunity of reminding our members that Bro. Joe Campbell is still doing business at the Royal George cigar stand. On account of indifferent health, Joe was forced to seek other means of earning his living than on the cars, but he is still a member of Pioneer division 101, and is entitled to our support. Joe carries a good line of union-made goods and will be pleased to see any of the boys.

Nomination of Officers Dec. 13.

The next meeting will be on Dec. 13, when nominations for officers will be in order. Of course all the present officeholders will line up for a chance to serve the interests of the division for another term, although some of them would have us believe otherwise. Anyway, it looks as though there will be a little more excitement this election than was the case in the last. We understand that the machine is oiled up and in good working order.

Now boys, don't forget the next meeting. Come around and get nominated for one of the good jobs. The job of press correspondent will be open for someone with a soft spot, an dthis is sure some plum. Grab this job and if you ever had any friends believe us you will soon lose them when you land this highly-remunerative office.

There is some talk of a social in the near future, but to date the actual day has not been fixed.

Drop in and have a talk with the business agent, Bro. Hoover. He is glad to see any of the boys during business hours. J. E. G.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will meet next Thursday. Every delegate should be present.

Demonstrate the caliber of your trade unionism by your actions. Reputations gained by the hot air route can not last.

Have you ever tried a meal at the Delmonico Cafe, just off Granville on Robson street. Its so different. All-union, too! Some chef. And speaking of "service"—that's the word. Drop in tonight for dinner, or any old time. Always open. ***

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council.

December 4, 1891

Mr. Goldschmidt, manager Vancouver opera house, will assist all in his power on proposed benefit concert re Women's and Orphans' hospital. Delegate Mallet will act on committee.

Chas. Harling admitted delegate from Plumbers' union, vice J. Townley resigned.

H. Cowan—J. L. Franklin—Motion all debts be closed off by next meeting.

The council condemned statement in recent issue Japan Gazette that immigration from that country would be assisted in the shape of contract labor by federal government.

Workingmen were warned against patronizing labor bureaux. Council to establish a bureau of its own.

Messrs. Cowan, H. Brooks, J. Mallet and President Bartley, will draft a labor platform for coming municipal elections.

WAR ANTHEM OF LABOR

[By Arturo Giovannitti]

Lord of life, God Labor, fan on
'Round the earth these fires of hate;
From this roaring shrine of cannon
Where your body lies in state.
From this hell your blood-sweat hallows,
From your desecrated graves,
From the prisons, from the gallows
Call the legions of your slaves

Toil-bound, crushed with black disasters,
Hunger-mad 'mid stores of pelf,
You built temples for your masters
And foul dungeons for yourself.
While through ages long forgotten,
Vainly searching for a goal,
You, the man, the God-begotten,
To the beast-born bowed your soul.

Ah, but out of greed and murder,
From the mine, the field, the mill,
Freedom called and vengeance heard her
While your listening hosts stood still.
"Where they hoisted cross and sabre,
Where your chains of shame they wrought,
Raise your hands, O Human Labor,
Raise your voice, O Human Thought!"

Rise and fling amidst their revels
Your old crown of thorns and lies,
Hurl your hosts of famished devils
In their drunken paradise.
Till the outcast, till the lowly
Shall their bloody altars blast,
And the damned shall be made holy,
And the first shall be the last.

The Federationist welcomes correspondence from any of the wage workers of British Columbia. But let it be remembered that there are many wage workers and very few pages of The Federationist. Brevity has many virtues.

If you are interested in securing a free 160-acre homestead along the new P. G. E. Railway, in the fertile valleys of Northern British Columbia write for particulars to **DRAWER 3, c|o Federationist, Room 217, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.**

CAR SERVICE BAD IN NEW YORK SAY STRIKERS

Board of Estimates Declares Conditions Are Getting Intolerable

Competent Men Cannot Be Obtained to Take the Place of Strikers

A press dispatch from New York says: The board of estimate of the city of tion by the public service commission of rapid-transit conditions in this city, as affected by the strike.

The board of estimate, in which Mayor Mitchell and Controller Prendergast exercise almost czar-like power by virtue of their combined number of votes, unanimously passed a resolution introduced by President Frank L. Dowling of the board of aldermen, suggesting that the public service commission undertake such an investigation

Travel Conditions Intolerable.

Conditions of travel in the subway have been denounced as intolerable by thousands of citizens and numerous civic organizations, among them the Washington Heights Taxpayers' association. The resolution of President Dowling reads as follows:

"Resolved, that the public service commission be and is hereby requested to investigate the causes of the almost continuous congestion of the traffic on the platforms and in the cars on the Broadway and Bronx sections of the subway system between Bowling Green and the northerly terminals, and to report to this board its conclusions with regard to such congestions, and what action it proposes to take for the relief of the travelling public, now forced to endure this condition."

Mayor Mitchell went on record in favor of such an investigation, and gave the resolution his hearty endorsement.

Surface Lines Crippled.

Board Member W. B. Fitzgerald, of the car strikers, declared that he was delighted with the action of the board of estimate. "I am glad to see the city government take any steps to settle this business in the interests of the public, and a betterment of the strike situation."

Car service on the East Side surface lines is dropping far behind that of six and seven weeks ago, the union men report. This is particularly true of the Spring and Delancey streets, 14th street and Williamsburg Bridge and 8th and 23rd street crosstown lines. These lines are all part of the New York Railways Company's green cars, part of the Interborough system. The service on these lines approximates 40 per cent. of normal.

Men Show Great Courage.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 722, will have a benefit ball and entertainment at New York Casino, 107th street and Park avenue.

The proceeds, of course, will go to the union treasury and will help to keep up the wonderful courage the men of the green cars are showing in their bitter struggle with the traction trust

VIVISECTING THE RACE

Medical and surgical journals are telling of marvelous advances in the healing art that have come as a result of the vivisecting of some millions of men. Since nearly every possible device for the dismemberment of human bolies is being used under nearly all imaginable conditions there is no sort of crushing, cutting, bursting, burning or freezing of any human tissue that is not at hand for scientific examination, says the Milwaukee Leader.

The supply of vivisected material is so abundant that there is opportunity for that manifold repetition of experiment which is necessary to arrive at any sort of accurate scientific conclusion. The peculiar talents of each nationality have also full scope for exercise, and every school of surgical training is here tested by experience.

Finally because of the terrible value of "man-power" in a war of exhaustion every nation has the strongest incentive to make use of every available device by which to patch up these fragments of men into possible fighters.

Out of such a comprehensive vivisection of the race some addition to knowledge must come. Of two great discoveries in the art of healing wounds the technical journals are already full. We read of a marvelous "Dakin fluid," that, under the management of Dr. Alexis Carrel, the noted surgeon, restores fissues torn and mangled to an extent that would once have been considered as inevitably fatal.

Another almost equally magical preparation has been christened "Ambrine." This, which is said to be only a combination of resin and paraffin, is sprayed over deep burns and not only instantly relieves all pain but results in miracles of healing.

Doubtless other and perhaps equally marvelous triumphs of human healing and mending and patching of human tissues will come out of this wholesale vivisection of human bodies.

But the tissues of men are not the only things that war is vivisecting. Institutions, governments and all human relations are being torn to fragments. The whole social system is being bombed, bayonetted, gassed, submarined and aeroplaned. Governments and financial systems have been dismembered beyond any power of social surgeons to restore. Industrial relations have been blown to fragments, and these fragments are now before us to study.

Will we learn as much from this vivisection of society as from the dismemberment of human bodies? Have we the social physicians and surgeons who can read the lesson of this social vivisection and create the magic fluid that shall restore its tissues?

The figure of speech hampers, but the fact remains. Society must be rebuilt when this war shall end. Capitalism has already been torn into fragments. Rights of property have disappeared in wide fields. All financial relations have been disjointed. Forty million workingmen have been torn out of their regular occupations. They can never be restored to the same relation they once held to their employers.

Their minds as well as their bodies have been rebuilt during these years of war. Can they be bound back into industrial slavery? It does not seem possible.

The war has vivisected capitalism. It has exposed its festering sores and its mortal weakness. It it is invalided back into existence it will be so weak that it can not long endure.

THE SEIGE OF BELGRADE

[Probably the most ingenious specimen of alliteration extant.]

An Austrian army awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade;
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, fighting furious fray.
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors Heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,
Kinsmen kill kinsmen—kinsmen kindred kill!
Labor low levels loftiest longest lines—
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, mid murderous mines.
Now noisy noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles opposing ought.
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, quickly quarter, quarter 'quest;
Reason returns, religious right resounds,
Suwarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
True to thee Turkey—triumph to thy train!
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vain victory, victory vanish vain!
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield, ye youths, ye yeomen—yield your yell;
Zeno's Zarpeter's, Zoroaster's zeal,
And all attracting arms against appeal.
—Fugitive Poetry.

GRAMMATICAL TAUUTOLUOGY

I'll prove the word that I have made my theme
Is that THAT may be doubled without blame;
And that that THAT, thus trebled I may use,
And that that THAT that critics may abuse
May be correct. Further—the dons to bother—
Five THATS may closely follow one another.
For be it known, that we may safely write
Or say, that that THAT that that man writ was right;—
Nay o'en, that that THAT that THAT that followed
Through six repeats, the grammar's rule has hallowed;
And that that THAT (that THAT that that began)
Repeated seven times is right! Deny it who can.—Anon.

THE PRISONER OF ST. HELENA

Perched on a rock, and caged afar
From Europe's peace and Europe's war,
Left to myself to groan and smart,
But gifted with a marble heart;
I still can live, and free from pain,
Dream all my battles o'er again;
Walk in the sun and breathe the air,
Enjoy my bed and daily fare;
And having won and lost the earth,
Reflect how little it is worth.

You drivelling, wretched rascal race
Who gravely struts upon its face;
Ye shallow dolts and half-bred knaves,
Who for a time have been my slaves,
I have not grudged to make you bleed,
Nor spared the thinning of your breed.
Soon spring up tares to fill the ground;
The wheat, alas! I've seldom found;
And if amongst you any grew,
'Tis better mown than mixed with you.

To scourge your tribe I ne'er refused,
But man was all the scourge I used.
The hope of plunder manned my line,
And your ambition pimped for mine.
No kingdom did I overthrow,
But would have served its neighbor so;
For peace no canting monarch sued,
But would have swaggered if he could.
And that proud isle across the sea,
Wished, in her heart, to rule like me.

Then fare you well. I scorn your hate,
Nor fear, nor care for Europe's prate;
But men shall read in after days,
Who shook her gimcracks to the base.
Alone I did it, for I rose,
From nothing, against sceptred foes.
—Author unknown.

Realizing that many minds are better than one, men and women of labor have combined, to obtain freedom from industrial ills.

The union label is the emblem of peace. It is an inspiration and guide post to justice. It appeals not to passion and force, but to common sense and reason. It is the intelligent action of moral suasion.

"In some localities the control by employers of the entire machinery of government is such that lawless acts on the part of the agents of employers go unpunished, while vindictive action against leaders of the strike is accomplished by methods unparalleled in civilized countries."—United States Industrial Relation Commission's Report.

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