THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR, NO. 129. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913. EIGHT PAGES (In Vancouver City, $1.50) $1.25 A YEAR

MINERS WILL COMPLY WITH THE LAW, IF THERE IS ANY

Legality of Picketing to Be Determined By Eminent Counsel Without Delay.

"Foreign" Western Fuel Co. to Offer Better Terms If Miners Will Renounce U.M.W. of A.

Mr. Frank Farrington, U. M. W. of A. officer in charge of the Vancouver Island strike situation, was in Vancouver Wednesday, for the purpose of consulting with counsel concerning the legality of picketing.

Mr. Farrington feels that, first of all, a decision should be secured as to the status of the law in this respect, inasmuch as one of their counsel at Nanaimo during the past week gave the Court an undertaking to comply with the law, which, of course, does not necessarily mean the stoppage of picketing, if there is no existing law or Privy Council ruling to the contrary.

After consultation with counsel and a thorough investigation as to Privy Council decisions and Canadian laws relative to picketing, the officers in charge of the strike will determine what steps shall be taken.

Meantime the officers are watching the attitude of the courts towards those already incarcerated and the new developments which are being brought to light from day to day, not the least of which is the case of Mr. Israel I. Rubinowitz, who was thrown into prison last Tuesday afternoon, along with two miners with whom Mr. Rubinowitz was conversing on the streets of Nanaimo.

Big Concession to U. M. W. of A.

Mr. Farrington was informed before leaving Nanaimo that Mr. Stockett, manager of the Western Fuel Co., has in course of preparation an agreement, which he proposes submitting to the miners of the Coal City, which it is alleged will provide even better wages and conditions than those embodied in the recent agreement signed by the U. M. W. of A. with the Jingle Pot miners.

Mr. Farrington regards this as a splendid victory for the mine workers, especially in view of the emphatic position previously taken by the Western Fuel Company that it was already paying the best wages and giving the best conditions on the western continent. Mr. Farrington, however, fears that Mr. Stockett may be persuaded not to go through with his new proposal. This because Mr. Stockett's friends are advising him that it would be an evidence of weakness to make such a sweeping admission at this time of the justification the miners had for demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

Mr. Stockett, it seems, finds himself in this peculiar condition: He has recommended to the executive officers of his company a certain line of action, embodied in the policy he has been following since May 1st. Now Mr. Stockett finds himself in the position of having to either recognize the union or attempt to buy off the men with an even better wage scale than that asked by the union, as the latter only insist upon the same terms and conditions as are provided in the Jingle Pot agreement, a position which probably places Mr. Stockett's own job in jeopardy.

All Cumberland Mine Work Unfair.

Mr. Robt. Foster, president of District 28, U. M. W. of A., was also an official visitor in Vancouver on Wednesday.

Mr. Foster advises The Federationist that the local officers in charge of the strike at Cumberland are complaining of continually having to return Union Electrical Workers, Structural Iron Workers, Carpenters, Machinists, Linemen, and members of other craft organizations, who seem to be under the impression that they can accept work in the strike zone without being unfair to organized labor. This only increases the difficulties of the union miners, and while few of them actually go to work, it necessitates considerable vigilance on the part of the mine workers which could be wholly avoided if unionists would keep better posted on the strike situation.

Mr. Foster points out that, as all unionists should know, the United Mine Workers have been granted complete jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor over all men employed in and about the mines, which certainly means that, where a strike is on, work such as mentioned above should be left severely alone by union men.

LABOR MARKET QUIET IN SLOCAN MINING CAMP

Mr. A. Shilland, secretary-treasurer, District Association No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, writes:

"There is no great demand for labor of any kind in the Slocan at present. The Rambler-Cariboo Mine near Three Forks employ the biggest force (65 men) within the jurisdiction of this Local, the others varying from 15 to 30 men. During the early spring, when the mines were wet, one could get work almost anywhere, as the men were quitting quite frequently, but now it is quite different, and while there is still an occasional opening, I could not advise any one to come here."

Thos. Richardson to Speak Here.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, labor member in the British House of Commons for the constituency of Whitehaven, left for Canada on the 20th inst. Included in his itinerary is Vancouver, where he is to address a meeting on October 5. He is an exceedingly versatile speaker on all subjects affecting labor, and all interested should not miss the opportunity of hearing him.

Where there is the fear of want, there can be no happiness. Society can never know peace until the last suggestion of poverty has been abolished. This is Labor's task, let no man shrink from his duty.

Employers Are Mischievously Misinformed

That the Employers' Association of Vancouver fully realizes the deplorable stand taken by the mining companies on Vancouver Island, is seen by the following circular:

THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER, B. C,
608 Hastings Street West.

To Members of the Association:

The present is the time to emphasize the importance of maintaining and augmenting the strength of the Employers' Association. In times of peace we are prone to lapse into a state of false security, but to any thinking man the recent outrages in Nanaimo and vicinity must bring home to himself the dread that these horrors may at any time be repeated in this city.

The appalling conditions in the coal mining district necessitated the enforcement of martial law to enable the Provincial Police to perform their duties in maintaining order and in the safeguarding of life and property.

The foreign agitator has thus sounded a sinister warning that he is succeeding in his nefarious efforts.

The I. W. W. who while receiving many rebuffs and setbacks, is steadily progressing toward his anarchistic ends. Unless this indescribable creature is checked we may expect still further depredations into our industrial life for the benefit of this labor parasite.

The SOLE object of this parasite is the disruption of established business and NOT the uplift of the working man, who in reality dreads his coming and wants none of him.

Can you conceive of anything more hideous than the following outrages perpetrated in your own Province within thirty miles of your own home?

"Women and children clubbed and driven into the woods to starve.
"Homes robbed and destroyed; Stores looted.
"Provincial Government Police disarmed, assaulted, humiliated and driven out—Rebellion pure and simple!!
"Mining property burned and mines allowed to flood.
"Bridges wrecked.
"24,000 rounds of ammunition found secreted at Union Headquarters.
"Private citizens viciously assaulted.
"Dynamite bomb thrown into a private dwelling, terribly maiming the owner and nearly destroying the house containing five young children.

DO YOU REALIZE the incalculable loss sustained by the whole community during the continuance of this strike?

And what was it all about!!

SIMPLY AND SOLELY THAT A LABOR UNION GOVERNED AND CONTROLLED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SHOULD RECEIVE RECOGNITION IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Employers' Association of Vancouver, B. C.
By E. C. GOODMAN,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C., August 21, 1913.

The circular asks: "Can you conceive of anything more hideous than the following outrages perpetrated in your own province within thirty miles of your own home?"

It concludes: "And what was it all about? Simply and solely that a labor union governed and controlled in the United States of America should receive recognition in the Province of British Columbia."

Inasmuch as it is now a matter of common knowledge that the disastrous occurrences at Extension were instigated by strike-breakers and special police, the former armed by a foreign mining company, and the latter by the government, the Employers' Association is justly indignant. Especially in consideration of the fact that a good proportion of Vancouver is made up of unions "governed and controlled in the United States."

When it is realized that the largest employers in this city, and indeed in all Canada, recognize International unions, the Association is to be commended for taking steps to prevent anything like the insane attitude of the Western Fuel Co. being adopted elsewhere.

The Federationist gladly endorses any effort the Employers' Association may make towards bringing the recreant employers of Vancouver Island to time, thus preventing further paralysis of the mining industry and damage to property.

Reference to the I. W. W. is hard to understand. There are certainly no I. W. W.'s among the members of the U. M. W. of A. It is to be hoped that members of the I. W. W. have not sunk so low as to accept employment as strike-breakers or special police. If the Employers' Association has knowledge of their being so employed, no doubt steps will be taken to get rid of them.

DUBLIN EMPLOYERS AND POLICE LIKE SERPENTS' EGGS

Combined to War on Trades Unionism, With Baton, Boycott and Bastile.

Mr. Larkin as Viewed by Old Country Wageworkers Not Mr. Larkin of "Windermere."

In view of the piffle cabled by "Windermere" to the Daily Province last Saturday, the following editorial gether different light on the subject:

"In Dublin employers and police have hung together like serpents' eggs. They are jointly responsible for the splashing with blood of the Dublin streets. They planned a combined war on trade unionism, using for their evil purposes every wicked weapon—the baton, the boycott, the bastile. Organized labor, growing stronger daily, gathering fresh faith and courage, speaking more fearlessly to the from the Daily Citizen throws an alto-sweater, must be crushed and killed lest worse befall—that is the heart and inner meaning of these happenings.

"To many capitalists the world is hardly more than a bale of goods, a pile of ledgers, a banking account; but to those who are organized in the service of Labor, the world is something very different from that—it is a struggle to make life richer and happier for those who live now, and fairer and freer for the long generations that are to come. Dublin employers have sensed no less by instinct than by actual experience something of this inevitable conflict, hence they have resolved to make war—war to the knife—on all who refuse to flatter the rank breath and idolatries of wealth.

"Mr. Larkin being under lock and key, the employers fill the air—and the columns of the Times—with stories of his 'Syndicalist' misdeeds. We might even shudder at this bold bad man if they had sufficient imagination to vary the monotony of complaints heard in every dispute. We are told gleefully that 'Larkinism' is to be smashed. This foolish talk could only proceed from imaginations equal to that of an overfed lapdog after dinner. If they gibbeted Mr. Larkin—which many of them would be very glad to do—they would simply raise up a hundred others in his place. For the real trouble is that the wage-earners of Dublin has found their workaday world too full of thorns and briers. They, too, as well as the employers have made resolutions—they will do what in them lies to prevent poverty and misery being for all time the common inheritance of the working class. And trade unionists have discovered that a threefold cord is not easily broken."

MUTE TESTIMONY TO AWFUL CONDITIONS ON P.G.E.

Human Slaughter-House of P. G. E. Railway Grade Camp Above Newport.

Still Another Victim Meets Agonizing Death, Termed "Accidental" By Obliging Jury.

Some weeks ago The Federationist endeavored to picture the frightful conditions prevailing on the P. G. E. railway grade above Newport. Almost daily since that time information has been accumulating, brought personally by wronged and bilked employees, wholly corroborative of the statements made.

This week the terribly mangled remains of George Borbozzi were brought to Vancouver, after an inquest had been held at Newport, which of course readily found a verdict of "accidental death."

The injured young man never had a chance for his life, it seems, for he died an agonizing death long before medical aid arrived on the scene. The deplorable lack of hospital facilities and of absolutely any attempt to meet such emergencies, entitles the P. G. E. to representation as one of the worst human slaughter-houses in this province.

Meantime the "Labor Commission" is still galivanting over the country, carefully avoiding strike zones and camps where such conditions as are noted above so openly and outrageously prevail.

CONGRESS PASSES A RESOLUTION OF REGRET

Eighty Thousand Organized Wage-Workers Join In Recognition of Loyalty to Labor.

Express Hope That Miners Will Triumph Over Despotic Ruling Class.

Under a special order of business, to discuss the Vancouver Island miners' strike situation, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada on Tuesday last unanimously instructed the Executive Council to send the following telegram to Geo. Pettigrew, International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, now incarcerated in Bowser's bullpen, and which prevented his attending the convention as a representative of the miners:

Montreal, Sept. 24.

Geo. Pettigrew,
Nanaimo, B. C.:

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, in the City of Montreal, extends to you the sincerest regret of 345 delegates, representing 80,000 wage-workers directly, and 135,000 indirectly, one fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, representing 3,250,000 wage-workers of the United Kingdom, and one fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, representing 2,040,000 wage-workers of the United States, because imprisonment in the jail at Nanaimo, B. C., as a defender of the rights of the working class, prevents you from attending this convention as a duly elected delegate.

We also tender our best wishes for your triumph over the powers against which the United Mine Workers of America are fighting and express the hope that both you and your imprisoned comrades will be allowed that freedom which a despotic ruling class have temperarily and forcibly taken from you.

J. C. WATTERS,
President.
P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary.
FRED BANCROFT,
Vice-President.

LAST CHANCE TO GET YOUR NAME ON CITY VOTERS' LIST

At the request of a number of union officials, Mayor Baxter has completed arrangements whereby the City Clerk's office will be kept open every evening from now until the 30th inst., from 7:30 to 9:00 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving applications for the municipal voters' list.

Every wage-earner, entitled to vote at such elections in Vancouver, whose name is not already on the list, should avail himself of the opportunity without delay.

Big Circulation Campaign.

The Federationist has a real surprise in store for its readers next issue. Arrangements are all but completed for the biggest thing ever tackled by a labor paper in the way of a circulation campaign. Watch for full-page advt. in the next ten-page issue of The Fed. It will be a humdinger.

"Lunatics never organize."

Are you tired of being broke?

"While there is life there is hope."

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What has become of the special police instructor at Nanaimo?

Open thine eyes to see,
Slave, and thy feet are free.
Thy bonds, and thy beliefs are one in kind,
And of thy fears thine irons wrought.
Hang weights about thee fashioned out of thine own thought.
—Swinburne

SAM ATKINSON

Who will speak at the Dominion Theatre, Granville Street, on Sunday evening next, under the auspices of the B. D. P. of C.

There can be no true Liberty that does not have as its basis free access to the material means of comfort and wellbeing. No man can be dependent upon another for his means of life and know the meaning of Liberty.

Big Convention Closes Tomorrow At Montreal

One of the most important events ever held in the history of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will close its session at Montreal tomorrow, where over three hundred delegates have been assembled in convention during the past week.

Many subjects of momentous interest to the organized workers of Canada have been earnestly discussed by the representatives of organized labor throughout all Canada, with results that will be looked forward to with interest by the affiliated membership, who made the convention possible. This year labor's parliament in Canada should have a big significance, because of the tremendous industrial unrest, especially in the west, and the particular campaign of jingoism and hypercritical patriotism that has been flaunted by the Conservative daily press since the advent of the present Conservative regime.

The incompetency of the Minister of Labor has already been particularly emphasized by the convention and the miners' struggle on Vancouver Island has also come in for a good deal of discussion on the part of the representatives of organized labor now assembled at Montreal.

The immigration policy of the government, too, as usual, has come in for its fair share of criticism, though the workers have about made up their minds to shoulder the responsibilities of the transfer of the Old Land problems to Canada and fight it out, with their backs to the old Rocky Mountains, the westerners facing eastwards, carrying the campaign right through to the Atlantic Coast, where the miners and steel workers of Nova Scotia are fighting the same fight as the workers on Vancouver Island.

Press despatches received this morning are to the effect that the election of officers will take place this afternoon, too late for the result to be secured by The Federationist today.

Never in the history of the Congress has there been such interest displayed by the organized workers of Canada in the proceedings of this National Central Body. The presence of a fraternal delegate from Great Britain for the first time marks an epoch in the history of the international labor movement. It is, of course, generally conceded that the 1914 convention will go to St. John, N. B., with Vancouver up for 1915.

Ere The Federationist reaches its readers, the big delegation will have bid each other au revoir at Montreal and will be busily preparing their reports for presentation to their respective organizations.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS PLAN TO ORGANIZE 'PHONE OPERATORS

Organization of the women telephone operators in all sections of the United States is likely to be undertaken by the Reid-Murphy branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the result of discussions taken up at the annual convention of that faction in Denver. Debate on the question and on the matter of industrial unionism, which is favored by a large percentage of the assembled delegates to supplant craft unionism, took up a large part of one day's session.

It is given out by those behind the industrial union idea that the latter, as they advance it, is differentiated from craft unionism in that strikes and drastic action of every kind are frowned upon.

Concerning the organization of the women telephone operators, it was pointed out that present organizations of these workers are purely local and, as such, are governed in a way that is liable to permit of radical action.

BUILDERS' FEDERATION MERGES ITS MEMBERSHIP WITH THE U. B. of C. and J.

Greatly increasing the strength of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has several hundred members in Spokane, the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation has voted to affiliate with the first-mentioned organization. It is stated that the necessary articles for the affiliation will be drawn up at once.

The Federation has a membership of about 4,000. It has 22 local unions and claims jurisdiction over the construction of all water craft where it holds a footing.

Affiliation with the carpenters' brotherhood, which has been under consideration for a long time, was finally decided upon at a convention of the Federation just closed at Portland, Ore.

The persecuting spirit has its origin morally in the disposition of man to domineer over his fellow creatures; intellectually, in the assumption that one's own opinions are infallibly correct.—John Fiske.

CONSERVATIVES ARE RECRUITING PARTY WITH SCABS

Bowser Recognizes Necessity of Keeping Up Political Machinery at Cumberland.

Poor Old Flag Patriotism Made to Do Duty to Preserve Colored Slaves Without Honor.

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 20.—Drawing inferences from the procedure of the Conservative party here at Cumberland, strenuous efforts are being made to bring all the scabs working in the employ, direct and indirect, of the Canadian Collieries Co. into the folds of Conservatism, the time having now definitely arrived when they should be, if possible, secured, if the party is to continue in a position that will assist the company to usurp the white men by Asiatics.

Following the great rally at McCutchion Point of the Conservatives a few weeks ago, the party held a concert and dance on Thursday night, September 18th, where a great number of scabs assembled for initiation. There was so much patriotism and altruism displayed that they had upwards of one hundred Japs and negroes on exhibition, to show the converts that the flag protected not only themselves but anybody that would come under its folds on occasions like these, for there was a full complement of specials and the men in khaki at easy call. The old song has evidently been changed. Now everybody can have a flag, even the coon, if he will work for the Canadian Collieries Co.

It is positively clear that this is not an industrial fight alone, and if the strike is won to the miners, it means a defeat of the Conservatives. Thus it is obvious that there is a combined effort on the part of the Conservatives and the coal company to defeat the men on strike.

The government that is too poor to give Vancouver a public square, can still find enough of the people's money to pay out $12,000 a day in the interests of coal mine operators.

FARRINGTON-FOSTER MASS MEETING AT CUMBERLAND

Coal Operators' Domination of Provincial Government Demonstrated by Union Officers.

Outdoor Anniversary of Lockout, Stopped by Bowser's Thugs, Converted Into Concert.

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 17.—The star event of last week was Bro. Farrington's visit last Sunday. We had previously been notified that Bros. Farrington and Foster would be here for the anniversary of this lockout, Sept. 16, but owing to other calls of emergency they had to leave on Monday, after transacting business exigencies in the afternoon. We held a public meeting in the Miners' hall at night, and in spite of the fact that the public had had only a few hours' notice, the hall was packed to its capacity.

Pres. Robt. Foster was well received and gave a lucid account of the judicial procedure at Nanaimo and Ladysmith.

Bro. Frank Farrington, who is in charge of affairs, received a great ovation and gave an educational lecture on collective organization. He first showed the fallacy of individual unionism, such as being advocated by the subsidized press and the operators' tools here at the present time. After he had verified his statements with facts and proofs, even the densest could see the absurdity of an organization of this kind. He showed the power of the operators and their dominance over the government, and that in order to offer any resistance against these combined forces we, the workers, must be organized in a similar manner, and that only by our combined forces would this be possible. This was plainly demonstrated when he showed the way in which capital is organized universally.

Sympathizers and friends of the strikers received enlightenment on methods of organization and were well pleased with his address.

The demonstration which was to take place on Tuesday was stopped by the police, who informed Acting Pres. Len Cawthorne that no parade would be allowed to take place. This did not stop the determination of the strikers to celebrate this memorable occasion. There was a packed hall at a concert and dance held that night, and any indifferent observer would be satisfied that the men who have been on strike for the past year are as confident and determined to win as they were the first day they came on strike.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

THE CHRISTMAS FUND FOR MINERS' WIVES AND KIDDIES

Hearty Response to "Call" Coming In From Every Quarter of British Columbia.

Federationist's Request for $5,000 Will Be More Than Met by Unions and Unionists.

From every quarter of British Columbia The Federationist is in receipt of a hearty response to the "call" in last issue, for a $5,000 "Christmas Box Fund," to be expended under the auspices of a joint committee of District 28, U. M. W. of A., the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the actual purchasing to be probably made by a sub-committee of the miners' wives themselves.

A number of union secretaries have written that the "call" will be made a special order of business at their next meeting and to count on them to swell the fund for the little tots.

Some inquiries have been made by men on the street, outside the union movement, who, upon learning that they would be permitted to contribute to the fund, either paid over the money or stated that they would mail a check.

Several unions have already responded, among the first being the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of Vancouver.

Acknowledgements of contributions received up to Sept. 20 will be published in next issue of The Federationist.

Don't wait for a personal invitation.

Don't wait at all.

Send along an appreciation of the valiant fight being made by the miners of Vancouver Island, expressed in a form that will bring Christmas cheer to the wives and kiddies who are gladly sticking with their husbands and fathers to maintain the right to organize.

WHAT ARE "WE" TO DO WITH THAT MAN LARKIN?

Carsonism is rife in Belfast at the moment says a London cablegram yesterday, but Carsonism in Ulster, like Redmondism in Dublin, has no ready reply to the question which threatens to dominate all others, namely: "What are we to do with Larkin?" Carsonism may be heading Ireland straight for bloodshed, which after all, will be short-lived, but Larkinism is a permanent and ever-growing factor. Home Rule, or no Home Rule, it finds in Orange Belfast and Nationalist Dublin, alike upon slums and sweating of underpaid men and women toiling interminable hours.

Today's news of the formation of a United Kingdom Employers' Defence Union with a fund of $50,000,000 to be used to protect employers against aggresive labor, is accepted by the Times as an ominous sign. Two large manufacturers have already guaranteed $500,000 each, and further sums of $10,000 and smaller amounts have been promised. The leaders of the movement include the Duke of Bedford and Lords Avebury and Dysart.

The Times earnestly warns employers of the danger of their basic idea, that antagonism between capital and labor is a necessary basis of industrial life. This new employers' combine can not fail if persisted in, it says, to provoke industrial unrest throughout the land with ultimate political consequences difficult to forsee.

G. T. P. MEN WIN AWARD.

Their Demand for Payment for Overtime and Better Working Conditions Granted by Board.

The dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its maintenance-of-way employees has been settled satisfactorily to both parties by a Federal Board of Conciliation. The report of the board was signed and sent to the Labor Department today. About 3,000 men are affected by the settlement. They demanded from the company an increase in wages, payment of overtime and better working conditions. From now on, according to the terms of the agreement, overtime will be paid for at a higher rate than heretofore, and better working conditions will prevail. The question of a general increase in the rates of pay will be taken up not later than March 1, 1914.

Barbers Visit Orphans' Homes.

Vancouver Local of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers is this week again displaying its generosity towards the little tots. Yesterday volunteer members of the union visited the Orphans' Home and the Thurlow Day Nursery respectively, where all branches of the tonsorial art were ambidextrously executed, much to the enjoyment of all parties to the festival of the shears.

Machinists.

The fact that the International Union of Machinists had gained 2,500 members during the month of July, in spite of great strikes, was reported to the Central Labor Council last Friday. The union expects to have 100,000 members by January 1.

Everywhere the strong have made the laws and oppressed the weak; and, if they have sometimes consulted the interests of society, they have always forgotten those of humanity.—Turgot.

CAPITAL CITY WAGE WORKERS

DRINK "It's the Water"

KIRKS' Soda Water

MADE IN VICTORIA
SOLD ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

Kirks' & Co. Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, B. C.
The Popular Priced, European Plan

Hotel Ritz
C. J. Levejoy, Mgr.
FORT STREET, AT DOUGLAS

Free Auto Bus RATES { $.75 $1.00 $1.50 / 1.25 1.50 2.00

PRESIDENT WATTERS' CREDENTIALS WERE IN ORDER AT MONTREAL

No Ground For Anxiety Among His Friends in the Capital City.

VICTORIA, Sept. 23.—During the past week a ripple of excitement pervaded labor circles here as a result of the message wired from Victoria Trades and Labor Council to the Montreal convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, advising that body of the alleged disqualification of President Watters to sit as a delegate, inasmuch as the Cement Workers' Local of the Capital City, of which President Watters was a member, had become defunct.

Consequently there was much speculation as to what the result would be, even though a technicality.

Advices from Ottawa this week, however, seemed to clear the air, when it was discovered that Mr. Watters carried credentials from his International union, which caused a feeling of satisfaction among the unionists of Victoria, who were fearful lest he be disqualified for re-election at Montreal this week.

MONTREAL UNIONISTS AFTER LABOR-SKINNING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Montreal Trades and Labor Council has made requests upon the provincial and municipal authorities for the abolition of all employment bureaus except those under the control of the city or provincial government. The request is the outcome of complaints of extortion on the part of the private employment labor agencies. Two convicitions on charges of extortion by these bureaus were found by Magistrate Lafontaine last week.

VICTORIA TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Cement Workers' Union, of Which Congress President Was Member, Surrenders Charter.

Strong Effort Being Made to Have Union-built Schools in the Capital City.

VICTORIA, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the Trades and Labor Council was directed to inform the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada that Local Union, No. 162, International Brotherhood of Cement Workers, is defunct, having returned its charter to the parent body some time ago. All efforts of the central body to reorganize them failed.

Letter from J. C. Watters, president of the Congress, together with an announcement in the B. C. Federationist, counting Pres. Watters among western delegates, representing Victoria Local of Cement Workers, was read.

Special committee to meet the school board reported that a clause to provide a union scale of wages will be inserted in all specifications. But the committee did not succeed in getting school building work an all-union job. The report was received as unsatisfactory and another special committee appointed for the purpose of pressing for the adoption of a clause stipulating that union men only should be employed on school buildings.

Petition addressed to the attorney-general, asking for "fair play" for the strikers now in jail, which has been drawn up and circulated by Nanaimo Local, U. M. W. of A., was endorsed and will be signed by the executive, in order to avoid duplication of names.

The referendum on the universal working card, issued by the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor, was adopted; while the referendum asking for expression of opinion on the general strike was laid over until next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to reply to a letter from The B. C. Federationist, asking for endorsation of the paper, to the effect that while the council was willing to assist the paper, it regretted the attitude of non-support taken towards the B. C. Federation of Labor and considered same detrimental to the best interests of the labor movement. CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ.

B.C.F. OF L. AND CONGRESS

VICTORIA, Sept. 25.—Considering the well-known fact of the B. C. Federation of Labor being chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and by reason of that function in the Province of British Columbia, as the representative of the Congress in matters affecting the province, with respect to legislative effort, the writer thinks the readers of The Federationist may appreciate some information on the apparent relations that obtain in fact between the two bodies, and having learned what the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is doing for the Federation, they may feel in a position to estimate at its true value modern paternalism, as expressed in the treatment by this parent body of its dependent organization, assuming of course that the Trades and Labor Congress is both modern and paternal, in its policy towards its entire membership.

In order to bring to the notice of the reader the full significance of the existing relations between the provincial Federation and the Dominion body, it is necessary to give at least a condensed review of the relations that have existed in the past, since the Federation received its charter, as well as to describe briefly the administrative machinery of the Congress, which may be stated as follows:

The administrative or executive machinery of the Congress consists of an executive council of three, namely, the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Besides the executive council, which controls the expenditure of the Congress' revenue, and generally carries out the work of the Congress between conventions, there is elected an executive committee for each province, consisting of a provincial vice-president and three others. Because of the great distances from one point to another in the Dominion, this plan has been found necessary, and in practise has given fair degree of satisfaction. The executive council refers to the provincial executive committees all questions concerning legislative demands or enforcement of laws affecting labor, and pays the cost of making presentments to the respective governments in connection with same.

Always maintaining a lead in advanced thought and practise in the labor movement, the workers of British Columbia formed the Provincial Federation of Labor on the 2nd of May, 1910. In September of that year the Trades and Labor Congress amended its constitution so as to provide for the chartering of such organizations. Accordingly a charter was issued to the B. C. Federation early in the year 1911. Since chartering the Federation, the Congress has found it unnecessary to elect executive committees for any province where a chartered Federation has been established. Instead of that, any matter coming before the annual Dominion Congress' Convention, which is of purely provincial nature, is referred to the respective Federations.

CONGRESS' SUPPORT ENLISTED BY B. C. F. OF L.

President Addresses Letter to Delegates in Convention Covering Island Miners' Strike.

Reviews Events Leading Up to Trouble and Asks For Hearty Assistance of Labor.

Taking advantage of an opportunity to emphasize the grievances of the miners on Vancouver Island, President Siverts of the B. C. Federation of Labor forwarded the following letter to the convention:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Friends and Fellow Workers: I take this opportunity to extend to you on behalf of the organized workers of British Columbia, their deep and sincere fraternal greeting and to wish you every success in your deliberations to the end that your work may redound to the lasting benefit of our fellowmen and humanity at large.

As you are now assembled in the annual gathering, which the recognition of common interest between all workers makes possible, for the protection of the common weal of the entire working class of this wide Dominion, and as the irrepressible conflict between Capital and Labor has recently developed certain features in this Province, which in the judgment of the writer are both of interest and importance to the working people of the entire Dominion, the following statement and recommendation are submitted for your favorable consideration.

About a year ago, one of the strongest mining companies on Vancouver Island instituted the system of blacklisting its employees. The workers, detecting the move, made an immediate complaint. Failing to obtain any satisfaction, they laid down their tools for a day as a protest. The company met this act by a lock-out which has lasted to this day. The miners, although totally unprepared for this act of cruel arrogance, were fortunately organized under that protecting banner of the International Fraternity of the working class represented by the United Mine Workers of America. The international executive despatched a representative to the scene, in the person of Mr. F. Farrington, who has been in charge of the miners case ever since.

Having exhausted every means in his power to effect a satisfactory settlement, a general strike in all the coal mines on the island of Vancouver was called on the first of May, the United Mine Workers of America guaranteeing strike pay to all mine workers and their families, whether members or not. The response was an exhibition of the most magnificent solidarity. Every mine was closed. Not a wheel turned. Not a pound of coal was produced, except a limited amount by one company, dug by Asiatics and a handful of white strike-breakers. Every conceivable method, from friendly invitation to desert the ranks to military terrorism, has been worked by the operators in order to break the strike. But, be it said to the everlasting honor of the mine workers, that with rare and few exceptions, no defections have occurred. As a result of grievous provocations, demonstrations took place in some of the mining centres last month, which led to certain breaches of the peace. Although the strikers in co-operation with the civic authorities had restored peace and offered their assistance to maintain the same, the provincial authorities sent armed force into the strike zone, which act, by the resentment created, was directly responsible for further disturbances. Arrests by the wholesale have been made since the military occupation began. The prisoners, mostly strikers, have been held "incommunicado"—even their wives and children have been prevented from seeing them—by special orders of the attorney general.

The progress made towards settlement up to date is that one mining company has signed an agreement with the U. M. W. of A., while it is reported that another company is dismantling one of its mines.

It is my request and recommendation that your convention pass resolutions endorsing the miners in their endeavor to establish Union conditions in their mining area; also to direct the delegates to advertise the strike in their respective localities, with a view to preventing working men in other parts of Canada coming here to take the places of the strikers.

Convinced of the great moral force the Congress can bring to bear in this case in favor of the men involved in this fierce struggle, and knowing your readiness to exercise that force on our behalf, I remain, with high regards,

Sincerely yours,
CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,
President B. C. Federation of Labor.
Victoria, Sept. 13.

Recognizing the saving in effort accomplished by this plan and seeing that the Congress always expected to defray the expenses of its provincial executives, the officers of the Federation applied for a grant from the Executive Council of the Congress, with the result that in 1912 the sum of $200.00 was obtained. Besides this substantial grant, the executive council employed organizers in the province during the years 1911 and 1912 for a matter of two months each year, thus stimulating organization effort and promoting solidarity amongst the workers, and incidentally nurturing fraternity and good will between the Federation and the Congress.

Shortly after the last Convention of the Federation the writer directed the secretary to apply for a grant, in such amount as the executive council felt justified and able to make, reminding the Congress executive of their generous acts on former occasions. The application was refused on the grounds that such actions would create precedent, besides the heavier expenditure this year than usual precluded any allowance. It was also pointed out that extensive organization effort in the province of British Columbia was already planned and the Federation was bound to benefit by that work fully as much as the Congress.

Later on the appointment of a provincial organizer was announced, who, when called on to commerce his itinerary, was unable to do so. Considering the liberal allowance voted for organizing British Columbia in previous years, one naturally expected that the inability of one man to go on the road would not upset the plans of the Congress for promoting the interest of the working class of this province. Another western organizer had been appointed for work in the prairie provinces, and it was accordingly expected by many that the itinerary of the remaining organizer would be so changed as to give some time to British Columbia, and the place of the retiring organizer would be filled by the appointment of another. But neither of these things were done. British Columbia is this year blotted off the map as far as the Congress is concerned. She has taken a leading part in making the Canadian labor movement what it is today. A substantial percentage of the Congress' affiliation comes from this province. The revenue of the Congress is contributed to by the per capita tax collected from the B. C. workers in the same proportion as any other affiliation. And some of the officers of the Congress owe not a little of their success and preferment in the Canadian labor movement to the energetic support accorded them by the rank and file of the British Columbia Unionists. Still, for reasons of their own, they have seen fit to treat the trade unionists of this province with a degree of indifference that certainly deserves explanation.

It is high time that provision be made, by amendment to the constitution of the Congress, whereby it would be made impossible for the officials for the time being to treat any section of the workers of the Dominion with contempt or to presume to punish them according to their desires or at the instigation of any one.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ.

PRESIDENT SIVERTZ OF B. C. F. OF L. GIVES SUPPORT

Heartily Endorses Federationist's "Christmas Box" Campaign for Miners' Wives and Children.

Will See That Committee Is Named to Co-operate With Mainland Unionists.

VICTORIA, Sept. 21.—I have read with much pleasure your call for a "Christmas Box" for the miners' wives and little ones of Vancouver Island, and hasten to express my endorsation of same. I have no hestitation in saying that the members of the executive of the B. C. Federation of Labor will accord your effort in this matter their hearty support.

My personal support goes out, as does my heart, in a mighty co-operative move to the workers of the Province, to bring cheer to those helpless innocents who are exposed to suffering by the cruelty and lawlessness of capitalistic greed. My one and only object in connection with the case of the miners is that of being able to serve their interest in such ways as lie in my power.

Regarding the suggestion you make that a committee, say, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor, should be appointed to co-operate with officers of District 28, to assist in this matter; allow me to assure you that, subject to the approval of the officers of the District or those in charge of the strike, I am ready to do what I can to arrange for the appointment of such a committee, more especially as some correspondence relative to such work has already passed between myself and those in charge of the strike.

Sincerely yours,
CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,
Pres. B. C. F. of L.

Big 'Frisco Strike Still On.

The A. F. of L. unions of the San Francisco Light and Power Council have been on strike for several months against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to enforce a slight increase in wages.

A Lift for Michigan Miners.

"Mother" Jones appeared last week before the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employees of America, held at Salt Lake, and delivered an address in behalf of the strikers of Michigan. After her address, the convention presented her with a check for $1,000.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

UNAFFILIATED LOCALS.

Ashcroft.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 210—D. T. H. Sutherland.

Cranbrook.
Barbers' International Union No. 632—W. M. Erler.
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of No. 563—H. J. Brock, Box 45.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of, No. 559—Don. Bell, Box 783.
International Association of Machinists No. 588—W. Henderson, Box 827.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 229—A. Bowen, Drawer "W."
Railway Carmen of America No. 173, Brotherhood of—F. Woodward, Box 284.
Railway Conductors No. 407—D. Hopkins, Box 61.
Railroad Trainmen No. 585—W. M. Mallinson, Box 465.
International Typographical Union No. 540—A. Riddell, Box 382.

Kholt.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 579, Kholt, B. C.—J. Cross, Box 805, Nelson.

Fernie.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—W. Currie, Box 97.
I. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 12220—H. A. Wilks, Box 1008.
Stonecutters' Association of North America—Wm. McPherson, Box 73.
I. B. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America No. 141—A. L. Boles, Box 121.
International Typographical Union No. 555—A. Woodhouse, Box 1014.

Fox Island.
Quarryworkers' International Union of North America—W. McPherson, Granite Island, B. C.

Grand Forks.
I. B. of Electrical Workers—C. J. Haverty, Box 42, Grand Forks.

Greenwood.
I. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 529—J. Ryan, Box 121.
I. B. of Electrical Workers No. 524—Norman McLeod, Box 247.
International Typographical Union No. 353—Gilbert Kay, c/o Pioneer Office, Phoenix.

Golden.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 165—Wm. Johnston, Box 125.

Haddington Island.
Quarry Workers—Geo. Fieldsend, Haddington Island.

Kamloops.
B. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 258—G. R. Thomas.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 519—A. G. Corry.

Mission City.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way No. 168—Wm. Goodwin.

Nanaimo.
American Federation of Musicians No. 41—E. C. Gibson, Box 193.
Typographical No. 337—A. E. Filmer, Box 476.

Nelson.
Barbers' International Union No. 196—A. L. Wilson, Box 953.
Bartenders' International League of America No. 435—A. P. Lorsch, Box 915.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 4—John Notman, Box 521.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 432—H. S. Pike, Box 793.
I. B. of Electrical Workers of America No. 618—Wm. R. Burgess, Box 928.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 631—Gordon Allan, Box 1084.
International Association of Machinists No. 663—J. Lamont, Box 253.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 181—F. Gustavson, Box 265.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 558—C. J. Vickery.
Railway Carmen No. 98—C. H. Phillips, Box 906.
Order of Railway Conductors No. 460—H. L. Genest, Box 216.
International Typographical Union No. 340—W. S. Slantey, Box 51.
International Union of United Brewery Workmen No. 28—Geo. S. Drewet, Box 342.

New Westminster.
Bartenders' International League of America No. 784—F. W. Jameson, 718 Columbia St.
Electrical Workers.
Lathers.
Federated Association of Letter Carriers No. 32—F. W. B. Press, 1316 Tenth Ave.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America No. 495—C. H. Lugrin, 724 Queens St.

Nelson Island.
Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada No. 110—Edw. Adam, Nelson Island Quarries.
Quarry Workers' International Union No. 161—Pat. Byrns, Nelson Island Quarries.

North Bend.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 197—Hugh J. Durkin.

Prince Rupert.
Bartenders' International League of America No. 825—D. L. Sutherland, Box 85.
I. B. of Electrical Workers of America No. 344—L. Schmidt, Box 944.
Steam Engineers No. 510—A. O. Sinclair, Box 720.

Revelstoke.
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America No. 466—Thos. McMillan.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 208—A. Blackberg.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 341—R. A. Reid.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 657—A. Kenwood, Box 27.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 481—A. Garrings.
Federal Labor Union No. 12775 (Railroad Helpers and Laborers)—D. Rabbitt, Box 35.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 51—G. L. Pickering, Box 666.
Tailors No.515—Al McCauley, Box 733.

Roseberry, B. C.
I. B. of Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 173—S. Warren Nelson.

Shuswap.
I. B. Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 193—Neil Johnson, Notch Hill.

Vancouver.
Allied Printing Trades Council—A. H. England, Box 66.
Boilermakers' Union No. 194—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.
Brotherhood Carpenters—T. A. Lindsay, Cedar Cottage.
Building Trades Council.
Building and Common Laborers No. 65—E. Trainor, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers' Union—A. S. Leed, No. 6349 Main Street.
Electrical Workers' Union (inside)—A. L. Estinghausen, Room 202, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors' Union—H. Dyer, 602 Hawks Ave.
Engineers, Amalgamated—A. Atherton, 2150 Oxford St.
Garment Workers' Union—Nellie Boden, 101 Thirty-second Ave.
Granite Cutters—R. O. Smart, 22 Cordova St. W.
Horseshoers' Union—A. C. McArthur, City Heights.
Letter Carriers' Union—M. Buck, Letter Carrier.
Locomotive Engineers—A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific St.
Locomotive Firemen's Union—Jas. Patrick, 1183 Homer St.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 167—A. B. Hammond, Sunnydene P. O., South Vancouver.
Marbleworkers' Union No. 92—J. Bullock, 822 Pender St. W.
Marble Setters Helpers' Union No. 93—H. Faraker, 316 Keefer St.
Metal Trades Council.
Musicians' Union—H. W. Benson, Room 5, 640 Robson St.
Photo Engravers' Union—A. Kraft, P. O. Box 1717.
Plasterers' Union—F. M. Sumpter, Cedar Cottage.
Pressmen's Union—M. Spratt, 720 Hamilton St.
Quarry Workers—J. Hepburn, Hotel Columbia.
Railway Carmen No. 58—H. Hannah, 832 Helmcken St.
Railroad Helpers—R. Humphreys, South Hill.
Sailors' Union—John Pearson.
Stereotypers' Union—W. Bayley, c/o Province.
Structural Iron Workers' Union—A. W. Oakley, Box 1196.
Tailors' Union—W. W. Hocken, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—C. Martin, Vancouver Opera House.
United Brotherhood Carpenters, N. Van.—T. Wilton, 316 Twenty-second Ave., North Vancouver.

Victoria.
Barbers' Union No. 372—A. W. Irwin, 614 Florence St.
Bartenders' Union No. 814—G. Cain, Box 1126.
Brewery Workmen No. 280—E. P. Clarke, Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt.
Bricklayers' and Masons International Union No. 2—C. J. Wilson, 83 Zale St., Oak Bay.
American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 162—F. Gough, Gen. Del.
Glassworkers—H. Marshall, 1120 View St.
Granite Cutters—R. J. Smith, Tourist Hotel.
Horseshoers—R. S. Williams, 622 Pandora St.
American Federation of Musicians No. 247—A. E. Greenwood, Box 586.
International Printing Pressmen's Union No. 79—W. Neill, 2928 Blackwood Ave.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 613—A. M. Porter, Victoria W. P. O.
National Association of Marine Engineers No. 6—Peter Gordon, 808 Blanchard St.
Sailors' Union—Old Court Rooms, Bastion Square.
Shinglers' Union No. 1—A. E. Whitby, 816 Blanchard St.
Shipbuilders' Association, No. 4, Pacific Coast Maritime—G. B. Wood, 711 Kings Road.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America No. 109—J. T. Wood, 1153 Caledonia Ave.
Stone Cutters—W. Nieve, Box 507.
Tile Layers No. 72—Jas. Sharp, Box 1212.
Typographical No. 201—F. Forneri, Box 209.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

FIFTH YEAR, NO. 129. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913. EIGHT PAGES. $1.50 A YEAR

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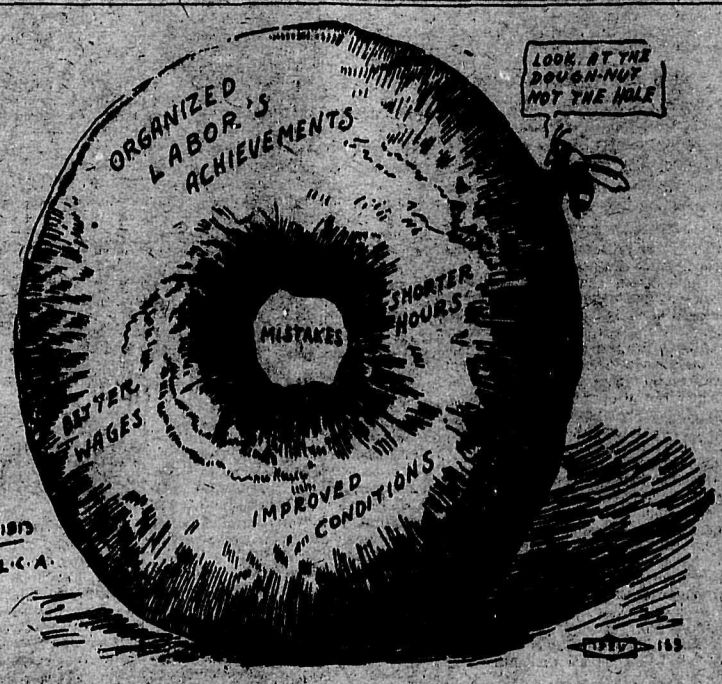

Boosters and Knockers are easily told,
One sees the Dough-nut, The other, the Hol.

WHY WE ORGANIZE

Why do working men organize?

There is a short, simple, all-embracing answer to that question.

We organize because it pays.

That is a very material reason.

To some it may seem devoid of all sentiment, but it includes every sentiment that makes for the progress of the race and the happiness of the toilers.

Whenever men find it necessary to do anything which one man cannot do alone, they naturally associate together until a sufficient number are found to accomplish the purpose.

The principle of association, of organization, lies at the basis of progress in every line of human achievement.

Nothing of great importance today can be accomplished by an individual working alone.

Every advance in science or invention rests upon the achievements of the race.

Today there is no more important work than that of improving the conditions of those who do the world's work.

The toilers have solved the problem of feeding, clothing and sheltering the world, the primary necessities of life.

They have provided, in addition to that, instruction and entertainment for the few, but the toilers themselves are always right close to the hunger line, usually a couple of weeks behind, that is, they are in debt at least two weeks for supplies.

It is not because earth's harvests are meager, it is not because labor is idle, or its tools inefficient.

No, machinery has reached a wonderful degree of perfection.

Labor's productive power is estimated to have increased nine-fold within the last fifty years, and yet how small the margin above a bare living for the toilers?

Only among the membership of strong, well organized unions do you find short hours, and wages sufficient to provide some of the comforts of life, in addition to the bare necessities.

Let us note some of the things that we enjoy that came as the result of agitation among working men.

They will give us a better idea of the distance we have gone, the obstacles we have surmounted.

"Unlawful Assembly."

In the year the constitution of the United States was adopted the English parliament passed a law giving any justice of the peace the power to disperse a body of working men, and if twelve of them were found together an hour later, they were liable to the death penalty for conspiracy.

Right to Organize.

The shadow of that brutal law which regarded any combination of working men as a conspiracy extended to this continent.

It has always been perfectly legal for the employer to combine, in fact, when a man employs from one thousand to five thousand men he is a pretty good combination himself.

Naturally, it is to his interest to get labor cheap.

He is always in favor of a policy that will leave labor helpless in his hands. Keep this principle in mind and it will enable you to understand much of the world's history.

The things we boast of most in this country came as a result of agitation among working men.

Free Schools.

The advocates of free schools were denounced as bitterly as any anarchist is today. What, was the indignant query, tax a rich man's property to educate a poor man's brats? Those working men builded well for the future when they demanded that the school room should be opened for every child. Only a few fossils are bold enough to brave public sentiment today and decry the free school system.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Then there is the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Thousands of people in the first three decades of the nineteenth century were thrown into jails for debt, the average amount of their indebtedness being less than five dollars.

It was working men who carried on the agitation which finally resulted in the repeal of that brutal law.

Mechanics' Lien.

There is another, the mechanics' lien law, that owes its enactment to working men.

At the same time that a man might have been thrown into prison for a debt of 25 cents to a grocer, there was no method by which he could collect wages for building a house.

Labor was without protection.

Small as were the wages of that day, the working man was frequently unable to enforce his claim.

Labor's Mission.

Labor's demands are achievements for the race.

They substitute the liberties of all for the privileges of the few.

The legislative programme of the American Federation of Labor is in line with progress, the safeguarding of life, shortening of hours, workmen's compensation acts, laws providing for the closing of the doors of factories and opening those of school rooms to the children.

These measures are all characteristic of labor.

The unions have increased their endeavors to shorten the amount of time required for a day's labor in order that a man might have time to live.

They have replaced the humble submissiveness of the slave with the independence that should characterize every self-respecting citizen.

They have tried to make a man's employment depend wholly upon the proper performance of his work, and not upon the whims of the boss.

Political Freedom.

Union men believe that when an employer hires the labor of your hands he had not ought to mortgage your brain and put a padlock on your jaw at the same time.

He is simply buying your labor from you.

Where men have organized in the mines we find the eight-hour day practically universal, a minimum wage that is seldom less than $3 per day for surface employees, with a correspondingly higher wage for mechanics and underground workers.

Organization Spreading.

We find trades, professions, every line of business and industry, organized today.

We, who have nothing but labor to sell, realize that we are absolutely impotent and helpless standing alone.

Our only strength is in our numbers.

Numbers constitute a well-nigh irresistible force when organized in pursuit of a common purpose, but they are a source of weakness when each man stands alone, only certain that he is opposed by a giant combination and uncertain of support from his fellows.

Nature's Forces

The discovery that steam could be applied to doing work that men had formerly done revolutionized the world's industry, set invention on its way, made possible the marvelous development of this age.

What Union Means.

The discovery that organizations of working men could change the laws, the structure of government, could substitute justice for injustice in the operation of industry, was just as important, just as much a contribution to human progress, as was the invention of the steam engine.

It does not matter how much wealth we can produce, unless the workers' share of it is to be increased.

An increase of ten millions per year in the income of a multi-millionaire constitutes a menace to society; the increase of $100 per year in the wages of 10,000 workers will mean a better-bodied, clearer-minded class of citizens with wider hopes in that community.

That is what union means, and with the increase in his wage, comes the increased moral and mental stature of the worker.

We organize that the toilers may enjoy the fruits of civilization, be participants in all its benefits, have a part in deciding, not alone their own destiny, but that of the race as well.

THE PSALM OF LABOR.

For centuries I have served mankind. For ages I have borne the burdens of the world.

I have stirred the earth. I have made it bring forth increase.

I have caused the desert to blossom and changed the wilderness into a garden.

I have garnered the grain. I have gathered the fruit.

I have fed the world. I have provided food for all the people.

I have tamed wild beasts and made them the servants of man.

I have woven fibers into cloth and fashioned garments. I have clothed the people.

I have hewn down mountains and transformed the rock into human habitation.

I have felled the giants of the forest and made them furnish comfort and protection to man.

I have gone down into the bowels of the earth and forced her to give up her treasure.

I have wrought in the glare of the furnace, undaunted by the hissing of steam and clanging of steel.

I have enriched the nations. I have produced the wealth of the world.

But mine eyes have been blinded, and my hands have been shackled.

I did not see that the wealth I had created was mine nor that the things of life belonged to me.

But the scales are falling from my eyes. I am beginning to see.

I will arise in my strength. I will break my chains.

I will take what belongs to me. I will lay field of my own.

I will bring comfort and abundance to all. I will bring peace and joy to the multitude.

All mankind will be blessed, and the inhabitants of the earth made glad.

For I am greater than greed. I am mightier than mammon.

I am LABOR.

—Ada M. Stimson.

Shingle Weavers and Loggers

Our coming convention is certain to take some action looking to an improvement in the conditions of the woodsmen and sawmill workers, says the Timber Worker. There will very likely be a revision of the wage scale for the men in the sawmills. It is equally probable that the unsanitary, not to say filthy, condition of the logging camps will be given the attention such a pertinent subject deserves. Circulars are now in the hands of the locals asking for suggestions along this and kindred lines. The hospital farce and employment office grafts ought to be abolished. In fact, there are many wrongs that need righting, and our coming convention is sure to have many and weighty subjects to occupy its attention.

It will not be difficult for the convention to take all the action in these things that is needed, but to make the actions of the convention worth anything there must be organization to back up the demands the convention will probably formulate. Without a strongly organized body of timber workers behind the convention, its resolutions and laws will be hollow and worthless. With a big body of men solidly organized and acting intelligently the convention's demands will not only ring true but they will become speedily effective, and the lot of the men in the sawmills and logging camps will, for the first time, be improved, and the progress of our advancement will keep pace with that being attained by the United Mine Workers and other industries where the men are alive to the benefits of organization.

International Miners' Congress.

(I.S.) No fewer than 159 delegates representing 1,330,000 members in seven different countries were present at the 24th International Miners' Congress in Carlsbad. The opening speech was delivered by the president of the English Miners' Federation, Smillie. In expressing himself in an impressive manner against war, he exclaimed that the time is coming when the organized workers will be able to entirely prevent war. The Congress occupied itself with the regulation of the coal out-put, the question of collective tariffs and minimum wage, and the proposal of the English delegates for the nationalization of the railways and mines.

Protection of Women.

(I.S.) A new and far-reaching law in connection with above has recently come into force in France. According to this law, women workers may leave their work without notice as soon as their pregnancy becomes visible to others. No woman may be employed within four weeks of the confinement. Before and after the confinement a special daily benefit may be claimed for four weeks upon a doctor's certificate being produced attesting that the further work is dangerous either to the child or the applicant.

Putting it Clearly

"Rastus, what's an alibi?"

"Dat's provin' yoh was at a prayer-meetin' whar yoh wasn't, in order to show dat yoh wasn't at de crap-game whar yoh was."—Life.

No Time for Interruptions.

Johnson: Look here, you've been in there half an hour and never said a word.

The Man in the Telephone Booth: I am speaking with my wife, sir.—The Sphere.

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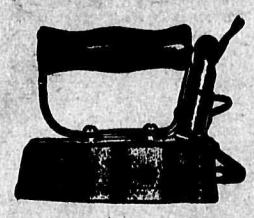

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THE POLITICS IN THE GAME.

The trouble on Vancouver Island is not only an industrial struggle between mine-owners and mine-workers, it is also a political struggle between the Conservative party and its only opposition in parliament.

Parker Williams, member for Newcastle, and Jack Place, representing Nanaimo, form the only bar to complete Conservative mastery of the province. Consequently it is Bowser's wish to drive out the voters who have elected them. Place is in jail along with a goodly number of his supporters. Unable to catch Parker Williams napping, his son has been victimized and is now in prison getting his first practical application of Canadian freedom as administered by petty politicians. If Bowser imagines that this exhibition of spiteful temper is going to get him anywhere, he is sadly mistaken. All he has been able to show so far is the number of times our friend Parker has pierced his epidermis in the House.

Of course, it is not to be presumed that Socialist voters are going to be forcibly ejected from the province. Even Bowser must preserve some form of legality in his actions. The object is to harass the men until their spirits are believed to have been broken, then the companies will come forward with a rosy "agreement" which will promise wonderful concessions if only the U. M. W. of A. is repudiated. Suppose this to be accepted, the men, without the support of a powerful organization, would be entirely at the mercy of the companies, and Bowser's work would be rewarded by the "weeding out" of his political opponents.

One thing that stands out clearly is that absolutely nothing is to be expected from the Liberal party in the way of effective opposition to McBride and Bowser. Only a short while ago, the Liberal press in Vancouver was extolling the work of Parker Williams and making a great to-do about his personality. All, evidently, for the purpose of making political capital for the Liberal party. That press is now going the Conservative press one better in misstating events and misquoting the representatives of the men. Doing everything possible in fact to further the corrupt practices of the Conservative machine.

However, it is to smile. Labor has been battling too long with Nature and with Capital to be worried now about a few little upstart politicians and their obsequious publications. Already one can hear in fancy the doleful wailing from the Grit-Tory camp when B. C. Labor takes a notion to expand his chest.

A CORRECTION.

The Federationist begs to stand corrected. The Nanaimo Herald points out that the trouble over the gas committee started at Extension mine instead of Cumberland. It will be remembered that a disastrous explosion occurred at Extension Oct. 5, 1909, in which 33 miners lost their lives. The Federationist is grateful even to its enemies for valuable information.

THE MASTER OF THE GLANCE

Social disturbances sometimes bring into momentary prominence some peculiarly ludicrous specimens of humanity. Fate has been particularly unkind in holding up to public ridicule the mental misfortunes of a certain resident of Nanaimo, Shoebotham by name, and a lawyer by mistake. Mr. Shoebotham is the disappointing result of somebody's investment in a legal education. The strike has clothed him with a mantle of importance that hangs upon him with but an ill grace. His latest report to Hon. W. J. Bowser is worthy of preservation in the archives of the province, as an object for the wonder of posterity that such absurdity could ever have held the reins of authority.

Following is an excerpt:

"The strikers have adopted a somewhat peculiar method of doing this picketing. In the first place they started out by congregating in large numbers, surrounding the works, and on the streets in the immediate vicinity, and commenced passing to and fro in every direction, so that any person going to work in the mine or leaving it would have to come in contact with them. They did not say or do anything to the workmen but simply stared at them and passed them by, and, of course, that was equally annoying as if they had accosted them or made threats. They kept this up for two or three days and then I had the ring-leaders picked up. They have been remanded for eight days. This was repeated whenever any attempt was made at picketing and now I believe that picketing even in this fashion has been abandoned."

Strange, indeed, if unprotected strike-breakers could not trip lightly to work without being stared at by rude men! But bless your trembling little souls, fear not, "I" am with thee. No innocent worker shall have his innocence assailed by even so much as the bold glances of burly men. "I" will have the ringleaders of this ocular riot "picked up." There shall be no looking askance within the confines of Nanaimo. "I," Shoebotham, have spoken and my voice is the voice of Bowser, the Law and the Profits.

Hon. W. J. Bowser imagines, or says he does, that the tinkling of the little bells on Mr. Shoebotham's cap is causing the strikers to "lose faith," the suppression of glances being the final blow. Let none deny the acting premier the happy privilege of deluding himself. It his sole consolation in his present dilemma. The men he was confident could be brushed aside by a wave of his hand, do not brush with the anticipated ease, and he must have some diversion.

NAUTICAL TRANSFORMATION

The public has no doubt forgotten that last winter, a so-to-speak seaworthy craft answered the call of gravity off Van Anda, B. C., and subsided gently into her beloved element, drowning two passengers. Extensive inquiries were made into the occurrence at the time and it was solemnly declared that any steamship having a bottom and a top was seaworthy, irrespective of the positions that might be assumed by these extremities.

The steamer was afterward resurrected from the deep and taken into drydock where extensive alterations were made in her identity. What was once the S.S. Cheslakee, is now the S.S. Cheakamus. The heavy list to port which gave the former a rakish appearance and marked her as out of the ordinary, has been carefully preserved in the latter. Her length, too, has been increased, which will no doubt add to her efficiency in restricting the too rapid growth of population.

The Union Steamship Company, always careful of the welfare and safety of the public, is said to be laying in a large stock of aliases for use on its vessels in cases of emergency.

A REAL DILEMMA.

In regard to the Mexican situation, the Wilson administration finds itself much in the position of a small boy who is requested to provide the means of his own chastisement.

In the gigantic financial struggle over Mexico's oil fields, the European group appears to have the upper hand. The European powers, however, owing to the existence of the Monroe Doctrine, cannot step in and, by force of arms, assist Huerta to "restore order in that unhappy land." They are therefore calling upon Washington to recognize the Huerta government and pave the way for that government to borrow enough money to place itself firmly in power.

If half the tales that are told are true, American life and property are extremely cheap in Mexico. Yet a country that plunged into war for the ostensible purpose of succoring the downtrodden natives of Cuba and the Philippines, makes no move to protect the interests of its own citizens. That is because it could not very well interfere now without benefitting Huerta, who happens to be the embodiment of law and order just at present. And Huerta represents European financial interests which are in bitter opposition to American financial interests.

If, therefore, Wilson "cleans house" in Mexico, as Europe wishes him to do, he tramples upon very near and dear feet. If he does not, he leaves himself open to the charge of neglecting his country's interests and of playing dog in the Monroe manger. It is indeed a ticklish situation, one which will doubtless help a few more people to realize what puppets they are in the hands of the financial colossus they have themselves created.

WHO ARE THE DEBTORS?

Capitalists, through their agents, would have us believe that they owe nothing to society for the wealth they have amassed. On the contrary, they appear to think that society is in their debt because they obligingly refrain from closing the treasure chamber and leaving a demoralized commercial world out in the penurious cold.

They forget that, however much they have struggled and fought to possess wealth, their efforts have all been along lines provided and sanctioned by the rest of society. The ladder to financial success is composed of laws establishing and maintaining the right of private property, and was constructed by a majority of the people. But if he who has climbed that ladder feels no gratitude for the means by which he scales the heights, he should remember that the mansion of success is not entirely cut off from the mass of the people below. Like any other mansion, it must be kept going by those who are not permitted to enter its halls. Therefore, those who rule by reason of having attained success are suffered to do so by the governed masses. What the people have erected, they can destroy. They can not only remove the ladder, but leave the occupants of the mansion to starve as well.

Capitalists would be well advised to tread softly. No social structure is incapable of demolition. What Labor has builded it can rebuild, and it is quite possible for entirely new provision to be made for the disposition of social wealth.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

A.B.C.—A non-union man is a man who hopes that his individual genius will be recognized by his employers and ultimately bring him rich reward. He usually goes on hoping until his fragmentary remains are poured into a sombre casket and consigned to the disappointed worms.

Old Subscriber—No. The figure in your photo is not a statue erected to the political memory of W. J. Bowser. It is a militiaman guarding the property of the Pacific Coast Coal Co. against special police.

Vox Populi—For information respecting the Conservative immigration policy, write Mr. Foo Chow, Cumberland, B. C.

X.Y.Z.—Yes, we have party government in B. C. The Conservative party is at present in power, and the opposition is partly in jail. The most dangerous occupations are mining and voting the opposition ticket.

COMEDY IN ONE CONTINUOUS ACT.

Scene—Police court, Nanaimo.

Dramatis Personae—Mr. J. H. Simpleton, magistrate; Mr. Sole, crown prosecutor; counsel for the defence is also present; prisoners, who do not require any identity in this court; minor officials.

Magistrate (to prisoner)—You are charged with intending to stare at a strike-breaker who was not present. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner—Not guilty.

Sole—I want a remand in this case.

Mag.—Granted, my dear sir.

Defence—But I protest——

Mag.—Sit down.

Def.—I have a right——

Mag.—Who said so? The accused has put himself in a false position.

Def.—You have no right to say that. The prisoner has not been convicted.

Mag.—He will be, all right. Don't you try to tell this court its business. Next case. Do you wish to go on with this case, my dear Mr. Sole?

Sole—Yes, your honor.

Mag. (to next prisoner)—You are charged with walking in an unlawful manner. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Pris.—Not guilty.

Sole—We wish to convict this man.

Mag.—Three months; take him away.

Defence—I wish to call witnesses in this case.

Mag.—What! you here yet? Don't interrupt business.

Def.—This is a most summary and high-handed——

Mag.—Look out; you have no business expressing your contempt for this court.

Def.—This is not in keeping with the law.

Mag.—The law? Clerk, bring me the law. No, never mind. My business is to convict prisoners, and I guess I know my business, do I not, Mr. Sole?

Sole—Yes, your honor.

Mag.—Next case. (To next prisoner)—You are charged with having been arrested by a special policeman. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Pris.—Guilty.

Mag.—Guilty! Guilty! What on earth—— Who ever heard of anybody being guilty? Can we convict in a case of this kind, Mr. Sole?

Sole—We had better adjourn, I think.

Mag.—Court is adjourned.

NEWS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Seven hundred years ago today a lone Siwash paddled his light canoe into the shore of Burrard Inlet. He did not know it was Burrard Inlet at the time, so he carried his craft up above high-water mark and sat down to muse upon the day's news.

He did not haul the morning paper out of his hip pocket and enjoy the activities of a leased wire. Nevertheless he was in receipt of the news. It had taken nine weeks for the items to reach him per other Siwashes, but they were news. Moreover, he had reasons to believe that the events recorded had really happened.

Poor, untutored savage! He died without ever knowing what a leased wire was. Had his span of existence extended until the present time, he would receive his information from four daily papers. Not only would he be advised of events that occur thousands of miles away within a few hours of their occurrence, but he would be advised of them whether they took place or not.

In place of waiting nine weeks to learn of notable happenings, all he would have to do would be to read the paper and then wait nine weeks to learn that what he had read was not so. Thus would his life be rendered more variable and exciting, and his mind prevented from getting into a rut through being too sure that what he was told was true.

AN EYEOPENER, ALRIGHT.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who is in the prairie country on a trip of inspection, says he is having his eyes opened as to the possibilities of the West. If he is going as far as Nanaimo, he should be cautioned against straining his eyes unduly. They will be subjected to considerable expansion if the administration of "justice" in the coal city ever comes to the Minister's notice.

What Does It All Mean?

Considerable speculation is rife in local labor circles as to the interpretation of the following clause from the Provincial Election Act in the light of events now transpiring on Vancouver Island. The clause reads:

"4. Every male of the full age of twenty-one years, not being disqualified by this Act or by any other law in force in this Province, being entitled within this Province to the privileges of a natural-born British subject, and being able to read this Act, or any portion thereof, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, if required by such Registrar so to do, haing resided in this Province for six months, and in the Electoral District in which he claims to vote for one month of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote as hereinafter mentioned, and being duly registered as an elector under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to vote at any election: Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote as aforesaid who shall have been convicted of any treason, or indictable offense, unless he shall have received a free or conditional pardon for such offense, or have undergone the sentence passed upon him for such offense: Provided that the foregoing provision with regard to ability to read this Act shall not apply to any person who is now registered as an elector under the provisions of the said 'Provincial Elections Act.'"

The Old Man's Fee

Some young men from Boston applied to an old fisherman up in the country to see if he could get some bait. He thought he could, and started off. Three hours afterward he appeared with a ten-quart pail full of angle worms. The boys were alarmed lest there would not be money enough in the party for such a wealth of bait, but they put up a bold front and some one asked: "How much do we owe you?"

"Well, I don't rightly know," answered the old man; "The ground is kinder solid and the worms is far down, and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em, but I've half a mind to go fishin' myself tomorrow, an' if you'll give me half the bait we'll call it square."—Boston Traveler.

The above is a supposedly funny story. Think it over and ask yourself the question: Is it? Isn't it just about the real article?

The Outcast

They called him "fool" and "traitor" as through the land he went. They cried out "Agitator" and "Brand of Discontent." From altar and from steeple upon this man, forlorn, the priests and "goodly people" hurled wrath and bitter scorn.

They called him "cheat" and "faker" and drove him from the door. They shouted "Mischief-maker, begone—and come no more." From border unto border they hounded him, lest he "upset established order and bring on anarchy."

At length they seized and tried him that they might have their will, and so they crucified him upon a lonely hill, the outcast agitator, driven by scourge and rod. They called him "fool" and "traitor" and now we call him God.—Berton Braley.

Protests Too Much

When he discusses the Oriental immigration question Sir Richard always reminds us of the player in Hamlet, says the Victoria Times, editorially. He doth protest too much. In an interview published in the London Standard he is reported as gravely declaring that "British Columbia is taking a firm stand and will never alter its position in this regard." What does he mean by this? Is it that the firm stand taken by the province, as represented by its government, in permitting the employment of Orientals in the coal mines in violation of the law, will never be altered? This must be what he means, because he surely cannot expect anyone to believe that he or his associates are more than platform exclusionists as long as they connive at a breach of one of their own statutes.

Then, again, how is it the Premier has not endeavored to impress his rigid exclusion ideas upon his political friends at Ottawa who have to do with immigration? Some time ago a remonstrance from him, backed up by that devoted little band of total exclusionists—on parade days—the "solid seven," might have caused Mr. Borden to pause, before he signed away the right of this country to enforce its immigration laws in his negotiations with the Japanese authorities. He might have obtained from the federal prime minister and his followers the support of Hon. Frank Oliver's amendment protecting this province in regard to another phase of the question. He might even now stir Mr. Borden to some activity with regard to Chinese immigration. But instead of using his influence where it would be effective, Sir Richard talks total exclusion at a safe distance and for political purposes only. The best way for him to put his ideas into practice is to lead the van in the discouragement of the employment of Orientals by some of the large corporations with which he is allied by simply enforcing the law of the province—and then he might talk about it all he pleases.

Despotism sits nowhere so secure as under the ensign and ensigns of freedom.—Landor.

How fortunate, after all, that all the things said of one are not so.

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a huge standing army.—Everett.

Persecution is a tribute which the truly great have ever had to pay for pre-eminence.—Goldsmith.

When the workers of the world refuse to do the fighting for others there will be no war.

If one could only rig up a crematory that would compel the dead past to stay dead the patent rights for Victoria alone would command a fortune.

The only place one can expect everything said to be agreed with is in a modern barber shop.

What monsters "foreign agitators" would be if all the things said of them were true. It was the same nineteen hundred years ago.

Nothing on earth or beneath it can stop the onward march of Labor towards international solidarity and industrial freedom.

Between the ages of 40 and 50 most of one's time is devoted to unlearning what was learned between the ages of 20 and 40.

The greed of gain is a bottomless pit, in which honor, conscience and patriotism are often drowned.—Kazlay.

Despotism can no more flourish in a nation until the liberty of the press be destroyed than the night can come before the sun has set.—Cotton.

A true trade unionist never threatens to tear up his card simply because he is the victim of a conspiracy by a few scabby, favor-currying card carriers.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.

With fair rents, a living wage, the baby bonus, gaol for striking, conscription, etc., Australia must be surely marching on to the land of Caanan—we don't think.—The People.

"There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found amongst millions of working men, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life."

We can learn a lesson from the beaver. With the aid of his fellows he builds a dam and makes for himself a home. He knows he can do nothing singly, and does not try to. He co-operates. He joins with his mates. Get that?

When purchasing collars don't forget that there is in the market a full variety of union label collars. The "Bell" brand is made under union conditions, bears the union label, and is therefore deserving of your patronage. Be consistent and don't wear a non-union collar around a union neck.

Now supposing the New York priest, Hans Schmidt, murderer, had been a trade unionist or a socialist. The kept daily press would surely have been unable to find flareheads big enough to herald the news. But because an individual priest or preacher commits a wrong no fairminded unionist or socialist would think of attacking Christianity. Many alleged Christian people are not as charitable.

With the issue of Sept. 17 the Coast Seamen's Journal entered upon the twenty-seventh year of its life. For twenty-six years this paper has uninterruptedly espoused the cause of the toilers of the sea. There have been trying periods in the life of the Journal, but so far neither hostile human agencies nor the elements beyond control of man have been able to suppress its voice for one single issue.

According to an interview given to the daily press of the old land by P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, after a month of personal investigation, the unemployed problem of Great Britain has been pretty well transferred to Canada, thanks to the Salvation Army and other hucksters of human lives, aided and abetted by the federal and provincial governments.

"The attitude taken nowadays by the European powers towards China may be considered a sort of slight shown to the Orientals. New ideas are no more the monopoly of European nations; they are also extant in Japan, as well as in China. We Orientals, like Europeans, can no more tolerate a government that aims at suppressing new ideas than we can allow others to pursue a policy towards us which takes no account of our own opinions."—China Republican.

The Dublin outrage is evidently an incident in a capitalist conspiracy to crush the organized workers. The challenge of the employers has been accepted, and the fight must be to a finish. Mr. Murphy must be taught a lesson. And when will the workers learn the lesson of such tragedies as this? They fight against the capitalists in a strike and leave the control of the military and the police in the hands of the same capitalists! Only as they unite to overthrow the power of the capitalist in the state will they advance to their social emancipation. —Labor Leader.

Did you ever reflect that most of the money and effort spent in union label agitation is spent in asking for the support of members of organized labor? If the members were doing their duty by the union label these efforts among them would not be needed. Then the same and more money and effort could be spent among the general public, and this, backed by a united demand of all members, would change retailing and manufacturing conditions in short order. That union labels are not stronger is the fault of men and women and not of the labels.

"Anything that can be made to pay will be made to pay. If corruption and filth and vice and crime can be made profitable, we see that there are those who will make it so; and those who do will not necessarily belong to any nation, to any place or to any time. The nationality, the location or the time are factors which cut no manner of figure in explaining such social phenomena, but the fact that there is money in them unquestionably lies basically at the root of them all. Men who resort to such things do so for what there is in it. It is worth while. The entire system of political debauchery, police corruption, tenderloin grafting, and official boodling is founded upon dollars and cents, and crime and vice and graft are simply industrialized in a highly scientific way. Were it possible to eliminate the profit element all these things would vanish as the dew vanishes before the summer morning sun," concludes the Nome Industrial Worker, "and until that is done, the corruption and crime, no matter how repressed, will show itself under one form or another. It is a fact that no matter where we face this profit demon is sliming everything, smearing with its noisome filth everything that would be respected among men. Eventually no doubt society will reach a stage when the production of wealth will be carried on for social use and not for individual profit."

CONGRESS AND POLITICS

In a few weeks many trade unions will take a ballot of members on the supremely important question of political action, and it was therefore necessary that a lead should be forthcoming from the Trade Union Congress, says the Daily Citizen. A lead, strong, sane, emphatic, has been issued to the rank-and-file, only three delegates in the largest congress ever called together holding up hands against the joining together of industrial and political power. That is the right way, indeed the only way, to achieve victory.

To fight our industrial battles, while neglecting the political side, is like trying to hold a wolf by the ears. In these days trade unionists are sometimes urged to ignore politics, but if they follow this foolish and short-sighted counsel, they will put a rod in pickle for themselves. Workers may at their peril turn their backs upon parliament, but parliament assuredly will not turn its back upon them. Parliament regulates at many points the conditions of their employment, and employers and landowners do not spend hundreds of thousands of pounds on the retention of political power without a definite purpose.

The influence of parliament reaches to work-people in factories, workshops and mines, and railways as well as in their homes. There is no escaping it, try we never so hard. The hours and wages of increasing numbers of wage-earners will be affected by legislative enactment. Parliament affirms a standard of safety and sanitary conditions. Parliament decides what amount of compensation shall be paid to the injured workman, what amount of pension to the old workman. In sickness and health, at work or play, in strikes and lock-outs, the workers are governed by law, and they are living in a fool's paradise if they imagine there will be no difference in the scope and character of the laws made by their masters and by their own representatives. To vote against a parliamentary levy and by this means to leave the shaping of legislation in the hands of those who think and privately speak of the toiling millions as "the lower orders," "the ignorant mob," "the great unwashed" would be indeed a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy. True, the employers at elections render lip-service to democracy and commend the workers for their patience—the patience of the laboring ox. But the intelligent workman of today wants more solid pudding and less empty praise. Nor is he blind to the fact that, election blarney apart, the true attitude of Capital toward Labor rightly struggling to be free reveals itself in the policy of the Dublin employers who, after calmly witnessing the head-smashing and imprisonment of strikers, have decided on a general lock-out in the hope that the hunger of children and the famine of wives may bring the men to a humbler frame of mind.

On social questions, when the wage and home of the workman are at stake, rich Liberal and Tory politicians, we have discovered, are much of a muchness. It is not a Tory Lord Lieutenant who occupies Dublin Castle at this moment. The workers must snap their pathetic political attachment to broken cisterns that can hold no water. We are bound to support the direct representation of Labor, unless we believe the workers are base in kind and born to be slaves. Politics had become cold grey cinders and ashes; the labor movement kindled a new fire—a fire, we believe, that will never be put out. By the aid of labor, politics are made human; parliament has to listen to the story of man's inhumanity to man; parliament has to understand that by no trick or device can it escape from the engrossing problem of the condition of the people which now merges and dwarfs every other. All this was involved in the splendid vote of congress, and it is also by the peaceful conquest of political power that labor will realise the great ideals of peace, voiced so eloquently by Herr Ligien, of Germany, reaching forward to a time when nations will wear no more red livery of the God of War.

The Alberta Federationist, published for some months by L. T. English, has ceased publication, and the subscription lists have been taken over by The Standard, a weekly.

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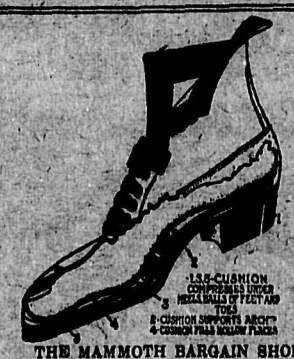

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AT $1.50 Topless, medium, low or high bust models, with very long skirts; come in fine quality coutil, with six hose supporters attached; sizes 18 to 30.

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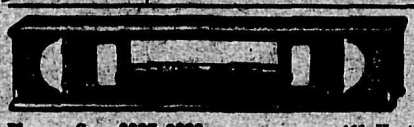

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GROWTH OF UNIONS IN CANADA UP TO YEAR 1912

Department of Labor Compilation Shows 979 Unions With Membership of 83,059.

Standing of Trade Unionism in Chief Industrial Nations Shows Canada Keeping Par.

As a matter of record and for ready reference the excerpts below are reproduced from the second annual report on Labor organizations in Canada, covering the year 1912, issued by the federal Department of Labor. The following table in the report gives the names of 22 cities which include 979 of the 1,883 local unions in the Dominion, the list not extending to cities having 20 locals or fewer:

	Number Local Unions	Number Unions reporting membership	Number Unions reporting expenditure	Membership reported
Toronto	120	76		16,415
Montreal	107	59		15,562
Winnipeg	82	50		7,518
Vancouver	80	30		8,011
Hamilton	50	33		3,166
Ottawa	50	32		2,765
Victoria	46	30		3,287
Calgary	42	24		3,281
Quebec	41	20		4,419
Edmonton	40	24		2,729
London	38	27		2,350
Ft. William	32	16		983
St.John, N.B.	28	18		2,687
St. Thomas	28	15		1,324
Saskatoon	28	14		991
Lethbridge	27	14		1,096
Halifax	25	11		1,387
Pt. Arthur	25	12		633
Brandon	24	17		1,118
Nelson	22	16		1,028
Moose Jaw	22	15		1,529
Windsor	21	14		880
Total	979	578		83,059

An interesting statement contained in the report shows the relative standing in trades unionism of the chief industrial nations, with figures indicating the percentage of trade union membership to population in the case of each country as follows:

Country	Union membership	Population	Per Cent of Union Members
Gt. Britain	3,010,347	45,265,599	6.066
France	1,039,338	39,601,509	2.025
Belgium	92,735	7,516,780	1.012
Netherlands	153,699	5,945,155	2.025
Denmark	128,224	2,757,076	2.025
Sweden	116,500	5,521,943	4.046
Norway	53,830	2,391,782	2.021
Finland	19,640	3,130,264	2.022
Germany	3,061,002	64,902,423	4.047
Austria	496,363	28,321,088	1.017
Bosnia	5,587	1,898,044	.002
Crotia-Slav.	8,504	2,416,300	.003
Hungary	95,180	20,840,678	.004
Servia	8,337	2,911,701	.002
Romania	6,000	6,966,000	.008
Switzerland	78,119	3,741,971	.02
Italy	709,943	34,687,000	.02
Spain	80,000	19,588,688	.004
Unit'd States	2,382,361	91,972,266	2.481
Canada	160,120	7,204,527	2.02

THE DEATH MACHINE.

By Harold Begbie, in London Daily Chronicle.

Germany has been shocked, startled, and irritated by the publication of a little book called "Menschenschlachthaus," or, as the English translation has it, "The Human Slaughter-House—Scenes from the war that is sure to come."

"This little book, chock full of shuddering horror, grisly with 'raw head and bloody bones,' nauseating with the reek and steam of a shambles, is described by Teuton Falstaffs as the morbid phantasy of an hysterical neuropath; but it has sold 100,000 copies, it is well calculated to wilt the buckram of German Caesarism, and saner, calmer, finer work of its kind has never come my way.

"Let every grown man so dead in his imagination as to speak of 'the glory of war' read this book, and for ever after revise his vocabulary.

"War has always been a most beast-like, filthy, and disgusting business, the noblest of Homeric encounters, when hero faced hero, was not merely a fantastic method for settling international disputes, it was a dirty, ugly, and loathsome spectacle.

"Every blow in a man's face and every thrust at a man's body, however the poet may describe them, are beast-like and shameful.

"And when blow and thrust are aimed to destroy life, aimed to break through that covering of the body and tear out the spirit, that is to say, when they are inspired, that is to say, when they are inspired by that veritable spirit of murder, then are they not only beast-like and shameful, but devilish and infernal.

"It is beyond the power of Shakespeare to apparel war in any garment of beauty, or to dress violence in a seemly robe.

"The business of killing a man is hideous and evil.

Modern War.

"But modern war is a thing viler than any vileness of which the mind of man has yet dreamed. Consider one invention alone—the machine gun.

"What a marvel of mechanism one of those machine guns is!

"You set it buzzing, and it spurts out bullets thicker than rain can fall.

"And the automaton licks its lips hungrily and sweeps from right to left.

"It is pointed on the middle of the body, and sprays the whole firing-line with one sweep.

"It is as though Death had scrapped his scythe for old iron; as if nowadays he had graduated as expert mechanic.

"They have ceased to mow corn by hand nowadays. By this time even the sheaves are gathered up by machinery. And so they will have to shovel our millions of bodies underground with burying machines."

This is how Wilhelm Lamszus writes about war. He sees it as it truly is—a slaughter-house worked by machinery, where one part of the working class consent to kill their fellow-workers at the instance of modern head and profit-hunters.

GEORGE PETTIGREW
International Board Member U. M. W. of A. At present interned in Newport's Bastiles for upholding working class interests in Inland strike.

NEED OF LABOR TEMPLE PROBLEM OF MEDICINE HAT TRADE UNIONISTS

Suggestion Made That City Might Give Free Site for Erection of Labor Home.

Just what the labor unions of this city are going to do about future headquarters is a question that is as yet far from settled. Of course, nearly all the bodies meet fairly regularly in various halls, but practically no accommodation can be found when special meetings or committee meetings are in order, and private residences are pressed into service. At present the Trades and Labor Council has two propositions before them for the lease of premises, but on the terms offered, the members apparently feel that it will take some tall hustling to make ends meet. There is a feeling that Medicine Hat labor men should have more than a mere meeting place. A hall with committee rooms and a well-equipped club room in connection is the thing that it wanted, and it is expected that efforts along this line will be pursued. The labor temple proposition failed to make good, but it would not be surprising if before many moons a site is purchased by the trades unionists of the city. The municipal councils of some cities in this continent have contributed sites for such a purpose, and it would seem as though the trades unionist has as much reason to look for free sites as Young Women's Christian Associations and other organizations.—Saturday Labor column, Daily News.

A. F. of L. Convention.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., have issued the official "call" for the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held at Seattle, beginning Monday morning, November 10th.

OCTOBER 6th IS LAST DAY TO GET ON VOTERS' LIST

Is your name on the voters' list?

Monday, October 6th, is the last day to get on the provincial voters' list for the revision of Nov. 17th.

Think of Bowser—then election day—then proceed without delay to the registrar's office and personally see that your name is on the list.

The new Act specifies that the list of persons claiming to vote shall be suspended, from and after the first Monday in April and October of each year, and Court of Revision held on the third Monday of May and November of each year.

OLD COUNT USING NE ADVER

General Secretary of Workers' Un Attractive D

Gives Unions Spl ity of Collective Its Own

An innovation th upon with much int throughout Canada, over this continent, perimented with by unions of Great Brit

The Workers' Un with headquarters Hamstead, London, Chas. Duncan, M.P., tary, is at present page display advt. in and the following is "copy" used:

"If at first you d try, try again!

"The things wh been done are th have get to be do

"The men who the triers.

"It is by achievi ble the world mov

"Life means act gress, movement,

"The dead are a

"Let us organis Trade Unions.

"There are 14, workers.

"There are 3,000, ists.

"There are 11,00 organized.

"Disorganization organization means

"The solution o solves many riddle

"Are you alive? ing? Are you act able?

"The Workers' every intelligent tr constitute himself

"Don't say: It's a hard job; it's a tough job. But st quick, swift, at once with both hands, hang on forever. ceed! The world SUCCESS."

These advertiseme daily, and each, in makes an appeal to portion of the workin ada the church, as a already recognized th paper advertising, Unionists have done place Union Directo labor press.

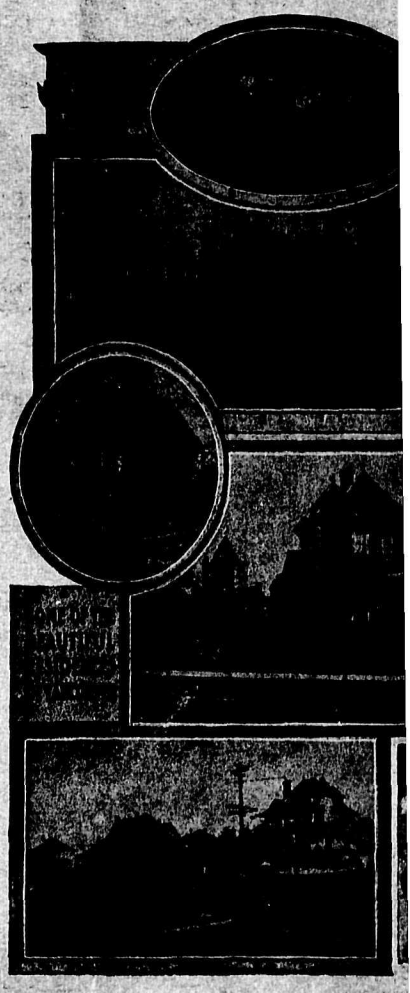
The results obtaine vertising as noted a Country, should be all merit in publicity. M are expended annually in enlarging their sc sales, and there is world why the trade should not adopt thi creasing its membersh the knowledge of its

In addition to this i ists, collectively, an supporting its own la ject that is surely w eration.

San Francisco an

M. J. McGuire of t Union submitted an the constitution of th Labor Council last we an increase in dues fr to $4 per month, amount to be set asi fund. Action on the ment will be taken by meeting.

To Vancouver unio paying 10 cents a qua tral labor body the somewhat of a shock. results at San Fran the higher rate seem investment.



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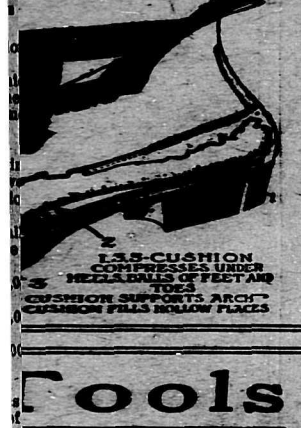

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WORKERS' FORUM

Why Men Don't Go to Church

Editor B. C. Federationist: The Rev. A. E. Cooke, who is endeavoring to find out the reason why so many of the male population do not attend church, seems to be an earnest seeker after the truth. Of late years there has been quite a number of ministers who have been just as zealous as Mr. Cooke in probing this momentous question of "What's the matter with the church?" But nothing seems to have come of it, and, of course, nothing ever will come of it until the church conforms to the immutable law of evolution, picks the wool from its eyes, the moss off its back and casts its burden of superstition and ignorance back into the black abyss from which the race has been gradually emerging ever since that awful period of history known as the "Dark Ages," when the church was at the zenith of its power as well as its corruption.

There are many reasons why men are not in sympathy with the church as it is constituted today, although as an institution it is not the brazen, fiendish despot, not the propagator of such hellish superstitions and damnable cruelties which history tells us it was in the days of the Inquisition. But there is no escape from the working of the great law of Retribution for either individuals, institutions or nations. The ancient Greeks knew of this law and its certainty of results, hence their Nemesis, goddess of Retribution. The Buddhists and Theosophists know this law as Karma. Paul, who was one of the leaders in the agitation against the despotic rule of the Pharisees and privileged classes in Judea, was emphatic in his declaration that "As you sow so also shall ye reap." History tells us what sort of harvest the Jews reaped. Of course we do not take Paul's words as applying only to the rulers of the Jewish church. The great law is applicable to us all—individuals, nations, races, all humanity. The Christian church today is paying the penalty of her bloody past.

Let us look at a few of the reasons—and there are many—that make a large majority of the people indifferent to the eloquence of the ministers who are using every endeavor to attract them to their churches. Let us first take the reasons of the great majority—the working class. During the past four or five decades they have been educated—not very much, it is true, but enough to read and understand. They, as a class, do not bother very much about the past history of the church. Their chief concern is the stand the church takes today in matters that are vital to their well-being. And what do they see?

They see that the church as a whole is still their enemy on the industrial field. In almost every battle between capital and labor up to the present the church—and more especially the older Catholic church—has supported the master class, right or wrong. This was to be expected, as economic determinism governs the church as it does every institution, whether religious, industrial or political. One church and many ministers and congregations of other denominations supported the slave-owners at the time of the American civil war, and declared that slavery was ordained by God. They proved it by the Bible, too. These ministers obtained their salaries from the slave-owners, not from the slaves, and there was no sense in cutting off their own income.

The workers look with amused contempt on those ministers who preach the gospel of equality and brotherly love from the pulpit and at the same time denounce the action of their lowly working brothers when they are forced to strike for living conditions; on those ministers who act as chaplains in the despicable militia, the deluded members of which serve the master class as strike-breakers and murderers of their fellow workers; on those clergymen who pray to a God of Love and Peace for victory in war and destruction of the enemy while other reverend gentlemen in the opposing army are praying to the same God for the same thing for their side; on those ministers who are always ready to accept a call from a wealthier congregation; on those ministers who tell us it is God's will that some should be poor and suffer, and unctuously quote the Master's words: "The poor ye have always with you" in support of their theology; on those churchman and pillars of the church who gamble in stocks, who corrall all the good things of the earth, who grab everything in sight, coal lands, timber lands, water rights, everything that a beneficient Providence ordained for all of us to use and enjoy. These ministers and heads of the various churches make no kick against the capitalist greed that has separated the people from their heritage, but they preach obedience and submission to the will of God when the workers demand a larger share of the things they produce. When ministers of the gospel can see their way to uphold the workers in their demand for ALL THE PRODUCT OF THEIR LABOR they will probably see their churches filled to overflowing.

There are thousands of working men, as well as business and professional men, who are thinkers, but do not go to church. Why? Because their reason plainly shows them how silly are some of the beliefs, statements, theories—call 'em what you will—promulgated by the various sects which constitute "the church." Only the other day at a Baptist convention, a minister, holding aloft a Bible, shouted: "I believe EVERY WORD IN THIS BLESSED BOOK LITERALLY. I believe that God actually created the world in six days I believe that Adam and Eve actually existed six thousand years ago," etc. This poor fellow didn't know he was displaying a colossal ignorance that would make a schoolboy blush with shame. He didn't have any idea that it took millions of years for the earth to cool before the simplest form of physical life could manifest. He didn't know that the records of thousands—perhaps millions—of years under water ase preserved in the hearts and summits of our mountains. He didn't know that the Bible, like all ancient books, was written in metaphor and symbolism. What do they teach in theological colleges, anyway? What sensible, thinking man would want to go to church to listen to the silly patter of an ignoramus like this Baptist preacher.

Then, again, look at the flummery and silliness which pertain to the services of the Roman, Greek and Anglican churches, when men and boys dressed up in women's nightgowns parade around the aisles chanting a singsong in Latin which nobody understands, swinging little lamps of incense and filling the ignorant mind with awe by a gorgeous display of painted gewgaws simply because the said ignorant mind has been saturated with superstition from its infancy. Is that sort of thing religion, or is it inherited folly?

But putting aside all the incongruous forms and ceremonies indulged in by the older churches, putting aside the conflicting dogmas which each denomination maintains as against the others, let us look at some of the beliefs held by all in common and see if they are such as would attract a well-balanced, intelligent mind with reasoning powers of rather more than ordinary capacity.

They all believe it is God's will that the workers should feed and clothe the shirkers and go lean and hungry and shabby themselves because the shirkers have taken possession of everything the workers must use, and because of their ownership they take two-thirds of the workers' product. All the different churches uphold this system.

They all proclaim their God to be a God of love and mercy. But when you ask them why he didn't show a little mercy to the poor fellow who had been hounded by the blacklist and driven to suicide by poverty, pain and ill-health, or to the friendless girl who was forced into prostitution by heartless whiteslavers greedy for the profits she would bring them, the average minister can tell you nothing but that God works in mysterious ways and no one can understand why He does such seemingly cruel things. It is not necessary to understand, they say. It is God's will, and the doubts your reason puts forth are merely the whisperings of Satan.

They all claim their God to be a God of exact justice. What sort of justice is it that condemns the slum baby to a life of misery, ignorance and degradation and the palace baby to every pleasure this world can afford? What had either baby done to deserve its future? If this is their God's will they surely worship a most unjust being. But the truth is they have set up a god with human attributes and ask us to bow down to this incongruous deity of their own creation.

They all preach the doctrine of brotherly love and the fatherhood of God, and as long as the poor brother stays submissive in his poverty he is a good brother and God loves him. But when the stress of industrial battle comes, when the working brother strives to obtain a fairer share of the products of his labor and the shirking brother calls out the military to protect his property from the righteous wrath of the exploited workers, where stands the Church then? Which of the "brothers" does it uphold? Needless to ask. Naturally it stands for "the rights of property" and that brand of "law and order" which keeps the exploiting class in the saddle and the "Church" in existence.

Besides, the Church of today is not a very desirable institution for an honest man to join. There are too many thieves, hypocrites and strong-armed men in it. Carnegie, who could have stopped the Homestead massacres by a word, is a highly esteemed member of the Church, and of course always will be; so is J. D. Rockefeller, so is C. M. Schwab and a lot of other astute "brothers" who have waxed fat and rich from the robbery and exploitation of their wage-earning brothers. Oh, there can be little doubt that the Church is alive to its own interests.

What would it benefit a deep-thinking, religious man to attend church, to hear a reiteration of statements and beliefs he has studied and examined and cast aside years ago? By "religious" I do not mean the brand that is in common use for business and other secular purposes, but the religion that has the courage to peel off and throw away the mouldy wrappings of dogma, orthodoxy, creed, sect, denomination and a host of other superstitions that have fastened on religion like barnacles on a ship till it sets becalmed and helpless; I mean a religion that has the courage to LIVE it, to BE it, without the aid of forms and ceremonies which are but the relics of a long gone period when men's minds were so little above the animal that they needed some sort of attraction to wean them from the bloodthirsty habits of their progenitors.

But I have encroached on your space too much already, and will conclude by saying that I do not mean to deny that there are thousands of honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing men in the ministry—in all denominations—and I hope the reader will understand that I have no condemnation for the preacher. The church, as an institution, we who are evolutionists do condemn, because it has always set its face against evolution, against the spread of co-operation and against everything that would lift the peons and serfs and wage-slaves from an abject condition to that of real brotherhood with the rest of humanity. Real brotherhood would mean equality and freedom to enjoy the best the world can give, but which is now monopolized by the strong-armed and wealthy because of an unjust system inaugurated years ago and perpetuated only by the force of the strong arm and the power of wealth.

R. W. NORTHEY.

Ketemeos Centre, B. C.

R. W. NORTHEY

An old-time newspaperman of the Kootenay district, now interested in mines and mining. A liberal contributor to the labor press on political, economic and sociological subjects.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY

(Oscar Lowell Triggs.)

From age to age the struggle for liberty changes its ground. In one age slaves are emancipated. In another age men battle against kings and tyrants for political liberty—for the right, that is, to be self-governing. In another age there is expansion in the moral and intellectual life.

Today we are enduring the strain of a struggle which is practically world-wide—the struggle for industrial liberty.

Industrial liberty is a final form of liberty since it involves the activity of the creative powers of man. When a man works he is. He never is until he works. Hence today we seek freedom in respect to our daily work—the work by which we daily live.

Political liberty never meant anarchy. But government must be absolutely at the consent and with the participation of the governed. In the same way industrial liberty means self-activity in the sphere of work. We want to be not free from work, but in work. The man who has the true love of life hates the wage slavery of the present. He fights against the system which prevents him from being a true worker, a producer, a creator.

Living Ghosts in House of Lords.

The postmaster-general, at the dinner of the Newspaper Society, said speakers in the House of Lords always reminded him of ghosts solemnly debating among themselves the affairs of the upper world. (Laughter.) The late Duke of Devonshire said that he once dreamed that he was on his feet making a speech in the House of Lords, and he woke and found that he was. (Laughter.)—China Republican.

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!—Patrick Henry.

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Engineers (Steam)—Room 216; Ed. Prendergast.
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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1913-14: President, Christian Siverts; vice-presidents, J. Kavanagh, J. Ferris, A. Watchman, G. A. Burnes, J. W. Gray, Jas. Cuthbertson, J. J. Taylor; sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: H. C. Benson, president; Jas. H. McVety, vice-president; J. W. Wilkinson, general secretary, Room 210 Labor Temple; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; Miss Brisbane, statistician; V. R. Midgley, sergeant-at-arms; R. P. Pettipiece, J. H. Burroughs and H. McEwen, trustees.

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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Room 209, Sey. 2903. Business agent, J. A. Key; office hours, 4 to 6 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Secretary of management committee, Jas. Bitcon, 878 Hornby street. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 302.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, Local No. 617—Meets Monday of each week, 8 p.m. Executive committee meets every Friday, 8 p.m. President, Ed. Meek; recording secretary, Thos. Lindsay, 305 Labor Temple; financial secretary, G. W. Williams, 305 Labor Temple.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' Local No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. President, A. M. MacCurrah; corresponding secretary, W. Rogers; Business Agent, J. Black, Room 320, Labor Temple.

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 8:30 p.m. President, Sam. T. Hamilton; recorder, Geo. W. Isaabs; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676.—Office Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, Wm. Laurie; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union.—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p.m., Labor Temple. W. E. Walker, business representative. Office: Room 203, Labor Temple. Hours: 9 a.m. to 10:30; 1 p.m. to 2:30 and 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Sey. 8414.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' International Union, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. A. Seeley; secretary, A. W. Oakley, 733 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 659.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Halsall; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 216.

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in Room 208 Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, H. Perry; secretary, George Mowat, 818 Dunlevy avenue.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 191—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, F. Barclay, 352 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL, NO. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, Geo. Gerrard; secretary, Robert J. Craig, Kurts Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnson.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS', British Columbia Division, C. P. System, Division No. 1—Meets 11:30 a.m. third Sunday in month, Room 204. Local chairman, T. O'Connor, P. O. Box 432, Vancouver. Local secty. and treas., H. W. Withers, P. O. Box 432, Vancouver.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p.m. President, Fred. Fuller; vice-president, G. S. Philpot; recording secretary, Jos. Russell, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Dan Cummings; treasurer, Geo. Hessell; business agent, W. F. Dunn, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS', LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. P. McCoy; recording secretary, Geo. Albers; treasurer and business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 202, Sey. 2348.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 146 Alexander St. President, P. Peel; secretary, Thos. Nixon.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.—Vancouver and vicinity. Branch meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Labor Temple, Dunsmuir and Homer st., room 205. Robert C. Sampson, Pres., 747 Dunlevy ave.; Joseph G. Lyon, Fin. Sec., 1721 Grant st.; Tom Smith, Rec. Sec., 943 Broadway west.

MACHINISTS', NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursdays, 7:15 p.m. President, Chas. Mattinson; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

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

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, 640 Robson street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, C. P. Howett; treasurer, W. Fowler.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. President, J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89—Meets first and third Wednesday, O'Brien Hall, 8 p.m. President, G. Dean; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter; financial secretary, D. Scott; treasurer, I. Tyson; business agent, Joe Hampton. Phone Sey. 1514.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. President, J. E. Phillips; financial secretary, J. Freckelton, 811 Seymour St.; recording secretary, George Powell, 1550 Fourth Ave. W.; business agent, W. J. Nagle, Room 306, Labor Temple.

STEROTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 249 13th Ave. East.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield, phone Fairmont 988; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 2656 Trinity Street, phone Highland 1572; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 a.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; recording and corresponding secretary, C. MacDonald, Labor Temple; financial secretary, L. Wakely, P. O. Box 703.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS', LOCAL No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, J. Kavanagh; secretary, A. Jamieson, 54 Fifth Ave. East.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 2 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, A. H. England; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Labor Temple, corner of Royal Ave. and Seventh St., at 8 p.m. President, J. L. Hogg, Hankey Blk., Sapperton; Secretary, A. McDonald, 821 Royal Ave., New Westminster.

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' Local 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 988, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1599—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. President, M. C. Schmendt; secretary, A. Walker, Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL 734—MEETS IN Labor Temple, New Westminster, corner Seventh street and Royal avenue, every second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 p.m. President, R. S. Hunt; secretary, F. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, T. H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Labor hall, 731 Johnston St. President, J. B. Bryan; recording secretary, Geo. L. Dykeman; business agent and financial secretary, W. A. Parkinson, Box 236.

MINERS' UNIONS.

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

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2388, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO LOCAL UNION U.M.W. of A.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Athletic Club, Chapel Street Arthur Jordan, Box 410, Nanaimo, B. C.

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

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. President, F. W. Perrin; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 26, Trail, B. C.

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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.

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Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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"Isn't that nice," replied the caller. "So unlike most visitors—they just talk and lie to you by the hour."—Kansas City Star.

A Lesson for Business Agents

Somebody has said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied,
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried,
So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least no one has ever done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing he knew he'd begun it;
With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubt or quiddit;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you;
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin;
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing, as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

—Iconoclast.

O sorrowing hearts of slaves,
We heard you beat from far!
We bring the light that saves,
We bring the morning star;
Freedom's good things we bring you,
Whence all good things are.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

The fancy that war is necessary to maintain the ideals of manly courage is as mistaken as is the notion that the system of the duel was required to uphold the sense of personal honor.—Nathaniel Southgate Shaler.

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NEW WESTMINSTER.

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

B. C. Electric Car Fares.

Editor B. C. Federationist: 1. The B. C. Electric Railway Company's increase in car fares is an unpleasant surprise to passengers, for whom the motormen, conductors and other employees I had the honor to represent on the recent board of conciliation feel sympathy, because they know beyond the possibility of doubt, that such increases are not justified by the trivial advances that about 200 of them have received at 2 cents per hour. The 5 cents increase to 27 cents per hour only applies to the very few beginners for the first three months. They could easily be borne by that large company (already paying its shareholders 8 per cent. dividends) without increasing fares during this temporary period of stringency.

2. As misleading statements have appeared in a section of newspapers leading readers to wrongly believe that the increase has been caused by those little additions to the company's pay roll, and they have thus been inflated to divert public thought from the real cause of the increase, I have been requested to state that the men fear that passengers are being made to pay about 19 times the increased wages the tithe of them are receiving. If that is not so they would be very glad if the present manager will demonstrate to their committee the facts, as they, with myself, are anxious not to be misled through lack of essential information.

3. Those press statements have been astutely prepared, but overolok such important factors as the increase of 28 per cent. in car fares now handicapping the most needy workers hitherto using white tickets. It is very unjust to blame B. C. E. R. employees for such exactions.

4. A special responsibility to elicit the facts rests upon me through having been paid by the Dominion government under the Industrial Disputes Act to aid in the prevention of the then impending strike, thus acquiring full knowledge of the facts disclosed by both sides. The majority of one's schedule when published was so inadequate that 80 per cent of the employees voted its rejection after the chairman and the company's representative had left for their holidays.

Then began twelve of the hardest days' work of strenuous effort to avert a strike that would have been a calamity to all concerned. That necessitated efforts protracted after the board dissolved, and preparation of the minority report. Meetings with the men and their committees were imperative, and also with the general manager. Finally it became evident that the only possible way to avert a strike was to persuade the men in part to accept small increases, and in view of the fact that they could not obtain increases adequate to meet the increasing cost of living, it was best to direct their efforts for further relief in the direction of reducing the costs of rent, food, etc., especially as I found that it was practicable for the company and employees together to accomplish part by well directed efforts.

5. I interviewed the general manager and his assistants on the company's side, and on the other repeatedly met the men's committee and attended meetings of the association, suggesting that instead of wasting large sums of money and their energies on a strike which would injure both they and public welfare, they should promptly arrange terms for at least a year and during that time spend even 1 per cent of the combined saving from the prevented strike, in a well thought out investigation into the causes of the phenomenal increasing cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and thereby unite with other similarly intent organizations to reduce the excessive cost, which can be more quickly and permanently lowered in British Columbia than anywhere else in the empire, if the right means are utilized to improve conditions in British Columbia.

The strike was averted to direct efforts to reduce the cost of living.

6. Thus with the cordial co-operation of the men's committees, who were then expecting the assistance of the general manager to that end, the strike was averted by that inducement to reverse their decision by 865 votes out of the 1606 voting—a dangerously narrow majority of 124 men out of about 2000, of whom nearly 400 remained neutral. Judge, therefore, of those self-denying employees' disappointment on finding that the company have flouted their noble purpose and unjustifiably inflicted an increase of 28 per cent. upon the daily fares of the increasing toilers (including vast numbers of underpaid young women) who are barely able to afford the two tickets which cost 6 1-4 cents before—now raised to 8 cents or more per trip.

7. The 20 per cent. increase in the company's main revenue through green tickets being forced up from four and one-sixth cents each to five cents seems such a needless exaction, that in view of the known facts it seems highly desirable that either the mayor and council of Vancouver alone, or together with the civic authorities of Victoria and Westminster (whose citizens have granted the company their franchises) should first request a precise statement from the company declaring the number of men in each grade with the increase per hour and cost per year, so that people now forced to pay these extraordinary increases may be informed how far any part of such are warranted, and impress upon the company the advisability of promptly reconsidering that wrong step.

8. Clause 31 of Vancouver City's 1901 agreement with the company provides that: "The corporation shall at all times have access to the traffic books of the company by an accountant of the corporation to ascertain the total amount of traffic receipt of the company on which the aforesaid payments (to the city) are to be calculated." The first step towards protecting citizens should therefore be effected through the mayor regularly exercising that right. The next effective step is to walk when practicable, and to save avoidable car trips by making notes to ensure all possible being done each trip, in order to teach the directors of British Columbia Electric Railway Company the wholesome lesson that British Columbians are not giving the company franchises to drive citizens "like dumb driven cattle," nor to restrict the use of public facilities which if rightly developed by extending cheap travel would have paid the company better.

9. The third most effective remedy is for the civic authorities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster to unite with the Provincial authorities in insisting upon seats being provided under penalty of "no seat no fare" till the company restore the white and green ticket concessions.

The fourth and ultimately most effective remedy is for civic authorities and citizens to unite in giving prior encouragement to bring the Canada Power Company into effective competition with the British Columbia Electric Company to relieve citizens from the exactions of this monopoly.

The fifth and most permanently effective remedy is to extend the functions and alter the names of present Ratepayers' Associations into branches of a united "Citizens' League" with smaller membership fees, easily provided out of British Columbia Electric Railway fares saved as above, and direct united efforts to the solution of the cost of living the British Columbia Electric Company are ruthlessly increasing.

10. Let us remember that the pair who have worked this trick are not here to realize its effects, but are scooting back to London, leaving the wrong impression that "wages caused the rise," which the "avarice" of those shareholders, who are exacting more than 8 per cent. dividends should not be allowed to extort.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.

Sept. 22, 1913.

REGULAR MEETING OF ROYAL CITY T. & L. C.

Reports of Busy Committees and Appointment of Many New Ones Indicates Life.

Heartily Endorse Federationist's Page for New Westminster Unions and Unionists.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 25.—The regular meeting of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council was held on the above date, President Cameron in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted.

Application for affiliation received from the newly-organized local of International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and accepted. Credentials received from same union for Robert Lee, J. R. Flynn, W. C. Saunders.

Communication from B. C. Federationist. Referred to new business.

From B. C. Federation of Labor, in re coal miners' strike, enclosing petition to W. J. Bowser. Received and request granted.

From B. C. Federationist, re donation to miners' wives and children. On motion a committee was appointed to report or to act. Committee was elected as follows: Dels. Gibb, Dodd, Fell, McWalter, Saunders.

Resignation of Geo. Bacon as trustee accepted.

Invitation of Political Equality League to members of council to attend meeting at Dainty Tea Rooms tomorrow night. Accepted.

From Trades and Labor Congress re legislative matters. Request complied with.

Report of Committees.

Committee to visit Vancouver Trades and Labor Council re affiliation of Vancouver unions reported having visited Vancouver and as a result secretary of Tailors' union asked information. Secretary instructed to furnish same.

Communication from H. C. Benson, secretary Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, re what unions came under heading of complaints made, was referred to the executive and the special committee.

Committee re voters' lists to hold meeting next Sunday night and wants all assistance possible from union members. Report received.

Organization Committee.

Del. Knudsen reported that charter for International Steam and Operating Engineers had been received and the members of the B. C. Stationary Engineers were coming over by degrees, and had asked their Grand Lodge to permit them to join in a body.

Reports of Unions.

Typos—All working. A new union had been formed on the 23rd at Kamloops, which takes twelve members of New Westminster union.

Cigarmakers—All working.

Street Railway Employees—The new agreement is very obnoxious to the men and further negotiations are probable.

Barbers—All working.

U. B. of Carpenters—No improvement; men leaving every week; one brother buried last week.

Painters—Trade bad. Those who are working are out of town.

Lathers—Not much doing. Reported some work starting in Port Mann next week.

Federal Labor Union—Getting busy and doing some work. Have an agreement with the contractor of addition to postoffice, the first of its kind.

Retail Clerks—Have offered to meet merchants but have had no reply to their letter.

Engineers—Doing well, nine new members at first meeting.

New Business.

Moved and seconded that secretary be instructed to write to U. B. Carpenters asking for facts of case in re Contractor Christie doing lathing on Lillooet school job.

Communication enclosing petition re Co-operative Societies. Referred to special committee to interview the affiliated Unions. Del. Dodd, Del. Knutsen, Del. Cameron were elected as committee.

Communication from B. C. Federationist was taken up and R. P. Pettipiece, who was present, was given the floor and gave a sketch of the policy and plans of The B. C. Federationist and the means now being taken to make The Federationist a provincial paper, with a page for the New Westminster workers. The "Christmas Box" subscription for the Island miners' wives and children is already exceeding all expectations and the $5,000 asked for will be more than subscribed before the sixty days are up. The U. M. W. are putting up a great fight and are going to test the validity of the picketing law.

Moved that the communication be referred to the executive and request of editor of B. C. Federationist be complied with.

Amendment that a correspondent be elected at this meeting. Amendment carried. Delegate Grant was elected.

Mr. Small was, on motion, given the floor, and addressed the council on the matter of subscriptions for the furnishing of the hospital. The larger part of the new hospital is built, but on account of lack of funds, have not been able to complete same. The additions now completed will be sufficient to accommodate all present demands, if they can be furnished. The board is now asking for $1.00 subscriptions towards furnishing the hospital.

On motion a special committee was elected to go into the matter of furnishing a ward for the unionists of this city. The chairman appointed Dels. Dodd, Wardrope and Maiden as the committee.

Del. Gibb moved that a committee of five be appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting to nominate candidates for the coming municipal elections, with power to add to their number. Carried. Committee elected as follows: Dels. Dodd, Stoney, Gibb, Cameron and Flynn.

Cameron—Maiden—That this council enter a strong protest against the increase in fares on the B. C. Electric Railway and the secretary be instructed to write the general manager to this effect. Carried.

D. S. CAMERON

President of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council—Secretary-Treasurer New Westminster Labor Temple Co.—Likely to be Central Labor Body aldermanic candidate in the Royal City next January.

ALDERMAN DODD

Who will be a Municipal candidate of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council to succeed himself in January elections. This time he will have two running mates, with good prospects for election of all three.

MICHIGAN MINERS STICKING DOGGEDLY AND BOUND TO WIN

State Governor Not Unlike Our Own Bowser, With Much the Same Tactics Used.

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo., in a letter to The Federationist, received this week, says:

"There is not much change in the strike at Michigan. President Moyer is now in the field there and reports that the men are standing firm and seem more determined than ever to push the strike to a successful issue. The Labor Department at Washington, as well as the governor of the State of Michigan, appear to be interesting themselves in an effort to bring about a settlement, but it is doubtful if they can accomplish much, as the copper interests are convinced that they are greater and more powerful than the government and seem determined to stand on their arrogance and despotism to force the men into subjection, with the aid of several hundred deputies and gunmen, together with the troops at their disposal by the sanction of the government. If the governor had the backbone, there is no doubt but what he could force a settlement by withdrawing the troops and calling an extra session of the legislature with instructions to pass an eight-hour law for miners and an arbitration law. If the governor would go so far as to call the legislature, I believe the operators would come off their high horse and meet the men, but the governor lacks the backbone to do anything very antagonistic to the operators. The board members on the ground believe the situation looks good and that the company will be ultimately forced to time of the men maintain their present solidarity and determination."

UNIONISTS OF ROYAL CITY TO GO INTO POLITICS

Central Labor Body Will Place at Least Three Aldermanic Candidates In the Field.

Building Trades Quiet, Many Unemployed and Unorganized Suffer Reduced Wages.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 25.—At Wednesday night's meeting of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council a special committee was named, with power to add to the number, amid a good deal of enthusiasm, to make preliminary arrangements for the municipal campaign in January next.

The Royal City Central Labor Body purposes placing at least three candidates in the field for aldermen and are even at this stage of the game making preparation to put up a stiff fight to elect their nominees. Arrangements have been made with The Federationist to increase its circulation in New Westminster to such an extent that it will prove a valuable medium in assisting to that end; in fact inside of the next sixty days practically every unionist over there will be a paid-up reader of the Only Paper.

The Patient Hope of Workers

The other day I chanced to meet a very respectable looking man, who, with his five-year-old daughter, had been turned back by the U. S. immigration authorities at Blaine, Wash., because he had no money and needed a job.

History, though all too common, must be of interest to all students of modern social conditions.

He had been living in Vancouver, but had been without employment so long that in desperation he and his wife, seeing the impossibility of any longer keeping up a home, resolved to separate, each taking a child. The wife remained in Vancouver with a child of three years, and was endeavoring to obtain employment of some sort, while he had taken the other child and got as far as the boundary in search of work.

He hoped that when times become better they would be able to get the family all together again in some sort of a home.

The hopefulness and courage of the workers is truly remarkable and the patience with which they endure is pitiable, to say the least.

Besieged for Jobs.

Building Inspector Turnbull of the Royal City, in charge of the alteration work at the Exhibition grounds, has been besieged with applicants for jobs to such an extent that he has had to pass out a limited amount of work to the more needy ones, and only residents with families need apply at that.

Renewing Organization Work

The New Westminster Teamsters' union has taken on a new lease of life. The fight being waged by the Retail Clerks and Meat Cutters for the early-closing and half-holiday bylaw has stirred up the dry bones and now we may look for doings among the Jehus at an early date. The fight is the thing, boys.

Fraser Mills Cut Wages.

The Fraser Mills have made a cut in wages all round and stopped the night shift entirely. It is reported that as little as $.150 per day is being paid. The only ones who have not had wages reduced are the Shingle Weavers and Electrical workers. They are Organized. See the point?

Price of Municipal Stupidity.

The recent streetrailway strike at Port Arthur-Fort William cost the joint board $11,000. This was shown in the financial report of the street railway for the months of May and June, submitted commissioners last meeting.

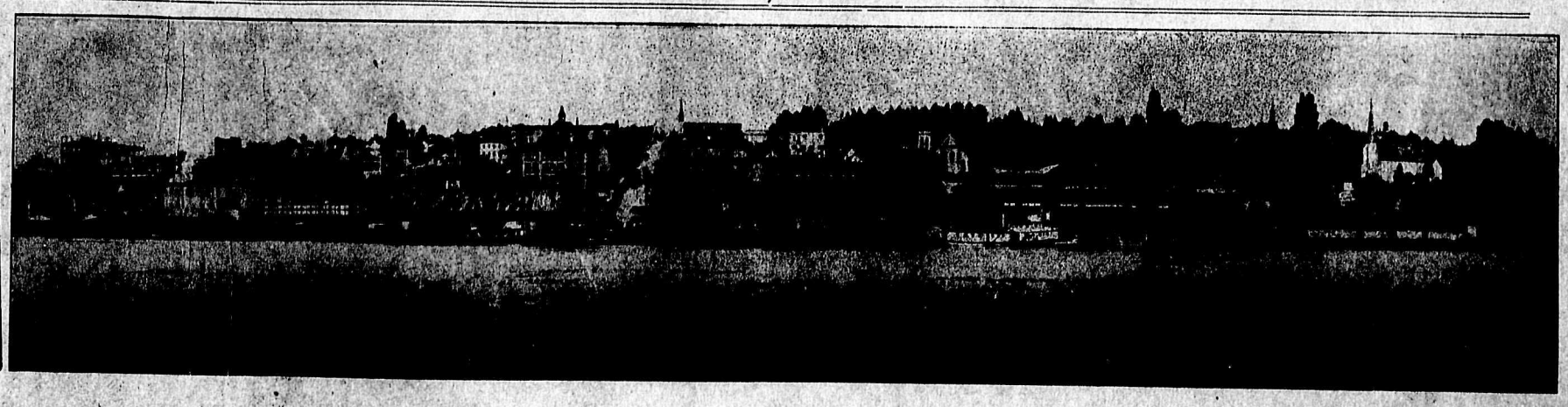
The report showed the earnings for May were $15,825.10, operating expenses $15,781.94, leaving a profit of $43.16 to meet an estimated interest, accident and sinking fund expenditure of $8,400. For the month of June the earnings were $24,547.08 and expenses were $18,427.61, leaving a profit of $6,119.47 to meet an estimated, interest, sinking fund and accident fund for this month of $8,700.

Net profits on operation for the month	$ 6,162.63
Indebtedness to profit and loss	17,100.00
Net loss	$10,938.37

A. F. of L. Executive in Session.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor convened in regular quarterly session at Washington, D. C., on Monday last. The sessions will continue until tomorrow afternoon.

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward, or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.



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All interested in organization are requested to at once call at Room 217, Labor Temple, or communicate with
GEO. HEATHERTON
A. F. of L. General Organizer

SPARKLING COMEDY DAILY ENACTED AT LADYSMITH

Disciples of Nick Carter Add to the Gayety of Nations and Intensify Burlesque.

Good Old British Justice as Administered By Bowser Proteges and Amateur Scab-herders.

LADYSMITH, Sept. 23.—The scabs consider that it is too dangerous to their health to be living in various parts of the city, so they have wisely adopted the old adage that "Birds of a feather flock together"; so have removed from their late residences in the outlying parts and gone to live under the eagle eyes of the militia, near their headquarters.

Between the early hours of 6 and 7 a.m. two of Bowser's scab-herders go to the home of each notarious scab and escort "it" to the Pullman car of the miners' train.

At 7 a.m. prompt two scab-herders, armed with high-powered rifles, take their seats on the pilot of the locomotive, and so are in a position to protect the lives of the valuable asset of the coal company during the run from Ladysmith to the mines at Extension, which are reached about 7:45 a.m.

On the return trip from the mines, the scab-herders still retain their seats, but instead of guarding scabs, they do a greater service to mankind, as they guard that which in normal times would be thrown in the gob, but in these stirring ones it is loaded in cars and sent to the slack washer in the guise of coal. At times these two scab-herders go on a wild-goose chase to enliven the monotony of their profession.

On Wednesday, 17th, a storekeeper and two boys were out hunting in the vicinity of the coal company's tracks. When the coal train came in view the scab-herders signalled the engineer to stop the train as the enemy was in sight. After a great effort on the part of the engineer, the train was eventually stopped, and the hunters commanded to surrender by the scab-herders. On surrendering to the command they were ordered to produce their licences, which they did; also imparting the knowledge that if they had not had one they (the scab-herders) would not have caught them.

The "Budding" Detective, or "Nick Carter in Embryo."

It must be very gratifying to the coal company to know they have such a capable detective under the guise of a C. P. R. trainman. To see him seated on his perch on the pilot of their locomotive, while going to and from their mines, as he searches the bush on either side with his eagle eye for the enemy, which is only existent in his own brain (that is, assuming he has any brains). One and all of the citizens of Ladysmith hope that his services will be well rewarded for the splendid manner he is carrying out his precarious duties to a coal company, that is trying to work its mines under difficulties as confront them. REAL MINERS WILL NOT work under military or Bowser's thug protection, so they have to work them with scabs and whatever cattle they can gull into going in them.

Justice as Administered in B.C. Courts at Ladysmith.

On Monday, Sept. 22, three more boys were taken in Bowser's dragnet and brought up before the police magistrate for preliminary trial, along with one previously taken to jail some weeks ago, but who unfortunately was stricken with appendicitis and has since been in Nanaimo hospital under continuous guard of two special scab-herders.

Fortunately he made fair progress and was able to walk around the hospital premises, so on Monday, 22nd, he was removed to Ladysmith, under the protection of two of Bowser's plug-uglies. As the three persons were coming from the train any one would have concluded it was a case of two criminals and an innocent man, from the looks of the three.

These dragnet proceedings have a streak of comedy running throughout them, as, for instance, the arrest of one of the boys yesterday was preluded by the arrest of the wrong one, who was kept under arrest for several hours before the sleuths were aware of the fact that they had "got" the wrong man, so they released him, and got a hurry on to arrest the supposed right one, which they found several hours later.

At the trial of these four men the prosecuting attorney was so hard up for witnesses that the principal evidence used against one of the arrested men was to the effect that a girl of tender years had seen him through a telescope on the morning of the so-called unlawful assembly, which evidence evoked applause in court.

Much to the chagrin of the prosecuting attorney this evidence was not sufficient to satisfy the presiding magistrate that the man was guilty of the charge filed against him, and in consequence the information was dismissed, much to the surprise of the people in court who, having heard previous proceeding in the same magistrate's court, everyone was expecting that the man would have been sent up for trial, as the evidence was on a par to what had gone on before.

The case of the sick man was an insult to humanity and civilization, and a travesty on British justice. He was sent up for trial at the assizes, on the flimsiest of evidence, such evidence being that he was seen on the street when every person in town were taking the "sights" in.

By skilful diplomacy of the defence counsel, and a doctor's certificate of ill-health, the kind-hearted (?) magistrate allowed the defendant out on bail in the small sum of two thousand dollars.

SAVING LABOR.

Several church poor-boxes have been robbed recently. To the surprise of all, the church people are annoyed at this. The money in these boxes was collected for the poor and the poor got it. Moreover they, or he, saved a lot of trouble in disbursement, which should arouse gratitude. "They also starve who only stand and wait."

WORKERS' FORUM

Protest Against Use of Militia.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am instructed by Hosmer Local to ask you to publish the resolution below. Thanking you in anticipation.

W. BALDERSTONE.

The following resolution was unanimously passed a special meeting of the Hosmer Local Union, at which a very large and representative number were present to consider the advisability of a 48 hours' stoppage of work:

"RESOLVED, that we, the members of Local 2497, U. M. W. of A., Hosmer, B. C., here in special meeting assembled, do hereby condemn the action of those who are responsible for the military rule being established in the strike zone on Vancouver Island. We believe that in the last analysis it was the government of B. C. who were actually responsible, although from reports at hand, it would appear that no one seems willing to accept the responsibility. We are of the opinion, however, that Attorney General Bowser, backed up by the Conservative government and capitalist press, did intend to deliberately ride roughshod over the mine workers of the island, and considering the honorable and peaceable manner in which the strikers were conducting themselves, the one way to demoralize and bring about a stampede amongst the workers was to send in the military, and we are of the opinion that these tactics were employed by the government to bring about such a result.

"Therefore, be it further resolved, that we sympathise with our fellow workers on the island who have been subjected to such tyrannical treatment, through the agency of such a despotic and czar-like government—a government which is always crying out for a white B. C., and we would urge all wage-workers to register their protest against the high-handed methods of Bowser & Co., when the opportunity presents itself, through the ballot box, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the B. C. Federationist and the District Ledger for publication."

One Big Labor Paper.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Personally I am in perfect sympathy with the efforts put forth by the directors and yourself to make The Federationist a newspaper in every sense of the word. We have in Canada today, and in almost every other country, lots of small papers dealing with Labor or socialist matters exclusively, all struggling to keep afloat, very few of them able to show a balance on the right side, for the simple reason that the working man, who is trying to get intellectual benefits therefrom, is not in a position to subscribe to them all; whereas if the different factions would sink their differences, mere technicalities in most cases, and combine their efforts to turn out a real newspaper, at a reasonable price, containing the news of the world, politically, industrially, and otherwise, a paper that would appeal to the man in the street, as well as progressive thinkers. It is a large order, but it must be tackled. The coming paper of the working class must take the lead in newspaperdom. We predominate in numbers, and our views must predominate also. We must reach the masses at all hazards, for therein lies our salvation, for they, in their ignorance of the true conditions, beguiled and misled by a subsidized capitalist press, have proved a menace to labor's advancement. How well our opponents realize this fact, and take full advantage of it is apparent to any thinking man; therefore, it is opportune that we tackle this question, right here and now, in a spirit worthy of men, who realize the potentialities of an up-to-date newspaper, dealing fearlessly with questions of the hour, and carry to the masses a message of the hope that is within us, the abolition of a system that has kept the workers in bondage for a thousand years. "Labor Omnia Vincit."

JAMES ROBERTS.
Moyie, B. C., Sept. 23, 1913.

The Fed.'s "Christmas Box" Fund.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have just read with interest your appeal on behalf of the "Kiddies" of the miners now on strike for twelve months on Vancouver. The idea appeals to me as immensely practical, it being understood that the miners are not asking for assistance, but that the scheme is being fostered by The Federationist for the purpose of showing the miners that the other unionists are duly appreciative of the fight that is being put up for unionism on Vancouver Island, despite the fact that the entire machinery of the government is being used to defeat the men in their efforts to have the Coal Mines Regulation Act enforced. Enclosed please find $10 as a contribution towards the fund.

Jas. H. McVety.
Vancouver, Sept. 20.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Is She Right or Wrong?

This will be the subject of Sam Atkinson's lecture in the Dominion theatre, Granville street, on the coming Sunday evening.

Mr. Atkinson has lectured upon the question of "Woman Suffrage" for the New York Political Equality League many times, and a lively discussion is promised at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Atkinson has come to British Columbia as the official organizer of the Social Democratic party of Canada, and he has a good record as a lecturer and organizer. He has just completed work in Buffalo for the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees' Association, of which association he is an organizer, and he has to his credit the breaking of an arbitration award with credit to the men and their organization which resulted in an increase of wages above that determined upon by the Board of Arbitration.

It was very largely through the publicity accorded to conditions in Porcupine by Mr. Atkinson's articles in the Industrial Banner in Toronto, that the men were liberated from the Toronto jail and Magistrate Torrence was censured by the government. Last Thursday evening Mr. Atkinson visited Nanaimo and addressed an audience of over a thousand people, and it is expected that he will do much to arouse public opinion against the high-handed methods of the government of this province.

And this is Liberty—that one grow after the law of his own life, hindering not another; and this is Opportunity; and the fruit thereof is Variation; and from the glad growing and the fruit-feasting comes Sympathy, which is appreciative and helpful good-fellowship.—J. Wm. Lloyd.

R. A. RIGG
Business Agent and General Secretary Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council—This week a delegate to the Montreal convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which closes to-morrow.

WHY DEMAND FOR CANADIAN UNIONS BY DAILY PRESS?

Daily Province, Says Ledger, Fails to Practice What It Editorially Preaches.

Absurdity of Employers Expecting Workers to Keep Out of International Labor Movement.

The District Ledger, Fernie, comes out strong in denunciation of an article in the editorial columns of the Daily Province, in which the closing down of mines in British Columbia is charged against the interference of international union officers. To the Ledger the article in question is inspired against the existence of international labor unions. Among other things, the Ledger makes comment on the cry for the organization of purely Canadian labor unions:

To instance the absurdity of a paper like the Province attempting to discredit an American labor organization, let us consider this journal's position from a purely mechanical viewpoint. In common with other coast papers this journal has a signed agreement with the International Typographical Union, and possibly the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers Union, and the Pressmen's Union, all of which are "international" and have headquarters on the other side. The Province is printed on an American machine, made in America. It is also "set up" on an American linotype (or if not an American patented machine.) When the machinery was erected, American tradesmen erected it, more than likely. If the Province can buy its paper cheaper in the States than in Canada it is nonsense for them to stop and consider the number of families who will be affected by their act. If they can buy better machinery in America it is absurd to expect them to patronize Canadian manufacturers.

Are you going to compel the operators to employ Canadian miners and use Canadian machines, or the Province to employ Canadian printers and buy Canadian machinery? Why then should there be any distinction with regard to unions? If men have to work internationally they must be organized internationally.

Park Commissioners' Report.

The Federationist has received the Park Commissioners' report for the year 1912. It contains a comprehensive, educational and concise report of the work of the board in the various parks of the city, as well as a lot of interesting information regarding the later acquisitions of the city in the shape of parks and playgrounds, and well worth the time and attention of even the older residents who imagine they know all about the subject. The new policy of utilizing the school grounds for recreation purposes, under intelligent direction and supervision, is dealt with at some length, and The Federationist is of the opinion that this is one of the best projects the board has ever undertaken. School grounds are necessarily situated in the residential districts, and by supplying various devices for the amusement of the children, tend to keep them in a proper environment, rather than encouraging them to seek their amusement in the more questionable districts of the city, and the Park Board, in bringing this about, has done more possibly than will be immediately apparent. Copies of the report can be had on application to the Park Board, or at the office of the building manager of the Labor Temple.

Japan's Unemployed Problem.

Like many other great cities, Tokyo, Japan, has an unusually large number of unemployed, and it is increasing at an alarming figure, says the A. F. of L. news-letter. Many of those locating there come from the country with high ambitions. In a short time they discover that all desirable positions have been previously pre-empted and find it extremely difficult to secure employment. This summer the number of unemployed has been exceptionally large, most of the men being in the prime of life, and are sometimes found in desperate condition, wanting for the actual necessaries of life and having nothing to eat for days at a time. This same condition is reported to be true of many of the larger cities, and no doubt is one of the causes which is forcing the government to seek some place to locate this large surplus in order to avoid serious complications, and a probable revolution, unless some means is secured to relieve the extraordinary pressure that is felt at the present time.

FIRST LINK IN CHAIN OF BIG GROCERY STORES

Dominion Stores Limited Will Take Over H. A. Edgett Co. Store Wednesday.

Mr. Chas. E. Lindmark, Managing Director, Is an Old-Timer With Ideas and Executive Ability.

Mr. Chas. F. Lindmark, managing director of the Dominion Stores, Limited, who has been a well-known business man in the Kootenay country for a number of years, is in the city this week arranging details for the opening of one of a chain of grocery stores, to be conducted on a large scale.

Mr. Lindmark, in conversation with The Federationist yesterday afternoon, said that his company were taking over the H. A. Edgett Co., Ltd., store, located on the corner of Pender and Cambie streets, which will be made the head store and offices of the company.

In the immediate future it is the intention of Mr. Lindmark to open up a number of branch stores throughout the city for the purpose of facilitating the economical distribution of groceries and provisions at a rate which he promises will have a marked bearing on the cost of living. In fact, Mr. Lindmark goes so far as to promise to make it possible that the purchasing power of the present scale shall be considerably increased; an innovation that will be hailed with considerable satisfaction by thousands of wage-workers in Vancouver and vicinity.

"It is the purpose," said Mr. Lindmark, "of my company to open branches at Vernon, Kelowna and Armstrong, to be used primarily as purchasing agencies to supply Okanagan fruits and vegetables at close prices in the Coast market, thus taking full advantage of the recent readjustment in express and freight rates between Vancouver and those points."

Many wage-workers in Vancouver will be pleased to know that the services of Mr. H. A. Edgett will be retained by the big new company in the capacity of superintendent, while Mr. O. A. McCall of The H. A. Edgett Co., Ltd., will be the manager of the main store here.

Mr. Lindmark is well and popularly known in the upper country, especially among the railway employees. For a number of years he was associated with C. B. Hume & Co. at Revelstoke, and if his success there is any criterion of his ability to manage the big undertaking he now proposes, his promise to reduce the cost of living in Vancouver will be made good.

Retail Employees Still Active.

There is no doubt that the retail clerks intend to have a busy time this winter. The general organizing secretary of the Retail Employees Organization of B. C. has come to Vancouver to put the local branch upon a thoroughly efficient basis and to secure more members, if time will permit. The clerks in Vancouver have a large organization, and it only remains for them to get their members thoroughly organized, for them to become a power in the community. Great strides have been made in bridging the members together, and the social events which have been held have proved a great success. The organization is now running a monthly journal, published at Victoria, which will be the means of bringing before the membership the progress being made. The Fed. is pleased to note the progress which the retail workers have made, and feels that if they continue to go ahead at the present rate they will soon have one of the largest organizations in B. C. The general secretary, Dan W. Poupard, will be pleased, he says, to receive any inquiries at 111 Duncans Bldg., Pender West, and interested persons or intending members should communicate with him without delay. He expects to be in the city for another two weeks.

Embarrassing but Effective.

The Cunard steamship Ausonia, bound for Canada, was held up at London for some hours one night last week by a surprise strike of sailors and firemen. No trouble was suspected but the moment the firemen were ordered below and the sailors were told to stand by the ropes they refused to obey. The men complained of bad food and other matters and demanded the removal of the chief steward. The captain refused to comply and the men refused to work. Subsequently the stewards joined the strikers. A conference between the agents of the company and the officers of the ship and representatives of the Sailors' Union eventually ended in the appointment of a new steward. The men then resumed work and the vessel sailed at ten o'clock at night.

The action of tyrants, big or little, is often helpful to the cause of liberty. In every country in the youth of movements making for freedom, repression has been tried, and in the end it has always broken down. Who has not read the Draconian anti-socialist laws of Germany? German autocracy, armed with all the pains and penalties of law, set itself to defeat democracy, Bismarck, man of blood and iron, hardening his heart against the struggle. He failed ignominiously, and where Bismarck failed men of straw dressed in a little brief authority will not succeed. What authority must understand (no peace is possible otherwise) is that Labor is tired of its unceasing treadmill. Labor demands a life worthy of human beings. In view of what is happening on every side, who can dispute that we are on the eve of portentous change? "Truly it is beautiful," wrote Carlyle, "to see the brutish empire of Mammon cracking everywhere; giving sure promise of dying or of being changed."—Daily Citizen.

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the free thinkers consider it an edifice where all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that, if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground.—Swift.

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