

# The Islander

121

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**CITY COUNCIL**

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening in council chambers.

His Worship the Mayor presided, and there were present Ald. Parnham, Maxwell, Banks, and Mitchell.

Minutes of previous meetings were passed as read.

Correspondence was read regarding the sale of city bonds, which matter was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

Tenders were submitted for the painting of the council chambers and magistrates office, which were held over till next meeting.

The following accounts were received and ordered paid if found correct:

News-Advertiser	\$19.75
A. R. Kierstead	4.75
C. H. Tarbell	3.55
Electric Light Co.	76.50
Water Works	4.00
Macfarlane Bros. Ltd.	1.55
	<b>\$110.10</b>

Ald Maxwell's amendment to the Trades By-Law was held over till next meeting.

Complaints were made about the City Constable interfering with the City Band whilst the latter were playing on Dunsmuir Avenue.

Constable Ward gave a satisfactory explanation of the whole affair.

Ald Parnham said there should be a time limit when bands, etc, be allowed to disturb the peace in the evening.

Ald Maxwell said he was of the same opinion as Ald. Parnham that a time limit should be set. The public had been allowed so much liberty in the past that they looked upon the present matter as an infringement of their rights.

Police matters were under discussion when the meeting adjourned.

Nobody likes a fast girl. She may be pretty and rich, but if she is bold and fast among men she will never be well respected.

Well bred people appreciate modesty in women and cannot tolerate the want of it. We are glad to say that as a rule girls are retiring and modest, but occasionally we see one that is hoidenish and bold, and the younger she is the worse she seems to be. The proper place for a girl under 18 is among her dolls and the longer she stays there the better for her future happiness. The girl who sits out at 14 will be an old woman at 25. Mothers, keep your daughters at your knees as long as possible and you will never have cause to regret it.

H. W. Spencer of Nanaimo arrived on Tuesday.

## Rumored That British Has German Fleet Bottled Up.

Special to The Islander.

Berlin, July 30th, 12 noon.—Germany have given Russia 22 hours to declare herself in regard to Austria-Servian war, and to explain why Russia is mobilizing troops.

St. Petersburg, July 31st.—Leading St. Petersburg papers publish news that Russia will declare war against Austria tomorrow and all eyes now centre on the Emperor, who is expected to make the announcement which will plunge all Europe into war.

London, July 30th.—Early tomorrow will decide whether Germany is to mobilize, which act will in all probability decide whether Europe will be plunged into a great war in the event of Germany forcing matters. Asquith will at once ask parliament for a large vote of credit to enable Britain to mobilize its force at once and take whatever means are necessary to support the alliance with France and Russia. Any move on part of Germany will be met by corresponding move on part of France. While both nations deny mobilization both are gathering its forces together for any eventuality

Paris, July 30th.—Germany is mobilizing and rushing troops to the French frontier.

London, Aug. 1st.—

Germany denies that she has declared war against Russia, she claims she has declared a state of war, but not against any particular nation. Austria captured Belgrade, but for three days there has been fighting in the pass above Belgrade and on the Austrian border. The Servians have held their own ground and prevented the Austrians from advancing. British fleet believed to be off the German Coast and is rumored that they have the German fleet bottled up. Rumored that two Japanese warships have headed this way to protect the B. C. Coast. The British Government have taken the C. P. R. Empress of Asia and Russia and are mounting them with guns to use as cruisers.

**LABOR FOR HARVEST**

Winnipeg, July 27—A meeting of the passenger heads of the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P. was held at the Canadian Pacific offices here this morning to consider the question of bringing to the harvest fields of the West farm laborers from the East.

It is expected that the number of the railways will be called upon to bring in this year will be considerably less than in years past. Conditions are such in the West that there is already on the spot a considerable number of men ready for work during the harvest. Only isolated districts report an insufficient supply of laborers, while a very large proportion report the supply greater than the demand. It is certain that the migration from south of the line will be very small this year. What men are needed will come from Eastern Canada and from the cities of the West and Middle West.

At today's meeting of the railway passenger agents arrangements were completed for the shipment of these men to the harvest fields. In the Eastern cities hundreds of men are ready and waiting.

The habit of treating those who are nearest and dearest to us with courtesy, is one that clouds the sunshine of too many homes. If you are young and looking for your prince, just test his home conduct. Do not be guided in your choice by what a young man is in the parlor; find out what he is in his mother's sitting room. Do not judge him by the way he can tip his hat, but by the way he treats the old especially his parents,

**EXPORTS**

Ottawa, July 27—During the twelve months ending April 30, Canada's exports to the United States totaled \$200,836,664, as against \$168,605,800 for the corresponding period in 1913.

Imports from the United States on the other hand, totaled \$402,985,425, as against \$442,218,343.

A great factor undoubtedly in the increase in exports is found in cattle. Canada exported in the twelve months \$7,180,348 worth to the United States as against \$2,232,542 to all countries in 1913.

Canada's total trade with all countries for the twelve months ending April 30 last was \$1,096,773,675, as against \$1,079,934,018 for 1913, or an increase of about \$17,000,000. Imports totaled \$621,322,564, as against \$678,587,617, or a decrease of \$56,000,000. Exports totaled \$475,061,111, as against \$401,846,401, or an increase of \$74,000,000.

Educate your boy. You may think money spent in this way is money spent in vain. There is nothing in him; he has no pride, no aspiration. You don't know. No one can tell what is in a boy. Besides, there may be an unkindled spark, an unfanned flame a smouldering flame, a latent energy, which the teacher's rod may stir, the association, which the books and men may arouse develop and direct, and thus start a boy agoing, with such energy and determination that no power on earth could stop him short of the topmost round in the ladder of fame.

Robt. W. Wendehorn, Dominion Telegraph operator, left for Powell River on Wednesday.

**B. C. TELEPHONE**

The B.C. Telephone Co. recently removed their central exchange office from Dunsmuir Avenue to the corner of 2nd Street and Derwent Avenue. A new type of switch board has been installed with 165 jack capacity and five new toll positions, which will cope with the ever increasing demand for telephone service.

The new switch board is one of the Northern Electric Co.'s No. 1240, and is the first one to be installed on this island and the second one in the province.

It is the intention of our genial local manager to give the people of Cumberland a telephone service second to none, and to keep it up-to-date as far as transmission and strict attention to business is concerned.

On the first of the year there were 108 subscribers, there are now 123.

The new cut in long distance rates came into effect on July 26, and parties wishing to communicate over the long distance can make appointments during the day without extra charge and talk after 7 p.m. at a greatly reduced rate.

**LOCAL NEWS**

Henry Devlin, Inspector of mines arrived on Sundry.

Mrs. William Jones, left for Nanaimo on Friday.

Mrs. A. Haywood left for South Wellington on Friday on a visit to her daughter.

See Mrs. John Gillespie, West Cumberland, for millinery at cost.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baldwin visited Nanaimo by auto on Sunday, returning the same day.

Mrs. J. V. Nordgren left on Tuesday for a few weeks visit to friends in the United States.

S. S. Granby put in at Union Bay on Thursday for 1000 tons of coke.

West Cumberland United Football Club will give a smoker in the New Hall on the recreation grounds tonight.

Mrs. Harry Wilson and Miss May Walker returned from a visit to Nanaimo and Victoria on Sunday.

Mrs. G. R. Joheston and family also Mrs. Robert Matheson of Puntledge left on Tuesday for Vulcan, Alberta.

Union Bay and Bevan teams will play a game of football at Recreation Grounds, Bevan, tonight, kick off at 6:30.

A house, furniture and 150 chickens for sale cheap. Just outside the city limits. For particulars apply at this office.

**WHO HAS COLD FEET NOW**

Seeing that Bevan Sports will not field a team in football or baseball against us, we hereby challenge them to a game of marbles or perhaps a fast game of croquet would be more suitable.

West Cumberland Baseball Club.

**FOREST PROTECTION.**

The town of Hearst in Ontario was recently destroyed by a forest fire. Several villages in New Brunswick have been swept away by forest fires this summer. During the past four summers at least two dozen villages have suffered through forest fires in Eastern Canada. The prime cause of these fires is neglect in protecting young timber from fire. Since the burning of the Crows Nest Valley in 1908, with the loss of lives and millions of dollars worth of property, special care has been paid throughout the Province of British Columbia to the prevention and control of forest fires in young timber as well as matured timber.

It has been found by experience that a large proportion of the fires which start in slash or young timber will, if allowed to run, spread to valuable timber or property, and when beyond control destroy the homes of the settlers in the small villages now being built up throughout the Province and cause loss of life. The protection of the settlers, as well as of the timber, is not assured unless all bush fires are kept under control during the dry season.

Young timber growing on non-agricultural lands is an asset worth protecting from fire. Nearly every settler knows how rapidly young timber grows to pole and tie size. In most districts in British Columbia timber reaches commercial size in sixty or eighty years. It requires no planting, grows without care or expense and produces a valuable crop which now beautifies the hills, protects the watersheds and will in another generation support industries. These facts are so well understood in British Columbia that the Forest Branch is every-where securing the co-operation of the residents in preventing destructive fires in the young as well as the old timber.

There are some persons in our community who seem to be mentally unbalanced with some get-rich-quick idea. They are spending their time in reading glowing prospects of some dead-sure silver mine or gilt-edged oil company. Thousands of hard-earned dollars have been withdrawn from the banks and sunk forever into some wild cat mining or other company. A fool and his money are soon parted, but don't fool any longer. If a stock promoter wants to sell you some stock that will make you independent for life within six months on an investment of \$100, be wise.

Bicycle lost from No. 7 Depot, plated rims, free wheel, hub brake straight handle bars, two outside patches on Dunlop tire on back wheel. Information to Eusor Brentnall, No. 8 Mine, or to Jas. Ward, City Police, Cumberland.

## The Ideal Store

# SPECIALS FOR THESE HOT DAYS

**Children's Rompers,  
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**Ladies' Waists, Night Gowns  
Underskirts, Combinations  
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Underwear in Lisle and Silk,  
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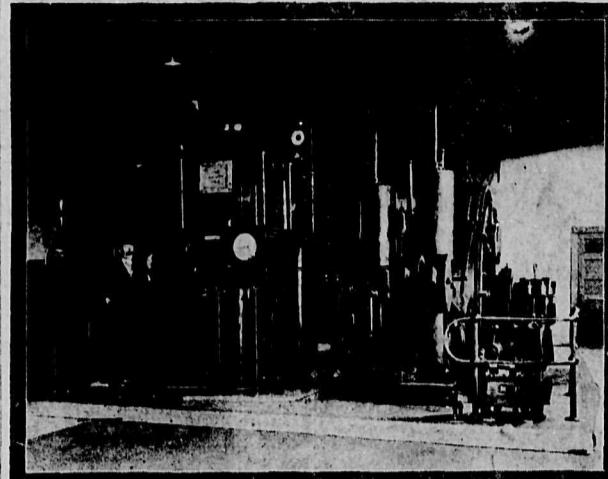
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## Winding Engine at No. 7 Mine

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited.



This picture represents the electrically driven main winding engine at No. 7 mine, which is located in the same power house as the air compressor last described. This winder is used for hauling coal trips up the main slope to the pit-head and replaces a steam driven hoist formerly used but which was not powerful enough for the work. This winder is of an unusually large size for this class of work and is driven by a motor of 750 horsepower. The winding drum is 8 feet diameter, 5 feet wide, with a clutch ring attached 8 feet diameter and brake ring 10 feet 4 inches diameter. The drum is built up of steeple plate and steeple castings and has a capacity of coiling 9000 feet of 1 1/4 in wire rope in 7 layers. The winder was designed to haul 15 loaded cars at a speed of 15 miles per hour up a 25 per cent grade, but in actual use has been found to be capable of greatly exceeding this. At this speed 40 trips can be hauled a distance of 7500 ft in 8 hours. The main shaft supporting the drum is 14 inches diameter in the bearings, and 15 inches through the drum.

The total weight of the drum and shaft with clutch and brake rings exceeds forty tons. The clutch and brake are operated by means of compressed air, cylinders fitted with cataract oil cylinders. These cylinders are controlled from the engineer's platform (which is seen in the foreground) through the medium of rods and levers, and the control gear is so arranged that the brake and clutch may be operated with any degree of pressure on the brake and clutch bands that the engineer may desire by the simple manipulation of the levers. The brake band is fitted with specially made asbestos wearing blocks and the clutch band is fitted with wood blocks. A large dial indicator is fitted facing the engineer which shows the position of the trip in the slope at all times.

On the engineer's platform are also fitted gauges for showing the horsepower taken by the winder, the air pressure for the clutch and brake cylinders, and also a tachograph for recording on a circular paper chart (which is driven by a clock) the time, speed and location and number of trips handled on each shift. The drum is driven by the motor through the medium of a large cast steel cut-herring-bone gear and pinion, totally enclosed in an oil tight gear case, although these gears are of such a large size, they operate very quietly. The coupling between the motor shaft and pinion shaft is of a flexible wire rope type. The hoist was built by the Wellman, Scaver, Morgan Co., Cleveland and the wire rope coupling by the Bruce Macbeth Engine Co.

The motor, which is in the left hand of the picture behind the staircase is rated at 750 horsepower and operates at 250 revolutions per minute. It is furnished with electric power at 2200 volts, 3 phase, 25 cycles. This motor is known as a slip ring induction motor and was built by the Canadian Westinghouse Co. Hamilton. This motor is a standard type and has no special features and extended description is unnecessary, but the type of control equipment furnished with this motor is worthy of a short description as it is new to this part of the country, although it has been used for some years in the Old Country coal mines. This control is known as a liquid type and its function is to start, stop, and reverse the motor and control its speed under any condition of load. It consists of two principal parts. One part, consisting of electrically operated oil switches, changes the direction of electrical power supplied to the stationary winding of the motor, its purpose being to reverse the direction of rotation. The second part consists of a liquid rheostat which is used to vary the resistance in the winding of the rotating part of the motor, its purpose being to control the speed. This liquid rheostat consists of two large sheet iron tanks, one placed above the other. The lower tank is filled with a solution of soda and water and a motor driven centrifugal pump is attached to this tank which pumps the water into the upper tank. The water flows over an adjustable weir in the upper tank and returns to the lower tank and is thus in constant circulation. Cooling pipe coils are fitted in the lower tank to keep the liquid cool, the upper tank contains a large number of iron plates placed side by side and connected in groups to the rotating part of the motor. The liquid circulates round these iron plates and the height of the liquid or depth of immersion of the plates determines the resistance in the circuit and consequently the speed of motor. The height of the liquid is controlled by the adjustable weir above mentioned and this weir is operated by a motor driven device which in turn is controlled from the engineer's platform. In fact the whole control consisting of magnetic reversing oil switches, and motor driven liquid rheostat control is operated by a single lever on the engineer's platform.

It might be stated that this type of controller was deemed to be the best to use for this installation on account of the large size of the motor and the rigid requirements for perfect control of the motor. This installation was put into operation beginning last September and was installed without interruption to the operation of the mine and has been in continuous service without a hitch since that time.

**FOR SALE BY TENDER**  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914, for the purchase of South East Quarter of the South West Quarter of Section Thirty-Five (35), Township Six (6), Sayward District, Vancouver Island, containing forty acres more or less. Cabin situated on the property and several acres cleared. The property is on the banks of the river and known as the Kavan Ranch.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**WESLEY WILLARD,**  
Official Administrator,  
Cumberland, B.C.

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Pipe Organ, Theory,  
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THE LEADING JEWELER  
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RING UP 36.

**British Columbia Investments Ltd.** Courtenay B.C.

HARRY IDIENS, Manager.

## CARIBOO

Hon. William R. Rose, Minister of Lands, has issued a pamphlet on the Cariboo Land Recording division which describes in detail the topographic, climatic and other features of the district. This pamphlet, which will be of great value to those seeking information regarding the territory within the boundaries of the Cariboo Land Recording division is the latest to be published of the series of similar publications issued by the Department of Lands on various other sections of the Province. The pamphlets previously published were descriptive of the Fort George, Fort Fraser, Skeena and Peace River Land Recording divisions. There has been a large demand for these pamphlets, which are replete with valuable information.

Cariboo, the district with which this booklet deals, has been reached, since the days when gold was the loadstone that brought the argonauts, who were pioneers of the division, from many lands by way of Panama, California, and across the then untravelled Western Provinces over the Cariboo Wagon-road. The Pacific Great Eastern Railroad is now being constructed to cross the division north and south through the valley of the Fraser River. This railroad, with many lateral and cross-lateral roads, will give access to large areas of land available for settlement.

Much of the land in this division is open, rolling grass land and uplands covered with bunch-grass--stockmen find vast areas of pasture there--and there are wide stretches of parklike country with little clumps of poplar and other light timber. Much of the district, in addition to the great extent of excellent range it offers, on which great herds of cattle are being pastured will be found to be admirably adapted for dairying, seed-grass production, and the growing of general farm produce of all kinds, as well as cattle horses, sheep, and hog-raising. Following upon the completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and resultant influx of settlers, the Cariboo division will doubtless ship much farm produce to the markets on the Coast, where the opening of Panama Canal is bound to draw traffic and make an ever-increasing market for farm produce.

There is much land in the Cariboo Division pre-eminently adapted for farming along mixed or dairy lines; also for dry-farming, a system of agriculture which will afford large returns to the farmer. There are various areas which are lacustrine, but others, especially on the high plateaux, are more or less arid, and dry-farming will offer the most profitable method of agriculture there. To demonstrate the method of dry-farming and the possibilities it offers for successful farming on the semi-arid lands of the Dry Belt, the Hon. the Minister of Lands has established experimental dry farms, one of which is located at 108 Mile House--and the opportunities offered to the dry-farmer in this part of the Province are being demonstrated there.

The office of the Government Agent for the Division, to whom all applications for pre-emptions within its boundaries must be made, is at Quesnel.

## SPECIAL OFFERINGS

At the  
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6 1-4 lb Electric Irons	\$3.25
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5 Watt Tungsten Lamps	40
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Tungsten Lamps 5 to 150 Watt. Also Hylo and Ruby Lamps for Sale.	

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Cumberland, B. C.

# The Islander

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SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1914.

## The Three Programs of Labor.

[From The Literary Digest]

Labor Leaders and Agitators are sometimes vaguely lumped together in the minds of those who can see no possible good in either. But an occasional incident or utterance shows how highly antagonistic the various labor movements often are to one another. And the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is seeking "to discover the underlying causes of industrial unrest," and "to agree upon remedies of a constructive nature," thinks it valuable at the start to get differing labor leaders to state their platforms in their own words. In order to do so the better, it has not only listened to the direct statements given at the recent hearings in New York, but has allowed these representatives to subject one another to cross-examination as to their motives means and purposes. The New York dailies have been printing at some length the testimony thus secured, and some of them pay editorial tribute to its value. It is clear enough to the New York COMMERCIAL that "the labor-unionist is as far away from the I. W. W. or the Socialist as is capital itself, according to the claims regarding the position of capital set up by all three". As this conservative financial newspaper understands them, "the labor leaders fear that the Socialists will capture their organization and use it for political purposes, and the I. W. W.'s fear that the larger section of organized labor is not arguing Socialists and the labor-unions will endeavor to sustain some form of government, whereas they themselves wish to substitute absolute anarchy for the existing social order." Or one might picture the three armies as moving along different roads, in the same direction, but with the eyes of the three generals fixt on goals at varying distances ahead.

In the statements of Mr. Vincent St. John, General Secretary and Treasurer of the I. W. W., these editors find of greatest interest the frank admission that his organization believes in the use of force "when necessary." The "primary object of the I. W. W.", the New York SUN quotes Mr. St. John as saying,

"is to organize and educate the working class on a class basis, the workers constituting a distinct class. There are really only two working classes that we can see, the workers and the employers. Our object is ultimately to place the industries in the hands of the working class without having to pay tribute to the employing or any other parasitical class."

Mr. St. John does not exactly mean to say that he and his fellows advocate violence. But he does say, as quoted in the New York EVENING POST, which has printed the most complete accounts of the hearings:

"We won't tell our members to allow themselves to be shot down and beaten up like cattle. Violence, as a general rule, is forced on us."

"As for the destruction of property, it isn't ours. It is used to make the worker's lot harder. The employers are not particular if they injure our only property—brain and muscle. They put us to work with half an education, speed us up, wear us out, and leave us to die in the poorhouse. So we don't propose to show any respect for their property."

The editors of papers which Mr. St. John thinks of as "capitalistic" naturally do not approve such utterances. The New York WORLD remarks that the "defiant lawlessness" of the I. W. W. "has never before been so boldly expressed." But it finds relief in the thought that—

"Industrially, these people do not count. Politically and socially, they are blanks. They never yet have had a following of any kind except among those who were ignorant of American life and laws. To steady-going inhabitants of the United States, the very violence of their utterances is the best antidotes."

In thus promulgating his gospel of violence, "St. John sounded the doom of his organization," in the St. Louis REPUBLIC'S opinion; because "there are not enough acknowledged murderers in the United States to keep it alive." The St. Louis journal notes that—

"But 14,000 I. W. W.'s are 'in good standing', according to St. John's admission. Of the 120,000 cards issued it is evident that only 14,000 found themselves willing to run even a remote risk of going to the gallows or the electric chair at the direction of St. John and others of the leaders. The movement is progressing backward, so far as its growth is concerned."

"His sounding the murder note has lessened the chances of Mr. St. John's pleasant little organization getting much farther along than the soap-box, alley-hall stage."

Mr. St. John's remarks lead the New York EVENING POST to take a quick glance at Colorado, Ulster, the London art-galleries, and other disturbed places, and to include that "violence as a means of attaining political or social ends seems to be in a kind of revival the world over.. Yet THE EVENING POST still hopes that this is but a passing madness," and is confident that "a little experience will show its futility." The Brooklyn EAGLE takes comfort by reflecting that "luckily the organized Socialists, with analogous ideals, to those of the I. W. W., 'favor no such methods,' and still more luckily for domestic peace, the larger section of organized labor is not arguing Socialists and the labor-unions will endeavor to for a programme of violence."

This brings us to Mr. Morris Hillquit's statement that the purpose of the Socialistic party in the United States is the nationalization of industry. As THE EVENING POST summarizes the testimony of this lawyer, who has so often defined and defended Socialism;

"Important industries should not be privately controlled for profit without regard to the public welfare. The party does not advocate national ownership of all industries, but would substitute for private ownership some form of social ownership best adapted to individual cases. For instance, it would stand for national ownership of railroads or interstate communication, or mines or 'trustified' business now organized on a national scale. Other industries might be best operated by the State; others, such as gas and water-works, by cities, and some smaller still by cooperative groups working under public regulation. Industries might even be run under private management, such as the arts and crafts, which are not based on exploitation of labor."

Testifying later, Mr. Hillquit went on to show the relation between Socialism and the American Federation of Labor, as seen from the Socialistic viewpoint. He said, as quoted in THE EVENING POST:

"The number of persons who support the Socialist movement in the United States is about 3,006,000. The labor movement and the Socialist movement must be considered as one, in ultimate aim. The Federation holds, like the Socialists, that an increasing share of the products of labor should go to labor, and that eventually the workers should entirely own the wealth they produce. Thus the aim is the same. The difference is one of consciousness. The Federation looks to present remedies; the Socialist looks to the ultimate results, and builds his philosophy consciously on that larger view. . . ."

"Let me say right here that the Socialist party has no sympathy with the methods of the I. W. W.—they are ineffective and childish. But through the I. W. W. manifestations there looms a new spirit. The cause underlying the demonstrations is the fact that the spread of the use of machinery has made skilled labor relatively useless in comparison with unskilled labor. The Federation should have made stronger efforts to organize unskilled labor."

But when President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, had his chance, he replied, according to the New York WORLD'S account of the hearings:

"The American Federation of Labor has devoted more of its energies, its time, and its money to the organization of unskilled labor than it has to any other feature, and for this the Socialists have seen fit to attack me bitterly in New York and elsewhere. It is the intention of the Socialist party to divert the attention of the workmen from the immediate struggle and the immediate needs to something remote."

The cross-examination of Mr. Gompers by Mr. Hillquit developed into a verbal tilt which became at times bitter. One explanation of this lies in the fact that Mr. Gompers has led the successful fight to keep the American Federation of Labor from committing itself to Socialism, and some of the Socialistic attacks upon him have been vitriolic. Throughout the debate, Mr. Hillquit tried in vain to force from President Gompers the admission that the Federationalist and Socialist program differed only in the point of quantity.

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# **MONEY IS SCARCE !!**

Everybody admits that now. Our town is passing through a crisis. Owing to a combination of circumstances, some of which are beyond our control, and some of which are universal. Our main industry, the mining and production of coal, is almost paralyzed and our usually large payroll has shrunk in proportion.

May we venture to suggest at this point, in our mutual experience, that the main slogan should be:—"PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY."

At least do not send money away to the big departmental stores in other cities until you have paid us a visit and compared values. Then consider that we do not ask you to send cash with order unless your name is new to us. Consider also that your home merchant helps to circulate money in your own town; whereas ever dollar sent away is gone from the district for good. Do not overbuy, but let us have your requirements. Keep your money at home. Stand by one another and hope for the best.

**“The darkest time is just before the dawn.”**



# **MACFARLANE BROTHERS LIMITED**

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## **Cumberland, B.C.**

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Taking the discussion as a whole, the New York Times concludes that it "revealed Mr. Gompers as an opportunist, taking what he could get from any source, and Mr. Hillquit as more or less discontent with anything less than the recognition of a theory and the attainment of an ideal. They seemed to agree only in hostility to the capitalistic system." The chief regret of The Times is that the Committee on Industrial Relations did not give money a chance to talk:

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"If capital has ideas which it is a shame to entertain they ought to be dragged from it, and put in contrast with such other ideas as are a discredit to the party or the other part, which shows no reluctance to put itself on exhibition. Unless the community is to surrender either to unrestrained capital or to unrestrained labor it is the duty of public opinion to put restraints upon either or both as they may show need of it. In order that this may be done, the one side ought to speak as fully and candidly as the other. Money is making a mistake when it allows labor and philanthropy to do all the talking."

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Turn over stocks quickly, if you would make more money.

**Shop Where You are Invited**

# The Islander

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SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1914.

## The Three Programs of Labor.

[From The Literary Digest]

Labor Leaders and Agitators are sometimes vaguely lumped together in the minds of those who can see no possible good in either. But an occasional incident or utterance shows how highly antagonistic the various labor movements often are to one another. And the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is seeking "to discover the underlying causes of industrial unrest," and "to agree upon remedies of a constructive nature," thinks it valuable at the start to get differing labor leaders to state their platforms in their own words. In order to do so the better, it has not only listened to the direct statements given at the recent hearings in New York, but has allowed these representatives to subject one another to cross-examination as to their motives means and purposes. The New York dailies have been printing at some length the testimony thus secured, and some of them pay editorial tribute to its value. It is clear enough to the New York COMMERCIAL that "the labor-unionist is as far away from the I. W. W. or the Socialist as is capital itself, according to the claims regarding the position of capital set up by all three". As this conservative financial newspaper understands them, "the labor leaders fear that the Socialists will capture their organization and use it for political purposes, and the I. W. W.'s fear that the Socialists and the labor-unions will endeavor to sustain some form of government, whereas they themselves wish to substitute absolute anarchy for the existing social order." Or one might picture the three armies as moving along different roads, in the same direction, but with the eyes of the three generals fixt on goals at varying distances ahead.

In the statements of Mr. Vincent St. John, General Secretary and Treasurer of the I. W. W., these editors find of greatest interest the frank admission that his organization believes in the use of force "when necessary." The "primary object of the I. W. W.", the New York SUN quotes Mr. St. John as saying,

"is to organize and educate the working class on a class basis, the workers constituting a distinct class. There are really only two working classes that we can see, the workers and the employers. Our object is ultimately to place the industries in the hands of the working class without having to pay tribute to the employing or any other parasitical class."

Mr. St. John does not exactly mean to say that he and his fellows advocate violence. But he does say, as quoted in the New York EVENING POST, which has printed the most complete accounts of the hearings:

"We won't tell our members to allow themselves to be shot down and beaten up like cattle. Violence, as a general rule, is forced on us."

"As for the destruction of property, it isn't ours. It is used to make the worker's lot harder. The employers are not particular if they injure our only property—brain and muscle. They put us to work with half an education, speed us up, wear us out, and leave us to die in the poorhouse. So we don't propose to show any respect for their property."

The editors of papers which Mr. St. John thinks of as "capitalistic" naturally do not approve such utterances. The New York WORLD remarks that the "defiant lawlessness" of the I. W. W. "has never before been so boldly express." But it finds relief in the thought that—

"Industrially, these people do not count. Politically and socially, they are blanks. They never yet have had a following of any kind except among those who were ignorant of American life and laws. To steady-going inhabitants of the United States, the very violence of their utterances is the best antidote."

In thus promulgating his gospel of violence, "St. John sounded the doom of his organization," in the St. Louis REPUBLIC'S opinion; because "there are not enough acknowledged murderers in the United States to keep it alive." The St. Louis journal notes that—

"But 14,000 I. W. W.'s are 'in good standing', according to St. John's admission. Of the 120,000 cards issued it is evident that only 14,000 found themselves willing to run even a remote risk of going to the gallows or the electric chair at the direction of St. John and others of the leaders. The movement is progressing backward, so far as its growth is concerned."

"His sounding the murder note has lessened the chances of Mr. St. John's pleasant little organization getting much farther along than the soap-box, alley-hall stage."

Mr. St. John's remarks lead the New York EVENING POST to take a quick glance at Colorado, Ulster, the London art-galleries, and other disturbed places, and to include that "violence as a means of attaining political or social ends seems to be in a kind of revival the world over... Yet THE EVENING POST still hopes that this is but 'a passing madness,' and is confident that 'a little experience will show its futility.' The Brooklyn EAGLE takes comfort by reflecting that 'luckily the organized Socialists, with analogous ideals', to those of the I. W. W., "favor no such methods," and still more luckily for domestic peace, the larger section of organized labor is not arguing for a programme of violence."

This brings us to Mr. Morris Hillquit's statement that the purpose of the Socialistic party in the United States is the nationalization of industry. As THE EVENING POST summarizes the testimony of this lawyer, who has so often defined and defended Socialism;

"Important industries should not be privately controlled for profit without regard to the public welfare. The party does not advocate national ownership of all industries, but would substitute for private ownership some form of social ownership best adapted to individual cases. For instance, it would stand for national ownership of railroads or interstate communication, or mines or 'trustified' business now organized on a national scale. Other industries might be best operated by the State; others, such as gas and water-works, by cities, and some smaller still by cooperative groups working under public regulation. Industries might even be run under private management, such as the arts and crafts, which are not based on exploitation of Labor."

Testifying later, Mr. Hillquit went on to show the relation between Socialism and the American Federation of Labor, as seen from the Socialistic viewpoint. He said, as quoted in THE EVENING POST:

"The number of persons who support the Socialist movement in the United States is about 3,000,000. The labor movement and the Socialist movement must be considered as one, in ultimate aim. The Federation holds, like the Socialists, that an increasing share of the products of labor should go to labor, and that eventually the workers should entirely own the wealth they produce. Thus the aim is the same. The difference is one of consciousness. The Federation looks to present remedies; the Socialist looks to the ultimate results, and builds his philosophy consciously on that larger view. . . .

"Let me say right here that the Socialist party has no sympathy with the methods of the I. W. W.—they are ineffective and childish. But through the I. W. W. manifestations there looms a new spirit. The cause underlying the demonstrations is the fact that the spread of the use of machinery has made skilled labor relatively useless in comparison with unskilled labor. The Federation should have made stronger efforts to organize unskilled labor."

But when President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, had his chance, he replied, according to the New York WORLD'S account of the hearings:

"The American Federation of Labor has devoted more of its energies, its time, and its money to the organization of unskilled labor than it has to any other feature, and for this the Socialists have seen fit to attack me bitterly in New York and elsewhere. It is the intention of the Socialist party to divert the attention of the workmen from the immediate struggle and the immediate needs to something remote."

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# The Magnet Cash Store

For  
STOVES and RANGES



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Paints, Oils,  
Tin and  
Enamelware  
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**COLUMBIA  
GRAFONOLAS**

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There is a Columbia that conforms to every requirement of cost or surrounding. Between \$25 and \$650, the price you wish to pay, is matched by an instrument that gives you the money's worth, even if measured by its intrinsic value. Measured by its musical quality, and its capacity for bringing you "all the music of all the world" the money value is multiplied beyond any computation.

**G. A. FLETCHER MUSIC Co.**

22, COMMERCIAL STREET

"EDISON HEADQUARTERS"

## AMENDING BILL POSTPHONED

London, July 27—The amending Home Rule bill has again been postponed. Last Sunday's outbreak in Dublin has made the atmosphere in the House of Commons anything but favorable to the discussion of the bill today as previously arranged. The Government will proceed with it next week.

The belief in political circles now is that the postponement of the amending bill in the House of Commons is tantamount to its withdrawal.

The Unionist press demands the resignation of Irish Secretary Birrel as a result of the Dublin affair.

## CHURCH NOTICES

ST. GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH

Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Bible Class, 1.30 p.m.  
Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.  
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening 7.30.  
Choir Practice, Wednesday evening 8.30.

Pastor, Rev. Jas. Hood.

METHODIST CHURCH.

From July 26th to August 9th.  
Bible Study (Sunday School),  
10.30 a.m.  
Services, 11.15 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Young People's Society, Monday  
8 p.m.  
Choir Practice, Friday 7.30 p.m.  
Ladies' Aid Society, First Tuesday  
of each month at 7.30 p.m.  
Rev. Wm. Elliott, B. A., Pastor.

## MAIL TIME TABLE

### ARRIVAL OF-mails

Sunday, per S.S. Cowichan, 9 a.m.  
Tuesday, " " 10 a.m.  
Tuesday, per S.S. Charmer, 8 p.m.  
Thursday, " " 8 p.m.  
Saturday, " " 8 p.m.  
Mail service from Bevan, Puntledge, Courtenay and Rural Route No. 1 daily except Sundays at 11.45 a.m.

MAIL CLOSES FOR DISPATCH  
Sunday, per S.S. Cowichan, 12 noon  
Tuesday, " " 6 a.m.  
Wednesday, S.S. Charmer, 6 a.m.  
Friday, " " 6 a.m.  
Saturday, " " 4 p.m.

Mail closes for Bevan, Puntledge, Courtenay and Rural Route No. 1 daily except Sunday at 9.30 a.m.

Persons forwarding mail matter to Happy Valley or Minto should see that the address reads: Rural Route No. 1, Cumberland. Letters require 2 cents postage. As there are other Happy Valley and Minto post offices in British Columbia this would prevent miss-sent mail.

# Charles G. Callin

Accountant & Auditor

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Fishmonger

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

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Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

\$21

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Reserve Fund \$13,500,000

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